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| Paper ID | 077 |
| Author(s) | Yen-ling Tsai |
| Title | Infrastructures of Mobility: How Golden Apple Snails Traveled to Japan in the Early 1980s |
| Abstract | |
| <p>Both humans and non-humans travel, yet their mobilities are often studied within distinct disciplinary frameworks: human mobility falls under migration studies, the natural distribution of organisms within biogeography, and the anthropogenic distribution of species within invasive ecology. My research on the early formation of the apple snail (<i>pomacea canaliculata</i> and <i>pomacea maculata</i>) diaspora in Asia challenges the natural/social dichotomy embedded in these disciplinary divisions. Instead, I explore the insights that emerge when human and non-human mobilities are analyzed within a unified framework—what Banu Subramaniam (2014) refers to as naturalcultural migration. This paper employs the concept of migration infrastructure as an analytical lens to interpret the data I have gathered through interviews and archival research on the 1980s apple snail-related mobility networks between Taiwan and Japan. Xian Biao and John Lindquist (2014) define migration infrastructure as the systematically interconnected technologies, institutions, and actors that facilitate and condition mobility. This framework calls for a migration research that is less fixated on migration as (human) behavior or (human) migrants as the primary subject, and more concerned with broader societal transformations. Specifically, I will tell stories of the aquaculture migration infrastructures that emerged between Japan and Taiwan in the 1970s. While the flows of humans and other species may be fragmented and transient, these infrastructures retain a degree of stability, through which we can better understand the internal constitution and modular components of the 1980s more-than-human, more-than-apple-snails migrations between Taiwan and Japan.</p> | |
| Keywords | Animals, Migration, Multispecies, Foods, Humans |

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| Paper ID | 171 |
| Author(s) | Dau Jye Lu and Fang-Ling Lee |
| Title | Protected area, indigenous people and policy – ten years’ review of the promotion and implementation on co-managed protected area in Taiwan |
| Abstract | |
| <p>Viewing policy as a form of infrastructure, the interactions between humans, non-human species, ecosystems, or landscapes referenced in biodiversity conservation policies can be understood as connections with this infrastructure. From this perspective, overlaid with a temporal framework, this article uses the policies of co-managed protected areas under Taiwan's Forestry and Conservation Agency as a case study to examine changes in the agency's Indigenous policies over the past decade. It aligns these changes with recent trends in international conservation communities and proposes potential developments for Taiwan's biodiversity conservation policies and Indigenous relations.</p> <p>The results indicate that while the delays in implementing co-managed protected areas a decade ago were attributed to a lack of policy support, even after a decade of proactive support from policies and senior government officials, these areas still face numerous practical challenges. These include the critical role of economic incentives, modern societal living arrangements that no longer align with traditional tribal social structures, the absence of mechanisms to acknowledge and incorporate traditional knowledge, and insufficient regulatory support to empower local indigenous people, etc.</p> | |

Considering the international conservation community's active engagement with Indigenous peoples over the past 20 to 30 years, the political support for Indigenous peoples both domestically and internationally seems poised to strengthen further. Taiwan's efforts on related issues may require to address these challenges.

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| Keywords | governance, economic incentives, institutions, traditional knowledge, traditional social institutes, legislation |
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| Paper ID | 232 |
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| Author(s) | Kim Misook |
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| Title | The Urban-Wildlife Boundary: Human-Bird Conflicts in Evolving Cities |
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| Abstract |
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The formation of colonies by egrets and herons in small urban forests or low hills is increasingly observed. This phenomenon is attributed to changes in migratory bird activity patterns caused by climate change and the expansion of urban areas that encroach on animal habitats. Consequently, conflicts between humans and animals are on the rise, emerging as a significant social issue. Specifically, areas characterized by coniferous forests and nearby clean streams, which have long served as habitats for egrets and herons, are now being encircled by residential developments, such as apartment complexes. These changes have led to territorial disputes between humans and birds. In a region of Jeollabuk-do, up to 1,000 birds gather during the summer, creating a magnificent spectacle but also causing various problems. The birds damage the forest trees, while their droppings produce foul odors, deteriorating the landscape over time. This study examines the changes in urban landscapes caused by bird colonies and explores efforts by individuals and environmental organizations to coexist with these birds.

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| Keywords | Animals, Human-Animal Interaction |
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