Supplementary Information for

Science journalism and a multi-directional science-policy-society dialogue are needed to foster public awareness for biodiversity and its conservation

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S2 Text

Glossary of terminologies (that we feel are important to define)

- Science communication – Communication and exchange of scientific ideas, research, findings, and knowledge in a way that is accessible, understandable, or useful to and with non-expert audiences.

    Further reading:
    - Burns, T. W., O'Connor, D. J., & Stocklmayer, S. M. (2003). Science communication: a contemporary definition. *Public understanding of science*, 12(2), 183-202.

- Evidence-based knowledge – Knowledge that has been objectively proven through research results. Strong evidence is given when results are based on synthesizing many studies such as in form of a meta-analysis.

    Further readings:
    - Mupepele, A. C., Walsh, J. C., Sutherland, W. J., & Dormann, C. F. (2016). An evidence assessment tool for ecosystem services and conservation studies. *Ecological Applications*, 26(5), 1295-1301.
    - Jensen, E. A., & Gerber, A. (2020). Evidence-based science communication. *Frontiers in Communication*, 78.

- Fake news – News that is made-up or manipulated without scientific evidence and spread fast primarily via the internet and social media.

    Further readings:
    - Gelfert, A. (2018). Fake news: A definition. Informal Logic, 38(1), 84-117.
    - Tandoc Jr, E. C., Lim, Z. W., & Ling, R. (2018). Defining "fake news" A typology of scholarly definitions. *Digital journalism*, 6(2), 137-153.

- Biodiversity-related sciences – Scientific disciplines that work with or on biodiversity, as well as those that are indirectly or directly interlinked with biodiversity.

  Further reading:
  - CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity. Biodiversity-related Conventions. URL: https://www.cbd.int/brc/

- Global (environmental) crises – Changes at a global extent for which scientists predict that the current status of a measure (e.g. temperature, ecosystem functioning) is close to its tipping point with irreversible consequences for the planet and/or human kind.

  Further readings:
  - Ripple, W. J., Wolf, C., Newsome, T. M., Gregg, J. W., Lenton, T. M., Palomo, I., ... & Rockström, J. (2021). World scientists' warning of a climate emergency 2021. *BioScience*, 71(9), 894-898.
  - WEF – World Economic Forum (2021). The Global Risks Report 2021, 16th Edition.
  - Lenton, T. M., Rockström, J., Gaffney, O., Rahmstorf, S., Richardson, K., Steffen, W., & Schellnhuber, H. J. (2019). Climate tipping points—too risky to bet against. *Nature* **575**, 592-595.
  - Oliver, T. H. (2016). How much biodiversity loss is too much?. *Science*, 353(6296), 220-221.

- IPBES – the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

  Further reading:
  - https://ipbes.net/about

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) – the strategic plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) from 2023 till 2030.

  Further reading:
  - The CBD press release on the GBF: https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-final-text-kunming-montreal-gbf-221222
  - The text of the GBF: https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf

- Science journalism – Journalism trained to report on research findings in a dialogue with experts, politics and the public.

  Further readings:
  - Dunwoody, S. (2021). Science journalism: Prospects in the digital age. In Routledge handbook of public communication of science and technology (pp. 14-32). Routledge.
  - Guenther, L. (2019). Science journalism. In Oxford research encyclopedia of communication.