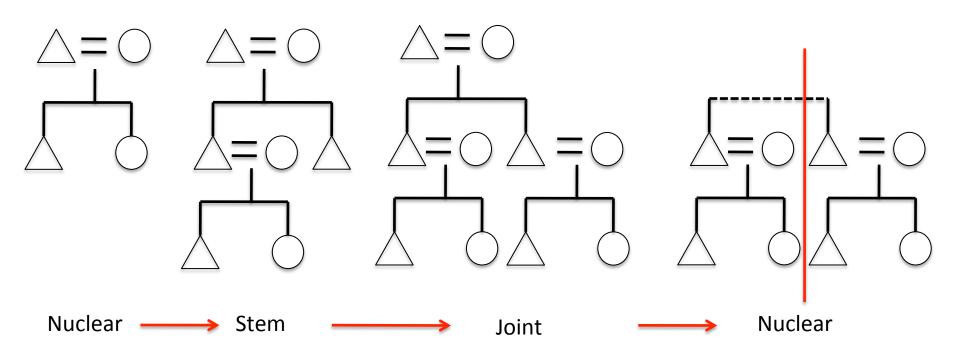
Ecology of the Chinese Peasant Household

The House-Field-Town Nexus and its Decline in the Qing

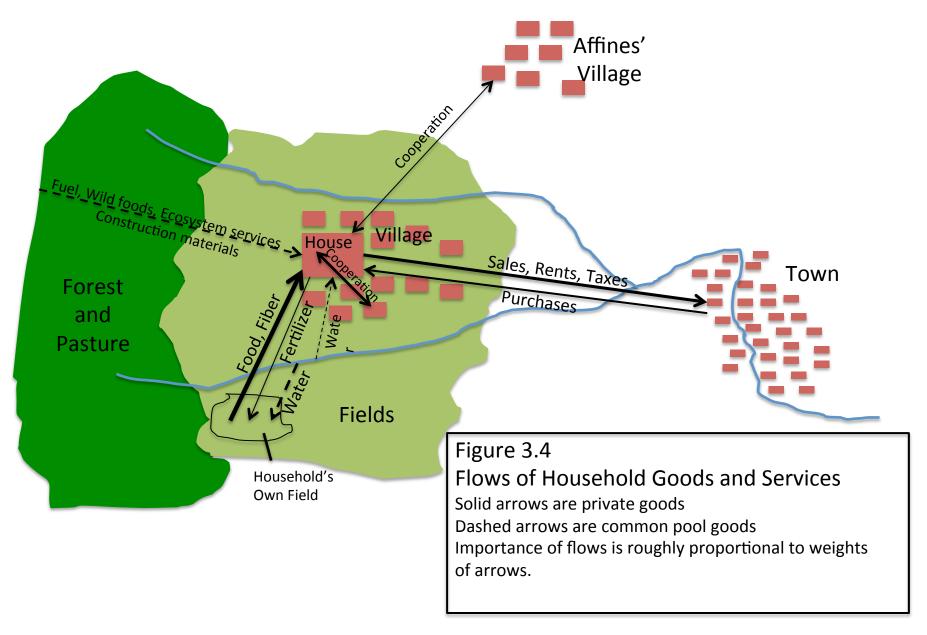
An accompaniment to chapter 3 of *An Ecohistory of People's China*

Stevan Harrell
Revised for Environment and Society in China
5 April 2016

The Household Developmental Cycle



The House-Field-Town Nexus



The house-field-town nexus

















The house-field-town nexus: materials and ventilation

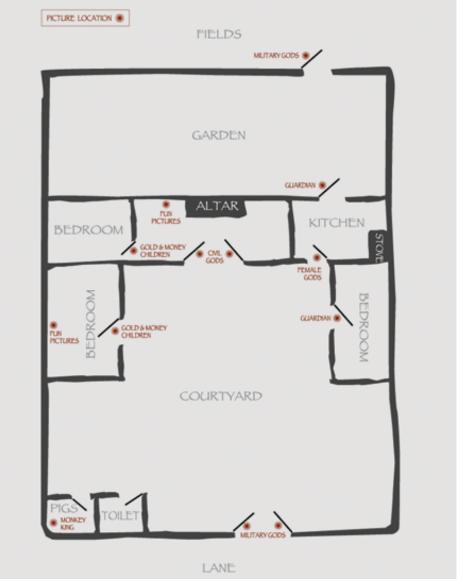




The house-field-town nexus: House plans and spirits



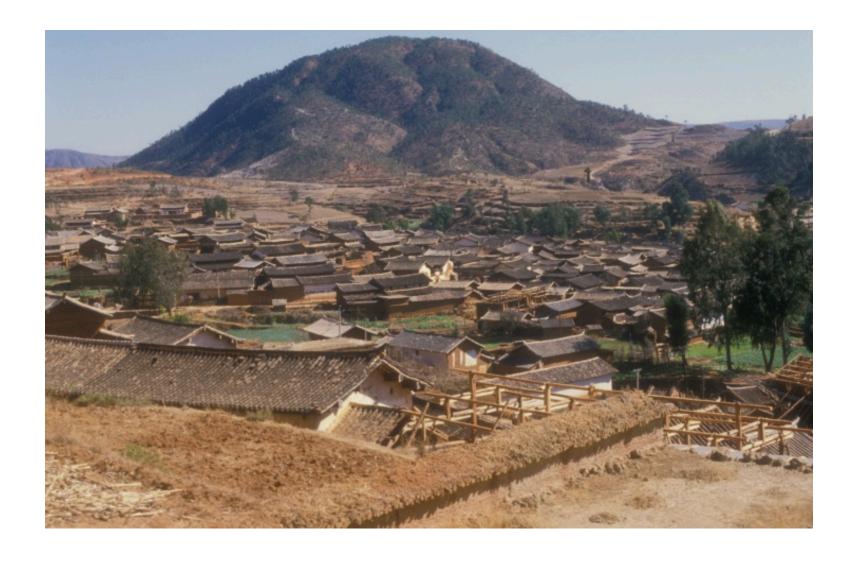




The house-field-town nexus: House plans and household structure



The house-field-town nexus: The Village as an agglomeration of houses with obligations of reciprocity



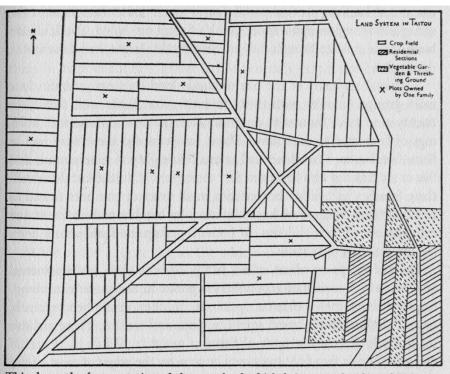
The house-field-town nexus



The house-field-town nexus: Private resources



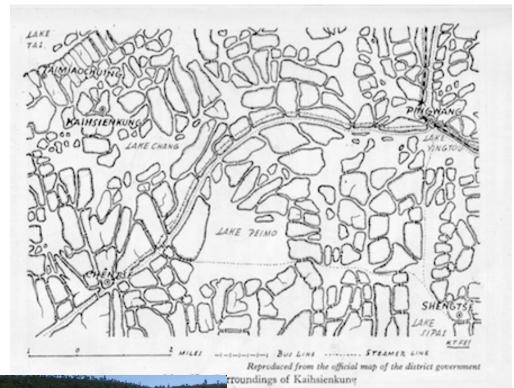




This shows the fragmentation of the crop land which belongs to families of Taitou. The fields marked with X belong to one family. The family has also a number of fields in other sections which are not shown here.

The house-field-town nexus: Resource Commons





Reproduced from the official map of the district government of the district government of Kaihsienkung

The house-field-town nexus



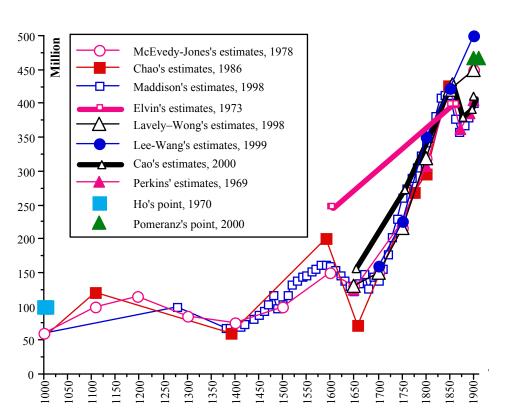




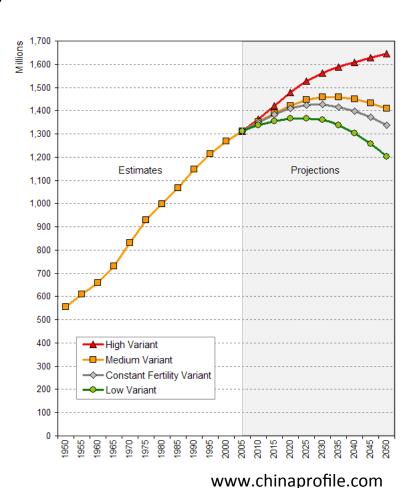
Buffers or Guarantors

- Infrastructure: mostly waterworks
- Institutions
 - Kin groups
 - Irrigation Associations
 - Temples
- Beliefs and values: See descriptions in Fei, Yang, Leonard, etc.
 - Frugality
 - Recycling
 - Generational Continuity
 - Within-community Reciprocity
- Ecological buffers
 - Wetlands
 - Forests: Recall Elvin and Marks
 - Fallow land
 - Ungrazed pasture

Population Growth in the Qing and PRC



Kent G. Deng, Unveiling China's true population statistics for the pre-modern era from census data. *Population Review* 43 (2), 2004



Flows in the house-fieldtown nexus

Rough balance values
Eco. buffers
Econstruction mat.

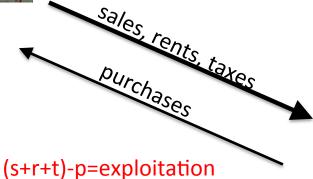
food, feed, clothing, construction **Guarantors**







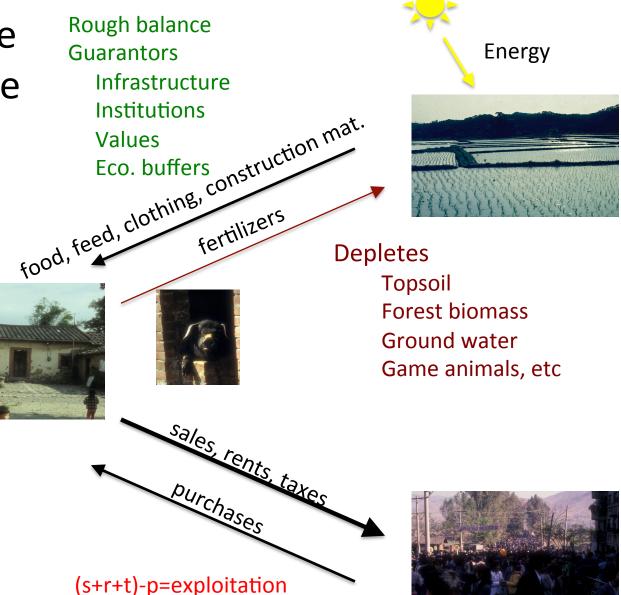




Within bounds=moral economy

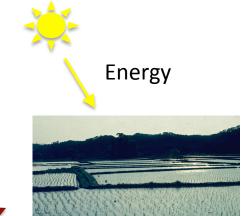


Slow variable change in the house-field-town nexus



New World crops in hilly areas as slow variables









Increases

Fertility

Population

Area Planted

Depletes

Topsoil

Forest biomass

Wetland reserves

Weakens Guarantors

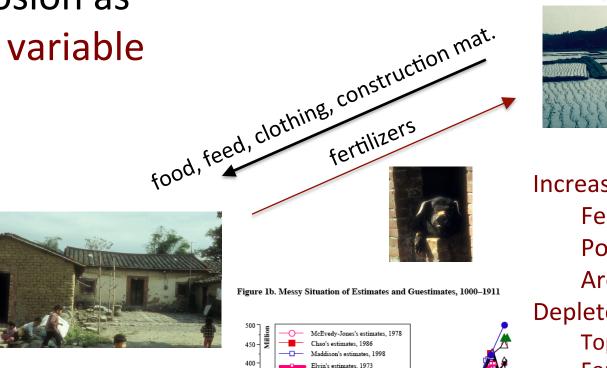
Infrastructure

Institutions

Values

Eco. buffers

Population explosion as slow variable



350 -

300

250

200

150

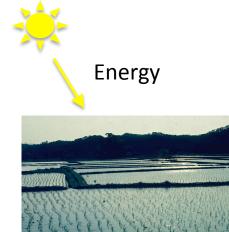
Lavely-Wong's estimates, 1998

Lee-Wang's estimates, 1999

Cao's estimates, 2000

Perkins' estimates, 1969 Ho's point, 1970

Pomeranz's point, 2000



Increases
Fertility
Population
Area Planted
Depletes
Topsoil
Forest biomass
Wetland reserves
Weakens guarantors
Infrastructure maintenance
Adaptability of institutions

Summary of Loss of Ecosystem Resilience in the Qing Dynasty

INSTITUTIONS

Limited adaptation to new environments
Reaching capacity in rule-making and adjudication
Migration and refugees disturb composition

INFRASTRUCTURE

Strain increased

More locked in

Maintenance deteriorates

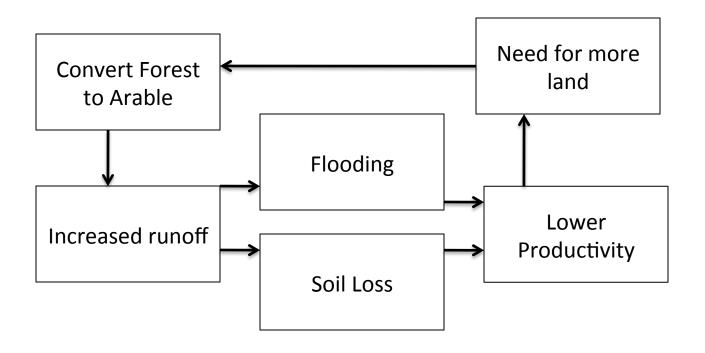
ECOLOGICAL BUFFERS

Wetlands reclaimed Forests converted to grain Pastures grazed more intensely Swidden cycle shortened

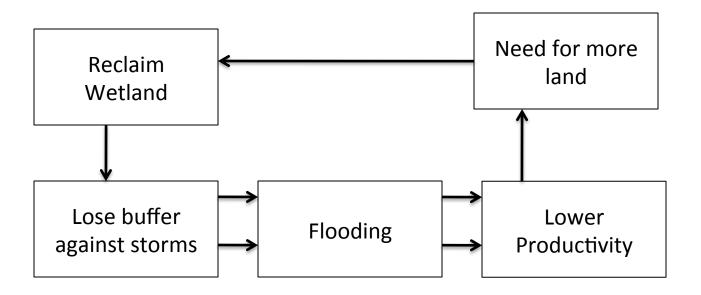
VALUES

Desperation leads to re-evaluation of self-interest Value transmission and teaching disrupted

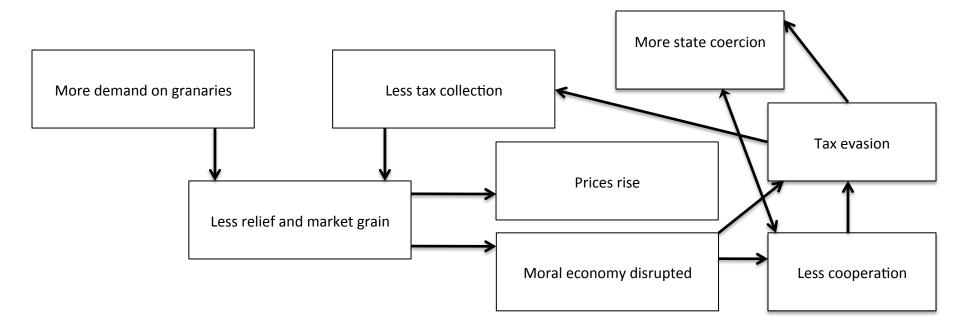
Positive Feedback Loops Within the House-Field Axis



Positive Feedback Loops Within the House-Field Axis

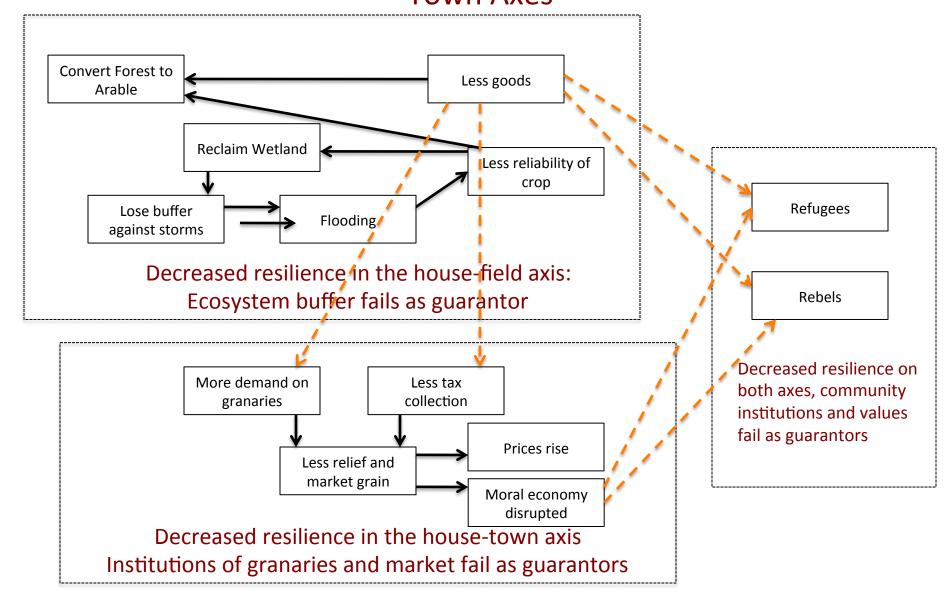


Positive Feedback Loops Within the House-Town Axis

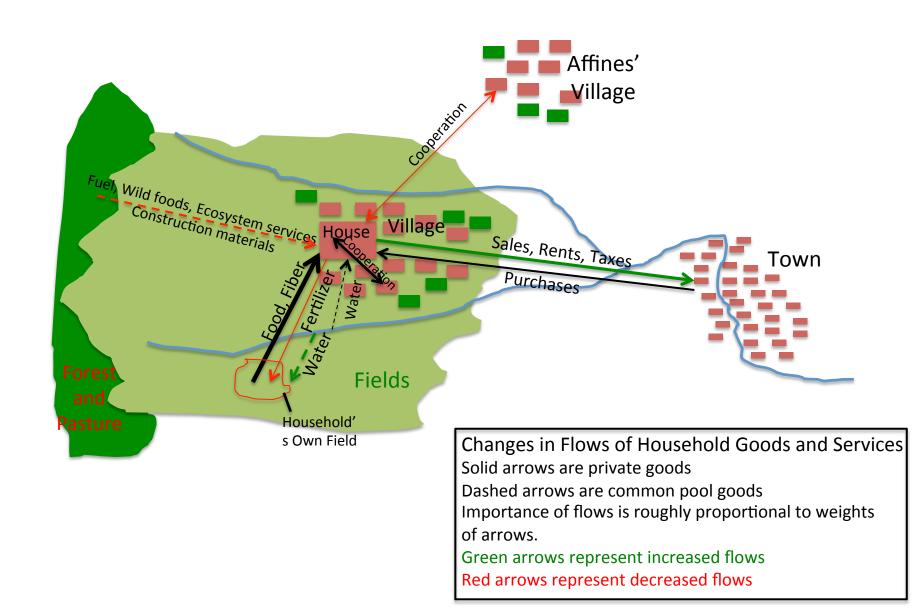


Decreased resilience in the house-town axis
Institutions of granaries and market fail as guarantors

Positive Feedback Loops Between the House-Field and the House-Town Axes

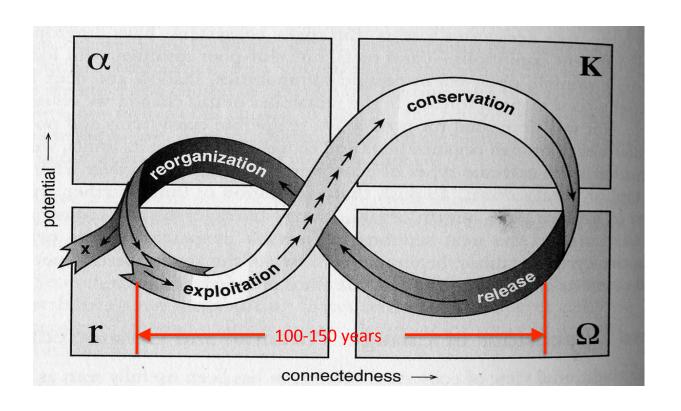


Agricultural growth and the ecology of the Chinese peasant household: Slow variable change.



Implications for Resilience Theory

System can remain in backloop for a long time



Implications for Resilience Theory

Or chaos of late Qing can be seen as alternative stable state

