

1 Non-human labor and oyster reefs

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3 February 1, 2024

4 1 Oysters in the Chesapeake Bay

5 2 The ecosystem services model is incompatible
6 with the foundation species model of ecosys-
7 tems

8 Ecologists use models to manage the contingency and complexity of ecological
9 systems¹ and to be able to predict how ecological systems will behave in relation
10 to human interactions with them². The two main ecological models applied to
11 oyster reefs are the *ecosystem services model* and the *foundation species model*.
12 Although these models are frequently references in the same paper³, these two
13 models conceptualize ecosystems in fundamentally different and mutually in-
14 compatible ways. Therefore, it is impossible to meaningfully apply both models
15 simultaneously to a system, and as I illustrate below, when this is attempted,
16 the fundamental characteristics of the foundation species model is disregarded
17 in favor of the characterizations of the ecosystem services model.

18 Humans have recognized the benefits to human well-being provided by
19 ecosystems for much of our history⁴. However until the twentieth century the
20 benefits provided by nature were identified primarily as “free gifts”⁵

¹(?, ?)

²cite something about resource management here

³For examples see: cite BUNCH OF EXAMPLES

⁴CITE something here

⁵See (Battistoni, 2017)

21 **3** The ecosystem services model alienates the
22 non-human labor of the oyster reef

23 **4** The foundation species model *recognizes* the
24 labor and agency of non-humans in political
25 and economic systems

26 **5** Conclusion

27 References

28 Battistoni, A. (2017, February). Bringing in the Work of
29 Nature: From Natural Capital to Hybrid Labor. *Po-*
30 *litical Theory*, 45(1), 5–31. Retrieved 2023-12-31, from
31 <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0090591716638389>
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