

Climate Change and Insect Ecology: Impacts on Pest Populations and Biodiversity

Abstract

Climate change is significantly altering the dynamics of insect populations, with wide-ranging implications for agriculture, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. Rising temperatures, shifts in precipitation patterns, and elevated atmospheric CO₂ levels are reshaping insect behavior, physiology, and distribution. These changes have led to altered pest population dynamics, with some species experiencing increased reproduction rates, extended breeding seasons, and expanded geographic ranges into previously cooler regions, intensifying agricultural damage. Conversely, many non-pest insects, such as pollinators and species with specialized habitats, face declines due to phenological mismatches, habitat loss, and reduced resilience to extreme weather events. These shifts threaten essential ecosystem services like pollination, nutrient cycling, and soil health, which are critical for food security and ecosystem stability. Despite efforts to mitigate these impacts through strategies like Integrated Pest Management (IPM), biocontrol, and habitat restoration, significant knowledge gaps remain in understanding the combined effects of multiple climate factors on insect ecology. Emerging technologies, including remote sensing, ecological modeling, and genomics, offer new avenues for studying insect responses to climate change, while citizen science and big data can enhance monitoring efforts. However, addressing these challenges requires interdisciplinary collaboration between scientists, conservationists, and policymakers to develop adaptive management strategies that integrate climate resilience into conservation policies. Future research should focus on long-term studies to better predict the effects of climate change on insects and inform proactive measures to protect biodiversity. By leveraging a combination of technological innovations, policy frameworks, and community engagement, we can develop sustainable solutions to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on insect populations and ensure the continued functioning of ecosystems that humans and other species rely on.

Keywords: *Climate change, insect ecology, biodiversity, phenology, pest management, pollinators*

I. Introduction

A. Background on Climate Change

Climate change refers to long-term alterations in temperature, precipitation, and other atmospheric conditions on Earth, primarily driven by human activities. Since the pre-industrial era, anthropogenic activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, have led to a sharp rise in carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels, surpassing 420 parts per million (ppm) in 2023—levels not observed in millions of years. This increase has contributed to an average global temperature rise of approximately 1.2°C since the late 19th century [1]. Major contributors to climate change include not only fossil fuel combustion but also deforestation and land-use changes, which reduce the Earth's ability to absorb CO₂. Agriculture also plays a role by emitting methane (CH₄) from livestock and nitrous oxide (N₂O) from fertilizer application. As a result, climate change has far-reaching consequences, such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events.

Commented [MK1]: Could you provide more balanced evidence or examples where pest insects are negatively impacted by climate change?

Commented [MK2]: Could you provide specific examples of how these technologies have been or could be applied to study climate-insect interactions?

Commented [MK3]: Phrases like "climate change" and "ecosystem services" are repeated without variation, leading to redundancy.

Commented [MK4]: Separate into two sentences for clarity, e.g., "Emerging technologies provide innovative tools to study insect responses to climate change. Citizen science and big data can complement these efforts by enhancing large-scale monitoring."

Commented [MK5]: Could you propose specific policies or frameworks that could integrate climate resilience into insect conservation efforts?

Commented [MK6]: Can the authors clarify and provide a source for the claim that 420 ppm CO₂ levels have not been observed in millions of years? Is this comparison based on direct measurements or proxies?

Commented [MK7]: Could you simplify this sentence to enhance clarity for non-specialist readers?

Commented [MK8]: Can the authors balance the discussion of greenhouse gases by briefly introducing the role of CH₄ and N₂O earlier in the section?

Commented [MK9]: Could you consider revising to clarify that agriculture facilitates rather than directly emits greenhouse gases?

B. Importance of Studying the Effects of Climate Change on Insect Ecology

Insects are critical components of ecosystems, performing essential functions such as pollination, nutrient cycling, and serving as a food source for other animals. Pollinators like bees, butterflies, and moths are vital for the reproduction of nearly 75% of flowering plants, which include many of the crops humans rely on [2]. Additionally, insects like ants and beetles play crucial roles as decomposers, breaking down organic material to maintain soil health. However, insects are highly sensitive to environmental changes because they are ectothermic, meaning their body temperature and physiological processes are regulated by external temperatures. Even minor shifts in climate variables can significantly impact their life cycles, metabolism, and behavior. Warmer temperatures can accelerate insect development, leading to increased reproduction rates for some pest species, while extreme heat can push others beyond their thermal limits, causing declines or local extinctions. Phenological shifts, such as earlier emergence or mismatches between insects and their food sources, can disrupt ecological interactions, ultimately affecting agricultural productivity and ecosystem resilience [3].

C. Scope and Objectives of the Review

The purpose of this review is to synthesize current knowledge on how climate change affects insect populations, with a focus on both pest species and broader biodiversity. Understanding these impacts is crucial as warmer temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events are expected to alter insect behavior, physiology, and distribution. This, in turn, could lead to increased agricultural losses due to pest infestations and reduced pollination services vital for crop yields [4]. Furthermore, shifts in climate may facilitate the spread of invasive species into new regions, threatening native ecosystems. The review will also explore the consequences for non-pest insect species, particularly those involved in pollination and nutrient cycling, whose decline could have cascading effects on ecosystem health. The objectives of this review include examining the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on insect ecology, identifying critical knowledge gaps, and suggesting strategies for managing these changes to protect both agricultural systems and biodiversity. By doing so, this review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the challenges and potential solutions related to insect ecology in a rapidly changing climate.

II. Climate Change: Key Factors Affecting Insect Ecology

A. Rising Temperatures

Effect of Increased Temperatures on Insect Metabolism, Growth Rates, and Reproduction

Rising global temperatures have profound effects on insect physiology, particularly because insects are ectothermic organisms whose body temperature and metabolic processes are closely tied to ambient temperatures [5]. As temperatures increase, metabolic rates accelerate, often resulting in faster development, increased feeding rates, and higher reproductive output. For example, studies have shown that many insect species, including pests like the diamondback moth (*Plutellaxyllostella*), exhibit increased reproductive rates and shortened generation times under warmer conditions. However, there are limits to this positive response, as excessively high temperatures can reduce survival rates, disrupt enzyme functions, and impair reproductive success. For instance, temperatures beyond optimal thresholds can lead to heat stress, reducing fertility in insects such as fruit flies (*Drosophila spp.*) and significantly impacting population viability [6].

Geographic Range Shifts of Insect Species Toward Higher Altitudes and Latitudes

Commented [MK10]: Can the authors ensure that technical terms like "ectothermic" are accessible to a broad audience?

Commented [MK11]: Could you provide specific examples or references to highlight how different groups of insects exhibit varying sensitivities to climate variables?

Commented [MK12]: Can you expand on the example of pest reproduction under warmer temperatures with quantitative or specific species-level data?

Commented [MK13]: Can the authors specify the type of mismatch (e.g., temporal phenological shifts) to enhance precision?

Commented [MK14]: Can the authors refine the scope to clarify the categories of insects included in the review?

Commented [MK15]: Can you streamline this section to minimize overlap with previous paragraphs?

Commented [MK16]: While some references are cited ([1], [2], [3], [4]), they are placeholders and lack specific source information. These should be updated with actual references in the final draft.

Commented [MK17]: How will you address specific knowledge gaps and provide examples of geographic or species-specific impacts?

Commented [MK18]: Can you address how behavioral adaptations may mitigate the effects of rising temperatures for certain species?

Commented [MK19]: Space should be there in between genus and species name

Commented [MK20]: "Exhibit increased reproductive rates and shortened generation times under warmer conditions" is unclear in subject-verb agreement. Suggest: "Exhibit higher reproductive rates and shorter generation times under warmer conditions." t

Commented [MK21]: Can you quantify or qualify these terms to provide more specificity for readers?

Commented [MK22]: "Heat stress reducing fertility in insects such as fruit flies (*Drosophila spp.*)" could be made more specific. Suggest: "Heat stress reduces fertility in fruit flies (*Drosophila spp.*), as evidenced by declines in egg viability and sperm production in experimental studies."

Climate warming has driven many insect species to shift their geographic ranges to higher altitudes and latitudes in search of cooler habitats. For instance, the mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*), traditionally confined to lower altitudes, has expanded its range to higher elevations, where trees previously unaffected by this pest are now vulnerable. Similarly, shifts in the distribution of agricultural pests like the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) are linked to rising temperatures, with potential consequences for crop production in regions that were previously pest-free. These range shifts not only increase the risk of pest outbreaks in new areas but also threaten endemic species that cannot migrate or adapt quickly enough to changing conditions [7].

B. Changes in Precipitation Patterns

Impact of Altered Rainfall on Insect Life Cycles, Habitat Availability, and Moisture-Dependent Species

Climate change is also altering precipitation patterns, leading to shifts in rainfall distribution, with some regions experiencing increased rainfall while others face prolonged droughts. These changes have significant implications for insect life cycles, especially for species that are sensitive to moisture levels. Many insects, such as mosquitoes and dragonflies, rely on aquatic habitats for their larval stages, making them vulnerable to changes in water availability. For example, decreased rainfall and drying of ponds can reduce mosquito populations in some areas, while increased precipitation in others can lead to outbreaks due to expanded breeding habitats [8].

The availability of moisture also affects soil-dwelling insects and decomposers, such as ants and termites, which play critical roles in nutrient cycling. Drought conditions can reduce the activity of these species, thereby impacting soil health and ecosystem productivity. Conversely, excessive rainfall can cause flooding that washes away insect habitats, disrupts reproductive cycles, and leads to higher mortality rates.

C. Increased Frequency of Extreme Weather Events

Effects of Droughts, Floods, and Storms on Insect Populations

The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events—such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, and storms—pose additional challenges to insect populations [9]. Drought conditions can lead to reduced plant availability and water scarcity, which can lower survival rates for herbivorous insects and those reliant on plant hosts. For example, prolonged droughts have been linked to declines in grasshopper populations in semi-arid regions, as reduced vegetation limits food resources. On the other hand, floods can devastate soil-dwelling insects by saturating their habitats and reducing oxygen levels, which are critical for survival.

Survival and Recovery of Insects Post-Extreme Events

Insects' ability to survive and recover from extreme events varies among species. Some insects, like aphids and locusts, can rapidly increase their populations following favorable conditions after a drought, leading to sudden outbreaks. However, for other species, recovery may take longer due to habitat loss and decreased reproductive rates after extreme events. The resilience of insect populations is also influenced by their life history traits, such as the ability to enter diapause or hibernation to survive adverse conditions [10]. Extreme weather can also disrupt mutualistic interactions, such as those between pollinators and flowering plants, which depend on synchronized timing.

Commented [MK23]: Can you elaborate on species-specific adaptations to altered rainfall patterns?

Commented [MK24]: Drought conditions can reduce the activity of these species, thereby impacting soil health and ecosystem productivity" lacks specificity. Suggest: "Prolonged drought conditions reduce the activity of soil-dwelling species like ants and termites, which subsequently impacts soil health and nutrient recycling."

Commented [MK25]: "Excessive rainfall can cause flooding that washes away insect habitats" is redundant. Suggest: "Excessive rainfall leads to flooding, which destroys insect habitats, disrupts reproductive cycles, and increases mortality rates."

Commented [MK26]: Would you consider standardizing the depth of discussion across all subsections?

Commented [MK27]: Could you discuss variations in drought responses among grasshopper species? o

Commented [MK28]: "Extreme weather can also disrupt mutualistic interactions" could be expanded. Suggest: "Extreme weather events disrupt mutualistic interactions, such as those between pollinators and plants, potentially leading to reduced crop yields and biodiversity loss."

D. Elevated Levels of Atmospheric CO₂

Influence on Plant-Insect Interactions, Especially Herbivorous Pests

Rising atmospheric CO₂ concentrations have indirect but significant effects on insect ecology by altering plant physiology. Elevated CO₂ levels can increase the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio in plant tissues, leading to lower nutritional quality for herbivorous insects. This can force insects to consume more plant material to meet their nutritional needs, potentially increasing plant damage. For instance, studies on soybean aphids (*Aphis glycines*) have shown that elevated CO₂ can enhance aphid reproduction, likely due to changes in plant chemistry that favor aphid growth [11]. However, not all insects respond uniformly; while some may thrive, others may experience reduced fitness and slower development rates due to poorer plant quality.

Potential Changes in the Nutritional Content of Host Plants

In addition to altering insect feeding behavior, increased CO₂ levels can affect the secondary metabolites in plants that serve as defense mechanisms against herbivory. Changes in the production of alkaloids, tannins, and other compounds can either enhance or reduce a plant's resistance to insect pests, leading to complex and species-specific outcomes. For instance, elevated CO₂ has been observed to reduce the concentration of certain defensive compounds in cotton, making it more susceptible to pest attacks [12]. These interactions highlight the need for a nuanced understanding of how multiple factors associated with climate change interact to influence insect-plant dynamics.

III. Impacts on Insect Pest Populations

A. Alterations in Population Dynamics

Case Studies on the Increase or Decrease of Pest Populations Due to Climate Change

Climate change has significantly altered the population dynamics of various insect pests, with many species exhibiting changes in abundance due to shifting environmental conditions. For example, studies have shown that rising temperatures and prolonged growing seasons have led to increases in the population densities of pests such as the spruce budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) in North America, resulting in more frequent and severe outbreaks [13]. Similarly, warmer winters with reduced snow cover have increased the survival rates of pests like the pine processionary moth (*Thaumetopea pityocampa*), which has expanded its population in southern Europe. However, not all pests benefit from climate change; for some species, the increased frequency of extreme weather events like heatwaves and droughts can suppress populations by exceeding their thermal tolerance limits.

Changes in Pest Life Cycles (e.g., Extended Breeding Seasons, Increased Voltinism)

Climate change also affects the phenology of insect pests, often leading to shifts in life cycles that favor increased reproduction. For instance, many insect pests such as the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) have shown an increase in voltinism (number of generations per year) in response to warmer temperatures [14]. This change results in more frequent pest infestations, which can increase pressure on crops. Additionally, extended breeding seasons due to milder autumns and earlier springs allow pests like the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) to reproduce for longer periods, thereby increasing their population densities and potential for crop damage. These phenological changes also disrupt traditional pest management strategies that were developed based on historical climate patterns.

B. Shifts in Pest Distribution

Commented [MK29]: Can you include direct effects of elevated CO₂ on insect physiology?

Commented [MK30]: "This can force insects to consume more plant material to meet their nutritional needs" is vague. Suggest: "This nutritional imbalance forces herbivorous insects to consume larger quantities of plant tissue, increasing herbivory pressure on crops and natural vegetation."

Commented [MK31]: "Changes in the production of alkaloids, tannins, and other compounds can either enhance or reduce a plant's resistance to insect pests" is imprecise. Suggest: "Elevated CO₂ alters the production of secondary metabolites, such as alkaloids and tannins, which may enhance or weaken plant resistance to pests."

Commented [MK32]: "resulting in more frequent and severe outbreaks." The phrase should specify "resulting in increasingly frequent and severe outbreaks" for improved clarity and specificity.

Commented [MK33]: he text makes generalized claims, such as "not all pests benefit from climate change", without clearly distinguishing between exceptions and broader trends. Consider providing specific examples of pests whose populations have declined due to climate change-induced extreme weather events.

Commented [MK34]: Can you elaborate on the mechanisms (e.g., physiological or ecological) by which extreme weather events suppress pest populations?

Commented [MK35]: Can you provide quantitative evidence (e.g., percentage increases in voltinism or crop losses) to support the claim?

Commented [MK36]: "frequent pest infestations" could be revised to "more frequent and severe pest infestations" for consistency with earlier sections.

Commented [MK37]: The text mentions "extended breeding seasons" but does not quantify or contextualize how this impacts pest reproduction or crop damage.

Expansion of Pest Ranges into New Regions (e.g., Temperate Pests Moving into Previously Colder Areas)

As global temperatures rise, many insect pests are expanding their geographic ranges toward higher latitudes and altitudes in search of suitable habitats. For example, the mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) has shifted its range into previously colder areas of Canada and Alaska, where it now infests lodgepole and jack pines, causing widespread tree mortality [15]. This northward expansion is facilitated by warmer winters, which reduce the beetle's cold-induced mortality rates. Similarly, agricultural pests such as the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) have been reported in regions where they were previously absent, threatening potato crops in northern Europe.

Commented [MK38]: Could you clarify whether range expansions are uniform across regions, or are there outliers where pests are failing to establish despite warming?

Commented [MK39]: Inconsistent hyphenation of terms such as "higher latitudes and altitudes". Should be standardized.

Invasion of Non-Native Pest Species Due to Climatic Changes

Climate change has also accelerated the spread of invasive insect species by altering habitats and reducing natural barriers to dispersal. The Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*), which transmits diseases like dengue and Zika, has expanded into Europe and North America due to warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns. Invasive agricultural pests, such as the fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*), have also spread to Africa and Asia, threatening staple crops like maize and rice [16]. These invasions can lead to severe economic and ecological consequences, as native species often lack natural defenses against newly introduced pests.

Commented [MK40]: "threatening potato crops in northern Europe" is vague. Consider specifying the scale of threat (e.g., "threatening approximately X hectares of potato crops in northern Europe").

Commented [MK41]: Can you disentangle the relative contributions of climate change and other anthropogenic activities (e.g., trade, habitat loss) to pest invasions?

Commented [MK42]: The examples (e.g., "fall armyworm") do not highlight whether such invasions are solely due to climate change or other factors like global trade.

C. Implications for Agriculture and Food Security

Increased Crop Damage and Losses from Pests

The increased prevalence and range expansions of insect pests due to climate change have dire implications for global agriculture. Rising temperatures can enhance pest metabolism and feeding rates, leading to more significant damage to crops like wheat, rice, and maize. For instance, warming has been linked to higher rates of infestation by the brown planthopper (*Nilaparvatalugens*) in rice fields in Asia, resulting in reduced yields. Furthermore, climate-induced changes in pest populations can affect food security, particularly in developing countries where agricultural systems are more vulnerable to pest outbreaks [17].

Commented [MK43]: "These invasions can lead to severe economic and ecological consequences" should specify "These invasions can lead to severe and often irreversible economic and ecological consequences."

Commented [MK44]: The term "dire implications" is subjective. Replace with "serious implications for agricultural productivity and sustainability."

Commented [MK45]: "resulting in reduced yields" is overly simplistic. Consider specifying "resulting in yield reductions of up to X% in affected regions" for precision.

Potential for Changes in Pesticide Usage and Resistance Development

As pest populations increase and expand into new areas, farmers may resort to more frequent pesticide applications to control infestations, potentially leading to increased pesticide resistance. For example, the corn earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*), which affects crops like maize and cotton, has developed resistance to multiple classes of insecticides due to intensive spraying. Climate change can exacerbate this issue by speeding up pest life cycles and increasing genetic variability, thereby enhancing the likelihood of resistance. Additionally, warmer temperatures may reduce the effectiveness of some biological control agents, further complicating pest management strategies [18].

Commented [MK46]: Can you include case studies or meta-analyses quantifying yield losses for specific crops under varying climate scenarios?

Commented [MK47]: How does climate-induced resistance development vary across pesticide classes, and what are the implications for future pest control strategies?

Commented [MK48]: The discussion on pesticide resistance lacks depth. It does not address the role of integrated pest management (IPM) as a mitigation strategy.

Commented [MK49]: "thereby enhancing the likelihood of resistance" would be clearer as "thereby increasing the likelihood and speed of resistance development."

D. Case Studies of Specific Pest Species

Examples: Mountain Pine Beetle, Locust Swarms, and Agricultural Pests like Aphids

1. **Mountain Pine Beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*):** The warming climate has enabled the mountain pine beetle to expand its range into previously cold areas, leading to severe outbreaks in western North America. This pest has decimated millions of acres of pine forests, causing significant economic losses in the forestry sector. The combination of

Commented [MK50]: Could you quantify the economic losses attributed to the mountain pine beetle in forestry?

Commented [MK51]: The text mentions "millions of acres" but does not specify the economic impact of this devastation.

warmer temperatures and drought stress has made trees more susceptible to beetle infestations, exacerbating the spread of this pest [19].

2. **Locust Swarms:** Climate change has been implicated in the increased frequency of locust swarms, particularly in Africa and South Asia. For example, the desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) thrives in warm, wet conditions that are becoming more common due to changing weather patterns. Swarms in 2019-2020 caused significant crop damage in East Africa, threatening food security for millions of people.
3. **Aphids (Aphididae):** Aphids, such as the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), are highly responsive to climate change due to their short generation times and parthenogenetic reproduction. Warmer temperatures have been linked to earlier spring emergence, longer growing seasons, and increased reproduction rates in aphids, resulting in more severe crop infestations [20]. These changes not only impact crop yields but also increase the need for chemical controls, thereby raising production costs and environmental risks.

IV. Effects on Non-Pest Insect Biodiversity

A. Vulnerable Insect Species and Their Habitats

Impact on Insects with Specialized Ecological Niches (e.g., Pollinators, Aquatic Insects)

Non-pest insect species, especially those with specialized ecological niches, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, many pollinators, including bees, butterflies, and moths, are highly sensitive to temperature fluctuations and changes in precipitation patterns [21]. These insects rely on specific flowering plants that may also shift their blooming periods in response to warming temperatures, leading to phenological mismatches. Such mismatches can result in reduced food availability, which directly affects the survival and reproduction of pollinator populations.

Aquatic insects, such as mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*), dragonflies (*Odonata*), and caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), are also at risk due to the sensitivity of freshwater ecosystems to temperature increases and altered water flow. Warmer water temperatures and changes in hydrological regimes can reduce the availability of suitable habitats, leading to declines in species that are already constrained by specific ecological requirements. In regions experiencing prolonged droughts or altered precipitation patterns, the loss of ephemeral ponds and streams could lead to local extinctions of moisture-dependent insects [22].

Decline in Species Diversity and Potential Extinctions

The decline in insect biodiversity is becoming increasingly apparent, with recent studies highlighting significant reductions in insect abundance and diversity across multiple ecosystems. Habitat loss, driven by changes in climate and land use, is a primary factor contributing to these declines. Species that are highly specialized, have narrow habitat ranges, or exhibit limited dispersal capabilities are at a greater risk of extinction. For instance, the distribution of alpine and polar insect species, such as certain bumblebees (*Bombus spp.*), is shrinking as temperatures rise and suitable habitats retreat to higher altitudes or latitudes. If these species are unable to migrate or adapt quickly enough to changing conditions, they may face localized extinctions [23].

B. Effects on Insect Interactions Within Ecosystems

Disruption of Mutualistic Relationships (e.g., Pollinators and Flowering Plants)

Commented [MK52]: "The combination of warmer temperatures and drought stress" could be revised for clarity to "The combined effects of warmer temperatures and drought stress."

Commented [MK53]: Are there predictive models linking climate change to the frequency and intensity of locust swarms?

Commented [MK54]: "threatening food security for millions of people" is vague. Specify regional impacts and quantify the affected population.

Commented [MK55]: How do these aphid population increases interact with existing biological control programs?

Commented [MK56]: The sentence "Warmer temperatures have been linked to earlier spring emergence..." is awkward. Consider rephrasing as "Earlier spring emergence, driven by warmer temperatures, has been linked to..."

Commented [MK57]: Replace "need for chemical controls" with "increased reliance on chemical controls."

Commented [MK58]: Have you considered adding specific examples for different geographic regions to enhance global applicability?

Commented [MK59]: The term "non-pest insect species" could be misleading. It implies a binary categorization that overlooks the fact that some species can function as both pests and ecological contributors.

Commented [MK60]: The use of "pollinators" needs more specificity regarding regional or global applicability, as species vary in different ecosystems.

Commented [MK61]: Can you clarify whether the focus is solely on beneficial insects, or does it encompass all species with specialized niches?

Commented [MK62]: The phrase "directly affects" could be rephrased for precision, e.g., "negatively impacts."

Commented [MK63]: The regional focus is vague. Specific areas (e.g., Mediterranean or sub-Saharan regions) could strengthen the argument.

Commented [MK64]: Could you expand on how specific aquatic conditions deteriorate, leading to habitat loss?

Commented [MK65]: The claim needs citation or specific data to support "significant reductions in insect abundance."

Commented [MK66]: Can you provide recent quantitative data or examples from studies to substantiate this statement?

Commented [MK67]: The phrase "migrate or adapt quickly enough" is repetitive and could be more concise.

Commented [MK68]: The example provided (earlier springs) is valid but lacks diversity in mutualistic disruptions (e.g., temporal mismatches in other ecosystems).

Mutualistic relationships, such as those between pollinators and flowering plants, are particularly vulnerable to climate change-induced disruptions. Pollinators like bees rely on the availability of floral resources for nectar and pollen, while plants depend on these insects for pollination. However, as climate change causes shifts in the timing of flowering and insect emergence, these interactions may become unsynchronized. For example, in temperate regions, earlier springs may lead to the premature blooming of plants before their pollinators have emerged, reducing reproductive success for both plants and pollinators. This can result in cascading effects on plant communities and the ecosystems that depend on them [24].

Altered Predator-Prey and Parasite-Host Dynamics

Climate change can also affect predator-prey and parasite-host interactions, leading to shifts in ecosystem dynamics. Warmer temperatures can accelerate the development and reproduction rates of some insect predators, but they may also cause declines in prey species, leading to potential imbalances. For instance, shifts in temperature and humidity can influence the distribution and efficacy of parasitoids that control pest populations, thereby impacting biological control strategies. Additionally, changes in climate can affect the emergence patterns of parasitic insects, potentially leading to mismatches with their hosts, which could reduce the effectiveness of natural pest control and disrupt ecosystem stability [25].

C. Consequences for Ecosystem Services

Pollination, Nutrient Cycling, and Soil Health

Insects play crucial roles in ecosystem services, such as pollination, nutrient cycling, and soil health, which are essential for the functioning of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Pollinators like bees, butterflies, and hoverflies are responsible for the pollination of approximately 75% of the world's flowering plants and about 35% of global food crops. The decline of pollinator populations due to climate change and habitat loss poses a significant threat to food security, particularly for crops that are highly dependent on insect pollination, such as fruits, vegetables, and nuts.

Insects also contribute to nutrient cycling by breaking down organic matter, thereby enriching soil and promoting plant growth [26]. Dung beetles, ants, and termites are critical for decomposing plant material and animal waste, which helps in nutrient recycling and soil aeration. However, climate-induced changes in temperature and moisture can reduce the efficiency of these decomposers, negatively impacting soil health and agricultural productivity. For example, the activity of dung beetles may decrease under extreme heat conditions, reducing their effectiveness in nutrient cycling.

Loss of Keystone Insect Species and Cascading Effects on Ecosystems

The loss of keystone insect species can have cascading effects throughout ecosystems. Keystone species, such as bees and certain beetles, play irreplaceable roles in maintaining the structure of their ecosystems. The decline or extinction of such species can lead to a breakdown in ecosystem functions, reducing biodiversity and resilience to environmental changes [27]. For instance, the loss of honeybee populations due to climate-induced stressors like habitat loss and disease has already led to decreased pollination services, which could threaten agricultural systems worldwide.

Furthermore, the reduction in insect diversity can affect other species that depend on insects as a food source, such as birds, amphibians, and small mammals. The decline of these predators could further disrupt food webs, leading to long-term ecological consequences. The cumulative effect of these changes underscores the need for immediate conservation efforts to protect insect biodiversity and the critical ecosystem services they provide.

Commented [MK69]: Can you include an additional example from a tropical or arid region to broaden the perspective?

Commented [MK70]: "Imbalances" is vague. It should specify the type of ecological disruption (e.g., trophic cascades or collapse of population controls).

Commented [MK71]: The sentence is unclear about whether this influence is generally positive, negative, or context-dependent.

Commented [MK72]: "Approximately" and "about" in the same sentence are redundant.

Commented [MK73]: Rephrase to use only one term, e.g., "Pollinators like bees, butterflies, and hoverflies are responsible for pollinating 75% of the world's flowering plants and 35% of global food crops."

Commented [MK74]: The focus on decomposers is too narrow. Broader contributions (e.g., seed dispersal by ants) could be mentioned. Would it be relevant to include additional ecosystem roles of these insects? h

Commented [MK75]: The phrase "extreme heat conditions" could be more scientifically precise (e.g., "prolonged exposure to temperatures exceeding 35°C"). Can you specify the temperature ranges or conditions under which decomposer activity decreases?

V. Mechanisms Driving Changes in Insect Behavior and Physiology

A. Phenological Changes (Timing of Biological Events)

Earlier Emergence, Mating, and Migration Patterns in Response to Warming

Climate change is driving significant shifts in the timing of biological events (phenology) for many insect species. As global temperatures increase, insects are emerging, mating, and migrating earlier in the year compared to historical averages [28]. For instance, butterflies in Europe have been observed to emerge up to 10 days earlier than they did several decades ago due to warming spring temperatures. Similarly, warmer temperatures have caused earlier migration in dragonflies and butterflies, leading to changes in their distribution and population dynamics. The accelerated phenology can have cascading ecological consequences, as insects may not align with the availability of critical resources like host plants and prey.

Mismatches Between Insect Life Cycles and Their Food Resources (e.g., Plants, Prey)

Phenological mismatches occur when the life cycles of insects and their food sources become desynchronized due to climate change. For example, pollinators like bees may emerge before the flowering of their preferred plants, reducing the availability of nectar and pollen [29]. Such mismatches can have severe consequences for insect fitness and ecosystem health, as they disrupt essential mutualistic interactions between pollinators and plants. In agricultural systems, early emergence of herbivorous pests, such as aphids (*Aphididae*), can lead to increased crop damage if their life cycle becomes unsynchronized with natural predators or biocontrol agents. These shifts not only affect individual species but can also alter the structure of entire ecosystems, as the timing of interactions between predators, prey, and competitors is disrupted.

B. Evolutionary Adaptations to Climate Change

Genetic Changes in Response to Prolonged Environmental Stress

In response to prolonged environmental stressors like rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns, some insect species are undergoing genetic changes that enable them to adapt to their changing environments [30]. Evolutionary adaptations can include changes in developmental rates, thermal tolerance, and behavior to optimize survival under new conditions. For example, the pitcher plant mosquito (*Wyeomyia smithii*) has evolved shorter diapause durations in response to warming climates, allowing it to reproduce earlier in the season. Similarly, genetic changes have been observed in the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*), which has adapted to warmer temperatures by shifting its voltinism patterns, resulting in additional generations per year.

Case Studies on Adaptive Responses in Specific Insect Populations

Research has documented several case studies where insects have exhibited adaptive responses to climate change. The mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) has developed increased cold tolerance, allowing it to expand its range into previously inhospitable northern regions [31]. In the case of the fruit fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*), populations in warmer regions have shown genetic changes that enhance their heat shock protein expression, increasing their survival rates under heat stress. These examples highlight the capacity of some insects to adapt to rapid environmental changes, although the rate of adaptation may not be sufficient for species with longer generation times or more specialized ecological requirements.

C. Changes in Insect Physiology and Immunity

Commented [MK76]: The phrase "cascading ecological consequences" is too general. What specific ecological interactions (e.g., predator-prey dynamics, plant-pollinator relationships) are most significantly disrupted? Are there quantitative studies showing measurable impacts of these mismatches on ecosystem services? If so, these should be cited.

Commented [MK77]: The statement about "pollinators like bees emerging before the flowering of plants" is overly simplified. What evidence or studies support this claim? Are there specific plant-pollinator systems impacted? Could agricultural systems with controlled flowering times mitigate these mismatches?

Commented [MK78]: The claim that *Ostrinia nubilalis* (European corn borer) has adapted by shifting its voltinism patterns lacks clarity. Are these shifts uniform across populations or specific to certain regions? Could the shorter diapause duration in *Wyeomyia smithii* have trade-offs, such as reduced overwintering survival?

Effects of Heat Stress on Immune Response and Survival

Insects are ectothermic, meaning their physiological processes are directly influenced by environmental temperatures. Rising temperatures can induce heat stress, which negatively impacts insect immunity and survival [32]. For instance, elevated temperatures can suppress the immune response in bees, making them more susceptible to pathogens like *Nosema* and viruses. Similarly, heat stress has been shown to reduce the hemocyte count and antimicrobial peptide production in insects like the tobacco hornworm (*Manduca sexta*), compromising their ability to fend off infections. In agricultural contexts, weakened insect immunity due to climate-induced stress can influence pest dynamics, potentially leading to more severe outbreaks.

Altered Thermal Tolerance and Acclimatization Potential

Climate change is also altering the thermal tolerance ranges of many insects, affecting their ability to survive in fluctuating environments [33]. Insects that can adjust their physiology through acclimatization may be better equipped to cope with extreme temperature changes. For example, some insects can enhance their thermal tolerance by producing heat shock proteins that protect cellular structures from damage during high temperatures. However, not all species have the same capacity for acclimatization; studies have shown that tropical insects are more vulnerable to warming because they are adapted to narrow temperature ranges, making them less resilient to even modest increases in temperature.

Thermal acclimatization can also involve behavioral changes, such as seeking cooler microhabitats or altering activity patterns to avoid heat stress [34]. However, the availability of suitable microhabitats may decline as global temperatures continue to rise, limiting the effectiveness of these adaptive strategies. The interplay between physiological and behavioral responses highlights the complexity of predicting insect responses to climate change, especially given the variability in species' resilience and adaptive capacities.

VI. Mitigation Strategies and Adaptive Management

A. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in a Changing Climate

Strategies to Control Pest Populations Sustainably

In the context of climate change, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plays a critical role in controlling insect pest populations in a sustainable manner. IPM focuses on combining multiple strategies, such as biological control, cultural practices, and chemical controls, to manage pest populations while minimizing environmental impacts [35]. As temperatures rise and pest ranges expand, the use of IPM becomes even more vital to prevent over-reliance on chemical pesticides, which can lead to resistance and negative effects on non-target species. For instance, adjusting planting dates, employing crop rotation, and using pest-resistant crop varieties are strategies that can reduce pest pressures while enhancing resilience to climate variability.

Role of Biocontrol, Habitat Management, and Resistant Crop Varieties

Biological control, which involves the use of natural predators, parasitoids, or pathogens, is a key component of IPM that can be adapted to address climate-driven changes in pest populations. For example, introducing or conserving natural enemies like ladybugs (*Coccinellidae*) and parasitic wasps can help suppress aphid outbreaks [36]. Habitat management, such as creating buffer zones and hedgerows, can support beneficial insect populations by providing refuges and alternative food

Commented [MK79]: Who's study?

Commented [MK80]: The assertion that "tropical insects are more vulnerable to warming" needs specificity. Are there comparative studies between tropical and temperate insects on thermal tolerance? How does heat stress specifically alter host-pathogen dynamics in insects beyond immunity suppression?

Commented [MK81]: Mention of pest species is minimal. Specific examples such as fall armyworm, which is highly relevant to climate-driven pest outbreaks, are absent. Can the authors include examples of specific pests affected by rising temperatures and how IPM strategies mitigate these challenges?

Commented [MK82]: The example of adjusting planting dates and crop rotation is accurate but lacks precision. No specific case studies or references are provided to substantiate these claims. Can the authors include concrete case studies or examples of regions/crops where adjusting planting dates or rotation effectively reduced pest pressures under climate variability?

Commented [MK83]: The term "biological control" is correctly used but not sufficiently differentiated from general IPM. Readers may confuse it as a standalone strategy rather than one integrated within IPM. Can the authors clarify how biological control differs from or integrates with habitat management under IPM?

sources. Additionally, developing and deploying pest-resistant crop varieties through traditional breeding and genetic engineering can reduce the need for chemical interventions. Crops that are genetically engineered to withstand pests, such as Bt cotton, have shown promise in reducing pesticide use and improving yields under changing climatic conditions.

B. Conservation Efforts to Protect Insect Biodiversity

Habitat Restoration and Protection of Critical Ecosystems

Climate change poses a significant threat to insect biodiversity, necessitating robust conservation efforts to restore and protect critical habitats. Habitat restoration involves re-establishing native vegetation, enhancing water availability, and removing invasive species to create favorable conditions for native insects [37]. For example, restoring wetlands and riparian zones can benefit aquatic insects, which are particularly vulnerable to changes in water temperature and flow. Protecting key habitats, such as grasslands, forests, and pollinator corridors, is essential for supporting species with specialized ecological needs. Additionally, creating protected areas that are resilient to climate change can help conserve vulnerable species and maintain ecological functions.

Strategies for Conserving Vulnerable Species and Enhancing Ecosystem Resilience

Targeted conservation strategies are required to protect species that are highly sensitive to climate change, such as certain pollinators, butterflies, and other insects with narrow habitat requirements. This can involve measures like assisted migration, where species are relocated to areas with more favorable climates, or captive breeding programs to prevent extinction [38]. Enhancing ecosystem resilience by promoting biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem services is also critical. For instance, increasing habitat connectivity through ecological corridors can facilitate species movement in response to shifting climate zones. Community-based conservation initiatives that involve local stakeholders can also play an essential role in protecting insect habitats and promoting sustainable land use practices.

C. Role of Policy and International Cooperation

Global Initiatives to Address Climate Change and Its Ecological Impacts

Effective policy frameworks and international cooperation are essential for mitigating the impacts of climate change on insect biodiversity [39]. Global initiatives like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote conservation efforts worldwide. The Paris Agreement, which seeks to limit global warming to well below 2°C, is critical for preventing the worst effects of climate change on ecosystems. Additionally, international agreements such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets emphasize the need to protect natural habitats and reduce the extinction risk for threatened species.

Integration of Climate Change Considerations into Conservation Policies

Incorporating climate change into conservation planning is essential for protecting insect biodiversity in the long term. This includes integrating climate models into habitat management and restoration projects to account for future changes in temperature and precipitation [40]. Policies should also support research on the impacts of climate change on insects, as well as the development of adaptive management strategies to safeguard biodiversity. National governments and conservation organizations must prioritize funding for research on climate adaptation, habitat protection, and species conservation to ensure that efforts are aligned with global biodiversity goals. Collaborating

Commented [MK84]: The discussion on resistance to chemical pesticides is accurate but repetitive and lacks depth about non-chemical alternatives. How does the rise of pest resistance specifically affect the choice of biocontrol agents and their efficacy under climate change scenarios?

Commented [MK85]: While pollinators are mentioned briefly, their critical importance to agriculture and biodiversity warrants a more detailed discussion.

Commented [MK86]: "Creating protected areas that are resilient to climate change can help conserve vulnerable species and maintain ecological functions."

Commented [MK87]: Can the authors expand on insect groups, such as dragonflies or aquatic beetles, and provide a more nuanced discussion about how restored habitats directly benefit them?

Commented [MK88]: Can the authors elaborate on specific measures, such as urban pollinator gardens or pesticide-free zones, to protect pollinators from climate-related threats?

Commented [MK89]: While international agreements are discussed, there is little mention of region-specific policies or cooperation efforts. Can the authors include regional examples (e.g., EU pollinator initiatives or India's National Biodiversity Action Plan) to demonstrate policy success or gaps?

Commented [MK90]: The description of the Paris Agreement and Aichi Biodiversity Targets is cursory and lacks discussion of specific insect conservation goals. How do global frameworks explicitly address insect biodiversity, and what gaps exist in these policies?

with local communities, NGOs, and the private sector can enhance the effectiveness of these policies and promote sustainable resource management [41].

VII. Future Research Directions

A. Areas of Uncertainty and Knowledge Gaps

Need for Long-Term Studies on Insect Responses to Climate Change

One of the most significant gaps in our understanding of the impact of climate change on insect populations is the lack of long-term studies. Most existing research focuses on short-term observations, which can miss the broader, cumulative effects of climate change on insect life cycles, behavior, and ecosystem interactions. Insects have complex life histories that are influenced by a range of environmental factors, including temperature, precipitation, and habitat availability. Long-term studies are essential to understand how these factors interact over time to affect population dynamics, migration patterns, and species survival [42]. These studies can help predict the responses of both pest and beneficial insect species to ongoing environmental changes and inform adaptive management strategies.

Gaps in Understanding the Effects of Combined Climate Factors (e.g., Temperature and CO₂)

While substantial progress has been made in understanding the impacts of individual climate factors like temperature on insect physiology, there remains a significant knowledge gap in how multiple, interacting factors influence insect ecology. For example, increased atmospheric CO₂ levels can alter plant chemistry, affecting herbivorous insects, while rising temperatures simultaneously impact insect metabolism and phenology. The combined effects of these factors are complex and can vary across species, ecosystems, and regions, making it challenging to generalize findings. Additionally, interactions between abiotic stressors such as heatwaves, droughts, and changing precipitation patterns can exacerbate the vulnerability of insects to climate change [43]. Addressing these gaps will require integrative studies that consider multiple climate variables to better predict future impacts on insect populations and ecosystem services.

B. Emerging Technologies and Methodologies

Use of Remote Sensing, Ecological Modeling, and Genomics in Studying Insect Ecology

Emerging technologies, such as remote sensing and ecological modeling, provide new opportunities for monitoring insect populations and their responses to climate change. Remote sensing allows researchers to track habitat changes, vegetation dynamics, and even insect swarms over large spatial scales, providing crucial data for assessing the impacts of climate change on insect distribution [44]. Ecological models can integrate data from various sources to predict changes in insect populations and their interactions with ecosystems under different climate scenarios. These models are invaluable for exploring the potential range shifts of pests, pollinators, and other ecologically significant insects.

Genomics is another powerful tool for understanding the genetic basis of insect adaptation to climate change. Advances in sequencing technologies have enabled researchers to study the genetic diversity, gene flow, and evolutionary responses of insect populations. For instance, genomic studies on the mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) have identified genes associated with cold tolerance, which has facilitated the beetle's range expansion into previously colder regions. Similarly, transcriptomics can reveal how insects regulate gene expression in response to environmental

Commented [MK91]: "Collaborating with local communities, NGOs, and the private sector can enhance the effectiveness of these policies and promote sustainable resource management. Specify how local involvement can be incentivized or highlight examples of successful collaboration."

Commented [MK92]: The content is logically structured, but transitions between sub-sections could be smoother. The use of subheadings like "Areas of Uncertainty and Knowledge Gaps" and "Emerging Technologies and Methodologies" is excellent but could be enhanced with slightly more context on the connection between these areas."

Commented [MK93]: Could you provide examples or references to long-term studies that have been successful in similar fields to make this point more concrete?"

Commented [MK94]: "Insects have complex life histories that are influenced by a range of environmental factors..." This is a general statement but could be better contextualized within the current state of knowledge. Can you elaborate on specific examples of how climate change has impacted insect populations' life histories?"

Commented [MK95]: The term "substantial progress" is used without citing the extent or impact of this progress. Could you quantify or specify the studies that demonstrate this progress?"

Commented [MK96]: "The combined effects of these factors are complex..." The complexity of these effects is mentioned, but without delving into the mechanisms behind it. Could you expand on the underlying mechanisms that contribute to the complexity of combined climate factors on insect physiology?"

Commented [MK97]: The section titles are appropriate but could benefit from more descriptive phrasing. For instance, "B. Emerging Technologies and Methodologies" might be clearer as "B. Novel Technologies and Methodologies for Studying Insect Ecology under Climate Change."

Commented [MK98]: The use of remote sensing, ecological modeling, and genomics is discussed, but the examples are somewhat generalized. Can you provide more detailed examples or case studies of how these technologies have been successfully used to study insect responses to climate change? Specific insect species or regions would make this section more impactful."

Commented [MK99]: "Genomics is another powerful tool for understanding the genetic basis..." The link between genomics and insect adaptation to climate change is mentioned but lacks depth. Could you elaborate on the specific genomic adaptations insects have undergone in response to climate stressors and provide examples from recent studies?"

stressors, such as heat or drought [45]. Integrating these technologies into climate change research can help identify adaptive traits and inform conservation strategies.

Potential of Citizen Science and Big Data for Monitoring Insect Populations

Citizen science and the use of big data are emerging as essential tools for tracking insect populations over large geographic areas and extended periods. Public participation in biodiversity monitoring, facilitated by platforms like iNaturalist and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), has significantly increased the volume of data available on insect distributions and phenology. These large datasets can be analyzed using machine learning algorithms to detect patterns and predict changes in insect populations in response to climate variables [46]. For example, citizen scientists have contributed to the monitoring of pollinator declines in Europe, providing valuable data that would be difficult to collect solely through traditional scientific methods. Leveraging big data from citizen science initiatives can enhance our understanding of climate change impacts and inform conservation policies at regional and global levels.

C. Interdisciplinary Approaches

Collaboration Between Entomologists, Climatologists, Ecologists, and Policy-Makers

Addressing the challenges posed by climate change requires a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach. Entomologists, climatologists, and ecologists must work together to develop comprehensive models that incorporate biological, environmental, and socio-economic factors [47]. For example, integrating climate models with ecological data on insect populations can help predict future changes in species distributions and identify vulnerable habitats that require conservation efforts. Additionally, collaborations with policy-makers are essential to translate scientific findings into actionable policies that protect insect biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Interdisciplinary research can also facilitate the development of adaptive management strategies that address both local and global challenges. For instance, understanding how climate change affects agricultural pests and pollinators can inform policies on sustainable agriculture, pesticide use, and habitat conservation [48]. Moreover, collaboration between scientists and stakeholders can promote the adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) practices that are resilient to changing climatic conditions. By fostering interdisciplinary communication and partnerships, researchers can generate holistic solutions to mitigate the impacts of climate change on insects and the ecosystems they support.

VIII. Conclusion

Climate change poses profound and complex challenges to insect ecology, affecting both pest populations and non-pest species critical to ecosystems. Rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, and increased CO₂ levels are driving shifts in insect phenology, distribution, and behavior, often leading to mismatches with their food sources and habitats. The cascading effects on agriculture, biodiversity, and ecosystem services such as pollination and nutrient cycling are concerning. While adaptive strategies like Integrated Pest Management (IPM), habitat conservation, and technological advancements in monitoring offer hope, significant knowledge gaps remain, particularly regarding the combined effects of multiple climate stressors. Future research must prioritize long-term studies, leverage emerging technologies, and encourage interdisciplinary collaboration to develop effective mitigation strategies. By integrating science, policy, and community action, we can better protect insect biodiversity and ensure ecosystem resilience in the face of climate change.

Commented [MK100]: The section mentions platforms like iNaturalist and GBIF but does not provide examples of the specific data gathered. Could you mention specific studies or data outcomes from these platforms to substantiate the point about their effectiveness in monitoring insect populations?

Commented [MK101]: "Leveraging big data from citizen science initiatives..." While big data is acknowledged, the potential challenges of using citizen science data are not discussed. What are the challenges of using citizen science data (e.g., data quality, consistency) and how can these be addressed to enhance its utility in climate change research?

Commented [MK102]: The section discusses interdisciplinary collaboration but lacks a specific example of successful collaborations. Can you provide a concrete example of a successful collaboration between entomologists, climatologists, and policy-makers in addressing climate change's impact on insects?

Commented [MK103]: "By fostering interdisciplinary communication and partnerships, researchers can generate holistic solutions..." This is a broad statement that could benefit from examples. Can you give a specific example of how interdisciplinary research has led to a solution or policy change regarding insect conservation under climate change?

Commented [MK104]: The conclusion largely reiterates well-established points without emphasizing novel insights from the research. Could you incorporate specific findings...

Commented [MK105]: The statement "Climate change poses profound and complex challenges to insect ecology, affecting both pest populations and non-pest species critical to ecosystems" is broad. While this is an accurate assertion...

Commented [MK106]: The sentence "Rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, and increased CO₂ levels are driving shifts in insect phenology, distribution, and behavior, often leading to mismatches with their food..."

Commented [MK107]: The term "cascading effects on agriculture, biodiversity, and ecosystem services such as pollination and nutrient cycling are concerning" is somewhat informal and lacks specificity. Replace with "These cascading..."

Commented [MK108]: The phrase "technological advancements in monitoring offer hope" lacks precision. What types of technologies are being referenced here—are they remote sensing, bioinformatics tools, or field-based...

Commented [MK109]: The phrase "significant knowledge gaps remain, particularly regarding the combined effects of multiple climate stressors" is vague and lacks elaboration on which specific gaps are most critical. Can you specify the k...

Commented [MK110]: Several sentences provide general overviews without in-depth elaboration. For instance, "Future research must prioritize long-term studies, leverage emerging technologies, and encourage interdisciplinary..."

Commented [MK111]: Phrases like "By integrating science, policy, and community action, we can better protect insect biodiversity and ensure ecosystem resilience" are aspirational but lack actionable detail. Can you elaborate...

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