Overall Theme: Human-nature connectedness

Identified knowledge theme	Shared concepts within & across knowledge themes		
	1.) Holism & Complexity	**2.) Well-being, regeneration & resilience**	**3.) Awareness & reflective mindsets**
Indigenous knowledge	All beings are holistically interconnected and continuously evolving in embodied relationships (Gray, 2016; Russell & Ens, 2020).	Holistic well-being is practiced through sacred Indigenous cosmologies and intergenerational knowledge transfer (Diver et al., 2019; Gould et al., 2021).	Human needs are guided by "kinship" or "kincentric" awareness to strive for harmonious interactions with all aspects of nature (Kimmerer, 2012; Boehnert, 2018; Russell & Ens, 2020).
Local, place-based knowledge	Local and place-based knowledge is a situated understanding of holistic, biocultural diversity (Briggs et al., 2019).	Well-being is informed by placed-based, emergent process rather than predetermined meanings (Tadaki et al., 2017; Peçanha Enqvist et al., 2018).	Relationships with place are active rather than passive: it is a moral responsibility to care for the surrounding environment (Chapin et al., 2011).
Relational thinking	Relationality is a way of understanding the reciprocal betweenness of human and non-human actors (Akama, 2014; Alexander, 2016).	Relational caretaking of nature is considered a virtue and one that gives meaning back to self (Riechers et al., 2020; Pascual et al. 2017).	Critical reflection through relational processes expand awareness of the many ways agency can be expressed, especially in non-human entities (Barrett et al,. 2017; Tillmanns, 2020).
Systems thinking	Complex interactions between components and environments are open, emergent, continuous and self-regulating through feedback loops (Dori et al., 2019; Melo, 2020).	Social-ecological systems resilience is measured by the extent of adaptive and transformative capacities to support continued "human well-being" (Folke et al., 2016).	Systems-thinking can be considered as a practice or state of mind to continuously re-align human goals with that of the rest of nature (Mang & Reed, 2012; Reed, 2007).
Inner, subjective knowledge	The inner self and the broader world are interconnected as a complex and dynamic entanglement of actors" (Aedo et al., 2019).	Flexible and adaptive capacities can lead to increased resilience and deliberate engagement in sustainability transformations (Gram-hanssen, 2019; Luthe & Wyss, 2015).	Making a connection between one's inner understanding of self and outer behaviors can lead to greater awareness of one's role within the world (Hakio & Mattelmäki, 2019; Biberhofer et al., 2018).
Spiritual, religious knowledge	Wholeness with the cosmos is emphasized through consciousness of self, transformative capacity and "radical complexity" (Kohler et al., 2019; Gray, 2016).	Concepts like dark green religion and deep ecology consider the well-being of all life forms as philosophical and sacred practice (Conty, 2019; Koehrsen, 2018).	Revitalizing spiritual aspects like enchantment, awe and wonder within the cosmos can help build empathy for other species (Taylor et al., 2020; de Witt, 2014).