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| <b>Paper ID</b>   | 162   |
| <b>Author(s)</b>  | Rui Liu   |
| <b>Title</b>  | Transplanting Seaweed and Making Oceans: Jeju Haenyeo and Marine Species Transplantation in the Yellow Sea, 1935-1944 |
| <b>Abstract</b>   |   |
| <p>This paper aims to shed light on the experiments conducted by Jeju Haenyeo in the Yellow Sea and the transfer of marine species from Korea to China. Jeju Haenyeo were female divers who were experts in diving into the bottom of the sea and catching abalones, trepangs, and seaweeds around the Jeju Islands. From 1935 to 1944, hundreds of them transferred from Jeju to Qingdao for marine species transplantation and domestication experiments due to Japan's oceanic imperialism. During this period, the Yellow Sea became a natural undersea laboratory most accessible to Jeju Haenyeo. They carried benthos from seabed around Korea (Jeju Islands mainly) to the Shandong Peninsula. Haenyeo observed, touched, and cultivated seaweed, abalones, and trepangs. Their experiments led to reshaping population distributions and ecological systems in the Yellow Sea. The transplantation of seaweeds (sea mustard, agar) changed the food system in China. After 1945, Chinese divers, fishers, and scientists continued to transplant and domesticate these seaweeds from the Shandong peninsula to the East China Sea and beyond, making seaweeds popular foods in East Asia instead of luxury goods. Especially in the early postwar period, the Chinese government tried to take Sea Mustard as a replacement for Kelp, which was still in the process of the experiment. By exploring the role of Indigenous knowledge and integrated skills of Haenyeo in establishing benthos in China, this paper would like to examine the participation of technicians (colonial, female, traditional technicians) as "nerve endings" in the production of aquatic biology in the twentieth century.</p> |   |
| <b>Keywords</b>   | Animals, Plants, Jeju Haenyeo; technicians; transplantation   |

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| <b>Paper ID</b>   | 269  |
| <b>Author(s)</b>  | Jo-Tzu Huang   |
| <b>Title</b>  | Sea urchin, Tourism and Multispecies Relations on Penghu Islands, Taiwan |
| <b>Abstract</b>   |  |
| <p>Penghu, an archipelago located in the southwest of Taiwan, is a popular tourist destination that can draw about one million visitors annually. The local fishing economy, traditionally a major source of livelihood, has sustained local tourism by providing seafood that lures thousands of tourists. Against this backdrop, collector sea urchins (<i>Tripneustes gratilla</i>) have become a trendy local delicacy among tourists, particularly in the recent decade. Yet, the increasing market demands have resulted in overharvesting, therefore endangering the urchin population. Through the lens of multispecies ethnography and more-than-human geography, this paper seeks to uncover the changing human-sea urchin relations on the islands, showing how this species has transformed from food or fertilizer for coastal subsistence to a prized seafood commodity, notably as a "lively commodity" in the recent decade (Barua, 2016, 2017; Haraway, 2007). I also explore the thriving local seasonal sea urchin fishery, uncovering the everyday world and interspecies entanglements between urchins and harvesters and the commodity and non-commodity relations involved. Finally, I turn to examine how the unexpected movement demonstrated by urchin juveniles challenges the local government's stock enhancement program, which was proposed to restore the urchin population. I argue that sea urchins are not just "food for taste" but also "food for thought." They invite us to reflect on the islands' environmental future in the Anthropocene and the fraught</p> |  |

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| ocean-human relationships in the tourism islands. |                               |
| <b>Keywords</b>                                   | animals; foods; humans; ocean |

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| <b>Paper ID</b>  | 004  |
| <b>Author(s)</b>   | Jagdish Lal Dawar  |
| <b>Title</b>   | Food, Health and Environment: Fast Food and slow Food among the indigenous communities of northeast India. |
| <b>Abstract</b>  |  |
| <p>The northeastern region comprises of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. It has the international boundary with Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. The indigenous communities of northeast India have been practising agro-ecological methods of food production. These systems have been undergoing changes as a result of various forces: such as colonialism and Industrial food in the post-colonial period. The entry of fast food franchises is one such force that have impacted these societies. Government of India introduced various economic reforms in 1991. It included substantial deregulation of industry. In fact, there was restructuring of Indian food Industry. As a result, various international food franchises got foothold in the Indian market. The people are currently facing an obesity epidemic, which put people at risk for chronic diseases like heart disease and diabetes. The intellectuals among these indigenous communities have been trying to recover their indigenous knowledge systems which have been subjected to epistemic violence. The reviving their earlier food ways forms one of the aspects of recovering their history. The slow food movement forms part of this agenda. The movement originating from Italy spread in India and then northeast India. The developing of seed bank in Assam is an attempt in that direction. These seeds are being distributed in different regions of northeast India so as to recover the diversity of their food crops. This Paper is based on archival as well as oral sources.</p> |  |
| <b>Keywords</b>  | History of Food and Environment in Asia  |

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| <b>Paper ID</b>   | 073   |
| <b>Author(s)</b>  | YUNXI WU  |
| <b>Title</b>  | Impacts of Transnational Agricultural Standards on Local Pesticide Use: Insights from Vietnam's Central Highlands |
| <b>Abstract</b>   |   |
| <p>Pesticide management remains a critical issue in modern agriculture, especially in regions with significant transnational investments. Farmers' practices are shaped by various factors, such as differing pesticide standards between host and export countries, and economic and social pressures. In tightly-knit rural communities, where kinship and geographic ties foster mutual influence, changes in pesticide usage by farmers involved in transnational activities often extend to the broader community, impacting the entire rural society and its environment. This study focuses on Vietnam's Central Highlands, exploring the variation in farmers' pesticide behaviors, motivations, and their environmental consequences. Using qualitative methods, including interviews and field observations, it analyzes how standards, economic pressures, and social dynamics shape pesticide practices. The findings reveal a complex interplay between regulations, social networks, and ecological impacts, highlighting how local social structures mediate global agricultural influences. This understanding is crucial for developing effective agricultural policies and sustainable pesticide management strategies.</p> |   |

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| <b>Keywords</b> | Transnational Agricultural Standards, Pesticide Practice and Management, Vietnam's Central Highlands, Farmer Behavior |
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