Table 1. Differences in Resist-Accept-Direct (RAD) approaches in terms of what each involves, underlying goals and values, and motivations for taking each approach.

	RESIST Change	**ACCEPT Change**	**DIRECT Change**
How is the approach defined?	Work to maintain or restore ecosystem processes, function, structure, or composition based upon historical or acceptable current conditions	Allow ecosystem processes, function, structure, or composition to drift autonomously (away from historical conditions), without intervening to alter the trajectory of change	Actively shape ecosystem processes, function, structure, or composition, resulting in a new ecosystem configuration based upon desired conditions and ecosystem services
What each approach may entail	Reduce the magnitude of directional transformative forces Reduce the ecosystem effects of forces Restore changing ecosystems to a more historical condition Monitor to look for unforeseen consequences and evaluate success and feasibility of resisting	Avoid acting to alter the magnitude, trajectory, or ecological outcome of directional transformative forces Monitor to see what happens, look for unforeseen consequences, and consider the need for active intervention Possibly take management actions other than active intervention (e.g., visitor communication)	Act to direct the magnitude and effects of directional transformative forces Direct ecosystems toward a specific condition that differs from the past but is more resilient to future climatic conditions Monitor to look for unforeseen consequences and assess if trajectory of change aligns with expectations
Desired Outcome/ Goals	Persistence or restoration of historical conditions and services, using a retrospective benchmark	New conditions and services resulting from intentionally not guiding change No specific benchmark needed	New conditions, clearly defined, intentionally sought and ideally part of a self-sustaining system
Motivations for each approach	Conserve historical or current conditions Retain existing or re-create former ecosystem services Buy time for autonomous species response or further management actions	Conserve some ecosystems in an unmanipulated condition Insufficient resources or inability to shape the trajectory of change Desirable ecosystem services are not threatened	Provide a new set of conditions and ecosystem services preferable to those that would result from accepting change, or where resisting change is considered futile New conditions can be envisioned from geographic analogs or as novel systems