**Casuarina Effect: Connecting Lines between Singularities**

Abstract

Casuarinas had a large-scale impact on the small island of Jinmen during the Cold War period; however, the casuarina effect and its values were and remain nonscalable. Since the 1950s, Jinmen had grown accustomed to the omnipresence of casuarina trees and expanding military bases. From the 1990s onwards, the scales of casuarinas and military facilities reduced exceedingly, leaving behind sites of ruination as well as prospects for transformation. This paper investigates the casuarina effect at various temporal and spatial scales. I will suggest that assemblages of casuarinas (most conspicuously *Casuarina equisetifolia*), once great in numbers, have become a dynamic transformative force that will continue to destabilize the all-too-human ruination. Casuarinas, having accumulated a sizeable population, transform into a green force that revitalizes the exhausted land and replenishes the modernizing landscape with restorative capacity. By contextualizing pieces of Jun-Yao Wu’s (吳鈞堯) literary works—*Jinmen*金門(2002), *Three Tree Friends*三位樹朋友(2010),and *Maps of Heat*熱地圖(2014)—within a larger ecological and social framework, I argue that, the island dwellers’ stories are inextricable from the casuarinas’ historical processes. The tree-human connectivity that shaped the island is evolving into ramifying entanglements between human and non-human communities.

This paper also draws on Anna Tsing’s “theory of nonscalability.” In the world-making projects which seek endless progress, scalability prioritizes precision, which propels the power to expand and produce copies of uniform blocks. This hegemonic mode of production pivots on unchanging elements by meticulous human design, which excludes other emergence of life that is heterogeneous and uncontrolled in nature. Scalable precision production allows humans to rapidly expand, occupy and colonize at the expense of severing multispecies relations and the vitality of life. Anthropogenic ruins are also created as a byproduct of such expanding projects. However, with the proliferation of nonscalable worlds, multispecies communities of all sizes and shapes may collaborate and thrive in such spaces of ruination. In Jinmen, casuarinas embody a transformative force, which mediate between anthropogenic ruins and a nonscalable process, decay and what comes after it.

**植物與無法測量性**

摘要

冷戰時期的木麻黃大規模造林在金門產生深遠影響，戰時與戰後的木麻黃效應與價值卻是無法測量。自1950年代，軍事設施和無處不在的木麻黃成了金門的日常風景。1990年代逐步解除戒嚴後，木麻黃連同軍事基地規模急劇縮編。本文旨在研究木麻黃於時空轉變之間的跨規模效應。曾經數量龐大的木麻黃依然潛伏在小島四處，成為轉化金門人文、地景的自然力，並持續改變金門生態。冷戰後金門現代化的進程中，木麻黃解除戰地任務，卻不間斷修復地景。本文結合吳鈞堯的《金門》(2002)、《三位樹朋友》 (2010)、《熱圖地》(2014)等文藝作品。筆者認為，木麻黃的生命歷程觸及生態、地景、社會、人文，每棵木麻黃的生命都與島嶼居民的生活相融，樹的故事與人互連伴生。

本文實踐安娜清(Anna Tsing)的「不可測量性」(nonscalability)理論。在謀求進步無止境的世界構建(world-making)進程中，規模化(scalability)強調高度精密，推展出統一規格、完全量化的產能擴充模式。這種高度支配的生產模式以規格管理為設計原型，排除自然界異質生命的生成與演進。規模化精密生產以犧牲多物種關係及控制生命變化為代價，使人類透過計畫程序，高速擴張規模、佔領、殖民。在各種擴張大計之後，人為廢區(anthropogenic ruins)為遺留的副產品。荒蕪之中，形態迥異且無法測量(nonscalable)的多物種群體卻能再生滋長共衍的空間。金門木麻黃體現了一種變動力，在人為廢區、不可測量歷程、衰變之間發揮轉換作用，並供給災後重建基質。