









ESSAY

Closing the knowledge-action gap in conservation with open science

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Abstract

The knowledge-action gap in conservation science and practice occurs when research outputs do not result in actions to protect or restore biodiversity. Among the diverse and complex reasons for this gap, three barriers are fundamental: knowledge is often unavailable to practitioners and challenging to interpret or difficult to use or both. Problems of availability, interpretability, and useability are solvable with open science practices. We considered the benefits and challenges of three open science practices for use by conservation scientists and practitioners. First, open access publishing makes the scientific literature available to all. Second, open materials (detailed methods, data, code, and software) increase the transparency and use of research findings. Third, open education resources allow conservation scientists and practitioners to acquire the skills needed to use research outputs. The long-term adoption of open science practices would help researchers and practitioners achieve conservation goals more quickly and efficiently and reduce inequities in information sharing. However, short-term costs for individual researchers (insufficient institutional incentives to engage in open science and knowledge mobilization) remain a challenge. We caution against a passive approach to sharing that simply involves making information available. We advocate a proactive stance toward transparency, communication, collaboration, and capacity building that involves seeking out and engaging with potential users to maximize the environmental and societal impact of conservation science.

KEYWORDS

critical appraisal, evidence-based decision-making, knowledge mobilization, open access, open code, open data, open education resources, transparency

Cierre de la Brecha entre el Conocimiento y la Acción en la Conservación con Ciencia Abierta 21–311

Resumen: La brecha entre el conocimiento y la acción en las ciencias de la conservación y en su práctica ocurre cuando los resultados de las investigaciones no derivan en acciones para proteger o restaurar la biodiversidad. Entre las razones complejas y diversas de esta brecha, existen tres barreras que son fundamentales: con frecuencia el conocimiento no está disponible para los practicantes, es difícil de interpretar o difícil de usar, o ambas. Los problemas con la disponibilidad, interpretabilidad y utilidad son solucionables mediante las prácticas de ciencia abierta. Consideramos los beneficios y los obstáculos de tres prácticas de ciencia abierta para su uso por parte de los científicos y practicantes de la conservación. Primero, las publicaciones de acceso abierto hacen que la literatura científica esté disponible para todos. Segundo, los materiales abiertos (métodos detallados, datos, códigos y software) incrementan la transparencia y el uso de los hallazgos de las investigaciones. Tercero, los recursos educativos abiertos permiten que los científicos y practicantes

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de la conservación adquieran las habilidades necesarias para utilizar los productos de las investigaciones. La adopción a largo plazo de las prácticas de ciencia abierta ayudaría a los investigadores y a los practicantes a lograr los objetivos de conservación mucho más rápido y de manera eficiente y a reducir las desigualdades que existen en la divulgación de información. Sin embargo, los costos a corto plazo para los investigadores individuales (incentivos institucionales insuficientes para participar en la ciencia abierta y en la movilización del conocimiento) todavía son un reto. Advertimos sobre las estrategias pasivas de divulgación que simplemente hacen que la información esté disponible. Abogamos por una postura proactiva hacia la transparencia, la comunicación, la colaboración y la construcción de las capacidades que incluyen la búsqueda de y la interacción con los usuarios potenciales para maximizar el impacto ambiental y social de las ciencias de la conservación.

PALABRAS CLAVE

acceso abierto, código abierto, datos abiertos, movilización del conocimiento, recursos educativos abiertos, toma de decisiones basada en evidencias, transparencia, valuación crítica

INTRODUCTION

Conservation science focuses on understanding environmental problems to inform management and policy actions that protect or restore biodiversity (Soulé, 1985). As such, conservation science falls short when research results are not integrated into policy or practice—the so-called “knowledge-action gap” (e.g., Knight et al., 2008; Cook et al., 2013; Fabian et al., 2019). Although the largest barrier to putting conservation science into practice remains a lack of political will to implement evidence-based policies (Young et al., 2016; Bertuol-Garcia et al., 2018), political and social inertia are not the only obstacles. The inability of policy makers and practitioners to access, interpret, and use knowledge generated by conservation scientists is a key contributor to the knowledge-action gap (Fuller et al., 2014; Alston, 2019; Walsh et al., 2019; Buxton et al., 2021). It increases the likelihood of practitioners and policy makers basing their decisions on personal experience, anecdotal evidence, or political beliefs rather than scientific evidence (Cook et al., 2010; Fabian et al., 2019). One means for improving how conservation knowledge is accessed, interpreted, and put into practice is to engage in open science (Figure 1).

Open science promotes transparency and reproducibility and aims to strengthen the credibility and usability of research results (McKiernan, 2017; Munafò et al., 2017) and maximize the efficiency and impact of scientific research (and teaching and capacity building) by mobilizing research products beyond the traditional, often opaque, scientific article (O’Dea et al., 2021). Open science practices are spreading across the natural and social sciences through initiatives that increase public access to the scientific literature, encourage comprehensive disclosure of methods, data, and analyses, and promote free access to educational resources. Enhancing transparency should make knowledge more consumable and trusted by a wider variety of audiences and therefore, more useable, narrowing the knowledge-action gap.

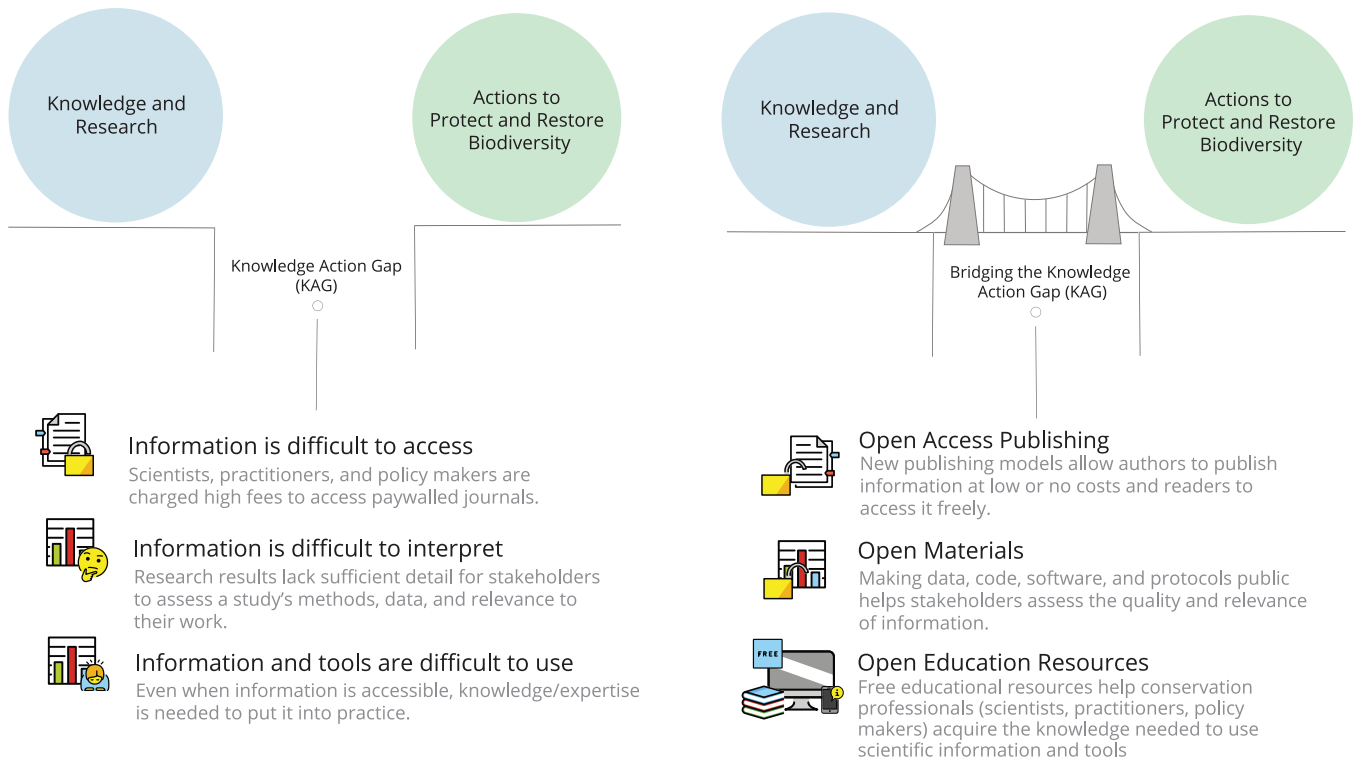
Closing the knowledge-action gap is insufficient on its own to solve complex policy problems that require political action and negotiation (Sarewitz, 2015). Being able to access and inter-

pret scientific research findings is important for responsible decision-making, but must be paired with strategies for engaging stakeholders and rights holders who may hold different forms of knowledge (including local, experiential, and Indigenous knowledge) and should be considered in decision-making (Reid et al., 2021). In this regard, open science is grounded in principles of inclusivity and can foster multidirectional approaches to research (i.e., coproduction).

Support for open science is growing among academic institutions, publishers, funding agencies, and governments (e.g., Moher et al., 2018; Roche et al., 2020; Jarrad et al., 2021). However, motivating researchers to engage actively and meaningfully in open science remains a challenge because of insufficient institutional incentives for researchers to change their behavior (O’Dea et al., 2021). Some academics are reluctant to publicly share their data for fear of receiving insufficient credit or data being misused (Tenopir et al., 2011; Roche et al., 2014). Fortunately, surveys indicate that academics are progressively embracing initiatives to improve transparency (Tenopir et al., 2015; Soeharjono & Roche, 2021). Adopting open science principles is critical for the conservation science community to increase the impact of scientific research on conservation policy and practice and to increase return on conservation investments. We considered three key aspects of open science that will help narrow the knowledge-action gap—open access publishing, open materials (detailed methods, data, code, and software), and open educational resources—and challenges and opportunities to bolster their uptake.

OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

For conservation knowledge to result in action, it must be available to practitioners and policy makers (Gossa et al., 2015). Currently, institutions pay hefty fees for their employees to access traditional subscription-only journals. Under this pay-to-read model, authors can often publish free of charge, but fiscally challenged institutions and the general public are locked out of academic research unless they pay high fees to access



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FIGURE 1 How open science practices can help bridge the knowledge-action gap in conservation. Artwork by Elise Gagnon, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) - Northern Alberta

individual articles. Such barriers create disincentives for nonacademic groups and institutions to use new scientific knowledge. Furthermore, by allowing free access online only to the abstract of published articles, paywalls may lead to misinterpretations or misrepresentations of scientific studies.

Demand to democratize scientific knowledge is exemplified by the surge in the use of Sci-Hub, a shadow library from which tens of millions of scientific articles are illegally downloaded every year (Himmelstein et al., 2018). Sci-Hub is a workaround to the paywall problem, but it does not solve access issues for lawful institutions and their employees. For example, public servants charged with monitoring and protecting biodiversity often cannot access the conservation literature that was funded by government grants (Larios et al., 2020). Fortunately, the scientific publishing industry is in the midst of a transition to open access publishing, in which reading scientific journal articles and books is free for all (Fuller et al., 2014; Alston, 2019).

Positive outcomes of open access publishing directly align with the fundamental objective of conservation science: to translate research into effective, evidence-based environmental management and policy (Bolick et al., 2017). When access barriers are broken down, research findings can be taken up by a diversity of stakeholders more readily, including managers, policy makers, citizen scientists, grassroots conservation coalitions, and researchers without institutional subscriptions to scientific journals (Tennant et al., 2016; Piwowar et al., 2018). For this reason, many conservation journals are now fully open access

or offer open access options (Alston, 2019). However, making knowledge available does not necessarily make it interpretable (see “Open Materials” and “Open Educational Resources” below).

Because open access publishing facilitates communication among scientists and with the public, a growing number of governments and philanthropic organizations that fund conservation science have mandatory open access policies. For example, the U.S. National Science Foundation (nsf.gov) and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (moore.org) now require that all publications from funded projects be openly accessible. These initiatives make a lot of sense for national funding bodies because sustainable open access models prevent the public from paying for the same research twice: once when funding the research and a second time to access the publication (Table 1).

Beyond societal benefits, open access benefits authors by increasing the reach and impact of their work: open access studies tend to be cited more often in the scientific literature, communicated more frequently in traditional and social media, and referenced more often in policy documents (e.g., Eysenbach, 2006; Gargouri et al., 2010; Tai & Robinson, 2018). Despite these advantages and considerable growth in open access publishing (Piwowar et al., 2018), broader adoption is hindered by perceptions of lower status and the financial cost to authors.

The belief among authors and academic institutions that open access journals are of lower status than their subscription-only counterparts stymies the adoption of open access. To cover

TABLE 1 Open-access (OA) publishing options available to authors**APC-based open access**

Pay to publish, free to read, typesetting done by the publisher or journal

Under this model, open-access journals typically shift the cost of publication from readers to authors via article processing charges or article publication costs (APCs), creating “authorship barriers out of readership barriers” (Bolick et al., 2017). Publishing costs affect where many authors choose to publish their work because APCs can be prohibitively expensive (often ranging from US\$1000 to \$5000). Under this publishing model, authors pay instead of the readers so that access to scientific articles is unrestricted. Some publishers offer APC discounts or waivers—for example, to authors from lower income countries—yet the pay-to-publish open access model is fundamentally inequitable and unsustainable because of funding disparities among research groups, institutions, and regions of the world (Peterson et al., 2019).

Green open access

Free to publish, free to read, no typesetting

Green open access is achieved by self-archiving a preprint (e.g., on osf.io and ecoevorxiv.com), making a manuscript free to read even if it is ultimately published in a subscription-based journal. It is also self-archiving of the peer-reviewed, revised, accepted version of a manuscript before editing and typesetting in a public repository (i.e., a postprint). The SHERPA RoMEO database provides information on which journals authorize self-archiving and under what circumstances (<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>). In opting for green OA, conservation scientists ensure that their results can reach end-users at no direct cost to their lab or research program.

Diamond or platinum open access

Free to publish, free to read, typesetting done by the publisher or journal

Diamond (a.k.a. platinum) open access journals rely on funding sources, such as funder or society subsidies, consortium funding from libraries, lifetime author subscriptions (e.g., PeerJ), or some creative combination of these options, to cover publishing costs (Bolick et al. 2017; Willinsky & Rusk, 2019). Diamond OA embraces a social mission that is compatible with not-for-profit publishers. A notable example of a successful diamond open access initiative is Redalyc (<https://www.redalyc.org>), which has existed since 2003 and supports >1400 journals in Latin America. In total, an estimated 29,000 diamond open access journals exist (Science Europe, 2021).

Overlay journal

Free to publish or low-cost pay to publish, free to read, typesetting done by authors or journal

Overlay journals rely on free-to-use preprint servers (e.g., [ArXiv](https://arxiv.org) and [bioRxiv](https://bioRxiv.org)). They have a website, an editorial board, and rely on volunteer reviewers. Authors upload their manuscript to a preprint server and submit the link to an overlay journal of their choice (typically discipline specific). The journal sends the preprint for conventional peer review. When a paper is accepted, the overlay journal website publishes a link to the final version of the paper on the preprint server at no cost to authors or readers. To keep production costs down, overlay journals ask authors to do their own typesetting or use a free or low-cost journal management platform to do so. For example, *Discrete Analysis*, an overlay journal in mathematics, uses Scholastica for typesetting (<https://scholasticahq.com>). Production costs are US\$10 per article and are covered by a small grant from the University of Cambridge (Ball, 2015). For a list of existing overlay journals, see Mounce (2021).

their publication costs—and in some cases generate profits—open access journals typically charge authors an article processing charge (APC) (Table 1). Perceptions that these pay-to-publish journals have lower standards have been exacerbated by innovations, such as rapid review turnaround times and online-only publication (Ware & Mabe, 2015), and predatory open access journals (outlets that publish articles for a fee with virtually no reviewer or editorial oversight) (Grudniewicz et al., 2019; Siler, 2020). Although predatory journals represent a small fraction of regularly cited open access outlets (Olijhoek & Tennant, 2018) and tools exist to identify trustworthy open access journals (DOAJ, 2019; Grudniewicz et al., 2019), predatory journals cast a shadow over open access publishing. For example, in the United States and Canada, *open access* was mentioned in only 5% of review, promotion, and tenure documents from across 129 universities in 2017, and most of these mentions discouraged authors from publishing in such outlets (Alperin et al., 2019). Still, perceptions of open access journals continue to improve as publishing features introduced by online-only journals become normalized and as established publishers offer high-status open access journals (e.g., *Nature Communications*, *Science Advances*, and *PLOS Biology*).

Once open access journals overcome negative perceptions, cost is still a problem (Table 1). An alternative to APCs is the green OA option of self-archiving a pre- or postprint in a public repository (Table 1). Other models are also emerging that aim

to radically change open access publishing and make research free to read and free to publish (Table 1). With the increasing number of open access journals and emergence of new publication styles, the goal of making research available for all is within reach. The next step in closing conservation’s knowledge-action gap is to make published research interpretable.

OPEN MATERIALS

To close the knowledge-action gap, conservation science should be reported in sufficient detail for scientists and practitioners to assess the quality of the research and its relevance to their goals (Roche et al., 2019; Bocking, 2020). Evaluating research for its reliability and relevance (i.e., critical appraisal) helps one determine whether a study has internal validity (e.g., representative sampling, appropriate methods of measurement, and robust statistical analyses) (Josefsson et al., 2020). Assessments of study relevance (i.e., external validity) require descriptions of methods that are sufficient for one to determine whether study results are likely generalizable and pertinent to a particular question (Cooke et al., 2017a). For example, one should be able to determine how similar the population or environmental conditions are to those in the system of interest. Critical appraisal is an essential component of evidence-based decision-making, but it is technically and practically challenging, and methods are still

being refined (see Collaboration for Environmental Evidence [www.environmentalevidence.org/cee-critical-appraisal-tool]). Incomplete and opaque reporting is a fundamental barrier to critical appraisal (Josefsson et al., 2020) that contributes to the knowledge-action gap.

Critical appraisal relies on researchers providing open detailed methods, data, and code, that is, the materials necessary to reproduce and/or replicate a study. Open methods means the methods are comprehensively and transparently reported, such that readers know what was done and can replicate or extend the methods (Munafò et al., 2017). Open data allow readers to verify whether conclusions are backed by the data, support long-term monitoring and comparative studies, and facilitate evidence synthesis (Costello & Wieczorek, 2014; Haddaway, 2015; Culina et al., 2018b). Open data also allow researchers to consider new questions, often at a broader scale, to build knowledge and understanding (Tenopir et al., 2011; Poisot et al., 2013) (Appendix S1). Ideally, open data are provided in an unprocessed and user-friendly format alongside informative meta-data (complete descriptions, including the meaning of variable names and units) and contain all examined variables because potential users may be interested in data that were not the primary focus of a study (White et al., 2013; Costello & Wieczorek, 2014). Open code allows readers to check whether the results reported can be reproduced with the software used by the authors. Open code includes the code or script used to process raw data, conduct statistical analyses, and execute simulation or computational-based models (Barnes, 2010; Stodden et al., 2016; Culina et al., 2020).

Open materials also help generate conservation knowledge more quickly, efficiently, and equitably (Buxton et al., 2021). Openly sharing information allows conservation scientists and practitioners to build on each other's work, learn about new tools and techniques more quickly, and avoid repeating others' mistakes (Molloy, 2011; Lowndes et al., 2017). Additionally, open materials help improve citizen science initiatives, which contribute invaluable data to conservation science (e.g., Sullivan et al., 2017; Robinson et al., 2020). Open data also ensure maximum benefits from the costs of data collection (Costello et al., 2013; Hampton et al., 2013; Turner et al., 2015). For example, open data make it easier to find information on a target species or ecosystem (Culina et al., 2018a); they facilitate evidence synthesis (especially meta-analysis), particularly for species that are less-well studied (Culina et al., 2018b); and they allow better-designed and hence more informative studies (e.g., by facilitating power analyses to avoid errors of statistical significance and effect sign or magnitude) (Gelman & Carlin, 2014) (Appendix S1). Overall, open materials help convert conservation knowledge into action by reducing inequalities among research groups and nations and preventing knowledge from being lost in institutional ivory towers (Stodden, 2010; Carillo & Papagni, 2014; Rey, 2014). In addition to open materials, other open resources focus on addressing the challenge of synthesizing complex information to inform environmental decision-making (Appendix S2).

Open materials is a seemingly simple concept that is nonetheless challenging for researchers to implement (Gewin,

2016; Perkel, 2018) and difficult for practitioners to engage with. Although researchers may try their best to provide open methods, data, and code, their records may not provide adequate details (Haddaway & Verhoeven, 2015), files might not be stored in a location or format that will be usable in the long-term (Poisot et al., 2019), and analysis scripts may fail to run after software updates (Perkel, 2019). Ensuring long-term benefits of open data and code requires that researchers be taught how to adhere to FAIR principles: data and code are findable (readily found with a keyword search), accessible (accessible by the public), interoperable (data can be imported and understood; code can be run on another computer with nonproprietary software), and usable (information can be understood and results reproduced) (www.go-fair.org; Wilkinson et al., 2016). For long-term benefits, funders and end-users of conservation science should require funded projects to produce FAIR outputs.

The process of preparing and publicly sharing materials typically occurs only after a study is completed, but it is easier to produce these materials if the entire research project is conducted transparently from the onset. Alston and Rick (2020), Buxton et al. (2021), and Kathawalla et al. (2021) provide practical guidance on how to engage in these practices. Preregistrations and registered reports encourage "process transparency" (rather than post hoc transparency) because they provide records of research plans (Parker et al., 2019). In a registered report, the plan is submitted to a journal for peer review and can be provisionally accepted prior to knowing the results (Nosek & Lakens, 2014; Parker et al., 2019). For conservation practitioners, process transparency provides the opportunity to suggest changes to a plan that could improve the study's value for conservation (i.e., a multidirectional approach to research) and to request styles of research output tailored to their needs (e.g., open software tools), in addition to interpretable and useable scientific articles (Stodden, 2010).

Beyond open materials, conservation scientists can actively engage practitioners with open software (Appendix S3) and communication tools. The time and training required to work with open data and code can be prohibitive, but website and desktop applications (e.g., R Shiny and Code Ocean) allow practitioners to reap many benefits from this shared information (Whitehead & Booker, 2019). Because open software tools are more engaging and user friendly than static files, they can facilitate communication between conservation researchers, practitioners, stakeholders, and advocacy groups, thereby helping to close the knowledge-action gap. For example, in Canada, the Pacific Salmon Foundation harvests data from various sources to assess the status of unique salmon populations and risks to their habitat from human and environmental threats. The Foundation's Pacific Salmon Explorer tool (<http://salmonexplorer.ca>), which allows visualization of these data, has played a key role in shaping Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Wild Salmon Policy Implementation Plan (www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/consultation/wsp-pss/index-eng.html). Infographics, other engaging and educational visuals, and research summaries written for the general public are also outputs that researchers can use to engage

with a wider audience. Beyond the traditional academic paper, conservation research could reach a much wider audience if scientists were incentivized to produce practical outputs and share them with the general public and practitioners. These outputs can receive permanent identifiers (e.g., a DOI) that allow them to be cited and the authors credited (Nosek et al., 2015 [<https://www.cos.io/initiatives/top-guidelines>]).

Aside from the practical challenges of producing open and useable materials in conservation science, there are issues of ethics, confidentiality, and ownership (e.g., Nguyen et al., 2017). Ethically, some information needs to be withheld if it could be exploited for nefarious purposes, such as the illegal wildlife trade (Cooke et al., 2017b). Confidentiality issues arise when conservation science intersects with human communities and the identity of human subjects needs to be anonymized (Pérignon et al., 2019). In the case of Indigenous knowledges, at a minimum researchers must comply with the OCAP (<https://fnigc.ca>) and CARE (<https://www.gida-global.org/care>) principles. Every Indigenous community and government is different, so researchers must consult with communities to determine how Indigenous knowledge or data collected from their territories are archived and shared (Wong et al., 2020). Moreover, conflicts over data sharing could arise when conservation scientists collaborate with private entities. For these reasons and others, it may not always be possible or beneficial for all methods or data from conservation research to be open. In these cases, access control or partially open materials is the next best option (Lowe et al., 2017; Lennox et al., 2020).

OPEN EDUCATION RESOURCES

Opening access to conservation research outputs, whether scientific articles or research materials, has limited benefits for protecting biodiversity if practitioners are unable to use these resources or the results are not relevant. Adequately interpreting and using research outputs requires diverse skill sets, including familiarity with experimental design, data acquisition methods, and literacy in statistical analysis, computer programming, software use, and science communication. Much like scientists who receive little training in knowledge mobilization and stakeholder engagement, conservation practitioners may lack the skills to implement the findings and use the tools produced through conservation research. Fortunately, information technology provides conservation professionals (scientists, practitioners, and policy makers) the opportunity to acquire relevant skills freely and flexibly through open education resources (OERs).

The term *OER* refers to digital materials released under an open license, which allows them to be freely accessed, retained, remixed, revised, reused, and redistributed (the five Rs) for teaching, learning, and research (UNESCO, 2019). Examples include presentation slides, textbooks, audio and video lectures, course syllabi, protocols, data sets, and scripts on a wide range of topics, such as data, computer, and environmental science. For instance, conservation professionals wanting to learn about artificial intelligence (AI) can access open textbooks and online

classes offered on several OER platforms (Table 1). Open education resources can help developers of conservation tools train end users and save time through reuse or remixing of existing materials.

Technology is often celebrated for bringing new methods of measurement and data analysis to conservation science and practice (Berger-Tal & Lahoz-Monfort, 2018). Common examples are biologging, image recognition (computer vision and AI), remote sensing, aerial monitoring, and platforms enabling community science (e.g., iNaturalist and eBird). However, conservation professionals often overlook the potential for new technologies to democratize education and training that would allow broader and more efficient implementation of conservation tools and solutions.

Few OERs exist that specifically focus on conservation (but see Downey et al., 2021 and <https://ncep.amnh.org>), yet existing OERs can help conservation practitioners interpret and implement research outputs in conservation science (e.g., OERs on computer science, data science, economics, engineering, and communication). Finding these resources through centralized databases and search engines is straightforward (Table 1). For example, the Open Courseware Consortium (occonsortium.org), an international network of open education organizations, builds capacity for finding, reusing, creating, and sharing OERs. The consortium uses the MERLOT system (merlot.org), which allows users to search a curated database of OERs from across >4000 member institutions. In addition to these courses, massive open online courses (MOOCs) (mooc.org) allow one to earn credits toward academic degrees—MOOCs are free but some fees apply for earning credits. The Open Science MOOC (Table 2) is notable for allowing conservation students and researchers gain knowledge in transparent and reproducible research practices.

The OERs will be most effective at closing the knowledge-action gap in conservation science when they are broadly accessible, reusable, and require a range of time commitments. As with the primary scientific literature in conservation (Amano et al., 2016), OERs are typically published in English, reducing their accessibility to conservation professionals in non-English-speaking countries (Krelja Kurelovic, 2016). Ironically, many of these countries contain the world's richest biodiversity hotspots (Myers et al., 2000). Some institutions offer OERs in languages other than English—for example, several OERs on Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) OpenCourseWare are translated in traditional Chinese, Korean, or Turkish, but accessibility in other languages remains limited. In terms of reusability, OERs should have as few legal permission barriers as possible so that users can readily engage in the five Rs provided the original authors are credited. There has been much progress in this area with the uptake of open license systems (e.g., the Creative Commons, GNU Free Documentation, and MIT licenses), not just for OERs, but also for open materials (<https://choosealicense.com>). For conservation practitioners who work in small nonprofit organizations, time availability can be a major barrier to accessing conservation science. Encouraging the development of OERs that require a

TABLE 2 Platforms for accessing open education resources (OERs)

Platform	URL
American Museum of Natural History - Network of Conservation Educators and Practitioners	https://ncep.amnh.org
British Columbia Open Education	https://open.bccampus.ca
CC Open Education Platform	https://network.creativecommons.org/cc-open-education-platform
Chromebook Data Science	https://jhudatascience.org/chromebookdatascience
Coursera	https://www.coursera.org
Coursera	https://www.coursera.org
eCampusOntario	https://openlibrary.ecampusontario.ca
edX	https://www.edx.org/
Evidence in Conservation Teaching	http://bit.ly/Evidence-in-Conservation-Teaching
Massive Open Online Courses	https://www.mooc.org
MIT OpenCourseWare	http://ocw.mit.edu
OER Africa	http://www.oerafrica.org
OER Commons	https://www.oercommons.org
OER University	https://oeru.org
Open Oregon Educational Resources	https://openoregon.org
Open Science MOOC	https://opensciencemooc.eu
Open Textbook Library	https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks
Open Yale Courses	https://oyc.yale.edu/
OpenLearn initiative	http://openlearn.open.ac.uk
Openlearn of OUUK	https://www.open.edu/openlearn
OpenStax (Rice University)	https://openstax.org
Stanford on iTunes	https://cardinalatwork.stanford.edu/benefits-rewards/sweeteners/stanford-itunes-u
WISElearn Resources	https://wlresources.dpi.wi.gov

range of time investments, from short summary videos to multi-day courses, can increase the use of these resources.

The OERs are attractive to users who can study on their own time and at no cost, but incentives are lacking for those who create them, particularly academics. With little recognition by funders or universities, faculty members already struggling for time might lack the motivation to develop and maintain OER content (Yuan et al., 2008). Ultimately, evidence that OERs can reduce teaching demands on academics and increase the international standing of universities will be key in promoting their broader adoption. In conservation science and practice, an encouraging and important step in this direction is the recent launch of the Evidence in Conservation Teaching Initiative (<http://bit.ly/Evidence-in-Conservation-Teaching>). This joint effort by over 100 educators across 23 countries provides OER courses focused on the principles and practice of evidence-based conservation (Downey et al., 2021). In-depth materials on conservation-related topics, such as meta-analysis, how to design management interventions as experiments, and how to use the Conservation Evidence database are also provided.

Finally, direct outreach by researchers to practitioners who are likely to use the results, preferably with engaging summaries or visuals that can be shared, increases awareness of the research among time-strapped practitioners. These relationships also increase dialogue among researchers and practitioners that

will ultimately increase the relevance of research and make it more likely to be incorporated into policy.

CONCLUSION

Open science can help bridge the knowledge-action gap in conservation by making scientific information readily available, interpretable, and useable. Importantly, however, open science remains a passive approach to information sharing and therefore, must be coupled with active communication, engagement, and outreach. For example, openly sharing data from conservation research facilitates data scrutiny and reuse, but it might fail to engage relevant end users who could be unaware of the data or lack the capacity to use them. Post hoc transparency (sharing as an afterthought) does not bring about the same credibility as process transparency (planning for transparency from the onset of a project), which is best achieved through early collaboration and knowledge coproduction (Buxton et al., 2021). Conservation practitioners and policy makers use knowledge they trust, and trust is built through confidence and familiarity with both research and researchers (Young et al., 2016). When used in concert, transparency and engagement help build the interpersonal relationships that encourage a multidirectional dialogue between researchers and end users of conservation science to







close the knowledge-action gap by combining forces to solve important conservation problems. Open science is an important step toward increasing that transparency and trust and thus promoting the credibility and legitimacy of one's research and expertise.

Most conservation science is carried out by researchers from high-income countries, yet the world's greatest conservation needs tend to occur in countries with comparatively fewer resources (Hickisch et al., 2019). Open science can help bridge the knowledge-action gap through equitable information sharing among the world's regions and thus facilitate conservation action where it is most needed. Adopting open science practices requires effort but it can be done in a stepwise fashion, as opposed to an all or nothing approach (Kathawalla et al., 2021). Incremental steps, such as publishing open access, sharing research materials, visual research summaries, and teaching materials, can go a long way toward improving how conservation science translates into practice (see Tai & Robinson, 2018). Open education resources hold enormous potential to boost capacity building and facilitate knowledge mobilization to enable effective conservation action. Finally, assisting conservation scientists in making their research outputs and teaching materials openly accessible requires adequate institutional incentives (Allen & Mehler, 2019; O'Dea et al., 2021). Current reward structures in academia focus overwhelmingly on journal prestige and high publication counts, with key performance indicators failing to capture the long-term goals of conservation science (Buxton et al., 2021). Given the enormity of the problem of biodiversity loss, a minimum expectation of those trying to address this problem should be research that is accessible, interpretable, and useable. To ensure evidence-based decision-making in protecting biodiversity, closing the knowledge-action gap requires opening science.

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