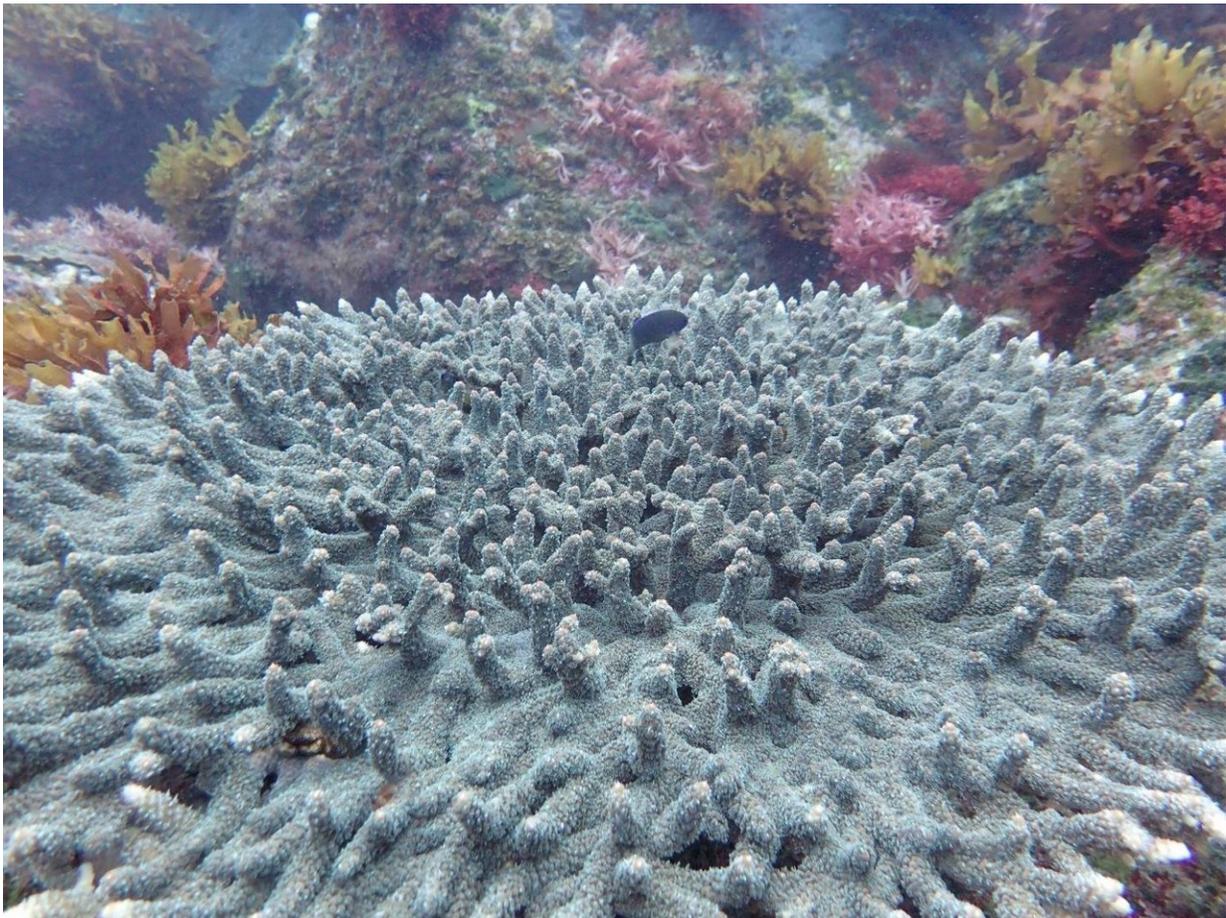


Study shows ocean acidification is having major impact on marine life

July 27 2018, by Alan Williams



Corals, such as this table Acroporid, provide habitats for a wide range of fauna at a reference site where the CO₂ concentration is currently 300ppm. Credit: Marco Milazzo

Carbon dioxide emissions are killing off coral reefs and kelp forests as heat waves and ocean acidification damage marine ecosystems, scientists have warned.

Writing in *Scientific Reports*, researchers say that three centuries of industrial development have already had a marked effect on our seas.

But if CO₂ levels continue to rise as predicted, the coming decades and lowering seawater pH levels will have an even greater and potentially catastrophic impact.

Their predictions follow a comprehensive study of the effects of recently discovered volcanic CO₂ seeps off Shikine Island, Japan, which is on the border of temperate and tropical climates.

Ocean currents in the area mean there are naturally low levels of surface water CO₂, similar to those that would have been present before the global Industrial Revolution. However, the volcanic seeps indicate how rising CO₂ levels will affect future ecology, both in the northwest Pacific Ocean and across the world.

Lead author Dr. Sylvain Agostini, Associate Professor at the University of Tsukuba Shimoda Marine Research Centre, said: "These CO₂ seeps provide a vital window into the future. There was mass mortality of corals in the south of Japan last year, but many people cling to the hope that corals will be able to spread north. Therefore it is extremely worrying to find that tropical corals are so vulnerable to [ocean acidification](#), as this will stop them from being able to spread further north and escape the damage caused by water that is too hot for them."



At a site with a CO₂ concentration of 900ppm, corresponding to conditions predicted for 2100, the high CO₂ favors the growth of low profile algae that covers all the available substrate, and inhibits the growth of corals and other habitat forming species. This leads to a drastic decrease in biodiversity. Credit: Marco Milazzo

The research was led by scientists at the University of Tsukuba in Japan, the University of Plymouth in the UK and the University of Palermo in Italy.

It involved teams of SCUBA divers who carried out investigations along underwater CO₂ gradients created by volcanic seeps, recording how the fauna and flora respond to seawater acidification.

They found that while a few plant species benefitted from the changing conditions, they tended to be smaller weeds and algae that blanket the

seabed, choking corals and lowering overall marine diversity.

These species, and some smaller marine animals, are thriving because they are more tolerant to the stress posed by rising levels of CO₂.

Jason Hall-Spencer, Professor of Marine Biology at the University of Plymouth, said: "Our research site is like a time machine. In areas with pre-Industrial levels of CO₂ the coast has an impressive amount of calcified organisms such as corals and oysters. But in areas with present-day average levels of surface seawater CO₂ we found far fewer corals and other calcified life, and so there was less biodiversity. It shows the extensive damage caused by humans due to CO₂ emissions over the past 300 years and unless we can get a grip on reducing CO₂ emissions we will undoubtedly see major degradation of coastal systems worldwide."

Professor Kazuo Inaba, former director of the Shimoda Marine Research Centre, added: "Local fishermen are keen to know how ocean acidification will affect their livelihoods. Currents flowing past Japan bring waters that have naturally low levels of CO₂ and fish benefit from the array of calcified habitats around our islands. If we are able to meet the Paris Agreement targets to limit emissions we should be able to limit further damage to kelp forests, [coral reefs](#) and all [marine ecosystems](#)."

More information: Sylvain Agostini et al, Ocean acidification drives community shifts towards simplified non-calcified habitats in a subtropical–temperate transition zone, *Scientific Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-29251-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-29251-7)

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