



ISLANDS OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE

"Islands Space and Time"

제20회 2026 세계섬학술대회

2026 **Jul.**
7^{TUE} - 11^{SAT}

Ramada Plaza & C-ONE
Resort Jaeundo,
Shinan County,
South Korea



www.2026isisa.kr

Abstract Book

Hosted |



Shinan-gun

Jeonnam-Gwangju
Special Metropolitan City



**Korea Island
Foundation**

Organized |



**Institution for Marine &
Island Cultures**

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TOURISM
ORGANIZATION**



**JeollaNamdo
Tourism Organization**



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ISLANDS OF THE W O R L D CONFERENCE

Conference Overview

TITLE	20 th Islands of the World Conference (2026 ISISA) 제20회 2026 세계섬학술대회
DATE	7(Tue)-11(Sat) July 2026
CONFERENCE THEME	Island Space and Time
CONFERENCE LOCATION & VENUE	Ramada Plaza & C-ONE Resort Jaeundo, Shinan County, South Korea

Shinan County consists of an archipelago of hundreds of islands off the coast of the port city of Mokpo, South Korea. Shinan is important for Korea's biocultural diversity, with its rugged mountains, nutrient-rich tidal flats, and shimmering waters giving rise to traditional fishing, aquaculture, agriculture, and salt industries, more recently complemented by tourism and renewable energy production. However, with just around 38,000 residents, and facing persistent problems with aging and small island depopulation, Shinan is experiencing challenges familiar to many other small island communities worldwide.

Islands exist across both space and time, serving as places where tradition and innovation coexist. They preserve cultural heritage while also fostering new ideas, technologies, and ways of living. As climate change, environmental disruption, and globalization reshape island communities, islands face unique challenges and opportunities related to resilience, identity, sustainability, and development. At the same time, their distinctive biocultural systems, cultural traditions, and connections between land and sea provide valuable insights for addressing contemporary social and environmental issues.

The 20th Islands of the World Conference, held in Shinan County, South Korea, explores these issues and more across the full range of islands and archipelagos. This multidisciplinary conference is open to academic, policy, and artistic approaches to the conference theme as well as to other aspects of islands, archipelagos, and islandness.

Program at a Glance

Session Code

 FP: Free Paper	 IG: Special Session organized by IGU
 SS: Special Session	 PO: Poster
 NP: Next Generation Poster	 DS: Digital Display Session

7 Jul (Tue)								8 Jul (Wed)						
TIME	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)	Resort Lobby (1F)	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)	
All-day	Registration Open (All Day)							Registration Open (All Day)						
08:40				FP-1-1 (08:40-10:10)	FP-1-2 (08:40-10:10)	P O S T E R		SS-2-1 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Firouz GAINI Sissal DAHL	SS-2-2 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Soyo TAKAHASHI	SS-2-3 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Adam GRYPDEHØJ Sarah NIMFUHR	SS-2-4 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Pedro POMBO	SS-2-5 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Ben BIEDERMANN	P O S T E R	
09:00-10:50														
10:00-10:50	☕ Coffee Break (10:10-10:30)							☕ Coffee Break (10:40-11:10)						
11:00-11:50				FP-1-3 (10:30-12:00)				Keynote Session 2 Stefano Moncada (11:10-12:00)						
12:00-13:00	🍽️ Lunch (12:00-13:30)							🍽️ Lunch (12:00-13:30)						
13:00-14:00	Opening Ceremony (13:30-14:30)							FP-2-1 (13:30-15:00)	IG-2-1 (13:30-15:00)	FP-2-2 (13:30-15:00)	FP-2-3 (13:30-15:00)			
14:00-15:00	Keynote Session 1 Kyung-soo CHUN (14:30-15:10)							☕ Coffee Break (15:00-15:20)						
15:00-16:00	SS-1-1 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Sun-Kee HONG Tae Ho RO	SS-1-2 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Ji-Eun LEE	SS-1-3 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Adam GRYPDEHØJ Sarah NIMFUHR	SS-1-4 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Changhyun OH	SS-1-5 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Minjae LEE			FP-2-4 (15:20-16:50)	IG-2-2 (15:20-16:50)	FP-2-5 (15:20-16:50)	FP-2-6 (15:20-16:50)			
17:00-18:00								FP-2-7 (17:10-18:40)	FP-2-8 (17:10-18:40)	FP-2-9 (17:10-18:40)				
18:00-19:00							🍷 Welcome Reception (18:00-20:00)							
20:00														

[Note]

Pre-Registration & Poster Display

Date	6 Jul (Mon)
Time	14:00-18:00
Location	Hotel Lobby (B1)

9 Jul (Thu)			10 Jul (Fri)						11 Jul (Sat)								
GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	Hotel Lobby (B1)	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Hotel Lobby (B1)					
Registration Open (All Day)			Registration Open (All Day)						Registration Open (All Day)								
ISISA AGM (08:40-09:30)			SS-3-1 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Jae-Eun KIM Gyeong-Ah LEE	SS-3-2 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Je-Hun RYU	SS-3-3 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Jennie TEASDALE AM	SS-3-4 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Sofia Baldi PIGHI	SS-3-5 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Stefano MALATESTA	P O S T E R	FP-4-1 (08:40-10:10)	FP-4-2 (08:40-10:10)		P O S T E R					
		Mid-Excursion (09:30-17:30)							☕ Coffee Break (10:40-11:10)						☕ Coffee Break (10:10-10:40)		
									Keynote Session 3 Hwei-Min Tsai (11:10-12:00)					Keynote Session 4 Laurie Brinklow (10:40-11:30)			
															Closing Ceremony (11:30-12:00)		

Daily Program

Monday, 6 July, 2026 Pre-Registration

Location: Hotel Lobby (B1)

Service Hours: 14:00-18:00

Tuesday, 7 July, 2026

TIME	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)	Resort Lobby (1F)
All-day	Registration Open (All Day)						
08:40						P O S T E R	
09:00				FP-1-1 (08:40-10:10)	FP-1-2 (08:40-10:10)		
10:00							
10:30							
11:00				FP-1-3 (10:30-12:00)			
11:30							
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14:00							
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15:00							
15:30							
16:00	SS-1-1 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Sun-Kee HONG Tae Ho RO	SS-1-2 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Ji-Eun LEE	SS-1-3 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Adam GRØYDEHØJ Sarah NIMFØHR	SS-1-4 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Changhyun OH	SS-1-5 (15:40-17:40) Organized by Minjae LEE		
17:00							
17:30							
18:00							Welcome Reception (18:00-20:00)
19:00							
20:00							

Session Details & Speakers

Tuesday, 7 July, 2026

08:40-10:10 Asta (1F) 7 Jul (Tue)

FP-1-1

Chair Scott SIMON (*University of Ottawa, Canada*)

THE ISLAND AS A PROMISE : KÜHKOPF-KNOBLOCHSAUE AS A BIOCULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN HESSE, GERMANY

Jooyoung OH (*HEPPENHEIM, Germany*)

FOOD SECURITY IN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS OF VIETNAM

Orachos NAPASINTUWONG (*Kasetsart University, Thailand*)

BIRD ISLANDS: HOW “UNINHABITED” ISLANDS FIT INTO THE SEMIOTICS OF LIFE

Scott SIMON (*University of Ottawa, Canada*)

CONSERVATION BOOST ON CORAL HEALTH AND FISH ABUNDANCE PRODUCTION : A BASELINE FOR IMPACT BOND FINANCING ON SMALL ISLAND ECOSYSTEM IN KEPULAUAN SERIBU MARINE NATIONAL PARK-INDONESIA

Yonvitner YONVITNER (*IPB University, Indonesia*)

08:40-10:10 Tulip (2F) 7 Jul (Tue)

FP-1-2

Chair Rachel DODDS (*Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada*)

NETWORKING ISLANDS: INSULAR GOVERNANCE IN ITALY, PORTUGAL, SOUTH KOREA, AND JAPAN

Beniamino Peruzzi CASTELLANI (*Scuola Superiore Sant, Italy*)

REFLECTIONS ON THE GOVERNANCE OF A SMALL ISLAND

Bob TEASDALE (*Independent Researcher, Australia*)

THE CHRONOPOLITICS OF THE SILICON ARCHIPELAGO: ALGORITHMIC GOVERNANCE AND METABOLIC TIME IN POST-DISASTER TAIWAN

Meng-Chieh TSAI (*University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom*)

UNDERSTANDING MOTIVATIONS AND CHALLENGES FOR DESTINATIONS MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS (DMO'S) MOVEMENT FROM VOLUME TO VALUE - AN ISLAND CASE STUDY

Rachel DODDS (*Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada*)

10:30-12:00	Asta (1F)	7 Jul (Tue)
FP-1-3		
Chair	Ping SU (<i>South China University of Technology, China</i>)	

ĀTUI'TUI TE PITO KI TE 'ENUA

Kimi NAPA (*academyEX / University South Pacific USP Cook Islands, Cook Islands*)

A WASTE-TO-ENERGY-CENTERED REGIONAL CO2 LOOP FOR RESILIENT ISLAND COMMUNITIES

Masahiro MITSUYAMA (*Sustainable Energy Development Co., Ltd., Japan*)

ISLAND STUDIES IN CHINA AND CHINESE ISLAND POETICS

Ping SU (*South China University of Technology, China*)

14:30-15:10	Grand Ballroom (B1)	7 Jul (Tue)
Keynote Session 1		



“Oceopolitics” as the Thought for the East Asian Marine Sphere: from Expansion to Co-Existence

Kyung-soo CHUN

Professor Emeritus,
Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

Born in 1949. B.A. in archaeology at Seoul National University, M.A. in anthropology at Seoul National University

Ph.D. in anthropology at University of Minnesota (1982)

1981-1982 Lecturer of anthropology at University of Minnesota

1982-2014 Assistant, Associate, Full Professor of anthropology in Seoul National University

Visiting Professor in various universities in China, Japan, New Zealand, USA

15:40-17:40	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	7 Jul (Tue)
SS-1-1	Beyond Vulnerability: Island Communities and Sustainability Transitions	
Organizer/Chair	Sun-Kee HONG (<i>Korea Island Foundation / Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea</i>) Tae Ho RO (<i>Korean Society for Sustainable Transition, Republic of Korea</i>)	

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITIONS AND ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY IN ISLAND COMMUNITIES

Chi Hwan HAN (*Korea Institute of Energy Research, Republic of Korea*)

ISLAND TOURISM TRANSITIONS TOWARD REGENERATIVE LOCAL ECONOMIES

Hideki HASEGAWA (*Yokohama National University, Japan*)

REFRAMING SMART ISLANDS THROUGH COMMUNITY-CENTERED APPROACHES TO SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS

Jaeho KIM (*Korea Island Development Institute, KIDI, Republic of Korea*)

UNLOCKING K-BLUE CARBON: TRANSFORMING KOREA'S LIVING OCEANS INTO CARBON CREDITS

Jinvo NAM (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN ISLAND SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS

Karuniawan Puji WICAKSONO (*Brawijaya University, Indonesia*)

Luchman HAKIM (*Brawijaya University, Indonesia*)

FROM VULNERABILITY TO TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY: CONCEPTUALIZING SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS IN ISLAND COMMUNITIES

Sun-Kee HONG (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION OF WATER-ENERGY NEXUS IN SOUTH KOREAN ISLAND AREAS

Tae Ho RO (*Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea*)

15:40-17:40	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	7 Jul (Tue)
SS-1-2	Reimagining Ancient Islands in the Mediterranean as Spaces of Insularity and Interconnectivity	
Organizer/Chair	Ji-Eun LEE (<i>Seoul National University, Republic of Korea</i>)	

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTIONS OF MINOAN CRETE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PALACES OF KNOSSOS, PHAISTOS, AND MALIA

Eunjung CHO (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SCULPTURE AND MARITIME NETWORKS IN THE EARLY GREEK AEGEAN: THE CASES OF SAMOS, DELOS, NAXOS, AND THERA IN THE 7TH-6TH CENTURIES BCE

Hyejin KIM (*Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea*)

'RE-READING AGAINST THE GRAIN': MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY OF SARDINIA IN ANCIENT ROMAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Ji-Eun LEE (*Seoul National University, Republic of Korea*)

"AWAY FROM ROME": ISLANDS AS SPACES OF EXILE AND DISPLACEMENT IN THE EARLY ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

So Yeon BAE (*Dankook University, Republic of Korea*)

15:40-17:40	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	7 Jul (Tue)
SS-1-3	Island Religions and Sacred Isles	
Organizer/Chair	Adam GRYDEHØJ (<i>South China University of Technology, China</i>) Sarah NIMFÜHR (<i>University of Arts Linz, Austria</i>)	

YEMAYÁ, MAZU, AND THE SHARED WATERS OF AFRO-CUBAN AND CHINESE WORSHIP

Sarah NIMFÜHR (*University of Arts Linz, Austria*)
Raisel TEJEDA MARTÍNEZ (*Universidad de la Isla de la Juventud, Cuba*)

SEEKING THE GODDESS ACROSS THE WATERS: THE QUEEN MOTHER OF THE WEST, ISLANDS, MOUNTAINS, AND SEA IN CHINA'S SACRED COSMOLOGY

Xiao GONG (*South China University of Technology, China*)

SACRED ISLES, ISOLATION AND SPATIALITY IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: FROM THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD TO MODERN TRANSFORMATIONS

Henry JOHNSON (*University of Otago, New Zealand*)

THE RAGE OF THE KUMALU RIVER: TOWARD A SENSUOUS ETHNOGRAPHY OF SACRED INTERDEPENDENCIES

Yaso NADARAJAH (*RMIT University, Australia*)
Adam GRYDEHØJ (*South China University of Technology, China*)

15:40-17:40	Asta (1F)	7 Jul (Tue)
SS-1-4	Aqua Farming and the Sustainability of Islands and the Sea	
Organizer/Chair	Changhyun OH (<i>Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea</i>)	

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN SEAWEED(NORI) CULTURE AREA : FIELD NOTES FROM EASTERN FUJIAN, CHINA

Changhyun OH (*Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea*)

MASS PRODUCTION, STATE DEVELOPMENT, AND MARGINALIZED COASTAL LIVELIHOODS: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF STAKE BASED LAYER AQUACULTURE ON WONSAN ISLAND, KOREA

Hayan LEE (*Institute of Humanities, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea*)

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND SOCIOECONOMIC RESPONSES IN NORI CULTIVATION IN THE ARIAKE SEA, KYUSHU ISLAND, JAPAN

Seishiro SAKITA (*Kurume University, Japan*)

THE SEMIOTIC OPPOSITION BETWEEN “SIDE DISH” AND “GLOBAL SNACK”: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS OF SEAWEED (GIM) PRODUCTS IN MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Jiseon Chae (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

Yeonjae RA (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

15:40-17:40	Tulip (2F)	7 Jul (Tue)
SS-1-5	Beyond the East Asian ‘Taste’: Interplaying Foodways with Island Landscapes, Gender, and Hyper-aging	
Organizer/Chair	Minjae LEE (<i>Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea</i>)	

DIMINISHING SEAFOOD HARVEST AND TRANSFORMATION OF SEA GODDESS WORSHIP AMONG WOMEN DIVERS (HAENYEO) IN JEJU ISLAND, SOUTH KOREA

Daehoon KANG (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

ALGAE CONSUMPTION AND FOOD CULTURE IN EAST ASIA

Fong-Ming YANG (*School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS), France*)

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE REORGANIZATION OF GIM PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF JIJUKDO, KOREA

Jeong-yong PARK (*Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea*)

AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION IN A HYPER-AGED ISLAND SOCIETY: FOCUSING ON THE COMMODIFICATION OF MUGWORT

Minjae LEE (*Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea*)

ALGAE PRODUCTION AND ITS GENDERED MORALITY IN TAIWAN AND SOUTH KOREA

Sana HO (*Soochow University, Taiwan*)

Wednesday, 8 July, 2026

TIME	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)
All-day	Registration Open (All Day)					
08:40	SS-2-1 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Firouz GAINI Sissal DAHL	SS-2-2 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Soyo TAKAHASHI	SS-2-3 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Adam GRYDEHØJ Sarah NIMFÜHR	SS-2-4 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Pedro POMBO	SS-2-5 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Ben BIEDERMANN	P O S T E R
10 09:00						
30 50						
10 10:00						
30 50						
☕ Coffee Break (10:40-11:10)						
10 11:00	Keynote Session 2 Stefano Moncada (11:10-12:00)					
30 50						
10 12:00	🍴 Lunch (12:00-13:30)					
30 50						
10 13:00						
30 50	FP-2-1 (13:30-15:00)	IG-2-1 (13:30-15:00)	FP-2-2 (13:30-15:00)	FP-2-3 (13:30-15:00)		
10 14:00						
30 50						
☕ Coffee Break (15:00-15:20)						
10 15:00	FP-2-4 (15:20-16:50)	IG-2-2 (15:20-16:50)	FP-2-5 (15:20-16:50)	FP-2-6 (15:20-16:50)		
30 50						
10 16:00						
30 50						
10 17:00	FP-2-7 (17:10-18:40)	FP-2-8 (17:10-18:40)	FP-2-9 (17:10-18:40)			
30 50						
10 18:00						
30 50						
10 19:00						
30 50						
10 20:00						
30 50						

Wednesday, 8 July, 2026

08:40-10:40	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
SS-2-1	Islands and Care: Relations, Identities, and Ethics of Care	
Organizer/Chair	Firouz GAINI (<i>University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe Islands</i>) Sissal DAHL (<i>University of Groningen, Netherlands</i>)	

CARING FATHERS IN ISLAND FAMILIES

Firouz GAINI (*University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe Islands*)

ONE PLANNER'S STORY ON ONE ISLAND: CARE, POLITICS, AND ETHICS

Pooja KUMAR (*University of Waterloo, Canada*)

ECOFEMINISM ON THE FENCE LINE: SHEEP, CARE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN THE FAROE ISLANDS

Róisín KENNELLY (*University of Oxford, United Kingdom*)

THINKING WITH ISLANDS TO RETHINK GEOGRAPHIES OF CARE

Sissal DAHL (*University of Groningen, Netherlands*)

08:40-10:40	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
SS-2-2	Island Storywork: Empathy, Ethics, and Collaborative Knowledge in Participatory Research	
Organizer/Chair	Soyo TAKAHASHI (<i>University of the Ryukyus, Japan</i>)	

ISLAND STORYWORK: EMPATHY, ETHICS, AND COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE IN PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

Soyo TAKAHASHI (*University of the Ryukyus, Japan*)

SUSTAINING COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION IN OKINAWA

Megumi ASATO (琉球大学, Japan)

CO-CREATING HISTORICAL NARRATIVES ON YONAGUNI ISLAND: SILENCE, ETHICS, AND ART IN THE INTERCHANGE WITH TAIWAN AND JEJU PEOPLES

Yuji ANKEI (*Institute for Biocultural Diversity, Japan*)
Takako ANKEI (*Institute for Biocultural Diversity, Japan*)

PARTICIPATORY PHOTOGRAPHY AS DIGITAL HISTORY: ETHICS AND SHARED AUTHORITY IN AN ISLAND COMMUNITY

Makoto GOTO (*National Institutes for the Humanities, Japan*)

08:40-10:40	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
SS-2-3	Island Religions and Sacred Isles	
Organizer/Chair	Adam GRYDEHØJ (<i>South China University of Technology, China</i>) Sarah NIMFÜHR (<i>University of Arts Linz, Austria</i>)	

CARIBBEAN AS METHOD: RETHINKING ISLAND SPACE, TIME, AND THE SACRED FROM THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Min ZHOU (*Hangzhou Normal University, China*)

CONSTRUCTING SACRED GEOGRAPHIES: GUANYIN WORSHIP AND THE ENVISIONING OF MOUNT PUTUO AS POTAKA

Adam GRYDEHØJ (*South China University of Technology, China*)

Huan ZHANG (*Zhejiang University, China*)

INDIA'S ENCHANTED ISLANDS: HERITAGE, ECOLOGY, AND MULTISPECIES SACRALITY

Arup CHATTERJEE (*O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat, Haryana, India*)

WATER SANCTUARIES OF DEDARI : HUMAN-NYMPH MARRIAGE TALES AND LANDSCAPE-MAKING IN THE PIONEERING ERA OF BALI

Akiko NOZAWA (*Nagoya University, Japan*)

08:40-10:40	Asta (1F)	8 Jul (Wed)
SS-2-4	Toward a General Theory of Smallness	
Organizer/Chair	Pedro POMBO (<i>University of Malta, Malta</i>)	

SMALLNESS AS A PROPOSAL TOWARDS POSSIBLE INHABITED FUTURES

Pedro POMBO (*University of Malta, Malta*)

TOWARDS A THEORY OF SMALLNESS: ELBOWING AMONG ACADEMIC RIGIDITIES

Stefano MONCADA (*University of Malta, Malta*)

HOW TO TEACH A "THEORY OF SMALLNESS"? THOUGHTS ON MUTUAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THEORY AND DIDACTICS IN ISLAND STUDIES

Stefano MALATESTA (*University of Milano Bicocca, Italy*)

08:40-10:40 Tulip (2F) 8 Jul (Wed)

SS-2-5 Island Transportation - Connectivity, Mobilities and Relativities

Organizer/Chair Ben BIEDERMANN (*University of Malta, Germany*)

SUBNATIONAL ISLAND JURISDICTIONS AND EXTRATERRITORIAL CONNECTIVE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: MOTIVATIONS, MANDATES AND MEANINGS IN CORE-PERIPHERY DYNAMICS OF LINKAGES AND MOBILITIES

Andrew HALLIDAY (*University of Prince Edward Island, Canada*)

COSTLY AIRLINES AND FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ISLAND AVIATION.

Ben BIEDERMANN (*University of Malta, Germany*)

WHEN THE FERRY IS EXPENSIVE TO RUN, BUT EVEN MORE EXPENSIVE TO SKIMP ON - A HABITABILITY-ORIENTED APPROACH TO RURAL ECONOMICS, SOCIAL INVESTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZATION IN THE DANISH SMALL ISLANDS

Jens WESTERSKOV ANDERSEN (*Lund University, Sweden*)

11:10-12:00 Grand Ballroom (B1)

8 Jul (Wed)

Keynote Session 2



Islands' Strengths: Shaping Theories, Practice and Policy

Stefano Moncada

Director,
Associate Professor, University of Malta. Malta and Italy

Stefano Moncada is an associate professor and resident academic at the University of Malta, where he is the Director of the Islands and Small States Institute. He lectures and conducts research in the areas of islands and small states studies, development studies and climate change. Stefano has published his research in more than 50 peer reviewed international journals and books, and acts as expert reviewer for some key international scientific journals. Stefano has delivered over 50 conference presentations, keynote speeches and public talks. He is Lead Author (LA) of the Small Islands chapter of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). He forms part of the editorial board of Small States and Territories, the Mediterranean Experts on Climate and Environmental Change (MedECC), a fellow of the Resilient and Sustainable Islands Initiative (RESI) of the Overseas Development Institute and member of the Malta National Climate Action Council.

13:30-15:00	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
FP-2-1		
Chair	Firouz GAINI (<i>University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe Islands</i>)	
FAROE ISLANDS - THE NEW ROLE OF THE DEEP SEA IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC Firouz GAINI (<i>University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe Islands</i>)		
“DESIGNING MICRO-CREDENTIALS FOR ISLAND STUDIES: ENHANCING PUBLIC POLICY CAPACITY IN INSULAR TERRITORIES” Miguel CARRANZA GUASCH (<i>Universitat de les Illes Balears, Spain</i>)		
WATER GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN VANUATU Morgane ROSIER (<i>Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada</i>)		
MORE THAN TESTBEDS: ISLANDS AND THE EPISTEMIC DIMENSIONS OF TECHNO-COLONIALISM Victoria KOZLOVA (<i>Tallinn University of Technology, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Estonia</i>)		
13:30-15:00	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
FP-2-2		
Chair	Sota YAMAMOTO (<i>International Center for Island Studies, Kagoshima University, Japan</i>)	
APPLYING THE INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK TO SAFEGUARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS AND PROMOTE A BLUE ECONOMY IN BINTAN, RIAU ISLANDS PROVINCE Isdahartati ISDAHARTATI (<i>Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS) IPB University, Indonesia</i>)		
TOWARD COEXISTENCE WITH THE AMAMI RABBIT: POPULATION RECOVERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS, AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT IN THE AMAMI ISLANDS Kei KAWAI (<i>Kagoshima University, Japan</i>)		
AGROFORESTRY CALLED DUSUNG IN AMBON ISLAND, MALUKU PROVINCE, INDONESIA: TREE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND ITS MANAGEMENT Sota YAMAMOTO (<i>International Center for Island Studies, Kagoshima University, Japan</i>)		
MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS TO FOSTER CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN SMALL ISLANDS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW Vincenzo DE CANCELLIS (<i>University of Malta, Malta</i>)		

13:30-15:00 Asta (1F) 8 Jul (Wed)

FP-2-3

Chair

Kabini SANGA (*Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*)

WATER AS KIN: CULTURAL ETHICS OF CARE AND CHANGING WATER RELATIONS IN YOGYAKARTA, JAVA ISLAND

Christina Natalia TITISARI (*ISLANDS Sustainability EMJMD Alumni, Australia*)

JEWELS OF EXILE: POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT ON ISLAND TIME IN SEYCHELLES

Dwight CAREY (*Amherst College, USA*)

CURSED SHORES AND SACRED SEAS: MYTHIC CARTOGRAPHIES OF ISLAND SPACE AND TIME IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Hermenio Jr CABUSOG (*Bukidnon State University, Philippines*)

Kristine Jay CABUSOG (*Local Government Unit of Sugbongcogon, Philippines*)

MELANESIAN TOK STORI: CONVERSATIONS ABOUT INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Kabini SANGA (*Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*)

13:30-15:00 Grand Ballroom B (B1)

8 Jul (Wed)

IG-2-1

Chair

Shu-Chen TSAI (*College of Arts and Design Jimei University, China*)

ISLAND LIVELIHOODS UNDER PRESSURE: PARTICIPATORY RISK GOVERNANCE IN TULAMBEN VILLAGE, BALI

Anton PURNAMA (*Lembaga Pilar Indonesia, Indonesia*)

Andy WIDAYAT (*Lembaga Pilar Indonesia, Indonesia*)

LINKING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRIENT SECURITY IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Cristalina Jalil MARSAL (*University Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA), Brunei Darussalam*)

AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES IN TOURISM ISLAND GOVERNANCE AND DECISION-MAKING: CASE STUDIES OF GULANGYU AND KINMEN

Shu-Chen TSAI (*College of Arts and Design Jimei University, China*)

A STUDY ON RECREATIONAL CARRYING CAPACITY AND VISITOR SATISFACTION IN KINMEN NATIONAL PARK, TAIWAN

Su-hsin Jasmine LEE (*National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan*)

15:20-16:50	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
FP-2-4		
Chair	José Joaquín SAAVEDRA GÓMEZ (<i>Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile</i>)	

INSULARITY AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL RESPONSIBILITY: THE CENTRE FOR INSULAR STUDIES IN CHILOÉ

José Joaquín SAAVEDRA GÓMEZ (*Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile*)
Eduardo Iván MONDACA MANSILLA (*Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile*)

AN ISLAND AND ITS LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE(S): A NEW MATERIALIST PERSPECTIVE

Laura WILLSTRÖM (*University of Jyväskylä, Finland*)

FROM OCEAN LITERACY TO TARGETED INTERVENTIONS: THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND EMOTIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN PROTECTING LOCAL MARINE ECOSYSTEMS ON TWO EUROPEAN ISLANDS

Luisa Katharina KLEEMANN (*Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany*)
Susanne KLEEMANN (*University of Greifswald, Germany*)

FROM EUROCENTRISM TO AN ISLAND-CENTERED PERSPECTIVE: SPATIO-TEMPORAL RECONSTRUCTION AND THE EPISTEMIC TURN IN CARIBBEAN STUDIES

Meiyan LU (*Center for Caribbean Studies at Hangzhou Normal University, China*)

15:20-16:50	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
FP-2-5		
Chair	Adam GRYDEHØJ (<i>South China University of Technology, China</i>)	

PERFORMING HISTORY IN ISLAND SPACE: MEMORY, LANGUAGE, AND COLLECTIVE DANCE IN THE HACHIGATSU-ODORI OF KAKEROMA ISLAND, AMAMI

Isao KATO (*Ferris University, Institute of Okinawa Arts and Culture, Japan*)

WHERE WORLDS COLLIDE: RESILIENCE IN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Kabini SANGA (*Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*)

EXPLORING AND EVALUATING DYNAMICS SUSTAINABILITY OF CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE URBAN SMALL ISLANDS USING SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM APPROACH - THE CASE OF TIDUNG ISLANDS OF JAKARTA CAPITAL PROVINCE, INDONESIA

Luky ADRIANTO (*IPB University, Indonesia*)

WATER CULTURE IN THE ISLAND CITY: EXPLORING RESIDENT PERCEPTIONS OF WATER IN GUANGZHOU URBAN VILLAGES

Yuejian LIN (*South China University of Technology, China*)

15:20-16:50 **Asta (1F)** **8 Jul (Wed)**

FP-2-6

Chair

Ilan KELMAN (*University College London / UiT The Arctic University of Norway, United Kingdom*)

ARCHIPELAGIC REALITIES: MAPPING DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE MODELS TO THE CONTEXT OF PHILIPPINE SMALL ISLANDS

Aileen LAPITAN (*University of the Philippines Los Banos, Philippines*)

POLICIES AND DECISIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INFLUENCING ISLANDER (IM)MOBILITIES

Ilan KELMAN (*University College London / UiT The Arctic University of Norway, United Kingdom*)

FROM DEPENDENCY TO STATISTICAL INVISIBILITY: GOVERNING CROATIAN ISLANDS AS COASTAL TERRITORIES

Marijana SUMPOR (*Euro ekspertiza j.d.o.o., Croatia*)

THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL TONE AND RECOVERY STRATEGIES ON TOURIST TRUST AND REVISIT INTENTION IN ISLAND SERVICE CRISES: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL TONE CONSISTENCY

Sangjun LEE (*Semyung University, Republic of Korea*)

15:20-16:50 **Grand Ballroom B (B1)** **8 Jul (Wed)**

IG-2-2

Chair

Jan PETZOLD (*Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany*)

RISK DRIVER OR SOLUTION? ASSESSING THE INTERPLAY OF LAND RECLAMATION AND CLIMATE RISK ON SMALL ISLANDS

Jan PETZOLD (*Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany*)

ISLAND SPACE, ECOLOGICAL TIME: SALINITY AND THE PERSISTENCE OF ORCHARD LANDSCAPES IN BANGKACHAO, THAILAND

Jarunee KHONGSWASDI (*Thammasat University, Thailand*)

ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN TIMOR-LESTE 2025:
THE CASE STUDY FOR COMMUNITY BASED MARINE SANCTUARY OF BELOI-ATAÚRO AND
COM-LAUTEM

Mario CABRAL (*HACOSTA, East Timor*)

ARCHIPELAGIC URBANISM: RADICAL CO-EXISTENCES IN THE POST-COASTAL CITY

Thomas RIVARD (*Lean Productions, Australia*)

17:10-18:40	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
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FP-2-7

Chair

Bora LEE (*National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS), Republic of Korea*)

TIDAL LENS THEORY: A NOVEL FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL MANGROVE
DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Bora LEE (*National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS), Republic of Korea*)

PHOTOSYNTHESIS EFFICIENCY AND ORGAN METABOLISM BALANCE OF SEMI-MANGROVE
SEEDLINGS EXPOSED TO COLD STRESS

Citra G. QUR'ANI (*National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS), Algeria*)

DEFINING KEY INDICATORS FOR ISLAND FOREST MANAGEMENT: TRACKING
DEFORESTATION AND RESTORATION IN SOUTH KOREA

Wonhee CHO (*Kongju National University, Republic of Korea*)

17:10-18:40	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
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FP-2-8

Chair

Marcella SCHMIDT DI FRIEDBERG (*University of Milano Bicocca, Italy*)

URBAN RENEWAL AND GOVERNANCE IN COLOMBO CITY: A PORT CITY IN A SMALL ISLAND

Jing KANG (*Shenyang City University, China*)

INNOVATIVE FINANCING, SOVEREIGN DEBT SUSTAINABILITY, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS): A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Jwala RAMBARRAN (*Islands and Small States Institute (ISSI), Trinidad Tobago*)

MEDITERRANEAN SMALL ISLANDS, BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE. THE TIMESPACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSES

Stefano MALATESTA (*University of Milano Bicocca, Italy*)
Arturo GALLIA (*University of Milano Bicocca, Italy*)
Marcella SCHMIDT DI FRIEDBERG (*University of Milano Bicocca, Italy*)

MOBILIZING GLOBAL CONSENSUS FOR SIDS: A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR EX-SITU CONSERVATION ACTION

Young-been KIM (*Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute (KoAGI), Republic of Korea*)

17:10-18:40	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	8 Jul (Wed)
FP-2-9		
Chair	Jinhee HAN (<i>Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea</i>)	

THE UNIQUENESS OF ISLAND FIBER FESTIVALS: KNITTING TOGETHER ISLANDNESS, HERITAGE, CRAFT AND SUSTAINABILITY.

Cheryl WARTMAN (*University of Prince Edward Island, Canada*)

RECONFIGURING SACRED SPACE IN THE AMAMI ISLANDS: STATE SHINTO, ISLANDER CONSCIOUSNESS, AND THE POLITICS OF REVERSION.

Saori KATO (*Kanagawa University, Japan*)

THE IMPACT OF ISLAND LITERACY ON ISLAND CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: FOCUSING ON THE MEDIATING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OWNERSHIP

Suhyun AHN (*Semyung University, Republic of Korea*)

FROM PASSIVE TO ACTIVE ISLANDS: TRANSPORT TRANSITIONS AND ISLANDER MOBILISATION ON FOUR SMALL ISLANDS IN PENGHU ARCHIPELAGO

Wei-Chieh LIN (*National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan*)

Thursday, 9 July, 2026

TIME	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)
All-day	Registration Open (All Day)					
08:40	ISISA AGM (08:40-09:30)					
10 09:00-30 50						
10 10:00-30 50						Mid-Excursion (09:30-17:30)
10 11:00-30 50						
10 12:00-30 50						
10 13:00-30 50						
10 14:00-30 50						
10 15:00-30 50						
10 16:00-30 50						
10 17:00-30 50						
10 18:00-30 50	 Conference Dinner (18:30-20:30)					
10 19:00-30 50						
10 20:00-30 50						

Friday, 10 July, 2026

TIME	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)
All-day	Registration Open (All Day)					
08:40	SS-3-1 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Jae-Eun KIM Gyeong-Ah LEE	SS-3-2 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Je-Hun RYU	SS-3-3 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Jennie TEASDALE AM	SS-3-4 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Sofia Baldi PIGHI	SS-3-5 (08:40-10:40) Organized by Stefano MALATESTA	P O S T E R
10 09:00						
30 50						
10 10:00						
30 50						
☕ Coffee Break (10:40-11:10)						
10 11:00	Keynote Session 3 Huei-Min Tsai (11:10-12:00)					
30 50						
10 12:00	🍴 Lunch (12:00-13:30)					
30 50						
10 13:00						
30 50	FP-3-1 (13:30-15:00)	FP-3-2 (13:30-15:00)	FP-3-3 (13:30-15:00)	SS-3-6 (13:30-15:00) Organized by Susan GRAHAM	SS-3-7 (13:30-15:00) Organized by Naomi CHI	
10 14:00						
30 50	☕ Coffee Break (15:00-15:20)					
10 15:00	FP-3-4 (15:20-16:50)	FP-3-5 (15:20-16:50)	FP-3-6 (15:20-16:50)		DS-3-1 (15:20-16:50)	
30 50						
10 16:00						
30 50						
10 17:00	FP-3-7 (17:10-18:40)	FP-3-8 (17:10-18:40)	IG-3-1 (17:10-18:40)		DS-3-2 (17:10-18:40)	
30 50						
10 18:00						
30 50						
10 19:00						
30 50						
10 20:00						
30 50						

Friday, 10 July, 2026

08:40-10:40	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-1	Island Humanities Studies: Beyond Time and Space	
Organizer/Chair	Jae-Eun KIM (<i>Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea</i>) Gyeong-Ah LEE (<i>Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea</i>)	

TENSIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION : THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SALT PANS AND SALT PRODUCTION IN ISLAND REGIONS

Gyeong-Ah LEE (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

REORGANIZATION OF THE GUMDANGDO CHAU-RI WATERGATE ASSOCIATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMON RESOURCES

Gyungok KIM (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

FROM SEAWEED TO SEA WISDOM: TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Jae-Eun KIM (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

KOREA'S TIDAL CALENDAR (MULTTAE) AND TRADITIONAL TIDAL KNOWLEDGE

Ki-tae SONG (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

THE CULTURAL ECOLOGICAL MEANINGS OF COEVOLUTION OF NATURE AND CULTURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND MEANINGS OF SHELLFISH

Suk Joon Hong (*Institution for Marine and Island Cultures, Republic of Korea*)

FOUR HISTORICAL THEMES ON THE COMMUNICATIVE NATURE OF ISLAND SPACES: EXILE, DRIFT, SALT PANS, AND PEASANT MOVEMENTS

Sung-Hwan CHOI (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

MARITIME BOUNDARY DELIMITATION AS PREVENTIVE GOVERNANCE: LEGAL PRINCIPLES, SETTLEMENT PATHWAYS, AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN MARINE DEVELOPMENT

Sung-Hyun PARK (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

08:40-10:40	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-2	Key Issues in Heritage Conservation and Use on the Islands in Korea	
Organizer	Je-Hun RYU (<i>Korea National University of Education, Republic of Korea</i>)	
Chair	Young Jae KIM (<i>Korea National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea</i>)	

WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A TERRACED LANDSCAPE ON CHEONGSANDO ISLAND, KOREA

Young Hoon CHO (*Korea National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

HERITAGE TOURISM ON WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE ON JEJU ISLAND, KOREA (FROM SEEING NATURE TO PERFORMING MEANING: HYBRID HERITAGE EXPERIENCES IN JEJU)

Ji Eun PARK (*Korea National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ISLAND FARMING: EVALUATING THE SYSTEMATIC VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE IN SHINAN COUNTY, KOREA

Suhyun KIM (*Korea National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

THE SHARED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND EVERYDAY LIFE: INTERPRETING THE INTEGRATED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF GUDULJANGNON AND SETTLEMENTS ON CHEONGSANDO ISLAND

Young Jae KIM (*Korea National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

08:40-10:40	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-3	BOOK LAUNCH & SESSION	
	Isolation and Imagination: the Pleasures and Perils of Island Gardening	
Organizer/Chair	Jennie TEASDALE AM (<i>Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia</i>)	

Key Speaker	GARDENS ON ISLANDS, GARDENS AS ISLANDS Gerard PERSOON (<i>Leiden University, Netherlands</i>)
Short Presentation	Sissal DAHL (<i>University of Groningen, Faroe Islands</i>) Anica CUKA (<i>University of Zadar, Croatia</i>) Soon-Won KANG (<i>Hanshin University, Republic of Korea</i>) Alice TEASDALE
Afterword	Laurie BRINKLOW (<i>Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada</i>)

08:40-10:40	Asta (1F)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-4	Archipelagic Futures: Art, Heritage and Situated Ecologies	
Organizer/Chair	Sofia Baldi PIGHI (Royal Academy of Fine Arts Turin, Italy)	
ART, TERRITORY AND FUTURE HISTORIES IN THE MASCARENES ARCHIPELAGO (INDIAN OCEAN)		
Pedro POMBO (University of Malta, Malta)		
INSULAPHILIA: ISLANDS AS LABORATORIES OF POLITICAL IMAGINATION		
Sofia BALDI PIGHI (Royal Academy of Fine Arts Turin - Italy, Italy)		
QUEER ISLANDING: SHIFTING BOUNDARIES, REGENERATIVE WORLDS		
Dew KIM (Independent artist, Republic of Korea)		
EXPLORING THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF MARITIME FICTION: A CORPUS-BASED KEYWORD CASE STUDY		
Siqi LIU (Hangzhou Normal University, China)		
08:40-10:40	Tulip (2F)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-5	Seasonal Islands' Geography. The Human Geographies of Italian and European Small Islands. Roundtable - Book and Special Issue Presentation	
Organizer/Chair	Stefano MALATESTA (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)	
FUTURE IMAGINARIES AND YOUTH AGENCY ON SMALL ISLANDS: GEOGRAPHIES OF MARGINALITY, HERITAGE AND RESILIENCE		
Arturo GALLIA (Roma Tre University, Italy)		
THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN SMALL ISLANDS' POLITICS: BEYOND THE DIALECTICAL TENSIONS		
Stefano MALATESTA (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)		
ISLANDS. WHAT FUTURE? WHAT POLICIES?		
Stefano MONCADA (University of Malta, Malta)		

11:10-12:00 Grand Ballroom (B1) 10 Jul (Fri)

Keynote Session 3



**The Dynamics of Island Time-Spaces:
Lessons from Indigenous Co-evolutionary Cosmologies**

Huei-Min Tsai

Professor,
National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU), Taiwan

Huei-Min Tsai is a retired Professor of Sustainability Management and Environmental Education at National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU) and an Honorary Researcher at NTNU's Center for Indigenous Research and Development. She holds a Ph.D. in Geography from National Taiwan University, a M.Sc. from The Ohio State University, U.S.A. and a B.Sc. in Biology from NTNU. Her research focuses on small island studies, biocultural diversity, social-ecological systems, sustainability sciences, and local & Indigenous knowledge systems. She currently serves as a member (and former Chair) of the Advisory Board of the International Geographical Union's Commission on Islands (IGU-Islands), an Honorary Life Member of the International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA), and a committee member of the National Committee of Future Earth, Academia Sinica (Future Earth-Taipei), as well as on other academic review boards.

13:30-15:00 Grand Ballroom A (B1) 10 Jul (Fri)

FP-3-1

Chair

Satabdee BANERJEE (*Netaji Nagar Day College, India*)

ARCHIPELAGIC LAND-USE DYNAMICS AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTIONS IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA USING REMOTE SENSING AND SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Moh. TAQUIDDIN (*Mataram University, Indonesia*)

CLIMATE ADAPTATION PATHWAYS OF A SMALL ISLAND MUNICIPALITY: INSIGHTS FROM PATNANUNGAN ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES

Nico Jayson ANASTACIO

(*College of Public Affairs and Development, University of the Philippines Los Banos, Philippines*)

IS CLIMATE CHANGE DEPLETING THE SPATIOTEMPORAL VALUES OF BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS? A STUDY ON THE INDIAN SUNDERBANS

Satabdee BANERJEE (*Netaji Nagar Day College, India*)

MARITIME IDENTITY AS A DESIGN VARIABLE FOR JUST AND SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY TRANSITIONS IN ISLAND AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Zacharoula KYRIAZI (*University College Cork, Ireland*)

13:30-15:00	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
FP-3-2		
Chair	Elizabeth RAUCHHOLZ (<i>Korean Studies University Tübingen, CIU German Branch, and Rauchholz International Consulting, Germany</i>)	

REALISING SDG 6 THROUGH BOTTOM-UP WATER GOVERNANCE ON TOL ISLAND: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION GROUNDED IN LOCAL VALUES

Elizabeth RAUCHHOLZ
(*Korean Studies University Tübingen, CIU German Branch, and Rauchholz International Consulting, Germany*)

GOVERNING AN ARCHIPELAGIC STATE: A DOCUMENT AND NETWORK ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE LAWS ON ISLANDS AND ARCHIPELAGIC SPACED

Hermenio Jr CABUSOG (*Bukidnon State University, Philippines*)
Kristine Jay CABUSOG (*Local Government Unit of Sugbongcogon, Philippines*)

PERIPHERALITY, MARKET ACCESS, AND THE LIMITS OF VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS: A CASE STUDY OF THE ASC ABALONE CERTIFICATION IN JINDO ISLAND, SOUTH KOREA

Sunyoung PARK (*Nature Namdo Institute, Republic of Korea*)

BRIDGING THE POLICY-PRACTICE GAP IN FAD-BASED TUNA FISHERIES: GOVERNING INFORMAL FAD GUARD PRACTICES IN NORTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Widhya Nugroho SATRIOAJIE (*Hokkaido University, Japan*)

13:30-15:00	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
FP-3-3		
Chair	Renske PIN (<i>RE-Quest, Netherlands Antilles</i>)	

HOW DO INSTITUTIONS WORK WITH PEOPLE IN ISLAND TOURISM? INSIGHTS FROM JEJU ISLAND, SOUTH KOREA

Dajeong SONG (*Wakayama University, Japan*)

SMART TOURISM ECOSYSTEMS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF EMERGING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR IMPACTS ON TOURIST EXPERIENCE

Derizal DERIZAL
(*Universitas Islam Negeri Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi and Airlangga University, Indonesia*)

MAPPING THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY OF THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: BUILDING A RESILIENT KNOWLEDGE ECOSYSTEM ACROSS SIX ISLANDS

Renske PIN (*RE-Quest, Netherlands Antilles*)

RESEARCH ON THE TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF REUSING IDLE SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINA'S RURAL REVITALIZATION—A CASE STUDY OF ZHEJIANG PROVINCE

Yangyang CHEN (*Kyushu University, Japan*)

13:30-15:00	Asta (1F)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-6	Charting the Future of Island Studies: A Collaborative Panel/Workshop on Growth, Impact, and Direction	
Organizer/Chair	Susan GRAHAM (<i>University of Prince Edward Island, Canada</i>)	
Panelists	· Sissal DAHL (<i>University of Groningen, Netherlands</i>) · Andrew HALLIDAY (<i>Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada</i>) · Pedro Manuel Sobral POMBO (<i>Islands and Small States Institute, University of Malta, Malta</i>) · Jae-Eun KIM (<i>Institution for Marine and Island Cultures, Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea</i>) · Laurie BRINKLOW (<i>Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada</i>)	

13:30-15:00	Tulip (2F)	10 Jul (Fri)
SS-3-7	Imagining Island Futures: Maritime Borders, Grounded Ecologies and Fluid Materiality	
Organizer/Chair	Naomi CHI (<i>Hokkaido University, Japan</i>)	

GENDERED SEAS: HAENYEO CULTURE, MEMORY POLITICS, AND MARITIME GOVERNANCE IN JEJU

Naomi HJ CHI (*Hokkaido University, Japan*)

ISLAND BORDERS RECONSIDERED: A PERSPECTIVE FROM TAIWAN

Po-Yi HUNG (*National Taiwan University, Taiwan*)

MULTICULTURAL COEXISTENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN JAPAN'S ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES: REIMAGINING ISLAND FUTURES IN NAGASAKI

Satoshi ISHIDA (*University of Nagasaki, Japan*)

15:20-16:50	Grand Ballroom A (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
FP-3-4		
Chair	Sun-Kee HONG (Korea Island Foundation / Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea)	

SUSTAINABILITY AT A DISTANCE: GOVERNING TOURISM VILLAGES ACROSS INDONESIA'S ARCHIPELAGO

Betty Betharia S. NAIBAO (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

PACIFIC EXPERIENCES: ENHANCING NUTRITION AND INCOME IN HIGHLY BIODIVERSE AND VULNERABLE SYSTEMS

Deborah Sandra NABUUMA (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, Malaysia)

STUDY ON THE COUPLING AND COORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL CARBON EMISSION EFFICIENCY AND FOOD SECURITY IN FIVE SOUTH PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Desheng ZHANG (Hainan University, China)

GENDERED RISK AND THE MORAL ECONOMY OF AQUACULTURE IN COASTAL CIREBON

Erna HERAWATI (Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia)

15:20-16:50	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
FP-3-5		
Chair	Sarah Nimführ (University of Arts Linz, Austria)	

AWARENESS PROGRAMME OF SOIL MOVEMENT IN THE GEOLOGY LIVING LAB, KUNDASANG, SABAH

Baba MUSTA (Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia)

ADAPTATION OR VULNERABILITY? COASTLINE CHANGES ON VERY SMALL ISLANDS FOR TOURISM

Fery KURNIAWAN (IPB University, Indonesia)

WEAVING FUTURES KNOWLEDGES: INDIGENOUS EPISTEMOLOGIES AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Prahelika DEKA (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

WETLAND EDGES, URBAN ECOLOGIES: RECONSTRUCTED RIVER ISLANDS IN POST-INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT

Stephen FOSTER (Ontario College of Art and Design University, Canada)

15:20-16:50	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
FP-3-6		
Chair	Jae-Eun KIM (<i>Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea</i>)	

LANGUAGE, ENVIRONMENT, AND REALITY CATEGORIZATION: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN OF COASTAL SMALL ISLANDS

Ahmad JUNAIDI (*University of Mataram, Indonesia*)

INFORMAL SKILLS ACQUISITION FOR SURVIVAL ON ISOLATED SMALL ISLAND: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

Ilham Akbar DARMAWAN (*Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia*)

ODYSSEY OF ISLANDS: FROM ISOLATION TO CONNECTION, ECOLOGICAL VOICES IN THE ERA OF CLIMATE CRISIS

Jin Sook NAM (*Dongguk University, Republic of Korea*)

ĀTUITUI TE PITO KI TE 'ENUA A PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH INQUIRY INTO WHAT ATIU YOUTH IDENTIFY AS INTRINSIC TO THEIR WELL-BEING.

Kimi NAPA
(*University South Pacific USP Cook Islands / Auck University Technology AUT, Cook Islands*)

15:20-16:50	Tulip (2F)	10 Jul (Fri)
DS-3-1	Digital Display Session	

OGYGIA: A CASE STUDY OF CALYPSO'S BEAUTIFUL CAGE

Abby GODDEN (*University of Prince Edward Island, Canada*)

HABITAT SUITABILITY MAPPING OF MARINE SPONGES USING MAXIMUM ENTROPY (MAXENT) MODELING IN KAPOPOSANG ISLAND, SPERMONDE ARCHIPELAGO, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Aleydia HAPSARI (*IPB University, Indonesia*)

EFFECTS OF OCEAN WARMING ON ZOOXANTHELLAE DENSITY, BLEACHING RESPONSE, AND SURVIVAL RATE IN ACROPORA MILLEPORA, MONTIPORA CAPRICORNIS, AND ACROPORA TENUIS UNDER CONTROLLED EX-SITU CONDITIONS

Angger Dwiky WAHYUDI (*Brawijaya University, Indonesia*)

OCEAN ACCOUNTS DASHBOARD TO INFORM RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL-ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT

Annisya ROSDIANA (Rekam Nusantara Foundation, Indonesia)

INCREMENTAL RECLAMATION AS TERRITORIAL MORPHOGENESIS IN INDONESIA'S BAJAU SETTLEMENT

Aya KUBOTA (Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University, Japan)

MOBILITY RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT IN ISLAND REGIONS: REFRAMING COASTAL PASSENGER SYSTEMS THROUGH ESG

Chulho JANG (Korea Island Development Institute, Republic of Korea)

THE VANISHING/NOT SO VANISHING ISLANDS CONUNDRUM: LAND RECLAMATION AND ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS IN THE MALDIVES

Claudio MELLI (Università di Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

SOUTH KOREA'S MIDDLE POWER DIPLOMACY TOWARD PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM MEMBER STATES

Daseul KO (Jeju National University, Republic of Korea)

SHALLOW WATER BENTHIC HABITAT CLASSIFICATION USING MULTISPECTRAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV) IN LANCANG ISLAND, SERIBU ISLANDS

Diyanah ULFAH (IPB University, Indonesia)

ISLANDS UNDER PRESSURE: FROM SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES TO GOVERNANCE TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE GREEK ISLANDS AND BEYOND

Eirini SKRIMIZEA (Harokopio University of Athens, Greece)

QUANTIFYING RELATIVE SEA LEVEL RISE (RSLR) IN THE JAKARTA NORTHERN COAST THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF LONG-TERM SATELLITE ALTIMETRY AND SENTINEL-1 INSAR DATA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TIDAL FLOOD RISK.

Esa Angger WINASIS (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)

THE SPECIFICS OF THE ELECTORAL SPACE STRUCTURE OF THE ARCHIPELAGIC STATES

Fedor CHERNETSKII (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AMIDST TYPHOONS: PREPARATION, SURVIVAL, AND RESILIENCE

Inero ANCHO (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

TOWARDS SMART SMALL-ISLAND DESTINATIONS: CONCEPTUALIZING METRI, A LORA MESH MODULAR E-TOURISM SYSTEM

Isye Susana NURHASANAH (*Institut Teknologi Sumatera, Indonesia*)

ISLAND-BASED DISPARITIES IN ANEMIA: THE ROLE OF SATELLITE-INFERRED PM2.5 IN A FRAGMENTED LANDSCAPE

Jeddah YANTI (*Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia*)

FROM HABITAT TO PLATE: ETHNOZOOLOGICAL PRACTICES OF FROG CONSUMPTION IN MALAYBALAY CITY, BUKIDNON, MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

Jessa Mae TAMAYO (*Central Mindanao University, Philippines*)

17:10-18:40

Grand Ballroom A (B1)

10 Jul (Fri)

FP-3-7

Chair

Myeong-Ho YEO (*University of Guam, Guam*)

OPTIMIZING SUPPLY CHAIN STRATEGIES IN THE INDONESIAN FOOD MANAGEMENT : A CASE OF SEAWEED INDUSTRY

Bayu MANGKURAT (*Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs, The Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia*)

PLANETARY HEALTH: HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT, AND LIVELIHOODS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN TAMBRAUW REGENCY, SOUTHWEST PAPUA

Luce ALVAFRITZ (*Yayasan Alam Sehat Lestari (ASRI), Indonesia*)

DETECTION AND ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE SIGNALS FOR IMPROVING THE SMALL PACIFIC ISLANDS' SUSTAINABILITY

Myeong-Ho YEO (*University of Guam, Guam*)

FROM EXPANSION TO RESILIENCE: REVISITING INDONESIA'S SEAWEED FARMING STRATEGY THROUGH A CASE STUDY OF WAEI VILLAGE

Widhya Nugroho SATRIOAJIE (*Hokkaido University, Japan*)

17:10-18:40	Grand Ballroom B (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
FP-3-8		
Chair	Je-Hun RYU (<i>Korea National University of Education, Republic of Korea</i>)	

RE-EVALUATING THE ONTOLOGICAL VALUE OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE ON SOUTH KOREAN ISLANDS AND PROPOSING AN INTEGRATED PRESERVATION PARADIGM

Kyung Baek TAHK (*National Intangible Heritage Center, Republic of Korea*)

CARING ISLANDS, CONSUMING GAZES: A GEOCRITICAL READING OF CARE ETHICS IN MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND CINEMA

Majda MEFTAH (*Laboratoire d, Morocco*)

ARCHIPELAGIC NARRATIVE TIME AND REPARATIVE READING OF MONIQUE ROFFEY'S ARCHIPELAGO

Nick Tsung-Che LU (*Marist University, USA*)

SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY-ORIENTED UTILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR ANCIENT SHIPS EXCAVATED AT DAESEOM AND MADO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Seojin KIM (*Korea Heritage Service, Republic of Korea*)

17:10-18:40	Grand Ballroom C (B1)	10 Jul (Fri)
IG-3-1		
Chair	Ilan KELMAN (<i>University College London, United Kingdom</i>)	

HISTORICAL CHARACTER OF THE JINDO SHIP EXCAVATED AT BYEOKPA PORT, JINDO KOREA

Ho-shin JIN (*National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

TOPOPHILIA AND TEMPOPHILIA: ISLANDER PLACE AND TIME KNOWLEDGES

Ilan KELMAN (*University College London, United Kingdom*)

ECOTOURISM OR OVERTOURISM? COMMUNITY AND OUTSIDER INFLUENCES ON KO YAO NOI, THAILAND

Noah SHEPHERD (*Bournemouth University (UK), Thailand*)

17:10-18:40	Tulip (2F)	10 Jul (Fri)
DS-3-2	Digital Display Session	

ASSESSMENT OF ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALICIA, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, PHILIPPINES

Judy Ann H. FERNANDEZ (*Mindanao State University- Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines*)

WHO'S THE BOS? THE POLITICS OF REFRAMING 'SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES' AS 'BIG OCEAN STATES' IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Kalim SHAH (*University of Delaware, USA*)

JUMPING THE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION CHASM: ELECTRIC VEHICLE READINESS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN CARIBBEAN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

Kalim SHAH (*University of Delaware, USA*)

CLIMATE-RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL-ISLAND MPAS THROUGH OCEAN ACCOUNTING: INSIGHTS FROM THE KAPOPOSANG ISLANDS

Lailatul ROKHMAH (*Rekam Nusantara Foundation, Indonesia*)

SHAPED BY ISLANDNESS: A STUDY OF HOW ISLANDNESS INFLUENCES CARIBBEAN STUDENTS' ACCULTURATION IN CHINA

Liang HE (*Hangzhou Normal University, China*)

COASTAL ASSET VALUATION FOR ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA: CASE STUDY SALEH BAY AND SURROUNDING ISLANDS

Nabila Nur SEPTIANI (*Rekam Nusantara Foundation, Indonesia*)

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF BLUE CARBON POTENTIAL IN THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM AT MUARA GEMBONG BEACH-INDONESIA, AS A CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION EFFORT

Nazli RAUDHATI (*IPB University, Indonesia*)

ECO-ISLAND PROMISES FOR GOZO: STRATEGY VS REALITY

Rose Marie AZZOPARDI (*University of Malta, Malta*)

CO-PRODUCING RESILIENCE: COMMUNITY INTEGRATION, AGROMARINE COPING, AND FOOD SUSTAINABILITY IN A SMALL ISLAND

Sayyidah NUR HABIBAH (*Blue Green Hope Foundation, Indonesia*)

ENSURING FRESHWATER AVAILABILITY IN A TROPICAL ISLAND UNDER A CHANGING CLIMATE

Shadananan Nair KRISHNAPILLAI (*Centre for Earth Research and Environment Management, India*)

ASSESSING THE VULNERABILITY TO ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN MABUHAY, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, PHILIPPINES

Shekinah OGO (Mindanao State University- Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT), Philippines)

THE EVOLUTION OF AFFORESTATION IN PENGHU: FROM A WINDBLOWN ISLAND TO A GREEN HAVEN ON THE PATH TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Shyi-Liang YU (*National Penghu University of Science and Technology, Taiwan*)

ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF A MARINE PROTECTED AREA AND NEARBY ISLAND TO NATIONAL GDP: OCEAN ECONOMY ACCOUNTING FOR THE SAVU SEA MPA

Willy Puspa IRAWAN (*Rekam Nusantara Foundation, Indonesia*)

SALT ISLANDS: INFRASTRUCTURAL TIME, DISPLACED TRADITIONS, AND THE REMAKING OF ISLAND WORLDS IN THE SETO INLAND SEA

Yosuke NAKAMOTO (*ETH Zürich, Switzerland*)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A COMMUNITY OF ORGANISM IN CARIBBEAN CHINESE WRITER LIU GUANGYUAN'S NOVELS

Yunchun LAN (*Hangzhou Normal University, China*)

Saturday, 11 July, 2026

TIME	GB A (B1)	GB B (B1)	GB C (B1)	Asta (1F)	Tulip (2F)	Hotel Lobby (B1)
All-day	Registration Open (All Day)					
08:40	FP-4-1 (08:40-10:10)	FP-4-2 (08:40-10:10)				P O S T E R
09:00-10:50						
10:00-10:50			☕ Coffee Break (10:10-10:40)			
11:00-11:50	Keynote Session 4 Laurie Brinklow (10:40-11:30)					
	Closing Ceremony (11:30-12:00)					
12:00-12:50						
13:00-13:50						
14:00-14:50						
15:00-15:50						
16:00-16:50						
17:00-17:50						
18:00-18:50						
19:00-19:50						
20:00-20:50						

Saturday, 11 July, 2026

08:40-10:10 Grand Ballroom A (B1) 11 Jul (Sat)

FP-4-1

Chair Yasushi OTSUKA (*Kagoshima University, Japan*)

CONSERVATION TREATMENT AND RESEARCH STATUS OF ANCIENT SHIPWRECKS RECOVERED FROM ISLAND WATERS ALONG KOREA'S WEST COAST

Jaewan CHOI (*National Research Institute of Maritime Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

ISLANDS-BASED SCOTTISH TEXTILE CRAFTS: CASE STUDIES OF CURRENT PRACTICE

Karen CROSS (*Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom*)

CONTROL OF DENGUE FEVER IN A SMALL ISLAND OF MICRONESIA THROUGH MOSQUITO LARVAL ELIMINATION

Yasushi OTSUKA (*Kagoshima University, Japan*)

A STUDY ON TIME-SERIES LAND COVER CHANGE AND FUTURE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR UNINHABITED ISLANDS IN KOREA

Young-Hoon CHO (*Mokpo National University Republic of Korea*)

08:40-10:10 Grand Ballroom B (B1) 11 Jul (Sat)

FP-4-2

Chair Mitul BARUAH (*Ashoka University, India*)

PAST ISLANDS, FUTURE VOICES: ORAL AND MATERIAL HERITAGE IN THE PLURAL TEMPORALITIES OF ALICUDI (AEOLIAN ISLANDS)

Giovanni MODAFFARI (*University of Naples "L'Orientale", Italy*)

ADDRESSING SOCIO-CULTURAL VULNERABILITIES THROUGH DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF BALI'S TOURISM REGIONS

Gusti Ayu Ketut SURTIARI (*National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia*)

METHODS IN ISLAND RESEARCH: A CASE FOR VISUAL ETHNOGRAPHY

Mitul BARUAH (*Ashoka University, India*)

SINKING COASTS, SINKING POLICIES: THE COST OF DELAY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S CLIMATE CRISIS.

Prince EHIMIYEN (*University of Prince Edward Island, Canada*)

10:40-11:30

Grand Ballroom (B1)

11 Jul (Tue)

Keynote Session 4



“You Know You Live on an Island When...”: Bridging Islands in the 21st Century

Laurie Brinklow

Assistant Professor,
University of Prince Edward Island, Canada

Dr. Laurie Brinklow is an Assistant Professor of Island Studies and Coordinator of the Master of Arts in Island Studies program / Chair of the Institute of Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown, Canada. There she facilitates and supports research on sustainable communities on islands around the world, teaches Island Studies, and supervises graduate students. She is President of the International Small Island Studies Association, Iceland's Honorary Consul to Prince Edward Island, and is a recipient of the Order of Prince Edward Island. Author of the poetry book *My island's the house I sleep in at night* (Island Studies Press, 2022), she is the co-editor (with Andrew Jennings) of *The Bridge Effect: Critical Reflections in the Age of Technological Solutionism* (Island Studies Press, 2024) and co-editor (with Jean Mitchell et al.) of *Turning the Tide: Climate Change, Social Change, and Islandness* (Island Studies Press, 2026).



Posters

POSTER	
7 Jul (Tue) - 11 Jul (Sat) During Conference	Hotel Lobby (B1)
PO-01 PROPOSING AN INNER BEAUTY FOOD MODEL TO PROMOTE ISLAND WELLNESS TOURISM: SCIENTIFIC NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS AND HIGH-VALUE UTILIZATION OF RICE BRAN-INFUSED MADELEINE Aye-Ree YOUN (<i>JEI University, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-02 WHY DO BIRDS SUDDENLY DISAPPEAR? AN ETHNO-ORNITHOLOGICAL STUDY OF BIRD HUNTING AND CONSUMPTION IN BUKIDNON, MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES Cristine Joy PADEROG (<i>Central Mindanao University, Philippines</i>)	
PO-03 PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING A BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK IN KOREAN ISLANDS Dong-June LEE (<i>Honam National Institute of Biological Resources, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-04 "ISLAND FEVER" AS DISCOURSE: A MIXED-METHODS ANALYSIS OF PLACE-BASED AFFECT IN HAWAIIAN ONLINE COMMUNITIES Gyuri KIM (<i>University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-05 CONSERVATION OF KOREAN ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS AND THE VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: A GENOMIC PERSPECTIVE Hari WON (<i>Honam National Institute of Biological Resources, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-06 VASCULAR FLORA OF THE ASPLENIUM ANTIQUUM HABITAT ON NATURAL MONUMENT SEOPSEOM ISLAND, JEJU-DO, KOREA Ho Jin KIM (<i>National Institute of Forest Science, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-07 COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RESPONSE AND TRANSNATIONAL SOLIDARITY: THE ROLE OF THE YAMAGATA KOREAN RESIDENTS UNION (MINDAN) DURING THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE Je-gyu JOO (<i>Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan), Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-08 SPECIES DIVERSITY AND DISPERSAL ROUTES OF SESSILE INVERTEBRATES ATTACHED TO MARINE PLASTIC DEBRIS IN ISLAND AND COASTAL AREAS Jong Guk KIM (<i>Honam National Institute of Biological Resources, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-09 NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS AND LOCAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE INTEGRATION FOR COMPREHENSIVE ISLAND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Koeun JEON (<i>National Institute of Forest Science, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-10 COMPARATIVE PHOTOSYNTHETIC LIGHT-RESPONSE CURVES OF MANGROVE AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN TROPICAL INDONESIAN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS Sangeun KWAK (<i>Warm-Temperate and Subtropical Forest Research Center, Republic of Korea</i>)	
PO-11 COMPREHENSIVE BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT OF 100 INHABITED ISLANDS IN KOREA Seahee HAN (<i>Honam National Institute of Biological Resources, Republic of Korea</i>)	

PO-12 CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS OF GANGHWA SUM SSAL: A BIG DATA ANALYSIS OF ONLINE REVIEWS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Seungbeom SON (*JEI University, Republic of Korea*)

PO-13 IDENTIFYING DRIVERS CONTRIBUTING DEGRADATION OF VEGETATION IN THE GOTJAWAL FOREST OF JEJU ISLAND USING SATELLITE-BASED MULTI-VEGETATION INDICES

Seung-Hun LEE (*Korea National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea*)

PO-14 VASCULAR FLORA OF UNINHABITED ISLANDS IN GOHEUNG-GUN, JEOLLANAM-DO, KOREA (FOCUSED ON DAESADO AND DAEMADO)

Sun Keun LEE (*National Institute of Forest Science, Republic of Korea*)

PO-15 CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR FLORA OF NATURAL MONUMENT MUNSEOM ISLAND, JEJU-DO, KOREA

Sun Keun LEE (*National Institute of Forest Science, Republic of Korea*)

PO-16 SECURING THE LAST RESORT: A TRIPARTITE FRAMEWORK TO SAFEGUARD ENDANGERED FLORA OF ULLEUNGDO AND DOKDO

Young-Been KIM (*Korea Arboreta and Gardens Institute(KoAGI), Republic of Korea*)

NEXT GENERATION POSTER

7 Jul (Tue) - 11 Jul (Sat) During Conference

Hotel Lobby (B1)

NP-01 RESEARCH ON MEASURES FOR MARINE EVACUATION DUE TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS: FOCUSING ON AN INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Chae-ryeon PARK (*Namak High School, Republic of Korea*)

NP-02 SHINAN BLUE-MIND HEALING PACKAGE: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM THROUGH ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS IN SOUTHWESTERN KOREA

Daeun KIM (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

NP-03 AN MINECRAFT TOUR PROPOSAL: GAMIFYING ISLAND TOURISM ON ANMA-DO ISLAND

Dong-Joon KIM (*Baekje High School, Republic of Korea*)

NP-04 JEUNGDO'S CITTASLOW DESIGNATION AND INSULAR SUSTAINABILITY: ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Jiwoo YU (*Moontae High School, Mokpo, Republic of Korea*)

NP-05 UNDERSTANDING NEW MATERIALISM THROUGH KAREN BARAD'S 'ENTANGLEMENT': RETHINKING THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND HUMAN-NONHUMAN RELATIONS

Kyungmoon KIM (*Baekje High School, Republic of Korea*)

NP-06 A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISM BOOM AT PURPLE ISLAND: SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

Minwoo JEONG (*Moontae High School, Mokpo, Republic of Korea*)



Tuesday, 7 July, 2026

THE ISLAND AS A PROMISE: KÜHKOPF-KNOBLOCHSAUE AS A BIOCULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN HESSE, GERMANY

Jooyoung OH^{1,2}

¹ City (Education), HEPPENHEIM, Germany

² Anthropology, SNU (From Jan. 2026), Republic of Korea

Abstract

Kühkopf-Knoblochsau, located in the federal state of Hesse, Germany, is one of the country's largest floodplain nature reserves. Locally known as *Schatzinsel* ("Treasure Island"), it has been transformed from a landscape shaped by agriculture, river engineering, and human settlement into a protected area dedicated to conservation and environmental education.

Drawing on participant observation during three visits to the island, interviews with staff members of the Environmental Education Center, and local historical materials, this presentation explores Kühkopf-Knoblochsau as a biocultural landscape where ecological processes and human experiences intersect. Rather than focusing solely on conservation policies, it examines how visitors encounter the island through sensory experience, environmental learning, memory, and return.

Particular attention is given to practices of listening, making, leaving, and revisiting. Through these activities, the island emerges not as a static natural reserve but as a living landscape shaped by relationships among visitors, educators, local communities, state institutions, and nonhuman life.

The title, *The Island as a Promise*, suggests that Schatzinsel is not a symbol of isolation but a space of possibility. The presentation argues that the island offers an alternative vision of human–nature relations grounded in care, attentiveness, and long-term coexistence, demonstrating how ecological restoration and cultural meaning can be continuously co-produced.

Keywords: Biocultural Landscape, Environmental Education, Human–Nature Relations, Ethnography, Schatzinsel

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FOOD SECURITY IN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS OF VIETNAM

Anh Tram NGUYEN¹, Orachos NAPASINTUWONG¹, Ben BELTON²

¹ *Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Kasetsart University, Thailand*

² *Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics, Michigan State University, USA*

Abstract

Food insecurity remains a persistent challenge in coastal Vietnam, particularly in the southern islands, where limited cultivable land, dependence on imported food, and impact from climate change have caused significant price inflation and vulnerability to food security. Many households still struggle to afford nutritious diets due to their reliance on purchased foods, and limited production diversification leads to restricted dietary diversity and adverse health outcomes. The objective of this study is to assess household food insecurity levels by using three indicators: the Food Consumption Score (FCS) based on the frequency of 14 food items grouped into 10 categories in seven days, the Berry Index (BI) reflecting the expenditure distribution across these food groups, and the Household Food Expenditure Share (HFES) capturing the proportion of income allocated to food. Data are collected from 380 households in Phu Quoc, Hon Tre, and Nam Du islands. The findings from statistical analysis of factors associated with food security suggest policy implications to promote food security especially to cope with economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities in the small islands of southern Vietnam.

Keywords: Food Security, Small Islands, Food Consumption Score, Household Food Expenditure Share, Berry Index

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BIRD ISLANDS: HOW “UNINHABITED” ISLANDS FIT INTO THE SEMIOTICS OF LIFE

Scott SIMON¹

¹ School of Sociological and Anthropological Studies, University of Ottawa, Canada

Abstract

The Pacific Ocean is full of tiny islands inhabited by colonies of migrating birds, but limited human habitation. These islands shaped the boundaries of the modern world in the 19th century as Japan and western powers laid claim to them for such resources as guano (used in fertilizer). In an ethnography “beyond-the-human,” I did field research with professional Japanese ornithologists as they investigated the Streaked Shearwater (*Calonectris leucomelas*) on Kanmuri Island, an uninhabited island under the jurisdiction of Maizuru City in Kyoto Prefecture. The birds are a semiotic wonder in their own right. When they return to their nests in the evening, in a phenomenon called “dynamic soaring,” they fly against slower winds near the waves, gain altitude, catch stronger velocity winds, and then dive back down to the sea. The Japanese name for the bird *oomizunagidori*, meaning “the bird that scythes down the waters,” is derived from this wonder. In the morning, fisherfolk observe them because they indicate where fish may be caught. As humans, even scientific ornithologists, enter shearwater worlds, they find themselves in a semiotic meshwork that transforms their perceptions of the world. As “sentinels of environmental change,” the birds bear witness to environmental change, and carry messages relevant to human geopolitics. What is the meaning of these small islands and their avian inhabitants to a world ravaged by the vicissitudes of the Anthropocene? How does human cognition shift gears as humans enter these avian worlds?

Keywords: Biocultural Systems, Human-bird Relations, Ecological Semiotics, Ornithology, Multispecies Ethnography

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CONSERVATION BOOST ON CORAL HEALTH AND FISH ABUNDANCE PRODUCTION: A BASELINE FOR IMPACT BOND FINANCING ON SMALL ISLAND ECOSYSTEM IN KEPULAUAN SERIBU MARINE NATIONAL PARK-INDONESIA

Yonvitner YONVITNER^{2*}, Fery KURNIAWAN¹, Roba Fahrissy DARUS², Isda HARTATI², Rhaisy Nafha HASANAH³

¹ Aquatic Resources Management, IPB University, Indonesia

² Centre for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS) IPB University, IPB University, Indonesia

³ Communication Science - Faculty of Social and Politic Science, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Abstract

The Marine National Park Kepulauan Seribu (MNPKSI) is a marine conservation area consists of 113 very small islands. MNKS are divided into three zones: the core zone, the buffer zone, and the sustainable fisheries utilization zone. This research examines aspects of ecosystem health based on coral cover status, and reef fish biomass production.

The results were found coral ecosystem health and reef fish biomass production as below: Coral cover on Untung Jawa Island averages 10%, and Pari Island 12.4%, with potential fish abundance of 10,632 ind/ha and 8,340 ind/ha respectively—classified as less healthy coral reefs. Coral cover and fish abundance on Tidung Island, Panggang Island, Kelapa Island, and Harapan Island are, respectively: 15.9% and 18,135 ind/ha; 25.5% and 25,458 ind/ha; 29.7% and 27,685 ind/ha; 28.2% and 36,066 ind/ha. Meanwhile, coral cover in the core conservation zone is 42.03%, with fish abundance of 30,673 ind/ha.

Based on these results, shown relation an increasing of coral cover significantly to fish abundance. This condition demonstrates that the core zone has higher-quality coral reefs and higher fish abundance. The conclusion show that the healthier the coral reef ecosystem, will drive the greater its carrying capacity, abundance, and biomass. This process important as baseline of impact bond financing from coral ecosystem.

Keywords: Small Island, Coral Health, Marine Conservation, Blue Financing, Impact Bond

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NETWORKING ISLANDS: INSULAR GOVERNANCE IN ITALY, PORTUGAL, SOUTH KOREA, AND JAPAN

Beniamino Peruzzi CASTELLANI*

¹ *Scuola Superiore Sant, Italy*

Abstract

Island Studies has challenged representations of islands as isolated and marginal, yet the infrastructures through which islands act collectively across scales remain underexamined. This paper maps and compares island networks in Italy, Portugal, South Korea, and Japan, asking how they emerge, endure, and connect local communities to regional, national, and transnational arenas.

Bringing European and East Asian cases into the same analytical frame, I argue that island networks are not merely support mechanisms for dispersed territories. They are scale-making infrastructures that assemble islands into collective actors, translate local claims into policy languages, and reposition island concerns within wider governance arrangements. At the same time, they make visible the temporal dimension of island politics: the layering of historical marginalization, policy change, institutional continuity, and future-oriented strategies of development and representation.

Methodologically, the study combines systematic analysis of statutes, policy documents, meeting minutes, and program briefs with targeted interviews with network representatives. These materials inform a geo-referenced database of organizations and ties, including membership, funding, and consultation relationships, which is then analyzed through social network analysis.

The paper contributes to debates on island space and time by showing how networks enable islands to coordinate across distance, sustain political visibility over time, and act as active players in multiscale governance.

Keywords: Island Networks, Multiscale Governance, Social Network Analysis, Comparative Island Studies, Local Communities

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REFLECTIONS ON THE GOVERNANCE OF A SMALL ISLAND

Bob TEASDALE¹

¹ Independent Researcher, Australia

Abstract

The academic study of small, remote islands is normally undertaken by researchers from city-based universities who come as outsiders, looking in. Having spent most of our working lives at mainland universities, my wife and I chose to move permanently to a small island, becoming deeply immersed in its everyday life. In my own case I was elected as a member of the local governing council. I am currently in my eighth year of service, four of which were spent as deputy mayor. This level of deep engagement has given me a unique opportunity to research the governance of a small island from the inside, looking out.

In this presentation I will reflect on my experiences and insights. I will begin by reviewing the extent to which I consider myself accepted by local elites, have an understanding of their 'insider' views, and have been successful, as a 'blow-in', in achieving real change. I will then explore those features of the local political landscape that appear to be unique to small islands, thereby helping to define more clearly the elusive concept of 'islandness'

Six themes will be considered: (i) resilience and vulnerability: the impact of financial constraints on a small island economy; (ii) managing asymmetric power relations between centre and periphery; (iii) forms of resistance to mainland-centric assumptions about islands; (iv) conflicts between local values and tourism developments; (v) the impact of interrelationality and dense family networks on local decision-making; (vi) land as a precious commodity in a bounded space.

Keywords: Governance, Islandness, Local Politics, Resilience, Centre – Periphery

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THE CHRONOPOLITICS OF THE SILICON ARCHIPELAGO: ALGORITHMIC GOVERNANCE AND METABOLIC TIME IN POST-DISASTER TAIWAN

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Abstract

Taiwan is often framed as a unified “Silicon Island” synchronised with global semiconductor capital. This paper challenges that framing by examining how post-disaster governance technologies produce competing temporal regimes within the island. Focusing on the Rukai Indigenous homeland following Typhoon Morakot (2009), it investigates how state-deployed InSAR (Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar) satellite monitoring—ostensibly a spatial tool—enforces a singular “Silicon Time” onto the heterogeneous, metabolic “Soil Time” of Indigenous inhabitation.

Drawing on archaeoastronomical perspectives and through critical analysis of InSAR atmospheric correction processes, post-disaster relocation policies, and Rukai community testimonies, I demonstrate that these algorithms systematically filter out clouds, mist, and moisture as technical “noise”—yet these atmospheric phenomena constitute the seasonal and monsoon rhythms through which Rukai communities read and inhabit their territory.

I argue that this filtering operates as a form of chronopolitical governance: the imposition of a singular algorithmic temporality onto place-based ways of knowing time. The result is an internally fragmented island governed through divergent, unevenly synchronised temporal orders—what I term a “Silicon Archipelago.” The paper concludes that island governance must be understood not only through spatial enclosure but through temporal imposition, and that recognising Indigenous temporal practices as legitimate knowledge offers a basis for more equitable post-disaster recovery.

Keywords: Algorithmic Governance, Post-Disaster Governance, InSAR Remote Sensing, Indigenous Temporalities, Island Studies

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UNDERSTANDING MOTIVATIONS AND CHALLENGES FOR DESTINATIONS MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS (DMO'S) MOVEMENT FROM VOLUME TO VALUE – AN ISLAND CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Destination performance measurement plays a fundamental role in shaping the priorities and actions of tourism strategies, budgets, and policies (Carlucci, 2010; Crabolu et al., 2024; Morrison et al., 2024; Pagliara et al., 2022). Consequently, the way in which tourism success is defined holds the potential to influence systemic change in both destination governance and tourism development (Crabolu et al., 2024). As part of a larger study to pilot the transition from volume to value in the Faroe Islands, this presentation outlines the first phase of the study which undertook 15 qualitative interviews with DMOs globally to understand their shift from volume to value in tourism management to determine best practices and key indicators for success. Findings show challenges in terms of operationalization of indicators, difficulty with obtaining amount and type of data and managing perceptions. Success includes resident use of tourist infrastructure, taxation to fund community measures and increases community consultation and involvement. From this research, value-based tourism was defined and used to determine proxy measures for success for the island pilot study.

Keywords: Measurement, Sustainable Tourism, Islands, Regenerative Tourism, Value

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ĀTUI TUI TE PITO KI TE ʻENUA

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Abstract

Loss and damage in the Pacific cannot be understood solely through economic metrics; it also encompasses the erosion of cultural identity, community cohesion, and intergenerational knowledge systems. This paper synthesises findings from a Master's-level Participatory Action Research project conducted with youth (māpū) from Atiu, Cook Islands, to identify the values, practices, and relationships that underpin their well-being. Using the Indigenous research frameworks of Tivaevae and Pito 'enua, and guided by Akapapa'anga (genealogical) values, the research illuminates non-economic loss and damage (NELD) in a geographically remote island setting. Data was gathered through photovoice, youth-written essays, and thematic analysis, revealing five interconnected domains of well-being: Kopapa or Physical well-being, Tu Manako or Mental and Emotional well-being, Vaerua or Spiritual well-being, Kopu Tangata or Social well-being and Aorangi representing Environmental well-being. These dimensions highlight the urgency of embedding youth-specific, culturally grounded indicators into national loss and damage planning processes. While grounded in the Cook Islands context, the paper proposes that this relational, wellbeing-based approach offers a feasible and adaptable lens for other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including beyond the Pacific, to better recognise and evidence non-economic dimensions of loss and damage within climate policy and finance negotiations.

Keywords: Pacific Youth Well-Being, Cook Island Research Methodologies, NELD, Arts Well-Being, Tivaevae Photo Voice

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A WASTE-TO-ENERGY-CENTERED REGIONAL CO₂ LOOP FOR RESILIENT ISLAND COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Remote islands face a structural double burden: dependence on imported fuels and high waste-treatment and transport costs. Building on a regional CO₂ loop framework for local energy systems, this presentation proposes an island-oriented design in which waste-to-energy is the starting point of local energy circulation. At the core is ISOP (Integrated Subcritical-water Organic-waste Processing), which converts organic waste into solid fuel usable for heat and power generation, shifting waste from a disposal cost to an energy resource. Building on this base, an intermediate feedstock-preparation layer uses surplus renewable electricity or power from dedicated renewable generation, CO₂, water, and locally available carbon resources to prepare inputs for later-stage fuel production. A subsequent fuel-upgrading process can be added to produce storable liquid fuels when island scale and operating conditions allow. The proposed loop integrates waste management, renewable variability, fuel storage, and resilience into a single island infrastructure model.

Keywords: Regional CO₂ Loop, Waste-to-energy, Organic Waste, Fuel Storage, Island Resilience

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ISLAND STUDIES IN CHINA AND CHINESE ISLAND POETICS

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Abstract

Island studies in China is deeply influenced by the island poetics in Chinese literature. Shaped by the combined effects of international island studies and Chinese island poetics, island studies in China, on the basis of its local island geography and culture, has derived perspectives with Chinese characteristics. Additionally, the academic concerns and research interests in Chinese island studies echo the island concepts in Chinese literature, further promoting the rediscovery, reinterpretation, and reproduction of Chinese island poetics. As a theoretical concept that enriches island studies in China, Chinese island poetics is rooted in Chinese island literature and committed to identifying islandness and island-mainland relationship in the Chinese context. Integrating ancient, modern, and contemporary conceptions of islands in China, it is marked by a dynamic interplay between history and the present, imagination and reality, island and continent, as well as ideality and reflexivity. Ancient Chinese literature, manifesting the evolution of early Chinese ideas about islands, laid the foundation for Chinese island poetics; through the combination and negotiation of continental and island perspectives, modern island literature extends the connotations of ancient Chinese island poetics; contemporary island poetics, based on the earlier poetic tradition and the phenomenon of contemporary Chinese island literature, constitutes the core of Chinese island poetics. Contemporary Chinese island poetics is characterized by the co-existence of three distinctive perspectives: external island perspective, internal island perspective, and interstitial island perspective. The three perspectives complement each other, reflecting the hybrid and diverse characteristics of Chinese island culture.

Keywords: Chinese Island Poetics, Islandness, External Island Perspective, Internal Island Perspective, Interstitial Island Perspective

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“Oceopolitics” as the Thought for the East Asian Marine Sphere: from Expansion to Co-Existence

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Abstract

The so-called “discovery of the Earth” provided European powers with maritime routes through which they conquered and occupied the world, and it has now been five centuries since countless islands were indiscriminately ravaged. Today, rising sea levels—one of the most direct consequences of climate change—are submerging islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, pushing their inhabitants toward a future of literal survival in water, yet no one seems to take notice. The awareness that the ocean has become the final destination of non-degradable waste is likewise ignored. No one knows how much waste has accumulated on the ocean floor. The dire circumstances of small East Asian islands—struggling simply to survive at the margins of modernization and demographic decline—are becoming increasingly tangible. One of the intellectual frameworks that has nourished both climate change and the darker side of modernization is geopolitics, and it has been over a century since its true nature was revealed. The tensions currently unfolding in East Asian waters seas and islands are gravely distorting the very essence of life. Preventing the ambitions of expansion and occupation grounded in geopolitics from taking root any further is both the hope and responsibility of those living today.

As an alternative to the geopolitical worldview, I propose the concept of “oceopolitics” (Oceanography + Politics = Oceopolitics). By replacing the “G” of geopolitics with “Oc,” I also aim for a visual effect. This concept is grounded in a mode of life oriented toward exchange and amity. On this planet, the ocean is more expansive than land; accordingly, ocean-centered thinking should surpass land-centered thinking. The concrete manifestation of oceopolitical thinking is the island, surrounded by sea. Rather than a world viewed from the continent, what should form the central discourse today is a “marine globe” (haegu, 海球) seen from the ocean. Instead of geopolitics—which has supported ideologies of invasion and conquest rooted in continental perspectives—I advocate for oceopolitics, which supports ideologies of exchange and friendship grounded in a maritime perspective, as a basis for coexistence.

The destruction of marine ecosystems has long exceeded tolerable limits. The oceans are already showing empirical signs that they are approaching the threshold of total waste capacity. Around the world, every flood and tsunami repeatedly reveals scenes of debris being swept into the sea. Artificial waste—including plastics and vinyl—accumulates in the bodies of marine organisms, while immeasurable quantities of microplastics and chemical substances, which no one has seriously attempted to quantify, continue to proliferate. Eventually, these conditions will manifest symptoms in accordance with the law of conservation of mass. While

the Doomsday Clock warns of the risks of war and nuclear testing, there exists no equivalent clock to signal the danger of oceanic submergence (haemol, 海没). By the time signs of such submergence become visible, the irreversible threshold will already have been crossed. Perhaps it is because some anticipate humanity's inability to cope with such a scenario that they are so fervently pursuing projects like the "Exodus Earth" satellite, echoing the Exodus of Jewish mythology.

The ecosystem that underpins coexistence is one in which everything is interconnected. The careful study of the contexts through which these connections occur is ecology. It is worth recalling that the life philosophy of those who revered the sea was expressed in the phrase "muto ergo sum" (I exchange, therefore I am). Peace was its essential precondition, and it found practical expression in human exchange through the concept of the "marebito" (a visiting deity; term coined by Orikuchi Shinobu, 1929) from his research on Okinawa. The tradition of marebito is an island-based transmission grounded in the sea. In particular, the inhabitants of small islands, having learned that survival depends on solidarity among islands, practiced voyages such as the kula exchange (Malinowski, 1922). The myth of marebito did not remain merely myth; it extended into the kula system, ensuring the continuity of everyday life. Goods were exchanged, marriage partners were exchanged, and even between the living and the dead, exchange took place in the form of ritual offerings. Visiting deities, received with hospitality, bestowed blessings upon island communities. Upon death, I decompose with the aid of microorganisms and become nourishment for plants and insects. Creatures such as birds and fish, which themselves served as food, were eaten by bears and whales, who in turn were part of the chain that sustained me. Thus, I exist as part of a vast circular network of exchange. The exchange relations among the elements of the ecosystem serve as a model. Continuous exchange is the most viable mode of existence. A system based on unilateral occupation, division, and exploitation cannot sustain life on this planet. Yet despite the long-exposed flaws of geopolitics—a harmful cultural construct that runs counter to this order—short-sighted political actors continue to repeat its destructive patterns.

The geopolitics manipulated by Haushofer to incite Nazi expansionism is being reproduced, a century later, in the United States' "Indo-Pacific" strategy. Attention must be paid to Karl Haushofer's essay "Report on the Indo-Pacific Belt" (August 1924), which continued to be presented through 1927. In light of this, one cannot help but feel alarm at statements such as President Trump's remarks on Greenland. The Indo-Pacific, separated from the Eurasian continent, is a maritime region composed of countless islands. The fact that the United States has now adopted a strategy once pursued by Nazi Germany raises the unsettling possibility that contemporary conflicts, including the war involving Iran, function as preliminary rehearsals within this framework. It is a chilling thought. The ongoing reality suggests a revival of the specter of geopolitics, underpinning plans to isolate islands of the Indo-Pacific and regions such as Greenland for strategic purposes. This is precisely why a new worldview is urgently required—one that dismantles geopolitics and liberates seas and islands, which have been reduced to its objects, from its grip.

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Beyond Vulnerability: Island Communities and Sustainability Transitions

Organizer

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Tae Ho RO (*Korean Society for Sustainable Transition, Republic of Korea*)

Introduction

Island regions are often portrayed as fragile and vulnerable spaces facing climate change, environmental degradation, demographic decline, and economic uncertainty. While such challenges are real, this perspective risks overlooking the agency of island communities and their capacity to shape alternative development pathways. This session reframes islands not merely as sites of vulnerability, but as active spaces of sustainability transition, where ecological knowledge, community-based governance, cultural practices, and local economies interact in unique ways. Focusing on island communities as key actors, the session explores how islands move beyond adaptation and build transformative capacity across social, ecological, economic, and institutional systems. Through comparative island case studies, policy-oriented analyses, and community-based practices, the session highlights diverse transition pathways shaped by islandness, local knowledge, and place-based governance. By doing so, it aims to contribute to island studies by emphasizing the role of islands as living laboratories of sustainability transition and sources of transferable lessons for other coastal and peripheral regions.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITIONS AND ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY IN ISLAND COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Island communities facing aging and outmigration often expand renewable generation, yet more megawatts alone rarely deliver lasting energy sovereignty or population inflow. This presentation proposes an integrated development model for Jaeun-do (Shinan County, Korea) that links renewable energy deployment with community ownership, local service redesign, and job creation to achieve three outcomes: practical energy self-reliance, stable revenue generation, and sustained in-migration.

The proposed system prioritizes distributed solar PV on public rooftops and parking canopies, supported by Electric Vehicle Energy Storage Systems (EVESS) and an Energy Management System (EMS) to reduce variability, lower peak demand costs, and improve resilience for critical facilities through microgrids. Beyond electricity production, the model identifies four stacked revenue channels: community equity participation through a resident-newcomer special purpose vehicle (SPV) with residency-based vesting; long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) for predictable cash flow; grid-support and peak-shaving services enabled by EVESS; and an offshore wind operations and maintenance (O&M) hub to create year-round employment.

The transition to renewable energy is framed not simply as a power-sector upgrade, but as a local development strategy. By reducing dependence on imported fuels and external grids while generating revenue from electricity sales, grid services, and avoided operating costs, the model creates a basis for reinvestment in jobs and livability improvements such as housing, care, and mobility, thereby strengthening conditions for long-term settlement and net population inflow.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Transition, Island Micro-grid, Community Energy, Offshore Wind O&M, Energy Sovereignty

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ISLAND TOURISM TRANSITIONS TOWARD REGENERATIVE LOCAL ECONOMIES

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Abstract

One of the most typical vulnerabilities observed toward Japanese small offshore islands is “depopulation”. Island communities themselves are at the risk of total disappearing. Only recently, creativity on island communities and regenerative local economies have become one of central themes in the context of economic, social and territorial cohesion. Tourism, especially “alternative” tourism is being discussed as one of case studies.

However, it is necessary to redefine meaning of “tourism” so that it can afford regenerative, so that to say, sustainable development for island communities. Because conventional tourism, so-called “mass tourism” has brought almost nothing for them in contemporary industrial society. Then, what is “alternative tourism”? Although actually it has innumerable definitions by various scholars or institutes, I would like to cite tourism sociologist Eric Cohen’s “existential mode” as the last mode of “tourist’s five experience modes”. While this Cohen’s model is expressed for travelers, so visitor’s aptitude, from the perspective of acceptors or host communities, it means that visitor stays more than during a certain period, in other words they become “semi-islanders”.

So far homecoming from the urban (*U turn* in Japanese) or escape from the urban (*I turn* in Japanese) have been discussed for preventing depopulation in island communities, however these concepts or measures have not really related to tourism. Since the mid-2010s, “related population” and “dual residence” are being discussed for possibilities of preventing depopulation and bringing regenerative economies into island communities.

Keywords: Depopulation, Alternative Tourism, Semi-islander, Related Population, Dual Residence

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REFRAMING SMART ISLANDS THROUGH COMMUNITY-CENTERED APPROACHES TO SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS

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Abstract

Islands face intersecting structural challenges, including climate change, depopulation, aging, limited accessibility, and inadequate basic services. In response, the smart island has emerged as a prominent policy concept. However, existing smart island policies and research have largely emphasized technology-centered approaches, focusing on digital infrastructure, data-driven management, mobility, and energy efficiency. While these approaches provide practical tools for addressing isolation and service gaps, they often reduce island problems to technical deficiencies and overlook community relations, institutional contexts, residents' lived experiences, and place-based conditions.

This study critically re-examines smart island discourse and argues that sustainability transitions in island regions cannot be achieved through technology-centered approaches alone. Instead, it highlights the importance of community-centered smart development, which views residents not as passive beneficiaries but as active agents in shaping how technologies are accepted, adapted, used, and governed within local communities. From this perspective, the smart island should be understood not simply as a model of technological application, but as a spatially grounded development strategy that integrates technology, services, governance, and spatial planning in ways that reflect island-specific social, spatial, and environmental conditions.

Drawing on research conducted by the Korea Island Development Institute, this paper emphasizes island-specific diagnosis, data-informed policy design, cross-sectoral integration, and participatory implementation. It argues that sustainable island development depends less on the sophistication of technology itself than on how technology is embedded in community capacity, local institutions, and place-based development processes.

Keywords: Smart Island, Sustainability Transition, Community-Centered Smartification, Island Policy, Transformative Regional Development

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UNLOCKING K-BLUE CARBON: TRANSFORMING KOREA'S LIVING OCEANS INTO CARBON CREDITS

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Abstract

As global climate change necessitates a shift toward sustainable mitigation strategies, Blue Carbon—carbon sequestered by marine and coastal ecosystems—has emerged as a critical frontier. This is especially pertinent for South Korea, which possesses extensive tidal flats and diverse halophytic vegetation. This study proposes the 'K-Blue Carbon' framework to evaluate proactive carbon neutrality measures that simultaneously bolster national and regional economies through carbon credit. The research quantifies the carbon storage potential of representative halophytes (*Triglochin maritimum* L. in this study) in the Jeollanam-do living ocean region, converting these data into carbon credits based on international voluntary market standards (e.g., Verra and Gold Standard).

The results show that representative halophyte achieve a carbon storage of 209.96 tC ha⁻¹ (aggregating biomass and rhizosphere sediment). This exhibits the highest level of carbon storage among novel halophyte-based carbon sinks. At a market rate of \$20/tCO₂, this sequestered carbon translates to an approximate credit value of \$5,249 per hectare. Furthermore, the total economic impact is significantly higher when accounting for direct use value alongside indirect, option, existence, and bequest values. The findings validate the high sequestration capacity of Korea's halophytes and underscore the necessity for systematic empirical research on K-Blue Carbon. Furthermore, the implementation of living oceans—conceived as accessible communal spaces through blue carbon-based coastal gardens—should be prioritised to bolster the economic viability and overall quality of life for local coastal residents.

Keywords: K-Blue Carbon, Blue Carbon, Carbon Credit, Coastal Garden, Halophyte

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CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN ISLAND SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS

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Abstract

Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic country in the world, possesses vast biological resources, cultural diversity, and rich traditions that are fundamental to community well-being. Amid ongoing global environmental degradation and rapid modernization, cultural diversity and traditional knowledge remain essential for the survival of local communities, particularly those residing on small and remote islands where access to technology, infrastructure, and economic systems is limited. Culture and traditional knowledge contribute to the survival of local community in small island through numerous community belief and actual behavior. Traditional knowledge is reflected in both belief systems and everyday practices, and can generally be categorized into utilitarian, ecological, and cognitive domains. Utilitarian knowledge encompasses local scientific and technical skills in utilizing flora and fauna to sustain daily life, including food provision and traditional medicine. These capabilities are specifically critical in resource-constrained island environments. Ecological knowledge enables communities to live in harmony with their physical, geological, and biological surroundings, contributing to the formation of distinctive cultural landscapes and supporting biodiversity conservation, ecosystem stability, and long-term island sustainability. Meanwhile, the cognitive dimension refers to local people's ability to identify, classify, and systematically understand biological resources that underpin human livelihoods. However, the influence of modern lifestyles is gradually displacing traditional knowledge and values which threaten local knowledge systems that sustain island communities. Without deliberate efforts to reinforce and transmit this knowledge to younger generations, it risks progressive erosion and eventual loss posing a serious threat to the sustainability of small island communities.

Keywords: Small Island Sustainability, Indigenous Knowledge, Utilitarian-ecological-cognitive, Ethnobotany

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FROM VULNERABILITY TO TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY: CONCEPTUALIZING SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS IN ISLAND COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Island communities are often seen as vulnerable areas facing various environmental, economic, and demographic challenges. Climate change, rising sea levels, population decline, and economic marginalization frequently depict islands as fragile systems in global sustainability discussions. While these views highlight significant risks, they tend to overlook the adaptive knowledge, governance practices, and socio-ecological resilience that exist within island societies. This paper argues that island communities should be understood not only as sites of vulnerability but also as spaces with considerable capacity for transformative change toward sustainability. Focusing on the unique features of island communities in South Korea, this study examines how traditional ecological knowledge, community-based resource management, and biocultural landscapes support sustainable social and ecological transformations. Korean island societies, especially those linked to tidal flat ecosystems and coastal fisheries, have developed longstanding practices of collective governance, including village-based fisheries associations and shared marine resource management. These practices exemplify forms of commons-based governance that promote ecological stewardship and social cohesion. Drawing on social-ecological systems theory, biocultural diversity, and commons theory, this paper views island communities as testing grounds for sustainability transitions. It highlights emerging practices such as nature-based solutions, tidal flat ecological restoration, community-led fisheries management, and eco-cultural tourism initiatives that boost local resilience and encourage sustainable development. The study emphasizes that recognizing the transformative potential of island communities is vital for reevaluating island sustainability in the Anthropocene. By integrating traditional knowledge, community governance, and ecosystem-based management, island societies can offer valuable insights into pathways toward sustainable and resilient futures.

Keywords: Island Communities, Sustainability Transitions, Transformative Capacity, Biocultural Diversity, Commons Governance

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SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION OF WATER-ENERGY NEXUS IN SOUTH KOREAN ISLAND AREAS

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Abstract

South Korea comprises 3,390 islands, with inhabited islands making up 14.16% of the total, home to 813,475 residents who represent approximately 1.59% of the national population. While these residents lead lives that are naturally more ecological and in tune with their surroundings, the escalating climate crisis makes the implementation of water-energy self-sufficiency policies an urgent priority. This study proposes a framework for sustainable transition centered on independent microgrids that fuse energy autonomy with ecological water cycles. The overarching strategy focuses on transitioning from conventional and non-renewable power to renewable energy sources like solar and wind, while utilizing green infrastructure such as groundwater storage and rainwater harvesting to safeguard marine environments. To address the inherent intermittency of renewable generation, this paper emphasizes the role of hybrid power systems and Energy Storage Systems (ESS) in achieving “Carbon Free Islands”. A pivotal innovation is the Power-to-Water (P2W) strategy, where surplus renewable energy is used to pump and store water, effectively transforming water into a massive energy storage medium. Furthermore, to avoid the ecological damage caused by brine discharge from desalination, this research advocates for nature-based solutions like sand dams and fog harvesting. Finally, the study suggests integrated governance through AI-enabled Virtual Power Plants (VPP) and resident-participatory profit models. Such a nexus model will redefine islands as “Zero-Emission Self-Sufficient” pioneers for a sustainable global future.

Keywords: Water-Energy Nexus, Island Sustainability, Power-to-Water (P2W), Nature-based Solutions (NBS), Zero-Emission Island

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Reimagining Ancient Islands in the Mediterranean as Spaces of Insularity and Interconnectivity

Organizer

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Introduction

This session aims to revisit and reimagine several islands in the ancient Mediterranean world as places where both insularity and interconnectivity are actively at work. Ancient insular spaces have been mainly perceived as separate, detached, and disconnected from the world outside. However, in recent years it is noticeable that scholarly attention has been shifted to explore how various islands played an important role as spaces where people, materials, and ideas met and interacted. Ranging periodically from antiquity to modern era and geographically from the Aegean Sea to the Tyrrhenian Sea, the four presentations also attempt to challenge the entrenched perceptions about islands as merely isolated places and to highlight the complexity in understanding of their parts in connecting, converging and creating the world within and beyond.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTIONS OF MINOAN CRETE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PALACES OF KNOSSOS, PHAISTOS, AND MALIA

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Abstract

The study examines how modern archaeologists tried to reconstruct the ancient Minoan Crete during the early half of the 20th century CE, focusing on the sites of Knossos, Phaistos, and Malia. The evidence of the Greek Bronze Age civilization that flourished on the Aegean island of Crete was not actually revised until the end of the 19th century. Pioneered by Arthur Evans's excavation of Knossos beginning in the year 1900, archaeologists soon recovered other remains of the Minoan palaces in Crete. Several foreign institutions at Athens, such as the British School, the French School, the Italian School of Archaeology, took a significant role on the excavation of these sites in the early stages of development. And the vision and perception of the leading scholars and cooperating artists in these institutions affected the ways of reconstruction and preservation of the Minoan past. One controversial example was Evans's 'reconstitution' of the palace of Knossos during 1900-1930, which aimed to provide a concrete and vivid image of the past to the modern viewers. On the other hand, the Phaistos and Malia projects have been mainly conducting surveys and restorations, retraining the desire of visualizing the whole past. These early stages of excavation sites of the Minoan palaces show us the intriguing interactions between imagination and material evidence among the pioneering archaeologists and restorers.

Keywords: Archaeological Reconstruction, Minoan Crete, Knossos, Visualization, Imagination

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MONUMENTAL MARBLE SCULPTURE AND MARITIME NETWORKS IN THE EARLY GREEK AEGEAN: THE CASES OF SAMOS, DELOS, NAXOS, AND THERA IN THE 7TH–6TH CENTURIES BCE

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Abstract

This paper examines the production of monumental marble sculpture in the Aegean during the 7th–6th centuries BCE, focusing on the island centers of Samos, Delos, Naxos, and Thera. The reintroduction of marble as a sculptural medium in the Archaic period marked a decisive shift in Greek visual culture. Naxian quarries provided the high-quality stone used for *kouroi* and *korai*, but the material's procurement, transport, and carving required significant technological capacity and maritime connectivity. The movement of marble across the Aegean thus highlights the interplay between island resources, shipping networks, and sanctuary demand. Inscribed dedications such as the *Nikandre Kore* on Delos, the colossal *kouroi* of Samos, and the Cheramyes *korai* illustrate the dual role of monumental sculpture as both religious offering and elite self-representation. The location of inscriptions on statue surfaces or bases further reveals changing conceptions of literacy, visibility, and the sculptural body. Through such dedications, local elites inscribed their prestige in pan-Hellenic sanctuaries and participated in broader networks of cultural exchange. By integrating archaeological, epigraphic, and art-historical perspectives, this study argues that monumental marble statues were not isolated artistic achievements but embodiments of maritime interconnection, elite competition, and the formation of a shared Archaic Aegean cultural sphere.

Keywords: Marble Sculpture, Maritime Networks, Archaic Aegean, Kouros, Kore

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‘RE-READING AGAINST THE GRAIN’: MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY OF SARDINIA IN ANCIENT ROMAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

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Abstract

The island of Sardinia, called ‘the third granary of Rome’ after Sicily and Africa by Cicero, is best known for its role to produce and supply grains, metals, human resources for the needs of the Roman Empire. This one-sided portrayal of Roman Sardinia has been painted for so long since the lives of the island were almost exclusively narrated by Roman historiography. Thanks to the increase of archaeological data in recent years, it has been possible to make interesting attempts to draw more diversified pictures of the historical landscape of the ancient Sardinians. However, archaeological evidence also has obvious limits in using material culture to identify and understand social communities, acutely expressed in the phrase ‘pots are pots, not people’. To interpret and understand artefacts and inscriptional records, it is essential to rigorously find contextual information, and literary texts are still highly relevant. This presentation, thus, will aim at re-reading the Roman literary evidence to discover or re-interpret any historical puzzle-pieces from Sardinia that might help us to tell its history in connection with the Mediterranean world other than that of a mere grain-supplier to the Roman Empire. The primary focus will be on tracing the movement and connectivity of people between the 3rd century BCE and the 3rd century CE from Sardinia to diverse regions of the Mediterranean and vice versa.

Keywords: Ancient Sardinia, Roman Historiography, Mobility, Connectivity, The Mediterranean

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“AWAY FROM ROME”: ISLANDS AS SPACES OF EXILE AND DISPLACEMENT IN THE EARLY ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

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Abstract

This paper examines the ways the early Roman Empire transformed adjacent islands into spaces of imperial exile and displacement, focusing on the islands of Pandateria, Pontia, Planasia, and Capri in the Tyrrhenian Sea. Unlike the somewhat voluntary nature of aristocratic exile in the Republican period, where destinations were not systematically specified, Augustus and his successors developed systematic deportation to islands within sight of the Italian coast as a means of punishing members of the imperial family. The proximity of these islands to Rome must have created a twofold psychologically punitive effect, with exiles remaining tantalizingly close to Rome yet severed from it under severe surveillance. To explore how these carceral islands functioned as spaces of imperial control, this paper delves into the notable cases from the first century CE, including Julia the Elder, Agrippa Postumus, Agrippina the Elder and her sons, Caligula's three sisters, Claudia Octavia, based on literary and archaeological evidence. Additionally, the island of Capri will be discussed as showcasing the paradoxical nature of insularity, which provided the emperor Tiberius with a place of retreat—or rather a somewhat Republican style of voluntary exile from political tumults in the city of Rome but also generated multiple rumors about the emperor's alleged depravities. By focusing on how emperors wielded space and distance as tools of political control, the scrutiny of these four islands illustrates the in-between nature of islands, where the boundaries between earth and water, privilege and punishment, isolation and connection were incessantly negotiated.

Keywords: Insularity, Exile, Displacement, Spatial Control, Julio-Claudian Rome

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Island Religions and Sacred Isles

Organizer

Adam GRYDEHØJ (*South China University of Technology, China*)

Sarah NIMFÜHR (*University of Arts Linz, Austria*)

Introduction

Relative attributes of island spatiality encourage people to imbue small islands with religious, spiritual, or otherwise supernatural meaning. From mythological paradises and pilgrimage sites to places of retreat and initiation, islands often serve as liminal zones and thresholds between worlds. Some islands are associated with miraculous events or serve as the birth-places, homes, or burial places of saints, spirits, or deities. Others host important monasteries, churches, temples, or shrines, which further encourage pilgrimages and cultural tourism. World religions have produced 'sacred islands', but so too can sacred meanings emerge in locally, nationally, or regionally rooted traditions, Indigenous cosmologies, world religions, and recent interpretations. This session includes interdisciplinary contributions that investigate how islands function as religious or sacred spaces across different temporal and geographic contexts.

YEMAYÁ, MAZU, AND THE SHARED WATERS OF AFRO-CUBAN AND CHINESE WORSHIP

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Abstract

In Cuba, it is not unusual to see Chinese incense burning on the seashore alongside Afro-Cuban offerings of fruit and flowers. Rituals in honor of the sea goddesses Mazu and Yemayá are performed in parallel, sometimes even together. These moments of shared worship reveal how displaced communities, carried across oceans by slavery and indenture, found common ground in the sacred powers of water and the islands itself. We explore the ritual worlds of Afro-Cuban religions and Chinese folk traditions based on their shared worship on water deities: Yemayá in Afro-Cuban orisha worship, and Mazu in Chinese practice. Both are invoked for protection, safe passage, and guidance across seas, and oceans, binding their cults to coastal areas, maritime crossings, and island sanctuaries. Central to this study is the role of islands as both points of departure and arrival: Mazu's veneration originates on Meizhou Island, while Yemayá arrived in the Caribbean through the transatlantic slave trade and, like Mazu herself, found a permanent home on the Cuban islands. With the arrival of Chinese indentured laborers and migrants in the 19th and 20th centuries, these belief systems intersected and blended, producing creolized practices of Afro-Cuban Chinese spirituality. Islands thus emerge not only as bounded and liminal ritual spaces, but also as nodes in a transoceanic religious network in which protective deities meet, merge, and guard crossings. By considering Afro-Cuban and Chinese traditions together, this paper highlights Cuba as a crucible of water-centered syncretism and an island hub of global sacred geographies.

Keywords: Cuba, Worship, Goddess, Sacred Ritual Space, Afro-Cuban Chinese Syncretism

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SEEKING THE GODDESS ACROSS THE WATERS: THE QUEEN MOTHER OF THE WEST, ISLANDS, MOUNTAINS, AND SEA IN CHINA'S SACRED COSMOLOGY

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Abstract

The Queen Mother of the West (*Xiwanmu*) is among the oldest deities still worshipped in China, predating Daoism itself, and traditions concerning her have developed over the course of millennia. As her name suggests, this goddess is associated with regions to the west of China, dwelling on Kunlun mountain. In later times, Buddhism, Islam, and other religions would enter and establish themselves in China from the west, travelling along the Silk Road from South and West Asia. Despite attempts to locate Kunlun within the physical geography of the Tibetan Plateau, however, the goddess' home is a mythic construction, existing beyond the edge of the known world. In many respects, however, Kunlun and its garden of peach trees resemble China's numerous mythical and physical island and cavern fairylands. This study explores the Queen Mother of the West's island and aquatic connections, asking how traditions concerning this famously mainland deity parallel and diverge from those concerning China's famous water-related goddesses such as Guanyin, Mazu, and Chen Jinggu. It also inquires into the extent of historical and present-day worship of the Queen Mother of the West in island communities.

Keywords: China, Queen Mother of the West, Kunlun, Sacred Islands, Cosmology

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SACRED ISLES, ISOLATION AND SPATIALITY IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: FROM THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD TO MODERN TRANSFORMATIONS

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Abstract

This paper examines sacred isles, isolation and spatiality in the Channel Islands. The study explores similarities and differences between small islands, and related insular terrains, to understand how and why certain places were chosen as sacred sites. The locations that are included for study are primarily from the Benedictine tradition during the Medieval Period, with other traditions and time frames considered to contextualise the study more broadly. The Channel Islands comprise the two larger islands of Jersey and Guernsey, along with several smaller islands, tidal islands, reefs, and rocks, some of which have existing or historical sites of religious significance in terms of their location and spatiality. Such environs have been especially important for sacred places due to their relative size and isolation, but even on the larger of the Channel Islands certain geographical features offer distinctive terrains that have marked them as notable sacred sites that incorporate a degree of separation. Taken together, while these sites show some differences, they share many similarities based on their island (or similar) features. Based on a historical approach to literature on such sacred isles, along with a critical geographical inquiry pertinent to the field of island studies, this paper provides an interpretive exploration of sacred islands in the Channel Islands, while also examining how such sites have been transformed in the present day into locations of heritage interest and tourism appeal.

Keywords: Sacred Isles, Spatiality, Isolation, Channel Islands, Heritage

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THE RAGE OF THE KUMALU RIVER: TOWARD A SENSUOUS ETHNOGRAPHY OF SACRED INTERDEPENDENCIES

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Abstract

This presentation follows the rage of the Kumalu River in the Bulolo District of eastern Papua New Guinea as both ethnographic events and a mode of knowing. Rising in the steep rainforests of the Finisterre Ranges, the Kumalu descends through narrow valleys before joining the braided channels of the Markham River on its long passage to the Huon Gulf. For generations the river has been more than a waterway: animated by sacred intergenerational relationships that flow between ancestors, people, spirits, water, and land. Yet the river's rhythms have begun to change. As logging, mining, and other large-scale extractive activities intensify in the island's mountain forests upstream, the Kumalu now breaks its banks with increasing force and regularity. Torrents of water, mud, and stone cut through the valley, while the porous, sandy soils accelerate erosion and continually redraw the edges of settlement. Villages and community institutions have been displaced again and again as the river remakes the island land. This presentation advances sensuous ethnography as a methodological orientation attuned to the sensuous and the sacred. Such an approach repositions the island ethnographer not as a distant observer but as a participant in a multi-relational field where knowledge emerges through embodied attention to human and more-than-human worlds.

Keywords: Papua New Guinea, Kumalu River, Sensuous Ethnography, More-than-human, Sacred Islands

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Aqua Farming and the Sustainability of Islands and the Sea

Organizer

Changhyun OH (*Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea*)

Introduction

In East Asia, South Korea and Japan stand out as representative nations for seaweed consumption. Various types of seaweed are cultivated in both countries, with the history of gim (laver) aquaculture spanning several centuries. This long history is due to the rapid commercialization of seaweed based on its edible use. Since the 1970s, the aquaculture industry has scaled up significantly following the development of new machinery, materials, and varieties, as well as the introduction of new farming technologies. In Korea, in particular, gim farms have become a critical factor defining the landscape of islands and surrounding waters, as well as the livelihoods of residents. Recently, seaweed consumption has expanded beyond the traditional markets of Korea and Japan to Europe and the United States, driving the scale of aquaculture to expand increasingly into China. This session examines changing aspects in production areas, including shifts in consumption culture such as the increase in seaweed consumption in the Anglosphere, changes in marine climate, the development of new varieties, and the influx of foreign workers.

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN SEAWEED(NORI) CULTURE AREA: FIELD NOTES FROM EASTERN FUJIAN, CHINA

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Abstract

Following the sushi boom in Japan in the 1990s and, more recently, the global popularity of Korean-style gimbap, interest in gim/nori has grown alongside the globalization of seaweed consumption. It has also been noted that Korea and Japan began consuming seaweed at an early stage, and accordingly, seaweed aquaculture also developed relatively early in these countries. However, the cultivation of seaweed strains used for gimbap developed through the modern period and spread from Tokyo Bay to the southern Korean Peninsula, as well as to southwestern and northeastern Japan, including Kyushu. In particular, the island regions of Jeollanam-do have become representative production areas for the strains used in gimbap seaweed to supply for the whole world. At the same time, along the island and coastal regions of southern China, there exists a broad cultural sphere of preference and consumption centered on so-called southern-type seaweed strains, which are distinct from the northern-type strains cultivated in Korea and Japan. This cultural zone is widely distributed across Fujian and Guangdong Provinces in China. In this presentation, I would like to report on the southern seaweed strain culture area, focusing on Ningde City, the central area of eastern Fujian, based on fieldwork conducted in January 2026.

Keywords: Gim/nori, Aquafarming, Cultural Sphere of Preference and Consumption, Southern Gim/nori

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MASS PRODUCTION, STATE DEVELOPMENT, AND MARGINALIZED COASTAL LIVELIHOODS: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF STAKE BASED LAYER AQUACULTURE ON WONSAN ISLAND, KOREA

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Abstract

This study illuminates the structural changes in the Korean seaweed farming industry through the extinction of pole-type seaweed(*gim*) farming in *Boryeong Wonsando*. Since the late 20th century, the floating net aquaculture of seaweed in *Jeonnam* has become the mainstream model of mass production, while pole-type seaweed farming along the west coast has been pushed to the industrial periphery. This process has resulted from a combination of the mass production system and state-led development projects, such as the construction of the *Boryeong* Thermal Power Plant, which dismantled and restructured local livelihoods. The spread of coastal farming led to an increase in seaweed production, causing the existing pole-type methods to lose market competitiveness. In particular, the enormous initial capital and facility investments required for the transition to floating net aquaculture prompted local residents to disengage from their livelihoods. Additionally, the environmental changes brought about by the construction of the *Boryeong* Thermal Power Plant disrupted the ecological conditions essential for pole-type seaweed farming, becoming a decisive factor in the physical extinction of local traditional livelihoods. This process has fundamentally altered the coastal landscape. This study reassesses the technologies, traditional knowledge, production-related rituals, and social relationships of pole-type seaweed farming, highlighting the livelihood technologies and cultures of regions marginalized by the mass production system.

Keywords: Seaweed Farming, Livelihoods, Mass Production, Aquaculture, West Coast Of Korea

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RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND SOCIOECONOMIC RESPONSES IN NORI CULTIVATION IN THE ARIAKE SEA, KYUSHU ISLAND, JAPAN

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Abstract

Nori (*Neopyropia* spp.) is a fundamental marine product in Japan's edible seaweed culture. The Ariake Sea, a large semi-enclosed bay in northern Kyushu, accounts for a substantial proportion of nori production in Japan. In the Ariake coastal areas, nori cultivation and processing constitute a key livelihood, with community-based fisheries cooperatives organizing the management of nori production and coordinating local practices. In recent years, environmental changes in the coastal waters of the Ariake Sea have led to increasingly severe and persistent discoloration of nori. An increasing number of producers have withdrawn from nori cultivation due to the increase in low-quality nori that fails to meet the market standards. Shortages in nori supply have driven up market prices, raising concerns within nori-producing communities about declining domestic consumption due to higher prices and increased competition from low-priced imported nori. This presentation examines the vulnerabilities and adaptive strategies of nori-producing communities in the Ariake Sea in response to deteriorating nori quality associated with marine environmental changes. By highlighting the historical development of nori cultivation, this study offers a perspective that situates current challenges to the long-term human-nature interactions shaping coastal livelihoods in the Ariake Sea.

Keywords: Nori (Laver), Cooperative, Adaptive Strategy, Environmental Changes, Ariake Sea

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THE SEMIOTIC OPPOSITION BETWEEN “SIDE DISH” AND “GLOBAL SNACK”: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS OF SEAWEED (GIM) PRODUCTS IN MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

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² *Cultural Anthropology and Archeology, Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*

Abstract

This study examines the evolving cultural perceptions and value of seaweed (gim) products in the global market. Moving beyond a production-centered perspective, it shifts the analytical focus toward distribution and consumption to explore how raw or minimally processed seaweed products are transformed into commodities across domestic markets, export markets, and the markets of competing seaweed-exporting countries. Despite its status as one of Korea's leading export items, the value of seaweed varies significantly across cultural contexts. Depending on local consumption practices, it is perceived as a “side dish,” a “premium ingredient,” or a “low-calorie snack,” and these differing perceptions are reflected in packaging design and marketing strategies. Adopting a semiotic perspective, this research analyzes recent market data and packaging cases from Korea, Japan, and China. By examining the visual and linguistic signs embedded in product packaging, the study addresses two key research questions. First, how do semiotic value codes differ according to culturally specific consumption practices? Second, how does the binary opposition between seaweed's traditional role as a “side dish” and its emerging identity as a “global snack” structurally shape market differentiation and distribution patterns? Ultimately, this study aims to propose sustainable strategies for the global expansion of the Korean seaweed industry.

Keywords: Seaweed (Gim), Consumption Meanings, Cultural Semiotics, Package Design, Distribution and Consumption Process

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Beyond the East Asian ‘Taste’: Interplaying Foodways with Island Landscapes, Gender, and Hyper-aging

Organizer

Minjae LEE (*Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea*)

Introduction

Islands are often perceived as isolated, self-contained worlds. However, existing scholarship reveals a different reality. In fact, islands have always been interconnected with the outside world. Often, these ties are stronger than those of mainland regions. So, what medium connects an island to the world beyond? This session focuses on ‘foodways’ as that pivotal medium.

Previous studies of island foodways have mainly focused on internal dietary habits. In contrast, this session shifts the focus to a broader regional scale. We will examine the foodways and consumption markets that have been established across East Asia over the long term. Compared to the mainland, islands have distinct environmental conditions. These ecological characteristics allow for ‘unique’ agri-marine production. These products have linked island regions closely to the external world. This connectivity existed long before the formation of the modern capitalist system.

This session will specifically examine island livelihoods formed in response to regional foodways. Presenters will explore the dynamics of networks connecting islands with the outside world. This study session focuses on themes such as gender, religion and hyper-ageing. The aim is to investigate the processes of social and spatial transformation in these island societies.

DIMINISHING SEAFOOD HARVEST AND TRANSFORMATION OF SEA GODDESS WORSHIP AMONG WOMEN DIVERS (HAENYEO) IN JEJU ISLAND, SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

At the south of Korean peninsula is located a volcanic island called Jeju. In this island, there live women divers called haenyeo (literally, “sea women”) who work underwater without diving gear, gathering sea food such as conch, abalone, sea urchin or other kinds of sea weeds. In the tradition of Jeju shamanism, these women worship the sea turtle as sacred animal, as the third daughter of the local sea goddess “Dragon the Grand Mother”. When the women divers encounter the animal underwater, they pray to it, rejoice at it, present a conch as offering, or avoid it from fear. They also perform a brief funeral when the sea turtle comes ashore dead.

As Jeju island is located in between temperate and subtropical ocean, sea turtle is not an everyday animal, but an occasional visitor to haenyeo’s work area. Due to this infrequency and unpredictability of the visit, turtle’s appearance is considered as manifestation of “ancestor” to Haenyeo. However, coastal pollution in recent years decreases women divers’ sea food harvest, and undermines their sea goddess worship. It is observed that the focus of their believing shifts from ‘active fortune-seeking’ to ‘preventive ritualism’, from reverence to fear. These findings suggest that in nature-based religious form such as shamanism, nature and natural deities share a common destiny. Dying nature coincides with the end of its guardian spirits, and social belief in them.

Keywords: Jeju Island, Haenyeo, Sea Goddess Worship, Coastal Pollution, Religion

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ALGAE CONSUMPTION AND FOOD CULTURE IN EAST ASIA

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Abstract

This paper examines algae consumption and food culture in East Asian diets. Unlike in Europe and North America, algae have played an important culinary role for centuries in East Asia. Umami, the fifth taste which was coined in 1908 by a chemist at Tokyo University called Kikunae Ikeda, is important in East Asian diets. Ikeda found that it was strongest in dashi – that rich stock made from kombu (kelp) which is widely used as a flavour base in Japanese cooking. Not only in Japan, but algae are also widely consumed in East Asia. This paper attempts to examine How do algae shape food culture and food consumption in everyday life, and how does everyday life shape algae consumption in East Asia? How traditional dietary culture has transformed to fit in new lifestyle? For example, how to use algae to produce liquor or health food?

Keywords: Algae Consumption, Umami, East Asia, Food Culture, Everyday Life

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TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE REORGANIZATION OF GIM PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF JIJUKDO, KOREA

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Abstract

This study examines how the production process of gim (Pyropia) raw material was reorganized according to changes in technology and tools, focusing on the case of Jijukdo(支竹島) Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do. Prior to the 1970s, when the pillar-type (支柱式) aquaculture method was used, facilities related to gim production were installed on tidal flats, and gim raw material was produced there. At this time, because the tidal flats were somewhat limited in area, fishermen cultivated gim on a smaller scale than they do today. Specifically, large-scale production remained limited before the introduction of synthetic fibers (PP) and artificial seeds. However, the dissemination of the floating-type aquaculture method, artificial seeds, FRP-powered vessels, and advanced equipment expanded gim aquaculture grounds into the coastal and offshore waters of Jijukdo. These advancements transformed both the local livelihood system in Jijukdo and the entire gim production process into a capital-intensive structure.

Keywords: Gim (Pyropia), Process of Producing, Technology and Tool

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AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION IN A HYPER-AGED ISLAND SOCIETY : FOCUSING ON THE COMMODIFICATION OF MUGWORT

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Republic of Korea*

Abstract

The rapid demographic shift toward a super-aging society in South Korea has profoundly impacted the southwest coastal islands. **This study** explores how elderly farmers in these regions proactively reconstruct their agricultural landscapes to accommodate their aging bodies through the introduction of new crops and modified farming practices.

While most island communities suffer from depopulation and land abandonment, some have reversed this trend by adopting mugwort (*ssuk*) as a strategic commercial crop. As a perennial plant, mugwort minimizes labor intensity by eliminating the need for annual sowing. Its capacity for multiple harvests reduces economic risks and ensures high productivity per unit area. Furthermore, the maritime climate of the southwest coast enhances the commodity value of the produce. This research concludes that elderly residents utilize their localized knowledge to create adaptive farming models, providing a sustainable paradigm for agriculture in super-aged rural societies.

Keywords: Hyper Aging, Island Agriculture, Mugwort, Landscape

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ALGAE PRODUCTION AND ITS GENDERED MORALITY IN TAIWAN AND SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

This research examines how algae are collected, produced, and consumed in East Asia from a gendered perspective. More than 97% of world algae production occurs in Asia. East Asia is also one of the regions to consume most of the world's algae. Algae production and consumption, however, has a gender dimension in this region. Algae are traditionally collected in intertidal zone and coastal area. Women play an important role in traditional small-scale algae production. They make a living or collect food for their family through traditional knowledge about algae passed generation by generation, which has transformed into intangible cultural heritage in modern days in countries such as Taiwan and South Korea. Also, algae have connections with the narratives of maternity and femininity. In South Korea, seaweed soup will be served after women give birth or on a birthday. This paper will examine gender and power dynamics in algae-related practices, as well as the role of algae in shaping identity and cultural narratives. This paper argues to position gender when examining algae production and consumption. Ocean has traditionally been considered as field of men, as well as aquaculture production including seaweed. In this paper, I will focus on how women participate in the algae production and consumption in East Asia from my fieldwork data in Taiwan and South Korea. Focusing on the importance of fairness and morality regarding marine resource regulation, I will also discuss how women contribute to socio-cultural and environmental sustainability in East Asia.

Keywords: Algae, Gender, Morality, Taiwan, South Korea

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Wednesday, 8 July, 2026

Islands and Care: Relations, Identities, and Ethics of Care

Organizer

Firouz GAINI (*University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe Islands*)

Sissal DAHL (*University of Groningen, Netherlands*)

Introduction

The sessions on Islands and Care explore how common island characteristics, such as small populations, remoteness, and distinctive ecologies, shape how care is organised, practiced, and experienced. Islands offer critical sites for examining care, while care itself provides a lens through which to understand how broader socio-cultural, political and environmental processes are lived and negotiated in island contexts. Together, these sessions inquire into the relationship between islandness and care as practice, relation, function, and resource, creating space for dialogue across empirical, theoretical, and methodological perspectives. This session examines the personal and ethical dimensions of care in island contexts. It considers how care and islandness co-create and are simultaneously shaped by identities, relations, and attachments, influencing experiences of belonging, responsibility, and interdependence. Together, the contributions explore how living and caring in islands make visible the entanglements of place, identity, and ethics.

CARING FATHERS IN ISLAND FAMILIES

Firouz GAINI¹

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Abstract

Faroese fathers have for decades been associated with life at sea (the 'fisherman') and past generations ('traditional' values and lifestyles), but the 21st century Faroese family is in transition. In this paper, I am examining contemporary Faroese fatherhood(s) at the intersection of critical gender studies and island studies. I am drawing on discussions on 'caring fatherhood' from new masculinity studies (Twamley et al. 2025) as well as small island culture studies. The paper aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of fathers' care in relation to 'involvement' (child-father relationship and everyday family life), 'belonging' (to community and place/nature), and the 'future' (temporal horizons, connecting the past to the future). The paper is mainly drawing on data from two ethnographic research projects: 'Faroese Fatherhood: Exploring everyday life, family life, and masculinity across two generations of men in contemporary Faroe Islands' (2019-2022) and 'Gendered Island Futures' (2023-2026). The data is first and foremost from individual interviews with Faroese men, but also from local media. The Faroe Islands is an autonomous island society in the Northeast Atlantic.

Keywords: Fatherhood, Care, Masculinity, Small Islands, Sea

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ONE PLANNER'S STORY ON ONE ISLAND: CARE, POLITICS, AND ETHICS

Pooja KUMAR¹

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Abstract

This is an autoethnographic project about how I came to care for Prince Edward Island, Canada, and how the community of care that found me there has made me think with islands. I draw upon my diary entries as an 11-year-old reading Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables* series as well as artworks that I made decades later, to establish my right to care about the Island. Given this personal context, I discuss how the Foucauldian discourses I found through my past research about wildlife governance on Prince Edward Island influenced how I perceived my work as a generalist land use planner in the public service there. My intent in sharing the personal as well as the professional is to express that the experience of islandness is inherent in my ability to critically challenge the ethical dimensions of planning practice today. I hope that this arts-based project will help island scholars better understand land use contexts and practices on the islands that they know best.

Keywords: Care, Autoethnography, Islandness, Prince Edward Island, Planning

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ECOFEMINISM ON THE FENCE LINE: SHEEP, CARE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN THE FAROE ISLANDS

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Abstract

Environmental anthropology is increasingly attuning to feminist critiques of environmental governance and ethnographic explorations of care in more-than-human landscapes. Extending this work, I draw on ecofeminist theory and ethnographic research in the Faroe Islands to examine how fencing might be considered both a material practice of ecological repair and a feminist intervention into hegemonic land management regimes. Sheep-based pastoral systems have long structured land, ecology, and governance on the islands, entangling human and more-than-human in extractive relations—intensified by recent shifts to more masculinised, mechanised economies focused increasingly on meat production. In this paper, I show how fencing, deployed by an environmental activism project, unsettles hegemonic logic that renders all outfield as commons for sheep, recoding boundaries as spaces of repair, experimentation, and possibility. As both material practice and symbolic critique, fencing serves as more than just a physical barrier, but reconfigures boundaries as generative acts of care, facilitating ecological restoration, creating space for 'wildness', and reimagining futures beyond pastoral dominance. In doing so, this work articulates an ecofeminist critique of anthropocentric and agrarian paradigms, foregrounding care, relationality, and the ethical reweaving of human–environment ties.

Keywords: Environmental Anthropology, Fences, Ecofeminism, Care, More-Than-Human

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THINKING WITH ISLANDS TO RETHINK GEOGRAPHIES OF CARE

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Abstract

Informal care can be a sustaining collective resource that binds people to each other and to place. However, it can also become burdensome, depleted, or deepen inequalities and exclusions. By informal care, we refer to everyday relations of reciprocity and mutual help, such as neighbours supporting one another. It is important to understand these tensions in small islands as they often combine vulnerabilities in formal care provision with strong kinship ties and community networks, making informal and collective care practices central to everyday life. In this study, we explore these tensions and dynamics in the Faroe Islands. We ask: *How is everyday informal care experienced, organised, and navigated between individual responsibility and collective practices?* Grounded in interviews on daily life with island residents we conceptualise care as an already existing commons: a shared resource sustained through reciprocity and mutual support, but also vulnerable to contestation, depletion, and unequal demands. Our findings show that participants' personal and emplaced understandings of care are enacted through practices of living life in close relation to others. Through this relational proximity, belonging, traditions, collective memory, and responsibilities are continuously generated and negotiated. However, this should not be read as a romanticised portrayal of island life. These same enactments of informal care also produce strain and pressure, becoming at once the tie that binds and an excluding force. We argue that attending to these care tensions is essential for supporting the planning and organisation of both informal and formal care in island communities.

Keywords: Care, Relational Geographies, Social Reproduction, Commoning, The Faroe Islands

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Island Storywork: Empathy, Ethics, and Collaborative Knowledge in Participatory Research

Organizer

Soyo TAKAHASHI (*University of the Ryukyus, Japan*)

Introduction

This session explores how researchers can ethically engage with island communities in qualitative research, focusing on empathy, narrative, and ethical responsibility. Islands' unique characteristics—such as island environments, open network connectivity, and intimate communities—create special challenges and opportunities for research that require careful ethical and methodological consideration. We examine three key themes: (1) power imbalances between researchers and community members in collaborative research and questions of narrative agency—who has the authority to tell whose story; (2) challenges in collaboratively and authentically representing islanders' experiences; and (3) the dual nature of empathy—while it can build connection, it may also impose researchers' perspectives and erase important differences. Through sharing our practices, we engage participants in discussion on research ownership and sustaining community partnerships. This session offers insights into research ethics and collaborative methodologies applicable to other geographically or socially distinct communities.

ISLAND STORYWORK: EMPATHY, ETHICS, AND COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE IN PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

Soyo TAKAHASHI¹

¹ *Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of the Ryukyus, Japan*

Abstract

This presentation outlines the aims of this session and shares its conceptual background with participants. This session explores how researchers can ethically engage with island communities in qualitative research, focusing on empathy, narrative, and ethical responsibility. Islands' unique characteristics — distinctive environments, open network connectivity, and intimate communities — create special challenges and opportunities demanding careful ethical and methodological consideration. Drawing on anthropological, historical, and educational perspectives, presenters share reflections from their participatory and collaborative research in island contexts. Against the backdrop of a reflexive turn in research ethics — foregrounding researcher positionality, epistemic justice, and the decolonization of knowledge — we identify researchers' ethical responsibility as our shared concern and critically examine the following three key themes: (1) Methodology and Power Dynamics — We interrogate power imbalances between researchers and community members and revisit narrative agency in knowledge production: who has the authority to tell whose story? (2) The Politics of Representation — We examine the challenges of collaboratively and authentically representing islanders' lived experiences, interrogating the authenticity, fidelity, and limits of translating those experiences into academic narratives, while remaining alert to essentialism and silencing. (3) The Ambivalence of Empathy — We deconstruct empathy as a research disposition: while it fosters genuine connection, it may also impose researchers' perspectives and erase important differences, raising the risk of epistemic violence. Through sharing our practices, we engage audiences in dialogue on research ownership, Digital Humanities, and community partnerships, contributing to the development of critical narrative methodology and participatory action research.

Keywords: Participatory Action Research, Ethics, Representation, Empathy

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SUSTAINING COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION IN OKINAWA

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Abstract

This study examines educational practices in Okinawa that utilize local resources to transform the community into a “vibrant learning field.” It explores the conditions and mechanisms required for schools, communities, and parents to collectively sustain these initiatives.

In modern Japan, urbanization and the shift toward nuclear families have weakened the community’s traditional “Competence.” Although the 2017 amendment to the Social Education Act encourages “curriculums open to society,” schools still struggle to establish sustainable collaborative models.

To address this, the researcher developed a program titled **“Creating a Learning Environment to Nurture Creativity through Dialogue and Expression.”** By integrating art as a visual and sensory language, artists and teachers created immersive environments for students. Results showed that students engaged with local resources not just intellectually, but through bodily sensations and storytelling. This fostered a “co-creative” relationship that transcended traditional teaching, demonstrating the potential of sensory-based regional learning.

Despite these successes, the study identifies critical challenges for long-term implementation:

Perceptual Gaps: Differing views on educational evaluation among stakeholders (schools, parents, and community).

Resource Constraints: A lack of stable funding and specialized personnel.

The presentation aims to discuss how to overcome these systemic hurdles to ensure that local wisdom and creativity remain central to children’s education.

Keywords: Okinawa, Educational Practices, Competence, Creating a Learning Environment, Art

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CO-CREATING HISTORICAL NARRATIVES ON YONAGUNI ISLAND: SILENCE, ETHICS, AND ART IN THE INTERCHANGE WITH TAIWAN AND JEJU PEOPLES

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² *Yamaguchi Prefectural University, Japan*

Abstract

This presentation is based on our 36-year collaboration with Ms. Wakaranko (1954–2025), a weaving-dyeing artist and self-taught folklorist born on Yonaguni, Japan's southwestern-most island. After we met in 1989, she began "throwing at" us the island's oral history she had memorized. It was in *Dunanmunui*, a language designated by UNESCO as endangered, and contained episodes that had never been recorded. According to her account, (1) the earliest settlers on the island were a confederation of Taiwanese indigenous peoples (the earliest archaeological site being 4,500 years old), (2) Friendship with three men who came from an unknown location (identified as Jeju drifters in 1477), (3) Under the rule of the Ryukyu Kingdom, the islanders stealthily traded with Taiwan and islands further south (16th–20th centuries). Since these events were completely absent from the 'orthodox island history,' she faced severe oppression including physical violence. To ethically resolve her forced silence, we proposed to create picture books narrating the island's history through narrator-lead remote works. With her as the author and illustrator, we edited and published two volumes before her demise, and now preparing the third. Wakaranko's goal was to ensure the cultural survival of the island and to share with the world the wisdom of peaceful coexistence and mutual aid to prevent hunger that the islands have practiced through their interactions, without being bound by national borders.

Keywords: Yonaguni Island, Jeju Island, Taiwan, Oral History, Visualization

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PARTICIPATORY PHOTOGRAPHY AS DIGITAL HISTORY: ETHICS AND SHARED AUTHORITY IN AN ISLAND COMMUNITY

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Abstract

This presentation examines a participatory photography project on Yoron Island, Japan, as an experiment in Digital History grounded in collaborative engagement with an island community. The project collects, digitizes, and publishes photographs taken by local residents during the twentieth century, documenting everyday life and social memory. Through exhibitions and oral history interviews, this participatory photography initiative also develops practices of Digital Public History that reconnect digital collections with community narratives and local historical knowledge.

Such practices raise broader methodological and ethical questions within Digital Humanities (DH). DH is often described as a methodological commons that brings together researchers with diverse disciplinary assumptions and technical practices. While this openness enables collaboration, it also produces tensions concerning authorship, representation, and responsibility toward communities whose materials and histories are digitized and circulated online. DH scholarship further emphasizes that digital infrastructures are not neutral tools but sites where knowledge production, participation, and authority are negotiated. These issues become particularly visible in island communities, where social networks are dense and historical materials remain closely tied to living memory.

Drawing on the Yoron project, this presentation explores how Digital History can engage local stakeholders while addressing such ethical concerns. Building on discussions of shared authority in public history, it argues that participatory historical practices require sustained dialogue and ethical frameworks through which communities and researchers can interpret, manage, and safeguard historical materials together, including the ethical use of AI in the reuse of digital collections.

Keywords: Digital History, Island Communities, Shared Authority, Research Ethics, Participatory Photography

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Island Religions and Sacred Isles

Organizer

Adam GRYDEHØJ (*South China University of Technology, China*)

Sarah NIMFÜHR (*University of Arts Linz, Austria*)

Introduction

Relative attributes of island spatiality encourage people to imbue small islands with religious, spiritual, or otherwise supernatural meaning. From mythological paradises and pilgrimage sites to places of retreat and initiation, islands often serve as liminal zones and thresholds between worlds. Some islands are associated with miraculous events or serve as the birth-places, homes, or burial places of saints, spirits, or deities. Others host important monasteries, churches, temples, or shrines, which further encourage pilgrimages and cultural tourism. World religions have produced 'sacred islands', but so too can sacred meanings emerge in locally, nationally, or regionally rooted traditions, Indigenous cosmologies, world religions, and recent interpretations. This session includes interdisciplinary contributions that investigate how islands function as religious or sacred spaces across different temporal and geographic contexts.

.CARIBBEAN AS METHOD: RETHINKING ISLAND SPACE, TIME, AND THE SACRED FROM THE GLOBAL SOUTH

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Abstract

This presentation argues that islands should not be understood simply as small, bounded, and vulnerable territories, but as dense spatio-temporal formations where colonial history, mobility, ecological fragility, cultural creativity, and future-making intersect. They are at once spaces of present-day mundane life and spaces of sacred potentiality, imbued with the future. Using the Caribbean as a methodological point of departure, this presentation develops two related claims. First, island space is best understood as relational space: Caribbean islands have been shaped by routes of empire, slavery, indenture, migration, trade, tourism, and climate exposure, which reveal islands as nodal sites within wider oceanic networks rather than closed territorial units. Second, island time is best approached as plural time rather than linear time: Indigenous duration, colonial rupture, plantation time, postcolonial nation-building, diasporic circulation, ecological crisis, and religious ritual coexist within the same island worlds. The island itself is pluriversal, an array of meanings that (like all instances of the sacred) defy singular comprehension. From a Global South perspective, the Caribbean is therefore not merely one island region among others, but a critical methodological site for rethinking island studies. Islands should be treated not only as objects of governance and preservation, but also as sites of theory, complexity, epistemology, world-making.

Keywords: Caribbean as Method, Island Space and Time, Global South, Relational Space, Plural Temporality

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CONSTRUCTING SACRED GEOGRAPHIES: GUANYIN WORSHIP AND THE ENVISIONING OF MOUNT PUTUO AS POTALAKA

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Abstract

Mount Putuo is a small island in the Yangtze River Delta's Zhoushan Archipelago, located at the maritime intersection of the Chinese megacities of Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Ningbo; the Korean Peninsula; and Japan. Yet Mount Putuo is also the Buddhist otherworld of Potalaka, home to Guanyin (Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva), the most important deity in Chinese religion. How did Guanyin come to live here, and how did this island acquire a mythical geography? This presentation argues that, over the past millennium, people have gradually adapted the island's physical and symbolic environment to make it a better home for Guanyin and a better site for miraculous occurrences. The island's characteristics have in turn influenced Chinese religion and perceptions of Guanyin herself. Purple Bamboo Grove, Tidal Sound Cave, and the massive bronze Guanyin statue are used as examples of how people and place have engaged with and created new meanings for one another.

Keywords: Sacred Geographies, China, Buddhism, Guanyin, Religion

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INDIA'S ENCHANTED ISLANDS: HERITAGE, ECOLOGY, AND MULTISPECIES SACRALITY

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Abstract

This paper situates *Adam's Bridge* (Ram Setu)—an archipelago or set of shoals stretching between Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu in India—within the wider theme of sacred islands and islanded imaginaries, arguing that the tombolo's small scale, liminal coastline, and marked isolation produce a powerful spatial grammar for sacralisation. I have previously shown how geological, mythic, and performative registers—Valmiki's *Ramayan*, Abrahamic Adamic lore, pilgrimage practices around Rameswaram, and contemporary cinematic and juridical performances—converge to produce a contested sacred geography whose authority circulates through both local littoral communities and national publics. Drawing from there, the present study highlights three analytical vectors: (1) islanding as an epistemic operation that parcels terrains into heritage, ecological, and devotional territories; (2) the politics of decolonial sacrality, which reframes enchantment as a legitimate object of scholarly inquiry rather than anathema to modern science; and (3) the multispecies and material substrate of sacrality that complicates narrow human-centred heritage policies. Such a framework, it concludes, opens productive pathways for comparative studies of sacred islands, ritual encounters, and environmental reverence. To delineate its originality from my previous works, this paper aims to bring Adam's Bridge/Ram Setu in a wider conversation with other sacred island spaces from India and Southeast Asia, building on previous works by island studies scholars.

Keywords: Islands, India, Sacred, Anthropocene

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WATER SANCTUARIES OF DEDARI: HUMAN-NYMPH MARRIAGE TALES AND LANDSCAPE-MAKING IN THE PIONEERING ERA OF BALI

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Abstract

Many human-nymph marriage tales across the Asian archipelago are related to water sanctuaries. One example is the mythical *dedari* waterfalls in highland Bali, which played a critical role in landscape-making during the medieval pioneering era of the Sunda Islands. The *dedari* (vernacularized form of the Sanskrit *vidyādhari*) is a female supernatural being or *meta-person* who bridges humanity and the gods, symbolically hierarchizing communal spaces. A geographical comparison of *dedari* sites suggests that they possess a three-layered world (*bhuwana*/head-body-legs) symbolic structure, in which these sites of *dedari*'s descent at the head/height/*utama* of the mountainside/*kaja* are perceived as an 'awe/*tenget*' zone between two worlds. The notion of *dedari* in conjunction with water and mountain worship seems to have had socioecological significance, imbuing natural environments with territorial meaning as part of the founding of Balinese communities during the period of dynamic 9th-10th Century inter-island migrations. Meanwhile, various human-nymph marriage tales deified new local rulers in this geopolitically turbulent era. Studying the *dedari* water sanctuaries helps reveal cultural patterns of island-scale engagements with nature, which have arisen in political/climatic transitional periods.

Keywords: Folktale, Sanctuary, Landscape, Nature Worship, Indonesia

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Toward a General Theory of Smallness

Organizer

Pedro POMBO (*University of Malta, Malta*)

Abstract

In this round table, we investigate how Small Islands, including Small Island States and Small Island Territories (SISISITs), inform a general theory of smallness that contributes to advancements in science and sustains reparatory actions linked to planetary challenges and sustainable futures. Research coming from SISISITs is contributing to reshaping established theories, from governance to economic development, passing through responses to climate disasters, which mostly exclude such evidence. SISISITs are often seen as not well-fitted to global-scale theories and practices, and often understood as exceptions to the rule.

Small islands are threatened by sea-level rise and at the receiving end of economic and development models that steadily undermine the relevance of localised and vernacular knowledge systems, especially for climate change adaptation and sustainable living.

Following interdisciplinary methodologies, our session opens three lines of inquiry reflecting key planetary challenges: i. Environmental and climate change; ii. Policy and Governance; iii. Economics and well-being.

SMALLNESS AS A PROPOSAL TOWARDS POSSIBLE INHABITED FUTURES

Pedro POMBO¹

¹ *Islands and Small States Institute, University of Malta, Malta*

Abstract

My contribution to this roundtable proposes thinking about smallness as a counterpoint to the scale-based (infra)structures that govern almost the totality of our planetary life and a way of forwarding connections with placemaking, vernacular worlds and senses of belonging.

Reflecting on the three lines of inquiry that this roundtable opens (environmental and climate change; policy and Governance and economics and well-being), I wish to propose that, to think on smallness we should also reflect on the notions of vernacular and placemaking, to recognize how long-established senses of belonging TO, and livelihoods made WITH territories and landscapes have been sustaining human life in the planet for millennia.

Here, vernacular is understood beyond its multiple meanings of traditional, indigenous or local, to encompass localised knowledge systems, modes of inhabiting and being sustained by the natural resources, spiritual and affective connections with the material and aesthetic values of the environment and heritage as architecture, artistic and cultural practices, languages and worldviews.

Smallness, as a liveable concept, proposes a shift in not only theoretical frames that govern the world, and drove us to the state of planet we experience now, but also in their translation as actions that embody other imaginations and aspirations.

Islands are privileged locations to consider that smallness, which is commonly associated with incapacity, powerlessness, periphery, isolation, or underdevelopment, is actually a productive theoretical shift that enables profound changes in the ways of understanding and imagining sustainable and healthy futures.

Keywords: Smallness, Islands, Vernacular, Futures, Livelihoods

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TOWARDS A THEORY OF SMALLNESS: ELBOWING AMONG ACADEMIC RIGIDITIES

Stefano MONCADA¹*

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Abstract

Building on the troubled 'small is beautiful' concept, and enlarging the discussion to include ontological and epistemological approaches, this presentation intends to put forward arguments for a general theory of smallness. This proposition is born out of emerging conceptual and applied evidence, especially from island studies, where small, local, finite, as opposed to large, global and infinite spaces and solutions can add to the advancements in sciences and sustain reparatory actions linked to planetary challenges and sustainable futures. Research coming from Islands, Small States and Territories (ISST) is contributing to reshaping different established theories, from governance to economic development, passing through responses to climate disasters which had mostly excluded such evidence. ISST are often seen as not well-fitted to global-scale theories and practices and are also often understood as exceptions to the rule. Islands are threatened under sea level rise, and at the receiving end of economic and development models that, based on unrealistic growth, are steadily undermining the relevance of localised and vernacular knowledge systems, especially for climate change adaptation and sustainable living. This presentation intends to discuss how smallness can positively counterpoint models of development and governing that assent on large-scale systems and contribute to the contemporary damaged state of planetary life

Keywords: Smallness, Island Studies, Planetary Challenges

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HOW TO TEACH A “THEORY OF SMALLNESS”? THOUGHTS ON MUTUAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THEORY AND DIDACTICS IN ISLAND STUDIES

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Abstract

Universities are ideal places for scientific communities to develop their theoretical constructs. Academics primarily achieve this by shaping epistemologies and research designs, and by reflecting on the ontologies of the objects they investigate. They do this much less by working on multiple ties that link theory and teaching. In other words, they focus less on how teaching and theory inform each other within university teaching practices. Island Studies, as the community that has driven them for over four decades, are no exception to this shortcoming. Adopting a geographical perspective, this contribution discusses three key terms in the teaching of smallness — scale, locality and ecosystems — to stimulate debate about the role of university teaching in developing key theories of islands, insularity and islandness.

Keywords: Smallness, Geographical Education, Teaching, University, Didactics

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Island Transportation - Connectivity, Mobilities and Relativities

Organizer

Ben BIEDERMANN (*University of Malta, Germany*)

Abstract

The relational aspect of connectivity and island infrastructure is intricately intertwined in island jurisdictions, shaping the economic, political, and social fabric of communities and their futures. This involves both the islands themselves as well as the metropolises or mainlands in which these are linked or associated with. Small islands face the dual challenge of sustaining more infrastructure for essential connectivity through ferries, aviation, bridges, and roads while also incurring higher costs per capita.

Thus, many small island jurisdictions rely on external funding arrangements and outside capacity to create and maintain such infrastructures. Contributions from different regions and varied perspectives inform this session through scholarship investigating how various modes of transportation and connective infrastructure such as airlines, roads and causeways, bridges and ferry systems are employed. The ideation, implementation and maintenance of such infrastructure invoke questions around the relativities of these projects and the mobilities which they maintain, encourage and discourage. Efforts of small island jurisdictions to navigate constraints of scale, maintain connectivity, and experiment with hybrid or state-led models in an increasingly (dis)connected world are examined. The session aims to showcase interdisciplinary findings on governance, sustainability, and equity in island transport systems, with implications for global debates on infrastructure, mobility, and resilience.

SUBNATIONAL ISLAND JURISDICTIONS AND EXTRATERRITORIAL CONNECTIVE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: MOTIVATIONS, MANDATES AND MEANINGS IN CORE-PERIPHERY DYNAMICS OF LINKAGES AND MOBILITIES

Andrew HALLIDAY¹

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Abstract

Many subnational island jurisdictions are tied to their metropolises via connective transportation infrastructure emplaced in the marine medium. These transportation linkages take the form of bridges, causeways, ferries, and tunnels. Little research currently exists which explores the core-periphery dynamics and factors which have shaped and continue to shape these assets, via ideas, power and authority. The main objective of this research is to examine the relationship and the ownership, governance and operation of such core connective transportation infrastructure between subnational island jurisdictions and continental metropole powers, and how they have evolved over time. Prioritization, financing and funding of transportation infrastructure can be shaped by power, authority and autonomy in subnational settings involving both the subnational and the metropole governments. This comparative research examines subnational islands in the Atlantic Canadian region which offers islands varied in their jurisdictional status, as well as in the form of the extraterritorial connective transportation infrastructure employed.

Keywords: Connectivity, Transportation Infrastructure, Mobilities, Multi-level Governance, Subnational Island Jurisdictions

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COSTLY AIRLINES AND FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ISLAND AVIATION.

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Abstract

Island airlines can be lifelines and bring tourists, yet their financial and operational sustainability remains precarious. This study investigates if, and why small states continue to operate national airlines despite repeated bankruptcies, EU state-aid barriers, and unprofitable route structures. Using a custom dataset covering over 70 small-state airlines, it explores ownership models, their role for island connectivity, and survival outcomes through econometric analysis. Cases like Air Malta, Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT) in Antigua and Barbuda, Air Vanuatu, and Air Seychelles reveal systemic issues: politicised governance, ageing fleets, and dependency on tourism.

Thus, this research aims to respond to the research question: what governance, ownership, and financial characteristics are associated with the survival or collapse of national airlines in small island states? The research is based on statistical profiling, qualitative document review of public records and news, and policy analysis. Tentative findings show that government-owned airlines often outlive private ventures but at a fiscal cost that may conflict with long-term infrastructure planning. This work contributes to Island Studies by empirically mapping island states to airlines, privatisation policies and potential sustainable alternatives.

Keywords: Airlines, Sovereignty, Infrastructures, Island Mobility, Connectivity

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WHEN THE FERRY IS EXPENSIVE TO RUN, BUT EVEN MORE EXPENSIVE TO SKIMP ON - A HABITABILITY-ORIENTED APPROACH TO RURAL ECONOMICS, SOCIAL INVESTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZATION IN THE DANISH SMALL ISLANDS

Jens WESTERSKOV ANDERSEN¹

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Abstract

“Small islands are expensive to run” as Stephen Royle once remarked in a lecture. One of the areas in which this is especially true is concerning connectivity, ferry operations and mobility planning. In most cases, for a small island to be habitable, it requires a well-functioning ferry and that leads to the question: who’s to pay for this – tourists, islanders or the state?

Different countries with small islands have worked out different ways to structure both the operation as well as the finance aspect of ferry services in terms of either opting for liberalization, marketization or local/public ownership models. In Denmark, a country with 39 inhabited small islands, the most common type of ferry company is owned and run by the mainland-municipal government, it inhabits a certain market logic in terms of tourist-tickets revenue agency but is yet heavily subsidized by the state.

This case study from an economically struggling municipality in southern Denmark - one that is administratively servicing three small islands - investigates how ferry financialisation(s) in general works and proposes an economic model of value input/effectiveness maximization with regards to managing the habitability of small islands amidst rural welfare decline, rising fuel costs, and green transitioning.

Keywords: Island Studies, Ferries and Small Islands, Mobilities and Financialization, Government Subsidies, Island Habitability

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Islands' Strengths: Shaping Theories, Practice and Policy

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Abstract

This keynote discusses the importance of theory, practice and policy coming from islands, and challenges the current understanding of concepts of smallness in international relations, presenting evidence of how islands' research is increasingly shaping academia and policy-making.

Building on the troubled 'small is beautiful' concept, and enlarging the discussion to include ontological and epistemological approaches, this presentation intends to put forward arguments for a general theory of smallness. This proposition is born out of emerging conceptual and applied evidence, especially from island studies, where small, local, finite, as opposed to large, global and infinite can add to the advancements in sciences and sustain reparatory actions linked to planetary challenges and sustainable futures.

Research coming from Islands, Small States and Territories (ISST) is contributing to reshaping different established theories, from governance to economic development, passing through responses to climate disasters which had mostly excluded such evidence. ISST are often seen as not well-fitted to global-scale theories and practices and are also often understood as exceptions to the rule. Islands are threatened under sea level rise, and at the receiving end of economic and development models that, based on unrealistic growth, are steadily undermining the relevance of localised and traditional knowledge systems, especially for climate change adaptation and sustainable living.

Presenting evidence from island contexts this keynote discusses how smallness can positively counterpoint models of development and governance that assent on large-scale systems and contribute to the contemporary damaged state of planetary life.

Keywords: Island Studies; Smallness; Vulnerability; Resilience

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FAROE ISLANDS – THE NEW ROLE OF THE DEEP SEA IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Firouz GAINI*

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Abstract

The academic interest in the deepest layers of the ocean is growing in natural science and social science and humanities, as well as in interdisciplinary socio-oceanographic research. In island studies, the vertical turn and volumetric (3-dimensional) focus on the sea-island nexus have been discussed by Hayward (2012), Fleury (2013), Johnson (2018), and other scholars. The deep layers below the epipelagic zone, the seabed, and sub-seabed are hotspots of emerging societal debate on the Anthropocene and global environmental (poly)crises. Deep sea mining, national (maritime) territorial border disputes, critical energy- and communication infrastructures, changes in marine life and oceanic currents, and so on – all indicate the need for more knowledge on the changing role of the 'underground' in the negotiation of borders and global connections in island contexts.

This presentation uses the Faroe Islands (in the Northeastern Atlantic), as case. It discusses new geopolitical tension in the Arctic and Northern regions in relation to the new role and meaning of the deep sea in question about security and (emergency) preparedness, economic innovation, and globalization (connectedness). It will look at the communication cables that are hidden under the sea, and that are connecting the Faroe Islands to global digital networks.

This presentation invites more ocean-centred understandings of islandness and island societies and cultures. I am interested in exploring how the sea (sometimes as an ontological aspect of island life, and at other times indirectly as an epistemological factor in island imaginaries) plays a role in shaping and influencing island societies and cultures.

Keywords: Volumetric Turn, Aquapelago, Deep Sea, Islandness, Island Culture

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“DESIGNING MICRO-CREDENTIALS FOR ISLAND STUDIES: ENHANCING PUBLIC POLICY CAPACITY IN INSULAR TERRITORIES”

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Abstract

Designing Micro-Credentials for Island Studies: Enhancing Public Policy Capacity in Insular Territories

Islands face unique challenges in governance and public policy implementation due to their geographical isolation, demographic constraints, and structural vulnerabilities. While these challenges are increasingly recognized in academic and policy-making arenas, the tools to train professionals and decision-makers in addressing them remain limited. This paper presents the design and development of a series of micro-credentials specifically tailored to Island Studies, with a focus on strengthening the capacity to design and evaluate public policies in insular contexts.

The proposal builds upon the need for flexible, modular, and practice-oriented training that responds both to academic demands and to the needs of public administrations. Micro-credentials offer a scalable model that integrates theoretical insights with practical competences, enabling learners to acquire targeted skills without committing to full degree programs. By exploring case studies from European island territories, the paper highlights how micro-credentials can foster knowledge exchange, enhance policy innovation, and create new pathways for lifelong learning in islands.

This approach contributes to bridging the gap between island-specific academic research and the practical requirements of public governance.

Keywords: PolicyMaking, Islandness, Development, Sustainability, Education

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WATER GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN VANUATU

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Abstract

This presentation explores the barriers to achieving “reliable access to safe drinking water” for everyone in a small island developing state highly exposed to the impacts of climate change and broader anthropogenic activities in the South Pacific, Vanuatu, as per the country’s National Sustainable Development Plan’s promise. Based primarily on ethnography, semi-directed community and individual discussions with key informants and observations at the national, provincial, area and community levels in 40 localities on 5 islands, I argue that water management and governance are the main challenges facing Vanuatu inhabitants, rather than water quantity, for instance. I focus primarily on relatively poorer urban and rural areas that are most vulnerable to climate change and water insecurity. In these areas, and although a national water policy and strategy is in place, the multiplicity of actors involved — from state departments to international development organizations to landowners to local communities to water committees — with diverse interests and responsibilities, and often unclear communication lines and administrative processes, lead to water management issues and challenges. Combined with environmental hazards, logistical challenges, a lack of qualified human resources, of funding, of data and of awareness on interconnection of issues (rising population, waste management, etc.), work in silo between public policy sectors, and an integration of traditional knowledge in adaptation projects still in its infancy, fragmented governance often results in poor and unsustainable management.

Keywords: Water, Governance, Management, Climate Change, Vanuatu

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MORE THAN TESTBEDS: ISLANDS AND THE EPISTEMIC DIMENSIONS OF TECHNO-COLONIALISM

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Abstract

Island states have long been positioned as laboratories for experimentation, from colonial rule to contemporary digital innovation. They are portrayed as bounded and “manageable” sites where new technologies can be tested on populations perceived as limited in size and political power. This logic persists as Big Tech and emerging technology sectors, such as blockchain, target island nations as deployment sites. Yet such framing reduces islands to extraction sites – to user bases and problem spaces – and marginalises the knowledge and experiences of island communities themselves. In doing so, it reproduces colonial assumptions about constrained agency and developmental deficiency defined through Western standards.

This contribution explores the epistemic dimensions of techno-colonialism. It argues that treating islands as sites of technological experimentation is not only a political and economic process but also an epistemic one, in which authority to define technological futures is concentrated in powerful external actors while local knowledge is marginalized. Islands’ geographic boundedness, jurisdictional arrangements, and colonial histories have contributed to their construction as “innovation-friendly” environments and may generate conditions of constrained agency, where participation in technological systems is structurally shaped rather than freely chosen.

Addressing the epistemic injustice in techno-colonialism and in efforts to contest it, my conceptual intervention calls for attention to island knowledges. What forms of knowledge become invisible when islands are approached primarily as testing grounds for innovation and what possibilities for resistance emerge when island perspectives are treated as central rather than peripheral?

Keywords: Epistemic Injustice, Techno-colonialism

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APPLYING THE INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK TO SAFEGUARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS AND PROMOTE A BLUE ECONOMY IN BINTAN, RIAU ISLANDS PROVINCE

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Abstract

Bintan Regency in the Riau Islands Province is a strategic maritime region whose coastal ecosystems—mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds provide critical ecosystem services that underpin fisheries productivity, shoreline protection, carbon sequestration, and tourism. These services constitute the natural capital supporting Bintan emerging blue economy, where sustainable use of marine resources is central to economic growth and community welfare. However, rapid coastal development, land-use change, declining water quality, and climate-induced risks increasingly threaten ecosystem integrity and compromise the long-term viability of blue economy opportunities.

This study applies the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) framework to assess how coastal governance can be strengthened to safeguard natural capital while enabling sustainable economic development. ICM is a cross-sectoral approach that integrates ecological, social, and economic dimensions, emphasizing spatial coordination, stakeholder participation, adaptive management, and multi-level governance. The protection–production model within ICM offers a structured mechanism for balancing conservation goals with responsible resource utilization to maintain ecosystem service flows essential for blue economy development.

Despite its potential, ICM implementation in Bintan faces persistent challenges, including fragmented spatial planning, weak enforcement, and limited integration of ecosystem service valuation into policy and decision-making. Drawing on previous ICM initiatives in East Bintan, the study identifies the need for improved zoning, enhanced inter-agency coordination, and stronger institutional capacity to operationalize ICM effectively. Strengthening these governance components is crucial for maintaining ecological resilience, supporting community livelihoods, and advancing an inclusive and sustainable blue economy pathway for Bintan's coastal development.

Keywords: Integrated Coastal Management (ICM); Coastal Ecosystems, Blue Economy, Governance, Community Well-being

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TOWARD COEXISTENCE WITH THE AMAMI RABBIT: POPULATION RECOVERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS, AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT IN THE AMAMI ISLANDS

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Abstract

In the Amami Islands of southwestern Japan, conflicts between humans and wildlife have intensified as populations of the endemic Amami rabbit (*Pentalagus furnessi*) have recovered through conservation efforts. While this recovery represents an important success for biodiversity conservation, it has also led to increasing crop damage, particularly to key local products such as tankan-orange and sugarcane. These impacts pose significant challenges for local livelihoods and have raised questions about how to balance species protection with sustainable agricultural practices. In response, government agencies, researchers, and residents have begun collaborating to assess the extent and characteristics of crop damage, identify spatial and temporal patterns, and evaluate the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures. This presentation summarizes the process and outcomes of these collaborative efforts and reports on the status of countermeasures being implemented in the Amami Islands. It also discusses the remaining issues and the need for adaptive management to promote coexistence between people and endemic wildlife.

Keywords: Amami Islands, Endemic Species, Coexist

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AGROFORESTRY CALLED DUSUNG IN AMBON ISLAND, MALUKU PROVINCE, INDONESIA: TREE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Agroforestry systems called *dusung* has been practiced for a long time in Maluku Province, Indonesia. In the *dusung*, spice (nutmeg and clove), fruit (durian, mangosteen, etc.), palm (sugar palm, sago, and coconut), and crops (cassava, banana, etc.) are cultivated. Even though the *dusung* is socio-economically very important, detailed agricultural practices have not been well studied. Therefore, we selected one household possessing four plots of *dusung* in a village of Ambon Island, where the capital of Maluku Province is located, and explored species composition patterns. 1,079 trees (40 species in 22 families) were recorded in the four plots. Sugar palm, *Inocarpus fagifer*, *duku* (*Lansium domesticum*), and *langsa* (*L. domesticum*) were found in all plots, indicating that they are likely to distribute widely in this area. Nutmeg and clove distributed in all four plots except the Wailulung plot, while *Alstonia scholaris*, *Canarium ovatum*, coconut, durian, *Gnetum gnemon*, and *Pterocarpus indicus* distributed in all plots except the Wetita plot. These may be due not only to natural environmental factors but also to intentional (conscious/unconscious) cultivation management by the surveyed household.

Keywords: Agroforestry, Agricultural Practices, Tree Species Composition, Cultivation Management, Sustainability

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MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS TO FOSTER CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN SMALL ISLANDS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

This presentation discusses the results of a systematic literature review that investigates how marine and terrestrial protected areas promote climate change adaptation and support sustainable livelihoods in island contexts. The review aims to identify which climate-related impacts are predominant across islands and which conservation approaches yield relevant benefits for island communities. The review followed the PRISMA2020 protocol; from an initial pool of 1,112 records, 35 publications met screening criteria, addressing the roles of protected areas in adaptation and livelihood outcomes in the specific context of islands.

Results indicate that the predominant climate-related impacts consist in sea-level rise, coastal erosion, flooding and heatwaves. MPAs are consistently associated with increased fish biomass, coastal protection, strengthened food security and ecotourism opportunities. Terrestrial protected areas contribute to freshwater management, microclimate regulation, recreation and shoreline stability. Significantly, land-sea integrated areas, although with scarce literature, are emerging as hybrid approaches able to deliver complementary benefits that neither domain achieved alone.

Further results show that positive outcomes highly depend on meaningful stakeholder engagement, integration of vernacular/traditional knowledge, equitable benefit sharing and governance aligned to regional priorities. Results indicate that protected areas can be a cornerstone of island adaptation portfolios if implemented through integrated, socially sensitive and context-specific strategies, where research, however, is still scarce, especially in the Mediterranean Sea.

Keywords: Island Resilience, Protected Areas, Marine And Terrestrial Conservation, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Livelihoods

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WATER AS KIN: CULTURAL ETHICS OF CARE AND CHANGING WATER RELATIONS IN YOGYAKARTA, JAVA ISLAND

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Abstract

This paper examines how communities in Yogyakarta, within the broader cultural, cosmological, and ecological landscape of Java Island, relate to water as kin, ancestor, and moral presence amid accelerating environmental and social change. Drawing on grounded theory and semi-structured interviews across upstream, urban, and downstream settings, the study explores how Javanese traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), ritual practices, and mythic narratives shape enduring ethics of care toward water. The *belik*, a traditional spring, emerges not only as a material source but as a sentient being carrying memory, protection, and cosmological significance, guiding how people understand reciprocity, obligation, and restraint.

Using sensitising concepts from the ontology of water, cultural ecology, and hydro-social relations, the analysis traces how these relational practices are being transformed as communal stewardship intersects with more individualised, commodified, and infrastructure-dependent water use. Participants express a strong desire to revitalise ancestral ethics rooted in Javanese cosmology, where humans, rivers, mountains, and spirits form an interdependent moral landscape. The study argues that TEK in Yogyakarta is not disappearing but adapting in ways that offer culturally grounded pathways for climate resilience. By foregrounding water as kin and the ethics of care shaped by Java's spiritual and ecological worldview, this research highlights the enduring role of myth, memory, and intergenerational agency in shaping relational and just water governance in island and archipelagic contexts.

Keywords: Water as Kin, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Javanese Cosmology, Relational Water Governance, Climate Resilience

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JEWELS OF EXILE: POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT ON ISLAND TIME IN SEYCHELLES

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Abstract

In August of 1912, Edward Prempeh, the king of the Ashanti people of Ghana, was a political exile in the Indian Ocean archipelago of Seychelles. He used his time while stranded on these remote islands to entertain a gesture of good will; he gifted the British colonial governor two pieces of jewelry made of gold sourced from the mines of Ashanti in southern Ghana. From 1875 to the 1950s, the 115 islands of Seychelles, which lie 800 miles off of the coast of East Africa, were a colony where the British held non-European elites who acted against British rule. Edward Prempeh was one of these individuals, a man who the British deposed from his throne in 1896 before sending him to Seychelles until 1924 (Tordoff 1960; Scarr 2000). By gifting jewelry, Prempeh sought to curry favor with the governor while communicating his elite status and his connection to his homeland. This paper considers how these maneuvers changed the meaning of island space and time. Prempeh rendered time spent in a remote archipelago a mechanism for asserting non-European elite belonging and working through the relationships between colonial officials and the colonized that would become integral to the future development of modern Seychelles and the entire British Commonwealth. This paper explores how Edward Prempeh and other exiles like him used the objects they owned to transform island space and time, fashioning both entities as the vectors for crafting a multicultural politics of elite negotiation in the British imperial world.

Keywords: Material Culture Studies, African Studies, Indian Ocean Studies, Art History, Empire and Colonial Studies

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CURSED SHORES AND SACRED SEAS: MYTHIC CARTOGRAPHIES OF ISLAND SPACE AND TIME IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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Abstract

This paper investigates how a regional network of mythic narratives in Southeast Asia shapes island space and time, and how this network underpins contemporary branding, festivals, and heritage practices. Focusing on three well-known islands—Bali (Indonesia), Langkawi (Malaysia), and Siquijor (Philippines)—the study draws on written folklore, travel accounts, tourism marketing materials, and selected online content to treat myths of curses, sanctity, healing, and supernatural danger as “mythic information” that circulates across media and borders.

Using qualitative thematic and discourse analysis combined with a basic network analysis, the research models islands, mythic figures, places, and recurring motifs as nodes, and narrative links and citations as edges in a translocal “mythic cartography.” This approach reveals clusters of shared symbols and storylines, as well as distinctive local variations, and shows how particular myths become central hubs in regional imaginaries. The paper then traces how state agencies, tourism industries, and cultural actors selectively mobilise these mythic hubs to craft island brands, script festivals, and justify heritage protection or reinvention. By foregrounding the networked structure of mythic cartographies rather than isolated tales, the study demonstrates how Southeast Asian islands are co-produced as iconic destinations and moral landscapes, contributing to debates on island space-time, cultural politics, and the commodification of myth.

Keywords: Island Mythology, Southeast Asia, Mythic Cartography, Network Analysis, Heritage and Place Branding

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MELANESIAN TOK STORI: CONVERSATIONS ABOUT INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

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Abstract

In the past decade, Indigenous Pacific Islands researchers have been active, exploring their own Indigenous oralities and knowledge systems. Consequently, a vibrant epistemic harvest of Indigenous research curations has emerged, including the Kakala Research Framework (Tonga), the Vanua Research Framework (Fiji), Talanoa research methodology (Fiji, Tonga, Samoa), the Tivaevae Method (Cook Islands), and Tok stori (Solomon Islands).

A key challenge for Pacific research leaders has been to establish effective ways of honouring Indigenous oralities often within disempowering institutional discourses. To explore this duality of tension, Tok stori research is explored. Melanesian in origin, Tok stori provides the essence for people to exercise connectedness through discussive communication. It involves negotiating the social world so that relationality, space, and time come together to form a way of being.

This paper poses the question: What questions do Oceania research leaders ask about Oceania Indigenous oralities research in seeking to understand this scholarship?

Methodologically, two Tok stori sessions were held with Oceania research leaders. Both focused on seeking to understand Oceania oralities research. By examining the patterns and strands of the Tok stori narratives, quite familiar questions are seen, including ones about worldviews, domains of social relationships, about knowledge domains, ones relating to anthropological arrangements of peoples, knowledge types, and how people frame and interpret complexities and contradictions.

The study's contributions relate to insights about Tok stori, learnings about ways of creating understanding and having respectful and honouring dialogues about different knowledge systems. Implications for wider epistemic considerations are explored.

Keywords: Oceania Oralities, Indigenous Research, Theorization, Tok Stori, Solomon Islands

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ISLAND LIVELIHOODS UNDER PRESSURE: PARTICIPATORY RISK GOVERNANCE IN TULAM BEN VILLAGE, BALI

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Abstract

Tulamben Village, situated on the northeastern coast of Bali, Indonesia presents a compelling case of island-based disaster risk governance shaped by intersecting pressures of geophysical hazards, climate variability, and tourism dependency. Through a structured facilitation process, local stakeholders engaged in participatory risk assessments spanning historical hazard mapping, multi-threat prioritization, and asset-based vulnerability analysis. The findings reveal that Tulamben's economy anchored in marine tourism, artisanal fisheries, and informal trade, faces recurrent disruptions from volcanic eruptions, coastal hazards, and pandemic-induced mobility restrictions. These events have reconfigured livelihood strategies, intensified socio-economic precarity, and exposed gaps in evacuation planning and resource distribution. Despite these challenges, the community demonstrates adaptive capacities through localized early warning systems, inter-banjar coordination, and the integration of traditional knowledge into spatial risk mapping. The study underscores the importance of embedding disaster risk reduction within island development frameworks, where mobility, tourism flows, and ecological fragility converge. Tulamben's experience offers insights into how island communities can operationalize resilience through inclusive planning, multi-scalar partnerships, and dynamic livelihood diversification, contributing to sustainable futures in archipelagic contexts.

Keywords: Participatory Risk Assessment, Island Livelihoods, Disaster Governance, Mobility and Tourism Disruption, Adaptive Capacity

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LINKING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRIENT SECURITY IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Abstract

Brunei Darussalam, a high-income small nation in the Borneo island, achieves calorific sufficiency through food imports. Through many programs, Brunei tries to uplift food production however, imports exceed 90% of domestic consumption including 90% of rice and 70% of vegetables exposing Bruneian population to vulnerabilities related to supply chain resilience. Shifts in dietary patterns have increased the prevalence of non-communicable diseases where 60% of adults are obese and 10% of the adult population are diabetic. Hence, physical availability of food is not a concern but the quality and nutritional value of accessible food. Supply-side factors including severe domestic agricultural production constraints (limited arable land at 6% of total area, high labour costs, low productivity and high post-harvest losses) influence food and nutrient security in Brunei. Demand-side factors such as high consumption of processed foods, growing fast-food culture, and influence of a subsidized food environment on consumer choices also influence the dietary practices. National strategic context of Brunei Vision 2035 and National Food Security Policy emphasize economic sustainability and a high quality of life. Current government initiatives aim at increasing self-sufficiency, promote Agri-Tech Parks under the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism; minimize vulnerability of food supply to external shocks and socio-economic and environmental drivers. Such actions are aimed to achieve nutritional outcomes and food and nutritional security. A food system leading to self-sufficiency, resilient, nutrition-sensitive and aligned with Vision 2035 is needed for the future. Brunei requires transferable models to deal with the dual burden of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Keywords: Food Security, Nutritional Security, Non-Communicable Diseases, Import Dependency, Vision 2035

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AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES IN TOURISM ISLAND GOVERNANCE AND DECISION-MAKING: CASE STUDIES OF GULANGYU AND KINMEN

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Abstract

This study, from the perspective of island policy and tourism development, explores how popular tourist destinations can balance their responses to global climate issues to move towards a future of resilient governance. The research subjects are the Kinmen and Gulangyu Islands in the Pacific Ocean. This study employed fieldwork, in-depth interviews, and questionnaires to gather data, and utilised SPSS and text analysis to obtain the results. The study found that Kinmen Island, with an area of 151.7 square kilometres, will see over 1.84 million passenger trips between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in 2025. However, less than 30% of tourists utilise low-carbon transportation within the island, less than 15% choose eco-friendly accommodations, and over 60% of tourists do not actively engage in low-carbon tourism practices. Gulangyu Island, with an area of only 1.84 square kilometres, is expected to attract over 20 million visitors by 2025. Although the island relies entirely on walking and manual transportation, it has not promoted eco-friendly accommodations or low-carbon tourism practices. All supply and emissions depend on ferry transportation, making it a major source of the net-zero challenge. The study concludes that Kinmen's role as a transportation hub between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait serves as a fulcrum for balancing climate change and economic growth, with its resilience stemming from the mediation between the two political systems. Gulangyu's status as a World Heritage Site acts as a fulcrum for balancing interests, and its resilience relies on externalising the costs of low-carbon development on the island.

Keywords: Green Tourism, Social Capacity, Mediation, Externalization Costs, Fulcrum

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A STUDY ON RECREATIONAL CARRYING CAPACITY AND VISITOR SATISFACTION IN KINMEN NATIONAL PARK, TAIWAN

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Abstract

Kinmen is the first national park in Taiwan to focus on the preservation of historical sites and culture. In recent years, Kinmen has experienced rapid growth in tourism due to the resumption of the “Mini Three Links”, the recovery of tourism demand after the pandemic, the expansion of the independent travel market, and the immersive tourism trend driven by social media. However, the park faces challenges in addressing the impact on recreational quality and environmental carrying capacity under the influence of group tours and peak season demand.

This study conducted field surveys, facility carrying capacity analysis, and social carrying capacity assessments at 25 recreational sites and exhibition halls in Park. We collected 1,263 valid questionnaires covering six aspects: travel motivation, service quality, social carrying capacity, satisfactions, willingness to revisit, and personal information. The study results show that the main factors attracting tourists are the local historical features, comprehensive public service facilities, and high tourist satisfaction, and willingness to revisit. However, space limitations in some historical buildings suggest controlling visitor numbers at exhibition halls and flexibly adjusting the order of visits based on regional attractions. This study proposes a three-stage recreational carrying capacity classification framework of “comfort, management, and restrictions,” and establishes optimal visitor numbers, management intervention thresholds, and entry restrictions for each exhibition hall. The research findings can serve as an important reference for future visitor flow management, recreational safety management, and sustainable tourism policy promotion in Kinmen National Park.

Keywords: Recreational Carrying Capacity, Ecreational Satisfaction, Sustainable Tourism, Net-zero Emissions, SDGs

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INSULARITY AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL RESPONSIBILITY: THE CENTRE FOR INSULAR STUDIES IN CHILOÉ

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Abstract

The Chiloé Archipelago (Los Lagos Region, south of Chile) is renowned for its biodiversity and cultural heritage across more than 60 islands. Yet for centuries it has been studied, developed, and imagined from national-continental perspectives that have hindered its capacity to define its future in its own terms. At the same time, Chiloé has yet to significantly shape island studies theorizations and methodologies from concepts and specificities emerging from the archipelago itself.

This paper explores how a *thinking from* Chiloé might be articulated, drawing on a recently published book by the **Centre for Insular Studies** at the Universidad de Los Lagos, where its epistemological foundations are outlined. The Centre, now consolidating itself in Chiloé, seeks to create a space where islands can autonomously generate knowledge and, only from there, contribute to international debates on island studies and futures.

We propose that such a *thinking from* must address how the concept of the insular plays out in Chiloé's experience, even though insularity has often been conceptually opposed to the archipelagic because of its colonial weight. In Chiloé, however, the interaction between the insular and the archipelagic entails an *epistemological responsibility* in thinking with and from the Archipelago.

Lastly, we connect this epistemological responsibility to Chiloé's island territories and to the objectives of ISISA, which emphasizes the importance of islands defining their ways of life and futures. The **Centre for Insular Studies in Chiloé** assumes this responsibility as a new actor entering the international concert of island studies.

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Keywords: Chiloé Archipelago, Centre For Insular Studies, Epistemological Responsibility, Insularity, Thinking From

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AN ISLAND AND ITS LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE(S): A NEW MATERIALIST PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Linguistic landscape research is a field of linguistics that is interested in language in public spaces. This presentation is based on my PhD research focusing on linguistic landscape(s) of a small, inhabited island in the Finnish archipelago. The archipelago consists of about 40,000 islands and it is an important route for maritime traffic. The area is also linguistically diverse, and it has strong cultural significance. By studying the linguistic landscape(s) of one island, it is possible to gain information not only about the island itself, but also about its connections to other places.

In the field of island studies, there is a recognized need for new approaches to islands and islandness. Linguistic landscape research, on the other hand, is looking for perspectives that view landscapes as more than a backdrop to human activities. The aim of my project is to address these needs. To achieve this goal, I approach the topic from a *new materialist* perspective. New materialist theories highlight both the human and the non-human agencies, and their intra-action. The perspective I am using makes it possible to view the linguistic landscape(s) of an island as a phenomenon that is shaped in the intra-action of humans, nature, and the material environment. Methodologically, my research is based on the post-qualitative approach, which is closely linked to new materialist theories.

Keywords: Linguistic Landscape, New Materialism, Finnish Archipelago, Islandness, Agencies

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FROM OCEAN LITERACY TO TARGETED INTERVENTIONS: THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND EMOTIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN PROTECTING LOCAL MARINE ECOSYSTEMS ON TWO EUROPEAN ISLANDS

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Abstract

Marine ecosystems surrounding islands are ecologically vulnerable, culturally meaningful, and closely linked to everyday practices, recreation and local identity. Effective marine protection therefore depends not only on regulation or ecological knowledge, but also on how residents and visitors perceive environmental threats, emotionally relate to coastal places, and translate concern into protective action.

This contribution examines human–marine relationships in two European coastal settings: the island of Ruegen on Germany's Baltic Sea coast and the Giens Peninsula on the French Mediterranean Sea coast, part of the Port-Cros National Park. Although Giens is physically connected to the mainland, it displays insular characteristics, including spatial boundedness, strong place identity, environmental sensitivity, and intense land–sea interactions.

The study draws on questionnaire-based, in-situ surveys conducted in coastal environments among residents and visitors. This setting allowed respondents to reflect on marine threats, everyday practices, mobility, and protective behaviour while being embedded in the coastal landscape. Repeated visitors also provided insights into perceived environmental change over time.

The analysis focuses on how awareness, concern, knowledge, emotional engagement, and place-based attachment shape people's willingness to protect island ecosystems. Particular attention is paid to the gap between high concern and incomplete understanding of less visible or more complex threats, such as biodiversity loss, eutrophication, climate change or cumulative pressures from coastal use.

By comparing the island and island-like settings of Ruegen and Giens, the contribution highlights the importance of interventions based on emotional engagement for island governance. It argues for evidence-based, emotionally resonant, place-based, and solution-oriented ocean literacy approaches.

Keywords: Islands, Environmental Perception, Ocean Literacy, Emotional Engagement, Environmental Psychology

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FROM EUROCENTRISM TO AN ISLAND-CENTERED PERSPECTIVE: SPATIO-TEMPORAL RECONSTRUCTION AND THE EPISTEMIC TURN IN CARIBBEAN STUDIES

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Abstract

This paper examines the paradigm shift in Caribbean studies from a Eurocentric framework to an island-centered perspective—a transition that entails not merely a shift in focus, but a fundamental reconfiguration of spatio-temporal frameworks and an epistemic turn in knowledge production. It systematically traces this evolution across four historical phases, illustrating the field's progression from a “constructed” instrument of colonial discourse toward active “self-construction” through local intellectual agency.

During the colonial period, Eurocentric narratives portrayed the Caribbean as both a resource repository and a space of alterity. The decolonization phase, propelled by scholars such as C.L.R. James and Eric Williams, marked a critical turn by challenging Eurocentric historiography and economic models, thereby initiating the reclamation of Caribbean subjectivity. The post-colonial era became defined by the paradigm of “Creolisation.” Intellectuals like Stuart Hall and Sylvia Wynter advanced a cultural turn, foregrounding identity's fluidity and hybridity, which signaled the emergence of a distinct Caribbean cultural voice. In the contemporary digital-global age, interdisciplinary approaches and digital technologies have further expanded the scope of Caribbean studies. Research on diasporic networks and transnational engagement continues to underscore the region's embeddedness within global dynamics.

In conclusion, by deconstructing colonial legacies and reconstructing local narratives, Caribbean studies has affirmed the region's historical resilience and cultural complexity, while repositioning itself as a dynamic producer of knowledge. This transformation provides a crucial island-centered lens for global post-colonial discourse.

Keywords: Caribbean Studies, Paradigm Shift, Eurocentrism, Island-centered Perspective, Knowledge Production

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PERFORMING HISTORY IN ISLAND SPACE: MEMORY, LANGUAGE, AND COLLECTIVE DANCE IN THE HACHIGATSU-ODORI OF KAKEROMA ISLAND, AMAMI

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Abstract

This presentation examines the Hachigatsu-Odori tradition of Shiba hamlet on Kakeroma Island in the Amami archipelago, investigating how memories of domination have been reproduced and transmitted through song, language, and collective bodily movement within the conditions of an island space geographically separated from Japan's major urban centers by sea. Amami experienced dual subjugation under the Ryukyu Kingdom and the Satsuma Domain, followed by Japanese imperial assimilation policies that enforced linguistic violence and prohibited local speech. Although the term "colonial" has rarely been used officially, this presentation treats such incorporation as a colonial condition that profoundly shaped Amami. On small islands such as Kakeroma, however, geographical isolation and small-scale communal life created conditions in which historical experiences could be embedded and preserved within local songs, ritual practices, and bodily memory.

In Shiba, Hachigatsu-Odori functions as an archive continuously re-expressed through human practice: the use of shima-kotoba, repetitive melodic and rhythmic forms, and communal movement preserves memories of oppression while generating a shared sense of temporal continuity and collective belonging. Drawing on visual documentation, oral testimonies, and fieldnotes, this study explores how these elements have enabled the narration and transmission of colonial experience. In a context of demographic aging and threatened continuity, the case of Kakeroma offers critical insight into how island communities sustain cultural memory, and how such memory becomes fragile when concentrated in a few aging bodies.

Keywords: Cultural Memory, Performative Practice, Language and Subjugation, Performative Archive, Kakeroma Island (Amami)

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WHERE WORLDS COLLIDE: RESILIENCE IN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract

For peoples of the Pacific Islands region, there is a complex relationship and connectedness between cultural heritage and climate change. This symbiotic relationship has meant that Pacific peoples' cultural heritage is vulnerable to and threatened by human-induced climate change. Yet, cultural heritage is the sound basis from which Pacific Islands peoples can develop resilience to, and adaptation mechanisms in response to the climate crisis. Part of a multi-year ethnographic project, this study of the Indigenous Gula'alaa people of Solomon Islands, by an Indigenous Gula'alaa knowledge guardian (as the researcher), focuses on sili, an Indigenous Gula'alaa heritage art of knowledge creation and repository. The study sought to capture aspects of the spiritual heritage of Indigenous Gula'alaa people and how they respond to the impacts of climate change on their tribal shrines, sacred sites, burial grounds and kastom (Indigenous) beliefs and daily ways of life. The study places Indigenous Gula'alaa sili and its repositories of Indigenous knowledge within the totality of cultural heritage. Methodologically, the presentation will be undertaken as an Indigenous lament, thereby demonstrating the complexities of relationships between all-worlds relationalities, loss, resilience, and potential restorations of cultural heritage within dynamic changing times. Implications and lessons from the study for other Indigenous peoples and global audiences are shared. Attendees of this session are invited to a tok stori (Melanesian dialogic group conversation) on the complex relationships between (spiritual) heritage and climate (physical worlds) change.

Keywords: Solomon Islands, Pacific, Culture, Indigenous Knowledge, Heritage

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EXPLORING AND EVALUATING DYNAMICS SUSTAINABILITY OF CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE URBAN SMALL ISLANDS USING SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM APPROACH – THE CASE OF TIDUNG ISLANDS OF JAKARTA CAPITAL PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Cultural Ecosystem Services (CES) is part of coastal and marine ecosystem services (CMES) and defined as all of structure and functions of coastal and marine ecosystems, including small islands, which benefit to indirect and non-use human needs such as recreational, amenity services, tourism, religious services, education and research. This paper aims to explore the dynamics of CES in Tidung Islands, an urban small islands located as part of Seribu Islands District of Jakarta Special Capital Province of Indonesia, including evaluating the sustainability of CES and dynamics of policy scenario using Social-Ecological System (SES) approach and framework. We start with islands SES mapping and their interactions using Social-Ecological Network Analysis (SENA) and followed by exploring the sustainability of CES using *AMOEBAs of Tourism Sustainability Indicators* (ATSI). The policy scenario is run using participatory system dynamics approach with the tools of SESAMME. The ATSI analysis indicates that maintaining the sustainability of CES in the Tidung Islands is challenging, particularly regarding island ecosystem indicators such as coral reefs and seagrass, tourism activities, and the number and duration of stays. However, number of visits and probability of revisit shows positive contribution to the sustainability of CES. Using these results put together with social-ecological carrying capacity as of 1,008 visitors/day compared to existing data of 3,000 visitors/day, the policy scenario 3 (tourism and ecological capital scenario) producing the best sustainability for the islands.

Keywords: Cultural Ecosystem Services, Social-Ecological System, Tourism Sustainability, Small Islands, Tidung Islands

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WATER CULTURE IN THE ISLAND CITY: EXPLORING RESIDENT PERCEPTIONS OF WATER IN GUANGZHOU URBAN VILLAGES

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Abstract

Water research is an important theme in island studies. Much of the South China city of Guangzhou consists of current or former river delta islands, and local lifeways have been influenced by water since ancient times. This study considers local people's perceptions of water as a starting point for exploring the formation of water culture and as a prism for understanding individual and group ways of thinking. Drawing upon anthropologist Barbara E. Ward's theory of models of consciousness (namely, the 'proximate model', 'ideal conceptual model', and 'model as an observer'), I select two urban villages (one village on a small island and one on a large island) as study sites and use participant observation and in-depth interviews to explore how notions of water influence people's ways of understanding their world. I argue that the stereotypical 'split' mindset of Guangzhou people (combining openness, pragmatism, and tolerance with conservatism, indifference, and even xenophobia) relates to water's material, spiritual, and cultural characteristics across different geographical spaces. This perspective on water culture opens up possibilities for understanding localized ways of thinking in island and riverine environments.

Keywords: Guangzhou, Islands, Water Perception, Mindset, Water Culture

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ARCHIPELAGIC REALITIES: MAPPING DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE MODELS TO THE CONTEXT OF PHILIPPINE SMALL ISLANDS

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Abstract

This paper examines the dynamic realities of small islands by conducting a meta-analysis of key development models documented in academic scholarship, complemented by an analysis of the institutional landscape that shapes small island development practice. The study likewise profiles small island municipalities in the Philippines to contextualize the unique challenges faced by non-SIDS communities, integrating insights from both scholarly literature and institutional frameworks. Findings reveal the complex interplay between national development goals, the multi-faceted context of small islands, and the current state of knowledge on development practice. Gaps in policy coherence and institutional capacity are explored. By situating these insights within the broader discourse on small island development, this research contributes to the understanding of how scholarship and practice can be strategically aligned to enhance resilience and inclusivity in island communities. The study advocates for context-appropriate inquiry and development practice that are responsive to the archipelagic nature of countries like the Philippines, offering pathways toward sustainable futures for small islands both nationally and globally.

Keywords: Non-SIDS, Philippines, Development, Governance, Institutions

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POLICIES AND DECISIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INFLUENCING ISLANDER (IM)MOBILITIES

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Abstract

Climate change impacts, especially for islands, have led to discussions of them being an existential threat for islanders and so requiring forced migration in a phenomenon termed 'climigration'. Less frequently detailed are operational aspects in terms of who decides that an islander population will or must move, when movement should happen, how to balance islander mobility and immobility related to climate change impacts, and specifically where each islander group would resettle. Here, a specific decision-making flowchart for climate change influenced islander migration is proposed, analysed, and critiqued. The specific flowchart diagram is also interpreted in the context of policies presented as being about this topic, such as from Kiribati, Maldives, and Tuvalu.

The flowchart, policies, and analyses help to clarify key decision baselines for climate change and islander (im)mobilities. They also leave numerous practicalities unaddressed, including funding (encompassing compensation), implementing organisations, monitoring progress, enforcing decisions, and dealing with circumstances in which islander action preferences vary within the same location. Moral and legal quandaries emerge, especially when climate change influences are placed within wider contexts of islander (im)mobilities.

Keywords: Climate Change, Migration, Mobilities, Policies, Immobilities

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FROM DEPENDENCY TO STATISTICAL INVISIBILITY: GOVERNING CROATIAN ISLANDS AS COASTAL TERRITORIES

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Abstract

Croatian islands represent a distinct maritime and Mediterranean space but remain structurally dependent on the mainland for transport, public services, and development planning. Despite specific development challenges, they do not constitute a separate statistical or administrative territorial unit. Divided among seven coastal-island counties, the islands are consequently not recognised by Eurostat as an island region, which may affect their position within the forthcoming EU Island Strategy and access to funding.

This paper analyses how the administrative-territorial arrangement and statistical classification of Croatian islands — grounded in coastal dependency — shape island policy governance and development opportunities. It treats statistical classification as a mechanism that produces or suppresses islandness within governance systems and addresses a broader European policy gap concerning territories that are functionally insular but statistically continental.

Methodologically, the research combines policy and institutional analysis. It evaluates key policy frameworks, including document analysis - National Island Development Plan, Island Act, Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and EU territorial strategies. Quantitatively, the effectiveness the island indicator system is assessed, while qualitative analysis examines institutional capacities for policy implementation.

Preliminary findings indicate weaknesses in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and limited governance autonomy, contributing to de-insularisation and policy marginalisation. The paper argues that current statistical classification constrains policy targeting and funding eligibility. It concludes by proposing governance and classification adjustments aimed at strengthening Croatian islands position within EU territorial and cohesion policy. Islandness is not erased by infrastructure but by governance: when classified as coastal, islands become policy peripheries despite geographic separation.

Keywords: Croatian Islands, Island Governance, Coastal Dependency, Territorial Classification, EU Cohesion Policy

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THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL TONE AND RECOVERY STRATEGIES ON TOURIST TRUST AND REVISIT INTENTION IN ISLAND SERVICE CRISES: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL TONE CONSISTENCY

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Abstract

This study examines how emotional aspects of crisis communication influence tourists' trust and behavioral intentions in the context of service crises occurring in island destinations. While traditional crisis communication research has emphasized strategic or organizational responses, this study focuses on the affective dimension of recovery communication. Specifically, it explores how variations in emotional tone and recovery strategy strength shape tourists' perceptions of sincerity and trustworthiness. Emotional tone consistency—defined as the perceived alignment between the emotional expression of official messages and subsequent recovery actions—is proposed as a key mechanism in rebuilding trust and fostering revisit intentions. To examine these relationships, the study employs a 2 × 2 between-subjects experimental design, manipulating emotional tone (formal vs. emotional) and recovery strategy strength (low vs. high) through scenario-based stimuli. Survey data will be collected from adult participants and analyzed using analysis of variance and mediation analysis to assess both main effects and the mediating role of emotional tone consistency. By integrating emotional coherence into crisis communication research, this study extends the Situational Crisis Communication Theory to community-level contexts and offers theoretical and practical insights into sustainable and resilient tourism governance in island destinations.

Keywords: Emotional Tone, Recovery Strategy, Emotional Tone Consistency, Tourist Trust, Revisit Intention

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RISK DRIVER OR SOLUTION? ASSESSING THE INTERPLAY OF LAND RECLAMATION AND CLIMATE RISK ON SMALL ISLANDS

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Abstract

Climate change poses an existential threat to the habitability of small islands, resulting in increasing engineered solutions such as land reclamation and the creation of artificial islands. While traditional adaptation strategies are potentially reaching limits under severe sea level rise scenarios, land reclamation is increasingly promoted as a means to enhance long-term resilience and survival. However, these interventions carry significant trade-offs, including ecosystem degradation and potential inequities regarding land rights. Despite growing implementation, empirical evidence on the effectiveness and trade-offs of land reclamation in the context of climate adaptation remains limited. This paper presents a systematic review of academic literature on island land reclamation, synthesising impacts on ecological integrity, social equity, and adaptive capacity. Findings indicate that while land reclamation can offer short-term benefits in specific contexts—such as expanding infrastructure or creating new settlement areas—it is not a panacea for long-term habitability for local communities and marginalised social groups. The review highlights the critical need for context-specific, interdisciplinary assessments that integrate ecosystem resilience, social justice, and participatory governance. Land reclamation can only be a sustainable adaptation option if co-produced with island communities and rigorously evaluated for its long-term trade-offs.

Keywords: Climatic Change, Small Island Developing States, Climate Change Adaptation, Advance

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ISLAND SPACE, ECOLOGICAL TIME: SALINITY AND THE PERSISTENCE OF ORCHARD LANDSCAPES IN BANGKACHAO, THAILAND

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Abstract

Historically, Bangkachao has been known for its productive orchard landscapes, nourished by the seasonal interplay of freshwater, brackish water, and tidal flows. Branded as Bangkok's "green lung," this landscape is increasingly challenged by fluctuating salinity and broader socioecological transformations. This work examines how traditional raised-bed orchards persist amid changing salinity regimes and asks what salinity does within the ecological relations that sustain orchard life.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and literature review, the study engages with relational ontology, more-than-human studies, Actor–Network Theory (ANT), Science and Technology Studies (STS), and the ethics of care. Rather than treating salinity as a mere environmental threat, the work approaches it as a relational force that actively participates in shaping ecological processes, agricultural practices, infrastructural arrangements, and landscape configurations. Through tracing the networks connecting tidal flows, canal systems, irrigation infrastructure, sluice gates, farmers, and state agencies, the study explores how salinity is enacted, negotiated, and managed across multiple scales. Particular attention is given to the role of water management infrastructures and local practices in reshaping the temporalities of salinity.

The work argues that the persistence of Bangkachao's orchard landscape depends not only on legal protection or technological adaptation but also on ongoing practices of care that sustain relationships among human and more-than-human actors. By extending the ethics of care to ecological relations, the study offers a relational understanding of living with fluctuating salinity under conditions of environmental uncertainty.

Keywords: Island Space and Time, Salinity, More-than-Human Agency, Ethics Of Care, Actor-Network Theory

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ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN TIMOR-LESTE 2025: THE CASE STUDY FOR COMMUNITY BASED MARINE SANCTUARY OF BELOI-ATAÚRO AND COM-LAUTEM

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Abstract

Management guidelines for Community-Marine Protected Areas have a variety of terms in Timor-Leste. However, the term Community-Based Marine Sanctuary (CB-MS) is a characteristic of a participatory approach. It is necessary to establish guidelines for determining the type of Marine Protected Area (MPA), including how to measure its effectiveness. The objectives of this research are a) to define guidelines and build marine protected areas; b) to assess the effectiveness of Community-Based Marine Sanctuary in Suco Beloi-Atauro and Com-Lautem; c) to define the potential typology of MPA (marine national park, aquatic reserve, and fishery resource recovery) in Suco Beloi-Atauro and Com-Lautem. Those objectives are essential because, up to date after 2 decades, more since 2004, the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) has not yet implemented the MPA typology-based of Fishery Decree Law No. 6/2004 that stipulated in Article 96 Alinea 2.

During the survey, the research team conducted a combination of qualitative data (20 categories and their formulae for MPA typologies, including METT scores). The qualitative data were used to frame questionnaires and to support the various options when deciding to respond to the 34 questions of the METT score. The site selection and the number of sample units were applied using the purposive sampling method. Based on the research objectives, the results indicated that both MPA typologies in Beloi-Atauro and Com-Lautem were categorized as Aquatic Reserves. Similarly, the METT score showed that in Beloi-Atauro was 35.1 (moderate effectiveness), whereas in Com-Lautem was 21.4 (low effectiveness).

Keywords: Community Based-Marine Sanctuary (CB-MS), Marine Protected Area (MPA), Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), MPA Typology

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ARCHIPELAGIC URBANISM: RADICAL CO-EXISTENCES IN THE POST-COASTAL CITY

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Abstract

"A Garden and a Library," Roman orator Cicero mused, was "all you need."

Fast forward 2000 years to Hakim Bey: "the only possible avant garde is the avant garden," positioning creative sanctuary as resistance. Building on Bey's Temporary Autonomous Zone, this paper imagines future coastal cities as **archipelagoes of speculative heterotopias**, where alternative futures are gestated against receding tides of extraction and control. These islands - of practice, memory, and imagination - form an **archipelagic urbanism**, capable of adapting to accelerating global crises.

On the world's largest island, Australia's cities are threshold zones, increasingly exposed to climate volatility, mass displacement and socio-economic inequity – their highly privatised edges paradoxically the most vulnerable. The work in this presentation imagines the shift from highly fortified coastal edges and enclaves to more adaptive threshold conditions, a network of **micro-territories** founded on deep time, ecological reciprocity and community resilience. Informed by Deep Adaptation's precepts - **Resilience, Relinquishment, Restoration, and Reconciliation** - this research explores how coastal cities can lead through collapse, creating speculative futures that accept **the end of A world** without conceding the **end of THE world**.

This work reclaims the language of shifting thresholds and uncertain ground, recultivating place and positioning architectures within these new territories as active agents for Radical Co-Existence. Surfing across geological and cultural timescales, we propose new modes of becoming in coastal precincts - rooted in generosity, shared authorship and the invention of ways of being that allow future communities to begin emerging now, unconstrained by the future.

Keywords: Archipelagic, Thresholds, Speculative, Urbanism, Adaptation

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TIDAL LENS THEORY: A NOVEL FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL MANGROVE DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

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Abstract

Mangrove distribution studies have traditionally emphasized climatic constraints and coastal geomorphology, while the large-scale astronomical drivers underlying tidal forcing have received comparatively little attention. Because mangrove ecosystems depend on regular tidal inundation, planetary-scale tidal potential generated by Earth–Moon gravitational dynamics may provide an additional background template influencing the spatial organization of intertidal habitats. Here we introduce a conceptual “Tidal Lens Theory” framework that explores how seasonal variations in equilibrium tidal displacement, derived from Earth’s axial tilt and lunar orbital geometry, may relate to global mangrove distribution patterns. Using 66,490 mangrove occurrence records from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), we examined spatial associations between predicted tidal displacement patterns and mangrove occurrences. Mangrove records were significantly enriched in regions characterized by positive tidal displacement (occurrence ratio = 1.84, $p < 0.001$). Model simulations indicate that the latitude of maximum tidal displacement shifts seasonally between approximately +29° and –26°, broadly overlapping with the global mangrove belt. The strongest correlation between predicted tidal displacement and mangrove occurrence density was observed during austral summer ($r = 0.45$), when modeled tidal forcing aligns with the Southern Hemisphere center of mangrove distribution. While climatic and geomorphological factors remain the primary controls on mangrove distribution, these results suggest that large-scale astronomical tidal forcing may represent an additional biogeographic constraint on the global distribution of intertidal ecosystems.

Keywords: Tidal Lens Theory, Mangrove Biogeography, Lunar Gravitational Forces, Equilibrium Tide Theory, Coastal Ecosystem Dynamics

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PHOTOSYNTHESIS EFFICIENCY AND ORGAN METABOLISM BALANCE OF SEMI-MANGROVE SEEDLINGS EXPOSED TO COLD STRESS

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Abstract

The latitudinal distribution and regeneration of coastal vegetations in sub-tropical areas is strongly constrained by air temperature, which directly influence carbon input-output dynamics. Semi-mangrove species are predicted to exhibit strong adaptation to various stress; however, their response to cold stress remain insufficiently understood. Seedlings of 4-year-old *Hibiscus hamabo* were exposed to -5 , 0 , 5 , and 25°C (control) for seven days to evaluate daily response to the stress. Temperature regimes were selected to reflect the minimum temperature during winter season in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea. All seedlings exhibited leaf wilting by the end of experiment with those in -5°C showing wilting 24-hours after the treatment and resprouting at the basal area after acclimation to room temperature. Seedlings in 0 and 5°C decreased the daily photosynthesis with the cessation observed on days five and six, respectively, and showed no photosynthesis rate at days seven. The photosynthesis rates varied significantly across days at all temperatures ($p < 0.001$), indicating strong influence of stress duration to carbon input capability. All seedlings exposed to low temperatures exhibited low stomatal conductance with relatively high intercellular CO_2 concentration, suggesting structural limitations in the capacity of CO_2 utilization. Notably, seedlings at -5°C exhibited the highest organ respiration rates, attributed to CO_2 released by residual oxidative enzymes in leaf, whereas seedlings at 0 and 5°C showed non-significantly different from the control. Seedlings of *Hibiscus hamabo* demonstrates an adaptive strategy against cold stress by reducing the carbon input capacity under prolonged exposure to maintain the organ metabolic activities.

Keywords: Semi-mangrove, Hibiscus Hamabo, Photosynthesis, Organ Respiration Rates

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DEFINING KEY INDICATORS FOR ISLAND FOREST MANAGEMENT: TRACKING DEFORESTATION AND RESTORATION IN SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

Island regions maintain unique biodiversity due to their geographical isolation. they are vulnerable to external anthropogenic and natural disturbances. By this susceptibility, establishing precise quantification and configuration (Q-C) of forest loss and recovery (FLR) are essential for the sustainable management of island regions. This study aims to identify and validate core remote sensing indicators capable of detecting long-term FLR across diverse islands in South Korea. To evaluate FLR in islands, a comprehensive library of FLR was constructed by synthesizing historical literature and field reports. For Q-C of island FLR, multi-temporal satellite imagery and estimated three indicators were utilized to represent biophysical conditions of island ecosystems: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Soil-Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI), Inverted Tasseled Cap Wetness-Greenness Difference (TCWGD_{inv}). The analytical framework employed Sen's slope to track the trends of FLR. To ensure statistical significance, the Mann-Kendall trend test was conducted, allowing for a rigorous spatial assessment of areas undergoing significant dynamics. The study focused on four representative island sites: Guleop-do island and Anma-do island (damaged from the intense browsing), Geoje-do island (damaged by pests), and Wonsan-do island (active restoration site). These indicators consistently detected significant trends in deforestation. In the restoration site, however, TCWGD_{inv} demonstrated inverse trend. These results provide a scientific foundation for developing optimized, data-driven strategies for the long-term conservation and ecological restoration of vulnerable island forest ecosystems.

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URBAN RENEWAL AND GOVERNANCE IN COLOMBO CITY: A PORT CITY IN A SMALL ISLAND

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Abstract

Colombo, one of the main port cities in the South Asian region, is located in Sri Lanka—an island nation known as the “Pearl of the Indian Ocean”—and has historically played a central role in trade, governance, and urban development in the country. As the political and economic core of a small island state, Colombo also embodies the spatial concentration and strategic vulnerability typical of island capitals. In this study, we examine urban renewal in Colombo City by locating recent redevelopment initiatives within the city’s colonial and post-independence governance frameworks, framed through the perspective of “island space and time.” First, key urban planning policies and institutional arrangements introduced during the Portuguese, Dutch, and British periods were analyzed to identify their influence on spatial organization and administrative control. Subsequently, post-independence urban governance reforms were examined, with particular emphasis on state-led urban renewal programs implemented after 2009, a period marked by post-war reconstruction and the reassertion of national sovereignty. Finally, policy objectives, governance structures, and implementation mechanisms associated with major renewal projects in Colombo City were examined, including port-related development, infrastructure expansion, and central urban restructuring. Our findings reveal strong continuities between historical and contemporary approaches to urban governance, particularly in terms of centralized decision-making, land acquisition practices, and the prioritization of strategic urban zones, which have generated social, spatial, and institutional challenges in the renewal process.

Keywords: Colombo, Urban Renewal, Urban Governance, Island Cities, Colonial Planning

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INNOVATIVE FINANCING, SOVEREIGN DEBT SUSTAINABILITY, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS): A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) confront a distinctive set of interrelated structural vulnerabilities: acute exposure to climate-related disasters, persistent sovereign debt distress, and escalating financing needs that far exceed domestic fiscal capacity. This paper synthesises evidence from a systematic literature review conducted using the PRISMA protocol to assess how innovative financing mechanisms can help SIDS to break the mutually reinforcing cycle of debt and climate vulnerability.

The review finds that traditional financing models are inadequate for the scale and frequency of climate shocks facing SIDS. Innovative instruments—ranging from vulnerability-based access to concessional finance, to climate-risk-informed debt sustainability frameworks, to debt-for-development swaps—are increasingly proposed as essential components of a reformed global financial architecture. However, empirical evaluation of these mechanisms remains sparse, fragmented, and uneven across regions.

Three significant research gaps emerge at the intersection of sovereign debt and climate resilience in SIDS: the operational integration of the UN-endorsed Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) into the World Bank's concessional financing decisions; the systematic incorporation of climate risks and resilience metrics into IMF debt sustainability analyses; and robust assessment of the scalability, fiscal impact, and long-term effectiveness of debt-for-development swaps.

Collectively, the findings underscore the urgency of advancing innovative financing solutions tailored to SIDS' structural challenges. They also highlight the need for more rigorous impact evaluation, enhanced cross-country learning, and deeper institutional innovation to enable SIDS to achieve durable debt sustainability and transformative climate resilience.

Keywords: SIDS, Innovative Financing, Sovereign Debt, Climate Resilience, Systematic Literature Review

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MEDITERRANEAN SMALL ISLANDS, BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE. THE TIMESPACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSES

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Abstract

In less than one year, 2027 may be pivotal in determining the future Mediterranean's small islands environmental policies. The *Interreg Euro-MED* program (<https://interreg-euro-med.eu/en/>) and the *EU Cohesion Policy* (https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/2021-2027_en), two mechanisms that, for decades, have been supporting development policies and networking on environmental governance (Casano, Gallia, Malatesta, Russo Krauss 2025, Haase, Maier 2021), will enter their next implementation period. Arguably, this new political *momentum* will particularly affect regional and community strategies on insularity, climate change and biodiversity protection. To give just a few details, the two measures provide guidance on investment and research into key issues such as small-scale fishing, public-private partnerships and MPA governance (Malatesta, Gallia, 2026). A year before this transition, this contribution aims at eliciting the debate on the evolution of two key environmental issues (climate change and biodiversity protection) for the future of small Mediterranean islands by proposing policies reading and presenting case studies

Keywords: Timespace, Governance, Mediterranean Small Islands, Biodiversity, Climate Change

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MOBILIZING GLOBAL CONSENSUS FOR SIDS: A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR EX-SITU CONSERVATION ACTION

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Abstract

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face imminent biodiversity loss due to rapid habitat destruction, demanding immediate and large-scale intervention. Addressing this, the Baekdudaegan Global Seed Vault (BGSV) submitted a motion at the 2025 IUCN WCC, which was approved as an official Resolution. This study presents BGSV's strategic framework to translate this global consensus into immediate conservation action.

The project aims to establish a comprehensive Operational Framework to mitigate wild plant extinction. The framework integrates a multi-layered process: invitational training in the Republic of Korea, in-country application of standardized protocols, rapid seed collection, and secure long-term deposit in BGSV. This pipeline ensures that despite the urgency, technical rigor and seed quality are maintained through robust capacity building. Crucially, by anchoring operations to the IUCN Resolution, this model transforms localized conservation efforts into shared international commitments, ensuring scalability across nations.

We propose this framework as a scalable and secure model for global ex-situ conservation. Aligning with Kunming-Montreal GBF Target 4, it successfully addresses the critical need for speed and scale. Ultimately, this initiative serves as a benchmark for international environmental governance, effectively mobilizing global partnerships to safeguard vulnerable island ecosystems.

Keywords: Global Partnership, BGSV, Capacity Building, IUCN Resolution, Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

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THE UNIQUENESS OF ISLAND FIBER FESTIVALS: KNITTING TOGETHER ISLANDNESS, HERITAGE, CRAFT AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

Islandness is encompassed in creation and sharing of craft, music, food, narratives, finished objects, and local products, but any attempt to summarize the experience of an island reinforces the complexity of island studies. Although the tropes and dichotomies of islandness are experienced on a spectrum changing throughout one's life, the relational stance prevalent in natural and social sciences is important in interrogating islandness. Crafts require intrinsic and informal learning to make by hand, using specific material ideal for the function of that item. This is in direct contrast to economic ideals of modernization. Artisans balance cultural heritage and tradition, with new interpretations of islandness across people, place and practice.

Sustainable development (SD) "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Circular economy (CE) is a sustainable production model focused on extending the lifecycle products by repair and reuse to decrease waste, but tends to overlook "relational-spatial elements" like local social networks. Mission-driven social enterprises (SE), like the Prince Edward Island (PE) Fibre Festival (FF), create social networks that are vital in developing a more integrated approach for driving the economy. This presentation will contribute to research on creative economies on islands by studying how the PE FF values and promotes the innovation capabilities and heritage knowledge of island-based craft and creative practitioners. Interviews with PE FF attendees will be used to deepen academic understanding of craft as a social, cultural and economic driver for island communities.

Keywords: Islandness, Creative Economy, Island Craft Textiles, Tourism, Sustainability

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RECONFIGURING SACRED SPACE IN THE AMAMI ISLANDS: STATE SHINTO, ISLANDER CONSCIOUSNESS, AND THE POLITICS OF REVERSION

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Abstract

Located in the northern Ryukyu Archipelago, the Amami Islands have historically experienced successive regimes of external domination—by the Ryukyu Kingdom, the Satsuma Domain, Imperial Japan, and the U.S. military administration. This presentation takes the Amami Islands as its central case to examine how successive shifts in political boundaries transformed sacred spaces and reshaped islanders' identities.

Under Imperial Japan, State Shinto was introduced and shrines were established as instruments of national integration, reorganizing indigenous ritual landscapes—including practices centered on the *noro* priestess system and the remnants of former Buddhist temple sites—within the ideological framework of the empire. This presentation argues, however, that these shrines underwent a paradoxical reversal under U.S. administration. Having become embedded in islanders' everyday lives through decades of practice, they were reappropriated as symbolic spaces of the postwar Reversion movement, shifting from instruments of imperial assimilation to sites where collective belonging was reclaimed.

Yet this process produced a further paradox: by actively claiming Japanese identity through the Reversion movement, islanders became more acutely conscious of their distinctiveness as Amamians and of their peripheral position within Japanese culture. This double reversal is situated within the dynamic island space-time of the Ryukyus, where memory, power, and identity continuously intersect. By tracing these transformations, this presentation contributes to island studies scholarship on the relationship between external domination, sacred space, and the reconfiguration and resilience of islanders' identities in small island communities.

Keywords: Amami Islands, State Shinto, Sacred Space, Reversion Movement, Identity

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THE IMPACT OF ISLAND LITERACY ON ISLAND CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: FOCUSING ON THE MEDIATING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OWNERSHIP

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Abstract

The sustainable future of island regions depends not only on short-term tourism consumption but also on long-term civic engagement. This study aims to examine the structural relationship in which Island Literacy, defined as an educational understanding of the ecological, historical, and territorial values of islands, leads to Psychological Ownership, which in turn fosters Island Citizenship Behavior, referring to voluntary actions to protect and promote island communities. Prior research suggests that literacy functions as a key competence that extends beyond knowledge acquisition to behavioral change, while psychological ownership is formed through a deep understanding and emotional attachment to a target. To investigate these relationships, this study will conduct an online survey targeting university students and will employ Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze the causal relationships and mediating effects among the variables. By integrating perspectives from education and management, this study is expected to provide both theoretical and practical implications for enhancing sustainable island development, highlighting the role of educational interventions in promoting long-term citizenship behavior.

Keywords: Island Literacy, Psychological Ownership, Citizenship Behavior, Sustainable Tourism, Structural Equation Modeling

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FROM PASSIVE TO ACTIVE ISLANDS: TRANSPORT TRANSITIONS AND ISLANDER MOBILISATION ON FOUR SMALL ISLANDS IN PENGHU ARCHIPELAGO

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Abstract

Island transport functions simultaneously as essential infrastructure and a vital “lifeline,” spatially connecting islands to mainlands while sociopolitically shaping mobility patterns, resource access, and senses of place. In small island settings, limited scale often necessitates reliance on external capital and governance, transforming transport infrastructure into a locus of power asymmetry where islands passively accept externally determined schedules. This study proposes an “active/passive islands” framework to analyze how communities within island social–ecological systems (SES) can shift from dependency to agency. Drawing on long-term participant observation (2016–2025), in-depth interviews, and archival analysis of the South Penghu Four Islands National Park, we track the region’s transport evolution. Historically, the archipelago oscillated from early external dependency to a fishery-driven “active” phase (1947–1970) characterized by local fleet ownership, before reverting to a “passive” condition marked by overfishing, depopulation, and precarious public transport.

The study finds that while the 2014 National Park designation provided a structural window for change, true revitalization stemmed from “active transport” initiatives led by islanders—specifically returnee retirees possessing marine expertise and accumulated capital. By establishing locally governed enterprises like Yongjie Shipping, these actors reclaimed control over mobility rhythms, reducing uncertainty and fostering a positive feedback loop between livelihood resilience, tourism innovation, and environmental stewardship. We argue that the active/passive distinction elucidates how transport modes allocate risk and voice. The South Penghu case demonstrates that reclaiming transport governance allows small islands to transcend their peripheral status, offering critical insights for debates on financing, green transitions, and multi-level governance in island studies.

Keywords: Active/passive Islands, Island Transport, Islander Mobilisation, Penghu Archipelago, Social–ecological Systems

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Friday, 10 July, 2026

Island Humanities Studies: Beyond Time and Space

Organizer

Jae-Eun KIM (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

Gyeong-Ah LEE (*Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea*)

Introduction

This special session, "Island Humanities Studies: Beyond Time and Space," explores islands as dynamic spaces where culture, ecology, history, and governance intersect. Building on the HK+ research project *Island Humanities: Beyond Time and Space*, the session brings together interdisciplinary perspectives from environmental humanities, anthropology, history, geography, law, and sustainability studies to examine how island communities create knowledge and respond to contemporary challenges.

The presentations address a wide range of topics, including traditional ecological knowledge of marine algae and tidal calendars, biocultural diversity, maritime boundary governance, commons-based resource management, the sustainability of salt production, cultural ecology of shellfish, and the historical roles of exile, drift, salt production, and peasant movements in shaping island societies. Together, these studies demonstrate how island communities have developed adaptive knowledge systems and social institutions through long-term interactions with the sea and coastal environments.

Rather than viewing islands as isolated or vulnerable peripheries, this session highlights them as active sites of cultural innovation, environmental stewardship, and knowledge production. By integrating historical, ecological, legal, and cultural perspectives, the session illustrates how island humanities offer a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex relationships between people, nature, and the sea across time and space.

The session aims to advance Island Humanities as an emerging interdisciplinary field while contributing new perspectives on climate resilience, cultural heritage, commons governance, and sustainable island futures. Through empirical studies from Korean islands and broader theoretical discussions, it demonstrates the global relevance of island-based knowledge for addressing contemporary environmental and societal challenges.

TENSIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION: THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SALT PANS AND SALT PRODUCTION IN ISLAND REGIONS

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Abstract

Climate change, shifts in coastal environments, and development policies and institutional reforms justified in the name of addressing regional depopulation are generating structural transformations in traditional livelihood spaces such as salt pans. These changes extend beyond adjustments in production methods, weakening the labor practices of salt workers and the systems through which skills and knowledge are transmitted. As a result, they pose significant challenges to the long-term sustainability of salt pan heritage. In particular, the reduction of employment opportunities and the marginalization of salt labor risk disrupting the accumulated knowledge, techniques, and social relations embedded in salt-making practices. Under such conditions, cultural heritage may continue to exist in material form while losing its foundation as a “living practice.” At the same time, profit-sharing schemes introduced as policy responses to regional decline have produced positive short-term outcomes, including income stabilization and the redistribution of benefits to local communities. However, if these institutional arrangements contribute to the contraction of salt production and the decline of salt workers’ employment, they may ultimately weaken the region’s distinctive productive base and undermine the long-term autonomy of the local economy. In this sense, the relationship between development and preservation in island regions cannot be understood as mutually exclusive but rather as constituting a structurally ambivalent dynamic marked by tension and negotiation. This paper analyzes the structural tensions that emerge between short-term policy outcomes and the long-term sustainability of cultural heritage through a detailed case study, and seeks to explore the relationship between development and preservation.

Keywords: Sustainability, Development and Preservation, Salt Production, Cultural Heritage, Ambivalent

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REORGANIZATION OF THE GUMDANGDO CHAU-RI WATERGATE ASSOCIATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMON RESOURCES

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Abstract

This paper examines the organization of the Gumdang island Chau-ri Watergate association(水門契) and its Management of shared resources during the Japanese colonial period(1910~1945) in Wando-gun, South Jeolla Province, Korea. In the pre-modern era, the village of Chau-ri on Gumdang island operated two communal organizations: the Donggye(洞契) and the Mokgye(木契). During the 19th century, the primary Common resource in Chau-ri was Dongsan(洞山).

The study seeks to reconstruct the Reorganization of the Watergate association and its Management of Common resource. Using surviving village documents, it investigates:

1. Who were the members of the Watergate Association?
2. What rules did they establish and enforce?
3. What were the key factors that enabled the association's long-term sustainability?

Keywords: Watergate Association (水門契), Common Resources, Dongsan (洞山), Reclaimed Land, Gumdang Island

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FROM SEAWEED TO SEA WISDOM: TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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Abstract

Marine algae, commonly referred to as “seaweed,” have long been integral to the livelihoods, food systems, and cultural practices of coastal and island communities in East Asia. However, the term *seaweed* carries historical connotations that may undervalue the ecological, cultural, and economic significance of these marine resources. This paper critically examines the terminology used to describe marine algae and explores how naming practices influence perceptions of their role in contemporary sustainability challenges. Drawing on examples from Korea’s traditional use of laver (*Pyropia* spp.), kelp (*Saccharina* spp.), and sea mustard (*Undaria pinnatifida*), the study highlights the contributions of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) to sustainable harvesting, cultivation, and ecosystem stewardship. It argues that marine algae should be understood not merely as biological resources but as biocultural assets that support food security, climate adaptation, and coastal resilience. Furthermore, the paper discusses alternative terms such as *sea vegetables*, *marine crops*, and *blue foods*, evaluating their potential to better reflect the multifunctional values of marine algae in the context of climate change and the blue economy. By linking language, culture, and sustainability, this study proposes a reframing of marine algae that recognizes their importance as both ecological resources and carriers of coastal and island heritage.

Keywords: Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Sustainability, South Korea, Sea Vegetable, Blue Food

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KOREA'S TIDAL CALENDAR (MULTTAE) AND TRADITIONAL TIDAL KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract

The tidal cycle known in Korea as multtae (물때) represents a distinctive form of maritime calendrical knowledge and constitutes an important element of Korea's oceanic heritage. As a system for reading and organizing the temporal rhythms of the sea, multtae can be regarded as an intangible cultural heritage that symbolizes maritime civilization.

Among the many elements that distinguish world civilizations, calendrical systems may be considered one of the most significant forms of intangible heritage. Human societies have developed calendars in order to perceive natural time and have organized their lives according to recurring cycles. Historically, Eastern and Western civilizations adopted different calendrical frameworks, most notably the lunar calendar and the solar calendar. The now-vanished Maya civilization also possessed its own calendrical system—the Maya calendar—and many indigenous communities around the world continue to structure their lives according to traditional calendrical systems. Calendars, therefore, function as important cultural frameworks that reflect how a civilization understands and organizes time.

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THE CULTURAL ECOLOGICAL MEANINGS OF COEVOLUTION OF NATURE AND CULTURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND MEANINGS OF SHELLFISH

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Abstract

This paper examines the characteristics and meanings of the coevolution of nature and culture within human life and history, viewed from the cultural ecological perspective and context of shellfish. Through this, the paper attempts a cultural ecological approach to concept or theme of 'NatureCulture' to contextually understand the cultural anthropological characteristics and meanings of shellfish. Just as all living things within NatureCulture—including plants and animals—change or evolve through adaptation, confrontation, and conflict, humans too can be defined as beings that constantly change and evolve through interactions with nature. Under this premise, this paper focuses specifically on shellfish among the organic systems within the NatureCulture ecosystem. It seeks to explore the roles that shellfish have played within human culture and history, and the significance of these roles. By examining and contemplating the historical and cultural roles and meanings of shellfish within a cultural-ecological perspective and context, linking them to the characteristics and meanings of the natural-cultural coevolution process, it seeks to explore the possibilities and limitations of establishing the theme of the cultural anthropology of shellfish.

Keywords: Shellfish, Nature, Culture, Nature and Culture, Coevolution

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FOUR HISTORICAL THEMES ON THE COMMUNICATIVE NATURE OF ISLAND SPACES: EXILE, DRIFT, SALT PANS, AND PEASANT MOVEMENTS

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Abstract

Islands have long been perceived as spaces of isolation and disconnection, and in Korean history they were frequently used as sites of political and social exclusion. Contrary to this conventional view, however, islands have also functioned as nodal points where maritime routes and human mobility intersect, enabling sustained contact and exchange with the outside world. This study builds upon my ongoing research on the cultural forms of communication and exchange embedded in island spaces in Korean history.

This presentation focuses on the communicative and connective nature of island spaces through four historical themes: exile, drift voyages, salt fields, and peasant movements. Although exile was designed as a system of confinement, it in practice fostered everyday interaction and cultural exchange between exiles and local residents. Drift incidents, particularly the experience of Mun Sun-deuk of Ui Island, illustrate processes of information flow and cultural transmission mediated by islands. From the modern period onward, the development and management of salt fields became arenas of negotiation between local communities and external capital and technology. During the Japanese colonial period, peasant movements in island regions likewise unfolded through solidarity with broader social forces. Through these cases, this study reinterprets islands not as closed spaces, but as historical arenas where communication and exchange accumulated over time.

Keywords: Exile, Drifting, Salt Farms, Peasant Movement, Connectivity

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MARITIME BOUNDARY DELIMITATION AS PREVENTIVE GOVERNANCE: LEGAL PRINCIPLES, SETTLEMENT PATHWAYS, AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN MARINE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This study investigates maritime boundary delimitation as a preventive governance mechanism in the context of intensifying competition over marine space, including offshore wind development, seabed resource extraction, fisheries, navigation, and marine protected areas. Where boundaries remain unresolved or overlap, jurisdictional uncertainty often results in regulatory gaps, project delays, investment risk, and recurring conflict among competing users. The study addresses three issues: the legal principles that shape maritime delimitation, the relative effectiveness of major settlement pathways, and the role of interim institutional arrangements prior to final delimitation. It examines key principles such as equidistance/relevant circumstances, proportionality, and equity, and compares negotiation, third-party mediation or arbitration, and judicial settlement in terms of time, cost, legitimacy, stakeholder acceptability, and enforceability. It also considers provisional arrangements and Joint Development Zones as transitional mechanisms for conflict reduction. The study argues that maritime boundary delimitation should be understood not merely as a legal exercise, but as essential governance infrastructure for stable and sustainable marine development.

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Key Issues in Heritage Conservation and Use on the Islands in Korea

Organizer

Je-Hun RYU (*Korea National University of Education, Republic of Korea*)

Introduction

Due to the locational and environmental peculiarities of islands—including constrained resources, distinctive ecological niches, and relative historical isolation—a variety of heritages, both natural and cultural, tend to have been preserved in a relatively intact state. Ironically, despite this preservation, these valuable assets are often poorly recognized, inadequately protected, unprofessionally presented, and insufficiently utilized to benefit the local population. Under these critical circumstances, where globalization and climate change pose twin threats, this special session aims to elevate the discourse on island heritage. Our goal is to publicize the importance of heritage—not only in the construction of strong local identity but also as a powerful engine for sustainable economic and social development. This session will raise and thoroughly discuss key issues in heritage conservation, management, and use on Islands, with a specific focus on the compelling case studies from South Korea and, where appropriate, comparative examples from other countries.

WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A TERRACED LANDSCAPE ON CHEONGSANDO ISLAND, KOREA

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Abstract

This study investigates the physical characteristics and typology of the traditional water management system in the terraced landscapes of Cheongsando Island, Korea. Despite its steep terrain and stony soil with poor water retention, the island developed a unique agricultural system to facilitate rice cultivation. Central to this is the Bangdoknon (also known as Gudeuljangnon), a terraced paddy field constructed with a stone-layered base. This paper proposes a re-evaluation of existing terminology, arguing that the term Bangdoknon more accurately encompasses the diverse types of terraced paddies found on the island than the more restrictive Gudeuljangnon.

The research classifies these paddies based on their water sources — stream, valley, and spring water — and the presence of specialized structures. A significant sub-type is the Sumunbaemi, which features a sophisticated subterranean water channel and a sluice gate. This system allows for efficient irrigation during droughts and rapid drainage during the monsoon season. Unlike mainland systems, Cheongsando's landscape integrates terraced villages and paddies into a singular, organic cultural ecosystem where water management functionally connects human settlements with the natural environment.

The study reveals that these systems are not uniform but reflect micro-level adaptations by local experts known as Bojakin. By refining the classification of Bangdoknon, this paper highlights the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Cheongsando's water heritage, specifically as an 'organically evolved cultural landscape' that illustrates the harmonious interaction between humankind and the natural environment. It underscores the importance of traditional ecological knowledge in creating sustainable, human-induced landscapes that function as integrated cultural ecosystems.

Keywords: Cheongsando Island, Cultural Landscape, Water Heritage, Bangdoknon, Traditional Ecological Knowledge

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HERITAGE TOURISM ON WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE ON JEJU ISLAND, KOREA (FROM SEEING NATURE TO PERFORMING MEANING: HYBRID HERITAGE EXPERIENCES IN JEJU)

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Abstract

Jeju Island's UNESCO World Natural Heritage sites—Hallasan, Seongsan Ilchulbong, and the Jeju Lava Tube System—are subject to stringent conservation regimes yet attract high-intensity visitation, continually foregrounding tensions between preservation and tourism-led development. Drawing on Francophone heritage-tourism scholarship, which understands tourism not simply as an external force that “consumes” heritage but as a practice that reorganizes meanings and contributes to the co-production of heritage value, this paper examines how tourism reshapes Jeju's natural heritage and how visitors assemble hybrid heritage experiences as the boundary between nature-based tourism and cultural tourism becomes increasingly porous.

Adopting a qualitative case-study approach, the analysis focuses on three interrelated dimensions: (1) shifts in governance, interpretation, and spatial scripting; (2) the ways local narratives; and (3) mediating practices that shape tourist experience. Bringing these dimensions together, the research conceptualizes Jeju's “touristification” as less a linear process of commodification than a reconfiguration of rules of use and the tourist gaze through circulation patterns and landscape framing, while simultaneously coupling nature with culturally situated storytelling to reinforce integrated nature–culture meanings.

At the same time, visitor experience shifts from “seeing nature” to performing and sharing meaning both in situ and online. This experiential shift alters visitation rhythms and can intensify conservation pressures. By foregrounding the socio-spatial production of heritage value in a World Heritage setting, the research contributes to debates on nature–culture entanglements and offers implications for visitor management and interpretive design that treat natural and cultural heritage as a continuum rather than separate domains.

Keywords: Jeju Island, UNESCO World Natural Heritage, Co-production, Touristification, Hybrid Heritage Experience

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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ISLAND FARMING: EVALUATING THE SYSTEMATIC VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE IN SHINAN COUNTY, KOREA

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Abstract

This study systematically evaluates the distinctive features and sustainability of island agricultural heritage in Shinan County, based on the criteria of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). Since introduction of GIAHS in 2002, agricultural heritage has emerged as a vital resource for innovative rural development. The analysis reveals that Shinan County fully satisfies the five core GIAHS criteria, including unique land use, exceptional agricultural landscapes, and rich biodiversity. In particular, the region's distinctive agricultural system—forged through the resilience of islanders overcoming the harsh environments of tidal flats and isolated islands—possesses profound anthropological and ecological value.

The findings suggest that Shinan's agricultural heritage warrants its designation as a Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System (NIAHS). Furthermore, it is imperative to establish systematic conservation and management strategies to leverage these heritage assets as a fundamental driver for regional revitalization and sustainable development.

Keywords: Agricultural Heritage, Shinan County, GIAHS Criteria, Ecological Value, Sustainable Development

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THE SHARED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND EVERYDAY LIFE: INTERPRETING THE INTEGRATED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF GUDULJANGNON AND SETTLEMENTS ON CHEONGSANDO ISLAND

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National University of Heritage, Republic of Korea*

Abstract

This study examines the cultural landscape of Cheongsando Island by clarifying how guduljangnon (stone-slabbed rice paddies) function not as an isolated agricultural system but as an architectural landscape integrated with settlements. The site is defined as an interdependent system in which terraced paddy construction on steep slopes, water management, and stonemasonry operate as a single, unified framework.

The analysis shows that the irrigation network—comprising bangdok-non (water-retaining paddies), stone retaining walls, floodgates, water inlets, channels, saetdol (intermediate regulating stones), dumbung (traditional ponds), and weirs—shares a common physical logic with the settlement structure organized by stone walls, alleys, wells, and drainage lines. By tracing this shared infrastructural foundation, the study demonstrates that agricultural production and everyday community life are materially co-constructed through the same spatial and technical principles.

In contrast to many international heritage cases that interpret agricultural landscapes primarily in terms of farming practices and productivity, Cheongsando reveals a tightly interlocked socio-spatial system in which hydraulic devices, stone-built terraces, and settlement fabric form a continuous network. This integrated perspective provides a basis for interpreting the island's agricultural heritage as a cultural landscape whose significance lies in the inseparable coupling of work, dwelling, and collective maintenance practices embedded in the built environment.

Keywords: Guduljangnon (stone-slabbed Rice Paddies), Cultural Landscape, Hydraulic (irrigation) Network, Stone-built Infrastructure (stonemasonry), Cheongsando Island

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BOOK LAUNCH & SESSION Isolation and Imagination: the Pleasures and Perils of Island Gardening

Organizer

Jennie TEASDALE AM (*Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia*)

Introduction

During the ISISA Conference in 2022 plans were initiated for the preparation of a book about gardens on small islands, with the aim of exploring the unique qualities of island gardeners and the gardens they create. In the following months, using ISISA networks, over 70 contributors were identified, most of them ISISA members. As the writing began it became obvious that this was an intriguing and worthwhile project, well supported by ISISA and regularly reported in its newsletter.

At the 2024 ISISA Conference in Lombok, a symposium was held on the theme: Cultivating small islands: stories about small island gardens and their gardeners. Many of the chapter writers attended. Emerging themes from the chapters were identified, analyzed and discussed.

This fascinating ISISA project is now complete, and the book will be launched at this Session. Additionally, the Session will include:

- (i) an explanation of the project and its research processes
- (ii) a reflection on the content of the book and the themes that emerged
- (iii) presentations by authors
- (iv) strategic conversations about small island gardens and their gardeners
- (v) an account of how the book was designed and produced
- (vi) a response and poetry reading by the ISISA President.

The presentation will be supported by a photographic essay featuring illustrations from the book.

GARDENS ON ISLANDS, GARDENS AS ISLANDS

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Netherlands*

Abstract

While most of the chapters in the book are about gardens on *islands*, this presentation will focus on various aspects of gardens as *islands* in the way they are different from their immediate environment. In increasing levels of intensity, gardens have emerged out of natural wilderness conditions. Species of plants and animals have been selected on the basis of their being respected or wanted within the boundaries of a garden, while other species were considered as unwanted, and declared to be 'weeds' or 'pest animals'. In the course of history and in many cultures, styles of gardens as islands could be differentiated in terms of the function of gardens and their design, and the types of plants and plant associations, and use of natural elements, like water and stones or rocks within them. Through discovery travels and colonization of distant areas, people become aware of exotic types of plants, some being highly productive, others being considered beautiful. Some of these plants became highly fashionable in the home countries of the colonizers. The same holds true for material objects like statues related to particular cultures. So, in short, in studying 'the social life of gardens' one encounters many ideas, plants and objects that have travelled from distant places.

Keywords: Gardens, Islands, Styles of Gardening, Travelling Ideas, Social Life of Gardens

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Archipelagic Futures: Art, Heritage and Situated Ecologies

Organizer

Sofia Baldi PIGHI (*Royal Academy of Fine Arts Turin, Italy*)

Introduction

Islands and archipelagos are at the forefront of contemporary urgencies, from shifting ecological balances to cultural and heritage recognition, acting as key sites of social and environmental histories and resilient vernacular cultures. Insular regions present a wide diversity of legal and geopolitical configurations (independent states, subnational jurisdictions, overseas territories) as well as distinct cultural and environmental contexts that benefit from being linked and placed into dialogue.

Artists play a crucial role in imagining, interpreting and working through the histories and realities of islands, shaping creative archives that cut across dichotomies such as centre and periphery or land and water. Interdisciplinary exchanges between contemporary art, vernacular heritage and the social sciences allow us to reflect on insular territories and to imagine pathways toward more sustainable futures.

This session aims to collectively explore and intervene in insular environments and landscapes, addressing historical processes, their contemporary legacies, and the potential of islands as centres for alternative futures.

ART, TERRITORY AND FUTURE HISTORIES IN THE MASCARENES ARCHIPELAGO (INDIAN OCEAN)

Pedro POMBO¹*

¹ *Islands and Small States Institute, University of Malta, Malta*

Abstract

Based on ongoing research, this presentation proposes to think of insular territories as archives and engage with how contemporary artists from the Mascarenes archipelago, in the Indian Ocean, think, sense, and imagine the islands' landscapes and the historical processes that have extensively transformed the natural and cultural landscapes of the archipelago.

Located in the Western Indian Ocean region, the archipelago of the Mascarenes, formed by the islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues and Reunion, has entangled social and environmental histories that illustrate the Indian Ocean cultural worlds.

Only permanently inhabited under European colonialism, the insular natural resources were intensively exploited, producing social and natural landscapes whose consequences remain present in their contemporary societies. The creole societies that developed over time, while embodying diverse ancestral cultural heritages, developed senses of belonging and place-making practices deeply connected with the local landscapes.

Artistic expression is a productive mode of reflecting on cultural heritage and historical and social contexts, enabling us to excavate the past to understand the present and imagine the future. The cases presented here are significant examples of how particular artistic sensibilities can strengthen our engagement with the archipelago of the Mascarenes, its territory, its social and cultural histories, and how its past influences and informs the contemporary world.

Artworks are equally potent mediums of thinking about possibilities of futures, where the past is acknowledged while, simultaneously, we are given the freedom to propose alternative lives, sustainable relations with the territory and what will be the future histories we wish to tell.

Keywords: Islands, Art, Territory, Future, Memory

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INSULAPHILIA: ISLANDS AS LABORATORIES OF POLITICAL IMAGINATION

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Abstract

Insulaphilia examines the Mediterranean through an insular lens, foregrounding the role of artists as key practitioners capable of producing situated knowledge about borders, mobility, and political imagination. The project understands islands not as remote peripheries but as critical laboratories where artistic research can expose the contradictions of the Euro-Mediterranean border regime. In these spaces, the programmatic management of migration collides with the democratic values claimed by the European Union, and the sea itself becomes a lethal apparatus that criminalises both movement and solidarity.

Within this framework, artistic practice functions as a methodological tool.

By working in close dialogue with local communities, activists, and island ecologies, artists reveal how European identity is shaped by asymmetric power relations and long-standing colonial entanglements. Their fieldwork, performances, and collective investigations transform islands into epistemic vantage points that reconfigure how the region is perceived and narrated.

Lampedusa, geologically African and politically European, epitomises this tension: a frontier island where everyday life, military presence, tourism, and maritime tragedies coexist without intersecting. Malta, an island-state and historical crossroads, further exposes how narratives of refuge fracture under intensified border control, generating parallel and unequal trajectories for visitors and asylum seekers. By activating residencies, collective encounters, and long-term artistic investigations, *Insulaphilia* positions islands as generators of political imagination and places artists at the centre of rethinking responsibility, solidarity, and the futures of the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Keywords: Island Epistemologies Regimes, Mediterranean Border, Artistic Research, Mobility and Migration, Political Imagination

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QUEER ISLANDING: SHIFTING BOUNDARIES, REGENERATIVE WORLDS

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Abstract

This presentation explores the multifaceted concept of “Islanding” through contemporary artistic practice, examining how the human body, belief systems, and communal structures are shaped like “islands” within specific historical and political conditions. Although I do not share the lived experience of growing up on a physical island, my participation in the Malta Biennale 2024 served as a pivotal moment to perceive the island not merely as a geographic location, but as a symbolic, somatic, and spiritual condition.

This perspective is deeply informed by the unique geopolitical reality of South Korea. While geographically a peninsula, the ongoing political division from the North has rendered South Korea a de facto island, isolated from the Eurasian continent. This “islandness,” born from trauma and geopolitical friction, resonates with my work’s exploration of the body as a living archive of suppressed histories, queer desires, and ancestral memory.

My artistic practice focuses on the intersections of queer identity, religion, and the posthuman body, frequently referencing Christian iconography and ritualistic structures. Within this framework, the body is understood as an island: a site marked by boundaries and isolation, yet simultaneously a porous space where infiltration, exchange, and transformation occur. Historically, islands have served as simultaneous sites of refuge and control, pilgrimage and exile. Under colonial rule and religious discipline, islands functioned as apparatuses for management—a history that shares striking parallels with the lived experiences of queer bodies. Through sculpture, installation, and video, I investigate how these established boundaries can be reconstructed into a more regenerative, collective future.

Keywords: Queer Islanding, Somatic Geography, Ecological Imagination, Posthuman Body, Ritual Practice

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EXPLORING THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF MARITIME FICTION: A CORPUS-BASED KEYWORD CASE STUDY

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Abstract

This study explores the stylistic features of maritime fiction through a corpus-based keyword analysis, focusing on the works of a representative Australian author as a primary case. By comparing a study corpus of five maritime novels against a reference corpus from the BNC Baby, the research identifies distinctive linguistic patterns within the genre. To further isolate these traits, the findings are contrasted with a corpus of Joseph Conrad's maritime fiction. The analysis reveals that the primary case features a smaller standardized type/token ratio and shorter average word length than Conrad's works. However, it demonstrates a broader range of maritime-specific vocabulary and more unique functional choices. Notably, the narrative exhibits a unique stylistic signature in its use of function words. Additionally, the top-ranked keywords show a high concentration of maritime content words. These results suggest that while the linguistic structure of the studied case is relatively simple, its specialized lexicon and functional markers offer a distinct contribution to the maritime literary tradition.

Keywords: Maritime Fiction, Corpus Stylistics, Keyword Analysis, Comparative Study

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Seasonal Islands' Geography. The Human Geographies of Italian and European Small Islands. Roundtable – Book and Special Issue Presentation

Organizer

Stefano MALATESTA (*University of Milano Bicocca, Italy*)

Introduction

Excluding the Venetian lagoon, Italy comprises almost 60 inhabited islands, either temporarily or permanently populated, spanning from the Tyrrhenian basin to a few dozen miles off the Tunisian coast. The geography of these archipelagos is characterised by significant geo-physical, landscape, demographic, and cultural diversity. This heterogeneity positions Italian small islands, alongside Dalmatia and the Aegean islands, as a key region for understanding the human geography of the Mediterranean. The title we chose - Seasonal Island geographies - points to the overarching interpretative category we intended to apply to our description and analysis of Italian small islands geographies: temporality. Time-space connections are essential to understanding the human geography of micro-island systems. Starting from this preliminary conception and inspired by the volume "Seasonal Islands Geographies" by Springer (<https://link.springer.com/book/9783032033895>), the session proposes a roundtable to discuss the key dimensions of human geography on Italian islands – including tourism, energy production, demography, connectivity, and administrative geography – by placing "seasonal politics" at the heart of its analysis. In other words, it explores how the humanisation of space is bound up with the cyclical nature of the seasons.

FUTURE IMAGINARIES AND YOUTH AGENCY ON SMALL ISLANDS: GEOGRAPHIES OF MARGINALITY, HERITAGE AND RESILIENCE

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Abstract

Small islands are vulnerable contexts marked by economic reliance on tourism, demographic decline, and limited educational and employment resources. Consequently, island adolescents face significant risks of forced emigration, precarious seasonal work, and constrained opportunities to sustain traditional practices. These challenges severely impact their ability to envision a viable future in their birthplace.

We would investigate the “future imaginaries” of young islanders as a vital geographical subject and a strategic asset for designing resilient development. We argue that long-term viability strategies will remain ineffective if they ignore the aspirations and visions of the youth who must build that future. Resilience is a project requiring co-construction, not just a present condition.

Youth’s imagination of adulthood is shaped by their territory’s cultural matrix, balancing internal attachments with external pressures. Local natural and cultural heritage serves as an identity repository and an active field of agency. By treating young people as active subjects rather than passive policy recipients, this paper contributes to debates on how to genuinely empower the next generation to remain, return, and reimagine island life.

Keywords: Italian Small Islands, Youth, Next Generation, Future Imaginaries, Marginality

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THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN SMALL ISLANDS' POLITICS: BEYOND THE DIALECTICAL TENSIONS

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Abstract

Today, in the final phase of the 2021-27 *Cohesion Policy*—and its regional implementation strategies (notably the *ERDF*)—and with the implementation of post-Covid recovery plans almost completed at the national levels, the future envisioned just five years ago seems to be materializing. The islands have been the focus of investments aimed at tackling marginalization through digital connectivity and testing 'smart' energy solutions. In many cases, they are at the center of environmental governance systems, as with some Mediterranean MPAs, and are the subject of processes of 'patrimonialization' to enhance cultural heritage. Meanwhile, tourism continues to grow as the only economic sector capable of attracting investment and driving local political agendas. Economies most closely linked to local ecological knowledge and sustainable relationships with the territories, such as small-scale fishing and agriculture, are reduced to subsidiaries of tourism or symbols of a supposed cultural tradition to be protected. In other words, small European islands are caught in a dialectic between two opposing forces: economic development and the disconnection of islanders from their territories. To trace the future of these places, it is vital to understand how this dialectic is interrelated with present cultural, political, social and environmental geographies. Using the recent *JMIC Special Section: The future of small islands within the European political and geographical context* (14,2, 2025) as a reference, this contribution aims at stressing tensions within this dialectic

Keywords: Future, European Union, Small Islands, Politics, Environment

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ISLANDS. WHAT FUTURE? WHAT POLICIES?

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Abstract

In 2021, the European Directorate for International Policies published *Island of the EU*. The study aimed to indicate both the 'state of play' and the 'future challenges' of European island regions. The document explicitly refers to the post-COVID scenario and is linked to the current EU Cohesion Policy and Regional Development strategies. On the one hand, islands are presented as one of the forefronts of the Union's main geographical challenges (depopulation, climate crisis, welfare, social justice, spatial inequalities, regional cohesion, blue growth, migration), on the other hand, they deal with a future traced by marginalization and mono-economy horizons (mainly as touristic destinations). In conversation with two editors of the recent *JMIC Special Section: The future of small islands within the European political and geographical context* (14,2, 2025), this contribution reflects on the future of European policies for small islands, highlighting challenges and opportunities, including of framing islands differently from policy prescriptive measures.

Keywords: Islands Studies, European Island Policy, Small Islands

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The Dynamics of Island Time-Spaces: Lessons from Indigenous Co-evolutionary Cosmologies

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Abstract

In recent decades, island studies have moved beyond viewing islands as isolated, bounded, and peripheral landforms, while encouraging scholars to understand islands on their own terms. Building on these island-centered perspectives and responding to the conference theme, “Island Space and Time,” this keynote explores the idea of **Dynamic Island Time-Spaces** as a way of understanding islands not simply as spatial entities or static geographical units, but as evolving configurations of ecological rhythms, historical trajectories, cultural practices, and cosmological understandings.

Despite centuries of colonial intervention, state powers, and the growing influence of global economic forces, many Indigenous island communities have still guarded resilient island-centered lifeworld grounded in reciprocal relationships with land, sea, and the more-than-human world. This perspective resonates with both island studies scholarship and Indigenous worldviews, from Epeli Hau'ofa's vision of “Our Sea of Islands” to the writings of Indigenous Tao author Syaman Rapongan, who speaks of inhabiting a “different planet” with a “different cosmology” suggesting alternative ways of understanding existence, movement, and belonging. To explore this perspective, this study draws upon Indigenous experiences from three Austronesian communities inhabiting Taiwan's offshore and main islands: the Tao (Yami) of Orchid Island (Ponso no Tao, “Island of the People”), the Cou/Tsou of the central high mountains, and the Pinuyumayan (Puyuma) of the southeastern foothills and coastal plains. These examples suggest that cosmological understandings emerge not simply from beliefs about nature, but through long-term engagements with seasonal cycles, forest succession, wildlife and flying-fish migrations, tidal rhythms, ocean currents, and collective responses to external social, political, and economic pressures.

Particular attention is given to Indigenous narratives and rituals that articulate relationships among sea, land, sky, ancestors, and other living beings. Such narratives reveal how island communities continually negotiate and renew their relationships with changing environments while maintaining distinctive ways of dwelling, travelling, remembering, and belonging. Viewed from this perspective, cosmologies may be understood as co-evolutionary achievements emerging from ongoing interactions between people and the more-than-human worlds they inhabit.

This study also highlights adaptive practice, relational ethics, and ecological responsiveness as important features of Indigenous cosmological formation. It argues that Indigenous co-evolutionary cosmologies offer valuable insights for rethinking island resilience, sustain-

11:10-12:00 Grand Ballroom (GB) (B1)

ability, and human–environment relationships in an era of accelerating environmental and social change.

Keywords: Island Time-Spaces, Indigenous Cosmology, Co-evolution, Island-centered Lifeworld, Taiwan, Orchid Island

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ARCHIPELAGIC LAND-USE DYNAMICS AND FOOD SECURITY PROJECTIONS IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA USING REMOTE SENSING AND SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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Abstract

Rapid land use and land cover change poses a major threat to food system stability in West Nusa Tenggara, an island-based province within the Indonesian Archipelago where limited land, ecological fragmentation, and climate variability heighten spatial vulnerability. This study applies an integrated framework using Landsat 7 and 8 imagery (2004–2024) on Google Earth Engine to examine long-term LULC transitions and food security risks. The Random Forest classifier yielded strong performance with an overall accuracy of 86.97 percent and a Kappa of 0.829, followed by Markov Cellular Automata and FLUS modelling to project conditions to 2045. From 2004 to 2024, Grassland expanded by 132.39 thousand hectares and Built-Up areas by 43.40 thousand hectares, mostly on urban fringes and riparian zones characteristic of archipelagic landscapes. Tree Cover declined by 99.16 thousand hectares at a rate of 0.61 percent per year, while Cropland increased by 62.80 thousand hectares at 2.10 percent per year. Projections to 2045 indicate continued Grassland growth of 48.61 thousand hectares and Built-Up expansion of 7.46 thousand hectares, alongside reductions in Cropland by 11.88 thousand hectares and Tree Cover by 45.27 thousand hectares. Food security analysis shows bimodal availability concentrated in irrigated lowlands, while stability declines where flood exposure overlaps with heat stress. These intersecting hazards amplify risks commonly faced by island provinces with constrained land resources. The framework offers actionable insights for protecting agricultural land, guiding infrastructure development, and enhancing socio-ecological resilience. It can also be applied to other regions across the Archipelago experiencing similar land use pressures.

Keywords: Archipelagic, Food Security, Land-use/land-cover Change, Remote Sensing, Spatial Modelling

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CLIMATE ADAPTATION PATHWAYS OF A SMALL ISLAND MUNICIPALITY: INSIGHTS FROM PATNANUNGAN ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

Patnanungan Island illustrates how climatic hazards can further increase the vulnerability of geographically isolated communities, whose local economies are dependent on ecosystem-based livelihoods including nature-based tourism and fisheries. Their exposure to recurrent typhoons and other climatic hazards threatens both the well-being of the community and the ecological systems that sustain their livelihood. However, even with its significance, studies on climate adaptation pathways of small island communities in the Philippines remain limited, especially those focusing on governance and institutional context. To address this gap, this study aims to examine how local institutional actors in Patnanungan Island design and implement climate adaptation pathways. The study employs a qualitative approach grounded in the Nature Futures Framework (NFF) to understand how these adaptation pathways can result in a desirable future scenario for the small island municipality. The study suggests a strong potential for nature-based solutions in enhancing Patnanungan's climate resilience. Strengthening policy mechanisms related to local conservation areas and coastal resource management offers opportunities for improving ecological integrity and the adaptive capacity of the community. The future scenario narratives highlight that although climatic hazards will continue to affect the local communities, resilience can improve through nature for society pathways, which can restore ecological systems, strengthen governance mechanisms, and enhance the livelihood of the local people.

Keywords: Environmental Governance, Inclusive Development, Institutional Capacity, Nature-based Solutions

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IS CLIMATE CHANGE DEPLETING THE SPATIOTEMPORAL VALUES OF BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS? A STUDY ON THE INDIAN SUNDERBANS

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Abstract

The Sunderbans – world's largest delta formed at the confluence of three mighty perennial rivers, namely, Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Meghna, and a cluster of swampy, marshy low-lying islands in the Bay of Bengal – encompass the southern part of both Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal of India. It is the world's largest tidal mangrove (salt-tolerant) forest ecosystem and a biodiversity hotspot, home to almost 1600 faunal species supporting a rich and unique variety of plants and vegetation. The deltoid shape of this largest Bay, together with its shallow bottom, acts as a funnel, facilitating colossal storm surges in the region, and comparatively warmer sea-surface temperatures further aid cyclogenesis. The forest used to act as a natural coastal barrier, protecting the landmass from coastal erosion and extreme weather events such as cyclones, tsunamis, and tidal waves. However, recent changes in weather patterns, frequent cyclones, floods, rising terrestrial and sea-surface temperatures, and untimely precipitation have become a matter of grave concern affecting not only the local communities, but the entire populace of the northern part of the Bay of Bengal. Using secondary data the study intends to portray how the lives and livelihoods of the natives of the Indian Sunderbans have been affected by climate change and anthropogenic interventions over the last two decades. Conversely, this descriptive study also adopts a comprehensive framework to assess and analyse how human encroachment, deforestation, and commercial activities are contributing to climate change and ecological imbalance in the region.

Keywords: Climate Change, Spatiotemporal Values, Biodiversity Hotspots, Indian Sunderbans, Anthropogenic Interventions

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MARITIME IDENTITY AS A DESIGN VARIABLE FOR JUST AND SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY TRANSITIONS IN ISLAND AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Blue economy strategies increasingly promote investment-led transitions (offshore renewables, tourism, aquaculture, and port/logistics expansion) yet in island and coastal contexts these interventions unfold within culturally dense seascapes shaped by long histories of work, loss, and belonging. Policy and planning often treat “maritime identity” as heritage branding or stakeholder sentiment. This paper argues instead that maritime identity functions as a design variable that conditions legitimacy, governs which trade-offs are socially tolerable, and shapes whether transitions become both sustainable and just.

Drawing on an interdisciplinary synthesis spanning blue humanities and environmental history, the paper conceptualizes identity as relational attachment to sea-place (practices, memories, and everyday stewardship), and introduces blue memory as a practical way to recognize how past disposessions, fisheries change, hazards, and coastal transformations inform contemporary expectations and consent. An ocean justice lens (distributional, procedural, recognitional) is used to show how identity claims become governance claims: about who participates, which knowledges are credible, whose values are protected, and how benefits and burdens are allocated across communities and generations.

We translate this framework into implementable principles for marine spatial planning and project appraisal: participatory mapping of identity-bearing seascapes and cultural practices; deliberative valuation of relational and cultural values alongside ecological and economic evidence; explicit testing of identity-related harms and equity impacts in assessment; and monitoring indicators for legitimacy and “connection to sea” to evaluate just-transition performance. The contribution is a transferable approach for diagnosing contestation and designing more durable blue economy pathways across island and coastal communities.

Keywords: Maritime Identity, Blue Economy Transitions, Ocean Justice, Blue Memory, Island and Coastal Governance

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REALISING SDG 6 THROUGH BOTTOM-UP WATER GOVERNANCE ON TOL ISLAND: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION GROUNDED IN LOCAL VALUES

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Abstract

Tol Island in Micronesia offers an opportunity to examine how Sustainable Development Goal 6 can be realised through value-grounded educational processes developed from within a biocultural understanding of community relationships. This paper analyses a WASH project that connects regional and national water policies with residents' practices, exploring why and how state regulations, donor interventions, and local governance arrangements interact with customary practices and relational understandings of climate resilience in this island community. It also investigates how policies are translated, reinterpreted, and implemented through bottom-up community engagement.

The project supports community members in designing and testing locally appropriate methods to ensure clean, safe water. Through participatory, practice-oriented education, islanders develop strategies to bridge educational gaps to policies and address polluted water sources and water-related hazards. In doing so, participants work toward implementing SDG 6 in ways that align with local ideas of value, responsibility, and relational ties to land and sea. Grounded in qualitative research, the study draws on semi-structured interviews, storytelling, and participatory action-reflection focus groups with project participants. Focusing on social communication and relationships between governance representatives and local recipients, as well as among community members themselves, the analysis illustrates why and how island communities transform water and sanitation practices through community-initiated negotiation processes. These include health and hygiene practices and the protection of vulnerable groups such as children, the sick, menstruating and pregnant women, and the elderly, aligning interventions with communities' perceived capacities, felt needs, and desirabilities in everyday island life.

Keywords: SDG 6 Water, Governance, Biocultural Systems, Culture, Methodology

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GOVERNING AN ARCHIPELAGIC STATE: A DOCUMENT AND NETWORK ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE LAWS ON ISLANDS AND ARCHIPELAGIC SPACED

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Abstract

This paper examines how the Philippines, a constitutional archipelagic state, legally constructs and governs its islands in the context of the archipelagic state regime under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It first sketches how that regime recognizes archipelagic baselines, internal waters, and maritime zones, reshaping the relationship between land, sea, and island space. Against this backdrop, the study undertakes doctrinal legal research and qualitative document analysis of key constitutional provisions, framework statutes, sectoral laws, implementing rules, and selected judicial decisions regulating islands, coastal zones, marine resources, and island-based communities. Using qualitative coding and a simple network approach, the research models legal instruments as nodes and their cross-references, delegation clauses, and implementing relationships as links in a governance network. This reveals central “hub” laws, peripheral or weakly connected statutes, and clusters of norms affecting particular regions, sectors, or types of islands. The paper argues that the evolving network of Philippine laws both draws on and extends the international archipelagic framework, enabling and constraining sustainable island futures and shaping who decides, who benefits, and who bears risk in archipelagic space.

Keywords: Archipelagic Governance, Doctrinal Legal Research, Island Space-time, Legal Network Analysis, Coastal and Marine Regulation

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PERIPHERALITY, MARKET ACCESS, AND THE LIMITS OF VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS: A CASE STUDY OF THE ASC ABALONE CERTIFICATION IN JINDO ISLAND, SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

Island regions face distinctive governance challenges due to geographical isolation, resource constraints, and socioeconomic vulnerability. This paper examines how Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS), particularly Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification, operate as a governance tool for sustainable island development while revealing the limits of the market-based Theory of Change (TOC) in peripheral island regions. Focusing on abalone aquaculture in Jindo Island, within Dadohae Marine National Park, it asks why producers who obtained ASC certification in March 2022 and September 2023 still had no buyers or distributors as of 2026. The analysis combines long-term participant observation since 2020, undertaken by one of the authors as an independent consultant to the certification process, with interviews, policy-process observation, market-response tracking, and comparison with Wando, which obtained Asia's first ASC abalone certification in 2018 and marketed certified abalone through established distributors and retailers in a country. The findings show that VSS can strengthen multi-stakeholder participation, community empowerment, accountability, and links between local governance and global sustainability agendas, but certification alone does not generate market incentives where producers remain institutionally peripheralized within domestic supply chains. Voluntary sustainability certification mechanism based on the Theory of Change are insufficient to explain the uneven realities of marginalised island economies. This paper aims to contribute to the discussion on island governance and sustainability implementation by demonstrating that the effectiveness of VSS is conditioned by the perpherality of local markets.

Keywords: Market-based Governance, Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSSs), ASC(Aquaculture Stewardship Council) Certification, Peripherality, Theory Of Change

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BRIDGING THE POLICY–PRACTICE GAP IN FAD-BASED TUNA FISHERIES: GOVERNING INFORMAL FAD GUARD PRACTICES IN NORTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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Abstract

FAD guards are workers stationed aboard anchored fish aggregating devices (aFADs) in North Sulawesi tuna fisheries. They monitor fish aggregations and protect fishing assets, yet no regulation formally recognises their existence. This study examines the governance gap surrounding this practice using three datasets collected over a decade. An observer programme dataset (2014–2016; 57 trips, 174 aFAD visits) documents the operational dependence of purse seine fleets on manned aFADs. Guard interviews conducted across the observer programme and two acoustic surveys (April 2015 and January 2016; combined n=77) show that inter-fishing-event intervals range from 2 to 120 days, with a median of 16 days. An aerial survey during the BRIN-OceanX Expedition (December 2025; n=170 aFADs) found 55 aFADs confirmed manned (32.4%), with an additional 26 showing habitation structures without a guard present. Qualitative data from a Pre-FGD (January 2026; ~30 participants) and a National Multi-stakeholder Dialogue (April 2026; n=74) reveal persistent polarisation between stakeholders who support legalisation and those who favour prohibition. We identify three governance gaps: legal, safety, and monitoring. To address these, we propose three pathways: regulatory correction, participatory monitoring, and technology transition with livelihood protection. Indonesia's ratification of ILO Convention No. 188 through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 25/2026 adds urgency, as the current regulatory definition of aFAD structures as uninhabitable may exclude FAD guards from the labour protections this convention provides.

Keywords: FAD Guards, Tuna Fisheries, Fisheries Governance, Informal Institutions, Indonesia

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HOW DO INSTITUTIONS WORK WITH PEOPLE IN ISLAND TOURISM? INSIGHTS FROM JEJU ISLAND, SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

This study revisits existing approaches that have explained island tourism governance primarily through institutional design or policy effectiveness. It begins with the question of why frictions repeatedly occur among administrators, guides, and visitors, even in institutions that are considered well-designed. To address this question, the study presents an analytical framework grounded in a cultural anthropological perspective, which views institutions not as fixed rules but as relational reorganization devices that redistribute roles, responsibilities, and authority among actors.

Using Jeju Island, South Korea, as a case study, the analysis focuses on the local guide system, in which certified guides play a mediating role between conservation policies and tourist practices, as well as the visitor reservation system that regulates access to protected natural sites. Rather than treating these institutions as stable mechanisms, the study examines how they are interpreted, negotiated, and enacted through everyday interactions in the field. Based on this perspective, the study explores the possibility of understanding frictions in governance not simply as institutional failure, but as dynamics emerging from processes of relational rearrangement.

Keywords: Island Tourism, Institutions, Everyday Practices, Friction, Governance

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SMART TOURISM ECOSYSTEMS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF EMERGING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR IMPACTS ON TOURIST EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has fundamentally transformed the tourism sector, giving rise to the concept of Smart Tourism Ecosystems (STE), where multiple actors, technologies, and data-driven platforms interact to co-create value and enhance tourist experiences. Despite the growing volume of research on smart tourism and digital innovation, existing studies remain fragmented, often focusing on single technologies or isolated outcomes rather than adopting a holistic ecosystem perspective. This study aims to systematically review the literature on Smart Tourism Ecosystems to identify emerging digital technologies and examine their impacts on tourist experience. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach supported by bibliometric analysis, this research synthesizes 2,390 publications indexed in major academic databases over the period 1992–2026. The findings reveal a rapidly expanding research field characterized by strong interdisciplinary collaboration and increasing international co-authorship. Key technological clusters identified include artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, big data analytics, mobile platforms, and immersive technologies (AR/VR), which collectively shape tourist experiences through personalization, real-time interaction, engagement, and perceived value. However, the review also uncovers significant research gaps, particularly regarding the integration of technologies across the full tourist journey (pre-, during-, and post-trip) and the limited incorporation of trust, privacy, and data governance as core dimensions of tourist experience. This study contributes to the literature by offering an integrated ecosystem-based framework that links digital technologies, experiential mechanisms, and outcome variables, while proposing future research directions to support sustainable and experience-centered smart tourism development.

Keywords: Smart Tourism Ecosystems, Digital Technologies, Tourist Experience, Artificial Intelligence Internet of Things, Big Data Anal

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MAPPING THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY OF THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: BUILDING A RESILIENT KNOWLEDGE ECOSYSTEM ACROSS SIX ISLANDS

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Abstract

This study provides the first comprehensive mapping of the research and knowledge community connected to the six islands of the Caribbean part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands—Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius. Despite an expanding body of scholarship on the region, the identities, affiliations, and needs of these researchers have remained largely undocumented. Using a mixed-method design that combined desk research, two participatory mapping sessions, and an online survey (n=383), we explored who conducts research in, on, and with the islands, where they are based, and how they work across institutional and geographic boundaries.

Findings reveal a diverse and highly mobile ecosystem comprising institution-based, independent, visiting, and diaspora researchers. Many hold multiple affiliations and combine academic, applied, and community-based roles. The community is multilingual (English and Dutch near-universal, with widespread Spanish and Papiamentu/o) and internationally connected, yet constrained by limited funding, data access, and institutional support. Over half report project-based or freelance work arrangements that threaten research continuity.

Respondents expressed strong interest in improved collaboration mechanisms—67% call for financial support, 61% for networking opportunities, and 71% wish to join a future *Caribbean Researchers Portal*. Such an infrastructure could enhance visibility, connectivity, and evidence-informed policymaking across the Kingdom.

This study positions the Dutch Caribbean as an underrecognized but resilient node in global small-island knowledge networks. By investing in stable research infrastructure and equitable collaboration, the islands can transform fragmented expertise into a coherent, self-sustaining knowledge ecosystem—advancing “resilient science for SIDS.”

Keywords: Caribbean Research, Small Island States, Diaspora, Knowledge Ecosystems, Research Infrastructure

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RESEARCH ON THE TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF REUSING IDLE SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINA'S RURAL REVITALIZATION—A CASE STUDY OF ZHEJIANG PROVINCE

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Abstract

With the deepening of China's urbanization and the structural migration of the rural school-age population, a large number of school buildings in rural areas have been left idle since the implementation of the "Evacuate and merge schools" policy in 2001. Following the introduction of the "The rural revitalization strategy" in 2017, the reuse of these idle school buildings has gradually become a significant issue for the sustainable development of rural and island spaces. As a "Demonstration Zone for Common Prosperity," Zhejiang Province has accumulated substantial practical experience in rural construction and cultural innovation, particularly in the Zhoushan Archipelago area. Taking Zhejiang Province as a case study, this paper explores the types, mechanisms, and development models for the functional transformation of idle schools through literature analysis, field surveys, and case studies. The research finds that the reuse of idle schools is not merely a regeneration of architectural space but also an important medium for the reorganization of rural social structures and revitalizing local cultures in isolated island regions. This paper summarizes four main functional transformation models: culture-activated, tourism-driven, community-service, and education-continued. Furthermore, it proposes a reuse mechanism centered on multi-stakeholder collaboration, policy innovation, and economic sustainability. The study aims to provide references and insights for the regeneration of educational buildings within the context of China's rural revitalization.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization, Idle Schools, Spatial Reuse, Types and Characteristics, Zhejiang Province

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Charting the Future of Island Studies: A Collaborative Panel/Workshop on Growth, Impact, and Direction

Organizer

Susan GRAHAM (*University of Prince Edward Island, Canada*)

Introduction

For the past 30ish years, Island Studies - as an academic discipline - has been characterized as an emerging field. Now, this interactive panel/workshop invites the Island Studies community to collaboratively chart a forward-looking vision for Island Studies' future. Building on a new project that inventories the scope, reach, and evolution of Island Studies scholarship, the panel/workshop will share the study findings to establish a baseline of current strengths, identify gaps, and plot out emerging opportunities. Panelists will then frame key questions about what meaningful "growth" should look like for Island Studies over the next decade. Through guided small-group dialogue and co-creation of what the future of the field might entail, participants will identify priorities, strategies, and areas for collaboration that can enhance the visibility, interdisciplinarity, and real-world impact of Island Studies. The workshop will culminate in a shared set of actionable insights that will directly inform the development of a formal marketing plan for Island Studies, positioning the Islands of the World Conference 2026 as a pivotal moment in shaping the field's trajectory and strengthening its global community.

Purpose and Objectives:

The purpose of this panel/workshop is to chart a collective vision for the future of island studies by bridging current research with forward-looking strategy. The session builds directly on an ongoing project to inventory the scope, reach, and trajectory of island studies scholarship, providing a timely evidence-based foundation for reflection. By presenting preliminary findings from this inventory, the panel will set the stage for an open, participatory dialogue that engages ISISA's global community in defining priorities and charting pathways for growth.

In doing so, the panel/workshop will position ISISA 2026 not only as a venue for sharing research, but also as a pivotal moment to co-create a roadmap for the field's next decade. This roadmap will serve as the foundation for a formal marketing plan for island studies — a plan that will help strengthen visibility, foster interdisciplinary partnerships, and ensure the continued vitality and impact of the field.

Objectives

1. **Assess the present:** Share insights from the inventory of island studies scholarship to establish a baseline of where the field stands in terms of scholarly output, thematic coverage, and reach beyond island studies-specific journals.

2. **Define growth:** Identify what “growth” in island studies should mean in practical and aspirational terms — whether through more scholars, students, publications, interdisciplinarity, visibility, or policy impact.
3. **Map strategies:** Explore concrete pathways for advancing the field, including research collaborations, curricular initiatives, institutional partnerships, and public engagement.
4. **Co-create priorities:** Generate a shared set of priorities and strategies that will directly inform the development of a marketing plan for island studies, ensuring it reflects the collective vision of ISISA's diverse membership.
5. **Build community:** Strengthen ownership, inclusivity, and collaboration across ISISA's global network, linking senior and early-career scholars as well as non-academic stakeholders in shaping the field's trajectory.

Panel/Workshop Structure:

0–3 minutes | Welcome & Framing

- Moderator (Susan) introduces the panel/workshop format.
- Acknowledge ISISA's rules (framed as a “panel”), but signal the interactive design: “This panel integrates structured participation to harness the expertise in the room.”
- Introduce panelists briefly (keep bios short to maximize time).

3–10 minutes | Presentation of results from the “Taking Stock of Island Studies” Project

- Focus: the *inventory of island studies scholarship* project — current status, preliminary insights, and why it is timely.

10–20 minutes | Setting the Stage: Research Insights

- Delivery of remarks (3–4 minutes each) by 2–3 panelists.
- Panelists frame key questions: *What does the future of island studies look like?* How do we grow island studies?

20–40 minutes | Guided Small-Group Breakouts (“Workshop embedded within panel”)

- Participants break into small groups (5–6 people) facilitated by panelists or designated helpers.
- Each group responds to guiding prompts:
 1. What does “growth” mean for island studies over the next decade?
 2. Who should be engaged in this growth (scholars, policymakers, communities, institutions)?
 3. What strategies can help (publishing, teaching, collaborations, outreach)?
- Groups record ideas on flipcharts, sticky notes, or a shared digital board.

40–55 minutes | Synthesis & Prioritization

- Back in plenary, each group shares 1–2 key insights.
- Moderator and panelists cluster ideas into themes (visually if possible).
- Quick prioritization exercise: participants “vote” (stickers, raised hands, digital poll) on which strategies are most urgent and most feasible.

55–60 minutes | Closing Panel Reflections & Next Steps

- Panelists reflect briefly (1 minute each) on what stood out.
- Moderator summarizes agreed-upon priorities.
- Outline concrete next steps: feeding results into the marketing plan project, opportunities for continued collaboration, possible publications.
- Thank participants, invite them to join a mailing list / follow-up initiative.

Participant Engagement Strategies:

Active facilitation: Breakouts led by facilitators to ensure diverse voices are heard.

Collaborative tools: Use of whiteboards, sticky notes, flip charts, and/or digital polling for real-time idea collection and prioritization.

Inclusive participation: Encourage contributions from both senior and early-career scholars, as well as non-academic participants.

Visual synthesis: Live clustering of themes so participants can see their collective input shaping the discussion.

Expected Outcomes:

1. A set of collectively defined goals and strategies for the future of island studies.
2. A foundation for a marketing plan that reflects the field's shared vision.
3. Strengthened sense of ownership and collaboration across ISISA's global membership.
4. Opportunities for further collaboration and publication, positioning ISISA 2026 as a pivotal moment in the evolution of island studies.

Imagining Island Futures: Maritime Borders, Grounded Ecologies and Fluid Materiality

Organizer

Naomi CHI (*Hokkaido University, Japan*)

Introduction

The contributions to this panel will collectively examine a series of intersecting issues of crucial importance to the future imagination of islands. Today, an understanding of islands as existing on the frontline of various global issues is well-established. In fields from international security to climate change, migration, and epidemiology, islands are seen as peculiarly vulnerable to a variety of risks and threats, a vulnerability that reflects their simultaneously closed and open character.

The papers here will grapple with this paradoxical characteristic of islands, as well as with the interplay of fixity and fluidity inherent to efforts to effectively capture and define island spaces. The localized understandings of society and the environment which exist in island societies are today under increasing pressure from the securitized imperatives driving state engagement. Island materiality is both ever-more vital and increasingly mutable, which means that the role and presence of islands in the contemporary imagination is an unstable and contested one. Engaging with insular environments in East Asia (Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan), the panel will analyze how these dictate the imagination of geo-political island futures.

GENDERED SEAS: HAENYEO CULTURE, MEMORY POLITICS, AND MARITIME GOVERNANCE IN JEJU

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Abstract

The haenyeo—women free divers of Jeju Island in the Republic of Korea—constitute one of the most distinctive gendered maritime labour systems in the world. For centuries, these women have harvested marine products through breath-hold diving, forming cooperative institutions, sustaining household economies, and transmitting ecological knowledge across generations. This article examines the haenyeo tradition through feminist political economy, theories of embodiment, and environmental anthropology. It argues that the haenyeo represent neither a simple case of matriarchy nor a romanticized survival of tradition, but rather a historically contingent gendered labour formation shaped by ecological constraint, state policy, colonial

capitalism, and neoliberal heritage politics. The paper traces the historical emergence of female dominated diving, analyzes household power dynamics and cooperative governance, examines embodied adaptation and gender performativity, and interrogates the contemporary transformation of haenyeo labour under climate change and cultural commodification. By

situating the haenyeo within broader debates about gender, labour, and environmental governance, this study contributes to feminist scholarship on maritime economies and challenges universalizing assumptions about patriarchy and female embodiment.

Keywords: Haenyeo, Gender, Labour, Maritime, UNESCO Heritage

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ISLAND BORDERS RECONSIDERED: A PERSPECTIVE FROM TAIWAN

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Abstract

This paper reconsiders island borders through an empirically grounded analysis of Kinmen, a frontline archipelago administered by Taiwan but located just a few kilometers off the coast of China's Fujian Province. Often framed as a militarized Cold War relic or a symbol of cross-strait rapprochement, Kinmen illuminates how island borders are continuously reworked through shifting combinations of security practices, everyday mobilities, and experiments in economic integration. Drawing on human geography and island studies, the paper conceptualizes borders not as fixed lines in the Taiwan Strait but as mobile and relational processes enacted across land-sea interfaces, transportation corridors, and regulatory regimes.

Empirically, the paper traces Kinmen's transformation from heavily fortified battlefield to "test bed" for cross-strait postal, transport, and tourism links, as well as its more recent entanglement in Chinese initiatives that seek deeper infrastructural and economic incorporation. These developments generate new forms of what I term "island bordering," in which sovereignty, jurisdiction, and everyday life are negotiated through water pipelines, ferry routes, and gray-zone maritime law-enforcement practices. By situating Kinmen within broader debates on insularity and border theory, the paper argues for an approach to island borders that foregrounds relationality, geopolitics, and the co-production of space in contested archipelagic settings.

Keywords: Kinmen, Island Borders, Taiwan-China Relations, Mobile Bordering, Insularity

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MULTICULTURAL COEXISTENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN JAPAN'S ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES: REIMAGINING ISLAND FUTURES IN NAGASAKI

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Abstract

This study examines the reception of foreign residents and the governance of multicultural coexistence in the island municipalities of Nagasaki Prefecture as a process of building local governance capacity for island futures. Nagasaki Prefecture, which has the largest number of inhabited islands designated under Japan's remote island revitalization framework, provides a particularly significant setting for this analysis. Island communities are not merely isolated peripheries, but maritime border spaces where mobility, labor, tourism, and education intersect. At the same time, many islands face structural constraints such as depopulation, aging, labor shortages, and fragile social infrastructure. Under these conditions, foreign residents are becoming increasingly important not only as an external labor force, but also as participants in the social reproduction, institutional adaptation, and future-making of island communities.

This study places particular emphasis on local governance by examining how municipalities collaborate with schools, employers, community organizations, and actors engaged in language learning and everyday-life support. In geographically peripheral and resource-constrained island settings, inclusion cannot be sustained through government provision alone. Rather, it depends on governance arrangements that link public institutions with intermediary and community-based actors across the fields of education, welfare, employment, and daily-life support. From this perspective, multicultural coexistence is understood not merely as a policy domain, but as a governance challenge and a form of social infrastructure through which island societies negotiate belonging, sustainability, and future pathways across maritime borders.

Keywords: Local Governance, Multicultural Coexistence, Island Futures, Foreign Residents, Collaboration

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SUSTAINABILITY AT A DISTANCE: GOVERNING TOURISM VILLAGES ACROSS INDONESIA'S ARCHIPELAGO

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Abstract

The governance of sustainable tourism increasingly operates through indirect mechanisms, such as certifications and awards that seek to shape the conduct of distant communities without direct intervention. Drawing on the concept of 'governing at a distance' and the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) framework, this qualitative study examines how awarded and certified tourism villages in Indonesia incorporate sustainable tourism principles within their governance and daily practices.

Data were collected through long-distance, in-depth semi-structured interviews via phone calls with representatives from twelve purposively selected tourism villages, each represented by a village official (VO) and a tourism support group (TSG). Data were analyzed following the Gioia methodology. Findings reveal that geographic dispersion, uneven accessibility, and institutional capacity gaps significantly shape how sustainability principles are interpreted and implemented locally. Resources and capacity-building tend to concentrate in Java and Bali, producing systemic regional disparities. It requires specific policy changes and tailored support based on local context and needs of the outer island communities.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Community-based Tourism, Tourism Certification, Tourism Village, Indonesia

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PACIFIC EXPERIENCES: ENHANCING NUTRITION AND INCOME IN HIGHLY BIODIVERSE AND VULNERABLE SYSTEMS

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Abstract

Pacific island nations are global biodiversity hotspots, yet they face extreme vulnerability due to climate change and a rapid shift toward processed, energy-dense foods. The Melanesia Rural Market and Innovation Driven programme explored scalable pathways to improve nutrition and rural incomes in Malaita, Solomon Islands, and Tanna, Vanuatu, regions grappling with a triple burden of malnutrition amidst high agrobiodiversity. Using participatory, community-led approaches, the programme leveraged evidence, traditional knowledge and local resources to co-develop and implement nutrition-sensitive interventions. Key approaches included seasonal food availability calendars to guide climate-aware planning; nutrition behavior change strategies; and nutrition-sensitive value chain analyses. Capacity strengthening and awareness creation was multi-level (individual, community, school, and policy) and integrated across nutrition, agrobiodiversity, value chain, and income objectives. Significant improvements were noted, with the percentage of children meeting minimum dietary diversity rising from 5% to 35% in Vanuatu and 6% to 29% in the Solomon Islands. Gains in food security, skills, knowledge and income were also noted. The 29 savings and loan groups that reached 1,915 members (74% women and 40% youth) served as an effective multi-purpose platform for delivering integrated agriculture, nutrition and livelihood interventions. Advancing the use of local biodiversity and empowering women and youth are essential for building climate-resilient food systems and safeguarding local food identity. The integrated evidence-based approaches offer a robust model for safeguarding the food systems of highly vulnerable island environments.

Keywords: Agrobiodiversity, Nutrition, Livelihoods, Participatory Approaches, Food Systems

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STUDY ON THE COUPLING AND COORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL CARBON EMISSION EFFICIENCY AND FOOD SECURITY IN FIVE SOUTH PACIFIC COUNTRIES

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Abstract

South Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face acute climate vulnerability and structural food insecurity. This study examines the coupling and coordination dynamics between agricultural carbon emission efficiency (ACEE) and food security (FS) in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, and Vanuatu from 2000 to 2022. Utilizing the Super-SBM model and entropy method, the research quantifies ACEE and FS levels to analyze their interactive mechanisms.

Empirical results reveal that high ACEE in these nations primarily reflects a “passive low-carbon state” driven by insufficient modern inputs rather than technological efficiency. Conversely, FS shows only modest improvement, remaining heavily dependent on external aid. The ACEE–FS relationship is characterized by high coupling but low coordination, stagnating at a “barely coordinated” level. Notably, smaller SIDS exhibit higher coordination degrees than resource-rich Papua New Guinea, due to concentrated external assistance and shorter governance radii. A pronounced “FS-lagging” pattern reveals a structural asymmetry: passive low-carbon conditions are easily sustained, while food security bottlenecks remain intractable.

These findings highlight the need for differentiated strategies—strengthening indigenous resilience, optimizing fragile supply chains, and deepening South-South cooperation. Such measures are essential for the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and provide an empirical basis for China–Pacific agricultural collaboration to resolve the dual “survival and ecological” dilemma.

Keywords: South Pacific Island Countries, Food Security, Agricultural Carbon Emission Efficiency, Coupling Coordination

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GENDERED RISK AND THE MORAL ECONOMY OF AQUACULTURE IN COASTAL CIREBON

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Abstract

This paper explores how risk is gendered and culturally mediated within the moral economy of small-scale aquaculture in coastal Cirebon, Indonesia. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with fishpond households, the study argues that men and women engage with uncertainty in distinct yet complementary ways grounded in maritime habitus, kinship obligations, and trust-based economic relations. Men primarily navigate ecological risks—disease outbreaks, salinity fluctuations, and tidal flooding—using embodied ecological knowledge formed through long-term engagement with brackish-water environments. Women, meanwhile, manage social and moral risks embedded in marketing, informal credit, and the maintenance of trustworthy relationships with bakul (local traders). Their caution toward digital marketing reflects concerns over moral accountability and potential social harm rather than limited digital literacy. By framing risk as a culturally patterned and gendered practice, the study reveals how household resilience emerges from the interplay between men's ecological risk-taking and women's governance of social trust. This analysis advances debates in maritime anthropology and coastal livelihood studies by highlighting the moral foundations of economic decision-making in aquaculture communities. The paper concludes that development interventions must account for culturally embedded risk logics and local moral economies, rather than relying solely on technological or market-driven solutions.

Keywords: Gendered Risk, Moral Economy, Coastal Aquaculture, Maritime Anthropology, Cirebon

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AWARENESS PROGRAMME OF SOIL MOVEMENT IN THE GEOLOGY LIVING LAB, KUNDASANG, SABAH

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Abstract

This study presents an awareness programme on soil movement implemented through a Geology Living Lab in Kg Lembah Permai, Kundasang, Sabah, Malaysia. The study area is situated at a highland settlement in Borneo Island frequently affected by slope instability and ground deformation. The programme integrates geological knowledge, field-based learning, and community engagement to improve understanding of soil movement processes and landslide hazards. The area is underlain by the Crocker Formation, Trusmadi Formation, and Pinousuk Gravel, where contrasting lithology, intense weathering, and structural discontinuities associated with fault zones significantly influence slope behaviour. These geological conditions give rise to complex geomorphology of landslides, including soil creep, shallow rotational failures, and progressive ground movement. The Geology Living Lab framework enables continuous interaction between researchers, local stakeholders, and residents through in situ demonstrations, participatory discussions, and observational learning. Awareness activities emphasize the relationships between lithology, fault-controlled geomorphology, rainfall intensity, and observable indicators of soil movement such as surface cracking, ground subsidence, and structural damage. Simple and community-friendly approaches for monitoring soil movement, including visual crack mapping and basic slope indicators, are introduced to enhance early detection of instability. The programme further highlights practical mitigation procedures, including surface and subsurface drainage control, slope regrading, retaining structures, bioengineering techniques, and risk-sensitive land-use planning. Overall, embedding awareness initiatives within a Geology Living Lab strengthens risk communication, supports early warning practices, and promotes sustainable mitigation strategies, contributing to disaster risk reduction and long-term resilience of highland communities in Kundasang, Sabah.

Keywords: Awareness, Geology Living Lab, Soil Movement, Geomorphology, Monitoring

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ADAPTATION OR VULNERABILITY? COASTLINE CHANGES ON VERY SMALL ISLANDS FOR TOURISM

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Abstract

Small tropical islands have become popular tourist destinations. Infrastructure development, such as ports and hotels, is being undertaken to support tourism. This has had its own impacts, as the methods used tend to ignore the environment, leading to reclamation and changes in coastal land use. This situation has given rise to much debate over whether it represents adaptation or increases vulnerability. This study aims to analyze the vulnerability of small islands to shoreline changes and to assess the relationship between land use/land cover (LULC) and coastal ecosystems in the context of shoreline changes, using case studies of Tidung Besar Island, Tidung Kecil Island, and Pramuka Island in the Seribu Islands, Indonesia. Data analysis included processing Landsat satellite imagery, analyzing shoreline change rates using the Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS), assessing vulnerability, and identifying factors influencing change. The results show that the islands experienced shoreline erosion during the early period of tourism development (around 1990-2005). After tourism became massive, shoreline changes became more accretive. LULC and coastal ecosystems contributed 25% to shoreline change. This means the islands are categorized as vulnerable to moderate. However, the natural coastal landscape has changed to a more artificial one. Therefore, adaptation strategies must balance the green and grey scenarios to reduce vulnerability while maintaining the island's naturalness.

Keywords: Small Island, Adaptaion, Vulnerability, Tourism, Shoreline Change

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WEAVING FUTURES KNOWLEDGES: INDIGENOUS EPISTEMOLOGIES AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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Abstract

Climate adaptation research often relies on extractive methods that marginalise Indigenous knowledge and restrict possibilities for imagining alternative futures. This paper advances a decolonial methodological framework by proposing **weaving** as a research method that foregrounds Indigenous epistemologies and co-creates culturally resonant practices with riverine and island communities in Majuli, India.

Through weaving workshops, skilled women and men articulated flood memories and future visions by producing *Erkok* textiles. Here, the loom functioned both materially and metaphorically, translating collective imaginaries into fabric while unsettling conventional researcher-participant hierarchies.

Rather than being pre-designed, this method emerged through community-led negotiations of comfort, expertise, and cultural practice. It demonstrates how decolonial methodologies can disrupt dominant research hierarchies, open space for alternative ways of knowing, and expand the imaginative horizons of climate adaptation. By treating methodology itself as a site of epistemic collaboration, this paper contributes to methodological innovation at the intersection of Indigenous epistemologies, decolonial praxis, and island climate resilience.

Keywords: Weaving, Indigenous Methodologies, Futures, Climate Resilience

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WETLAND EDGES, URBAN ECOLOGIES: RECONSTRUCTED RIVER ISLANDS IN POST-INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

River and wetland islands complicate traditional thinking about islands and their insularity because they are surrounded by water bodies that are themselves almost immediately bounded by land. That is, river islands are closely connected to terrestrial ecosystems rather than marine ones. This dynamic is particularly relevant in urban and suburban river systems, where rivers provide a place for flora and fauna coexisting with dense human populations. This paper examines the two urban river islands, both located in recovered land/waterscapes: one in Toronto, Ontario and the other in Kelowna, British Columbia. The two reimagined/reconstructed islands serve as ecological refugia for coevolving animals and plants in these modern Canadian cities as they transition to largely post-industrial economies. The paper explores the potential of these islands to foster enhanced biodiversity through emerging policies and processes for managing multi-species interactions that extend from island verges to surrounding wetlands, urban environments, and regional ecosystems. Part of renewed efforts to promote multi-species interactions, these islands offer parallels to those in marine contexts, providing a new lens for thinking about islands and their wider ecological contexts.

Keywords: Post-industrial Rivernine and Wetland Islands, Multi-species Ethnography, Urban Wildlife Co-evolution, Island Ecosystem Management, Canadiana Cities

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LANGUAGE, ENVIRONMENT, AND REALITY CATEGORIZATION: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN OF COASTAL SMALL ISLANDS

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Abstract

This study investigates vocabulary development among children living in coastal small-island communities by examining how language reflects and shapes their categorization of reality. Drawing on a combined Piagetian–Vygotskian framework, the study conceptualizes vocabulary both as an indicator of children’s current cognitive structures and as a medium through which social interaction and cultural tools expand their potential understanding of the surrounding environment. Methodologically, the study employs a qualitative-dominant mapping approach to document children’s lexical repertoires and organize them into semantic and conceptual categories related to coastal life, nature, livelihood, risk, and social relations. These mappings are then analyzed to explain how children classify, relate, and make sense of their lived realities, distinguishing between established understandings and emerging conceptual possibilities shaped through interaction with peers, adults, and learning contexts. The analysis aims to reveal patterns of concrete, experience-based categorization alongside areas where conceptual development may be scaffolded toward more abstract or generalized understandings. By situating vocabulary development within both individual cognitive growth and sociocultural mediation, the study offers an integrated perspective on how children in geographically specific contexts construct meaning. The findings are expected to contribute to interdisciplinary discussions across education, linguistics, and environmental studies, while providing insights for context-responsive language pedagogy and curriculum design in coastal and small-island settings.

Keywords: Vocabulary, Cognition, Coastal Children, Reality Categorisation

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INFORMAL SKILLS ACQUISITION FOR SURVIVAL ON ISOLATED SMALL ISLAND: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

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Abstract

Vocational skills are absolutely necessary for communities living on remote and isolated islands. Everyone on Sangiang Island must be able to solve all their own problems, from food, clothing, and shelter to various other daily needs. This research aims to see how people acquire knowledge to continue life on the island.

This study is an ethnographic research conducted over 18 months on Sangiang Island. Fieldwork was conducted to explore how the community acquires skills, produces them, and passes them on to the next generation to be used as a means of continuing life. For the first three months, I focused on exploring the community and ensuring my presence was welcomed. From the fourth to the twelfth months, I participated in community activities, including fishing, carpentry, farming, and accompanying tourists. Then, in the final six months, I began classifying the data by theme, analyzing it, and writing a research report.

The findings in this study show that there is pressure and a lack of choice, which are the reasons why every individual who wants to survive must have skills. They acquire skills by trying, making mistakes, learning from those mistakes to improve, and then repeating the process continuously until they succeed. In general, skills are acquired through informal processes, either independently or from previous generations. In addition, each individual on the island has more than three or four skills that they use to support their daily activities on the island.

Keywords: Vocational Skills, Small Isolated Island, Ethnographic Research, Survival Skills, Informal Skill Acquisition

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ODYSSEY OF ISLANDS: FROM ISOLATION TO CONNECTION, ECOLOGICAL VOICES IN THE ERA OF CLIMATE CRISIS

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Abstract

Korean poet Park Sun-woo's collection *Odyssey of Islands* is set in Shinan County, Jeollanam-do, where the 2026 World Conference on Islands will be held. This work poetically reconstructs the nature and communities of the islands, revealing the paradox of isolation and connection that defines island life. This presentation combines perspectives from ecocriticism and environmental humanities to explore the ecological voices that island literature offers in the era of climate crisis.

Island literature provides a window into understanding the unique conditions of islands, demonstrating cultural resilience and creativity beyond mere geographical isolation. Ecological imagination invites us to rethink the relationship between nature and humanity, emphasizing the interconnectedness of ecosystems and communities. The climate crisis serves as the framework for this discussion, further underscoring the significance of island literature. Although islands exist in vulnerable environments, they also emerge as resilient spaces. The theme of isolation and connection illustrates how islands embody both separation and linkage, offering metaphors for ecological interdependence and cultural dialogue. Finally, sustainability highlights the future-oriented values inherent in island literature, presenting a worldview that expands across artistic, cultural, historical, traditional, and environmental dimensions.

Through these five keywords, this presentation seeks to demonstrate how regional literature engages with international discourse, expands ecological imagination, and offers a broader vision of sustainability. In doing so, it affirms that literature plays an important role in shaping cultural voices that respond to the climate crisis and in imagining a more ecological future.

Keywords: Island Literature, Ecological Imagination, Climate Crisis, Isolation and Connection, Sustainability

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ĀTUITUI TE PITO KI TE 'ENUA A PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH INQUIRY INTO WHAT ATIU YOUTH IDENTIFY AS INTRINSIC TO THEIR WELL-BEING.

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Abstract

This ethnographic participatory action research (PAR) explores the perceptions of Cook Island - Atiu youth (māpū) regarding their ora'anga meitaki (well-being), offering insights into a holistic understanding of health that integrates mental, emotional, physical, spiritual, environmental, and social dimensions. Situated within the unique cultural and geographical context of Atiu, this study captures a moment in time through the researcher's lens, introducing new perspectives that have not been previously explored. Ora'anga meitaki is viewed as a collective understanding of well-being, deeply rooted in cultural practices, community relationships, and environmental stewardship. This research aims to uncover how these interconnected layers contribute to the well being of the māpū, providing a nuanced understanding that can inform culturally responsive strategies for enhancing the health and well-being of Indigenous youth in remote areas. The study's methodology integrates the Tivaevae methodology with the Pito'enua and Akapapa'anga frameworks, allowing for a rich exploration of well-being through essay narratives, photovoice, and questionnaires. These tools provided a comprehensive view of what Atiu youth consider essential for their well-being, highlighting the importance of intergenerational relationships, cultural continuity, and the interplay of life on the island. The findings from this research not only offer valuable insights into the well-being of Atiu youth but also underscore the importance of culturally grounded approaches to education and health. By considering the relational and interactive aspects of Atiu life, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how Indigenous well-being can be supported and sustained in geographically remote communities.

Keywords: Well-being, Cultural Continuity, Ora'anga Meitaki, Intergenerational Relationships, Participatory Action Research

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OGYGIA: A CASE STUDY OF CALYPSO'S BEAUTIFUL CAGE

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Abstract

This presentation examines the classical island of Ogygia and her immortal prisoner Calypso, and explores the complex relationship between womanhood, humanity, and the mysterious island she calls home. In Homer's *The Odyssey*, Calypso is bound to Ogygia and cursed with isolation and perpetual heartbreak. Forced into isolation as punishment, she is bound to fall in love with every castaway hero who washes onto her shores; only once she has fallen is the hero permitted to go, leaving Calypso alone once again. Calypso has been interpreted in classical feminist discourse thoroughly and disparagingly: she is both damsel in distress, a sympathetic nymph in need of saving, and simultaneously femme fatale, an irresistible succubus that perverts heroic and noble men. Calypso's role in modern island feminist studies is one of distilled symbolism, in classical literature Calypso and her island represent modern day femininity, duality, and the devastating male gaze that distorts Calypso and her island. In this presentation I argue for Calypso's multi-dimensionality, the complexities of her personhood, womanhood, and her gendered relationship with the island herself: Ogygia.

Keywords: Island Feminist Studies, Gender Studies, Male Gaze, Autonomy, Island Literature

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HABITAT SUITABILITY MAPPING OF MARINE SPONGES USING MAXIMUM ENTROPY (MAXENT) MODELING IN KAPOPOSANG ISLAND, SPERMONDE ARCHIPELAGO, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Marine sponges (*Porifera*) play crucial ecological and biogeochemical roles in tropical reef ecosystems by filtering suspended particles, recycling nutrients, and providing habitat for diverse associated organisms. In addition, sponges harbor dynamic microbial consortia that produce unique secondary metabolites, making them both valuable bioindicators and important biological resources. However, ecological and spatial studies on sponges in Indonesia remain limited compared to those on corals and reef fish. Pulau Kapoposang, located in the Spermonde Archipelago of South Sulawesi, is a marine biodiversity hotspot increasingly affected by anthropogenic pressures such as sedimentation, coastal exploitation, and habitat degradation. This study aims to characterize ecological parameters and predict the spatial distribution of sponge habitats in Kapoposang using the Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt) modeling approach. Primary data include in situ observations of sponge presence and environmental measurements, while secondary datasets consist of bathymetry, geomorphology, oceanographic variables, and satellite imagery. These data are integrated and processed within a Geographic Information System to generate spatially explicit predictions of habitat suitability. The expected outcome is a detailed map that classifies highly suitable, suitable, and unsuitable areas for sponge habitats around Kapoposang. The results will provide new insights into sponge ecology and offer practical tools to support conservation strategies, marine spatial planning, and sustainable management of the Spermonde Archipelago.

Keywords: Marine Sponges, Habitat Suitability, Maximum Entropy, Spermonde Archipelago, Kapoposang Island

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EFFECTS OF OCEAN WARMING ON ZOOXANTHELLAE DENSITY, BLEACHING RESPONSE, AND SURVIVAL RATE IN ACROPORA MILLEPORA, MONTIPORA CAPRICORNIS, AND ACROPORA TENUIS UNDER CONTROLLED EX-SITU CONDITIONS

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Abstract

Global warming has led to significant increases in sea surface temperature, posing serious threats to coral reef ecosystems. Elevated temperatures disrupt the symbiotic relationship between corals and their photosynthetic algae, zooxanthellae, resulting in coral bleaching and reduced survival. This study investigates the effects of simulated ocean warming on the density of zooxanthellae, bleaching response, and survival rate of three coral species: *Acropora millepora*, *Montipora capricornis*, and *Acropora tenuis*. The experiment was carried out at the Reefmaster Bali coral husbandry facility using a controlled ex-situ aquarium system that gradually increased water temperature from 28°C to 33°C. Coral fragments were acclimated for five days before exposure to thermal stress and monitored over a 30-day period. Zooxanthellae density was quantified using a haemocytometer, bleaching percentage was analyzed with *ImageJ*, and daily survival was recorded. Statistical analyses (ANOVA and regression) were applied to determine the relationship between temperature rise and coral physiological responses. Results from this research are expected to provide deeper insight into coral resilience under thermal stress and contribute to climate change adaptation strategies for coral reef conservation and restoration

Keywords: Global Warming, Zooxanthellae, Coral Bleaching, Hard Coral, Ex-situ

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OCEAN ACCOUNTS DASHBOARD TO INFORM RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL-ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In several parts of Indonesia, including the Gili Matra Islands, carrying capacity has declined due to rapid increases in visitor numbers. At various points, the area has experienced marine pollution and coastal ecosystem degradation, compounded by climate change. Yet the Gili Matra Islands remain one of Indonesia's fifty priority national tourism destinations. As economic investment continues to grow, decision-makers require tools that can assess development impacts and guide risk mitigation strategies. The Ocean Accounts Dashboard has been developed since 2021 by the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with multiple stakeholders. It compiles harmonized data on coastal ecosystem assets, economic activities, environmental impacts, and ocean governance. The dashboard integrates data from various ocean accounts pilot sites across the country, including the Gili Matra Islands. The dashboard provides preliminary results on coastal ecosystem extent, zonation types, permits, and risk analyses associated with specific economic investments. Therefore, this dashboard serves as an essential decision-support tool, enabling policymakers to evaluate development pressures, mitigate potential risks, and design more sustainable strategies for small-islands development.

Keywords: Small-island Development, Marine Tourism, Risk Assessment, Ocean Governance, Ocean Accounts

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INCREMENTAL RECLAMATION AS TERRITORIAL MORPHOGENESIS IN INDONESIA'S BAJAU SETTLEMENT

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Abstract

This article examines the cultural logic and spatial transformation of the Bajau settlement in Sama Bahari village, Wakatobi regency, Southeast Sulawesi province, Indonesia, with particular attention to the vernacular practice of incremental reclamation known as *tembok*, constructed predominantly from dead coral reefs. While existing literature commonly characterizes the Bajau as a sea-oriented group whose dwellings remain elevated over water, emerging spatial evidence indicates a gradual morphological shift toward hybrid sea-land platforms. Research on the Bajau rarely addresses how sea-based communities themselves initiate micro-reclamation or how such practices reshape settlement morphology over generations. Using a retrospective qualitative approach, this study reinterprets primary data collected in 2015 through contemporary theoretical lenses, combining ethnographic documentation, spatial mapping, and morphological reading. The analysis reveals that incremental reclamation is not merely a technical response to structural instability but a culturally embedded strategy that extends house territories, supports seafaring livelihoods, and sustains maritime identity while enabling socio-spatial expansion. Despite uncertainties regarding the ecological or regulatory status of coral collection, the continued construction of *tembok* suggests its deep-rooted role in everyday practices. The findings demonstrate that incremental reclamation constitutes a long-term process of territorial morphogenesis, producing hybrid dwelling forms, modified circulation networks, and new functional zones. This study contributes to advancing theoretical discussions on indigenous maritime settlements, vernacular coastal adaptation, and spatial morphology, offering new perspectives for culturally sensitive coastal planning.

Keywords: The Bajau Settlement, Incremental Reclamation, Sea-based Housing, Vernacular Adaptation, Maritime Cultural Landscape

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MOBILITY RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT IN ISLAND REGIONS: REFRAMING COASTAL PASSENGER SYSTEMS THROUGH ESG

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Abstract

In island regions, coastal passenger transport is not just a mobility service, but also a fundamental public good that shapes residents' mobility rights and quality of life. This study re-examines coastal transport through an ESG framework, employing a panel demand model to quantify the effects of fare subsidies on accessibility and ridership. Furthermore, it explores the trade-offs between public service provision, fiscal burden and environmental transition, offering policy recommendations for sustainable island mobility.

Keywords: Coastal Passenger Transport, ESG, Residents' Mobility Rights

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THE VANISHING/NOT SO VANISHING ISLANDS CONUNDRUM: LAND RECLAMATION AND ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS IN THE MALDIVES

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Abstract

The “vanishing islands” narrative concerning the Maldives began to gain international attention in the late 1980s and early 1990s, closely tied to the growing global discourse on climate change and sea level rise. This representation, reinforced by international media and political performances such as President Mohamed Nasheed’s underwater cabinet meeting in 2009, has contributed to an island exceptionalism that simplifies both environmental processes and socio-political dynamics. Recent geomorphological research demonstrates that Maldivian reef islands are dynamic formations that have historically adapted to environmental change, complicating assumptions of inevitable submergence. Simultaneously, the archipelago is being actively reshaped through large-scale human interventions, including land reclamation and the construction of new islands such as Hulhumalé. The paper argues that the Maldives exemplifies an emergent form of archipelagic production in which climate imaginaries, scientific knowledge, and state-led development projects intersect. Rather than “vanishing,” the islands are being materially and discursively reconfigured, revealing how islandness itself is mobilized as a political, economic, and spatial resource in the context of global climate governance.

Keywords: Maldives, Land Reclamation, Artificial Islands

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SOUTH KOREA'S MIDDLE POWER DIPLOMACY TOWARD PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM MEMBER STATES

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Abstract

In the twenty-first century diplomatic landscape, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) has emerged not merely as a coalition of small island nations but as a collective political actor capable of exerting substantial influence in global affairs. Grounded in archipelagic thinking and the “Blue Pacific” identity, PIF reframes the ocean as a connective space rather than a boundary, enabling its member states to articulate shared positions on issues such as climate change, ocean governance, and the legacy of nuclear testing. Through this collective approach, PIF has imposed meaningful constraints on traditional great-power-centered diplomatic structures while expanding the political agency of small island states. In this evolving context, South Korea’s diplomacy in the Pacific cannot remain confined to bilateral engagement with individual countries; instead, it increasingly requires a middle-power diplomacy framework that treats PIF as a cohesive political community. This study examines the Forum’s collective action mechanisms and decision-making processes, and analyzes potential avenues through which South Korea may engage with PIF as a whole in areas such as climate resilience, marine cooperation, and people-to-people exchanges. By identifying these pathways, the study aims to provide insights into how South Korea can deepen its middle-power diplomacy and strengthen solidarity and multilateral cooperation across the Pacific region.

Keywords: Middle Power Diplomacy, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), Collective Agency, Archipelagic Thinking, Blue Pacific Continent

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SHALLOW WATER BENTHIC HABITAT CLASSIFICATION USING MULTISPECTRAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV) IN LANCANG ISLAND, SERIBU ISLANDS

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Abstract

Benthic habitat classification using multispectral imagery has been proven effective for mapping aquatic ecosystems. This study maps benthic habitats in the waters of Lancang Island by utilizing UAV Multispectral Imagery through an Object-Based Image Analysis (OBIA) approach combined with machine learning algorithms: Decision Tree (DT), K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), and Random Forest (RF). Multiresolution segmentation was applied at scales of 30, 50, and 70 to generate image objects representing Level 2 benthic habitat characteristics. The classification results indicate that coral and seagrass habitats dominate the study area. Accuracy assessment shows that the RF algorithm at a segmentation scale of 70 achieved the highest performance, with an Overall Accuracy (OA) of 87.3%, followed by DT (86.5%) and KNN (86.1%). The Kappa coefficient for all three algorithms was 0.8, indicating very good agreement. Algae, rock, and rubble classes yielded the highest User's Accuracy (UA) of 100%, while sand and seagrass classes achieved UA values of 94.5% and 90.4%, respectively. Based on the RF classification at scale 70, coral habitats covered an area of 65.1 ha, followed by seagrass habitats with an area of 54.3 ha. These findings confirm that the integration of OBIA and machine learning techniques, particularly the Random Forest algorithm, is effective in improving the accuracy of benthic habitat classification using high-resolution UAV multispectral imagery

Keywords: Benthic Habitat, Habitat Classification, Multispectral UAV, OBIA, Machine Learning

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ISLANDS UNDER PRESSURE: FROM SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES TO GOVERNANCE TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE GREEK ISLANDS AND BEYOND

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Abstract

Islands are increasingly framed as sites of sustainability innovation, yet empirical research across island contexts reveals persistent governance challenges under conditions of development pressure, ecological constraints, and climate risk. Drawing on long-term, multi-scalar research engagement with the Greek islands, this paper offers a reflective synthesis of governance dynamics shaping island sustainability outcomes. Rather than presenting a single case study, it identifies recurring patterns observed across island settings, particularly in relation to tourism-led development, resource and infrastructure management, and spatial planning. These patterns are illustrated through empirical insights from water–tourism tensions on the island of Rhodes, as well as emerging social mobilisations across Greek islands that contest development trajectories and expose unmet governance needs. The analysis shows how policy priorities and planning instruments frequently privilege economic growth, while cumulative environmental impacts, social pressures, and institutional capacities remain insufficiently addressed. These dynamics are reinforced by centralized governance arrangements and fragmented sectoral responsibilities, resulting in reactive and technically oriented responses that prioritise technical fixes over social legitimacy and long-term sustainability. The paper argues that such patterns point to the need for governance transformations rather than incremental policy adjustments, emphasizing integrated and place-based approaches to island development.

Keywords: Governance Transformations, Sustainability Challenges, Social Mobilization, Multi-level Governance, Tourism Development

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QUANTIFYING RELATIVE SEA LEVEL RISE (RSLR) IN THE JAKARTA NORTHERN COAST THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF LONG-TERM SATELLITE ALTIMETRY AND SENTINEL-1 INSAR DATA: IMPLICATIONS FOR TIDAL FLOOD RISK

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Abstract

The Jakarta Northern Coast is confronting an acute crisis from Relative Sea Level Rise (RSLR), a threat severely amplified by rapid land subsidence. This subsidence is primarily a Hydrological challenge, induced by unsustainable groundwater extraction, which dramatically increases the severity of tidal flooding (rob) and urban vulnerability (Ocean Sciences). To accurately quantify this dynamic risk, which far exceeds global sea level trends, this research applies a robust hybrid Geodetic Remote Sensing approach over the period 2015 to 2025.

The methodology is designed to isolate the two main RSLR components. The regional absolute sea level component (dL/dt) will be processed using the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform, capitalizing on its efficiency for analyzing multi-mission Satellite Altimetry data. Concurrently, the crucial vertical land motion component (dV/dt) will be measured via Sentinel-1 InSAR. Data will be pre-processed using SNAP before being analyzed with the Persistent Scatterer InSAR (PS-InSAR) technique, implemented through specialized software like StaMPS. This method is essential for achieving millimeter-per-year precision and mitigating atmospheric noise common in the tropics. The final RSLR map will be derived by integrating these two independent geodetic results: $\text{RSLR} = \text{dL/dt} - \text{dV/dt}$.

We anticipate finding RSLR rates in Jakarta's subsidence hotspots that are significantly higher than the global average, demonstrating a strong spatial correlation with groundwater usage zones. This research is a powerful demonstration of combining hybrid remote sensing tools to provide definitive data essential for effective risk management and sustainable planning in one of Asia-Oceania's most vulnerable coastal megacities.

Keywords: Relative Sea Level Rise (RSLR), Land Subsidence, InSAR, Satellite Altimetry, Jakarta

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THE SPECIFICS OF THE ELECTORAL SPACE STRUCTURE OF THE ARCHIPELAGIC STATES

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Abstract

Territorial electoral cleavages in most countries are mainly based on the core-periphery space differentiation and regional factor. At the local level, these splits are supplemented by various other factors, such as the friends-and-neighbors effect, neighborhood effects, campaign effect, and localism. The core-periphery split in elections is a universal phenomenon: electoral results in the centers, usually the largest cities, often differ from those in the peripheries, rural areas.

However, there is an exception to this rule — states located on archipelagos. The electoral space in these states is different from that of continental countries (or large islands). There is no clear hierarchy of centers (except capitals) and splits between periphery, semi-periphery, and centers. Instead, the electoral space is divided by vast water areas, making most models used in other countries' electoral geography inappropriate.

The archipelagic countries, where the institution of elections has appeared relatively recently, have some unique characteristics. It takes time for stable electoral regions to form that are distinct from neighboring ones and have internal coherence, homogeneity, and alignment of development. The political habits and preferences in society have not yet fully developed, but voting has already begun. The electoral maps are a mosaic, with politics not yet nationalized, leading to widespread localism. Stable electoral regions have not yet emerged, and uniformity in electoral preferences is more common in small local areas. This is the current (unique) state of the electoral geography in modern Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Keywords: Republic Of Korea, Elections, Regionalism, Islands, Electoral Geography

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AMIDST TYPHOONS: PREPARATION, SURVIVAL, AND RESILIENCE

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Abstract

The Philippines as an island nation west of the Pacific Ocean faces constant threat of typhoons annually. The Philippines faces an average of 20 typhoons per year at varying strength mainly due to its location at the Pacific Typhoon Belt. The present study is an attempt to investigate how islands in the Philippines brace the typhoon, face the disaster and recover from the devastation. Eventually, this study unfolds how typhoons shape the lives of the island dwellers and eventually learned how to live with the constant threat and eventually turn these into opportunities to be resilient and to live harmoniously with the environmental conditions. Data source will come from available online documents, government policies and mandates, as well as social media artifacts that capture how specific islands in the Philippines prepare, go through, and survive typhoon devastation. As a study which highlights human – environment interaction, the present inquiry contributes to human ecological efforts towards a better understanding of the environment and meaningful coexistence with nature, including natural disasters.

Keywords: Philippines Islands, Typhoons, Resilience, Survival, Disaster

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TOWARDS SMART SMALL-ISLAND DESTINATIONS: CONCEPTUALIZING METRI, A LORA MESH MODULAR E-TOURISM SYSTEM

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Abstract

Many small island tourist destinations face serious challenges in providing reliable environmental and safety information due to limited communication infrastructure, the dispersed nature of tourist activities, and the high dynamism of weather and water conditions. This condition has the potential to increase the safety risks for tourists and hinder data-driven destination management decision-making. The transformation toward smart tourism on small islands is often hampered by the lack of supporting infrastructure for e-tourism systems, which rely on internet connectivity that is not always stable. This research aims to formulate the Modular E-Tourism System for Remote Islands (METRI) Conceptual Model, which integrates cross-actor tourism-safety-environmental information needs, spatial context-based service modules, and a reliable and energy-efficient LoRa multihop/mesh communication architecture to support the management of small island destinations. The case study was conducted on Pahawang Island as a representative of small island marine tourism destinations with evolving governance dynamics and local capacity. The research method uses a design-oriented fundamental research approach, which includes destination information needs analysis, analysis of gaps in existing information systems, formulation of the METRI conceptual model, and initial technical design and validation thru the development of seinode, landnode, and gateway based on LoRa Mesh Network. Validation was conducted thru limited field testing, system performance evaluation, and user acceptance testing by destination managers. This research is expected to be the foundation for developing an adaptive, replicable, and sustainable information system for small island tourism destinations.

Keywords: Internet of Things, LoRa, Small Island, Personal Safety and Environmental Security, Smart Tourism

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ISLAND-BASED DISPARITIES IN ANEMIA: THE ROLE OF SATELLITE-INFERRED PM_{2.5} IN A FRAGMENTED LANDSCAPE

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Abstract

Anemia among the working-age demographic is often associated with nutritional deficits. Nonetheless, environmental factors such as inadequate air quality (PM_{2.5}) are frequently overlooked as risk determinants. The limited quantity of terrestrial air quality monitoring stations hinders a comprehensive examination of this correlation. This study integrates remote sensing with public health statistics. PM_{2.5} estimates were obtained from concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Aerosol Index (AI), and Aerosol Layer Height (ALH) via Google Earth Engine. Spatially analyzed concerning the prevalence of anemia among individuals over 10 years of age, the percentage of individuals aged 15 and older who smoked in the preceding month, the total population (in thousands), the annual population growth rate, the population percentage, the population density per square kilometer (km²), and the sex ratio across all provinces in Indonesia from 2018 to 2023. Bivariate Local Indicator of Spatial Association (LISA) analysis and Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) models were utilized to detect double hotspots (high pollution - high anemia). The findings reveal a stark spatial distribution of PM_{2.5} exposure susceptibility till 92 levels is mostly concentrated on big island in Indonesia. From 5 Indonesia's big island, Papua, Kalimantan, Sumatra, Sulawesi and Java, Java lead the greatest risk of PM_{2.5} exposure, perhaps resulting in anemia. Java island has Jakarta metropolitan core that the intensive urbanization and industrial "island-effect" of Java driven by vehicle emissions and land-use changes creates a unique risk profile compared to the maritime-regulated atmospheres.

Keywords: Air Pollutions, Anemia, Population Growth Rate, Bivariate Local Indicator of Spatial Association (LISA), Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR)

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FROM HABITAT TO PLATE: ETHNOZOOLOGICAL PRACTICES OF FROG CONSUMPTION IN MALAYBALAY CITY, BUKIDNON, MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

This study investigates the ethnozoological practices and conservation implications of wild frog consumption in Barangay Linabo, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon, on Mindanao Island, Philippines. Using a qualitative case-study design, data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 15 purposively selected adult residents and supplemented with field observations. Transcripts were translated, coded, and analyzed using thematic analysis. Frog species were identified following the national checklist of Philippine amphibians, and conservation status was verified using the IUCN Red List and DAO 2019-09. Five species representing three families were documented as consumed: *Hoplobatrachus rugulosus*, *Fejervarya vittigera*, *Limnonectes magnus*, and *Rhinella marina*. Two species are Philippine endemics, and *L. magnus* is classified as Near Threatened. Eighty-six percent (86.67%) of respondents reported occasional consumption, primarily through self-harvesting using hand capture and trapping. Sixty percent (60%) perceived local population declines, yet 100% were unaware of wildlife regulations, and 80% supported continued consumption. Frogs serve both as a household protein source and a seasonal income supplement during peak rainy periods. Mindanao's insular biogeography characterized by high amphibian endemism, agricultural expansion, and fragmented habitats heightens vulnerability to localized overharvesting. Limited dispersal opportunities typical of island systems amplify conservation risks, particularly for endemic taxa. Findings demonstrate that low household income, accessibility in agroecosystems, and weak regulatory awareness drive harvesting practices. The study provides baseline data linking subsistence use with island-specific conservation pressures and underscores the need for community-based management strategies that integrate local livelihoods with amphibian protection.

Keywords: Ethnozoology, Amphibian Conservation, Frog Consumption, Subsistence Hunting, Community-based Management

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OPTIMIZING SUPPLY CHAIN STRATEGIES IN THE INDONESIAN FOOD MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF SEAWEED INDUSTRY

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Abstract

The seaweed industry is a strategic component of Indonesia's marine-based economy and holds strong potential in international markets due to the country's large production capacity. As one of the world's leading seaweed producers, Indonesia possesses significant comparative advantages. However, its dense and highly fragmented archipelagic geography characterized by dispersed islands, uneven infrastructure, limited inter-island connectivity, and varying institutional capacities creates structural constraints on supply chain integration. Geographic dispersion increases transportation costs, extends lead times, complicates coordination among actors, and weakens quality control across production nodes. This study examines how supply chain strategies in the Indonesian seaweed industry can be optimized within these archipelagic conditions to improve performance, market readiness, and sustainability. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, the research applies SWOT and PEST analyses to identify structural, institutional, and external factors shaping supply chains in major producing regions. The analysis draws on secondary literature, policy documents, empirical studies, and in-depth interviews. The findings indicate that current supply chain strategies remain predominantly quantity-oriented, with limited emphasis on quality upgrading, standardization, value addition, and alignment with global market standards. In the context of spatial fragmentation, this approach reduces responsiveness and weakens resilience. The study highlights the need for stronger multi-level governance coordination, improved inter-island logistics, decentralized processing hubs, and digital integration. Reorienting strategies toward quality enhancement, sustainability compliance, and adaptive logistics systems is essential to strengthen efficiency, resilience, and global competitiveness.

Keywords: Supply Chain Optimization, Indonesian Seaweed Industry, Seaweed Supply Chains, Seaweed Producers, Sustainability

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PLANETARY HEALTH: HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT, AND LIVELIHOODS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN TAMBRAUW REGENCY, SOUTHWEST PAPUA

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Abstract

Tambrau Regency is designated as one of Papua's conservation districts. However, this status is in stark contrast to the realities on the ground. Indigenous peoples living within one of the world's most biodiverse tropical rainforest ecosystems continue to encounter structural barriers in accessing multisectoral services. The indigenous people face multidimensional challenges related to unauthorized plant harvesting, illegal mining activities, and persistent gaps in health, education, and other essential basic services. These conditions undermine the conservation goals of improving community welfare and achieving sustainable development. This study utilizes a planetary health framework to analyze the interdependence between ecological degradation, human well-being, and socio-economic inequalities in Tambrau. The planetary health model pioneered by Alam Sehat Lestari (ASRI) offers an integrated approach that links health, education, livelihoods, and the environment within a unified system. This holistic strategy includes mobile health services, diversified green-economy livelihood programs, and transformative education grounded in environmental justice and local potential. The research reveals three key community-driven priorities through a radical listening methodology and baseline survey data. The three identified community priorities are 1) expanding access to health and education, 2) strengthening sustainable and locally appropriate economic opportunities, and 3) protecting forests to safeguard ecological integrity and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Planetary Health Model, Conservation, Community Development, Indigenous People, Tambrau

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DETECTION AND ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE SIGNALS FOR IMPROVING THE SMALL PACIFIC ISLANDS' SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

Pacific Islands are on the frontlines of climate change, facing existential threats from rising sea levels and the resulting impacts on freshwater availability. Small islands, including Guam, rely heavily on rainfall due to their limited catchment sizes, making them especially vulnerable to shifts in precipitation patterns. Changes in rainfall frequency, intensity, and extreme events directly affect water resources essential for drinking and agriculture. Given the natural variability of climate, detecting climate change poses challenges. In this study, we applied 18 climate change indices, including 14 core indices from the Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI) and four custom indices, to analyze daily precipitation and temperature data from the two stations in the Commonwealth Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and four stations in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Trend analysis, using Mann-Kendall's slope estimator, reveals a clear warming trend in the Pacific Islands. Rainfall analysis highlights significant upward trends during the wet season, particularly in total rainfall and frequency of extreme events. Extreme rainfall analysis also shows notable increases in rainfall amount and frequency during the wet season at specific stations. These findings suggest a trend toward a more extreme climate system over the regions.

Keywords: Climate Change, Small Pacific Islands, Small Islands' Sustainability, Water Resources

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FROM EXPANSION TO RESILIENCE: REVISITING INDONESIA'S SEAWEED FARMING STRATEGY THROUGH A CASE STUDY OF WAEL VILLAGE

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the world's largest seaweed producers, with production largely driven by small-scale coastal farmers. National seaweed development policies have strongly emphasized spatial expansion of Seaweed Farming Areas (SFAs) and downstream industry development. While these strategies aim to boost production, they risk overlooking the structural vulnerabilities that have already undermined historically productive farming communities.

This study examines the rise and decline of seaweed farming in Wael Village, Maluku Province, once one of the region's most productive seaweed farming centers. Using a mixed-methods approach combining a synthesis of two decades of published studies with primary data from semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions at provincial and village levels, this research reconstructs Wael's long-term development trajectory and assesses the social, institutional, and environmental constraints driving its decline.

The findings reveal that despite repeated documentation of challenges, including climate-driven ice-ice disease, epiphyte infestations, market instability, and weak institutional support, no targeted policy response has emerged. This paper argues that sustainable seaweed development requires strengthening the resilience of existing farming systems through seed quality improvement, disease management, price stabilization, and farmer institutional development before pursuing further expansion. Lessons from Wael Village offer a place-based, evidence-informed perspective for Indonesia's seaweed development policy.

Keywords: Seaweed Farming, Institutional Resilience, Development Policy, Ice-ice Disease, Climate Change Adaptation

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RE-EVALUATING THE ONTOLOGICAL VALUE OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE ON SOUTH KOREAN ISLANDS AND PROPOSING AN INTEGRATED PRESERVATION PARADIGM

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Abstract

South Korea comprises 3,390 islands, of which 480 are inhabited spaces that have preserved unique histories of settlement over centuries. Island residents have developed distinctive residential forms, known as “traditional folk houses,” by adapting to the constraints and specificities of the maritime environment. However, a comprehensive nationwide survey of these structures remains insufficient. In particular, existing individual records focus predominantly on the physical forms of the houses, failing to scholarly elucidate the correlation between architectural typology and the geographical isolation or environmental variables of the islands. Recognizing island folk houses as a core system of “Island Studies” rather than merely architectural heritage, this study proposes two critical agendas. First, it is urgent to establish an integrated management system to ensure the publicity and accessibility of survey data on island vernacular architecture. This is a pressing academic measure to preserve the identity of island regions, which is rapidly vanishing due to demographic aging and the “mainlandization” (urbanization) accelerated by the construction of inter-island bridges. Second, it is necessary to move beyond fragmented documentation of individual houses and examine them as a comprehensive phenomenon where the residents’ life histories, the island’s ecological environment, and its geopolitical position are organically integrated. In other words, an epistemological shift is required to reinterpret island folk houses as a product of “adaptive resilience” in response to isolated environments and as a spatial manifestation of “insularity.” Documenting and capturing the value of these disappearing maritime cultural landscapes is an academic responsibility bestowed upon contemporary island researchers.

Keywords: Island, Traditional Folk Houses, Maritime Environment, Integrated Management System, Adaptive Resilience

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CARING ISLANDS, CONSUMING GAZES: A GEOCRITICAL READING OF CARE ETHICS IN MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND CINEMA

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Abstract

This paper proposes a geocritical and geopoetic inquiry into the spatial and ethical dimensions of care as represented, negotiated and contested in Mediterranean island cinema. Drawing on a corpus of four films — *Stromboli* by Roberto Rossellini, *Respiro* and *Terraferma* by Emanuele Crialese, and *Fire at Sea (Fuocoammare)* by Gianfranco Rosi — it interrogates how cinematic space constructs and deconstructs the moral economies of care in island territories shaped by tourism capitalism and contemporary mobilities. Mobilising Bertrand Westphal's geocriticism, Joan Tronto's political ethics of care, and John Urry's tourist gaze theory, this contribution shows how these films reveal distinct forms of care — communal, humanitarian and environmental — emerging within contexts of migration, social vulnerability and tourist pressure. Mediterranean island cinema thus appears as a critical counter-cartography, exposing the tension between the island as a fantasised space of restoration for visitors and the island as a territory where care practices, often rendered invisible, become precarious or commodified for its inhabitants. This contribution thereby engages critical island studies towards new methodological pathways at the intersection of geocriticism and care ethics.

Keywords: Care Ethics, Mediterranean Island Cinema, Geocriticism, Tourist Gaze, Island Vulnerability

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ARCHIPELAGIC NARRATIVE TIME AND REPARATIVE READING OF MONIQUE ROFFEY'S ARCHIPELAGO

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Abstract

Monique Roffey's 2013 novel *Archipelago* tells the story of a father and daughter embarking on a seafaring journey to Galapagos from their hurricane-devastated home in Trinidad. En route, they encounter different cultures, worldviews, climates, and ecologies as they move constantly between land and sea. Using *Archipelago* as an example, my paper seeks to outline an archipelagic ontology that offers useful ways for humans to reconsider our role and responsibility in the Anthropocene. My paper first reviews past scholarship about archipelagos before shifting to a discussion about the possible lessons we may garner from an archipelagic ontology. These lessons include an egalitarian feeling that is more than empathy and the rethinking of territorial concepts that may no longer serve human society in our time of planetary water imbalance. I conclude with a possibility of non-controlling responsibility that we may learn from an archipelagic ontology. Heeding Paul Gilroy's humanist characterization and critique of oceanic studies as at times dehumanizing, I argue that archipelagic narrative such as Roffey's provides a unique opportunity to balance the ideas of human responsibility and posthuman humility in the age of anthropogenic climate crises.

Keywords: Archipelago, Monique Roffey, Anthropocene, Posthumanism, Reparative Reading

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SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY-ORIENTED UTILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR ANCIENT SHIPS EXCAVATED AT DAESEOM AND MADO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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Abstract

Two Goryeo-period wooden shipwrecks were excavated near Daeseom Island, Taean (2007), and off the coast of Mado (2009), Republic of Korea. Designated the Taean Shipwreck and the Mado No. 1 Shipwreck, both vessels started conservation treatment immediately after recovery at the Taean Conservation Center of the National Research Institute of Maritime Heritage. At present, the two shipwrecks are undergoing humidity-controlled drying, a long-term stabilization process that requires continuous operation of temperature and humidity control systems. In practice, the substantial energy demand of 24-hour climate control has emerged as a critical operational challenge for conservation institutions. Since 2023, the National Research Institute of Maritime Heritage has undertaken research to sustain drying-room operations while maintaining structural stability and reducing carbon emissions. The results demonstrate that, in highly sealed drying chambers, intermittent operation of climate-control equipment can achieve energy savings of up to 80% without compromising the drying environment. Also, as a post-conservation utilization strategy, construction of an “open storage” facility is being advanced on Sinjindo, Taean, with completion targeted for 2028. From 2029, the conserved Taean Shipwreck and Mado No. 1 Shipwreck are planned to be reconstructed and exhibited in this facility, strengthening historical-cultural pride in Korea’s island communities and contributing to sustainable regional tourism.

Keywords: Ancient Shipwreck, Sustainable Conservation, Energy Saving Strategy, Open Storage, Shipwreck Utilization

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HISTORICAL CHARACTER OF THE JINDO SHIP EXCAVATED AT BYEOKPA PORT, JINDO KOREA

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Abstract

This study examines multinational artifacts recovered from the anchorage near Byeokpa Port in Jindo, Korea, including Chinese ceramics, anchor stones, and stone balls dating to the Goryeo and Yuan dynasties. These remains are believed to be associated with the 1271 naval battle in which the Goryeo-Mongol allied forces, led by Kim Bang-gyeong and Heun-do, suppressed the Sambyeolcho forces at Yongjang Fortress in Jindo. The significance of these findings lies in their strong similarity to artifacts recovered from the waters off Takashima, Japan, where the Goryeo-Mongol allied forces launched invasions in 1274 and 1281. In addition, diplomatic records known as the “Goryeo Letter” indicate that the Sambyeolcho government in Jindo requested military assistance from the Kamakura Shogunate in Japan. This historical context suggests that the Jindo ship excavated near Byeokpa Port, constructed in the style of the Japanese Kamakura period, may have been a military vessel dispatched by Japan to support the Sambyeolcho resistance against the Goryeo-Mongol alliance. The discovery of the vessel within the battle zone further strengthens this interpretation. Although the Jindo ship marked the 30th anniversary of its excavation in 2022, few studies have fully connected it to the historical events surrounding the Sambyeolcho conflict. This study emphasizes the need for continued Korea-Japan joint maritime excavation and comparative research to clarify the international and historical significance of the Jindo ship and the Sambyeolcho naval battle.

Keywords: Jindo Ship, The Goryeo Letter, Sambyeolcho Battles, Goryeo-Mongol Allied Forces, Takashima Underwater Excavation

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TOPOPHILIA AND TEMPOPHILIA: ISLANDER PLACE AND TIME KNOWLEDGES

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Abstract

Contemporary changes are often stated as being far swifter than at any time in modern human history. Many islander knowledges are anchored in what Aldous Huxley framed as the 'here and now' in his 1962 novel 'Island'. This framing combines love of current place (the highly theorised topophilia) and love of current time (the under-theorised tempophilia). The presentation here explores conceptualisations from physics of spacetime to examine the accuracy, precision, useability, and usefulness of the theoretical constructs of place-based and time-based islander knowledges morphed into 'spacetime-based islander knowledges'. Specific dimensions (pun intended) draw on island examples to examine assumptions of:

- (a) Uniformitarianism (focused on time), informing possible uniformitarianism across multi-scalar place/space-time.
- (b) Localism and presentism dominating presumed ideals of islander knowledges at the alleged expense of globalism and deep-time pasts and futures.
- (c) Claimed inabilities of here-and-now islander knowledges to address the extent and speed of current and potential future changes.

Conclusions suggest that actively connecting space-time and local-external contributions support the 'here and now' for building up the topophilic-tempophilic wisdom required for addressing change. Nonetheless, this approach cannot succeed in all circumstances, indicating the possible need to accept transitions beyond current islander knowledges.

Keywords: Knowledge, Wisdom, Space, Place, Time

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ECOTOURISM OR OVERTOURISM? COMMUNITY AND OUTSIDER INFLUENCES ON KO YAO NOI, THAILAND

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Abstract

Thailand's tourism growth has been a financial success story for the country, with nearly 40M visitors, annually, contributing to 18% of GDP. This growth has brought problems of overtourism. The study focusses on a case history of a small island in south Thailand, Ko Yao Noi that has been promoted as an ecotourism destination. The research looks at the relationship between the local Muslim community, outside investors, tourist typography and the role of the Thai government in tourism development. Qualitative research consisted of semi-structured interviews with the local community, both Thai and foreign residents, community projects, local businesses, outside investors and tourism industry experts.

The research showed shifting tourism demographics from more culturally sensitive backpackers to mass ecotourists resulting in friction with the local Muslim community due to disrespectful behavior. Tourism has clearly brought economic benefits to the island although high revenue leakage is lost to intermediaries such as hotel booking platforms and the grey market such as Airbnb. While larger resorts provided high levels of employment, local staff employed varied from 50% to 94% with high level positions often filled by outsiders. Outsider investments while driving growth often resulted in 'profit first' models that neglected local sensitivity. Development remains uncontrolled and there are many cases of land encroachment and damage to the natural environment.

The research adds to previous quantitative studies into sustainability on the island and asks how key players have shaped tourism development.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Sustainable Tourism Development, Island Tourism, Overtourism, Thailand Tourism

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ASSESSMENT OF ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALICIA, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

Assessment of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Municipality of Alicia, Zamboanga Sibugay, Philippines

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing continues to be a pressing concern in Alicia, Zamboanga Sibugay, threatening marine biodiversity, fisheries sustainability, and local livelihoods. But nothing has been done so far to assess the IUU fishing in Alicia. This study is the first endeavor to assess comprehensively the IUU fishing risk in 20 coastal barangays in Alicia, using the Philippine IUU Fishing Index and Threat Assessment Tool (I-FIT) with standardized 23 indicators scored on a scale of 1-4 (low-high risk) and three data quality scores of 1-3 (low-high quality). This tool is based on the Global IUU fishing Index prevalence-vulnerability-response framework. The prevalence index measures how big the IUU fishing threat is in the coastal waters, the vulnerability index reflects why IUU fishing still exists, and the response index examines the programs and strategies implemented in addressing IUU fishing. The overall IUU fishing index score of Alicia is 2.67, indicating a moderate risk, with a prevalence score of 3.2 (high), a vulnerability score of 2.63 (moderate), and a response score of 2.2 (moderate). Alicia's overall score is higher than the national index score of 2.58. The study highly recommends including protection of habitats, improvement of enforcement patrols, monitoring and reporting of fish catch, alternative livelihood programs, community participation, awareness campaigns, collaborations among stakeholders, and raising funding allocation for fisheries and coastal resource management.

Keywords: Illegal Fishing, IUU Fishing, SDG 14.4, Sustainable Fisheries Management, Region 9

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WHO'S THE BOS? THE POLITICS OF REFRAMING 'SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES' AS 'BIG OCEAN STATES' IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

This paper examines the reframing of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as “Big Ocean States” (BOS) in global governance, using a novel dataset of statements spanning UN debates, regional declarations, press releases, and policy documents (2011–2025). Through iterative inventory-building, coding, pattern analysis, and temporal semantic analysis, the study traces how the applied meaning of BOS has become infused in concepts such as “blue economy”, “ocean–climate nexus”, “deep-sea mining”, and “positive sovereignty” and has evolved in meaning and use over time. The findings show that reframing is hybrid, being at once strategic, deployed tactically in arenas such as COP21, BBNJ, and International Seabed Authority negotiations; and organic, drawing legitimacy from long-standing cultural narratives and oceanic worldviews. It also inverts conventional assumptions about state size; and clusters “meaning” around material geo-political discourses of law and finance. Some BOS discourses diversify with institutional milestones while others contract under structural constraints. By combining contestation, institutional, and sensemaking approaches to framing, the study highlights both the possibilities and limits of this type of discursive politics.

Keywords: Small Island Developing States, Big Ocean States, Policy Framing, Discursive Politics, Blue Economy

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JUMPING THE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION CHASM: ELECTRIC VEHICLE READINESS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN CARIBBEAN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

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Abstract

We propose effective policy-oriented interventions to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) within the Caribbean region. Recognizing the unique vulnerabilities and development challenges faced by these countries, we focus on evaluating both EV readiness and potential impact. Countries were classified into three distinct groups according to their performance and contextual characteristics. For each group, tailored policy recommendations are proposed. A critical aspect considered in this study is the “chasm”, which refers to the gap between early adopters and most of the population when introducing new technologies like EVs. This phenomenon is particularly relevant in the Caribbean SIDS context, where limited resources, institutional challenges, and infrastructural gaps can hinder the transition from niche EV adoption to widespread market acceptance. By highlighting the specific barriers and opportunities present in these settings, including the challenges of overcoming chasm, the research offers a novel and practical framework for supporting sustainable transport transitions in similar regions worldwide. The findings contribute to the growing discourse on climate-resilient mobility and can serve as a valuable reference for policymakers and development agencies aiming to design targeted EV strategies in small island contexts.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle, Chasm, Caribbean, Small Island States, Readiness And Impact

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CLIMATE-RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL-ISLAND MPAS THROUGH OCEAN ACCOUNTING: INSIGHTS FROM THE KAPOPOSANG ISLANDS

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Abstract

To support climate-responsive and sustainable management, Indonesia has adopted ocean accounting as a framework that integrates ecosystem condition, ecosystem services, and economic performance. This study applies ocean accounting to the Kapoposang Islands Marine Protected Area, an offshore small-island cluster in the Makassar Strait. Using the SEEA Ocean Accounts approach, ecosystem asset accounts were developed for 2017 and 2022/2023, complemented by flow accounts to the economy and the environment. Results show a slight improvement in ecosystem extent, in which localized expansion of coral reefs (13.12 ha) and seagrass beds (68.00 ha), however, a concurrent decline in ecological condition, reflected in a sharp fall in reef fish abundance from 2,195 to 362 individuals per hectare. Economic accounts indicate strong dependence on marine resources, with the maritime sector contributing IDR 686.3 billion to regional GRDP in 2023, dominated by capture fisheries. However, environmental flow accounts reveal waste pressures that heighten climate vulnerability: approximately 38.5 tons of solid waste and 35,766 m³ of liquid waste are discharged annually into the marine environment. By linking ecosystem changes, economic reliance, and environmental stressors, ocean accounts provide evidence to guide climate adaptation in MPAs. The findings highlight the need for improved waste management, strengthened ecosystem monitoring, and diversification of climate-resilient livelihood options. Overall, this study demonstrates the role of ocean accounting as a decision-support tool for enhancing the climate resilience of small-island MPAs such as the Kapoposang Islands.

Keywords: MPA Mangement, Ocean Accounts, Kapoposang Islands

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SHAPED BY ISLANDNESS: A STUDY OF HOW ISLANDNESS INFLUENCES CARIBBEAN STUDENTS' ACCULTURATION IN CHINA

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Abstract

This study examines the role of islandness in shaping the acculturation of Caribbean students in China, with particular attention to their racialised experiences and processes of identity negotiation in everyday adaptation. Taking racialised experiences as a starting point, the research adopts identity negotiation as a micro and dynamic perspective to explore how Caribbean students navigate external categorisation while maintaining a coherent sense of self in a culturally unfamiliar environment. Special attention is paid to how the shared experience of islandness among students from Caribbean cultural backgrounds influences identity negotiation and the ways in which they balance self-identification with social expectations. The study draws on Berry's acculturation framework to conceptualise acculturation processes and employs Ting-Toomey's identity negotiation theory to provide an analytical foundation for examining how individuals manage multi-dimensional identities across cultural boundaries. In addition, the concepts of racialisation and islandness are further elaborated to construct a theoretical lens through which the interaction between self-perception and social perception can be understood. Methodologically, the study is based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with Caribbean students currently studying in China. The findings aim to contribute to broader discussions on international student adaptation in non-Western contexts.

Keywords: Caribbean International Students, Acculturation, Identity Negotiation, China, Islandness

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COASTAL ASSET VALUATION FOR ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA: CASE STUDY SALEH BAY AND SURROUNDING ISLANDS

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Abstract

As part of its blue economy vision, Indonesia is implementing quota-based fisheries to ensure the sustainable management of marine resources. However, this approach requires strong scientific evidence to assess its impacts on community livelihoods. A critical question remains: to what extent does sustainable fisheries management generate ecological and economic benefits for local communities?

This study applies the ocean accounting framework to quantify the linkages between coastal ecosystems and fisheries assets, the services they provide, and the resulting community benefits. The assessment was conducted in Saleh Bay and the surrounding islands of West Nusa Tenggara (WNT) Province, a major national fishing ground for groupers and snappers. Ecosystem assets were measured using geospatial data from 2018 and 2022, while fisheries assets were derived from annual fish stock assessments. Ecosystem services were identified across provisioning, cultural, regulating, and supporting functions, and their monetary values were estimated using a benefit transfer approach. The results show improvements in key ecosystem assets, particularly coral reefs and mangroves, along with increased individual snapper catch per unit effort. These ecological gains are reflected in increased benefits to local economies, mainly through fisheries and marine tourism. The results highlight the important role of healthy coastal ecosystems in sustaining fisheries productivity and supporting community welfare. This study demonstrates how ocean accounting can inform both environmental and economic dimensions of fisheries management, supporting Indonesia's efforts to harmonize ecological protection with sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Coastal Management, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries Management, Marine Protected Areas, Ocean Accounts

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SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF BLUE CARBON POTENTIAL IN THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM AT MUARA GEMBONG BEACH-INDONESIA, AS A CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION EFFORT

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Abstract

Mangrove ecosystems are recognized as significant blue carbon reservoirs because of their exceptional ability to store carbon within biomass and sediment layers. This study evaluates changes in mangrove extent, vegetation condition, and carbon storage potential in the coastal area of Muara Gembong, Bekasi Regency, West Java, Indonesia, by integrating the Mangrove Vegetation Index (MVI), the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), and carbon stock estimation. Multi-temporal Sentinel-2 imagery with a spatial resolution of 10 m was employed to assess mangrove dynamics in 2017, 2021, and 2025. The MVI analysis shows a significant expansion of mangrove area, increasing by 9.64% between 2017–2021 and 39.69% during 2021–2025, largely driven by large-scale restoration programs involving government, communities, and NGOs. NDVI results indicate overall improvements in vegetation density and health, especially along coastal fringes, although localized variability persists due to aquaculture and settlement pressures. Carbon stock estimation, based on a biomass value of 258.81 Mg ha⁻¹ and a carbon fraction of 0.47, reveals a substantial rise in total carbon storage from 179,218.7 Mg C in 2017 to 274,444.2 Mg C in 2025, with CO₂ sequestration increasing accordingly. This enhancement is primarily attributed to mangrove area expansion rather than changes in biomass density. Overall, the integration of MVI, NDVI, and carbon assessment confirms that mangrove rehabilitation in Muara Gembong has significantly strengthened carbon sequestration, underscoring the importance of mangrove conservation for climate mitigation and sustainable coastal management.

Keywords: Mangrove Vegetation Index, Blue Carbon, Sentinel-2 Imagery, Climate Change Mitigation

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ECO-ISLAND PROMISES FOR GOZO: STRATEGY VS REALITY

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Abstract

Gozo, the second largest island of the Mediterranean Maltese archipelago is often proclaimed as an island that is still unique, pristine and boasts of natural beauty. The island has as eco-island strategy which is meant to safeguard the island's natural environment and work towards sustainable tourism and other economic activity. The strategy is managed by a specific department within the ministry for Gozo and has been in place for over a decade. This paper analyses what the strategy and ancillary policies are supposed to accomplish and compares it to the reality on the ground, in terms of the type of tourism, the eco-friendly economic activities, the events organized by the authorities, the ongoing construction delirium and the many contradictions to what the policies were supposed to achieve by 2020. The contention is that there is a significant divide between the eco-island strategy and the everyday unsustainable economic activity on the island. Official data and the interviews conducted for this study confirm that the eco-island strategy is a myth which holds promise in theory but is unconnected to the reality of the island.

Keywords: Gozo, Eco-island Strategy, Construction, Unsustainable Economic Activity, Sustainable Tourism

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CO-PRODUCING RESILIENCE: COMMUNITY INTEGRATION, AGROMARINE COPING, AND FOOD SUSTAINABILITY IN A SMALL ISLAND

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Abstract

This study examines food security vulnerabilities in maritime villages on small islands that remain dependent on external aid and supplies, focusing on the Riau Islands border region in Indonesia. The objective is to develop a community-based local food development model that integrates agriculture and fisheries (agromarine) to strengthen food availability, access, and sustainability. Mixed methods were used through household surveys and focus group discussions (FGDs) to analyze characteristics, social capital, resilience attitudes, community integration, and food yield indicators. Correlation, regression, and mediation analyses found that: livelihoods are dominated by small-scale fisheries; women are not actively involved; and the north monsoon season disrupts transportation and supplies. Community integration, resilience attitudes, and environmental awareness were positively correlated with the implementation of agromarine coping strategies ($r \approx 0.55, 0.47, 0.42$). Community integration predicted agromarine use for problem-solving ($\beta \approx 0.58$; $p < 0.001$) and sustainability ($\beta \approx 0.33$; $p \approx 0.01$), while the mediating effect of agromarine for problem-solving on this relationship was not significant (ACME $p > 0.30$). Emphasizing community involvement can foster a shared sense of purpose among policymakers and practitioners, making the model more effective and sustainable. This implies that strengthening community integration and agromarine diversification is more strategic than simply improving coping mechanisms. The primary outcome is the design of a community-based agromarine model with applicable stages (including floating net cage prototypes and diversification beyond agriculture/outside fisheries) to improve food self-sufficiency. In conclusion, this model holds promise for small islands through inclusive governance, land-sea synergy, and diversification; trials and multi-stakeholder collaboration are recommended for validation and scale-up.

Keywords: Agromarine, Food Security, Small Islands, Community Integration, Mixed Methods

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ENSURING FRESHWATER AVAILABILITY IN A TROPICAL ISLAND UNDER A CHANGING CLIMATE

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Abstract

Lakshadweep Islands of India is under threat from climate change and sea level rise. The islands have special status for its unique culture and pristine environment, entry to non-islanders is restricted. Major problem encountered here is the limited availability of reliable freshwater. Groundwater, the only available fresh water resource is limited to certain locations. Its demand is increasing and quality is deteriorating with growing population and development. Terrain is too porous to allow formation surface water bodies. Rising sea level may soon contaminate groundwater resources and submerge the islands by the end of the century. For roof water harvesting, the best solution for water shortage, 1.5 to 2 million litres/100m² of water is available annually, which is sufficient for domestic purpose. Runoff may be recharged to groundwater sources or stored in tanks. New roads may be designed to store water in underground tanks. The islands have rich potential for solar, wind and wave energies. This can be utilised for desalination and waste water treatment. To overcome the shortage of vegetables and fruits, fertile soil may be brought from the mainland. Rainfall over the islands is becoming more intense and seasonal because of the changing frequency, intensity and region of formation of tropical storms. These changes can be beneficially utilised. Present study assesses the water availability and distribution system in the islands and challenges under a changing climate, and critically reviews the current policies and management practices. Guidelines for better management and adaptation strategy under a changing climate have been provided.

Keywords: Lakshadweep, Climate Change, Sea Level Rise, Freshwater, Adaptation

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ASSESSING THE VULNERABILITY TO ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN MABUHAY, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

The fisheries sector in the Philippines is threatened by illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, endangering marine biodiversity, food security, and local livelihoods. As of 2023, no prior assessment has been done in Region 9. This study evaluated the vulnerability to IUU fishing across the 16 coastal barangays of Mabuhay, Zamboanga Sibugay, Region 9 using eight indicators scored on a scale from 1 (low vulnerability) to 4 (very high vulnerability) and data quality scores from 1 (low quality) to 3 (high quality) of the Philippine IUU Fishing Index and Threat Assessment Tool (I-FIT) developed by USAID Fish Right Program and DA-BFAR. The assessment reveals that Mabuhay faces a moderate vulnerability to IUU fishing with a score of 2.38, better than the national average vulnerability score of 2.53. Key indicators contributing to moderate vulnerability include no canceled seaborne operations by the enforcement team, clear boundaries and jurisdiction for enforcement with agreement from adjacent municipalities, and absence of interventions by influential third-party people for the release of illegal fishers. However, vulnerability due to rich fisheries resources and increased prices of illegally caught species is very high. The study highly recommends strengthening habitat protection, enhancing monitoring of fish catches, increasing budget allocation for fisheries and coastal resource management to improve monitoring and enforcement efforts, and engaging the community to combat IUU fishing. The data quality was assessed as high, with a score of 3.0. Regular assessment of IUU fishing should also be conducted to track changes and evaluate and improve management strategies.

Keywords: IUU Fishing, Vulnerability, SDG 14.4, Sustainable Fisheries Management

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THE EVOLUTION OF AFFORESTATION IN PENGHU: FROM A WINDBLOWN ISLAND TO A GREEN HAVEN ON THE PATH TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

This study investigates the evolution and feasibility of Penghu's afforestation and greening efforts, analyzing key success factors under various challenges to offer a reference framework for future ecological restoration and green initiatives. Through literature review and interviews with afforestation team leaders and policy key implementers, it synthesizes operational experiences and local knowledge, providing an in-depth understanding of the strategies and methods used in the afforestation process. Results show that despite Penghu's tough drought conditions, soil salinization, and strong winds, afforestation efforts have yielded promising outcomes through strategies like choosing salt- and wind-resistant plant species, improving soil quality, setting up irrigation systems, and involving local communities. These approaches have gradually transformed Penghu's afforestation and greening efforts from small-scale trials to systematic initiatives. Ultimately, this study offers empirical support for Penghu's ongoing green transformation and the establishment of a sustainable ecological system environment.

Keywords: Afforestation and Greening, Eco-Tourism, Environmental Sustainability, Island Landscape, Ecological Conservation

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ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF A MARINE PROTECTED AREA AND NEARBY ISLAND TO NATIONAL GDP: OCEAN ECONOMY ACCOUNTING FOR THE SAVU SEA MPA

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Abstract

The maritime sector is a key contributor to Indonesia's GDP. In line with SDG 14 (Life Below Water), Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are designated to ensure that economic growth supports environmental sustainability. Their importance increases when their social and economic benefits are clearly demonstrated, particularly through ecosystem service valuation. Using the Ocean Accounting framework, aligned with the international standard of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), this study quantifies the economic contributions of the Savu Sea MPA, with particular emphasis on its role in supporting regional and national GDP. The Savu Sea MPA covers an area of 3,355,352.82 hectares, contains three major coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, seagrasses, and mangroves. Based on the 2024 survey in the Savu Sea MPA, nine of the twelve maritime clusters were active, generating an estimated total gross value added (GVA) of 5.4 trillion IDR (~326 million USD). The fisheries and maritime aquaculture clusters were the dominant contributors, accounting for 5.2 trillion IDR (~311 million USD). Overall, in 2024, the Savu Sea MPA contributed approximately 3.95% to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia. These findings provide important insights into the extent to which economic activities within MPAs depend on healthy ecosystems, and underscore the need for integrating economic metrics to better understand the reliance of maritime sectors on ecological assets.

Keywords: Maritime Sector, Ecosystem Services, Ocean Economy, Sustainable Development, Ocean Accounts

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SALT ISLANDS: INFRASTRUCTURAL TIME, DISPLACED TRADITIONS, AND THE REMAKING OF ISLAND WORLDS IN THE SETO INLAND SEA

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Abstract

The Seto Inland Sea was once an archipelago of salt islands, where tidal salt fields, seasonal labour mobility, and community-based practices such as yoriai structured everyday life and shaped distinctive island ecologies. This paper examines how these situated worlds were re-configured between the 1950s and 1970s, when Japan's rapid postwar development introduced mechanised salt production, industrial ports, and large-scale coastal engineering. Focusing on the Geiyo Islands, it traces the shift from vernacular salt-making to electrodialysis plants and reclaimed industrial zones, revealing how infrastructure acted simultaneously as a technical apparatus and a temporal project that redefined what counted as "modern" island life.

Rather than treating islands as isolated remnants of tradition or as laboratories for futurity, the paper argues that the Seto Inland Sea exemplifies how island temporalities collide under conditions of accelerated development. Former salt islands became conduits for national supply chains, even as local knowledge systems, labour forms, and coastal landscapes were rendered obsolete. Yet these islands also preserve alternative imaginaries: residual ecologies, embodied craft knowledge, and mythic readings of land-sea relations that continue to shape notions of island identity. By foregrounding salt as a material and cultural mediator, the paper reframes the Seto Inland Sea as a site where competing visions of past and future are negotiated through the reorganisation of land and water. It calls for renewed attention to island heritages that persist not as static traditions, but as evolving archives capable of informing more situated, resilient island futures.

Keywords: Island Temporalities, Infrastructural Transformation, Archipelagic Modernity, Salt Ecologies, Vernacular Coastal Practices

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THE CONSTRUCTION OF A COMMUNITY OF ORGANISM IN CARIBBEAN CHINESE WRITER LIU GUANGYUAN'S NOVELS

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Abstract

Drawing on his decades-long immersion in the Caribbean island countries, his encompassing lived experience, entrepreneurial endeavors, and literary creation, coupled with the scholarly rigor and inclusive vision inherent to a seasoned academic writer, Caribbean Chinese author Liu Guangyuan has crafted a vivid literary portal in his novels, which is deeply rooted in the island imagination that defines the Caribbean's essence. Through his narratives, readers gain unparalleled insights into the Caribbean island countries' lush natural landscapes, intricate political dynamics, diverse human geography, vibrant multicultural tapestries, and distinctive national ethos. This article proposes to explore, from a biosemiotic perspective, the construction of interconnected communities between disparate human civilizations, humans and the natural world, and even humans and extraterrestrial realms embodied in Liu's magnum opus *Caribbean Treasure* and his other works. By dissecting the semiotic interactions and ecological discourses woven into his storytelling—discourses that are inherently shaped by the island's unique geography and relational logic—this study not only enriches and expands the theoretical horizons of biosemiotics, but also illuminates Liu's profound philosophical reflections on existential interconnectedness and his far-reaching concerns for the shared future of humanity, thereby underscoring the literary and intellectual significance of his oeuvre.

Keywords: Caribbean Chinese Author, Liu Guangyuan, Caribbean Treasure, Biosemiotics, Community Of Organism

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Saturday, 11 July, 2026

CONSERVATION TREATMENT AND RESEARCH STATUS OF ANCIENT SHIPWRECKS RECOVERED FROM ISLAND WATERS ALONG KOREA'S WEST COAST

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Abstract

In 1976, a Yuan-dynasty shipwreck was discovered in the waters of Sinan along Korea's west coast. This discovery marked a major milestone, initiating underwater archaeology in Korea and the scientific conservation of shipwrecks. Sinan is therefore widely recognized as the starting point of underwater excavation and conservation research in Korea.

Many wooden shipwrecks recovered from the West Sea have survived in recognizable form for centuries due to burial in tidal-flat sediments. However, prolonged deterioration weakens the structure of the wood, making conservation treatment essential for long-term preservation.

Shipwreck conservation generally involves desalination, consolidation, controlled drying, and reconstruction. The conservation project for the Sinan shipwreck, initiated in 1976, was completed in 1994.

Since then, numerous shipwrecks have been discovered in the waters around islands along Korea's west coast. Among them, the Taean shipwreck and the Mado shipwrecks are particularly significant discoveries. Conservation treatment and subsequent research revealed wooden cargo tags and numerous artifacts, providing key evidence for understanding maritime transport and the grain-tax shipping system from the Goryeo to the Joseon periods.

This presentation reviews the conservation treatments and accumulated experience from ancient shipwrecks discovered around these island regions and discusses their significance for shipwreck conservation research at ISISA 2026.

Keywords: Maritime Heritage, Conservation Science, Wooden Shipwreck, Sinan Shipwreck, Mado Shipwreck

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ISLANDS-BASED SCOTTISH TEXTILE CRAFTS: CASE STUDIES OF CURRENT PRACTICE

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Abstract

Scotland's islands have a rich heritage of craft and creativity, borne of necessity to clothe remote communities, evolving into an essential trade. Today, the crafting of cloth, through both weaving and knitting continues, through Harris Tweed® weaving, Fairisle knits and Shetland Wool week. These cultural products and events are shaped by place, with the colours and textures of landscape and sea inherent in their design and often inspired by tradition, or legend and myth.

This research focuses on Scotland's three key island regions: the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, and the Outer Hebrides. Case studies of each region are presented, detailing current textile practices, cultural heritage, sense of place, challenges and opportunities. The research is exploratory in nature, utilising an interpretive paradigm and inductive approach. Actor-Network Theory is applied as a lens through which to view the human and non-human actors shaping the islands' textiles today. Through interviews with textile producers and textual analysis of a corpus of brand content, a contemporary insight into their cloth, clothing and commerce is provided.

Each of Scotland's island regions is unique, and their remote locations have preserved individual practices. Nevertheless, there are some common themes that emerge, including the threat of out-migration, high costs, reliance on a tourist market and cultural appropriation of indigenous designs. Some of these small Scottish islands have been successful in protecting the cultural heritage of their textiles, for example, the production of Harris Tweed® is protected by an Act of Parliament, providing a model for others to aspire to.

Keywords:: Harris Tweed, Fairisle Knitting, Scottish Textiles, Scottish Islands, Craft Heritage

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CONTROL OF DENGUE FEVER IN A SMALL ISLAND OF MICRONESIA THROUGH MOSQUITO LARVAL ELIMINATION

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Abstract

Effective and sustainable control of mosquito-borne diseases like dengue fever in small islands with inadequate medical infrastructure requires community-driven removal of larval breeding sources. Our study was conducted on Piis-paneu Island, Chuuk State, the Federated States of Micronesia, monitoring vector mosquito larval habitats in August from 2012–2019 and 2023–2025. We surveyed almost all residential areas, recording the number and type of water-filled containers, infestation rates, and mosquito species on a household basis. We also implemented community engagement, including dengue briefing sessions and leaflet distribution, to promote control efforts and monitored subsequent changes in breeding sources. Five mosquito species were identified. *Aedes hensilli*, the presumed dengue vector, used both artificial (plastic, metal, etc.) and natural (coconut shells, banana stumps, etc.) containers. The average number of infested containers significantly increased from 125.3 (2012–2019) to 250.7 (2023–2025). This rise occurred after the 2020–2022 survey gap due to the COVID-19 pandemic, during which the island experienced enforced self-sufficiency. It is suggested that the increased container numbers, particularly coconut shells, were partly driven by the rise in pig rearing fed with coconuts. Crucially, we observed significant household-level heterogeneity in control effectiveness; some homes showed high infestation rates while others maintained a minimal number of containers through effective waste disposal.

Keywords: Micronesia, Mosquito, Control, the Federated States of Micronesia, Dengue Fever

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A STUDY ON TIME-SERIES LAND COVER CHANGE AND FUTURE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR UNINHABITED ISLANDS IN KOREA

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Abstract

This study aims to establish sustainable management strategies for uninhabited islands in the Republic of Korea by quantitatively analyzing time-series land cover changes using Level-II land cover maps from 2000 and 2025. The study seeks to provide basic data and policy recommendations for future management. The findings are summarized as follows: First, natural succession processes were structurally identified under conditions of minimal human interference; coniferous forests decreased by 36.2%, while broad-leaved forests increased by 549.4%, indicating enhanced ecological stability and structural diversification of forest layers. Second, former cultivated fields decreased by 39.3% as natural grasslands rose by 211.7%, reflecting a “rewilding” process following the abandonment of agriculture due to population decline. Third, coastal wetlands decreased by 70.5% with the emergence of new bare land, attributed to climate-induced erosion and improved satellite image resolution, which highlights the need for multi-source cross-validation and ground-truthing. Fourth, residential infrastructure decreased while public facility areas increased by 476.1%, confirming a significant spatial shift toward strategic management sites such as lighthouses and monitoring facilities. This study provides foundational spatial data for developing future automated and intelligent island management systems. Subsequent research should integrate high-resolution imagery and ground surveys to further refine accuracy and analyze temporal change mechanisms.

Keywords: Island Ecosystem, Island Conservation, Island Spatial Information, GIS, Remote Sensing

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PAST ISLANDS, FUTURE VOICES: ORAL AND MATERIAL HERITAGE IN THE PLURAL TEMPORALITIES OF ALICUDI (AEOLIAN ISLANDS)

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Abstract

Alicudi, the westernmost island of the Aeolian archipelago, offers a compelling case for examining how island heritage operates across multiple temporalities. Long depicted by external observers as a remote and static space, Alicudi instead reveals a dynamic interplay between ancient oral traditions, material practices shaped by a harsh volcanic landscape, and innovative forms of cultural production that continue to emerge today.

This contribution explores the coexistence of deep-time cultural memory—including the enduring tales of the *majare*, Alicudi's "flying women"—with contemporary reinterpretations of these myths in literature, visual media, and digital storytelling, especially through women's voices. At the same time, it analyses the island's tangible heritage, from terraced agro-systems to vernacular Aeolian architecture, as a biocultural infrastructure that has historically supported resilience to environmental constraints and still shapes today's adaptive practices. Through this lens, Alicudi emerges as a site where multiple island time-spaces converge: a place that simultaneously preserves ancestral knowledge and generates new imaginaries, where tourism intersects with long-standing livelihoods, and where global technologies—from social media to new mobilities—reshape insular identities.

This contribution argues that Alicudi exemplifies a form of relational and inventive insularity, in which heritage—both oral and material—becomes a resource for navigating contemporary challenges while reconfiguring the island's position within broader Aeolian, Mediterranean, and global networks.

Keywords: Alicudi, Intangible Heritage, Vernacular Landscapes, Island Temporalities, Relational Insularity

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ADDRESSING SOCIO-CULTURAL VULNERABILITIES THROUGH DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF BALI'S TOURISM REGIONS

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Abstract

Bali's most tourist-prone parts of the country are already being hit by heightened threat of climate and geological damages by rapid tourism-induced land-use transformation and infrastructure stress that exceed the local communities' ability to adapt. Even traditional (*adat*) institutions and socio-cultural infrastructure such as *banjar* are increasingly under strain. This research seeks to investigate whether socially embedded institutions contribute to or limit resilience, in an age of unprecedented overtourism and climate uncertainty. Qualitative research design was adopted, which consisted of multiple participatory workshops, semi-structured interviews with community leaders, government officials and actors related to tourism. The study finds: vulnerability to multi-hazards is being heightened because of the accumulation of tourism development and the infrastructure is becoming intense; social capital and locally legitimate social structures generate primary levels of coordination; and the local authority, management of resources, government and decision makers cannot access timely, spatially information to integrate tourism expansion, land-use control and community safety. Combating disparity between increasing vulnerability and scarce socio-cultural resources, we suggest the establishment of a context-sensitive digital twin as a decision enabling tool. A disaster risk management digital twin might combine multi-fusion databanks on hazards, exposure, and socio-cultural assets along with scenario-based simulations with interactive platforms to co-produce risk-informed planning options between *adat* authorities, local government and tourism stakeholders. Through integration of local cultural-capital coupled with high-tech images of risk, we suggest a hybrid-approach in governance to enhance capacity, foster inclusive decision-making, and increase resilience in facing a rapidly increasing climate and tourism-induced loads.

Keywords: Island Tourism, Socio-cultural Infrastructure, Disaster Risk Management, Vulnerability, Digital Twin

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METHODS IN ISLAND RESEARCH: A CASE FOR VISUAL ETHNOGRAPHY

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Abstract

Drawing on a project of ethnographic filmmaking in Majuli river island, India, this paper makes a case for visual ethnography as a productive – *and empowering* – method for island research. A product of the dynamic geological, geomorphological, and hydrological processes of the Brahmaputra river system, Majuli suffers from regular flooding and erosion, resulting in constant displacement and outmigration of its population.

My visual ethnographic project, *Listening to the River*, documents the biophysical transformations of Majuli river island – both spectacular and subtle – along with everyday lives of the islanders. Building on my years of ethnographic research in river island geographies, this project makes a significant leap in *showing* the environmental transformations and the ephemerality of these riverine ecologies, *recording* the diverse voices and emotions of the islanders, and *archiving* processes – both biophysical and social – that words can't adequately capture. Through three interrelated stories, the film presents vivid details of an environmental crisis, the struggles and resilience of local communities, and human-animal intimacy in times of disaster and vulnerability.

The paper makes a case for visual ethnography as a productive method in island research, especially in river islands of ephemeral nature, while acknowledging some of the challenges associated with this method. It argues for participatory visual ethnography in order to ensure more authentic representation of island realities and can also be an empowering process for local communities.

Keywords: Island Research, Visual Ethnography, Majuli, River Islands, The Brahmaputra

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SINKING COASTS, SINKING POLICIES: THE COST OF DELAY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S CLIMATE CRISIS

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Abstract

Prince Edward Island (PEI), one of Canada's most coastally dependent provinces, is particularly vulnerable to storm surges, sea level rise, coastal erosion, and shifting winter ice regimes. This is endangering its natural systems, communities, and economy. Policy responses appear to be slow, despite the fact that government-led planning documents and scientific assessments have warned decision-makers about the dangers. This study examines the interaction between physical coastal change, institutional policy delays, and the resulting social, economic, and environmental costs to PEI. Using a synthesis of provincial reports, peer-reviewed scholarship on managed retreat and nature-based solutions, and recent economic assessments of climate impacts in Canada, the presentation provides an evidence-based account of how postponement of decisive action raises both fiscal and social costs. The literature shows that the costs of waiting are already increasing, harming the environment, for the cost of adaptation, and fewer chances for retreat or natural remedies. By looking at the Province's recent adaptation plans, risk assessments, and suggestions for temporary coastal policies. I demonstrate how increased exposure and vulnerability result from postponed policy action. In order to prevent even higher costs, the presentation concluded with suggestions for speeding up the implementation of policies, incorporating anticipatory adaptation, and mobilizing funding and governance.

Keywords: Prince Edward Island, Coastal Erosion, Sea Level Rise, Policy Delay, Nature Based Solutions

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“You Know You Live on an Island When...” Bridging Islands in the 21st Century

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Abstract

For many an islander, islandness is as natural as breathing. It's hard to put into words what Philip Conkling (2007) calls a “metaphysical sensation” describing what it means to live on an island.

Yet that doesn't stop some of us from trying.

Pete Hay (2013) says it conduces to water: being bounded by ocean yet connected to the rest of the world leads to a sometimes-schizophrenic existence. From attachment to one's island, where the essence of island living is distilled, intense, to the need to escape, for school, for work, or for one's sanity, islands are replete with contradictions. But at the core, islands are about roots and routes, with the land, the edge, the sea, and the crossing working in system to make up the complexity that is island living.

This presentation is about the many ways in which islands and island living are entangled in the world, the ways Islanders have found to build bridges, physical and metaphorical: to ourselves, to each other, to the rest of the world, and to the future.

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7 Jul (Tue) - 11 Jul (Sat) During Conference

Posters

Hotel Lobby (B1)

PROPOSING AN INNER BEAUTY FOOD MODEL TO PROMOTE ISLAND WELLNESS TOURISM: SCIENTIFIC NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS AND HIGH-VALUE UTILIZATION OF RICE BRAN-IN-FUSED MADELEINE

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Abstract

In the post-COVID-19 era, “Wellness and Health Tourism” has rapidly emerged as a dominant global trend, focusing on healing and relaxation. While islands offer pristine environments ideal for wellness destinations, they lack specialized functional dessert contents to enrich visitor experiences.

This study focuses on the “Inner Beauty” value of rice bran (a rice processing by-product) to develop a wellness dessert model. Madeleines were formulated with varying concentrations of rice bran powder (5%, 10%, and 20%) to evaluate nutritional properties and sensory attributes. Nutritional analysis showed that higher rice bran content significantly elevated levels of dietary fiber, vitamin B, vitamin E, linoleic acid, and minerals, while reducing calories, sugars, and saturated fatty acids. Although higher concentrations led to lower sensory scores in taste and texture, the 10% addition group showed no significant difference in consumer acceptability compared to the control, proving its market viability.

This research proposes a practical model for local wellness gastronomy by merging food science with the eco-friendly image of islands. Commercializing high-value rice bran madeleines will offer tourists a unique wellness experience and contribute substantially to the vitalization of island economies.

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Keywords: Wellness Tourism, Beauty Food, Rice Bran, Local Wellness Gastronomy

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WHY DO BIRDS SUDDENLY DISAPPEAR? AN ETHNO-ORNITHOLOGICAL STUDY OF BIRD HUNTING AND CONSUMPTION IN BUKIDNON, MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

Human–wildlife interactions (HWIs) have played a significant role in shaping human evolution, with relationships that are deeply woven into social, cultural, and ecological systems. Among wildlife, birds hold a distinctive place, contributing to human societies through cultural symbolism, economic value, and spiritual meaning. However, hunting practices and conservation attitudes are increasingly influenced by shifting cultural beliefs, declining bird populations, agricultural expansion, and changing traditions. These factors place added pressure on bird species and threaten their long-term survival. While cultural traditions related to wildlife deserve recognition and respect, they must be carefully balanced with ecological sustainability to prevent irreversible losses in bird populations. Achieving this balance requires collaborative efforts between local communities and policymakers. Strengthening the enforcement of conservation laws through community engagement, education, and participatory governance can help align traditional practices with conservation goals. Such inclusive approaches promote sustainable human–bird relationships while ensuring effective wildlife conservation without alienating local communities.

Keywords: Traditional Practices, Cultural Beliefs, Human-wildlife Interactions, Community Engagement, Participatory Governance

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PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING A BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK IN KOREAN ISLANDS

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Abstract

Islands possess relatively well-preserved ecosystems and harbor abundant bioresources with high conservation value. They are also important regions from a biodiversity perspective, as unrecorded species continue to be reported.

Honam National Institute of Biological Resources has been conducting research on the biodiversity of Korean islands since 2021. As of 2025, biodiversity surveys of 100 inhabited islands have been completed, confirming a total of 25,314 species of animals, plants, and microorganisms.

Based on the biodiversity data accumulated from the islands studied to date, this project aims to establish an island-specific biodiversity assessment framework differentiated from existing land-based evaluation systems.

In addition to the institute's internal data, the project will collect and standardize fragmented biodiversity datasets that have been independently produced, and build an integrated database. It further aims to design assessment indicators by defining indices and components that reflect the environmental characteristics, biodiversity attributes, and anthropogenic factors of island regions, and by establishing vulnerability criteria and a weighting system.

By applying the finalized indicators, the biodiversity level of each island will be quantitatively calculated. This framework will identify islands with high conservation value and urgent management needs providing a robust scientific basis for future conservation policies and management strategies.

Keywords: Island, Biodiversity, Conservation, Biological Resources

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“ISLAND FEVER” AS DISCOURSE: A MIXED-METHODS ANALYSIS OF PLACE-BASED AFFECT IN HAWAIIAN ONLINE COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Hawai‘i occupies a paradoxical position in global island discourse, celebrated as paradise by outsiders yet experienced as a site of isolation by many of its residents. This tension is captured in the concept of “island fever,” a colloquial term describing psychological distress, isolation, and immobility associated with island living. Despite its cultural salience in Hawai‘i, island fever has received little scholarly attention. This study investigates how island fever is discursively constructed across multiple online platforms, including Reddit, Twitter/X, blogs, and YouTube comment sections, through a mixed-methods approach combining computational text mining and critical discourse analysis. Drawing on a multi-platform corpus of user-generated texts, the study employs topic modeling, sentiment analysis, and keyword co-occurrence analysis to identify dominant themes and affective patterns. These quantitative findings are then subjected to qualitative discourse analysis to examine the ideological framings and identity positioning embedded in island fever discourse. A key analytical focus is the comparison between mainland migrants and local Hawaiian residents, examining whether and how these groups construct island fever differently as a discursive resource for place identity and social boundary-marking. Findings are expected to contribute to island studies by demonstrating how computational linguistic methods can reveal the discursive mechanisms through which place-based affect is negotiated in island communities.

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CONSERVATION OF KOREAN ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS AND THE VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: A GENOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Islands are spaces where unique evolutionary trajectories are maintained through geographic isolation, and simultaneously serve as important targets for future bioresource exploration. This study employs advanced genomic analysis to illuminate the conservation and scientific significance of Korean island ecosystems from multiple perspectives. Whole-genome analysis revealed severe inbreeding in a critically endangered seabird population isolated on an island, demonstrating the urgent need for proactive genetic management of insular small populations. Furthermore, a fish population that diverged independently in an island environment was identified as a species previously unrecorded in Korea, confirming the presence of cryptic diversity harbored within island ecosystems. From a conservation strategy perspective, the complete mitochondrial genome of a natural monument plant native to an island was decoded, establishing a molecular marker system to defend against genetic contamination from mainland cultivated varieties. Meanwhile, AI-based genomic analysis identified the biosynthetic genes of bioactive compounds from island-native tree species, suggesting the industrial applicability of island bioresources. Through genome-based empirical evidence, this study discusses both the necessity of conserving genetically vulnerable insular populations and the scientific implications of the evolutionary heritage accumulated through prolonged isolation.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Genomics, Conservation Genetics, Cryptic Diversity, Bioresources

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VASCULAR FLORA OF THE ASPLENIUM ANTIQUUM HABITAT ON NATURAL MONUMENT SEOPSEOM ISLAND, JEJU-DO, KOREA

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the vascular flora of the natural habitat of *Asplenium antiquum* Makino on Seopseom Island and to provide baseline information for effective conservation management. A total of 67 taxa were identified in the study area, comprising 42 families, 59 genera, 60 species, and 7 varieties. Rare plants designated by the Korea Forest Service included *A. antiquum* (EW), *Fallopia dumetorum* (L.) Holub (CR), *Elaeocarpus sylvestris* (Lour.) Poir. (EN), *Ardisia crenata* Sims (VU), *Alpinia japonica* (Thunb.) Miq. (VU), *Dryopteris dickinsii* (Franch. & Sav.) C. Chr. (DD), and *Polystichum lepidocaulon* (Hook.) J. Sm. (DD). Regarding floristic target species, *A. antiquum* was classified as Grade V, while *Hypodematium glanduloso-pilosum* (Tagawa) Ohwi, *Dryopteris varia* (L.) Kuntze, *F. dumetorum*, *Piper kadsura* (Choisy) Ohwi, *E. sylvestris*, *Ardisia pusilla* A. DC., and *Neolitsea sericea* (Blume) Koidz. were classified as Grade VI. Based on these results, long-term monitoring is considered necessary for the conservation of rare plant species within the natural habitat of *A. antiquum* on Seopseom Island.

Keywords: Protect Area, Rare Species, Floristic Target Species

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COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RESPONSE AND TRANSNATIONAL SOLIDARITY: THE ROLE OF THE YAMAGATA KOREAN RESIDENTS UNION (MINDAN) DURING THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE

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Abstract

The Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011, caused massive casualties, tsunami devastation, and the Fukushima nuclear crisis. In this context, the Yamagata Regional Headquarters of Mindan played a notable role in community-based disaster response and transnational cooperation.

Immediately after the disaster, Yamagata Mindan set up an emergency headquarters, confirmed the safety of Korean residents, and delivered relief supplies to heavily affected areas such as Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate. It also supported evacuees, provided temporary shelter for Korean students, and assisted their return to Korea. Notably, it offered crucial logistical support to the Korean 119 Rescue Team by securing transportation, fuel, and routes despite severe shortages, enabling efficient rescue and aid delivery.

This case illustrates three key features: rapid grassroots mobilization in the early stage, support for vulnerable foreign residents beyond institutional reach, and a bridging role between Korean aid and Japanese local communities. It shows that diaspora organizations can act as important agents of disaster resilience through local networks, trust, and cross-border cooperation.

Keywords: Great East Japan Earthquake, Diaspora Community, Disaster Governance, Mindan, Humanitarian Support

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SPECIES DIVERSITY AND DISPERSAL ROUTES OF SESSILE INVERTEBRATES ATTACHED TO MARINE PLASTIC DEBRIS IN ISLAND AND COASTAL AREAS

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Abstract

The recent surge in marine debris in island and coastal regions is facilitating the habitat expansion of sessile invertebrates, acting as a durable substrate for fouling and invasive species with high environmental resistance. This study aims to establish a precise inventory of invertebrate species attached to marine plastic debris in island and coastal areas and to identify the introduction pathways of major invasive and ecosystem-disturbing species. Field surveys were conducted over a two-year period across 19 stations categorized by latitude, focusing on intertidal zones and harbor facilities. A total of 69 sessile invertebrate species were identified, with distinct patterns of species diversity observed according to the type of plastic debris. In these areas with high fishing activity, fibrous plastic debris (e.g., ropes and nets) was most prevalent, harboring 27 sessile species, including *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, *Bugula neritina*, and *Balanus trigonus*. On foamed plastic (buoys), 24 species, such as *Megabalanus volcano* and *Solidobalanus auricoma*, were identified. Notably, two unrecorded species—a tropical invasive barnacle and a bryozoan—were discovered, highlighting the risk of undocumented foreign species influx. Additionally, DNA barcoding was performed on the invasive barnacle *Balanus improvisus* to assess genetic diversity, providing molecular evidence for the ongoing introduction and expansion patterns of invasive species. These findings serve as critical baseline data for identifying the taxonomy and dispersal routes of non-indigenous sessile invertebrates, thereby contributing to the development of ecosystem protection strategies and long-term monitoring systems for hazardous and invasive marine species.

Keywords: Marine Plastic Debris, Sessile Invertebrates, Invasive Species, Fouling Organisms, DNA Barcoding

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NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS AND LOCAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE INTEGRATION FOR COMPREHENSIVE ISLAND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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Abstract

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face multiple climate-related hazards requiring comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies. The Sendai Framework emphasizes integrated approaches across prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This paper argues that Nature-based Solutions (NbS) integrated with Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) are essential DRR components, complementing early warning systems and engineered infrastructure. Coastal ecosystems, including mangroves, salt marshes, and native vegetation, mitigate risks through wave attenuation and erosion control, particularly for frequent, low-to-moderate intensity hazards causing cumulative damage. However, effectiveness depends critically on species diversity: monocultures are vulnerable to climate extremes and disease, whereas diverse native assemblages provide greater resilience and adaptive capacity. Island communities possess generations of knowledge about local species performance and site-specific conditions, knowledge systematically underutilized in formal planning. Drawing on social-ecological vulnerability frameworks and recent systematic reviews, this paper proposes a participatory governance approach that 1) establishes knowledge co-production platforms combining scientific species assessment with LEK to identify suitable diverse native species beyond mangroves, 2) creates community-based monitoring for adaptive management, and 3) strengthens ecological effectiveness and social adaptive capacity. By positioning biodiversity-centered NbS within comprehensive DRR frameworks, this approach suggests pathways for building resilient socio-ecological systems in island communities facing climate change.

Keywords: Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Biodiversity, Participatory Governance, Coastal Resilience, Adaptive Capacity

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COMPARATIVE PHOTOSYNTHETIC LIGHT-RESPONSE CURVES OF MANGROVE AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN TROPICAL INDONESIAN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

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Abstract

Island coastal forest ecosystems, particularly mangroves, are directly exposed to climate-change impacts such as sea-level rise, extreme weather events, and altered precipitation patterns. These ecosystems are as critical nature-based solutions that deliver both adaptation and mitigation benefits, contributing to climate resilience through carbon sequestration and coastal protection under increasing climate pressures. In this study, we quantified interspecific differences in photosynthetic light responses for mangrove and mangrove-associated taxa in Bali, Indonesia, using LI-6800 light-response curves (0–2000 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, $\text{CO}_2 = 400 \text{ ppm}$). A non-rectangular hyperbola ($\theta = 0.7$) was fitted to the estimate apparent quantum yield (α), dark respiration (R_d), light compensation point (LCP), and the irradiance at 90% saturation (Q_{90}), together with the maximum observed net assimilation ($A_{\text{max,obs}}$). Across the studied taxa, α ranked highest in *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. (0.0666) and *Terminalia catappa* L. (0.0618) and lowest in *Rhizophora mucronate* Lam. (0.0060) and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* (L.) Lam. (0.0114). $A_{\text{max,obs}}$ was greatest in Tc (19.95) and Ht (18.85); Ht peaked near 1200 PPFD and declined by ~35% at 2000. LCP ranged from 7.25 (*Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp.) to 87.29 (Rm), while R_d was highest in Tc (2.49) and *Sonneratia alba* Sm. (mean 1.93). These parameter rankings highlight pronounced interspecific variation in light-use traits that may shape niche partitioning across island mangrove microhabitats and inform restoration-oriented species selection for restoration.

Keywords: Mangrove, Light-response Curve, LI-6800, Photosynthesis, Bali

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COMPREHENSIVE BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT OF 100 INHABITED ISLANDS IN KOREA

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Abstract

Islands harbor unique biodiversity under conditions of limited area and geographic isolation, providing key ecological insights into evolutionary processes and species distribution patterns. They often harbor high concentrations of endemic and rare species but are highly vulnerable to disturbances such as invasive species, climate change, and development pressure. The Republic of Korea ranks fourth in the world in terms of the number of islands, making island ecosystems a significant component of the national ecosystem and key targets for biodiversity conservation and management. Accordingly, this study conducted systematic biotic surveys on 100 islands in Korea from 2021 to 2025 to comprehensively assess the biodiversity status and establish baseline data for conservation and management strategies. Surveys covered animals (insects, vertebrates, and invertebrates), plants (bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms, and angiosperms), and microorganisms (fungi, prokaryotes, and protists) through field investigations, specimen collection, and taxonomic identification. The presence of endangered and endemic species was also confirmed. A total of 14,074 native species were recorded, including 6,724 animals, 3,142 plants, and 4,208 microorganisms, representing approximately 23% of the National Species List of Korea and 63% of the National Species List of Korean Islands. Species richness was highest on Jindo, Ulleungdo, Namhaedo, Baengnyeongdo, and Wando. This study identified 104 endangered wildlife and 238 endemic species. Additionally, 234 new or previously unrecorded species were documented. The biodiversity inventory generated in this study provides a robust scientific foundation for biodiversity conservation planning and contributes to strengthening national biological biodiversity rights, assessing climate change impacts, and managing regional ecological resources.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Inhabited Islands, Inventory, Biotic Surveys, Republic of Korea

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CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS OF GANGHWA SUM SSAL: A BIG DATA ANALYSIS OF ONLINE REVIEWS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the brand image of Ganghwa Sum Ssal and to analyze consumer perceptions reflected in online reviews and social media discourse. As consumer opinions shared on digital platforms increasingly influence the reputation and market competitiveness of agricultural brands, understanding how Ganghwa Sum Ssal is perceived online has become a crucial research issue. To address this, big data were collected from various channels, including Naver blogs, Instagram, YouTube comments, news articles, and online communities. The collected text data were analyzed using TEXTOM through text mining, sentiment analysis, semantic network analysis (SNA), and CONCOR analysis. The findings indicate that consumers perceive Ganghwa Sum Ssal primarily as a premium rice brand characterized by good taste, glossiness, chewiness, and savory flavor. Furthermore, the brand is strongly associated with health, clean natural environments, and local specialty products, reflecting both functional and symbolic values. Among the major attributes, the perception of Ganghwa Sum Ssal as a high-quality rice appeared to be the most prominent, followed by images related to health and regional identity. Sentiment analysis further suggests that positive perceptions are mainly driven by favorable evaluations of taste, texture, freshness, and trust, whereas negative perceptions are relatively limited and associated with price sensitivity or product comparison. This study applies big data analysis to identify the multidimensional consumer image of a regional agricultural brand. The results provide practical implications for strengthening branding strategies and offer useful insights for enhancing local agricultural competitiveness in the digital era.

Keywords: Ganghwa Sum Ssal, Brand Image, Consumer Perception, Big Data Analysis, Sentiment Analysis

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IDENTIFYING DRIVERS CONTRIBUTING DEGRADATION OF VEGETATION IN THE GOTJAWAL FOREST OF JEJU ISLAND USING SATELLITE-BASED MULTI-VEGETATION INDICES

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Abstract

The Gotjawal Forest of Jeju Island is a unique forest ecosystem formed on volcanic terrain. It is characterized by complex vegetation structures and high ecological value, and it represents a significant natural heritage of island environments. However, increasing anthropogenic land-use changes and the rising frequency of extreme weather events, such as typhoons, have intensified concerns regarding vegetation degradation in the Gotjawal. This has highlighted the need for systematic diagnosis and clear attribution of degradation drivers.

The objective of this study is to identify potential vegetation degradation areas in the Gotjawal forest using a satellite-based multi-vegetation index approach and to propose a stepwise analytical framework for distinguishing typhoon-induced natural disturbances from other forms of vegetation change. Multi-temporal Landsat satellite imagery provided by Google Earth Engine was used to calculate several vegetation indices, including the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), the Normalized Burn Ratio (NBR), the Fractional Vegetation Cover (FVC), and the Soil-Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI). Changes in these indices were analyzed to quantitatively delineate vegetation degradation-prone areas across the Gotjawal region.

Subsequently, differences among vegetation indices were examined to support a staged interpretation of vegetation disturbance characteristics. By integrating multi-index vegetation analysis with a disturbance-oriented perspective, this study presents a quantitative framework for distinguishing natural and anthropogenic vegetation disturbances. The proposed approach is expected to contribute to scientific management, long-term monitoring, and restoration planning for island natural heritage sites.

Keywords: Google Earth Engine, Landsat 8, Vegetation Monitoring, Protected Area Management, Natural Heritage Restoration

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VASCULAR FLORA OF UNINHABITED ISLANDS IN GOHEUNG-GUN, JEOLLANAM-DO, KOREA (FOCUSED ON DAESADO AND DAEMADO)

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Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the conservation value of uninhabited islands (Daesado and Daemado) located in Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, Korea. As a result of the survey, the vascular flora of Daemado comprised 125 taxa, including 59 families, 104 genera, 111 species, 13 varieties, and 1 forma. In Daesado, a total of 118 taxa were identified, consisting of 52 families, 95 genera, 101 species, 1 subspecies, 15 varieties, and 1 forma. Rare plants designated by the Korea Forest Service included *Lepisorus thunbergianus* (Kaulf.) Ching (VU) and *Chionanthus retusus* Lindl. & Paxton (LC) on Daemado, while *C. retusus* (LC) was recorded on Daesado. An endemic plant designated by the Korea Forest Service, *Lespedeza maritima* Nakai, was recorded on Daemado. The results of this study are expected to provide basic data for the future designation of Forest Genetic Resource Reserves.

Keywords: Forest Genetic Resource Reserves, Rare Species, Endemic Species

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CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR FLORA OF NATURAL MONUMENT MUNSEOM ISLAND, JEJU-DO, KOREA

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the vascular flora of Munseom Island in order to identify the distribution characteristics of plant resources and to examine changes in floristic composition. A total of 233 taxa were recorded on Munseom Island, comprising 68 families, 164 genera, 207 species, 24 varieties, and 2 forma. In 2025, 98 taxa were identified, including 45 families, 80 genera, 88 species, and 10 varieties. Rare plants designated by the Korea Forest Service included *Fallopia dumetorum* (L.) Holub (CR), *Elaeocarpus sylvestris* (Lour.) Poir. (EN), *Ardisia crenata* Sims (VU), *Orostachys iwarenge* (Makino) H. Hara (VU), and *Sedum bulbi-ferum* Makino (LC). An endemic plant designated by the Korea Forest Service, *Rubus corchorifolius* L. f., was also recorded. The Sørensen similarity index between the 2025 flora and those of previous survey periods (1980, 1990, 1994, 2002, and 2004) ranged from 50.7% to 61.5%. The lowest similarity was observed with the 1980 survey, while the highest similarity was recorded with the 2004 survey. These results indicate that although changes in species composition have occurred over the long term, the vascular flora of Munseom Island has shown a relatively stable pattern in recent years.

Keywords: Plant Resources, Rare Species, Similarity Index

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SECURING THE LAST RESORT: A TRIPARTITE FRAMEWORK TO SAFEGUARD ENDANGERED FLORA OF ULLEUNGDO AND DOKDO

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Abstract

The Baekdudaegan Global Seed Vault (BGSV) is a permanent facility established to safeguard wild plant diversity against the climate crisis. By maintaining conditions of -20°C and <40% relative humidity, BGSV ensures the long-term viability of wild orthodox seeds. Moving beyond the function of a static repository, BGSV actively leads international ex-situ conservation initiatives. This study presents a strategic public-private-academic partnership aimed at conserving the island biodiversity of South Korea.

Ulleungdo and Dokdo, the Republic of Korea's only oceanic islands, harbor unique evolutionary lineages but face severe threats, as evidenced by numerous IUCN Red List species. To address this, BGSV established a consortium with Hyundai Department Store and Kyungpook National University. In 2025, the project successfully deposited 35 taxa, including 2 island endemics and 7 floristic regional indicator plants, into the BGSV. Future targets include depositing 180 taxa, prioritizing 51 Korean endemic plants and 32 IUCN Red List species (including 7 Endangered and 2 Critically Endangered). These collections serve as a last-resort genetic backup, strictly reserved for ecological restoration in the event of extinction.

This case demonstrates the efficacy of integrating institutional long-term storage infrastructure with private capital and academic field expertise. We propose this tripartite framework as a scalable and viable model for global ex-situ conservation, ensuring the resilience of vulnerable island ecosystems.

Keywords: Ex-situ Conservation, Island Biodiversity, Seed Vault, Ulleungdo and Dokdo, BGSV

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RESEARCH ON MEASURES FOR MARINE EVACUATION DUE TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS: FOCUSING ON AN INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a major driver of human displacement through sea-level rise, extreme weather events, coastal erosion, and environmental degradation. While the concept of climate refugees has gained international attention, legal and institutional frameworks remain inadequate, particularly for populations displaced across maritime regions. This study examines the emerging issue of marine refugees from an institutional perspective and explores policy directions for South Korea in response to climate-induced migration. The study reviews international refugee law, human rights principles, and Korea's existing legal framework to identify gaps in the protection of climate-displaced populations. Current international conventions, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, do not explicitly recognize environmental or climate-related displacement as grounds for refugee status. As a result, individuals forced to migrate due to climate impacts often lack legal protection despite facing serious threats to their livelihoods and human security. Based on comparative analysis of international cases and refugee policies, this study proposes several policy recommendations, including expanding the legal definition of refugees, establishing institutional procedures for maritime climate migrants, strengthening intergovernmental cooperation, and developing a Korea-specific protection framework. The findings emphasize that climate-induced displacement should be understood not only as an environmental issue but also as a human rights challenge requiring proactive legal and policy responses. Addressing marine climate migration will be essential for enhancing resilience and protecting vulnerable populations in an era of accelerating climate change.

Keywords: Climate Refugees, Marine Migration, Climate Change, Human Rights, Refugee Policy

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SHINAN BLUE-MIND HEALING PACKAGE: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM THROUGH ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS IN SOUTHWESTERN KOREA

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Abstract

Growing interest in wellness tourism has increased attention to coastal and island environments as spaces that support physical and psychological well-being. This study proposes the **Shinan Blue-Mind Healing Package**, a sustainable marine healing tourism program based on the ecological and cultural resources of Shinan County, South Korea. The concept is grounded in the Blue Mind theory, which suggests that marine environments contribute to stress reduction, emotional stability, and mental restoration. Shinan County possesses valuable marine healing resources, including UNESCO-recognized tidal flats, extensive sea salt fields, diverse coastal ecosystems, and abundant seaweed production. Drawing on these resources, a two-day tourism package was designed featuring mudflat barefoot walking, breathing meditation, tidal-flat yoga, seaweed-based healing foods, seaweed facial packs, foot baths, and local cultural experiences. These activities are expected to enhance circulation, improve physical fitness, reduce stress, and promote emotional well-being. The proposed package also supports sustainable local development by creating opportunities for collaboration among local residents, tourism businesses, and marine-resource industries. By integrating health promotion, environmental conservation, and community participation, this study demonstrates the potential of marine healing tourism as an innovative strategy for sustainable island tourism. The findings suggest that Shinan's unique island ecosystems can serve as valuable healing landscapes while contributing to regional economic vitality and long-term sustainability.

Keywords: Blue Mind, Marine Healing, Sustainable Tourism, Island Ecosystems, Shinan County

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AN MINECRAFT TOUR PROPOSAL: GAMIFYING ISLAND TOURISM ON ANMA-DO ISLAND

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Abstract

Island tourism in South Korea faces challenges related to accessibility, limited awareness, and changing visitor preferences, particularly among younger generations. This study proposes the **“AnMinecraft Tour”**, an innovative tourism program that combines the cultural popularity of the game *Minecraft* with the natural and cultural resources of Anma-do Island in Jeollanam-do, South Korea. The objective is to explore how gamification can enhance the attractiveness of island tourism and encourage greater participation among youth. To evaluate the feasibility of the proposal, a questionnaire survey was conducted across different age groups, with a strong representation of teenagers. The results showed that awareness of Anma-do was relatively low, yet a majority of respondents expressed interest in participating in experiential tourism activities. Transportation costs, limited information, and accommodation concerns were identified as major barriers to island travel. Based on these findings, tourism activities were designed using Minecraft-inspired concepts such as “Enchant,” “Ancient Ruins,” “Mining,” and “Ender Dragon.” These activities incorporate local resources, including traditional products, historical sites, agricultural experiences, and wildlife encounters. The study suggests that integrating digital culture with island tourism can create engaging experiences for younger visitors while promoting local identity and economic revitalization. The AnMinecraft Tour demonstrates the potential of gamified tourism as an innovative strategy for sustainable island development and youth-oriented destination marketing.

Keywords: Island Tourism, Gamification, Minecraft, Anma-do Island, Youth Tourism

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JEUNGDO'S CITTASLOW DESIGNATION AND INSULAR SUSTAINABILITY: ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Jeungdo Island in Shinan County, South Korea, became the nation's first designated Cittaslow in 2007, promoting a development model centered on environmental conservation, local identity, and community well-being. This study examines the impacts of the Cittaslow designation from economic, environmental, and socio-cultural perspectives and evaluates its implications for sustainable island development. The findings indicate that the designation enhanced Jeungdo's reputation as a premium eco-tourism destination, contributing to increased visitor numbers, higher local income, and stronger recognition of ecological resources, including tidal flats and coastal wetlands. Despite these achievements, the study identifies several challenges associated with tourism-driven growth. Environmentally, increased visitor pressure threatens fragile tidal-flat ecosystems and coastal forests, raising concerns about ecological carrying capacity. Economically, the local economy remains heavily dependent on tourism, with limited industrial diversification and continued leakage of profits to external investors. Socio-culturally, commercialization and rapid tourism development have weakened aspects of local identity and reduced opportunities for meaningful resident participation in decision-making processes. The case of Jeungdo reveals a "Cittaslow paradox," whereby the branding of slowness has stimulated tourism growth that may undermine the very values it seeks to protect. The study suggests that sustainable island development requires visitor management based on ecological carrying capacity, stronger community-led economic models, and policies that preserve both environmental integrity and island identity.

Keywords: Cittaslow, Jeungdo Island, Sustainable Tourism, Island Sustainability, Community-Based Development

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UNDERSTANDING NEW MATERIALISM THROUGH KAREN BARAD'S 'ENTANGLEMENT': RETHINKING THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND HUMAN-NONHUMAN RELATIONS

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Abstract

The accelerating climate crisis and environmental degradation have exposed the limitations of conventional human-centered approaches to understanding the world. This study explores the concept of **entanglement** proposed by Karen Barad within the framework of new materialism and examines its implications for environmental ethics and social responsibility. New materialism challenges the separation between humans and nonhumans by emphasizing the agency and interconnectedness of matter, technology, nature, and society. According to Barad, entities do not exist independently prior to interaction; rather, they emerge through dynamic relational processes of entanglement. To illustrate this perspective, the study analyzes contemporary examples such as oceanic garbage patches, smartphone consumption, and everyday café spaces. These cases reveal complex networks linking humans, technologies, materials, ecosystems, labor, and global capital. In particular, garbage patches demonstrate how plastic waste, marine organisms, ocean currents, and human activities become entangled to create new ecological realities. Similarly, smartphone consumption connects users to global supply chains, environmental impacts, and labor conditions far beyond individual consumer choices. The findings suggest that environmental issues should be understood not as isolated problems but as relational phenomena involving human and nonhuman actors. By adopting Barad's ethics of entanglement, individuals and societies can develop more responsible and sustainable responses to the climate crisis. This perspective provides a valuable theoretical framework for rethinking environmental governance, ethics, and human-nature relationships in the Anthropocene.

Keywords: New Materialism, Entanglement, Karen Barad, Climate Crisis, Anthropocene

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A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISM BOOM AT PURPLE ISLAND: SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Purple Island, located in Shinan County, South Korea, has emerged as a remarkable case of island tourism development, attracting national and international attention through its distinctive purple-themed branding strategy. This study examines the rapid increase in tourist arrivals from social, cultural, and economic perspectives and explores the sustainability challenges associated with tourism growth. The analysis reveals that improved accessibility following the opening of the Cheonsa Bridge significantly reduced geographical barriers and stimulated visitor demand. In addition, the island's unique color marketing strategy, large-scale lavender festivals, and social media exposure on platforms such as Instagram and TikTok strengthened its image as an experiential tourism destination, particularly among younger generations. Economically, the resident-led tourism model generated substantial local benefits, including increased tourism spending, job creation, and higher household incomes. The island's success has been recognized through awards such as the Korea Tourism Star Award and the designation as a Best Tourism Village by the United Nations World Tourism Organization. However, rapid tourism growth has also created environmental pressures, including waste management challenges and concerns about cultural homogenization. The study argues that sustainable tourism development requires balancing economic benefits with environmental conservation and cultural preservation. Strategies such as resident participation, tourism diversification, ecological monitoring, and community-based revenue sharing are proposed to ensure the long-term sustainability of Purple Island as a model for island tourism development.

Keywords: Purple Island, Island Tourism, Color Branding, Sustainable Tourism, Community-Based Development

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