

Sea otters and the China trade

D. McKay Co. - The Sea Otters See Change



Description: -

-

Bernard, Claude, 1813-1878.

English language -- Dictionaries -- Chinese.

Civil engineering -- Dictionaries.

Building -- Dictionaries.

Tarsus (Turkey) -- Biography

Christian saints -- Turkey -- Tarsus -- Biography

Paul, the Apostle, Saint

Sea otter skin industry -- Northwest Coast of North America.

Fur-trade -- Northwest Coast of North America. Sea otters and the China trade

-Sea otters and the China trade

Notes: Bibliography: p. 203-207.

This edition was published in 1968



Filesize: 33.106 MB

Tags: #The #Sea #Otters #See #Change

Loss of sea otters accelerating the effects of climate change

The textile industry in turn had large effect on , increasing the demand for cotton and helping make possible the rapid expansion of the cotton plantation system across the. It was thought to have been introduced, at least the smoking of it, by the Dutch.

The Legacy of the Fur Trade

The Journal of Wildlife Management, Vol.

Illegal Otter Trade: An Analysis of Seizures in Selected Asian Countries

Early the next morning eight canoes, soon followed by forty more, came out to the ships. Due to its high fertility became the most important of the islands. The American ventures were global in scope.

Loss of sea otters accelerating the effects of climate change

The Mowachaht lived in lodges made from cedar wood on a bank and midden above the shore in Yuquot over the summer period for the herring fishery and whale hunt. The maritime fur trade has been little considered in the historiography of global trade flows. Keystone predators govern the pathway and pace of climate impacts in a subarctic marine ecosystem.

Sea Otters and Iron: A Global Microhistory of Value and Exchange at Nootka Sound, 1774

By the time international fur treaties were in place, there were less than 2,000 sea otters left. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, v. Even though Perkins and Company took 25% of the proceeds the arrangement was still about 50% more profitable than using British ships and selling furs in Canton through the EIC for on London and returning from China with no cargo.

Sea Otters and Iron: A Global Microhistory of Value and Exchange at Nootka Sound, 1774

Fur bearing animals were devastated, especially sea otters. For beads they did not show a great liking... By the time of Catherine's ukase of

1788, just as other nations were entering the maritime fur trade, the Russians had spent over 40 years establishing and expanding their maritime operations in North America.

Fur trade

It played a role in increased commercial pressure on China at Canton. Wilson, King George's Men: British Ships and Sailors in the Pacific Northwest-China Trade, 1785—1821, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Fur trade

Walker finally concluded that the sea-otter trade with the north-west coastal peoples had not brought them wealth and civilization, but disease, social dislocation, corruption, and environmental depletion, especially of the sea otter. They witnessed, and indeed took part in, the making of their sea-otter furs into a short-lived global commodity. The pelt was used by the wealthy Chinese as clothing decoration robe trimming and the Russians used it as an ornamental piece.

Related Books

- [Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. - Population ...](#)
- [Down home - notes of a maritime son](#)
- [Simposio nazionale sull'Etruria, Alghero, giugno 1973](#)
- [Impact of V/STOL aircraft on instrument weather operations.](#)
- [Regional defense pacts.](#)