

How climate change is affecting polar fish at the tip of a warming world

19 October 2017, by Diane J. Nelson



Naked dragonfish protect a single layer of eggs for 10 months before the fish hatch. Credit: Rob Robbins, US Antarctic Program

Fish have been migrating to cooler water over the last several decades as the ocean warms. But in Antarctica, the coldest place on the planet, polar species have nowhere to go.

Preliminary research by a UC Davis animal scientist shows that some polar [fish](#) have been able to acclimate to warm [water](#) or to higher levels of [carbon dioxide](#), but not to both.

"They have evolved to live in very cold, stable conditions and they already live in the coldest, most stable ecosystem on Earth," said Anne Todgham, an associate professor in the UC Davis Department of Animal Science who specializes in how aquatic life copes with changing environments. Todgham studies stress in sea creatures in a wide variety of locations, including the ice-covered continent at the southern tip of the globe.

Oceans absorb about one-third of the CO₂ humans release into the atmosphere. That may be good for the air, but it is hard on the health of the sea. Climate change and marine pollution is stressing virtually all aquatic life, but Todgham says polar [species](#) may have it the worst.

"Cold water holds more CO₂, so carbon dioxide levels are rising very fast in Antarctica," Todgham said. "Polar species are generally long-lived—80-plus years, in some cases—so they can't evolve fast enough to keep pace with warming water and rising acidity. They can't migrate to colder water. They have to cope by recruiting their existing physiology, and so far that doesn't look very promising."

Antarctica is nearly 9,000 miles from California, but in terms of environmental changes, it is right next door.

"Ocean warming and acidification is happening all along our coastlines, affecting many species we rely on for food like oysters and Dungeness crab," Todgham said. "So this work has application well beyond Antarctica."

Studying fish in Antarctica is not for the cold averse. Todgham has made three trips to the frozen land, all of them during the polar summer when temperatures range from freezing to 35 degrees below zero. She sleeps in a heated dorm at McMurdo Station, a U.S. research center on Ross Island, one of the southernmost islands off Antarctica.

"It's treacherously cold and windy," she said.

Todgham studies two polar fish species—the naked dragon fish and the emerald rockcod—that live in the dark waters beneath thick sea ice. To reach the fish, researchers drill through nine feet of ice and scuba divers search for the species' eggs and juveniles in polar water where even the worms and

sea spiders are supersized.

"Cold water holds more oxygen, so [aquatic life](#) can get really big down there," Todgham explained.

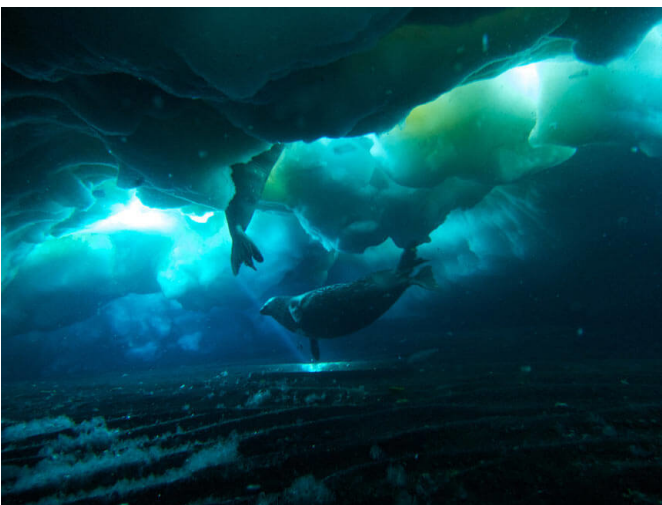
Researchers transport the specimens in temperature-controlled vehicles to the research station to keep them alive. Polar species have special proteins in their bodies that act like anti-freeze so they can survive in the icy water.

"But as cold as the water is, it's not nearly as cold as the outside air," Todgham said.

Back at the research station, Todgham and her team place the eggs and juveniles in plastic buckets with water that is 2 degrees Celsius, a temperature scientists predict will be the norm in 80 years. Researchers pump in various levels of CO₂ via colorful tubes that snake in and out of each bucket.

For several weeks, Todgham measures how the fish cope. She looks at gene expression, the cellular stress response, metabolic changes and physiological factors like activity level and growth rates.

"We're trying to predict how each species will cope with warmer water and higher CO₂ emissions," Todgham said.



Polar species, like these two seals, depend on native fish

for food. Credit: Rob Robbins, US Antarctic Program

The short answer: not well.

"They have been able to acclimate to [warm water](#) or higher levels of CO₂, but not both together," Todgham said. "That's not good, since ocean water everywhere is already rising in both temperature and carbon dioxide."

Polar fish have nowhere colder to go, but so far, it looks like other species have not migrated in to their ecosystem. Antarctica is ringed by a circumpolar current that acts like a barrier, so it would not be easy for aquatic creatures to migrate in.

"Except for the crabs," Todgham says. "It looks like they can enter by marching along the bottom."

The native species Todgham studies are an important food source for seals, penguins and larger fish so their demise could have a cascading effect throughout the food chain. And the polar species may be a bellwether for what is developing in our own backyard.

Still, Todgham is optimistic.

"We're identifying populations that are particularly vulnerable so we can help protect them from direct threats like overfishing," Todgham said. "And I am encouraged by all the students who are pursuing the study of natural species. They give me hope."

Provided by UC Davis

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