

1 **Agenda 2050: Challenges for biodiversity-ecosystem functioning research**

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6 Charlie Outhwaite, Peter Reich, Eric Seabloom, Laura Williams, Alexandra Wright, Forest Isbell.  
7 *(please correct this list, I'm sure it's missing people!)*  
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14 *Possible venues:*

15 *Current Opinions in The Environment and Sustainability (these are really short <2000 words,*  
16 *and invited; there is a longer version (<3000 words) and we can inquire). I'd like to know if, after*  
17 *reading this, you think we should aim for super-concise and the shorter version, or explain in*  
18 *more detail and aim for something longer - Bioscience perhaps?]*  
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22 **Abstract** [100-200 words]:

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24 Humans have become a major component of global biodiversity; our well-being depends on  
25 sustainable biodiversity and ecosystem services, and our actions drive changes in biodiversity  
26 and ecosystem services at local and global scales. Ecological science has demonstrated how  
27 feedbacks between biodiversity and ecosystem function govern the consequences of  
28 biodiversity change. Yet, major policy platforms are still catching up to this integrated  
29 perspective, at times treating biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services separately,  
30 ignoring feedbacks between them. Seven knowledge gaps impede integration of feedbacks into  
31 policy and research platforms. These include the need for more comprehensive theory for how  
32 people interact with biodiversity – function feedbacks across scales, theory for how to relate  
33 observations of biodiversity to dynamic change in the biodiversity-ecosystem function system,  
34 and how ecosystem services depend on feedbacks at different scales of the biosphere. To meet  
35 these challenges, we outline a 5-point agenda for action based on collaboration and connection  
36 among scientists and policy-makers that emphasizes open and international access to data,  
37 projects and products. We argue that efforts to protect biodiversity require the best possible  
38 scientific understanding of biodiversity trends, ecosystem functions, and - critically - the  
39 feedbacks between them across spatial scales.  
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## **I. Global science and policy efforts require scientific understanding of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning feedbacks across scales**

Minimizing irreversible biodiversity change and identifying sustainable limits to ecosystem changes are two of the greatest ecological challenges of our time (Watson and Zakri 2005, Ceballos et al. 2017, Diaz et al. 2019). Achieving sustainable levels of biodiversity change is a primary motivation of international agreements and targets aimed at biodiversity and ecosystem functions (United Nations 1992). Policies and conservation efforts guided by these agreements require robust scientific models that allow identification of solutions and visualization of possible futures to guide decisions about how people can best influence drivers of change in biodiversity and its functions and services (IPBES:uq). These models must integrate scientific understanding of the complex nature of biodiversity and ecosystem function feedbacks at multiple spatial, temporal and biological scales.

The conceptual framework of the IPBES (Diaz:2015ja; Diaz et al. 2019) outlines some of the pathways through which nature contributes to people (Box 1). This framework is offered with the purpose of aligning assessments of change and scientific knowledge development with policy needs (Pascual et al. 2017, Díaz et al. 2018). The IPBES framework is also offered to the broader community as a system for understanding how biodiversity, inclusive of humanity and human diversity (Box 1, Glossary), are related to a sustainable biosphere (Pascual et al. 2017). While this framework does incorporate interactions between people and nature (Box 1), it does not yet fully reflect our knowledge (and limits to knowledge) of the feedbacks between biodiversity and function that underlie the human well-being and biodiversity that are central to the framework (Mace 2019).

Biodiversity, ecosystem function and human well-being are intricately related in a complex living system defined by feedbacks within and between these elements (see Glossary for definitions) (Ross et al 2017 Eco Letts), yet the characterization of these elements in the policy frameworks that guide high-level assessments does not fully incorporate feedbacks. Biodiversity science has demonstrated biodiversity - ecosystem function feedbacks (Odorico et al. 2013)(good refs?), as well as feedbacks between people, biodiversity and function (Isbell et al. 2017, Dee et al. 2017a). Most evidence supporting these feedbacks comes from theory and empirical evidence that builds on our understanding of how ecosystem processes generate and maintain biodiversity, and biodiversity in turn increases stability of ecosystem functions such as productivity (Schindler et al. 2010, Wang and Loreau 2014), provides of food and nutrition to people (Frison et al. 2011), and responds to conservation decisions (Dee et al. 2017b).

Failure to consider biodiversity (inclusive of people, Box 1) and ecosystem functions as a system of interactions and feedbacks at multiple scales likely underestimates the severity of the sustainability challenges we face and risks missing key opportunities for mitigation and solutions. Furthermore, if policy frameworks that do not fully integrate the current state of scientific knowledge guide major investments in scientific research, they may limit the scope of

86 efforts to understand of nature as the diverse, complex adaptive system we know it to be. We  
87 cannot afford this just when we need science urgently to guide our planning for the future.

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89 As scientists concerned with understanding nature and seeing this understanding applied in  
90 efforts to make decisions, we identify two current challenges. First, we argue that the current  
91 understanding of feedbacks between biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be more  
92 effectively integrated into existing conceptual frameworks, models and assessments. Second,  
93 the absence of emphasis on feedbacks in the current IPBES framework implies that we need a  
94 deeper and more applicable understanding of the feedbacks between biodiversity and  
95 ecosystem functioning across scales. Overcoming these challenges requires targeting these  
96 feedbacks as scientific research goals, and considering how assessments and policies can best  
97 reflect this knowledge development and subsequent gain.

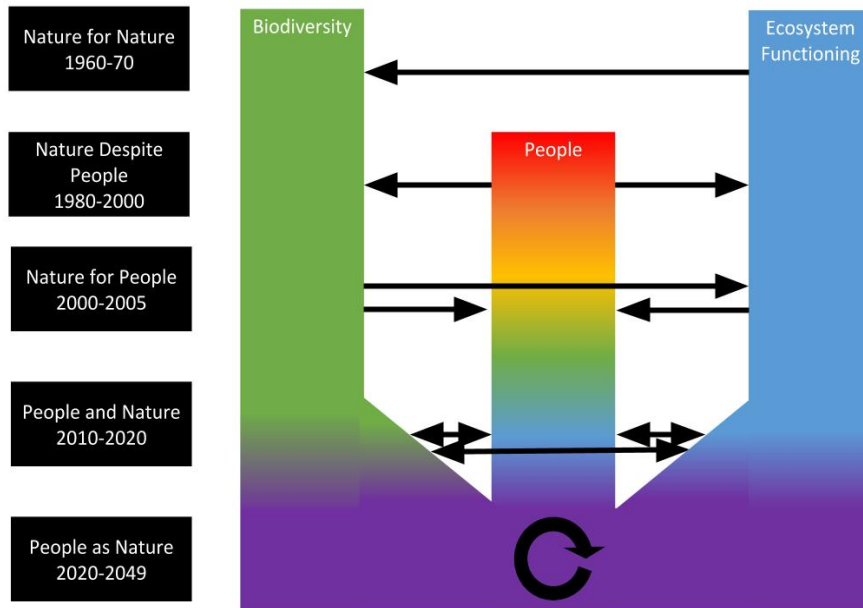
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99 Here, we outline a research agenda to meet the second challenge. We begin by highlighting  
100 knowledge gaps in our current scientific understanding of biodiversity ecosystem function  
101 feedbacks when humans are an integral part of the dynamic system [Box 1]. Then we outline  
102 seven major scientific challenges that deserve organized and collaborative investment for rapid  
103 progress. Finally, we outline an agenda for action to meet these challenges to support policy-  
104 relevant science in a changing world, as our understanding of that world also changes.

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106 **--- Box 1--- Conceptualizations of the biodiversity - function system and its inclusion of**  
107 **humans have evolved over time in western science -----**

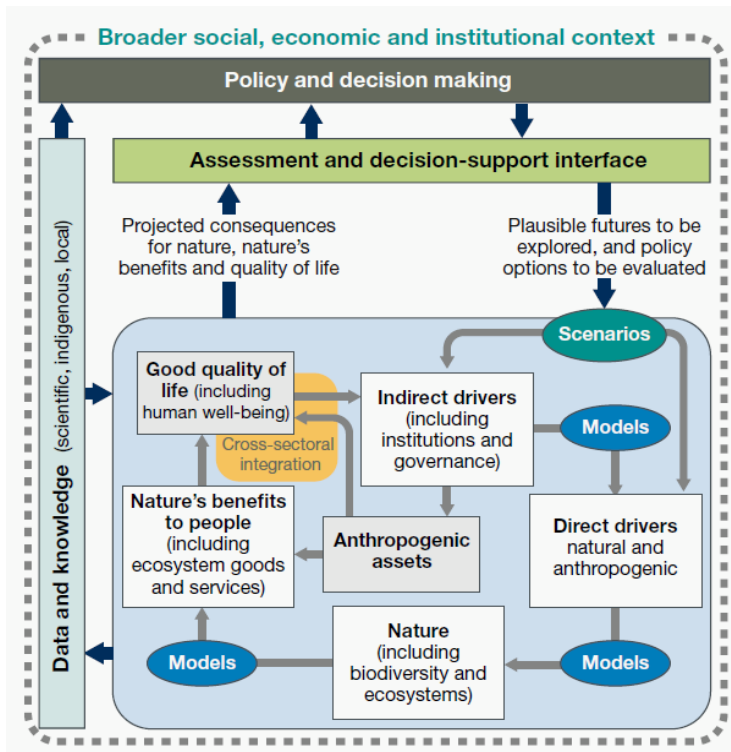
108 The way biodiversity and ecosystem function feedbacks have been considered in the context of  
109 humanity's relationship with nature has changed over the last half-century. Though early leaders  
110 in ecology and biodiversity science noted biodiversity and ecosystem functioning feedbacks  
111 (Hector:2002; Minikata ref, others?), they did not feature in the dominant paradigm of the  
112 1950s to 1980s of conservation of nature for itself (Figure 1A). Biodiversity-functioning  
113 relationships were raised in the 1990s, with the realization that extinctions of species might  
114 reduce ecosystem functioning (the Ehrlich's analogy of species loss as the popping of rivets in  
115 spaceship Earth; (Mace:2014b)). In the 1990s, biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and  
116 ecosystem services became a formal field of research. This 'nature for people' framing rapidly  
117 led to the integration of ecology and environmental economics. In contemporary framings, the  
118 emphasis on biodiversity function feedbacks is mixed, with some approaches that include a link  
119 between diversity and function (e.g. ecosystem stability) while others treat biodiversity as purely  
120 responsive to global change drivers (the resilience and planetary boundary frameworks). The  
121 most recent scientific developments converge with themes in many cultures that envision  
122 biodiversity as inclusive of people and human behaviour (United Nations 2015, Diaz et al. 2019)  
123 (Figure 1B) [glossary]. The current IPBES framework maps biodiversity, function and people in  
124 ways that do not capture the important feedbacks within and among these elements of the  
125 biosphere (Figure 1B). The agenda we propose aims to frame the relationships among  
126 biodiversity – inclusive of people - and function to emphasize a strong scientific understanding  
127 of feedbacks across scales. [*maybe give letters to the levels in the color figure*].

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129 **Figure 1A:** Progression of framings for the conservation of biodiversity over time (developed  
 130 from (Mace 2014)) showing those that include the link between diversity and function (COLOUR  
 131 arrows) versus the introduction and emphasis of other relationships (COLOUR arrows). Later  
 132 framings complement (not replace) earlier ones, although some do not include the link between  
 133 diversity and function. People and human activities were absent from earlier framings and have  
 134 increasing prominence in more recent ones. Figure 1B: IPBES framework (Díaz et al. 2015).  
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140 ---- end Box 1----

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143 **Glossary:**

- 144 - **Biodiversity:** variety of life. We use the concept to include people in the living earth  
145 system; biodiversity is measured at many scales and in many ways, from genetic  
146 diversity to functional diversity to behavioral or cultural diversity (ref).
- 147 - **Beta diversity:** spatial or temporal variation in the composition of biodiversity
- 148 - **Ecosystems:** joint biotic/abiotic systems of life, characterized by dynamic stocks and  
149 fluxes of energy, materials and information in the form of biodiversity.
- 150 - **Biodiversity-ecosystem function (BEF) relationship:** refers to the relationship  
151 between diversity *per se* and the magnitude and stability of an ecosystem function.  
152 Biodiversity-ecosystem functioning (BEF) relationships, when broadly defined, are  
153 inclusive of the total biomass of living organisms, as well as the identities or importance  
154 of specific organisms. BEF defined more narrowly refers to the role diversity plays in an  
155 ecosystem function that is over and above the importance of total abundance, biomass  
156 or composition of the biological assemblage.
- 157 - **Ecosystem functions:** the processes of energy flow (e.g., primary production), material  
158 cycling (e.g., carbon cycling) and information processing (e.g., evolution) done by living  
159 systems. Functions are understood to reflect interaction networks involving multiple  
160 genetic and functional elements of biodiversity.
- 161 - **Ecosystem services:** the value of ecosystem functions to people (MA). Value can be  
162 assessed in a variety of ways, from economic values to cultural values, in intrinsic,  
163 instrumental or relational systems (Chan et al. 2016).
- 164 - **Natures contributions to people** = inclusive of ecosystem services as defined in MA,  
165 but also includes other ways to conceptualize nature and people (Pascual et al. 2017).

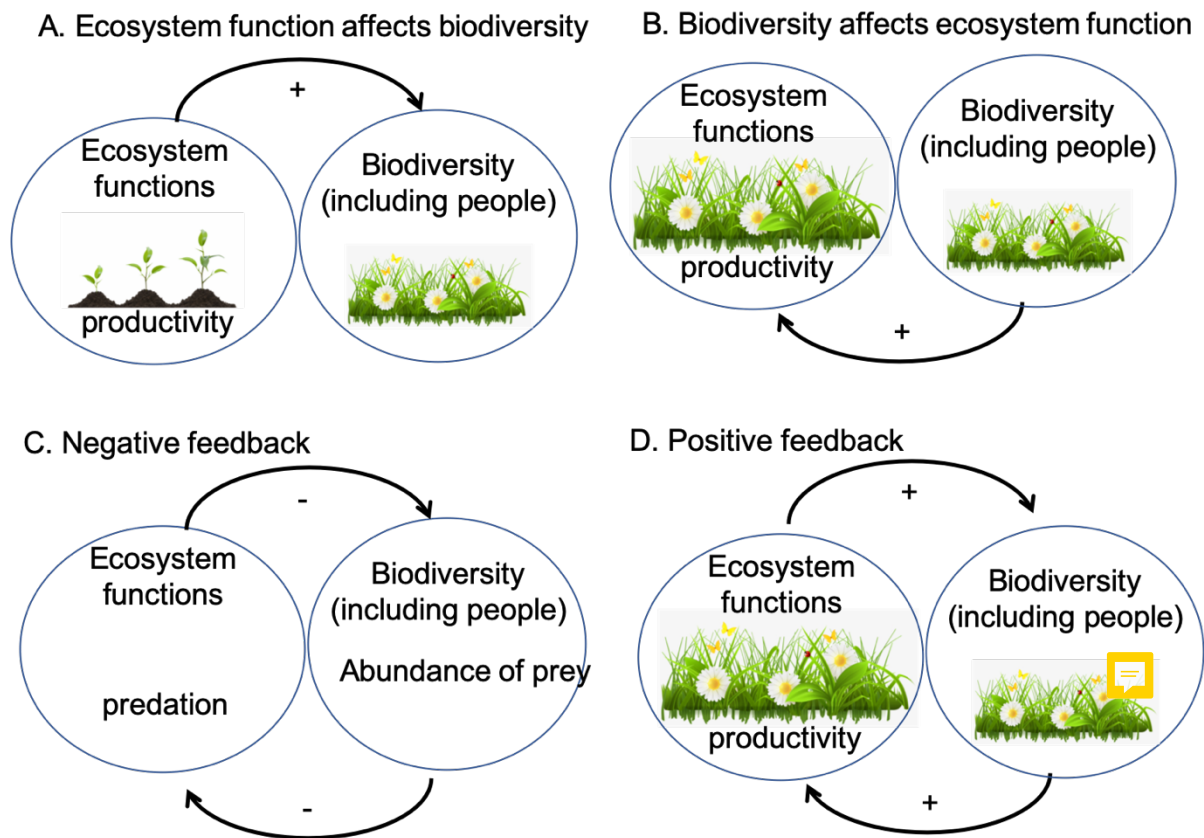
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168 **II. Planetary biodiversity and ecosystem function feedbacks**

169 Feedbacks are sets of interactions that can determine the stability and future trajectories  
170 of living systems (Figure 2). Negative feedbacks are self-damping and stabilizing, and can  
171 buffer systems against change. Negative feedbacks between consumer diversity and prey  
172 abundance can lead to short-term increases in prey consumption that ultimately lead to declines  
173 in prey or nest abundance, and consequently predator abundance allowing prey to recover  
174 (good example). In contrast, positive feedbacks are self-reinforcing and can be destabilizing.  
175 For example, productive grasslands can shift to deserts in a process called 'desertification'  
176 when positive feedbacks between plant diversity and function (productivity, biomass, moisture  
177 retention in the system) are disrupted by diversity loss or climate change, and soils dry (ref). As  
178 the ecosystem desertifies, functions of plant production and moisture retention are lost, and  
179 biodiversity cannot recover, in a negative feedback between soil drying and plant diversity (see  
180 Sasaki et al. 2009, Ecology for the influences of wind erosion). The ultimate consequence of this  
181 positive feedback is a shift in ecosystem state to a state less desirable to humans (Odorico et al.

182 2013) - a landscape scale change mediated by the balance of feedbacks between plants and  
183 their environment at finer spatial scales.

184 Feedbacks can occur among all elements of the biosphere, and are response for rapid  
185 changes in living systems that may not be anticipated by simple one-way relationships. For  
186 example, a perception that people affect biodiversity but that there is no feedback from  
187 biodiversity to people is increasingly recognized as dangerous for human well-being in short and  
188 long-term thinking (United Nations 2015, Diaz et al. 2019). Feedbacks in socio-economic-  
189 ecological systems are affected by the fast recent and current growth of the global human  
190 population and economic activities. In turn, human growth and activities feed back to affect  
191 human population dynamics and economic activities in the long run through changes in  
192 ecosystem functioning, and thereby in the provision of ecosystem services and human  
193 wellbeing.

195 **Figure 2. illustration of one-way effects (A, B) and two feedback loops (C, D).**



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199 **III. Feedbacks are more than the sum of their parts**

200 While biodiversity, ecosystem functions and human systems each change and affect the others  
201 (Figure 2), the feedbacks between these elements of complex living systems create ecological  
202 and social dynamics across scales are still not well understood. For example, we have science-  
203 based support for a general understanding of how humans affect biodiversity (Butchart et al.  
204 2010, Dirzo et al. 2014, Newbold et al. 2015, Ceballos et al. 2017)(Ripple et al 2019  
205 conservation biology), how humans affect ecosystem function (IPCC, other good refs), how  
206 biodiversity affects ecosystem functioning (Cardinale et al. 2011, Liang et al. 2016, Isbell et al.  
207 2017) and how ecosystem functions affect humans (e.g., nature's contributions to people)  
208 (Balvanera et al. 2013, Isbell et al. 2014, Pascual et al. 2017) (Figure 2). These one-way effects  
209 are essential but incomplete representations of change in our biosphere.

210

211 One pervasive consequence of the persistent decoupling of biodiversity and function is that  
212 most of the biodiversity observations being assembled for assessments do not have  
213 accompanying measures of ecosystem processes. As a result, future trajectories of diversity,  
214 function or human well-being are impossible to project with only observations of biodiversity.  
215 Similarly, observations of ecosystem functions such as production, carbon storage or nutrient  
216 uptake in the absence of biodiversity estimates from the same places and times are difficult to  
217 project forward with confidence, given the inability to project changes in the diversity / function  
218 feedbacks.

219

220 Feedbacks cause behavior in systems that can differ radically from what is predicted based on  
221 simpler models without feedback. Because feedbacks inherently introduce nonlinear  
222 relationships between elements and states of systems (Peters et al. 2004), observations of  
223 biodiversity without related observations of function in the same time and space, together with  
224 an understanding of feedbacks, cannot reliably predict future or unobserved states. In scientific,  
225 social and policy contexts, we often rely on a combination of our intuition and model projections  
226 of scenarios or context we cannot directly observe (observation may be impossible because we  
227 are in a different place or time, or because the size or scope of what we want to observe is  
228 beyond our direct abilities). Without considering feedbacks in these elements of living systems,  
229 efforts to project future states may be limited, even with large amounts of observations in hand  
230 (Peters et al. 2004). This mismatch between biodiversity data and the theory and concepts that  
231 allow projections of future states is amounting to a crisis of knowledge for sustainability  
232 scenarios.

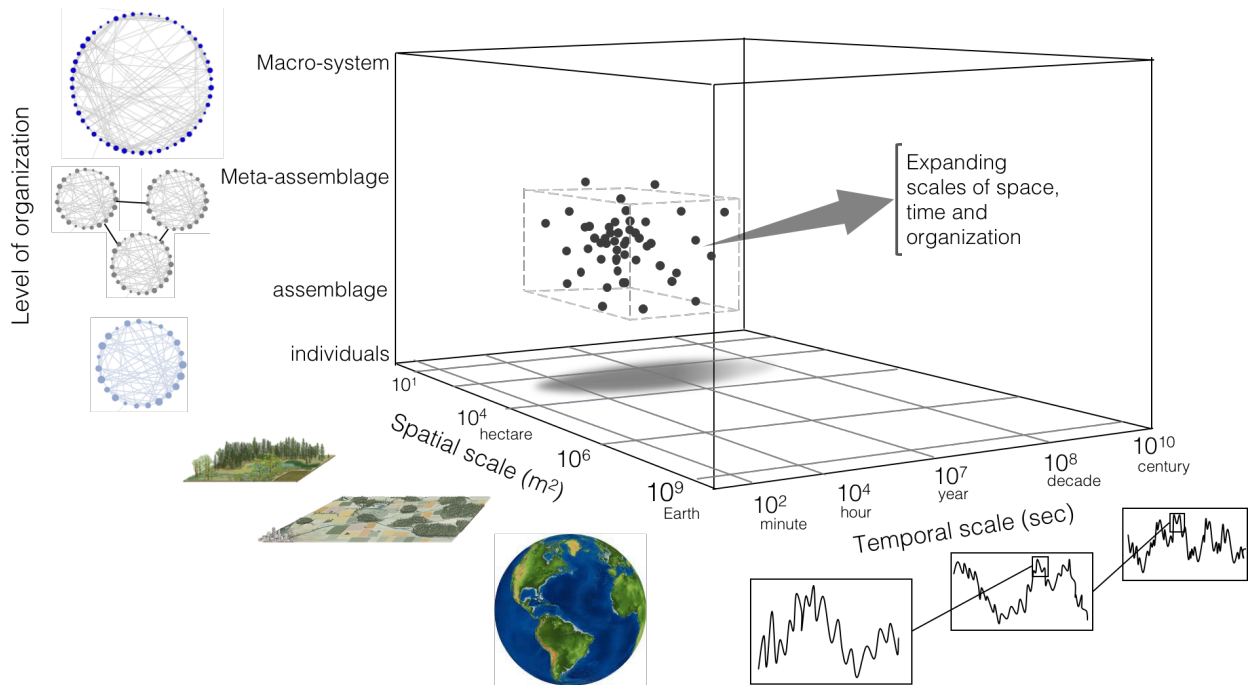
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234 **Figure 2b.** Biodiversity across dimensions of life affect the abiotic environment and ecosystem  
235 function via the metabolism, behavior and activities of individual organisms, associated with the  
236 traits they express. Feedbacks exist between the abiotic environment, ecosystem functions,  
237 people, ecosystem services and biodiversity. We observe biodiversity and functions, and we  
238 value services, but we are still learning about how to observe and monitor the feedbacks that  
239 determine the ultimate stability and change of the entire system.

240 A. Lifted from Gonzalez et al in review; placeholder here for a figure that illustrates the  
241 hierarchical nature of diversity – species > populations > OTUs > genotypes /  
242 phenotypes (for challenge 3) and spatial and temporal variation (for challenge 4).



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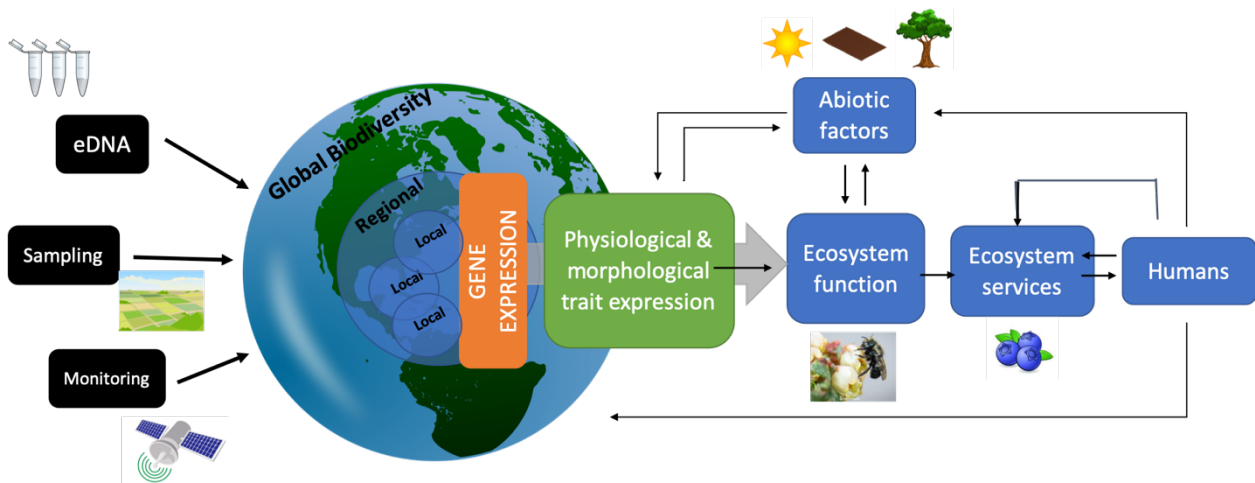


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**III. Grand challenges in Biodiversity Research.** All existing knowledge points to unprecedented changes to the Earth system, the biosphere and human societies in the coming decades as a result of changes in biodiversity-function feedbacks. Here, we outline 7 scientific



256 challenges that are top priorities for major investment to enhance our knowledge frameworks to  
257 support biodiversity policies and to realize sustainability goals.

258

259 **1. What are the feedbacks between biodiversity, and in particular its human component,**  
260 **and ecosystem function?** A major future challenge will be to account for the indirect effects of  
261 changes in biodiversity on human societies and for the resulting feedbacks these effects have  
262 on biodiversity and ecosystems. A research agenda should aim toward an ultimate goal of fully  
263 including the multiple human (behavioral, demographic, social, political, economic, institutional)  
264 components of these feedbacks. There is growing recognition of the importance of the  
265 feedbacks that couple natural and social systems; some authors now even argue that the  
266 dynamics of either natural or human systems cannot be understood without considering these  
267 feedbacks explicitly. This is especially true at the global scale, where long-term feedbacks play  
268 a prominent role, but there is evidence that these feedbacks can be critical for projections of  
269 regional or local development or sustainability. Accounting for these feedbacks will be a  
270 particularly critical challenge for predictive models of BEF that aim to predict changes in  
271 biodiversity and ecosystems at large spatial scales. *This challenge is both scientific and*  
272 *perhaps philosophical, fully including human systems in our understanding of the biosphere.*

273

274 **2. What are the major feedbacks between diversity and ecosystem function across**  
275 **scales?** Many approaches to date have aimed to minimize feedbacks and isolate directional  
276 effects (e.g., effect of diversity on function) to gain clear understanding of *parts* of biodiversity-  
277 function feedbacks at a particular scale of space, time or biological organization (Figure 3A). We  
278 now require new theory and experimental tests that allow us to understand feedbacks between  
279 diversity change and ecosystem function, and how these are linked across scales of space, time  
280 and organization (Figure 3A). For example, we do not have a robust model to allow us to  
281 understand how changes in biodiversity at large scales (e.g., global or continental) interact with  
282 changes at fine spatial scales (e.g., locally operating processes such as disturbance, invasion or  
283 restoration) to influence biodiversity and function. Such theory and experimental work would be  
284 explicit about temporal patterns in biodiversity and function, would identify links between  
285 feedbacks involving ecosystem function and multiple scales of diversity (see challenge 3), and  
286 would integrate evolutionary processes of biodiversity change. It might help to resolve  
287 challenges associated with how to interpret static measures of diversity in a single place or one  
288 time to the dynamics that underlie the diversity-function feedbacks.

289 **3. How do different dimensions of biodiversity feedback on diversity, and with function?**  
290 Biodiversity is hierarchical in nature (Seibold et al 2018, TREE) (Figure 3A). Much of our current  
291 and future estimates of biodiversity and its change will be based on observations of alleles,  
292 genes, traits, species (or OTUs), and even phylogenies. Yet, we lack the scientific knowledge to  
293 relate changes in observed diversity in the environment at different levels of this hierarchy to  
294 changes in ecosystem function, and feedbacks between biodiversity and function. One key  
295 element of BEF feedbacks is trait expression, which links biodiversity contained in genes and  
296 genomes to biodiversity of traits, and also plays a role in which genes and genomes persist in  
297 communities. We lack theory and empirical understanding of how the aspects of diversity that  
298 are realized through the expression of traits is related to the diversity present in genes and

299 alleles, and why patterns of trait expression vary in space and time. Until we meet this  
300 challenge, the rapidly accumulating data on biodiversity cannot be used to estimate future  
301 states of the biosphere.

302 **4. What is the role of spatial and temporal variation in BEF feedbacks?** Biodiversity is  
303 dynamic in time, and changes over space, reflecting both biotic and abiotic processes including  
304 the direct and indirect behaviors of people. As human activities continue to change the physical  
305 and temporal structure of landscapes, our limited understanding of how biodiversity and function  
306 feedbacks depend spatial and temporal environmental variability remains a major challenge to  
307 developing models and forecasts for patterns of diversity and function for future scenarios. We  
308 need new theory for how spatial variation in biodiversity (beta-diversity) affects ecosystem  
309 functioning. Even when we can improve our understanding of causes of change in beta diversity  
310 (Glossary), we additionally need to understand what causes spatial and temporal variation in  
311 population dynamics - this synchrony or asynchrony among populations in an ecosystem is a  
312 key component of the feedback between biodiversity and stability of ecosystem function. We  
313 also still lack theory to explain how landscape change, homogenization of diversity, and  
314 changing patterns of asynchrony would affect feedbacks between diversity and function.

315 **5. How do ecosystem services depend on ecosystem functions and biodiversity-function**  
316 **feedbacks?** One-way interactions between biodiversity and ecosystem functions, and  
317 ecosystem functions and services, are well-established. It is also well-recognized that many  
318 ecosystem services depend on the presence of specific species or functional groups (Balvanera  
319 et al. 2013, Pascual et al. 2017), thus implicating biodiversity-ecosystem function feedbacks as  
320 broadly defined (glossary). However, the strengths of interactions between biodiversity and  
321 services remains less established for many services, especially with respect to the role of  
322 biodiversity-ecosystem function feedbacks as defined more strictly to be additional to the  
323 contributions of particular species (Glossary) (Balvanera et al. 2013). It remains unclear how  
324 ecosystem functions, or related sets of functions (sometimes called 'multifunctionality'), confer  
325 ecosystem services that are relevant for human wellbeing (Gamfeldt et al. 2013, Renard et al.  
326 2015). For example, although some services likely map directly to commonly studied functions -  
327 e.g. carbon sequestration - for others, the link is less straightforward - e.g. existence value of  
328 conservation land or of particular species (Graves et al. 2017). Furthermore, the dependence of  
329 services upon feedbacks between biodiversity and ecosystem functions is not well  
330 characterized.

331 **6. How can we identify critical thresholds for stability, resilience, sustainability?** We  
332 currently face high uncertainty about how biodiversity and ecosystem functioning feedbacks will  
333 respond increasing dominance of humans (Steffen et al. 2004, Nature). The challenge is to  
334 understand the capacity of ecosystems and biodiversity feedbacks to remain in the states  
335 needed to ensure vital levels of ecosystem services supplies. Consideration of feedbacks  
336 suggests the possibility of nonlinear change and critical thresholds that could cause rapid and  
337 possibly irreversible shifts in ecosystem states, as invoked in the 'planetary boundaries'  
338 paradigm (). However, existing theory for biodiversity-ecosystem function feedbacks does not  
339 allow us yet to apply this global concept of tipping points at local and regional scales. It is likely  
340 that critical thresholds and state shifts occur differently between spatial scales and it is therefore

341 highly uncertain how local changes and potential shifts to an undesired state could be related  
342 from local to large scales.

343 **7. How can we ensure emerging technologies produce information that can be used to**  
344 **deepen our understanding of biodiversity-function feedbacks?** Technological tools for  
345 observing biodiversity allow high throughput and remote sensing of dimensions of biodiversity  
346 (Bush et al 2017 NEE). In addition to the challenges of building a knowledge framework for  
347 relating dimensions of biodiversity to ecosystem functions, we face the additional challenges of  
348 understanding how to interpret these observations. With the tidal waves of new information  
349 about diversity comes new forms of uncertainty in how well a data point actually represents  
350 what it attempted to observe. For eDNA, it is unclear how much of the diversity in the  
351 environment is sampled, and over what time period. If diversity is sampled (to an unknown  
352 extent) over a spatial - temporal window, how can we use that information to understand  
353 function? Without knowing how close observations are to the current state of nature, it is difficult  
354 to relate these observations to models of feedbacks. (current limitations are that we don't know  
355 the area sampled, or how long the DNA donor was present for, how observed DNA  
356 concentrations relate to abundance, etc.)

357  
358 **IV. Agenda for action.** We have outlined 7 gaps in scientific knowledge that limit our current  
359 capacity to assess changes to the biosphere. Resolving these knowledge gaps will require  
360 investment in scientific research by research teams worldwide, who employ diverse and  
361 multidisciplinary approaches in the field, lab, and in silico. Here, we outline five 'action items' for  
362 implementing the research agenda to maximize benefits to the science-policy community.

- 363
- 364 1. **Collaborate and connect** scientists and non-scientists from the beginning, as  
365 observers, knowledge users, and decision makers about scientific activities at the local  
366 scale.
  - 367
  - 368 2. **Develop multi-scale PBEF models** to estimate what has happened over recent  
369 centuries, and forecast future patterns under various human development scenarios.
  - 370
  - 371 3. **Observe biodiversity, ecosystem function and human activity change together** at  
372 different spatial scales with worldwide coverage, going beyond the *ad hoc* approaches to  
373 sampling of biodiversity throughout the world that has produced a set of observations of  
374 diversity that is highly biased to developed countries and terrestrial habitats.
  - 375
  - 376 4. **Experimentally and interactively test the model.** Observatories must be intimately  
377 linked with experimental programs that provide information for the models to help with  
378 understanding and projection.
  - 379
  - 380 5. **Identify and support a leadership team.** A leadership team must assemble, must be  
381 able to draw on existing scientific knowledge and work with the research community to  
382 develop research programs.
  - 383

384 Along the way, the research community will need to confront additional logistical challenges that  
385 currently limit rapid scientific advances. These include i) the current lack of open science and  
386 the fact that data for biodiversity and ecosystem function knowledge from many places is not  
387 curated or made available in a central database (like GenBank), ii) limited technology integration  
388 such that observations from different methods not spatially coordinated, and ii) the clear need  
389 for more balanced engagement from global community (through research and citizen science).

390

### 391 **Conclusion**

392 Scientific progress over the last 30 years has led to recognition of the importance of  
393 feedbacks among biodiversity, function and people across scales. Despite this understanding,  
394 and major progress with models, experiments and observations, major challenges remain to  
395 integrate this knowledge with new capabilities to meet the challenges of the coming decades.  
396 As major policy-guiding scientific assessments grow in importance, it is essential to keep  
397 striving for the scientific advances, and in particular theoretical advances, that will foster  
398 integration of state-of-the-art scientific understanding with international and local policy  
399 objectives.

400 Meeting these knowledge challenges will lead to a deeper and truer understanding of  
401 our biosphere. As our technological capacity to observe our world and influence accelerates, we  
402 must harness these abilities to also understand the complex feedbacks and interactions that  
403 govern the dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. By investing in science and  
404 supporting collaborative and interdisciplinary partnerships we can realize the fullest potential of  
405 a collective knowledge system to project possible futures and act on our understanding of those  
406 projects in the best possible way for our planet.

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### 409 **Acknowledgments**

410 NCEAS LTER...

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