

# PML

Plymouth Marine  
Laboratory



Marine Matters

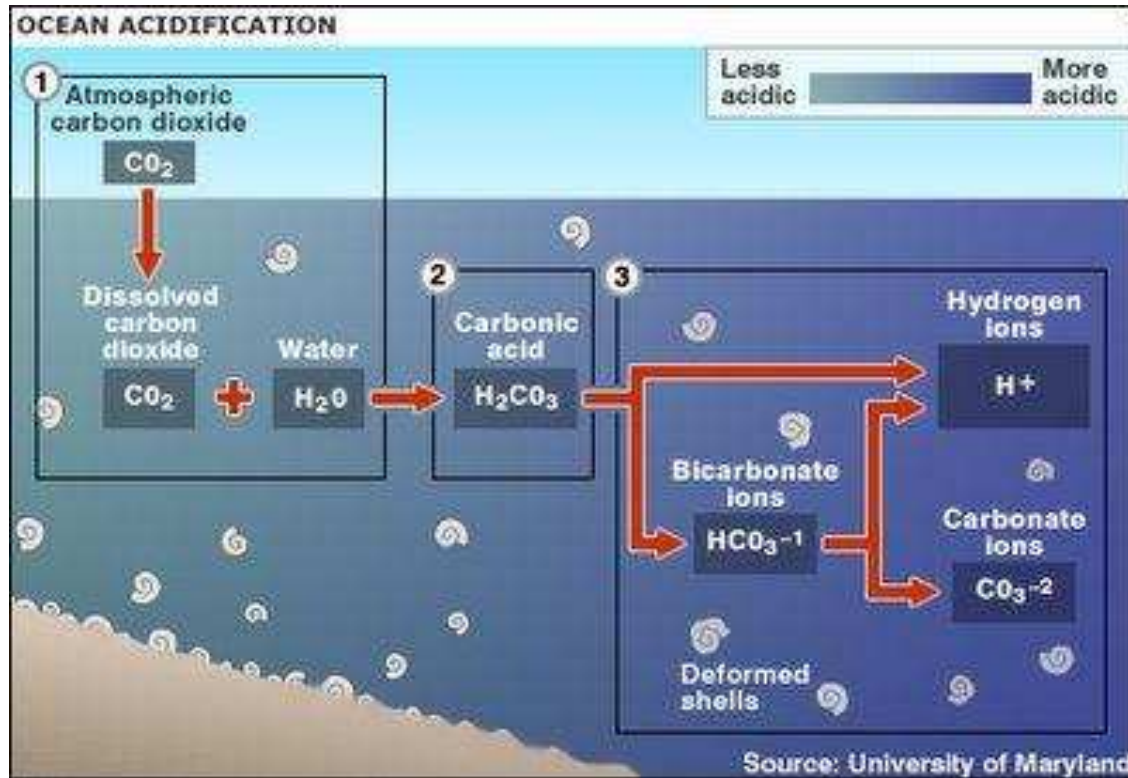
IUCN Event, COP16, Cancun, 7 December 2010.

Ocean Acidification – What it is and does  
it matter?

Carol Turley



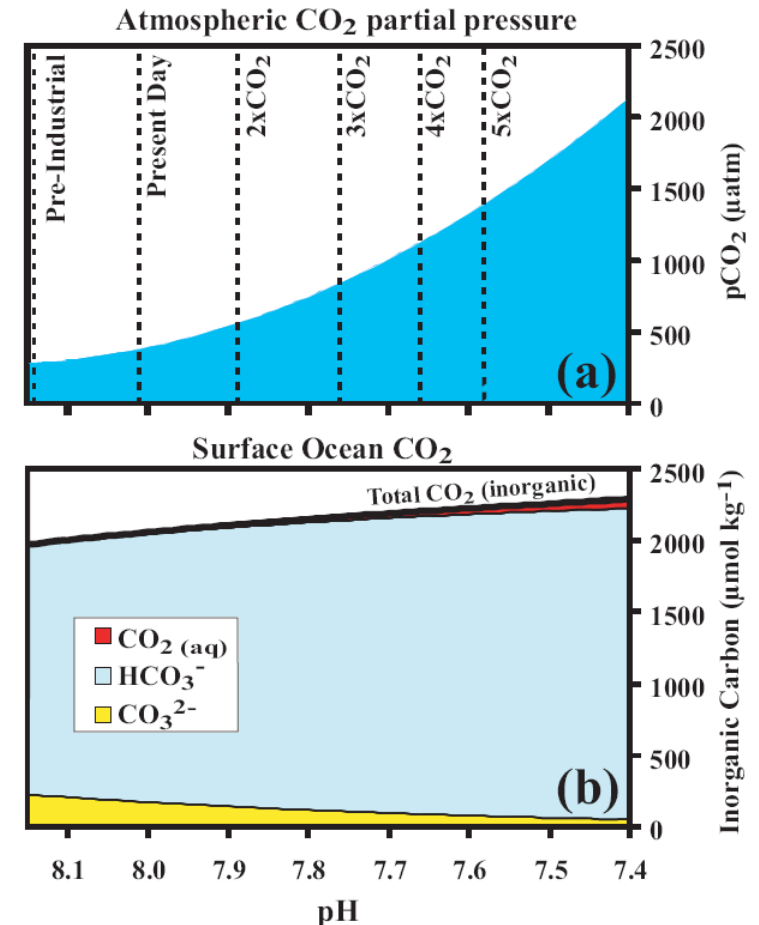
# What is Ocean Acidification: the chemistry....



Over the last 200 yrs the oceans have taken up 25% of  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions, essentially buffering climate change

But at a cost as surface oceans have become 30% more acidic, lowering the pH and carbonate ions

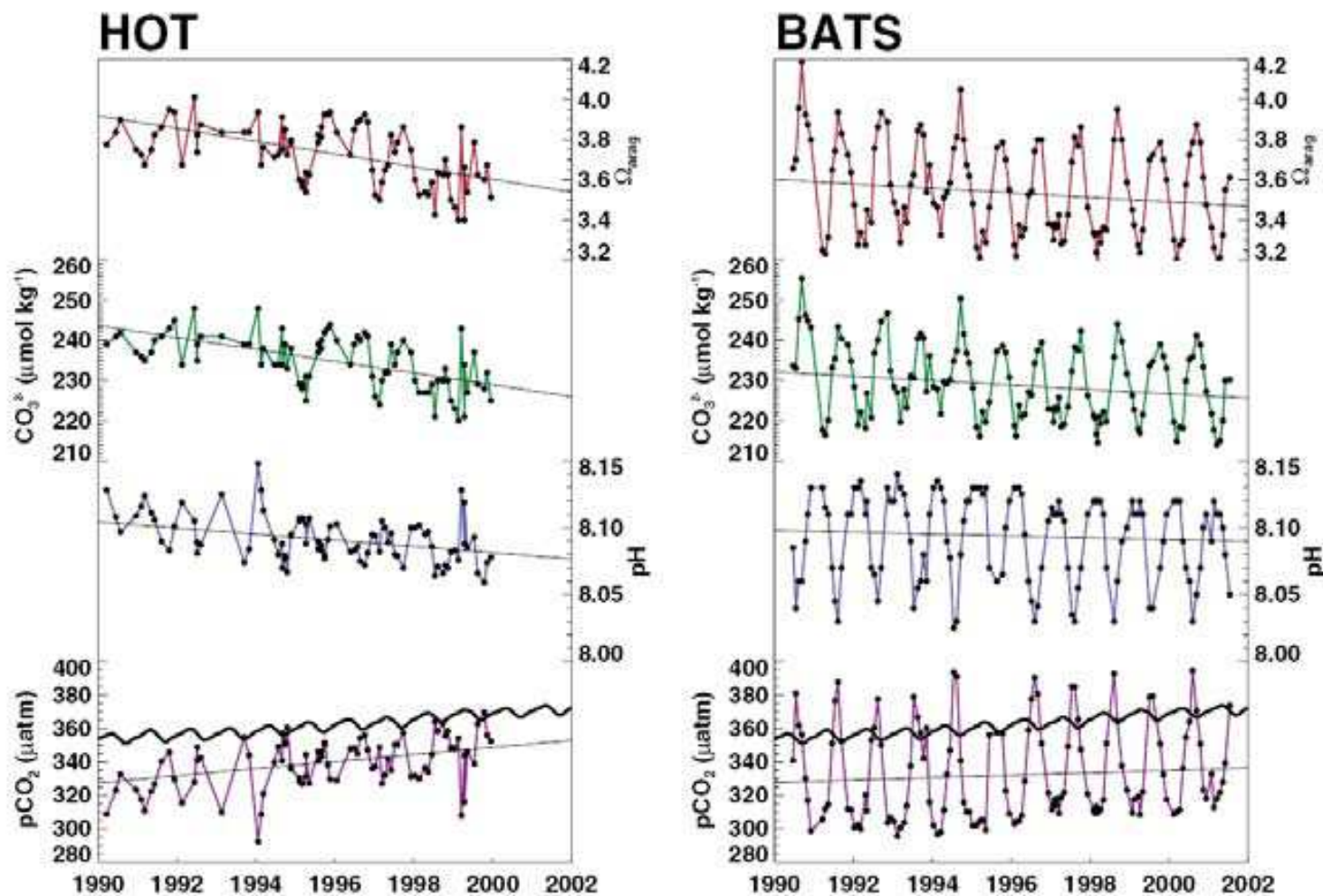
....by 2060 the oceans could become 120% more acidic





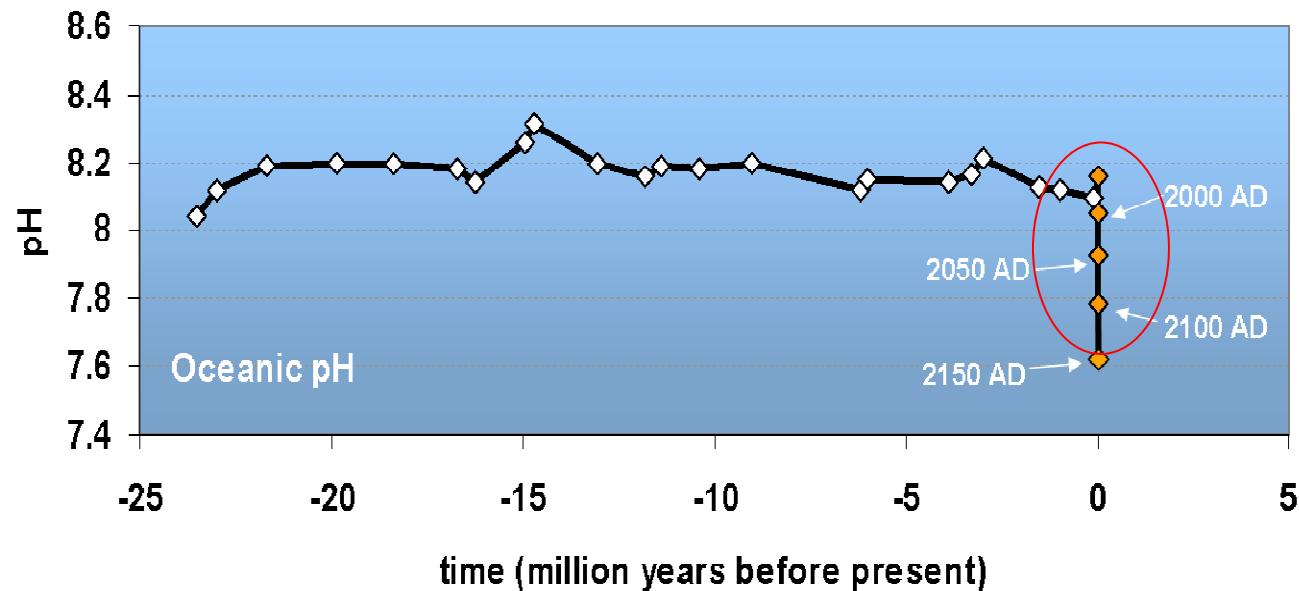
# It is Happening and Measurable Now.....

## Long term time series off Hawaii and Bermuda



## Oceans are Acidifying Fast .....

Changes in pH over the last 25 million years

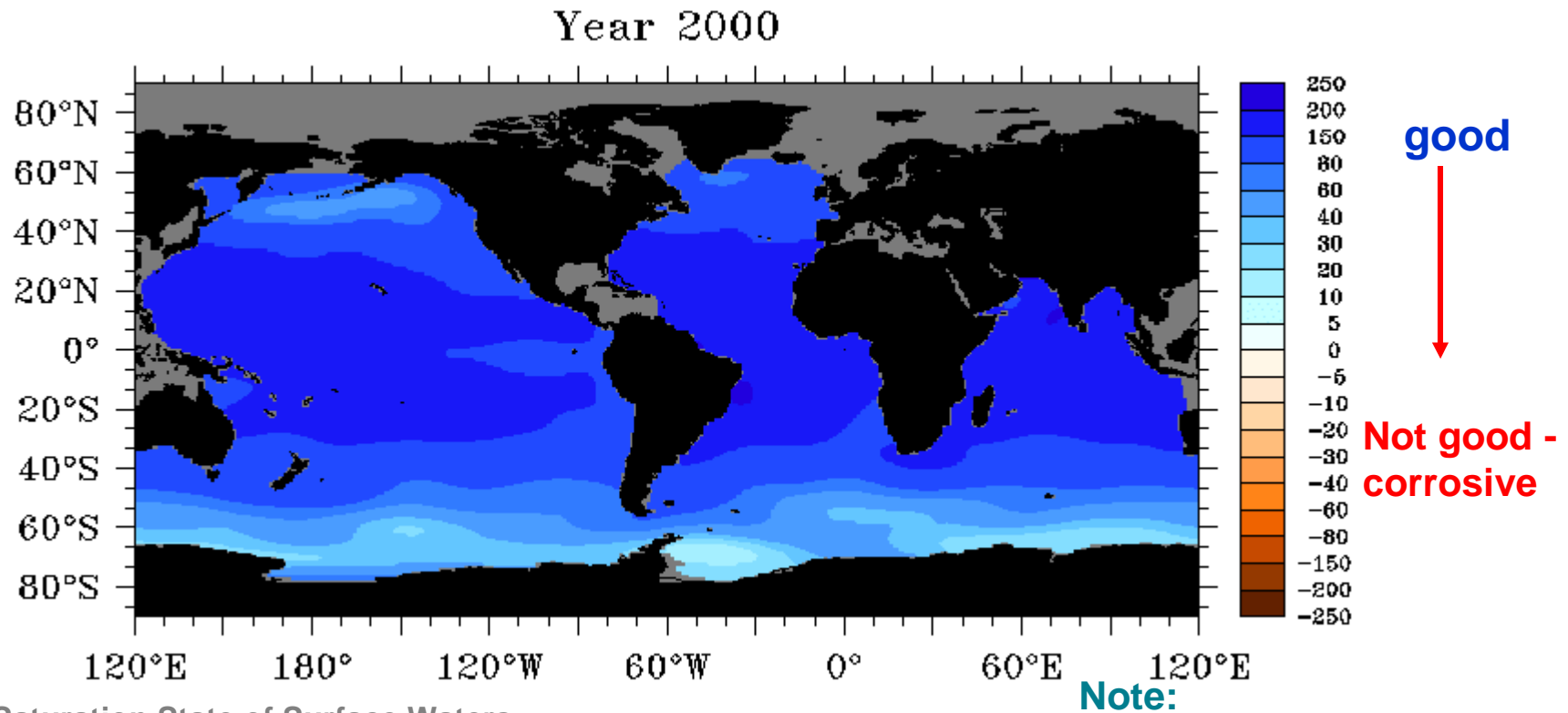


It is happening now, at a **rate and to a level not experienced by marine organisms for ~ 20MY**

## Its Happening Globally .....

Aragonite is used by many organisms to make their shells and skeletons.

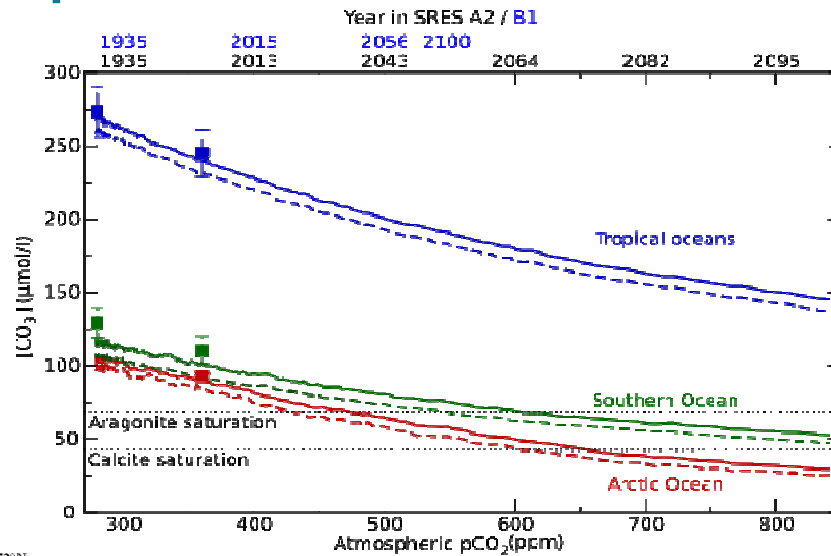
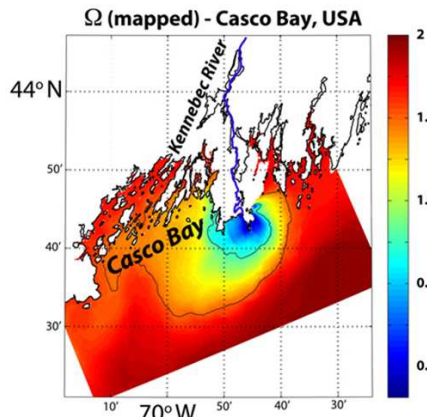
The extent of aragonite saturation controls the rate an organism such as a reef forming coral can build its skeletons or shells



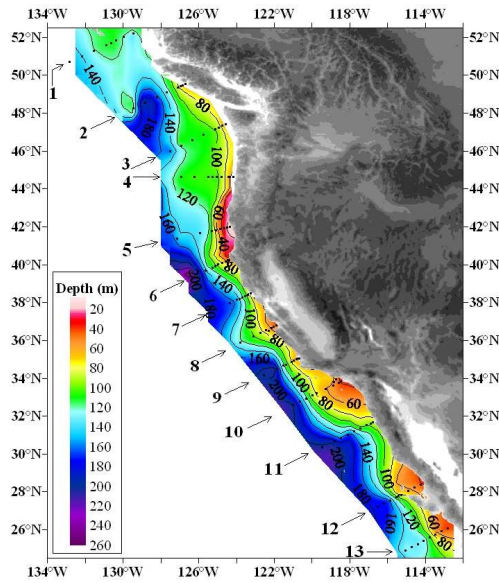
Aragonite Saturation State of Surface Waters  
(Orr et al 2005, Nature)

- Overall decline in aragonite saturation in the global ocean
- Polar and subpolar waters become undersaturated (corrosive)
- Upwelling waters rich in  $\text{CO}_2$  also vulnerable

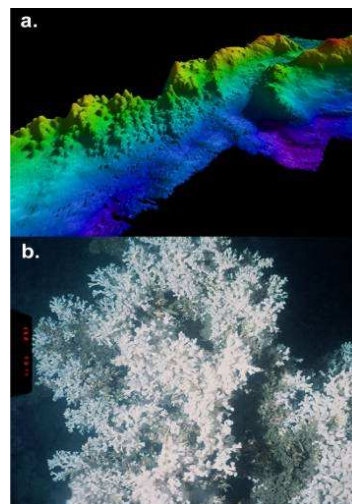
# Early vulnerabilities: upwellings, estuaries, polar waters and tropical and cold water corals – important fisheries areas



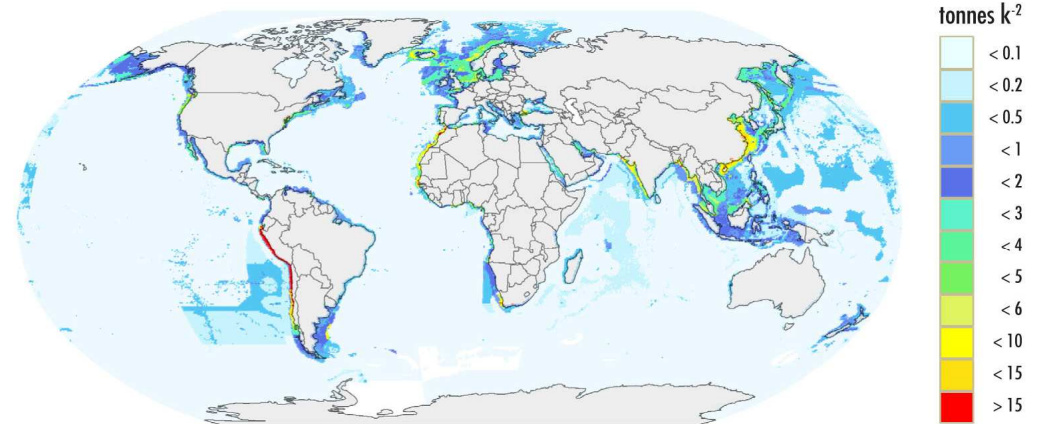
Steinacher et al. 2008, Orr et al. 2009



Feely et al. Science (2008)



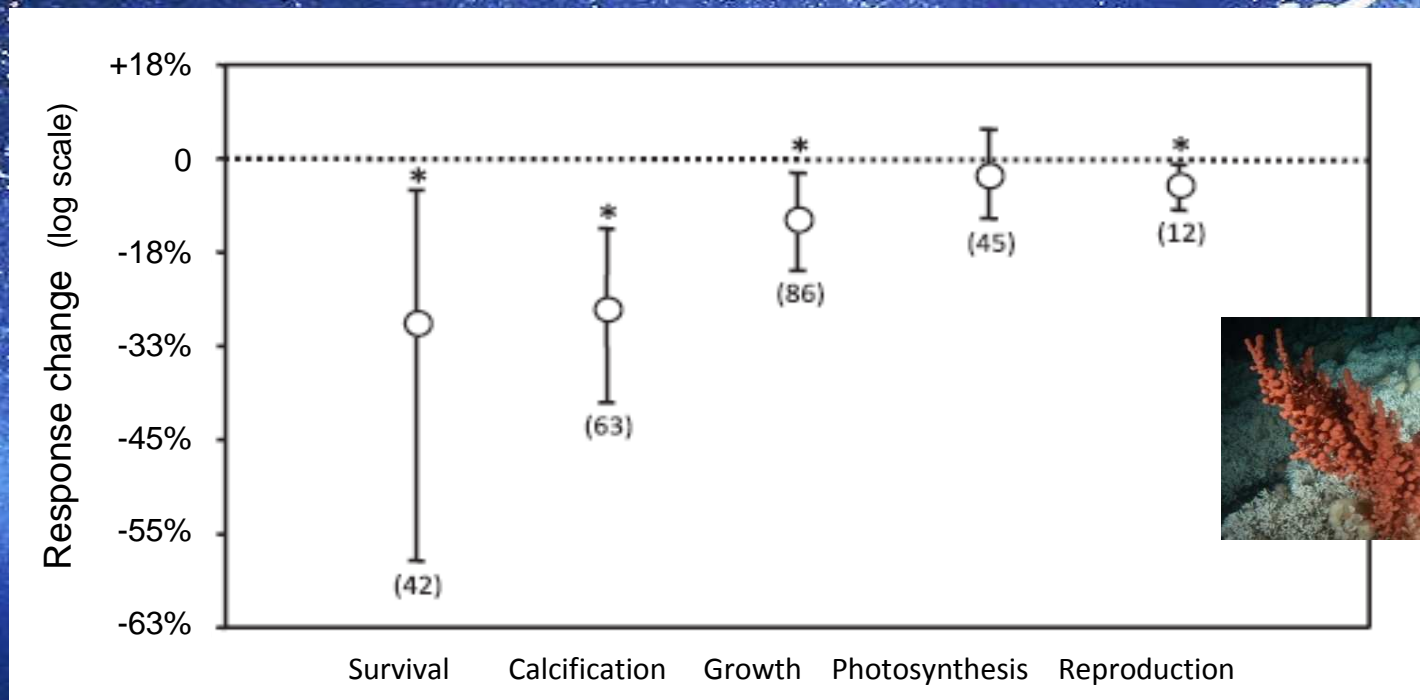
Guinotte et al 2006



Data source: Sea Around Us project, (University of British Columbia, <http://www.seaaroundus.org>). Map designed by Dr. Reg Watson (<http://ecomarres.com>). Used with permission.



## Analysis from 139 Experiments Show Significant Reductions in Key Physiological Processes in Many Species

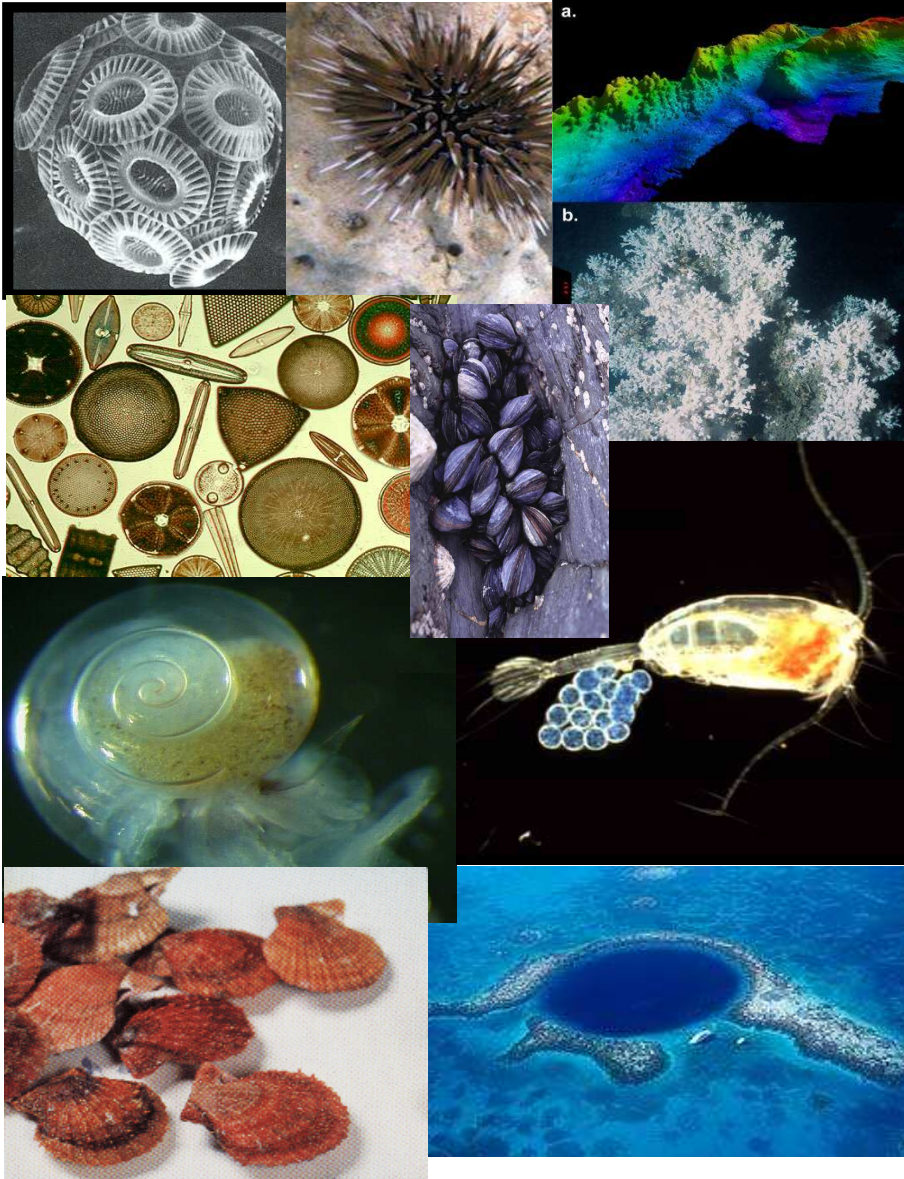


Meta-analysis by Kroeker *et al* (2010): impact of 0.4 pH change. (N) = no of studies

### Biological effects of ocean acidification:

- But processes are not well-understood, variability is high and ecosystem effects (and their socio-economic impacts) are uncertain

## Mounting Concern for Survival of Many Marine Organisms, Food Webs & Ecosystems.....



- What will ocean ecosystems look like in a future high CO<sub>2</sub> world?
- And what will they be able to provide Mankind?
- Ocean acidification may impact food security:
  - Directly on food providing organisms
  - Indirectly through food webs and ecosystems
  - Many countries and 1 billion people depend nearly totally on fish as their main protein source



## Including Food Providing Organisms .....



Carol Turley and Kelvin Boot (2010)

Some may be sensitive as adults, others at larval or egg development stages or physiology can be effected in others.

In some their ability to withstand warming is reduced

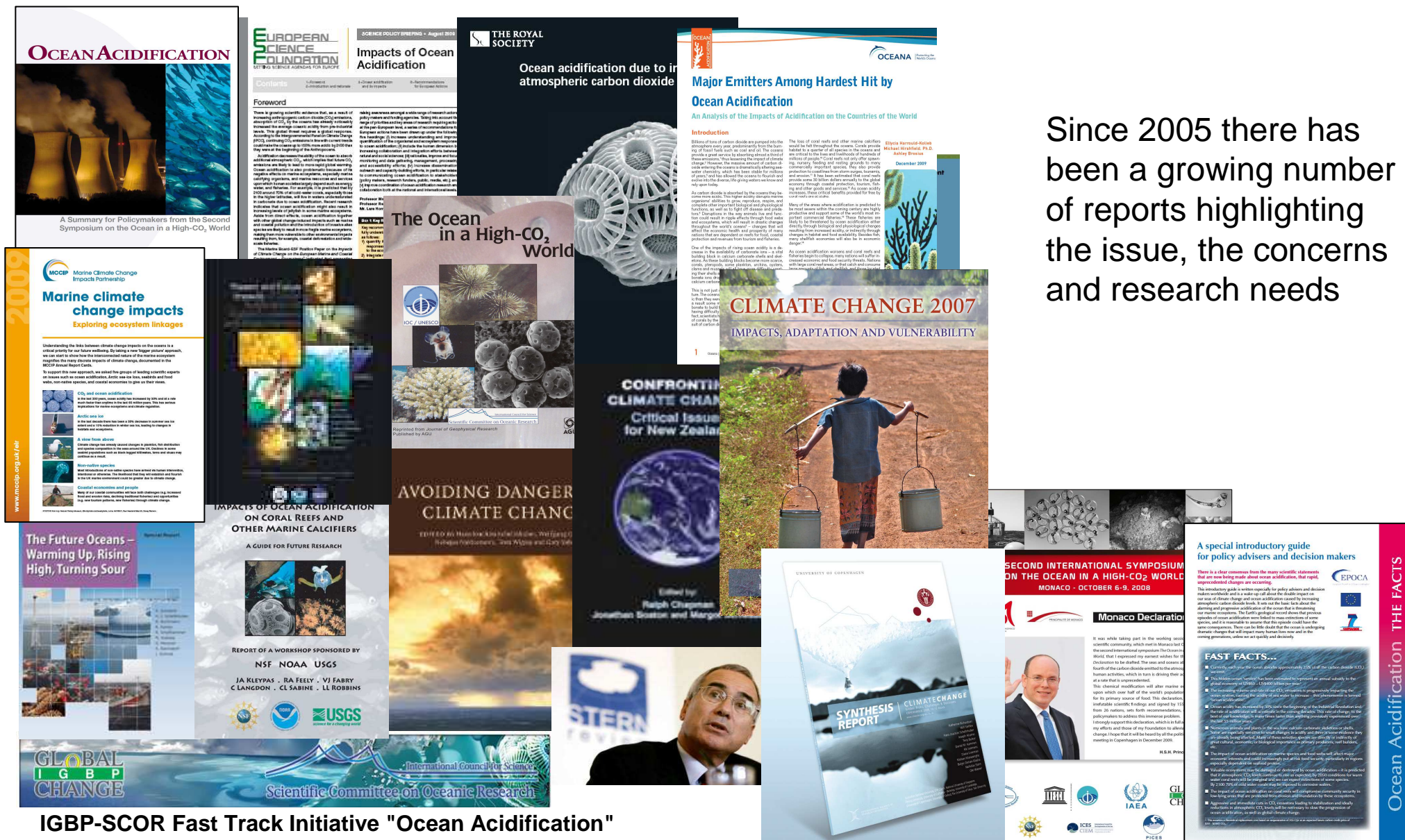


UNEP Launched Report at COP16, Cancun, 2 December 2010

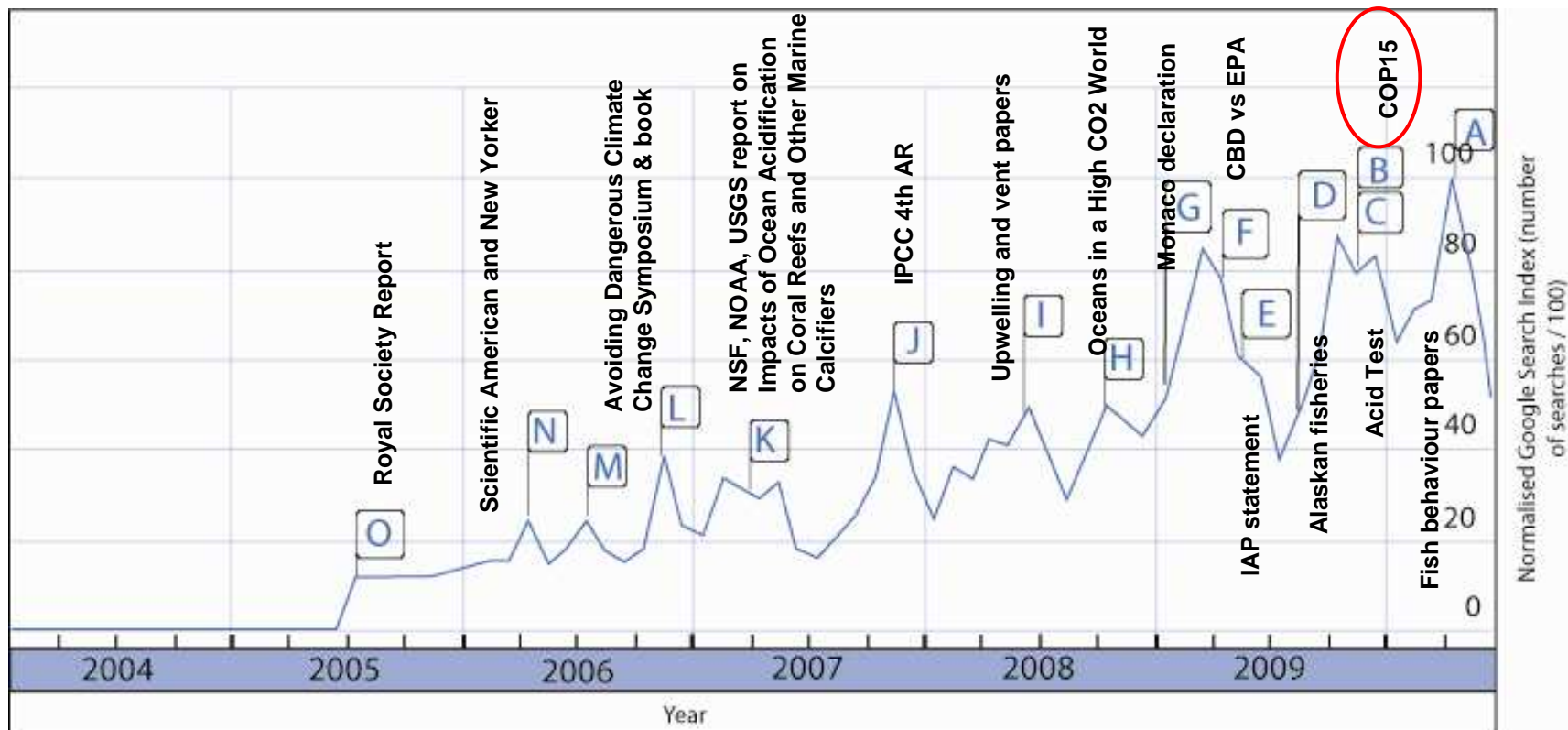


## Getting the Message to Stakeholders – a concerted international effort

Since 2005 there has been a growing number of reports highlighting the issue, the concerns and research needs



## Google Searches – an indicator of growing outreach and impact



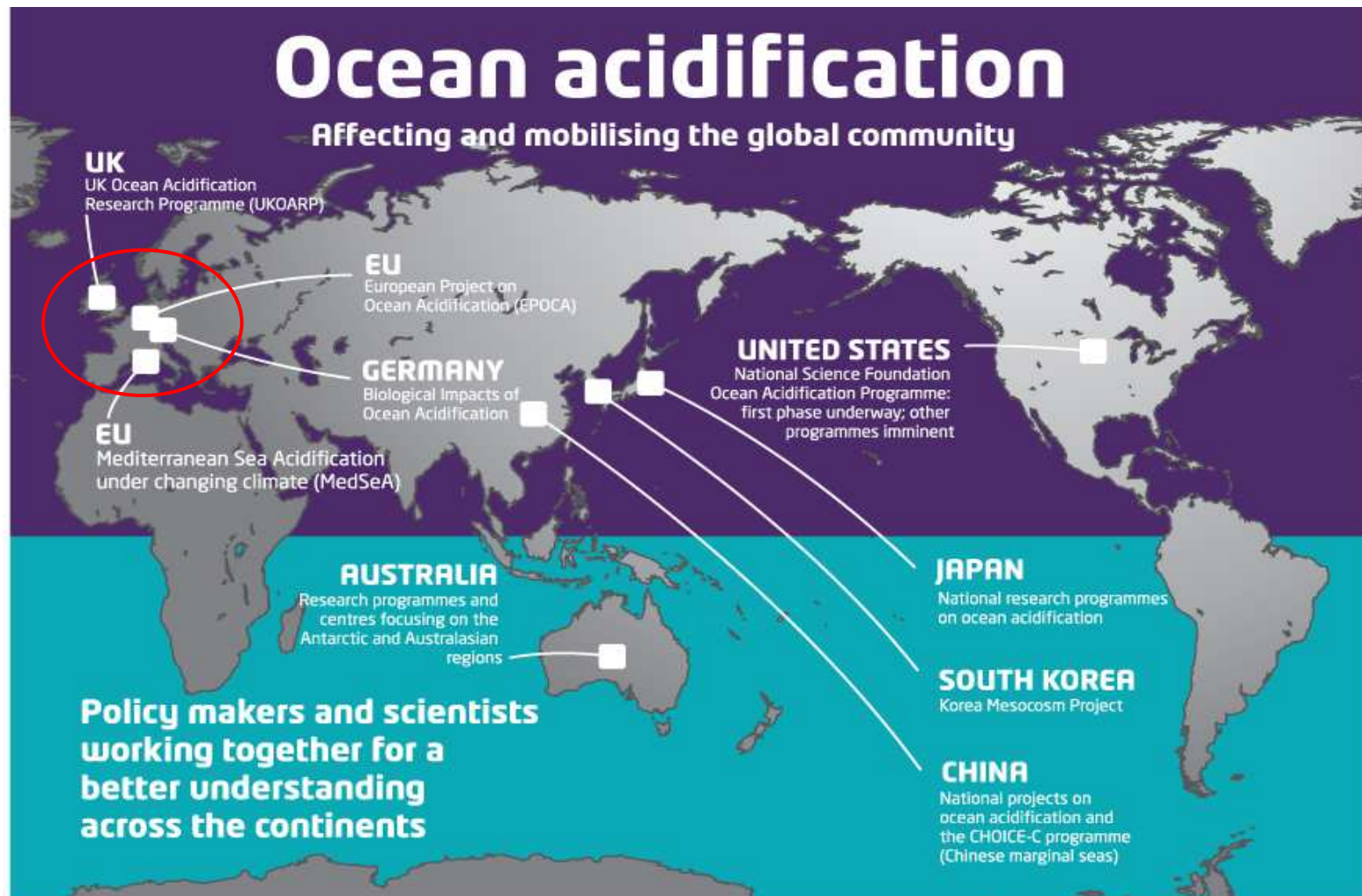
O= Royal Society Report  
 N= Scientific American and New Yorker  
 M and L = Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change Symposium & book  
 K= NSF, NOAA, USGS report on Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Coral Reefs and Other Marine Calcifiers  
 J= IPCC 4th Assessment Report on Climate Change  
 I= Key articles e.g. upwelling of high CO<sub>2</sub> water off the west coast on North America and vulnerability of calcifiers around natural CO<sub>2</sub> vents  
 H= Oceans in a High CO<sub>2</sub> World symposium,

G= Monaco declaration  
 F= CBD legal proceedings against the EPA,  
 E= Interacademy Statement on ocean acidification,  
 D= threat of high CO<sub>2</sub> waters to Alaskan fisheries,  
 C= launch of the Film 'Acid Test',  
 B= Oceans Day and other ocean acidification activities during COP15.  
 A= Paper on fish behavioural response to predators under high CO<sub>2</sub>

*The increasing baseline interest in ocean acidification since 2004 will also be in response to the increasing numbers of research publications over this period stimulating increasing 'take-up' by stakeholders.*



# Ocean Major Acidification Research Efforts Across the World....



Europe is trying to integrate

But need for cross boundary collaboration recognised

# The Ocean acidification Reference User Group

- Provides a forum for the 4 European OA projects: EPOCA, UKOARP, BIOACID and MedSeA
- Advise on the types of products that will help
- Advise on what those products should look like
- Advise on how to get them out with impact
- Helps to keep key sector and parent organisation well informed and to look beyond the boundaries of current research initiatives

2009



2010



The Monaco Ocean Acidification Action Plan

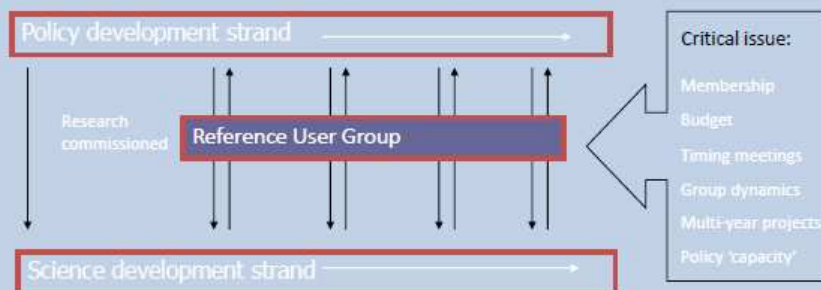
2011



The 2010 Ocean Acidification Reference User Group Meeting

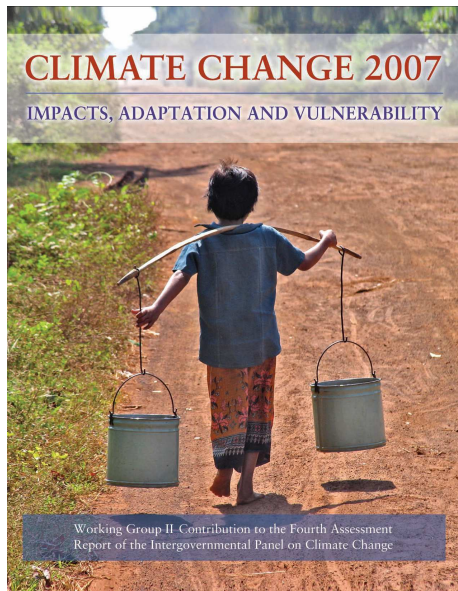


## Policy-science links – better practice



The Reference User Group approach

## IPCC now Recognise Ocean Acidification .....



- IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report on climate change in 2007 included ocean acidification for the first time

IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment report on climate change will have 2 chapters dedicated to oceans, including their acidification.

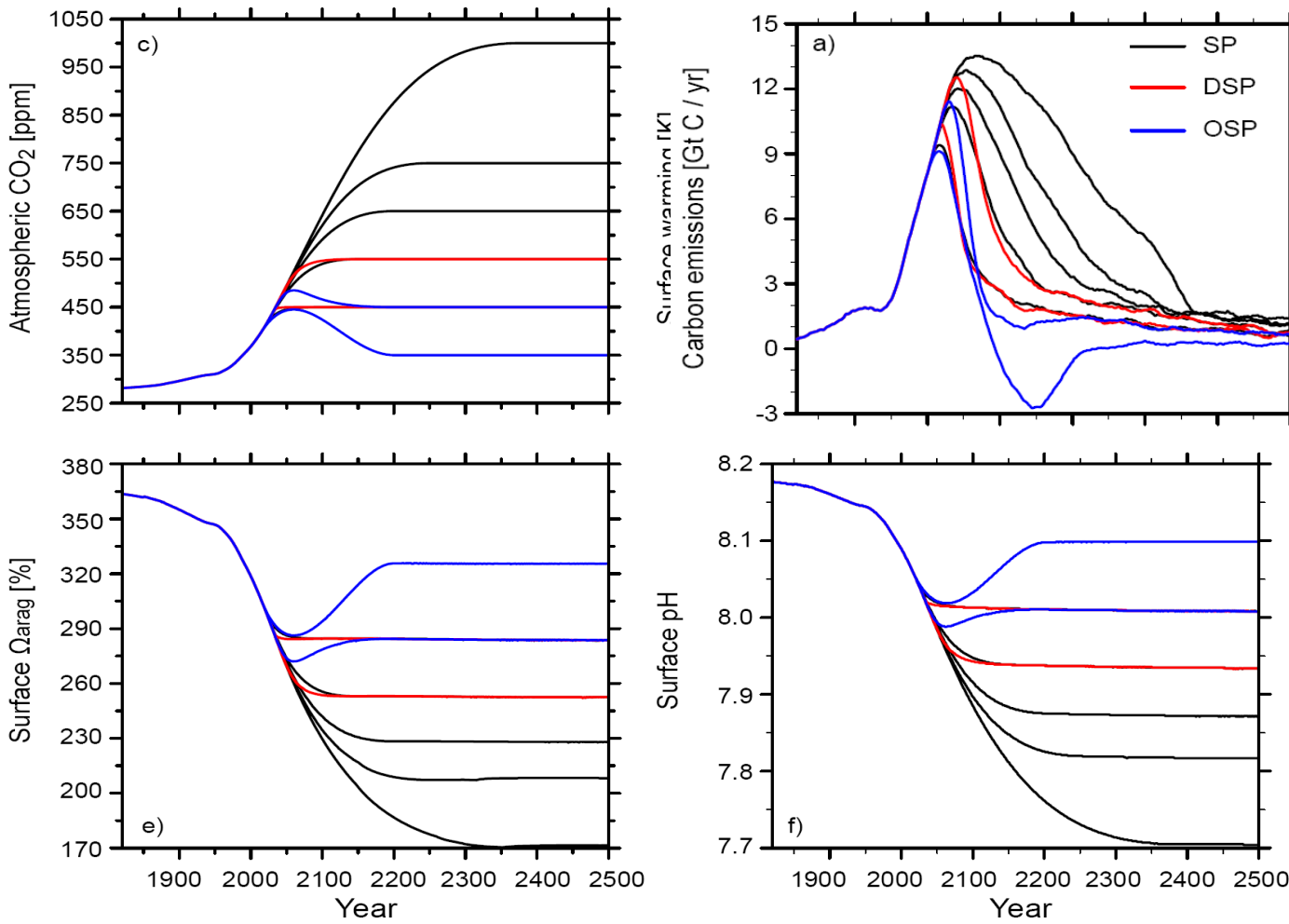
**Many OA experts will contribute**

- IPCC WGII/WGI Workshop on Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biology and Ecosystems  
17-19 January 2011, Okinawa, Japan

**Many participants from the EPOCA, BIOACID and UKOARP have been invited**



# The Challenge of Mitigation Scenarios for Ocean Acidification



• Large and rapid changes in ocean chemistry are *underway now*

• Stabilization requires *large* reduction in emissions.

• Emissions mitigation measures *reduces* ocean acidification compared to business-as-usual

• Trends can be *persistent* and impacts of carbon emissions may aggravate for decades and centuries, long after carbon emissions have been reduced

Joos et al. (2010)

**Mitigate ocean acidification = mitigate climate change**

A photograph of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is a bright white-yellow orb on the horizon, surrounded by a thick layer of orange and red clouds. The sky above is filled with wispy, greyish-blue clouds. The ocean surface is dark blue with small, white-capped waves.

## **Sunset Over an Ocean with Man's Footprint Now Detectable – Warmer, Less Diverse, Over Exploited..... And More Acidic**

**Oceans will become more acidic – very high certainty.**

**The impact on ocean food webs, ecosystems & food security could be serious – less certain.**

**The only way of reducing the impact of global ocean acidification is a substantial and urgent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – very high certainty.**

**Mitigation will make a difference – ocean acidification argues for stabilizing CO<sub>2</sub> lower than 450 ppm.**