



Current and projected impacts on biodiversity: Ocean Acidification

John Spicer,
Marine Biology & Ecology Research Centre
University of Plymouth

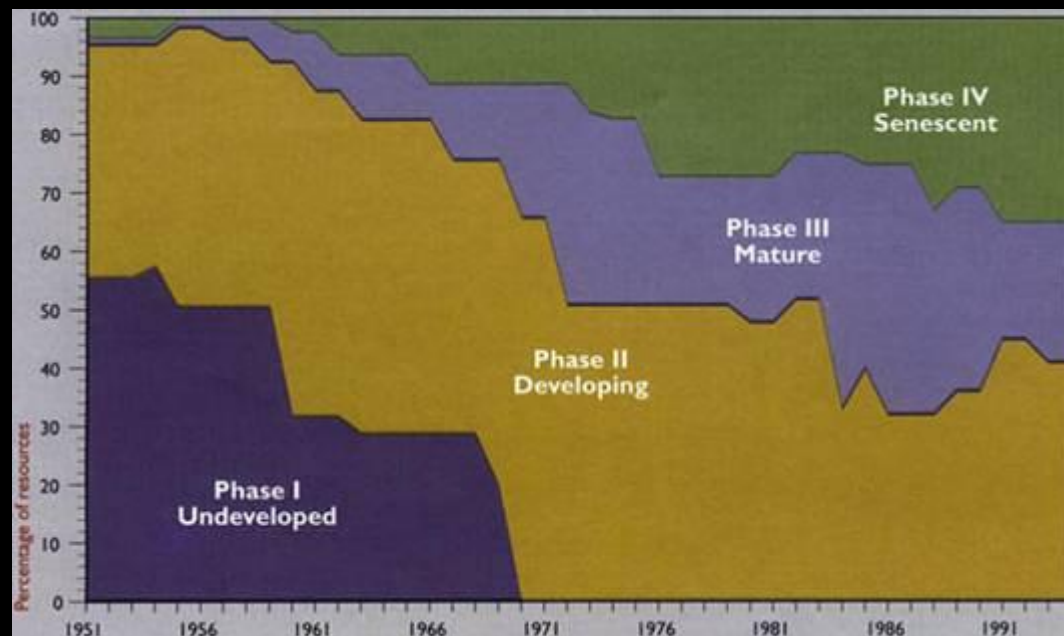
Steve Widdicombe,
Plymouth Marine Laboratory
Plymouth



JAGO-Team
IfM-GEOMAR

- Biodiversity loss – the big three

1. Direct exploitation





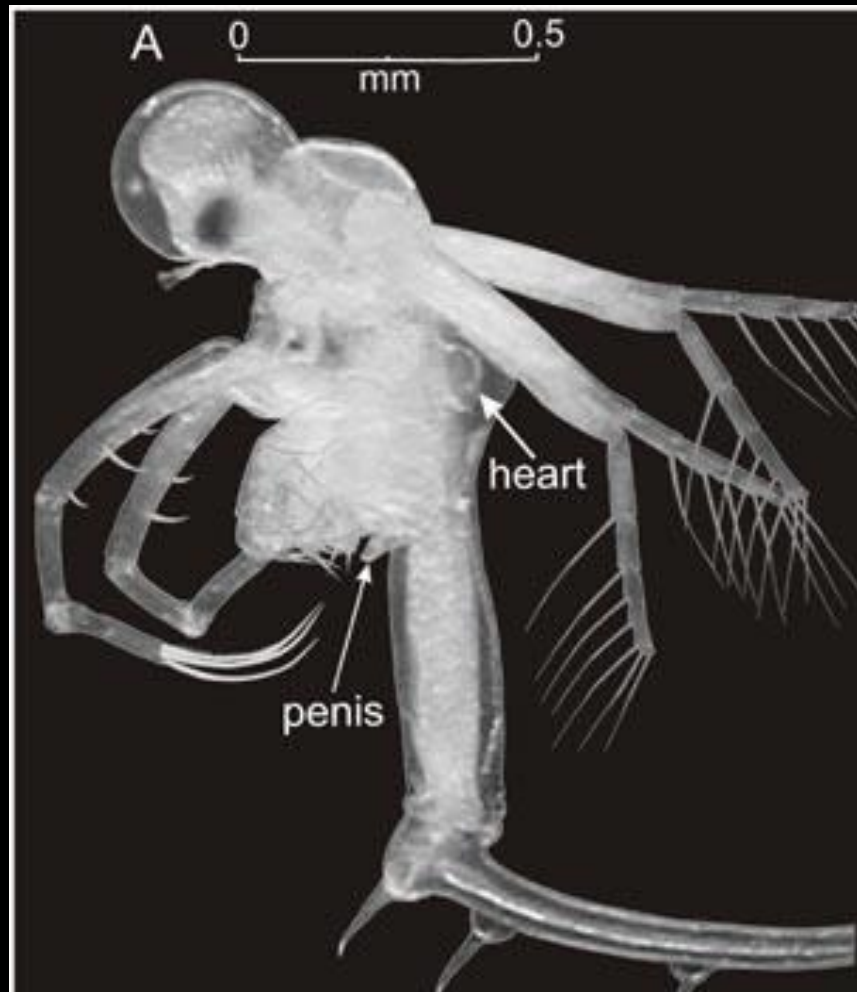
- Biodiversity loss – the big three



2. Habitat loss,
fragmentation
& degradation

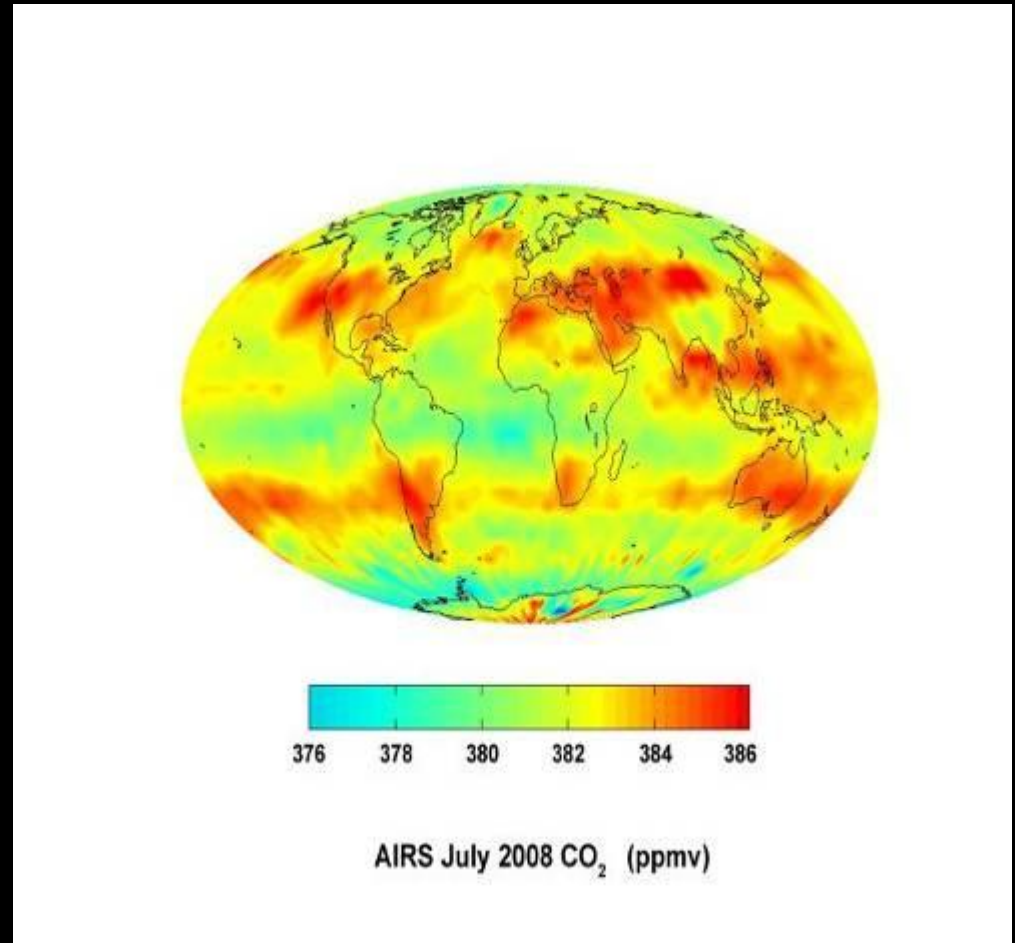
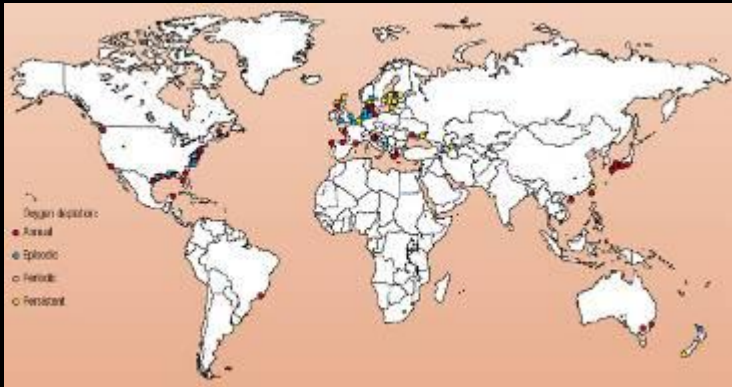


- Biodiversity loss – the big three



3. Invasive species

- Biodiversity loss – the big three



2. Habitat loss,
fragmentation
& degradation

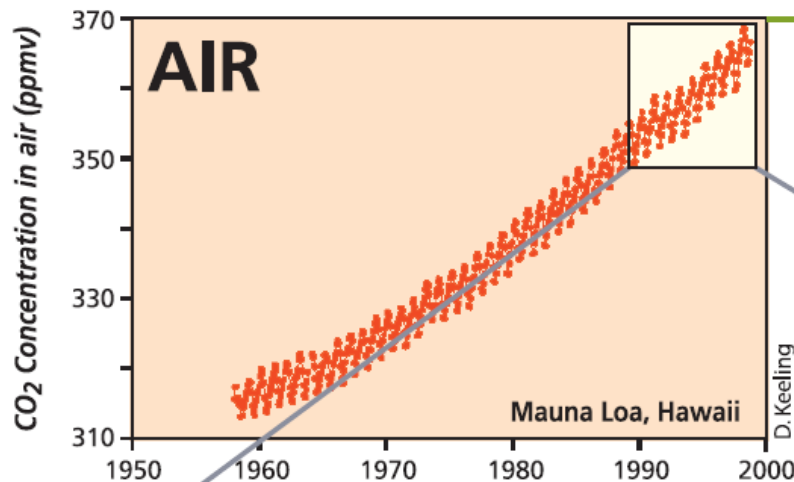
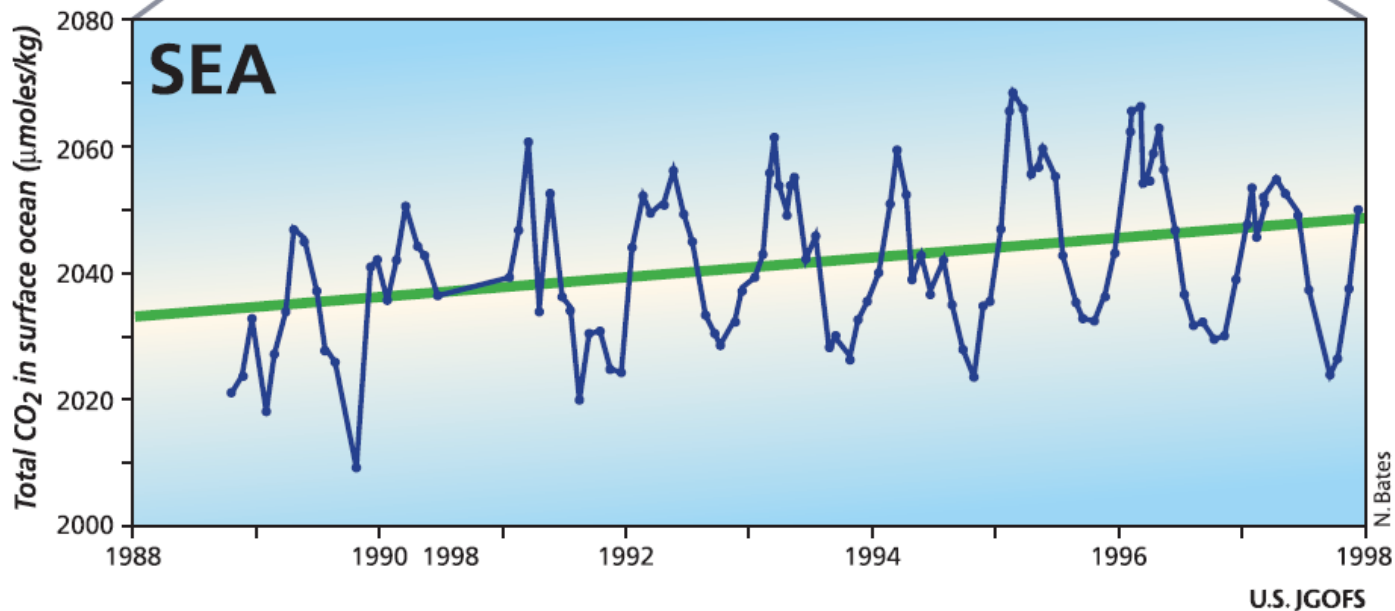
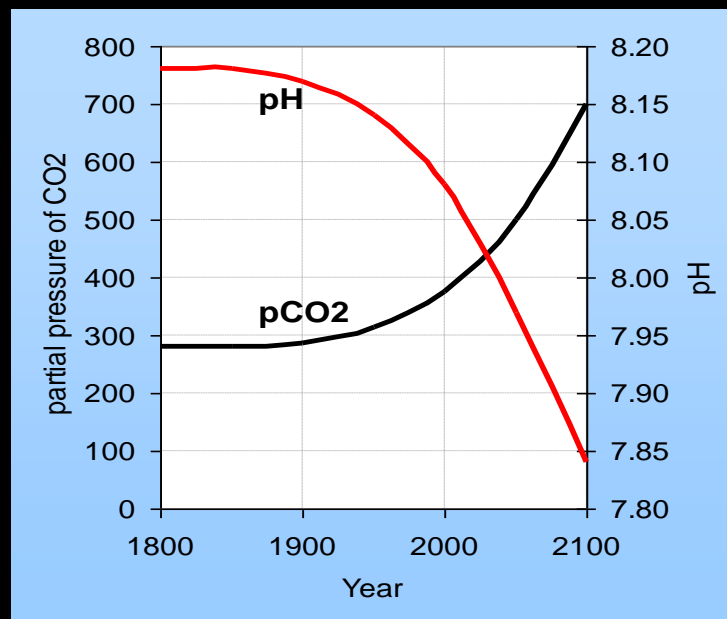
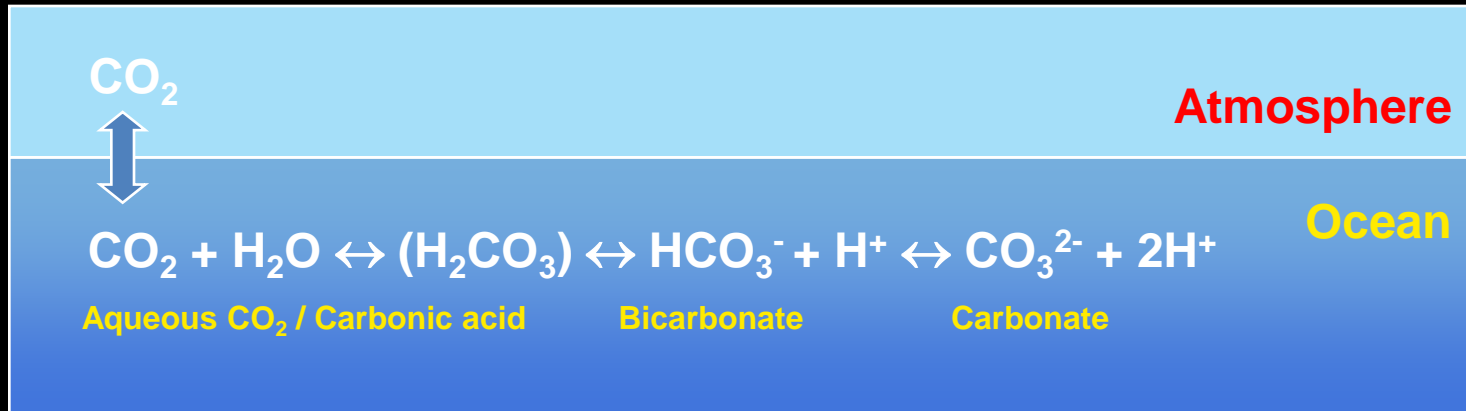
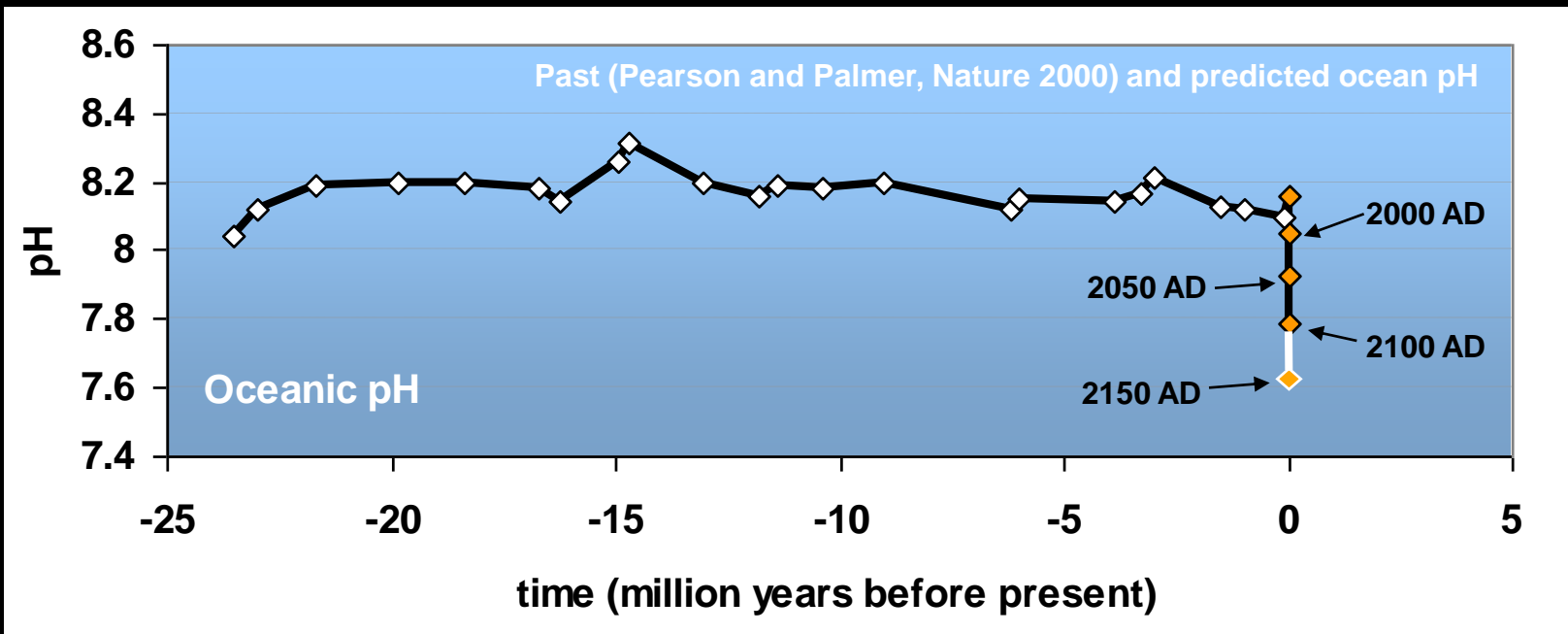


Figure 1. Atmospheric and oceanic CO₂ increases. Courtesy C.D. Keeling and N. Bates; available from U.S. JGOFS web site (www1.who.edu/general_info/gallery_modeling/slide7.html).



48% (over 650 Gt) of all the anthropogenic CO₂ produced in the past 200 years has been absorbed by the oceans:



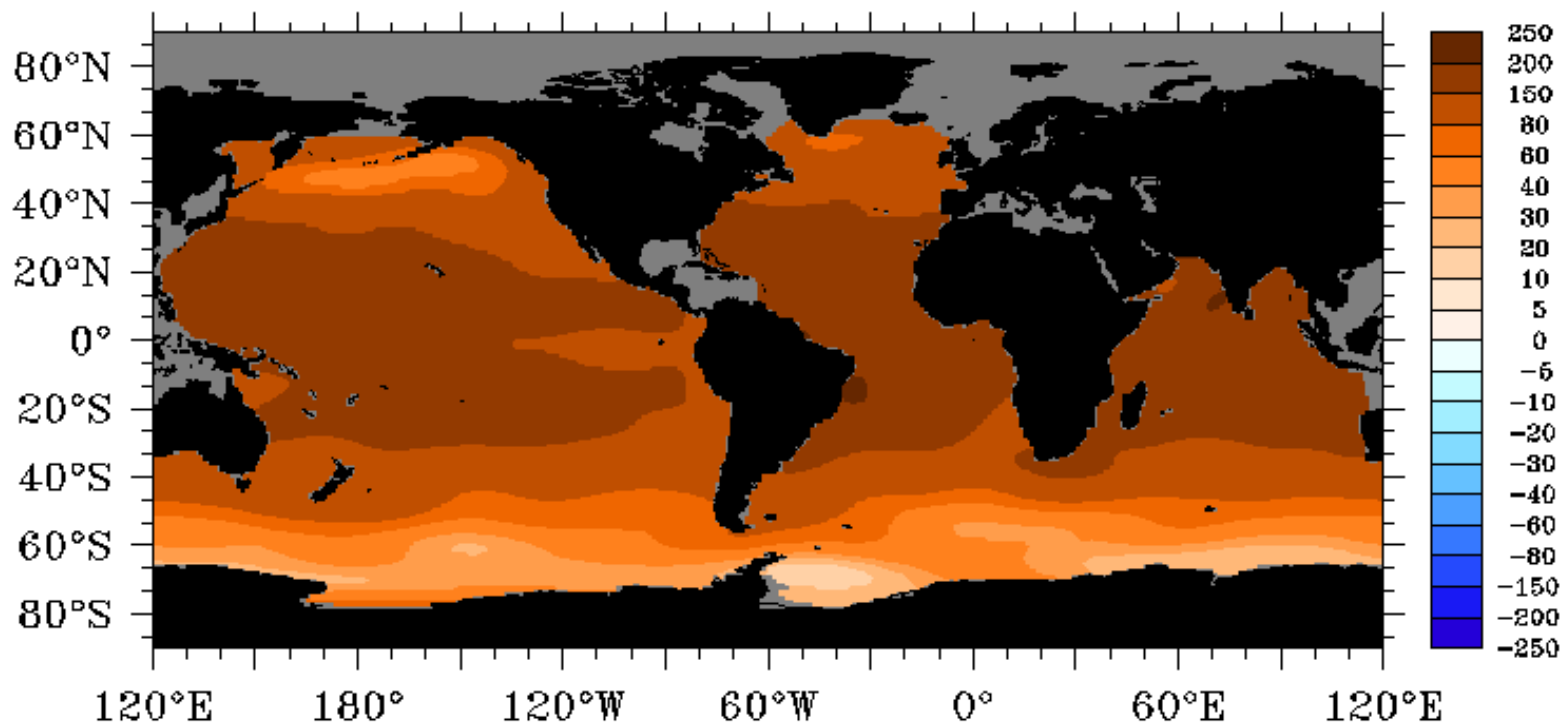


From: Blackford JC & Gilbert F (2007). pH variability and CO₂ induced acidification in the North Sea. J Mar Sys 64: 229-241

approximate date	atmospheric pCO ₂	marine pH	pH change	% increase in H ⁺ ions.
1800	260	8.20		
1900	285	8.17	0.03	7%
1950	315	8.14	0.06	15%
2000	375	8.08	0.12	32%
2050	500	7.97	0.23	70%
2100	700	7.84	0.36	130%
2150	1000	7.70	0.50	216%

Aragonite (CaCO_3) saturation state of surface waters

Year 2000





Will OA selectively remove species from particular taxonomic or functional groups?

Can we predict an organism's sensitivity to OA related by:

- ① *phylogeny?*
- ② *environment (deep v shallow; infaunal v epifauna)?*
- ③ *reliance on calcium carbonate?*

Sensitivity predicted by phylogeny?

- ① Maintenance of extracellular pH important for intracellular pH and the function of respiratory pigments.
- ② pH sensitivity may be predicted by an organism's ability to compensate extracellular acidosis.
- ③ Could be an underlying phylogenetic pattern in compensatory ability.
- ④ But pattern not clear cut – complicating ecological factors?

Good or complete compensation



No or partial compensation





Sensitivity predicted by environment ?

Infaunal v epifaunal

- CO₂ in sediment invariably higher than in the overlying water
 - *Callianassa* - pH in its burrows as low as 6.3 (Torres et al 1977)
 - CO₂ in *Arenicola* burrows as high as 4000ppm after 4 hours of tidal exposure (Toulmond 1973)
 - Assumption that infaunal animals more tolerant than epifaunal
 - Most studies conducted on epifaunal species
 - No impact observed on the burrowing polychaete *Nereis virens* (Widdicombe & Needham 2007)
 - *Amphiura* was seen to be affected by exposure to high CO₂ (Wood et al 2008)
-
- Need more data from comparative experiments on survival of hypercapnia by infaunal and epifaunal benthos





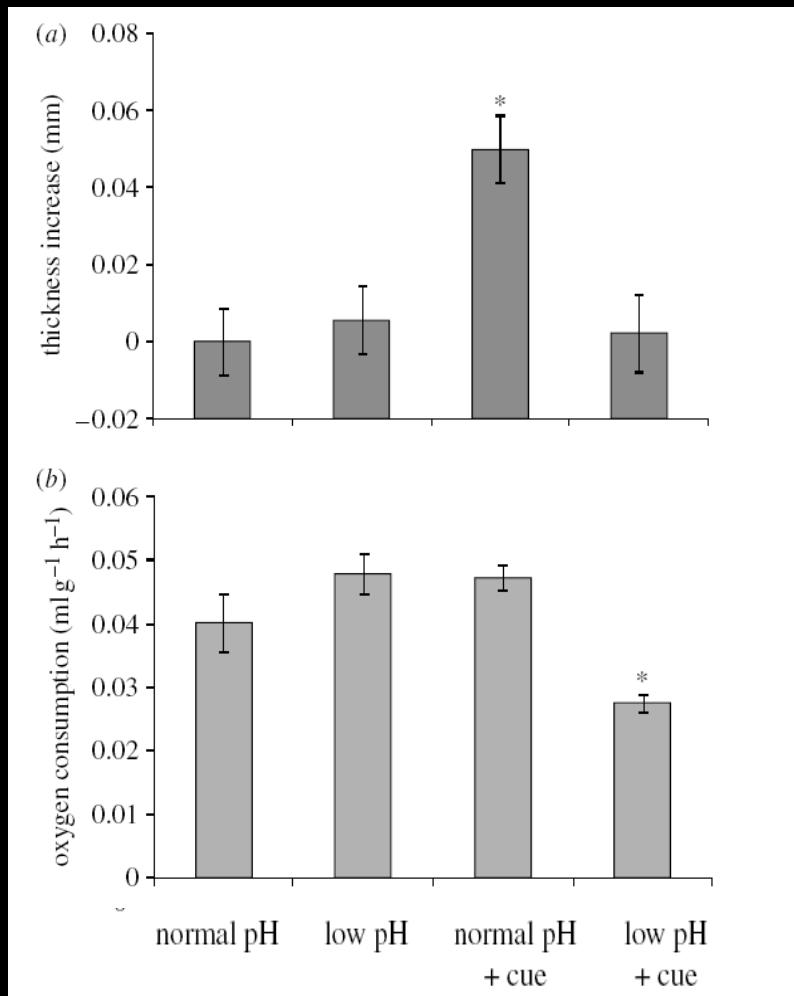
Sensitivity be predicted by environment?

Deep water v shallow water species

- Pane & Barry (2007) compared deep sea Tanner crab with shallow water Dungeness crab.
- Dungeness crab displayed compensated acidosis
Tanner crab was largely uncompensated.
- Supports idea that deep sea animals could be more vulnerable than shallow water animals.
- BUT, whilst a study of *Necora puber* (Spicer et al, 2007) supports this idea, data from a number of studies on the shallow water species *Callinectes sapidus* showed a considerable decrease in haemolymph pH.
 - Other shallow water organisms also show poor compensation.
 - More studies needed.



Sensitivity predicted by reliance on calcium carbonate?



Bibby, Cleall-Harding, Rundle,
Widdicombe & Spicer (2007)
Biology Letters (Royal Society) **3**, 699-701



Will OA selectively remove species from particular taxonomic or functional groups?

Is an organism's sensitivity to OA related to its:

Underlying pattern phylogeny?

Likely environment (deep v shallow; infaunal v epifauna)?

Almost certainly reliance on calcium carbonate?

Ocean Acidification Expertise in Plymouth



Ecophysiology
Adaption and Evolution
Paleo-ecology
Animal Behaviour

Scientific Discussion

Joint Student Supervision

Sharing Equipment and Facilities

Animal – Environment Interactions
Microbial Ecology
Biogeochemical Cycles
Biodiversity & Ecosystem Function
Ecosystem Modelling
Socioeconomics



Understand and predict the impact of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and the consequences for society