



A Case Study on Ocean Acidification

By

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Please read the following abstract of an article from the journal Nature Letters and prepare a short written response addressing each of the following questions.

Part 1:

One of most important topics for scientists is to understand what are the economical, sociological, and environmental aspects that may alter the sustainability of all species on Earth. The traditional definition of sustainability calls for policies and strategies that meet society's present economic, social and environmental needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs¹.

Groups of marine and environmental scientists have been studying ocean acidification for years. Recent literature suggests that the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) will almost certainly be double that of pre-industrial levels by 2100 and will be considerably higher than at any time during the past few million years (Figure 2). The oceans are a principal sink for CO₂ coming from human activity where it is estimated to have caused a 30% increase in the concentration of H⁺ (or H₃O⁺) in ocean surface waters since the early 1900s and may lead to a drop in seawater pH of up to 0.5 units by 2100.

Ocean acidification may affect humans through a variety of socio-economic connections, potentially beginning with reduced harvests of commercially important species². The total primary value of US commercial harvests from US waters and at-sea processing was nearly \$4 billion in 2007. Of that total primary value³, mollusks provided 19%, crustaceans yielded 30%, and finfish generated 50% (greens). Around 24% of total US primary value revenue was from harvesting fish that prey directly on calcifiers (coral reef). Different groups dominate regional revenues; mollusks are more important in the New England and mid to south Atlantic regions, crustaceans contribute greatly to New England and Gulf of Mexico fisheries, and predators dominate the Alaskan, Hawaiian, and Pacific-territory fisheries.

Ocean acidification's impact is not yet known for every commercially and recreationally valuable species, but emerging data suggest that the number or quality of many high-value, aragonite-forming mollusks could decrease, and declining economic revenues in that fishery sector may follow. This possibility is supported by findings such as decreased mollusk populations in acidified ecosystems, malformation of juvenile oyster shells in aragonite-undersaturated laboratory studies, and decreased survival of oyster larvae in upwelling Oregon seawater with decreased pH and altered biogeochemistry.

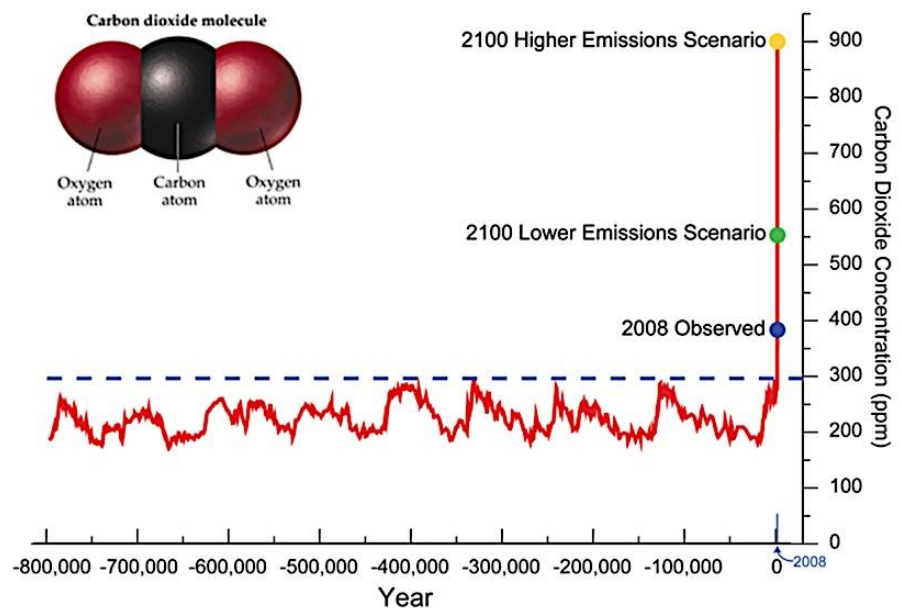


Figure 1. Data showing increase of CO₂ in the ocean

Mollusks and crustaceans comprise the bottom or middle trophic levels of many ecosystems, implying that acidification-related damage to either of these groups also may negatively impact their primary and secondary predators. Effects of prey losses on predator numbers are poorly quantified at present, however, and the total ecosystem impact will depend on whether alternative prey species are available and whether predators can switch among prey. Currently, predictions of ex-vessel losses from declining mollusk harvests must depend on translating laboratory experiments showing damage to individual organisms into population losses in nature⁴. Substantial revenue declines, job losses, and indirect economic costs may occur if ocean acidification broadly damages marine habitats, alters marine resource availability, and disrupts other ecosystem services.

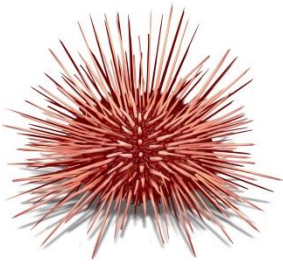


Figure 2. Sea urchin

A marine scientist, Jason M. Hall-Spencer, from the Marine Biology and Ecology research Center at University of Plymouth recently published: “Our understanding of how increased ocean acidity may affect marine ecosystems is at present very limited as almost all studies have been in vitro, short-term, rapid perturbation experiments on isolated elements of the ecosystem”⁵. The scientist and his research group started a series of experiments in order to show the effects of acidification on benthic ecosystems at shallow coastal sites where volcanic CO₂ vents lower the pH of the water column. Between 18 April and 9 May 2007, surface and bottom water samples were regularly taken for measurements of the spatial and temporal variability in pH (in total scale), total alkalinity and salinity in various weather conditions.

They found that along gradients of normal pH (8.1–8.2) to lowered pH (mean 7.8–7.9, minimum 7.4–7.5), typical rocky shore communities with abundant calcareous organisms shifted to communities lacking scleractinian corals with significant reductions in sea urchin and coralline algal abundance. Hall-Spencer’s group commented: “To our knowledge, this is the first ecosystem-scale validation of predictions that these important groups of organisms are susceptible to elevated amounts of CO₂.” They found that sea-grass production was highest in an area at mean pH of 7.6 where coralline algal biomass was significantly reduced and gastropod shells were dissolving due to periods of carbonate sub-saturation. The species populating the vent sites comprise a suite of organisms that are resilient to naturally high concentrations of pCO₂ and indicate that ocean acidification may benefit highly invasive non-native algal species. Their results provide the first in situ insights into how shallow water marine communities might change when susceptible organisms are removed owing to ocean acidification.

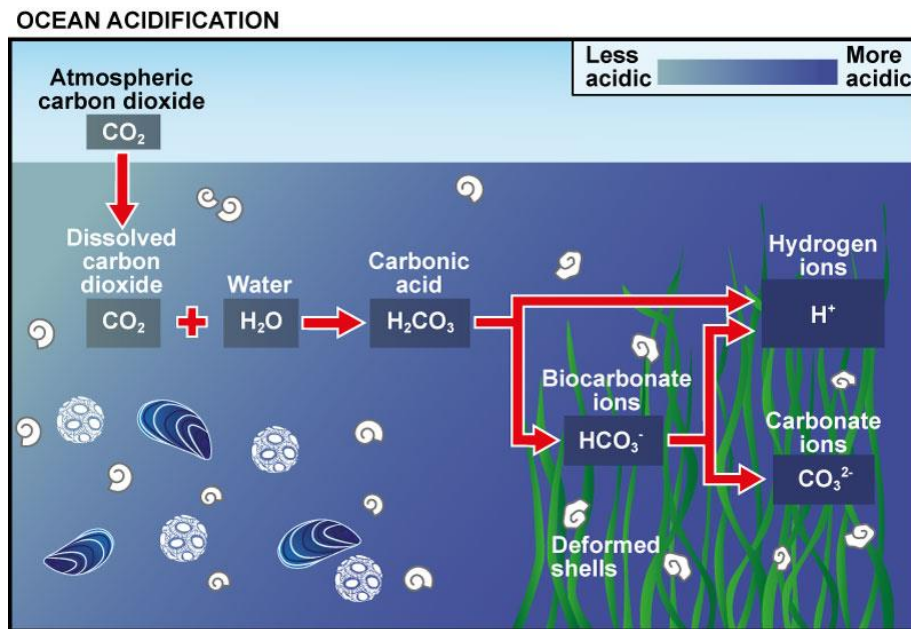


Figure 3. Chemistry of Ocean Acidification

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Group Members:

1.	2.
3.	4.

Questions for Part 1:

1. Observe Figure 1.
 - a. Name the label on the dependent variable axis: _____
 - b. Name the label on the independent variable axis: _____
 - c. Please explain in your own words, what is the relationship between the years and the concentration of CO₂ in the ocean.
 - d. In your opinion, do you think there is something we need to worry about? Please explain.
2. State in concise terms the problem being investigated.
3. Please list one socio-economic connection that can be affected by ocean acidification. Explain they are connected.

4. Describe the details if any of the experimental method apparently used in this study.

5. Describe any pertinent results that originate from the study.

6. What specific conclusions can you draw from this study? For whom (potential users) may the finding of these research study be important or relevant?

7. Is this your first time you hear about sustainability?

Student #1: _____ YES or _____ No

Student #2: _____ YES or _____ No

Student #3: _____ YES or _____ No

Student #4: _____ YES or _____ No

8. Is there any question that you would like to ask to the researcher or to the teacher concerning the topic or sustainability?

Student #1: _____ No or YES, my question is: _____

Student #2: _____ No or YES, my question is: _____

Student #3: _____ No or YES, my question is: _____

Student #4: _____ No or YES, my question is: _____

References:

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- ¹ <http://www.sustainability.org>; <http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/>; <http://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/sustainability/acsandsustainability.html>
 - ² <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/index.html>
 - ³ NMFS statistics, accessed October 2013. NMFS statistics and Andrews et al 2008.
 - ⁴ Cooley S.R., and Doney S.C. (Anticipating ocean acidification's economic consequences for commercial fisheries. *Environ. Res. Lett.* (2009).
 - ⁵ Hall-Spencer, et. al. Volcanic carbon dioxide vents show ecosystem effects of ocean acidification. *Nature Letters* (2008).