

NOAA Ocean Acidification Program Brief for the Southern Association of Marine Laboratories 2014 Annual Meeting



Paula Keener, Marine Biologist

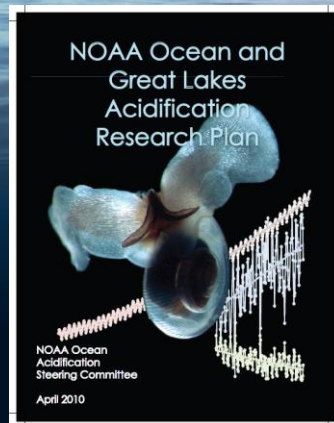


NOAA Ocean Acidification Program/Office of Ocean Exploration and Research
Duck Key, Florida
May 22, 2014



NOAA Ocean and Great Lakes Acidification Research Plan

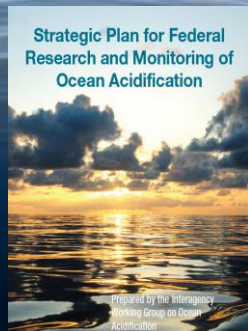
“The purpose...is to present a consensus research strategy for NOAA to advance the understanding of the impacts of ocean acidification and to address related challenges to local and national ecosystems and communities.”





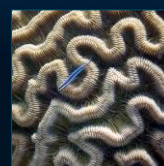
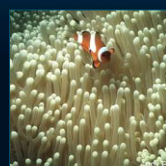
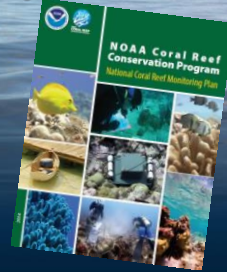
Interagency Working Group on Ocean Acidification

1. Research to Understand Responses to OA
2. Monitoring of Ocean Chemistry and Biological Impacts
3. Modeling to Predict Changes in the Ocean Carbon Cycle and Impacts on Marine Ecosystems and Organisms
4. Technology Development and Standardization of Measurements
5. Assessment of Socioeconomic Impacts and Development of Strategies to Conserve Marine Organisms and Ecosystems
6. Education, Outreach, and Engagement Strategy on OA
7. Data Management and Integration



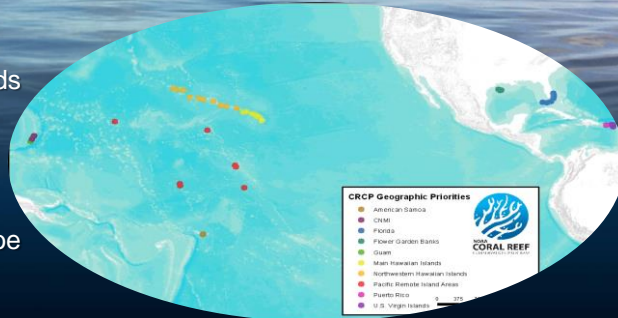
NOAA's National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP)

- What is the status of coral reef ecosystems?
- What are the trends in conditions of coral reef ecosystems?



Priority Geographic Areas

- American Samoa,
- Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Pacific Remote Island Areas
- Florida (Martin to Monroe Counties)
- Flower Garden Banks
- Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands



The Strategic Objectives

- Direct Chemistry Changes**
 - What is Rate of change (e.g., $\Delta\Omega/\Delta t$) in seawater carbonate chemistry (CO_2 sys) within reef environments relative to comparative rates of changes in neighboring open ocean surface waters?
- Biodiversity Impacts**
 - What are the changes in biodiversity as apparent from changes in benthic composition, community structure, and ecological function?
- Community**
 - What are the long-term trends in annual integrated net community metabolic performance?
- Dissolution/Bioerosion**
 - What are long-term trends in rates of mechanical breakdown and dissolution of CaCO_3 owing to biological and chemical (and physical) processes?
- Organism Response**
 - What are the long-term regional changes in growth rates of target taxa in response?



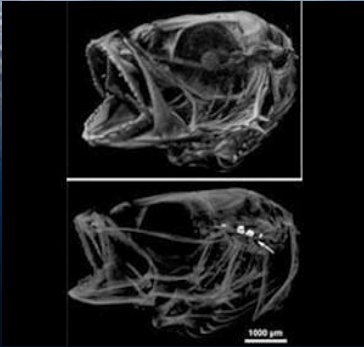
NOAA's National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP)

- Several NCRMP metrics could be adapted to CROAMP.
- Requires adoption of several Tier 2 and Tier 3 measures

	Tier 1 - Critical	Tier 2 - Important	Tier 3 - Informative
Coral/Benthos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percent cover of benthic organisms / substrate • coral condition (e.g., bleaching, disease) • abundance and size structure • rugosity • benthic diversity • key species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rates of growth & bioerosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reproduction • recruitment • mortality • metabolic performance (e.g., pCO_2) • microbial communities • non-indigenous species • protected species
Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abundance and size structure • diversity • key species 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reproduction • population fecundity • recruitment • distribution • trophic structure • non-indigenous species • protected species
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temperature / thermal stress • vertical thermal structure • carbonate chemistry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insolation • wave energy / hydrodynamics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nutrients / productivity • meteorology • other impacts of global change



Revisiting Concerns for Marine Organisms and Ecosystems



Bignami et al. 2013



NOAA OCEAN ACIDIFICATION PROGRAM

- Reduced calcification rates
- Significant shifts in key nutrient and trace element speciation
- Shifts in phytoplankton diversity
- Changes to key biogeochemical cycles
- Reduced growth, production and life span of larvae, juveniles and adults
- Reduced recruitment and settlement
- Changes to fitness and survival
- Changes to species biogeography
- Reduced tolerance to other environmental fluctuations
- Changes in food webs
- Changes to ecosystems and their services

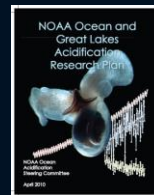


State of the OAP Program –FY15-17 Request for Sustained Investment (SI) Workplans

- Sustain current research/monitoring activities, i.e., long term observing, experimental facilities, modeling, species response studies and data management
- Geographic areas with existing OA research infrastructure/operations currently supporting OAP priorities and led by NOAA PIs or their pre-arranged designees
- Observing Networks, Experimental Facilities/Systems, Data QA/QC and Management, Modeling, OA Response Studies (NMFS)



NOAA OCEAN ACIDIFICATION PROGRAM



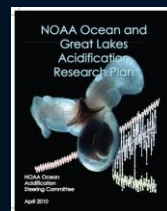
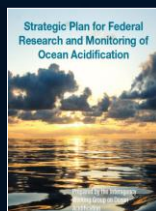
SI Workplan Vision Statements

- Forward-looking; rationale of broader OA research endeavor
- Collective vision serving to catalyze OA research efforts within region
- Platform on which additional OAP funds requested through BI LOIs
- Describes intended long-term outcomes on which OAP can develop programmatic performance measures
- Endorsed by PIs



OAP FY15-17 Letters of Intent for Build-out Investments (BIs)

- BI funds will focus on more robust implementation of the OAP Sustained Investments (SIs) supporting ocean acidification observational and experimental capabilities to better achieve the strategic requirements of the program.



Synoptic geochemical strategies to fully characterize the dynamics of coastal margins

- What are the rates of change
- What controls the dynamics?
- What is the ecological response?

Inventory long-term biological surveys from marine labs
- Trawls, benthic surveys, corals, plankton surveys...

FY16 – Secure cruise from Miami to Scotian Shelf



Hydrographic Cruises, Volunteer Ships of Opportunity, and Buoys/Autonomous Systems

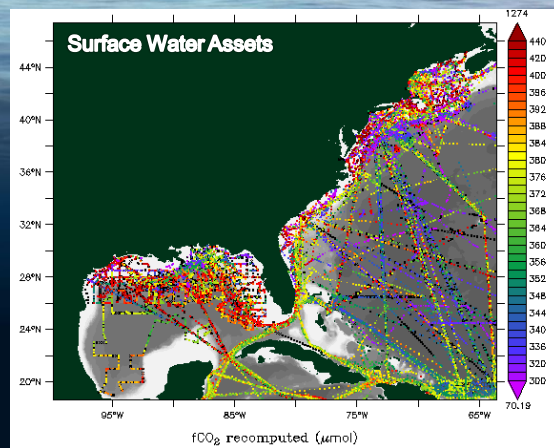
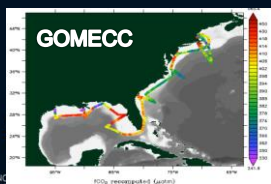
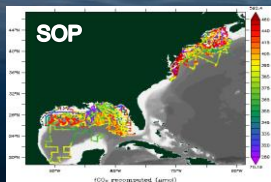
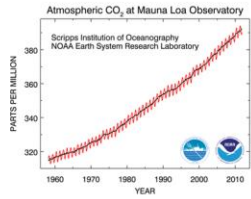


Figure Courtesy R. Wanninkhof, AOML

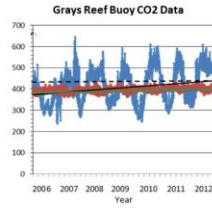


Gray's Reef Buoy Data



Atmospheric CO₂
 15 ppm in 5 years
 =0.783%/year

Worldwide Seawater CO₂
 1.2 to 2.1 ppm/year
 = ~0.5%/year



Atmospheric CO₂
 21 ppm in 7 years
 Average=391.7 ppm*
 =0.77%/year

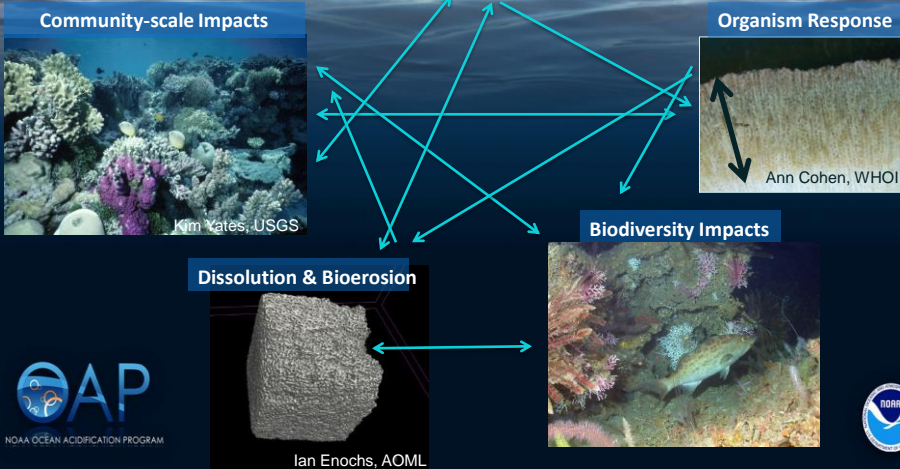
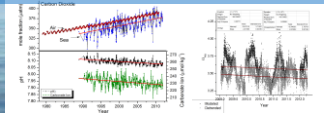
Seawater CO₂
 78 ppm in 7 years
 Average=411.6 ppm*
 =2.7%/year

Note: Averages based on Gray's Reef data set

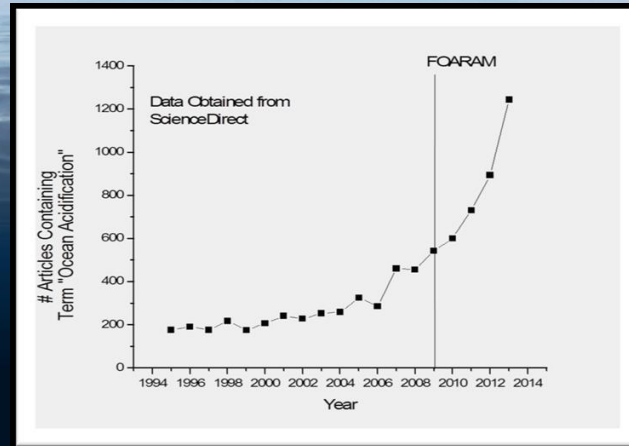


Interconnected Ecosystem

The Direct Chemistry Changes in Response to OA



Publications Containing "OA"



What Do We Know? What Don't We Know? What Do We Need to be Thinking About?

- What is the state of the science?
- Who are the stakeholders?
- What are the unique considerations of the region?
 - Estuaries, Gulf Stream, Eddies, Species (coralline algae, seagrasses, corals, crustaceans, bivalves, finfish)
- Others TBD?



Resources/Contacts

Website: oceanacidification.noaa.gov

<http://oceanacidification.noaa.gov/IWGOA.aspx>

Email: paula.keener-chavis@noaa.gov

