Towards a unified study of multiple stressors

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Title: Towards a Unified Study of Multiple Stressors: Divisions and Common Goals Across Research Disciplines

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Abstract:

Anthropogenic environmental changes, or ‘stressors’, increasingly threaten biodiversity and ecosystem functioning worldwide. Multiple-stressor research is a rapidly expanding field of science that seeks to understand and ultimately predict the interactions between stressors. Reviews and meta-analyses of the primary scientific literature have largely been specific to either freshwater, marine or terrestrial ecology, or ecotoxicology. In this cross-disciplinary study, we review the state of knowledge within and among these disciplines to highlight commonality and division in multiple-stressor research. Our review goes beyond a description of previous research by using quantitative bibliometric analysis to identify the division between disciplines and link previously disconnected research communities. Towards a unified research framework, we discuss the shared goal of increased realism through both ecological and temporal complexity, with the overarching aim of improving predictive power. In a rapidly changing world, advancing our understanding of the cumulative ecological impacts of multiple stressors is critical for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. Identifying and overcoming the barriers to interdisciplinary knowledge exchange is necessary in rising to this challenge. Division between ecosystem types and disciplines is largely a human creation. Species and stressors cross these borders and so should the scientists who study them.

1. Introduction

The most severe threats to global biodiversity and ecosystem functioning are anthropogenic environmental changes, or “stressors,” such as habitat loss, climate change, pollution and invasive species (1, 2). These stressors often interact in complex and unexpected ways (3-6). Multiple-stressor research seeks to understand and predict interactions between stressors. Importantly, due to these interactions the combined effect of two or more stressors is frequently more than (synergistic) or less than (antagonistic) expected based on their individual effects (7, 8). The study of multiple stressors is not a novel pursuit in science; toxicologists, and later ecotoxicologists, have been identifying the combined impact of multiple chemical stressors on individual organisms or populations for almost a century (9, 10). Multiple-stressor research has now expanded to more diverse stressor combinations and has become a prominent feature of global change biology. Consequently, the concepts and terms used in the multiple-stressor literature have become common in mainstream biology.

Aquatic, terrestrial, and ecotoxicological investigations into multiple stressors differ greatly in their approach. In the freshwater and marine ecology literature, numerous studies have measured biological responses to specific stressor combinations (3, 5). Such work has been conducted across the globe, from the Arctic (11) to the Antarctic (12), and has focused on virtually all taxonomic groups, including bacteria (13), algae (14), invertebrates (15), amphibians (16), and fish (17). Parallel to this research, and with almost no lateral exchange, the effects of multiple stressors on ecosystems have been the focus of many terrestrial experiments (18-20). Contrary to the freshwater and marine literature, the response variables of interest in terrestrial studies are mostly the fluxes and pools of matter such as water, carbon, nitrogen or other nutrients. Another discipline that has dealt with impacts of multiple stressors is ecotoxicology, which focuses on the effects of chemical pollutants and their interactions with other stressors (6, 21, 22). Although freshwater, marine and terrestrial subdisciplines exist within ecotoxicology, they share a basic scientific foundation (e.g. methods, journals and conferences), which merits their aggregation as one discipline in this review.

Regardless of differing approaches, the underpinning concepts of multiple-stressor research are similar across the different disciplines. Despite this, exchange and cross-fertilization of ideas and conceptual models has been limited. For example, the co-tolerance concept (23), a number of stressor interaction classification systems (e.g., 7), and various null models predicting the combined effect of stressors (e.g., 24, 25) have virtually escaped the terrestrial ecology community (4, 18, 26). Moreover, models and methods developed in the context of ecotoxicology have largely been ignored in aquatic and terrestrial ecology (27). Even reviews and meta-analyses of the multiple-stressor literature have primarily been specific to either freshwater (5), marine (3) or terrestrial systems (18), or to ecotoxicology (6) (but see: 28, 29).

Differences in terminology attest to the disconnection of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecologists, as well as ecotoxicologists, from each other. For example, while the terms “stressors”, “antagonism” and “synergism” are common within the freshwater, marine and ecotoxicology literature (5, 24, 30), many terrestrial and some marine ecologists often use the terms “drivers/factors”, “dampening” and “amplification”, respectively (18, 26, 31, 32). Other terms such as “cumulative effects”, “combined effects”, “net effects” or “interactive effects” are used across all disciplines, but without consistent definitions (3, 33, 34). The pre-existing separation among scientific disciplines further contributes to this division in multiple-stressor research, exemplified by how ecologists tend not to cite work carried out in systems different from their own (35, 36).

A better exchange between the different disciplines studying multiple stressors would be highly desirable. The separation of disciplines, including inconsistency in the terminology, hampers progress in multiple-stressor research because scarce resources are wasted due to the parallel development of similar methods and tools in different disciplines. Equally, incomplete literature searches and meta-analyses create an ignorance of the complete evidence, which can mislead research directions, impede the spread of ideas and slow down development of overarching theoretical concepts. In this cross-disciplinary review we use quantitative bibliometric analysis to identify and illustrate the division between multiple-stressor researchers from different disciplines, we discuss qualitative differences in methods and terminology between the disciplines, and we provide a common glossary to harmonise concepts and terminology. Subsequently, we identify and discuss three common research goals that all multiple-stressor researchers share towards a unified research framework, specifically: (i) increased ecological complexity, (ii) increased temporal scale and realism, with the overarching aim of (iii) improving predictive power.

2. Bibliometric Analysis

2.1 Methods

Using terms identified during our cross-discipline review we performed a search of the *ISI Web of Knowledge* database (https://apps.webofknowledge.com) to collect publications from the multiple-stressor literature (SM1). Next, we constructed citation networks where nodes represent specific publications and links indicate a citation between connected publications. Clustering algorithms and citation analysis were used to group publications that cite each other more than they cite other publications in the same network (37). To enhance visibility, only the most influential publications (top 300 most cited) were used to construct the citation networks. Given that this was biased towards marine and freshwater publications, the 25 next most highly cited terrestrial and ecotoxicological publications were added to ensure a similar number of publications across disciplines. The largest connected network (150 publications: SM2) from this pool of 350 publications was selected, ignoring publications outside the multiple-stressor literature. We also created term networks, based on the 150 multiple-stressor publications, using text-mining techniques to identify different clusters of terminology. The publications and terms were manually assigned to one of the disciplines. For details on the bibliometric analysis, see SM2.

2.2 Results

A citation network of 150 publications from the multiple-stressor literature with colours representing clusters emerged from our analysis (SM3). The size of the nodes was based on the number of citations normalized by age of publication. When the size of the nodes was based on the number of links in the network, emphasis was put on different nodes (SM4). Supplementing our networks with additional publications reduced a bias in terms of nodes but may not have reduced a bias in terms of links (citations); on average the freshwater and marine publications had more citations than publications from the other disciplines. Consequently, we constructed larger networks using a lower common threshold of citations resulting in networks based on the 500, 1000, 1500 and 2000 most highly cited publications (SM5). Although these larger networks are much more difficult to read, clustering patterns similar to SM3 are conserved.

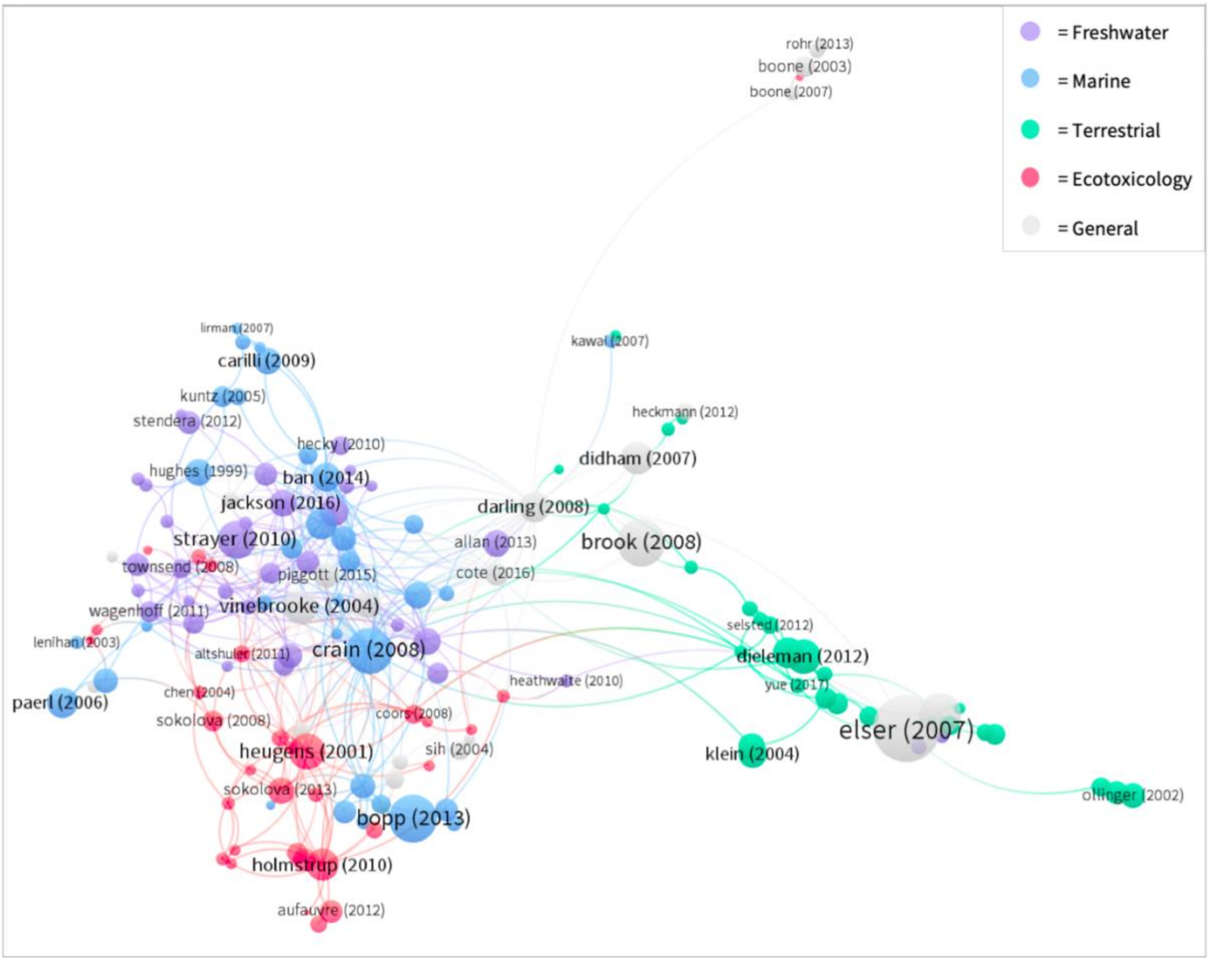

Figure 1: *Citation network where the nodes represent publications and the links indicate the presence of a citation between connected publications. The size of the nodes represents the number of citations normalized by age. The distance between nodes is calculated using a citation analysis algorithm which determines the relatedness of items based on the number of times they cite each other. The colours of the nodes and their links represent the disciplines they belong to.*

Customizing the colours of the nodes and links to represent the different disciplines reveals the division between disciplines (Figure 1). Some of the key papers in the multiple-stressor literature are cited across disciplines and are found towards the center of the networks (7, 8, 23, 28, 29). Although the freshwater, marine and ecotoxicology literature clearly have their own clusters, these disciplines substantially overlap (particularly freshwater and marine). In contrast, the terrestrial publications form a distinct cluster that is only connected to the rest of the network via five key nodes, which are mostly meta-analyses or reviews (18, 28, 29, 34, 38).

A heat map was produced to quantify the division between disciplines in the citation networks (SM6). The terrestrial publications are found almost exclusively in cluster 1 (82.8%) of the citation network (SM3). The ecotoxicological publications are found primarily in cluster 4 (54.8%). The freshwater publications are found primarily in clusters 2 (44.1%) and 6 (23.5%). The marine publications are well represented in all clusters in the network except for clusters 1 and 4.

In the term network, nodes towards the center of the network (e.g. effect, interaction, response) are used by all multiple-stressor researchers, whereas some nodes at the edges of the network are discipline-specific (Figure 2). The coloured nodes have been assigned to specific disciplines to outline the approximate location of disciplines in the network (full list of terms in SM7). These coloured terms act as markers against which the location of general terms of interest can be compared. For example, the term “multiple stressor” is found towards the edge of the network near freshwater, marine and ecotoxicological terms; it is on the opposite side of the network from where the terrestrial terms are. Similarly, the term “global change driver” is found among the terrestrial terms and away from the terms specific to the other disciplines.

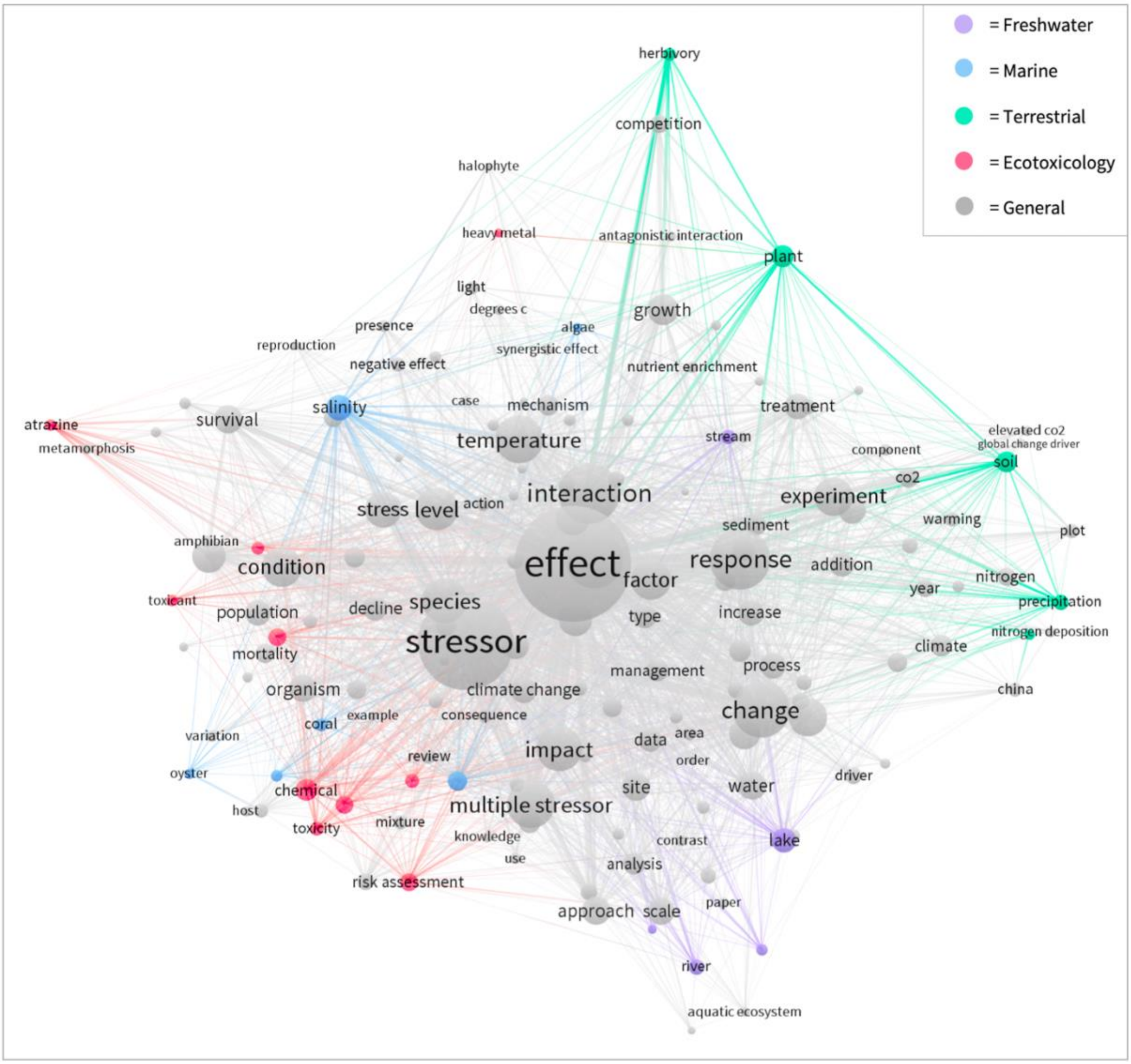

Figure 2: *Term network constructed using text-mining techniques with the publications from the citation networks (Figure 1) as source documents. Terms that occurred at least 10 times were included. The size of the nodes represents the frequency of a term and the links represent co-occurrence. The colours of the nodes and their links represent the disciplines they are associated with.*

3. Synthesis

As well as bibliometric analysis, a review of the literature was carried out to investigate how disciplines differ in their study of multiple stressors (summarized in SM8). Our aim was to compare the predictor and response variables, methods and key findings from meta-analyses of multiple-stressor research across disciplines. One of the key findings from our review was that multiple-stressor researchers from different disciplines, despite studying fundamentally the same phenomena, are using different terminology for predictor variables and interactions. Equally, the most common predictor and response variables studied differ among disciplines (Table 1), which likely reflects alternative perspectives on which stressors are most important (36).

Another difference between and within disciplines is how researchers define a stressor. Many researchers associate stress with a negative biological response (23, 39) but others argue that the effect of any stressor is context dependent and can be positive or negative (7, 29, 40). For example, all common stressors (predictor variables) listed in Table 1 can cause positive or negative effects depending on the study species or the response variable. Another element to consider is whether a stressor can be natural, or only anthropogenic. Some researchers keep the definition as broad as possible (29, 41) whereas others state that what separates a stressor from a "driver", "factor" or "disturbance" is that it is anthropogenic (7, 42). For the latter definition, it is important to note that natural factors such as predation or herbivory can become stressors under human modification.

Table 1: *Comparison of multiple-stressor research across freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecology and ecotoxicology.*

Discipline	Terminology for predictor variables	Terminology for interactions	Common predictor variables	Common response variables	Key references
Freshwater	Stressor	Additive Synergistic Antagonistic Reversal	Increased temperature Altered flow Nutrients Toxicants Habitat modification Invasive species	Population metrics Functional traits Biodiversity	(5, 43, 44)
Marine	Stressor Driver	Additive Synergistic Antagonistic	Increased temperature Acidification Pollutants Nutrients High/low salinity Hypoxia Habitat modification	Physiology Population metrics Functional traits Biodiversity	(3, 30, 45)
Terrestrial	Factor Driver	Additive Synergistic Antagonistic Dampening Amplifying Counteracting	Increased temperature Increased CO_2 Land use change Nutrient modification Altered precipitation Invasive species	Fluxes and pools of elements, compounds and nutrients Productivity Biodiversity	(18, 34, 46)
Ecotoxicology	Stressor Toxicant Toxic chemical	Additive Synergistic Antagonistic	Toxicants Increased temperature Salinization Drought Pathogens or predators	Physiology Population metrics Biodiversity	(6, 22, 24)

There is a clear division between terrestrial researchers, who tend not to use the term "stressor", and the rest of the multiple-stressor community. Terrestrial ecology has provided crucial evidence of the combined effect of stressors, but the language used leads to multiple-stressor meta-analyses missing these studies. That is because rather than using the common terminology of multiple-stressor research (e.g., stressor, antagonism or synergism), some studies only refer to the specific factors examined and describe effects as “dampening”, “amplifying” or “counteracting forces” (26, 46, 47). For example, in Darling and Côté’s (28) meta-analysis of factorial experiments examining the effects of multiple stressors on animal mortality in freshwater, marine and terrestrial communities the keywords used in their search included “synergy”, “antagonism” and “stress” but lacked “amplifying”, “dampening” or “factor/driver”. Potentially as a result of this, only four of the 112 experiments in the meta-analysis were conducted with terrestrial organisms (excluding amphibians) (28). Hence, meta-analyses are useful in that they can identify knowledge gaps and pose new questions, but they reinforce division between disciplines when restricted to certain search terms. Another potential issue is that the same word can have different meanings or connotations in different disciplines, although this is difficult to quantify. For example, the word “stressor” is often associated with negative effects, whereas some researchers, particularly from aquatic disciplines, employ a more neutral interpretation (7, 29, 40). This highlights the potential importance of metaphors in creating barriers between disciplines.

As a result of the division between these research communities, certain ideas or approaches can become confined to different disciplines. For example, the terminology and concept of global versus local stressors is often mentioned in the marine literature (14, 48, 49) but is rarely discussed elsewhere. Similarly, it seems that only freshwater ecologists use the term “reversals” when one stressor reverses the effect of another (5). For instance, Christensen *et al.* (38) found that a positive effect of acidification on phytoplankton became negative when warming was introduced. Ecotoxicologists have developed considerable theory on null model selection (24, 50), which is only now being introduced to other communities of multiple-stressor research (27). Novel concepts and approaches do not need to be (re-)discovered multiple times and all disciplines would benefit from a mutual exchange of ideas. We provide a glossary of terms (Table 2), with synonyms grouped, as a step towards the unification of multiple-stressor research.

Table 2: *Glossary of widely used terms and concepts in multiple-stressor research. When multiple terms are grouped together we consider them synonyms.*

Terms/Concepts	Our Definition	Source
Stressor **Factor** **Driver**	Any natural or anthropogenic variable that causes a quantifiable change, irrespective of its direction (increase or decrease), in a biological response. However, many researchers associate the term "stressor" with an anthropogenic variable that has a negative impact.	(29)
Multiple Stressors	Two or more co-occurring or sequential stressors.	n/a
Combined effect **Cumulative effect** **Net effect**	The aggregate effect of multiple stressors and their interactions.	n/a
Stressor Interaction	Modification of a stressor's intensity or the sensitivity of an organism or ecosystem towards this stressor by another stressor or multiple other stressors. Thus, the term refers to the interaction between stressors in the real world. By contrast, concepts such as the multiplicative null model rely on mathematical interactions that do not necessarily imply interactions in the real world. Not to be confused with biotic interactions among organisms.	(27)
Additive	When the combined effect of multiple stressors is equal to the sum of their individual effects, i.e. no interaction effect.	(8)
Antagonistic **Dampening** **Counteracting**	Interactions between stressors that result in a lesser combined effect than that predicted by a null model (i.e. an interaction between stressors making their observed net effect less than expected).	(27)
Synergistic **Amplifying**	Interactions between stressors that result in a greater combined effect than that predicted by a null model (i.e. an interaction between stressors making their observed net effect more than expected).	(27)
Reversal	Interactions that result in the combined effect of two stressors being opposite in direction (negative or positive) from that of the sum of their single effects.	(5)
Null Models	A model that predicts the combined effect of multiple stressors assuming the absence of interactions among stressors as defined above. However, some null models contain mathematical interactions to capture stochastic aspects in the action of two stressors, for example the multiplicative null model.	(27)

Ecological Surprises	Scenarios where the mechanisms of stressor interactions are not understood and predictions based on null models fail.	(51)
Discipline	A field of science that is represented by specific journals and conferences and consequently establishes a community of scientists. Disciplines are typically taught and researched separately as part of higher education.	n/a

4. Towards a Unified Research Framework

Despite the division between disciplines described above, all multiple-stressor researchers share the same goals. Elements of these common goals have been identified before but are scattered across the literature in both primary research and reviews. Here we integrate and develop on these shared research goals of increased (i) ecological complexity, (ii) temporal scale and realism, and (iii) prediction. Our conceptual framework offers a future direction for multiple-stressor research (Figure 3). Greater interdisciplinary knowledge-exchange, facilitated by this review, is a key component of this framework.

4.1 Ecological Complexity

Multiple-stressor research needs to shift its focus towards higher levels of biological organization as ecosystem managers are primarily interested in the effect of stressors on communities and ecosystems (25, 51). Researchers have called for this increase in ecological complexity in freshwater (52, 53), marine (31, 54) and terrestrial (26) ecology as well as in ecotoxicology (55). A key question is to what extent species interactions explain statistical interactions between stressors themselves at the community and ecosystem level.

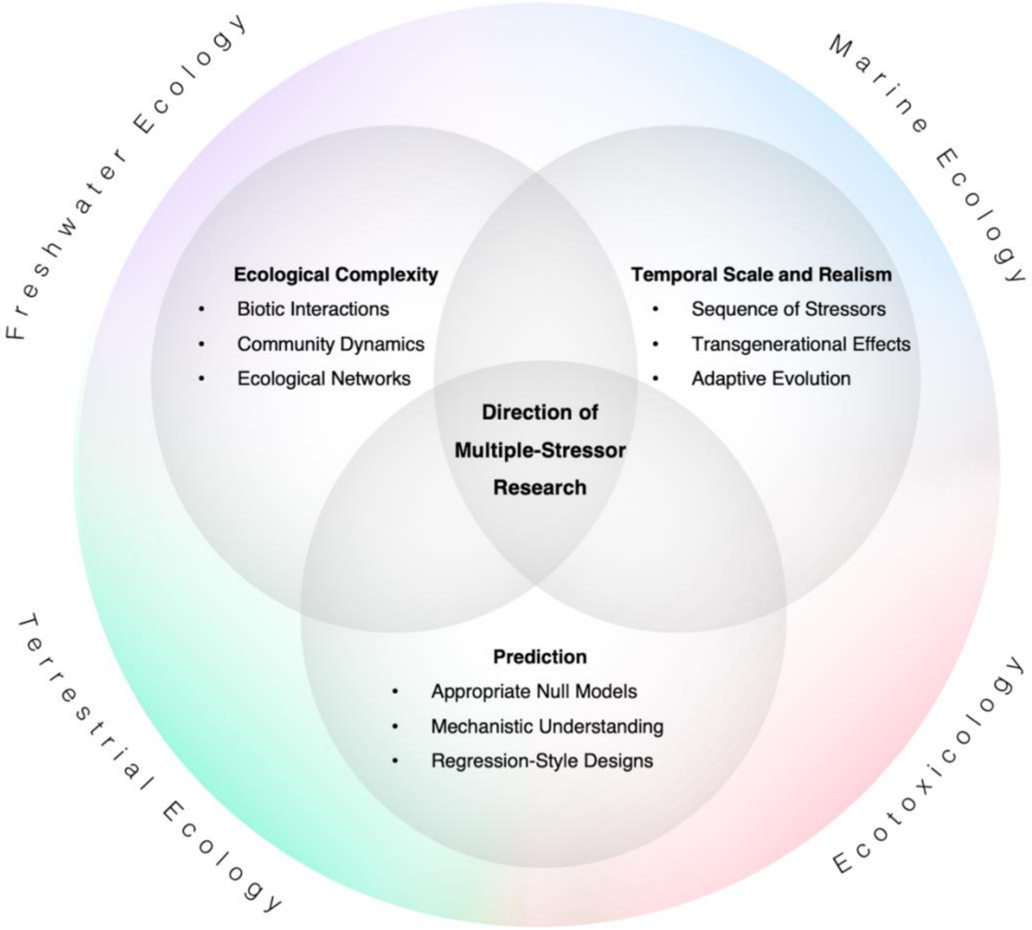

Figure 3: *An integrative conceptual framework of research goals shared by all disciplines, highlighting the future direction of multiple-stressor research.*

Several different approaches have been taken to evaluate the roles of species interactions and level of organisation in responses to multiple stressors. For example, in their review of 171 multiple-stressor studies in marine and coastal ecosystems, Crain *et al.* (3) found that synergism was most common in population-level studies, but antagonism was most common in community-level studies. Similarly, Côté *et al.* (29) found that synergism became less common as biological scale increased in their quantitative review across disciplines. However, Jackson *et al.* (5) found no significant difference in the frequencies of interaction types at the different biological levels in their review of freshwater studies. Moving beyond this "vote-counting" approach, researchers have conducted specific experimental (56, 57) and modelling (58, 59) research on this topic. For example, Galic *et al.* (58) used population models to show that hypothetical stressors with different modes of action primarily interacted antagonistically at the individual level but synergistically at the population level.

Some theory has been developed to predict the impacts of multiple stressors at higher levels of organisation (25, 51). De Laender (51) showed how competition for common resources can lead to both synergistic and antagonistic effects of multiple stressors on species richness. In general, the combined effect of multiple stressors can be amplified at the community level when stressors act on influential groups such as keystone species or ecosystem engineers (41, 60). Likewise, biotic interactions can mitigate the effect of stressors (e.g., 61, 62). For example, a modelling study showed that negative interactions among species (e.g., competition) increased the net negative effects of external stressors on community-level properties while positive species interactions (e.g. mutualism) lessened negative impacts (40).

Interspecific interactions may themselves change after exposure to stressors. For example, stressors may influence resource competition (63) and may change the susceptibility of hosts to pathogens and parasites (64, 65). Equally, stressors can alter the trophic relationships of species (56, 66). Schrama *et al.* (67) applied multiple pesticides to pond mesocosms and used stable isotope analysis to show that these stressors and their interactions modified the flow of energy through the food web by inducing shifts in trophic links. Furthermore, biotic interactions can themselves act as stressors and consequently interact with other stressors. For instance, the interactions between climate change and ungulate herbivory modulate effects on forest ecosystems (e.g., 68).

The importance of biotic interactions in understanding the effects of stressors highlights the need for an ecological network approach towards multiple-stressor studies (69). Developments in technologies such as DNA metabarcoding and stable isotope analysis are improving our ability to detect and quantify biotic interactions (70, 71). With these technologies, multiple-stressor researchers will be able to clarify to what degree biotic interactions mediate the statistical interactions between stressors and to ultimately determine how we understand and predict the effects of multiple stressors.

4.2 Temporal Scale and Realism

The combined effects of stressors depend on various, largely overlooked, factors related to different time scales (29, 30). At the time scale within one generation, several temporal factors have been identified that may determine responses to multiple stressors. First, the sequence of exposure to stressors may be crucial. For example, the order of exposure of two toxicants determined their combined effect on *Gammarus pulex* (72). Here, if species' responses to stressors are negatively correlated, sequence of exposure may be more important than if their responses are positively correlated (23). Specifically, if paired stressors each exert a different effect on species, order of exposure may be more important than if their effects are redundant. Second, the time interval between stressors may influence their combined impact. Gunderson *et al.* (30) developed a conceptual framework that predicts the interaction type between sequential exposure to two stressors to be additive when the time interval between exposure is long, but synergistic when time interval is short. Notably, there may also be a time lag between the simultaneous exposure to two stressors and the synergistic effect. For example, combined exposure to both warming and a pollutant in the larval stage of a damselfly generated a strong synergistic effect across metamorphosis by reducing adult lifespan (73). Interactions between stressors can also depend on the developmental stage of an organism. Indeed, interactive effects may change, and even reverse, throughout ontogeny. Przeslawski *et al.* (45) showed in a meta-analysis of marine organisms that the combination of thermal and salinity stress was more likely to be synergistic for embryonic than for larval life stages, yet the opposite pattern occurred between thermal and pH stress. Few studies, however, have tested variation in interactions across developmental stages within the same species (but see: 74).

At the time scale of a few generations, little is known about how the interaction type between stressors in offspring depends on the exposure of the parents to those stressors. As a rare example, a synergistic interaction between warming and a pollutant was detected in the mosquito *Culex pipiens* both in the parents and in the offspring of parents exposed to none or a single stressor. By contrast, an additive effect was present in the offspring of parents exposed to both stressors simultaneously, because in this condition the pesticide was already more lethal at the lower temperature (75). At the time scale of tens of generations, the evolution of adaptation to a stressor may shape tolerance to subsequent stressors because of pleiotropic effects where the same set of genes contributes to tolerance against different stressors. This may cause co-tolerance where the acquisition of genetic adaptation to one stressor increases tolerance to another (76), which is likely as genetic mechanisms of tolerance to stressors are often conserved (77). Yet, pleiotropic effects may also be antagonistic resulting in adaptive evolution to one stressor actually reducing tolerance to a second (78). It is important to note that adaptation (79) and acclimatization (80) to a stressor may come at a fitness cost. Finally, at a time scale of hundreds of generations, evolution of thermal tolerance of a damselfly most likely resulted in the synergistic interaction between warming and a pollutant in high-latitude populations to become additive in low-latitude populations (81).

Experiments should attempt to use realistic timing of stressors over meaningful timescales (e.g., 82), but this can be impractical, and observational studies may need to fill this gap (83). Furthermore, certain stressors, for example nitrogen deposition (84), accumulate over time, which can delay ecological effects and further complicate multiple-stressor predictions. Importantly, the background variation under ambient conditions needs to be considered: a recent example from plant communities showed that ambient changes may actually outweigh the impact of stressors over time (85). Understanding if and how interactions between stressors can change over time is a goal shared by all disciplines.

4.3 Prediction

The ultimate goal of multiple-stressor research is prediction of the combined effect of stressors. This would allow for the incorporation of multiple-stressor research into a risk assessment framework (86). Over the past twenty years a vast amount of research has been conducted to test the effects of specific combinations of stressors on specific response variables. However, very few, if any, general patterns have emerged from meta-analyses (3-6, 17, 18). This approach to studying multiple stressors, calculating proportions of interaction types across different environments, conditions and responses, does not improve our predictive capacity of multiple stressors for a variety of reasons, including the existence of a publication bias towards synergism (29). Furthermore, the results are often context-dependent (41) and prevent generalization, apart from the fact that non-additivity between stressors is common.

To advance research of multiple stressors, there is a need to move beyond comparing proportions of interaction types and shift focus towards improving our mechanistic understanding of stressor interactions. A shift towards regression-style experimental designs would enhance our understanding of stressor-response relationships, thus increasing our ability to predict threshold responses (87, 88). When predicting the combined effects of multiple stressors, it is important to consider both the modes of action of stressors and their interactions. For example, the similarity or dissimilarity of stressors' modes of action may reveal important information about how they may interact (8, 23). Equally, according to Boyd and Brown (31), there are multiple modes of interaction between stressors at the physico-chemical, organismal, and ecosystem levels. This concept, of statistical interactions between stressors occurring as a result of interactions between stressors at different scales, is gaining more attention (e.g., 41, 54).

A major issues that needs to be resolved is the use of null models. The additive null model has been widely used, but also widely criticized for being inappropriate in many scenarios (29). For example, it is biased towards antagonism when metrics with a fixed boundary, such as mortality, are used as response variables (8, 17). Many null models can be useful for multiple-stressor researchers, including both established models from the ecotoxicological literature and new developments such as the *Stress Addition Model* (24) and the *Compositional Null Model* (25). Researchers need to be aware of the different null models available and their association with statistical tests (55). A recent framework for a mechanistic basis to null model selection aims to facilitate a shift towards a more predictive approach (27). The objective is to use null models that accurately predict the combined effects of stressors. "Ecological surprises" arise when our null models are wrong, and researchers are unable to explain why. Debate over null models and the emerging publications have almost entirely bypassed the terrestrial global change research community, even though such considerations could influence the interpretation of some of their findings considerably. Predicting the impacts of multiple stressors is a common goal shared by all disciplines, and achieving this goal is vital for the sustainable management of resources and for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

5. Conclusions

Multiple-stressor researchers from different disciplines are clearly separated. This was identified during our cross-disciplinary review and was confirmed using bibliometric analysis. The use of different terminology for predictor variables and for interactions between those variables has reinforced this separation. Common terminology, or at least awareness of the different terms in online searches and meta-analyses, would greatly enhance cross-disciplinary collaboration and would encourage the integration of multiple-stressor research into mainstream ecology. In fact, our conclusion that researchers should be aware of terminology from different disciplines applies to all ecological research.

In future work, researchers should consider multiple-stressor literature from other disciplines for guidance on methods and analyses. Authors of primary research should include multiple terms in their keyword section to enhance the visibility of their research. However, limits on the number of keywords in journals may incentivize authors to only use keywords relevant to their own discipline. Meta-analyses of the multiple-stressor literature should consider the broader range of terminology identified in this review (see common glossary: Table 2) and, where possible, be repeated to include relevant but previously missed studies. Multiple-stressor research is moving forward with all disciplines converging towards the same common goals, and the time is ripe for a unified approach. Division between ecosystem types and disciplines is largely a human creation. Species and stressors cross these borders, and so should the scientists who study them.

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