

INNOVATIVE VIEWPOINT

Priorities for synthesis research in ecology and environmental science

Benjamin S. Halpern^{1,2}  | Carl Boettiger³ | Michael C. Dietze⁴  |
 Jessica A. Gephart⁵ | Patrick Gonzalez^{3,6}  | Nancy B. Grimm⁷  |
 Peter M. Groffman^{8,9} | Jessica Gurevitch¹⁰  | Sarah E. Hobbie¹¹ |
 Kimberly J. Komatsu¹²  | Kristy J. Kroeker¹³  | Heather J. Lahr¹ |
 David M. Lodge^{14,15} | Christopher J. Lortie^{1,16}  | Julie S. S. Lowndes¹ |
 Fiorenza Micheli^{17,18} | Hugh P. Possingham¹⁹ | Mary H. Ruckelshaus²⁰ |
 Courtney Scarborough¹ | Chelsea L. Wood²¹  | Grace C. Wu²² |
 Lina Aoyama²³  | Eva E. Arroyo²⁴ | Christie A. Bahlai²⁵  | Erin E. Beller²⁶ |
 Rachael E. Blake²⁷  | Karrigan S. Bork²⁸ | Trevor A. Branch²¹ |
 Norah E. M. Brown²⁹ | Julien Brun¹  | Emilio M. Bruna³⁰ |
 Lauren B. Buckley³¹ | Jessica L. Burnett³²  | Max C. N. Castorani³³  |
 Samantha H. Cheng³⁴ | Sarah C. Cohen³⁵ | Jessica L. Couture³⁶  |
 Larry B. Crowder¹⁷ | Laura E. Dee³⁷  | Arildo S. Dias³⁸ |
 Ignacio J. Diaz-Maroto³⁹  | Martha R. Downs¹  | Joan C. Dudley⁴⁰ |
 Erle C. Ellis⁴¹  | Kyle A. Emery⁴²  | Jacob G. Eurich⁴³  |
 Bridget E. Ferriss⁴⁴  | Alexa Fredston⁴⁵ | Hikaru Furukawa⁴⁶ |
 Sara A. Gagné⁴⁷  | Sarah R. Garlick⁴⁸ | Colin J. Garroway⁴⁹  |
 Kaitlyn M. Gaynor⁵⁰  | Angélica L. González⁵¹  | Eliza M. Grames⁵²  |
 Tamar Guy-Haim⁵³  | Ed Hackett⁵⁴ | Lauren M. Hallett²³ |
 Tamara K. Harms⁵⁵ | Danielle E. Haulsee¹⁷ | Kyle J. Haynes⁵⁶  |
 Elliott L. Hazen¹³  | Rebecca M. Jarvis⁵⁷ | Kristal Jones⁵⁸ |
 Gaurav S. Kandlikar⁵⁹ | Dustin W. Kincaid⁶⁰ | Matthew L. Knope⁶¹ |
 Anil Koirala⁶²  | Jurek Kolasa⁶³ | John S. Kominoski⁶⁴  |
 Julia Koricheva⁶⁵  | Lesley T. Lancaster⁶⁶ | Jake A. Lawlor⁶⁷ |
 Heili E. Lowman⁶⁸ | Frank E. Muller-Karger⁶⁹  | Kari E. A. Norman⁷⁰  |
 Nan Nourn⁷¹  | Casey C. O'Hara² | Suzanne X. Ou⁷²  |
 Jacqueline L. Padilla-Gamino²¹ | Paula Pappalardo⁷³  | Ryan A. Peek⁷⁴  |
 Dominique Pelletier⁷⁵ | Stephen Plont⁷⁶ | Lauren C. Ponisio⁷⁷ |

For affiliations refer to page 8

This is an open access article under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2023 The Authors. *Ecosphere* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of The Ecological Society of America.

Cristina Portales-Reyes⁷⁸  | Diogo B. Provete⁷⁹  | Eric J. Raes⁸⁰ |
 Carlos Ramirez-Reyes⁸¹  | Irene Ramos⁸² | Sydne Record⁸³  |
 Anthony J. Richardson⁸⁴ | Roberto Salguero-Gómez⁸⁵  |
 Erin V. Satterthwaite⁸⁶  | Chloé Schmidt⁴⁹  | Aaron J. Schwartz³⁷ |
 Craig R. See⁸⁷ | Brendan D. Shea⁸⁸ | Rachel S. Smith³³  | Eric R. Sokol⁸⁹  |
 Christopher T. Solomon⁹  | Trisha Spanbauer⁹⁰ | Paris V. Stefanoudis⁸⁵  |
 Beckett W. Sterner⁷ | Vitor Sudbrack⁹¹ | Jonathan D. Tonkin⁹²  |
 Ashley R. Townes²¹  | Mireia Valle⁹³  | Jonathan A. Walter⁷⁴  |
 Kathryn I. Wheeler⁴  | William R. Wieder⁹⁴ | David R. Williams⁹⁵ |
 Marten Winter⁹⁶  | Barbora Winterova⁹⁷ | Lucy C. Woodall²¹ |
 Adam S. Wymore⁹⁸  | Casey Youngflesh⁹⁹ 

Correspondence

Benjamin S. Halpern

Email: halpern@nceas.ucsb.edu

Funding information

National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS); National Science Foundation, Grant/Award Number: 1940692

Handling Editor: Debra P. C. Peters

Abstract

Synthesis research in ecology and environmental science improves understanding, advances theory, identifies research priorities, and supports management strategies by linking data, ideas, and tools. Accelerating environmental challenges increases the need to focus synthesis science on the most pressing questions. To leverage input from the broader research community, we convened a virtual workshop with participants from many countries and disciplines to examine how and where synthesis can address key questions and themes in ecology and environmental science in the coming decade. Seven priority research topics emerged: (1) diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice (DEIJ), (2) human and natural systems, (3) actionable and use-inspired science, (4) scale, (5) generality, (6) complexity and resilience, and (7) predictability. Additionally, two issues regarding the general practice of synthesis emerged: the need for increased participant diversity and inclusive research practices; and increased and improved data flow, access, and skill-building. These topics and practices provide a strategic vision for future synthesis in ecology and environmental science.

KEYWORDS

complexity, coupled systems, diversity, ecological scale, justice, predictability, use-inspired science

INTRODUCTION

Planet Earth faces dramatic and accelerating consequences of climate change (IPCC, 2022), biodiversity loss (IPBES, 2019), and expanding and intensifying influences of human activities (Halpern et al., 2019; Venter et al., 2016). It is urgent to understand and forecast the social–ecological effects of these changes so society can build strategies to mitigate, adapt to, or transform these circumstances (Folke et al., 2021), a need that requires

transdisciplinary research spanning scales from local to global, integration of multiple knowledge and value systems, and data and analytical tools to support the research. These needs sit squarely within the fields of ecology and environmental science.

The scope, scale, and speed of data collection and availability are increasing rapidly, driven in part by advances in automated field-based sensors (e.g., camera traps, hydraulic flow sensors), satellite-based remote sensing, and coordinated sampling (Farley et al., 2018)

along with sustained efforts to gather socioeconomic data. These trends are facilitated by coordinated networks (e.g., National Ecological Observatory Network, Long-Term Ecological Research, Global Ocean Observing System) and distributed research initiatives (e.g., DroughtNet, NutNet) that are creating vast, open data repositories. Although advances in open science have created opportunities for accelerated scientific discovery (Hampton et al., 2017), obstacles remain, such as inadequate rewards for collecting and sharing data, integrating Indigenous knowledge and approaches into data practices, and equitable access to and control of these data (Carroll et al., 2020; Reichman et al., 2011).

Synthesis in ecology and environmental science—bringing together data, ideas, tools, and knowledge (Baron et al., 2017)—is a key approach for understanding complexity across scales, leveraging data from various disciplines, facilitating discovery of general patterns in natural systems, and informing policy (Halpern et al., 2020). Given these potential roles of synthesis science and the pressing need to address environmental challenges, we wanted to reflect on where the greatest opportunities lie for synthesis in ecology and environmental science in the coming decade.

Here we assess the research questions and themes that we, as members of the research community, prioritize as

future synthesis needs in ecology and environmental science. To develop these priorities, we convened a virtual workshop at the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) on February 17–18, 2021, with 127 participants across career stages, institutions, backgrounds, and geographies, which were selected through an application process (Appendix S1). Participants were drawn from ecology and environmental sciences and largely identified as natural scientists. We asked workshop participants to anonymously identify key synthesis questions in ecology and environmental science, and the challenges and innovations needed to answer those questions. Participants proposed ideas or questions in pre-workshop brainstorming sessions; added and upvoted questions online; and worked in breakout teams during the workshop to refine upvoted questions into lists of top three questions. These final lists were then grouped into themes by the 12-person steering committee and discussed at length by the workshop participants. An overview of the process is shown in Figure 1. We highlight seven emergent research priorities identified by this group and describe core ideas, challenges we face addressing them, and how synthesis can help overcome those challenges. We additionally address two priorities around the practice of synthesis that were extensively discussed during the workshop.

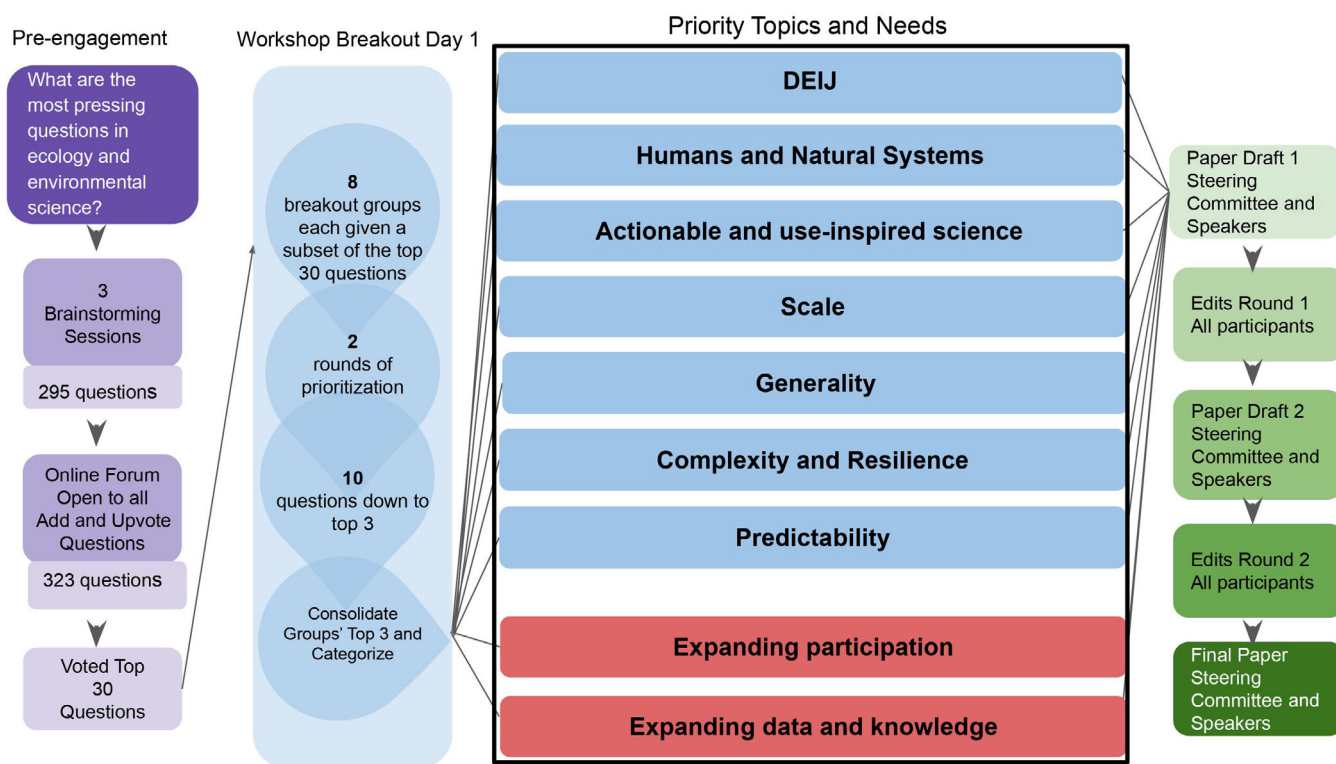


FIGURE 1 Our approach to engaging participants and all perspectives in developing, honing, and presenting the set of questions and ideas that form the basis for our recommended priorities. DEIJ is diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice.

PRIORITY TOPICS

Diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice

A central priority that emerged was for ecological synthesis on questions that address issues of diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice (DEIJ). Recent work in environmental justice has highlighted important intersections between ecosystem well-being and equity for human societies (Bullard, 2019). Environmental degradation can negatively affect human health, livelihoods, and well-being, with a disproportionate effect on disadvantaged populations, exacerbating societal inequalities (Hoffman et al., 2020). Costs of conservation measures and environmental policies are rarely borne equally. Structural inequalities such as racism and the practices of redlining in cities can also influence ecological and evolutionary processes by leading to an unequal distribution of “nature” and therefore ecological processes within cities (Schell, Dyson, et al., 2020). Explicit integration of DEIJ into synthesis research could improve knowledge by addressing topics of relevance and importance to historically underrepresented groups, and support efforts that simultaneously promote human well-being and conservation.

Lack of diversity among ecologists and environmental scientists, along with scientific and societal institutions that tend to exclude individuals from certain identity groups (Graves et al., 2022), creates inherent barriers to including ideas and perspectives of diverse groups in developing and conducting research. Ecologists and environmental scientists can reduce these barriers by engaging with diverse communities and experts from social science disciplines (Bennett et al., 2017). By increasing diversity of participants, we can better define and answer research questions that inform policy relevant to and impactful on a broader community. In the last section we explore how the process of synthesis science can be made more diverse and inclusive, and beneficial to society as a whole.

Coupled human–natural systems

Environmental synthesis has provided valuable insights into the causes and impacts of environmental change, but still needs to address the complexities of coupled human–natural systems to understand how human values, decisions, and governance structures affect environmental outcomes (Folke et al., 2021). For example, human population growth, energy use, economic activity, and greenhouse gas policies define emission scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022), which in turn determine global projections

of species extinctions, native and non-native species distributions, and nature’s contributions to people under climate change (Chaplin-Kramer et al., 2019). People adapt to environmental changes in ways that mitigate or amplify their effects on ecosystems and societies (Cinner et al., 2018).

Integrating perspectives, approaches, data, and knowledge from diverse fields poses many challenges. Socioeconomic factors act at different spatial or temporal scales from natural systems (Bergsten et al., 2014). For example, ecological regime shifts often proceed quickly and are detected too late to inform management intervention (Biggs et al., 2009). Such scale mismatches between ecological and human systems can cause decreases in resilience in socioecological systems, mismanagement of natural resources, and declines in human well-being (Cumming et al., 2006). Additionally, varied data processing and analysis practices among disciplines challenge effective integration of datasets for systemic understanding. Interdisciplinary data management often requires special consideration for cultural and traditional knowledge and socioeconomic data, underscoring the need for privacy policies and recognition that standardization is not always possible (or desirable) across disciplines.

Synthesis science is well positioned to integrate a broader range of disciplines to understand coupled human–natural systems (Folke et al., 2021). To achieve this integration, scientists and funders can account for the additional time and effort needed to create a shared understanding and language for integrating across disciplinary traditions and approaches.

Actionable and use-inspired science

Synthesis science in ecology and environmental science is particularly well suited to informing decision makers. Rigorous systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and predictive models can distill research to effectively support environmental policy and management (Pullin et al., 2020). This strength of synthesis science in making inference across diverse systems is also its primary challenge for guiding actions fully connected to local contexts. Like other approaches to conducting use-inspired research, synthesis science has inadequately engaged practitioners to help codevelop questions, research methodologies, and data to be used. For knowledge exchange to be effective and actionable, knowledge can flow bidirectionally or be cocreated through authentic relationships and partnerships in spaces among science, policy, and practice (Jarvis et al., 2020).

Improved communication, coproduction, transparency, and data reuse practices can support evidence-informed decisions (Donnelly et al., 2018). Synthesis scientists can

ensure relevance of their work by codeveloping questions with decision makers who address relevant questions on relevant timelines with a clearly defined audience and entry point into management systems (Haddaway et al., 2017). Synthesis science can better embrace local, Indigenous, and experiential knowledge and tools and theories from across social and biophysical sciences and environmental humanities (Bennett et al., 2017). Education around synthesis can focus on honing skills and understanding levers of influence in the nonresearch world, speaking the language of partner organizations or developing shared vocabulary, and investing resources in building and managing connections (Pelletier, 2020).

Scale

Advancing ecological understanding across spatial and temporal scales remains a challenge to social–ecological research (Kramer et al., 2017; Levin, 1992). Synthesis plays a key role in addressing this challenge by empowering researchers to integrate data and approaches across scales, to assess how insights translate to different scales, and to link these insights to policy and decision-making from local to global scales.

Challenges in addressing questions of scale (spatial, temporal, taxonomic, and governance) arise primarily from (1) scarcity of long-term data, (2) difficulties integrating heterogeneous information in preparation for analyses, (3) limited opportunities and support for developing the skills needed to work across various scales, and (4) barriers to integrating diverse knowledge and perspectives of project partners at different scales. While long-term ecological research has expanded over the last half century, additional commitments to collection, curation, and integration of diverse data over long temporal and large spatial scales are critical for overcoming these obstacles.

Generality

Science tends to seek general principles that explain patterns and processes. When common principles are not found, it is possible that they exist but there is too much contingency to detect them, or that human impacts obscure them. Synthesis science is well positioned to find generality where it exists and to identify when and why context matters (Lawton, 1999).

Two key challenges, however, persist. First, lack of sufficient replication among comparable studies at different temporal and spatial scales constrains opportunities for synthesis. Emphasis on novelty is at odds with

replication of studies. Second, bias in what researchers choose to study and report can limit the material for synthesis and introduce bias.

Several interventions may help distill individual conclusions into generality: incentivizing open science, standardizing reporting, and addressing systematic biases in funding and publication processes. Open science practices that support replication and synthesis (e.g., open science research workflows, freely available datasets and code) are critical for progress but lack support (NASEM, 2021). In addition, shifting emphasis from novelty and speed in funding and publishing toward, for example, distributed experimental networks would facilitate collection of data well suited to testing generalities. Developing incentives and platforms for publishing null or nonsignificant results would ensure that findings from all studies are discoverable, regardless of their outcome. Cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary working groups that facilitate comparison across ecosystems and integrate empirical with theoretical approaches are one possible way to encourage the broad thinking that would enable progress.

Complexity and resilience

Ecosystems are inherently complex, particularly when incorporating social, cultural, economic, and political factors. This complexity can create resilience in systems through redundancies in functions and connections (Cowles et al., 2021), but can also cause fragility, as shifts in one system (e.g., economic collapse) can drive major changes in others (e.g., ecosystem tipping points; Folke et al., 2021). This complexity framing is increasingly being used to address issues like water, food, and energy, among others.

Complexity complicates synthesis efforts, in part because it is context dependent, challenging efforts to find generalities, including identifying predictors of ecosystem resilience (Pace et al., 2015). The highly interdisciplinary nature of this research demands equally heterogeneous data, and these data are often not available or not well harmonized. Few scientists are being taught to do interdisciplinary research, limiting the pool of researchers.

Ideally, synthesis research helps build understanding of how complexity structures ecosystem responses and identifies strategies that can bolster provisioning of ecosystem services for the greatest diversity of human needs and the environment. Efforts to push synthesis to be fully interdisciplinary can accelerate progress but will require institutional support and efforts to connect data repositories across disparate disciplines.

Predictability

This time of unprecedented environmental change increases the need to predict ecosystem condition and the resulting contributions to people at multiple temporal scales (Dietze et al., 2018). Such information is critical for timely adaptive management and conservation (Priority 3). While near-term prediction (months to years) is common in fields such as climate science and finance, it is rare in ecology.

Two perceived challenges to research on near-term predictability center on concerns that current models may not be “good enough” and that inaccurate forecasts could be harmful (e.g., misinform management and conservation decisions). However, predictions do not need to be perfect to advance science and improve decisions if their limits are recognized (Gabrys et al., 2016). The fastest way to improve predictions is to iteratively test and update them, providing continuous feedback and learning (Dietze et al., 2018).

Six strategies can support and accelerate progress of prediction in ecology. First, science will benefit from a culture where prediction is fostered and encouraged, and where failed predictions are expected and used as a platform for learning. Second, standardized observational and experimental studies and data and streamlined integration of heterogeneous data will help support development of ecological forecasting. Third, greater focus on real-time or continuously updated data will help constrain near-real-time forecasts. Fourth, open access tools for automated, reproducible workflows will facilitate analyses, reduce redundancy, and lower barriers to entry for new forecasters and maintenance costs of keeping forecasts online (Fer et al., 2021). Fifth, a revised core curriculum that presents ideas and concepts from a predictive perspective would raise the bar in quantitative learning and provides opportunities to learn forecasting specifically. Finally, clear communication between users and forecasters will help determine which variables are most useful for decision-making and on-the-ground management (Schell, Guy, et al., 2020). Stronger connections between decision science and prediction can help support sustainable natural resource management.

PROCESS AND PRACTICE OF SYNTHESIS SCIENCE

Two common threads cut across all topics discussed during our workshop: expanding participation and expanding available data.

Expanding participation in synthesis science

Synthesis science is most powerful when it integrates datasets, perspectives, and insights across regions and ecosystems. By increasing diversity of participants and fostering inclusive research environments, we can better identify and answer research questions that inform just and equitable solutions to pressing challenges. Without prioritizing diversity and inclusion, syntheses risk being biased and less broadly applicable (Hofstra et al., 2020), which may lead to unjust and inequitable outcomes. Although the principles of diversity and inclusion are relevant to any scientific endeavor, they are particularly salient for synthesis given its integrative nature.

The regional to global scale of much of synthesis science emphasizes the value of including people, ideas, and data from multiple cultures, geographies, and languages. Scientific and academic institutions and cultures have historically excluded people on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, abilities, sexual orientation, and other identities (Bernard & Cooperdock, 2018), as well as from research conducted in their native land (Heberling et al., 2021). Exclusion of local and Indigenous knowledge can be especially detrimental to our understanding of ecological dynamics (Maas et al., 2021; Okeke et al., 2017), particularly of understudied organisms and systems (Mori et al., 2021), and sustainable management of resources amidst ongoing land use and climate change (Robards et al., 2018). Greater effort can be made to prioritize and facilitate representation and integration of diverse scientists and perspectives by providing appropriate funding and compensation, mentoring and education, appropriate authorship credit, and modes for virtual and asynchronous participation (Lashley et al., 2020). Investing in open science and data science skill-building can increase participation in synthesis science.

The use of English in much of the scientific literature, data, and scientific meetings (Amano et al., 2016) creates an additional barrier to participation in synthesis research and often excludes information published in other languages (Amano et al., 2021). Multilingual scientific collaborations and searches can be conducted when doing meta-analysis and synthesis projects (e.g., Nuñez & Amano, 2021).

Although we can strive to assemble diverse groups of people in synthesis science endeavors, the practice of increasing diversity can be ineffective or even harmful to individuals from historically marginalized groups in the absence of concrete steps to ensure inclusion and belonging. Racist, sexist, ableist, and colonial structures have informed many traditional scientific practices and

cultural norms. Reimagining systems and institutions to be safe and supportive spaces where everyone can thrive and determine their own questions, approaches, and potential solutions is important (Trisos et al., 2021). Equally important is providing adequate opportunities and support infrastructures for marginalized and under-represented voices to learn and lead synthesis science (Nocco et al., 2021), and celebrating excellence of specific groups (Miriti et al., 2020; Schell, Guy, et al., 2020).

To advance engagement with marginalized communities, it is important for individuals from dominant groups to engage and participate with humility, curiosity, and patience (Borrelle et al., 2021). Safety and trust among individuals can be fostered by listening, acknowledging shortcomings, and building relationships before acting. Developing a practice of open dialogue and conflict resolution can also help groups engage in inclusive synthesis research and address institutional barriers. Group leaders could also consider allowing for diverse modes of engagement to facilitate greater participation. Fundamentally, building relationships and networks needed to support underrepresented communities and redistributing power among different groups of people in a collaboration can shift power dynamics and can facilitate greater inclusivity in synthesis.

Expanding the data and knowledge foundation

The quantity of data for use in synthesis science is growing (Farley et al., 2018). Efforts are being made to standardize and synthesize data across multiple existing databases (e.g., Jeliaskov et al., 2020) and harmonize data across scientific networks (e.g., O'Brien et al., 2021). These efforts enable research on ecological questions that could not be addressed by any one database (Bates et al., 2021). However, dedicated funding to support data curation, management, and archiving is needed to advance existing and future efforts.

Careful consideration of the ethics of assembling diverse datasets must be part of any equitable data synthesis future. Some individuals, communities, and institutions may not share their data publicly for privacy, ethical, or safety concerns, or are unable due to legal or policy constraints. Some researchers may be disadvantaged by current open science norms if, by making their data freely available, they effectively cede control of their intellectual property to others with greater resources who can more rapidly use it. This “information drain” from under-resourced institutions, researchers, and countries risks exacerbating existing inequalities in academic output and rewards. Even if there are barriers to providing equal

participation opportunities, it is crucial to follow just, equitable, and inclusive practices in authorship and acknowledgment of the diverse people who generate scientific data and improve standards going forward (Armenteras, 2021).

Many potential synthesis datasets are inaccessible or of limited value due to poor-quality metadata (Quarati & Raffaghelli, 2020). Data may be difficult to find or access because they are published in a language that is not native to the investigator, not digitized, or housed in databases with barriers to access (Haddaway & Bayliss, 2015). Alternative forms of data, including qualitative datasets (e.g., traditional knowledge, photographs), tend not to be included in public databases (Moon et al., 2016; Young et al., 2018). Limitations in using these forms of information can hinder our ability to identify ecological patterns and processes (Konno et al., 2020). Tools that aid scientists in accessing diverse data sources, such as machine learning techniques that help identify relevant data sources across many languages (Han et al., 2020), are key to addressing these hurdles. Ultimately, increased inclusion in synthesis efforts through global collaboration across diverse groups of people is one of the best ways to move forward.

CONCLUSION

The above priorities are neither exhaustive nor represent consensus, but rather emerged from the workshop process as priority topics and themes that synthesized the many individual questions offered by workshop participants (the full list of questions is available at <https://doi.org/10.5063/F19885GC>). Many were interconnected, with several focusing on interactions between people and nature and others focused on the quest for a science of ecology that can be predictive across scales.

Across all themes, discussions focused on the need for equity through open science as an integral part of how to improve synthesis (Ramachandran et al., 2021). Central to synthesis helping advance science is the need for greater data access and diversity, and education for people to learn how to leverage these data. Greater diversity within teams of scientists and practitioners would provide perspectives and contributions that would better frame synthesis-based questions. Such diversity, along with open science practices and technology that foster sharing of data and ideas, offers great potential for the future of synthesis in ecology and environmental science. Achieving greater inclusion goes far beyond inviting more diverse participants to discussions; it requires fundamental changes in the structure of science education and funding to achieve broad participation and leadership, and acknowledgment of those who generate data. Greater inclusion also requires mechanisms

ensuring datasets follow the findability, accessibility, interoperability, reusability (FAIR) principles (Wilkinson et al., 2016), efforts to promote shared open access data repositories and tools, and the platforms and skills needed for ongoing iterative interactions and data integration among researchers (Djenontin & Meadow, 2018; Keeler et al., 2017).

We focused here on priority questions that emerged primarily from a natural science perspective, with an interest in integrating social science, rather than beginning from a socioecological framing that explicitly addresses epistemological differences between social and natural sciences. Such a shift in framing can influence the nature and focus of research questions, and future efforts to identify additional research priorities could benefit from this socioecological framing.

Synthesis science is already advancing discovery within and across these topics, building on significant investments to collect data needed for synthesis, build the cyberinfrastructure to enable better use of those data, and support the infrastructure and learning needed to conduct synthesis. To ignite the next generation of synthesis science, strategic investments to make data more interoperable and synthesis science more inclusive hold significant promise for transformative advances in the practice and outcomes of synthesis.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Benjamin S. Halpern secured funding for the workshop and led the initial draft and subsequent revisions of the manuscript. Carl Boettiger, Michael C. Dietze, Jessica A. Gephart, Patrick Gonzalez, Nancy B. Grimm, Peter M. Groffman, Jessica Gurevitch, Sarah E. Hobbie, Kimberly J. Komatsu, Kristy J. Kroeker, Heather J. Lahr, David M. Lodge, Christopher J. Lortie, Julie S. S. Lowndes, Fiorenza Micheli, Hugh P. Possingham, Mary H. Ruckelshaus, Courtney Scarborough, Chelsea L. Wood, and Grace C. Wu led initial drafts of individual sections of the paper. All authors contributed to the ideas and research topics presented in the paper and their synthesis, and edits to each version of the manuscript.

AFFILIATIONS

¹National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA

²Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA

³Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA

⁴Department of Earth & Environment, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

⁵Department of Environmental Science, American University, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

⁶Institute for Parks, People, and Biodiversity, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA

⁷School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA

⁸City University of New York Advanced Science Research Center at the Graduate Center, New York, New York, USA

⁹Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, New York, USA

¹⁰Department of Ecology and Evolution, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, USA

¹¹Department of Ecology, Evolution and Behavior, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

¹²Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Edgewater, Maryland, USA

¹³Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, USA

¹⁴Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

¹⁵Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

¹⁶Department of Biology, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

¹⁷Hopkins Marine Station, Oceans Department, Stanford University, Pacific Grove, California, USA

¹⁸Stanford Center for Ocean Solutions, Pacific Grove, California, USA

¹⁹Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation Science (CBCS), The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

²⁰The Natural Capital Project, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA

²¹School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

²²Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA

²³Environmental Studies Program and Department of Biology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA

²⁴Department of Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Biology, New York, New York, USA

²⁵Department of Biological Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA

²⁶Real Estate and Workplace Services Sustainability Team, Google Inc., Mountain View, California, USA

²⁷Intertidal Agency, Oakland, California, USA

²⁸UC Davis School of Law, Davis, California, USA

²⁹Department of Biology, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

³⁰Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA

- ³¹Department of Biology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA
- ³²Core Science Systems Science Analytics and Synthesis, U.S. Geological Survey, 8th and Kipling, Denver Federal Center, Lakewood, Colorado, USA
- ³³Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA
- ³⁴Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, USA
- ³⁵Estuary and Ocean Science Center, Biology Department, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, USA
- ³⁶Conservation International, Santa Barbara, California, USA
- ³⁷Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA
- ³⁸Department of Physical Geography (IPG), Goethe-Universität Frankfurt (Campus Riedberg), Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- ³⁹Department of Agroforestry Engineering, University of Santiago de Compostela, Lugo, Spain
- ⁴⁰Department of Plant Sciences, UC Davis, Davis, California, USA
- ⁴¹Geography & Environmental Systems, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, USA
- ⁴²Department of Geography, UC Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA
- ⁴³Environmental Defense Fund, Santa Barbara, California, USA
- ⁴⁴Resource Ecology and Fisheries Management Division, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Seattle, Washington, USA
- ⁴⁵Department of Ocean Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz, California, USA
- ⁴⁶School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA
- ⁴⁷Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA
- ⁴⁸Hubbard Brook Research Foundation, Thornton, New Hampshire, USA
- ⁴⁹Department of Biological Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
- ⁵⁰Departments of Zoology and Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
- ⁵¹Department of Biology & Center for Computational and Integrative Biology, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey, USA
- ⁵²Department of Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada, USA
- ⁵³National Institute of Oceanography, Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research (IOLR), Haifa, Israel
- ⁵⁴School of Human Evolution & Social Change, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA
- ⁵⁵Institute of Arctic Biology and Department of Biology & Wildlife, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
- ⁵⁶Blandy Experimental Farm, University of Virginia, Boyce, Virginia, USA
- ⁵⁷School of Science, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand
- ⁵⁸JG Research and Evaluation, Bozeman, Montana, USA
- ⁵⁹Division of Biological Sciences & Division of Plant Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA
- ⁶⁰Vermont EPSCoR and Gund Institute for Environment, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, USA
- ⁶¹Department of Biology, University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hilo, Hawaii, USA
- ⁶²Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA
- ⁶³Department of Biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
- ⁶⁴Institute of Environment, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, USA
- ⁶⁵Department of Biological Sciences, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, UK
- ⁶⁶School of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK
- ⁶⁷Department of Biology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
- ⁶⁸Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Science, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada, USA
- ⁶⁹College of Marine Science, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, Florida, USA
- ⁷⁰Département de sciences biologiques, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada
- ⁷¹Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
- ⁷²Department of Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA
- ⁷³Marine Invasions Laboratory, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Tiburon, California, USA
- ⁷⁴Center for Watershed Sciences, University of California, Davis, California, USA
- ⁷⁵UMR DECOD, HALGO, Département Ressources Biologiques et Environnement, Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer, Lorient, France
- ⁷⁶Department of Biological Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA
- ⁷⁷Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Department of Biology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA
- ⁷⁸Department of Biology, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, USA

⁷⁹Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, Brazil

⁸⁰Minderoo Foundation, Flourishing Oceans, Nedlands, Western Australia, Australia

⁸¹DeLaMare Science & Engineering Library, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, USA

⁸²Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), Mexico City, Mexico

⁸³Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Conservation Biology, University of Maine, Orono, Maine, USA

⁸⁴School of Mathematics and Physics, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland, Australia

⁸⁵Department of Biology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

⁸⁶California Sea Grant, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA

⁸⁷Center for Ecosystem Science and Society, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA

⁸⁸Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA

⁸⁹Battelle, National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON), Boulder, Colorado, USA

⁹⁰Department of Environmental Sciences/Lake Erie Center, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA

⁹¹Department of Ecology and Evolution, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

⁹²School of Biological Sciences, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

⁹³AZTI, Marine Research, Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA), Sukarrieta, Spain

⁹⁴Climate and Global Dynamics Laboratory, Terrestrial Sciences Section, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, USA

⁹⁵Sustainability Research Institute, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

⁹⁶German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

⁹⁷Department of Botany and Zoology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

⁹⁸Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, USA

⁹⁹Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior Program, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the National Science Foundation grant #1940692 for financial support for this workshop, and the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) and its staff for logistical support.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All authors confirm no conflict of interest.


DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

No data were collected for this study. A list of all questions submitted by workshop participants is archived at <https://doi.org/10.5063/F19885GC>.

ORCID


Benjamin S. Halpern  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8844-2302>

Michael C. Dietze  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2324-2518>

Patrick Gonzalez  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7105-0561>

Nancy B. Grimm  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9374-660X>

Jessica Gurevitch  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0157-4332>


Kimberly J. Komatsu  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7056-4547>

Kristy J. Kroeker  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5766-1999>

Christopher J. Lortie  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4291-7023>


Chelsea L. Wood  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2738-3139>

Lina Aoyama  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9677-7268>

Christie A. Bahlai  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8937-8709>

Rachael E. Blake  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0847-9100>

Julien Brun  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7751-6238>

Jessica L. Burnett  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0896-5099>

Max C. N. Castorani  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7372-9359>

Jessica L. Couture  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8199-864X>

Laura E. Dee  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0471-1371>


Ignacio J. Diaz-Maroto  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0552-480X>

Martha R. Downs  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2833-956X>


Erle C. Ellis  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2006-3362>

Kyle A. Emery  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0536-317X>

Jacob G. Eurich  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1764-7524>

Bridget E. Ferriss  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6739-5313>

Sara A. Gagné  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4385-7189>

Colin J. Garroway  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0955-0688>

Kaitlyn M. Gaynor  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5747-0543>

Angélica L. González  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4636-6329>

Eliza M. Grames  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1743-6815>
 Tamar Guy-Haim  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6962-0262>
 Kyle J. Haynes  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3283-6633>
 Elliott L. Hazen  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0412-7178>
 Anil Koirala  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4286-569X>
 John S. Kominoski  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0978-3326>
 Julia Koricheva  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9033-0171>
 Frank E. Muller-Karger  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3159-5011>
 Kari E. A. Norman  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2029-2325>
 Nan Nourn  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5057-0640>
 Suzanne X. Ou  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8542-4149>
 Paula Pappalardo  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0853-7681>
 Ryan A. Peek  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9577-6885>
 Cristina Portales-Reyes  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0162-4785>
 Diogo B. Provete  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0097-0651>
 Carlos Ramirez-Reyes  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7407-071X>
 Sydne Record  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7293-2155>
 Roberto Salguero-Gómez  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6085-4433>
 Erin V. Satterthwaite  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0177-7770>
 Chloé Schmidt  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2572-4200>
 Rachel S. Smith  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8713-126X>
 Eric R. Sokol  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5923-0917>
 Christopher T. Solomon  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2850-4257>
 Paris V. Stefanoudis  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4040-8364>
 Jonathan D. Tonkin  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6053-291X>
 Ashley R. Townes  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2811-4053>
 Mireia Valle  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8517-8518>
 Jonathan A. Walter  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2983-751X>
 Kathryn I. Wheeler  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3931-7489>
 Marten Winter  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9593-7300>
 Adam S. Wymore  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6725-916X>
 Casey Youngflesh  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6343-3311>

REFERENCES

- Amano, T., V. Berdejo-Espinola, A. P. Christie, K. Willott, M. Akasaka, A. Báldi, A. Berthinussen, et al. 2021. "Tapping into Non-English-Language Science for the Conservation of Global Biodiversity." *PLoS Biology* 19: e3001296.
- Amano, T., J. P. González-Varo, and W. J. Sutherland. 2016. "Languages Are Still a Major Barrier to Global Science." *PLoS Biology* 14: e2000933.
- Armenteras, D. 2021. "Guidelines for Healthy Global Scientific Collaborations." *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 5: 1193–4.
- Baron, J. S., A. Specht, E. Garnier, P. Bishop, C. A. Campbell, F. W. Davis, B. Fady, et al. 2017. "Synthesis Centers as Critical Research Infrastructure." *Bioscience* 67: 750–9.
- Bates, A. E., R. B. Primack, and C. M. Duarte. 2021. "Global COVID-19 Lockdown Highlights Humans as both Threats and Custodians of the Environment." *Biological Conservation* 263: 109175.
- Bennett, N. J., R. Roth, S. C. Klain, K. Chan, P. Christie, D. A. Clark, G. Cullman, et al. 2017. "Conservation Social Science: Understanding and Integrating Human Dimensions to Improve Conservation." *Biological Conservation* 205: 93–108.
- Bergsten, A., D. Galafassi, and Ö. Bodin. 2014. "The Problem of Spatial Fit in Social-Ecological Systems: Detecting Mismatches between Ecological Connectivity and Land Management in an Urban Region." *Ecology and Society* 19: 6.
- Bernard, R. E., and E. H. G. Cooperdock. 2018. "No Progress on Diversity in 40 Years." *Nature Geoscience* 11: 292–5.
- Biggs, R., S. R. Carpenter, and W. A. Brock. 2009. "Turning Back from the Brink: Detecting an Impending Regime Shift in Time to Avert It." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 106: 826–31.
- Borrelle, S. B., J. B. Koch, C. M. MacKenzie, K. E. Ingeman, B. M. McGill, M. R. Lambert, A. M. Belasen, et al. 2021. "What Does It Mean to Be for a Place?" *Pacific Conservation Biology* 27: 507–8.
- Bullard, R. D. 2019. *Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class, and Environmental Quality*, 3rd ed. New York: Routledge.
- Carroll, S. R., I. Garba, O. L. Figueroa-Rodríguez, J. Holbrook, R. Lovett, S. Materechera, M. Parsons, et al. 2020. "The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance." *Data Science Journal* 19: 43.
- Chaplin-Kramer, R., R. P. Sharp, C. Weil, E. M. Bennett, U. Pascual, K. K. Arkema, K. A. Brauman, et al. 2019. "Global Modeling of Nature's Contributions to People." *Science* 366: 255–8.
- Cinner, J. E., W. N. Adger, E. H. Allison, M. L. Barnes, K. Brown, P. J. Cohen, S. Gelcich, et al. 2018. "Building Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Tropical Coastal Communities." *Nature Climate Change* 8: 117–23.
- Cowles, J., L. Templeton, J. J. Battles, P. J. Edmunds, R. C. Carpenter, S. R. Carpenter, M. Paul Nelson, et al. 2021. "Resilience: Insights from the U.S. LongTerm Ecological Research Network." *Ecosphere* 12: e03434.
- Cumming, G., D. H. M. Cumming, and C. Redman. 2006. "Scale Mismatches in Social-Ecological Systems: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions." *Ecology and Society* 11: 14.
- Dietze, M. C., A. Fox, L. M. Beck-Johnson, J. L. Betancourt, M. B. Hooten, C. S. Jarnevich, T. H. Keitt, et al. 2018. "Iterative Near-Term Ecological Forecasting: Needs, Opportunities, and Challenges." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 115: 1424–32.
- Djenontin, I. N. S., and A. M. Meadow. 2018. "The Art of Co-production of Knowledge in Environmental Sciences and

- Management: Lessons from International Practice.” *Environmental Management* 61: 885–903.
- Donnelly, C. A., I. Boyd, P. Campbell, C. Craig, P. Vallance, M. Walport, C. J. M. Whitty, E. Woods, and C. Wormald. 2018. “Four Principles to Make Evidence Synthesis More Useful for Policy.” *Nature* 558: 361–4.
- Farley, S. S., A. Dawson, S. J. Goring, and J. W. Williams. 2018. “Situating Ecology as a Big-Data Science: Current Advances, Challenges, and Solutions.” *Bioscience* 68: 563–76.
- Fer, I., A. K. Gardella, A. N. Shiklomanov, E. E. Campbell, E. M. Cowdery, M. G. De Kauwe, A. Desai, et al. 2021. “Beyond Ecosystem Modeling: A Roadmap to Community Cyberinfrastructure for Ecological Data-Model Integration.” *Global Change Biology* 27: 13–26.
- Folke, C., S. Polasky, J. Rockström, V. Galaz, F. Westley, M. Lamont, M. Scheffer, et al. 2021. “Our Future in the Anthropocene Biosphere.” *Ambio* 50: 834–69.
- Gabrys, J., H. Pritchard, and B. Barratt. 2016. “Just Good Enough Data: Figuring Data Citizenships through Air Pollution Sensing and Data Stories.” *Big Data & Society* 3: 2053951716679677.
- Graves, J. L., M. Kearney, G. Barabino, and S. Malcom. 2022. “Inequality in Science and the Case for a New Agenda.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 119: e2117831119.
- Haddaway, N. R., and H. R. Bayliss. 2015. “Shades of Grey: Two Forms of Grey Literature Important for Reviews in Conservation.” *Biological Conservation* 191: 827–9.
- Haddaway, N. R., C. Kohl, N. Rebelo da Silva, J. Schiemann, A. Spök, R. Stewart, J. B. Sweet, and R. Wilhelm. 2017. “A Framework for Stakeholder Engagement during Systematic Reviews and Maps in Environmental Management.” *Environmental Evidence* 6: 11.
- Halpern, B. S., E. Berlow, R. Williams, E. T. Borer, F. W. Davis, A. Dobson, B. J. Enquist, et al. 2020. “Ecological Synthesis and Its Role in Advancing Knowledge.” *Bioscience* 70: 1005–14.
- Halpern, B. S., M. Frazier, J. Afflerbach, J. S. Lowndes, F. Micheli, C. O’Hara, C. Scarborough, and K. A. Selkoe. 2019. “Recent Pace of Change in Human Impact on the world’s Ocean.” *Scientific Reports* 9: 11609.
- Hampton, S. E., M. B. Jones, L. A. Wasser, M. P. Schildhauer, S. R. Supp, J. Brun, R. R. Hernandez, et al. 2017. “Skills and Knowledge for Data-Intensive Environmental Research.” *Bioscience* 67: 546–57.
- Han, B. A., S. M. O’Regan, J. Paul Schmidt, and J. M. Drake. 2020. “Integrating Data Mining and Transmission Theory in the Ecology of Infectious Diseases.” *Ecology Letters* 23: 1178–88.
- Heberling, J. M., J. T. Miller, D. Noesgaard, S. B. Weingart, and D. Schigel. 2021. “Data Integration Enables Global Biodiversity Synthesis.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 118: e2018093118.
- Hoffman, J. S., V. Shandas, and N. Pendleton. 2020. “The Effects of Historical Housing Policies on Resident Exposure to Intra-Urban Heat: A Study of 108 US Urban Areas.” *Climate* 8: 12.
- Hofstra, B., V. V. Kulkarni, S. M.-N. Galvez, B. He, D. Jurafsky, and D. A. McFarland. 2020. “The Diversity–Innovation Paradox in Science.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117: 9284–91.
- IPBES. 2019. *Global Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. Bonn: IPBES Secretariat.
- IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptations, and Vulnerability*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jarvis, R. M., S. B. Borrelle, N. J. Forsdick, K.-V. Pérez-Hammerle, N. S. Dubois, S. R. Griffin, A. Recalde-Salas, et al. 2020. “Navigating Spaces between Conservation Research and Practice: Are We Making Progress?” *Ecological Solutions and Evidence* 1: e12028.
- Jeliaskov, A., D. Mijatovic, S. Chantepie, N. Andrew, R. Arlettaz, L. Barbaro, N. Barsoum, et al. 2020. “A Global Database for Metacommunity Ecology, Integrating Species, Traits, Environment and Space.” *Scientific Data* 7: 6.
- Keeler, B. L., R. Chaplin-Kramer, A. D. Guerry, P. F. E. Addison, C. Bettigole, I. C. Burke, B. Gentry, et al. 2017. “Society Is Ready for a New Kind of Science—Is Academia?” *Bioscience* 67: 591–2.
- Konno, K., M. Akasaka, C. Koshida, N. Katayama, N. Osada, R. Spake, and T. Amano. 2020. “Ignoring Non-English-Language Studies May Bias Ecological Meta-Analyses.” *Ecology and Evolution* 10: 6373–84.
- Kramer, D., J. Hartter, A. Boag, M. Jain, K. Stevens, K. Nicholas, W. McConnell, and J. Liu. 2017. “Top 40 Questions in Coupled Human and Natural Systems (CHANS) Research.” *Ecology and Society* 22: 44.
- Lashley, M. A., M. Acevedo, S. Cotner, and C. J. Lortie. 2020. “How the Ecology and Evolution of the COVID-19 Pandemic Changed Learning.” *Ecology and Evolution* 10: 12412–7.
- Lawton, J. H. 1999. “Are There General Laws in Ecology?” *Oikos* 84: 177–92.
- Levin, S. A. 1992. “The Problem of Pattern and Scale in Ecology: The Robert H. MacArthur Award Lecture.” *Ecology* 73: 1943–67.
- Maas, B., R. J. Pakeman, L. Godet, L. Smith, V. Devictor, and R. Primack. 2021. “Women and Global South Strikingly Underrepresented among Top-Publishing Ecologists.” *Conservation Letters* 14: e12797.
- Miriti, M. N., K. Bailey, S. J. Halsey, and N. C. Harris. 2020. “Hidden Figures in Ecology and Evolution.” *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 4: 1282.
- Moon, K., T. Brewer, S. Januchowski-Hartley, V. Adams, and D. Blackman. 2016. “A Guideline to Improve Qualitative Social Science Publishing in Ecology and Conservation Journals.” *Ecology and Society* 21: 17.
- Mori, A. S., L. E. Dee, A. Gonzalez, H. Ohashi, J. Cowles, A. J. Wright, M. Loreau, et al. 2021. “Biodiversity–Productivity Relationships Are Key to Nature-Based Climate Solutions.” *Nature Climate Change* 11: 543–50.
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM). 2021. *Developing a Toolkit for Fostering Open Science Practices: Proceedings of a Workshop*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/26308>.
- Nocco, M. A., B. M. McGill, C. M. MacKenzie, R. K. Tonietto, J. Dudney, M. C. Bletz, T. Young, and S. E. Kuebbing. 2021. “Mentorship, Equity, and Research Productivity: Lessons from a Pandemic.” *Biological Conservation* 255: 108966.
- Núñez, M. A., and T. Amano. 2021. “Monolingual Searches Can Limit and Bias Results in Global Literature Reviews.” *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 5: 264.

- O'Brien, M., C. A. Smith, E. R. Sokol, C. Gries, N. Lany, S. Record, and M. C. N. Castorani. 2021. "ecocomDP: A Flexible Data Design Pattern for Ecological Community Survey Data." *Ecological Informatics* 64: 101374.
- Okeke, I. N., C. P. Babalola, D. K. Byarugaba, A. Djimde, and O. R. Osoniyi. 2017. "Broadening Participation in the Sciences Within and from Africa: Purpose, Challenges, and Prospects." *CBE Life Sciences Education* 16: es2.
- Pace, M. L., S. R. Carpenter, and J. J. Cole. 2015. "With and without Warning: Managing Ecosystems in a Changing World." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 13: 460–7.
- Pelletier, D. 2020. "Assessing the Effectiveness of Coastal Marine Protected Area Management: Four Learned Lessons for Science Uptake and Upscaling." *Frontiers in Marine Science* 7: 978.
- Pullin, A. S., S. H. Cheng, S. J. Cooke, N. R. Haddaway, B. Macura, M. C. Mckinnon, and J. J. Taylor. 2020. "Informing Conservation Decisions through Evidence Synthesis and Communication." In *Conservation Research, Policy and Practice*, edited by W. J. Sutherland, P. N. M. Brotherton, Z. G. Davies, N. Ockendon, N. Pettorelli, and J. A. Vickery, 114–28. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Quarati, A., and J. E. Raffaghelli. 2020. "Do Researchers Use Open Research Data? Exploring the Relationships between Usage Trends and Metadata Quality across Scientific Disciplines from the Figshare Case." *Journal of Information Science* 48: 423–48.
- Ramachandran, R., K. Bugbee, and K. Murphy. 2021. "From Open Data to Open Science." *Earth and Space Science* 8: e2020EA001562.
- Reichman, O. J., M. B. Jones, and M. P. Schildhauer. 2011. "Challenges and Opportunities of Open Data in Ecology." *Science* 331: 703–5.
- Robards, M., H. P. Huntington, M. Druckenmiller, J. Lefevre, S. K. Moses, Z. Stevenson, A. Watson, and M. Williams. 2018. "Understanding and Adapting to Observed Changes in the Alaskan Arctic: Actionable Knowledge Co-production with Alaska Native Communities." *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography* 152: 203–13.
- Schell, C. J., K. Dyson, T. L. Fuentes, S. Des Roches, N. C. Harris, D. S. Miller, C. A. Woelfle-Erskine, and M. R. Lambert. 2020. "The Ecological and Evolutionary Consequences of Systemic Racism in Urban Environments." *Science* 369: eaay4497.
- Schell, C. J., C. Guy, D. S. Shelton, S. C. Campbell-Staton, B. A. Sealey, D. N. Lee, and N. C. Harris. 2020. "Recreating Wakanda by Promoting Black Excellence in Ecology and Evolution." *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 4: 1285–7.
- Trisos, C. H., J. Auerbach, and M. Katti. 2021. "Decoloniality and Anti-Oppressive Practices for a More Ethical Ecology." *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 5: 1205–12.
- Venter, O., E. W. Sanderson, A. Magrath, J. R. Allan, J. Beher, K. R. Jones, H. P. Possingham, et al. 2016. "Sixteen Years of Change in the Global Terrestrial Human Footprint and Implications for Biodiversity Conservation." *Nature Communications* 7: 12558.
- Wilkinson, M. D., M. Dumontier, J. Ij, G. Aalbersberg, M. Appleton, A. Axton, N. Baak, et al. 2016. "The FAIR Guiding Principles for Scientific Data Management and Stewardship." *Scientific Data* 3: 160018.
- Young, J. C., D. C. Rose, H. S. Mumby, F. Benitez-Capistros, C. J. Derrick, T. Finch, C. Garcia, et al. 2018. "A Methodological Guide to Using and Reporting on Interviews in Conservation Science Research." *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 9: 10–9.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

How to cite this article: Halpern, Benjamin S., Carl Boettiger, Michael C. Dietze, Jessica A. Gephart, Patrick Gonzalez, Nancy B. Grimm, Peter M. Groffman, et al. 2023. "Priorities for Synthesis Research in Ecology and Environmental Science." *Ecosphere* 14(1): e4342. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.4342>