* **Biodiversity is declining because of global change causing asymmetry in the loss of biodiversity.**

We live in a world amidst accelerating erosion of resource diversity in ecosystems (Grime 1998, Worm et al. 2006, Srivastava et al. 2012). Anthropogenic disruption to functional interactions within ecosystems alters assemblage, threatens biodiversity, and diminishes resource richness (Camargo et al., 2020; Donoso et al., 2020; Jordano et al., 2007; Lorts et al., 2008; Monteiro et al., 2021; Pigot et al., 2016). The persistent progression of human activities causing abrupt environmental disruptions have created an asymmetric skew in the loss of biodiversity, with animals at higher trophic levels and lower populations sizes going extinct first via habitat loss or fragmentation (Davies et al., 2000; Duffy, 2003) (Cramer et al. 2007).

Anthropogenic disruption on ecosystem function has been extensively studied (add Cramer et al. 2007, Srivastava et al. 2012, XXX).

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Grime 1998 – Benefits of plant diversity to ecosystems: immediate, filter, and founder effects

Worm et al. 2006 – Impacts of biodiversity loss on ocean ecosystem services

Cramer et al. 2007 – Forest fragmentation differentially affects seed dispersal of large and small-seeded tropical trees

Srivastave et al. 2012 – Phylogenetic diversity and the functioning of ecosystems