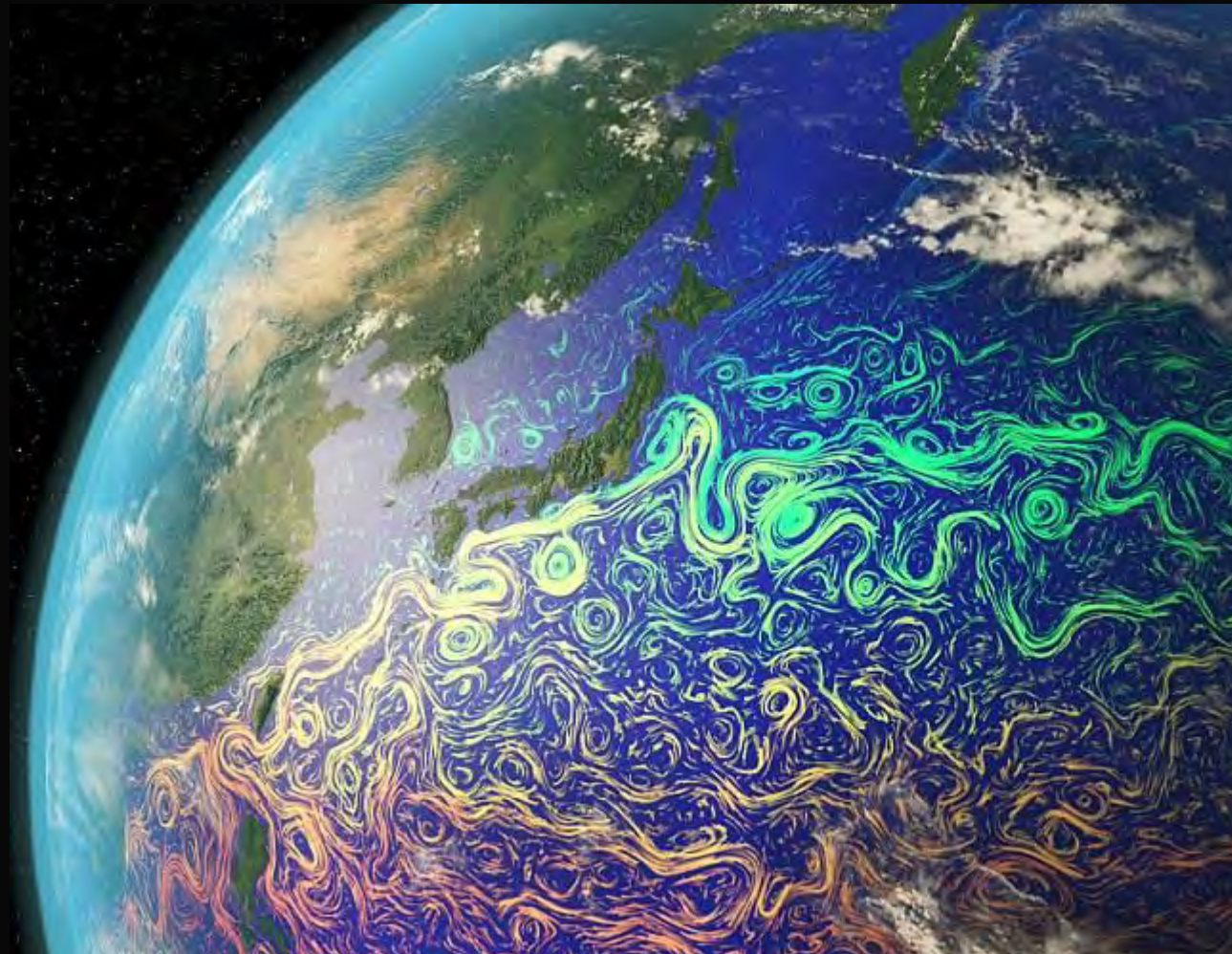


# Ocean acidification drives community shifts towards simplified non-calcified habitats in a subtropical-temperate transition zone

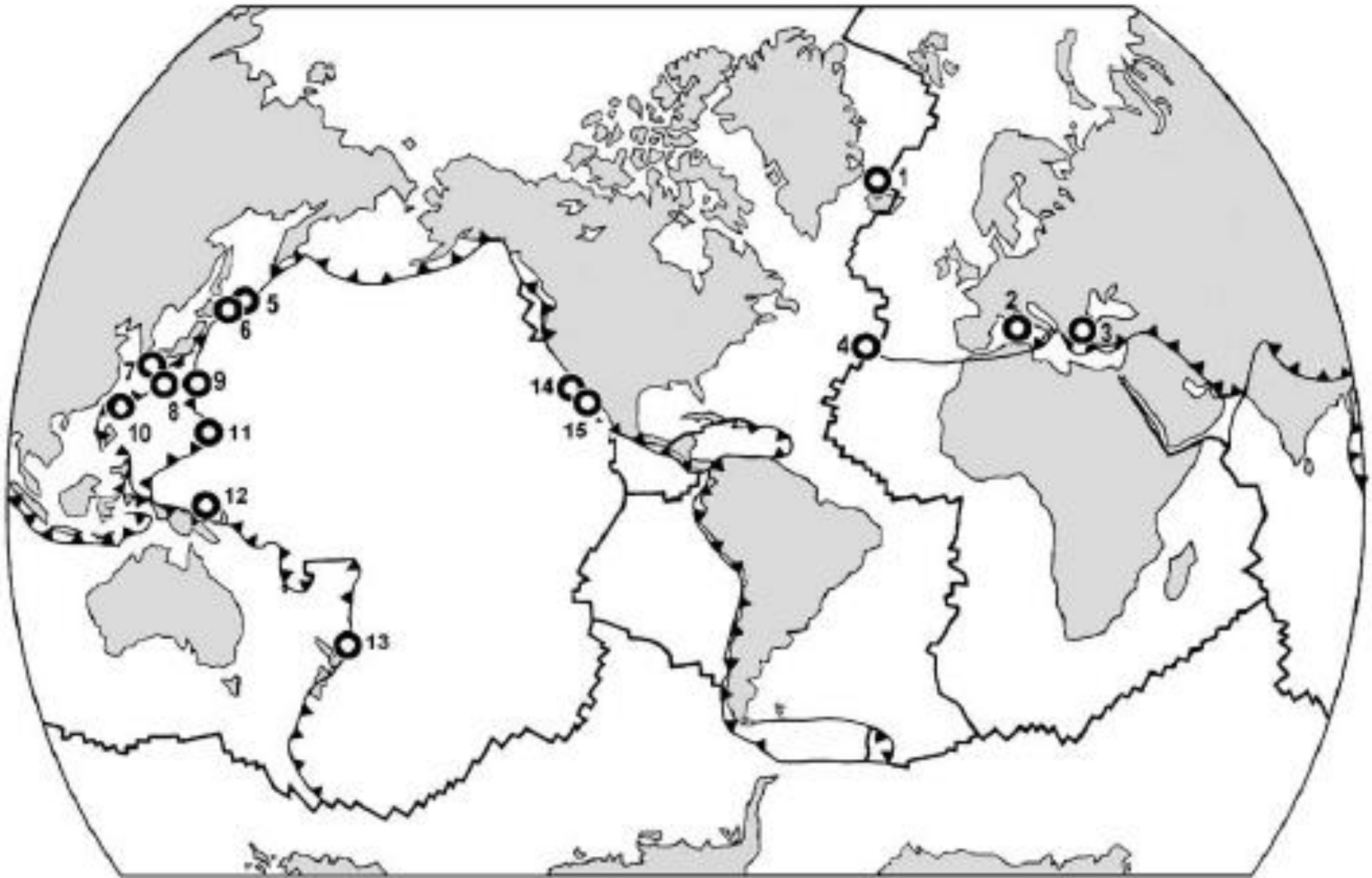
Sylvain Agostini, Ben Harvey, Shigeki Wada, Koetsu Kon, Marco Milazzo, Kazuo Inaba and Jason Hall-Spencer



1 November 2018



# Coastal CO<sub>2</sub> seeps worldwide



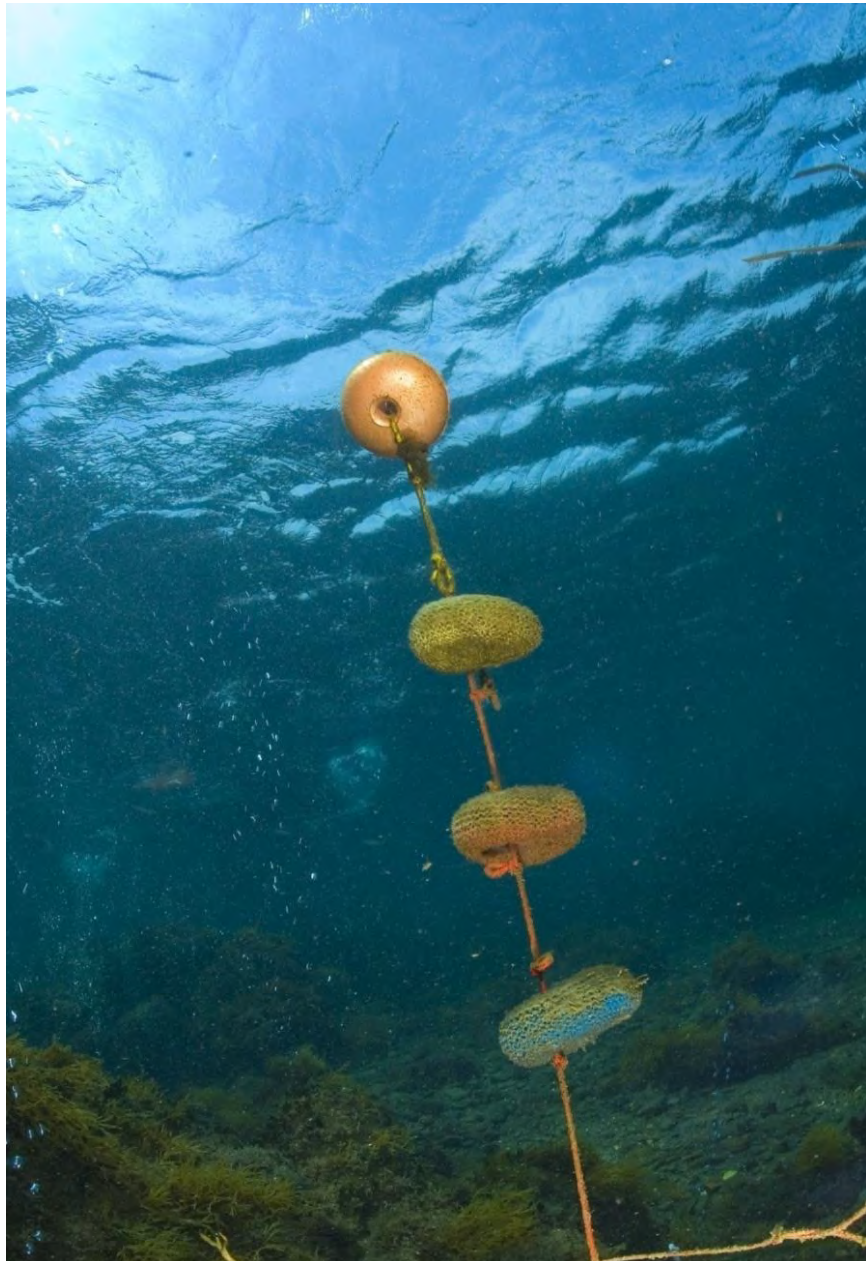


CO<sub>2</sub> seeps can show ecosystem responses to ocean acidification but careful site selection needed





OA has direct effects e.g. recruitment severely disrupted



Cigliano et al. (2010) Marine Biology,  
Smith et al. (2016) Nature Climate Change  
Allen et al. (2017) Mar. Poll. Bull.  
Brown et al. (2018) Global Change Biology



OA also has indirect effects e.g. due to biogenic habitat modifications



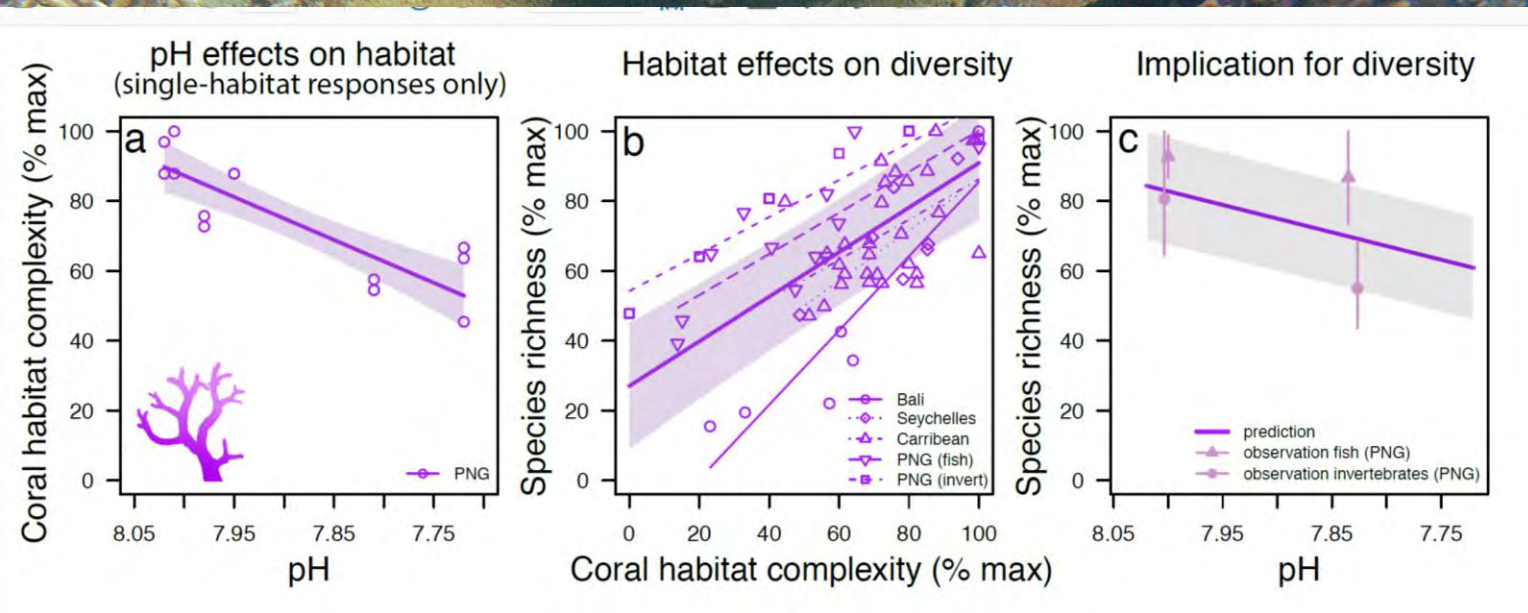
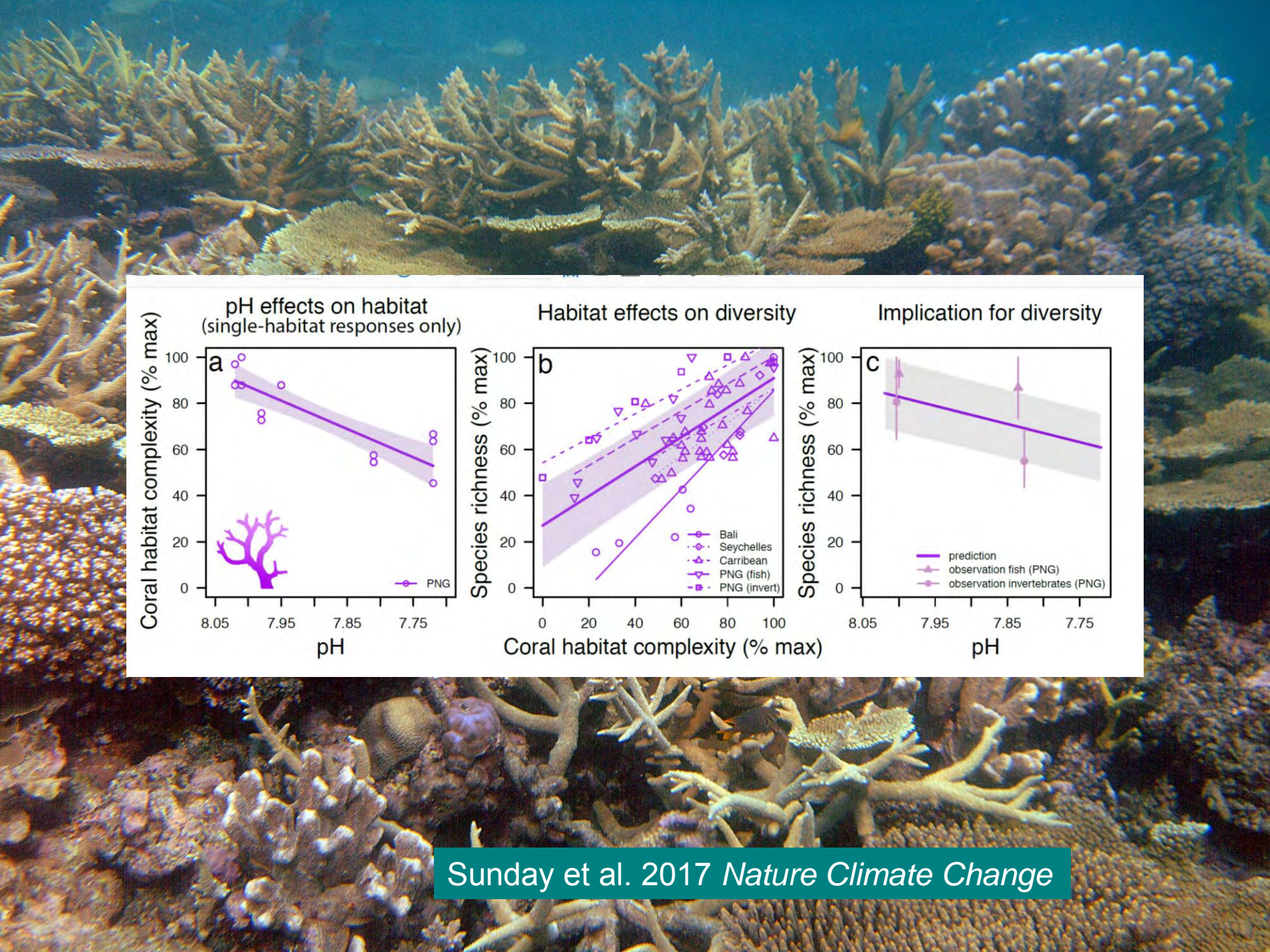
Sunday et al. (2017) Nature Climate Change



**OA also has indirect effects e.g. due to biogenic habitat modifications**







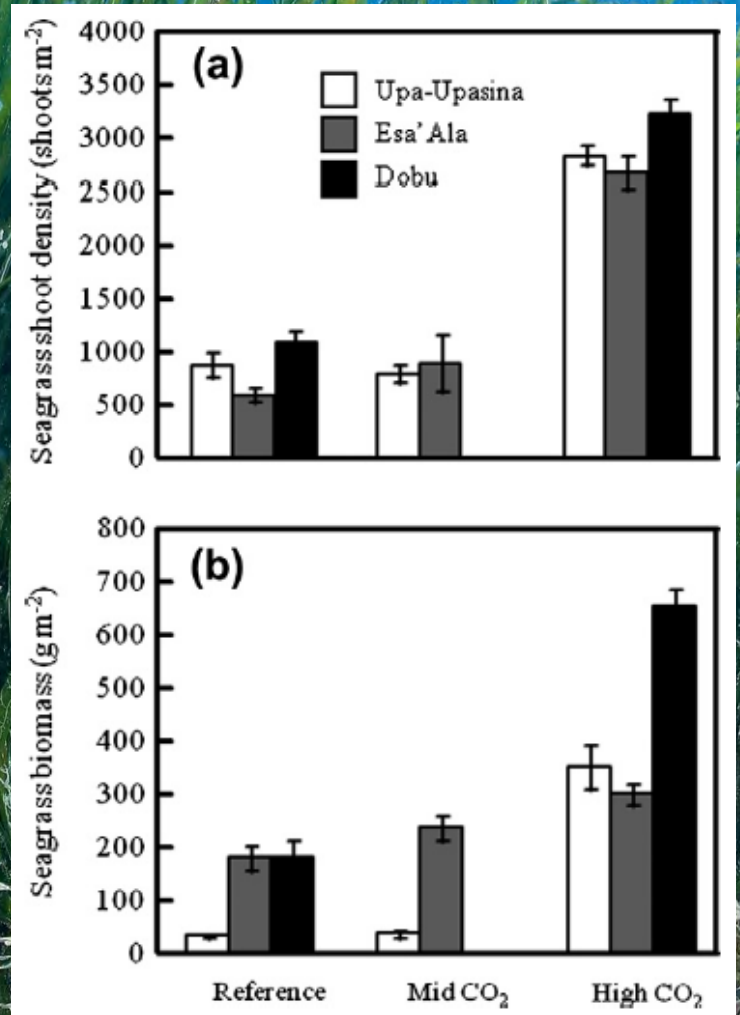
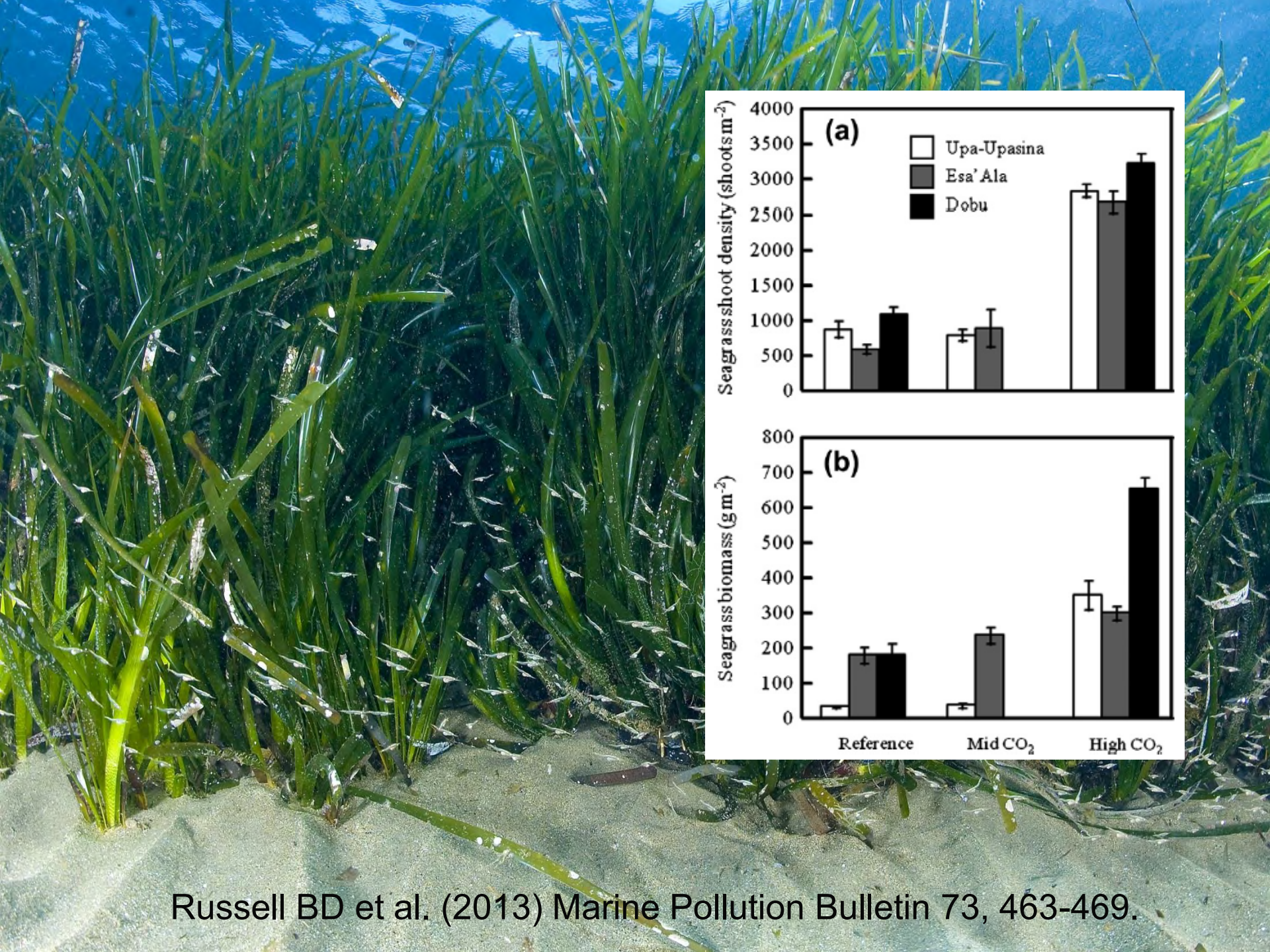
Sunday et al. 2017 *Nature Climate Change*





Seagrass is carbon limited; it grows well at CO<sub>2</sub> seeps

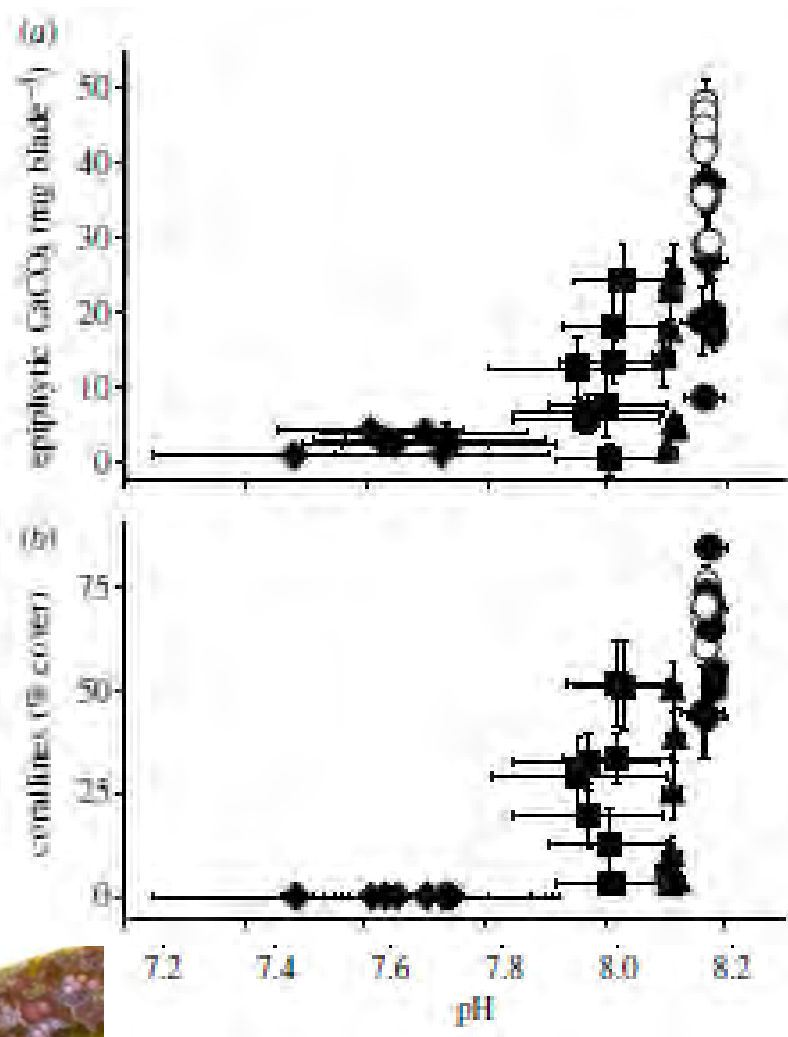












Martin et al. (2008) Biology Letters





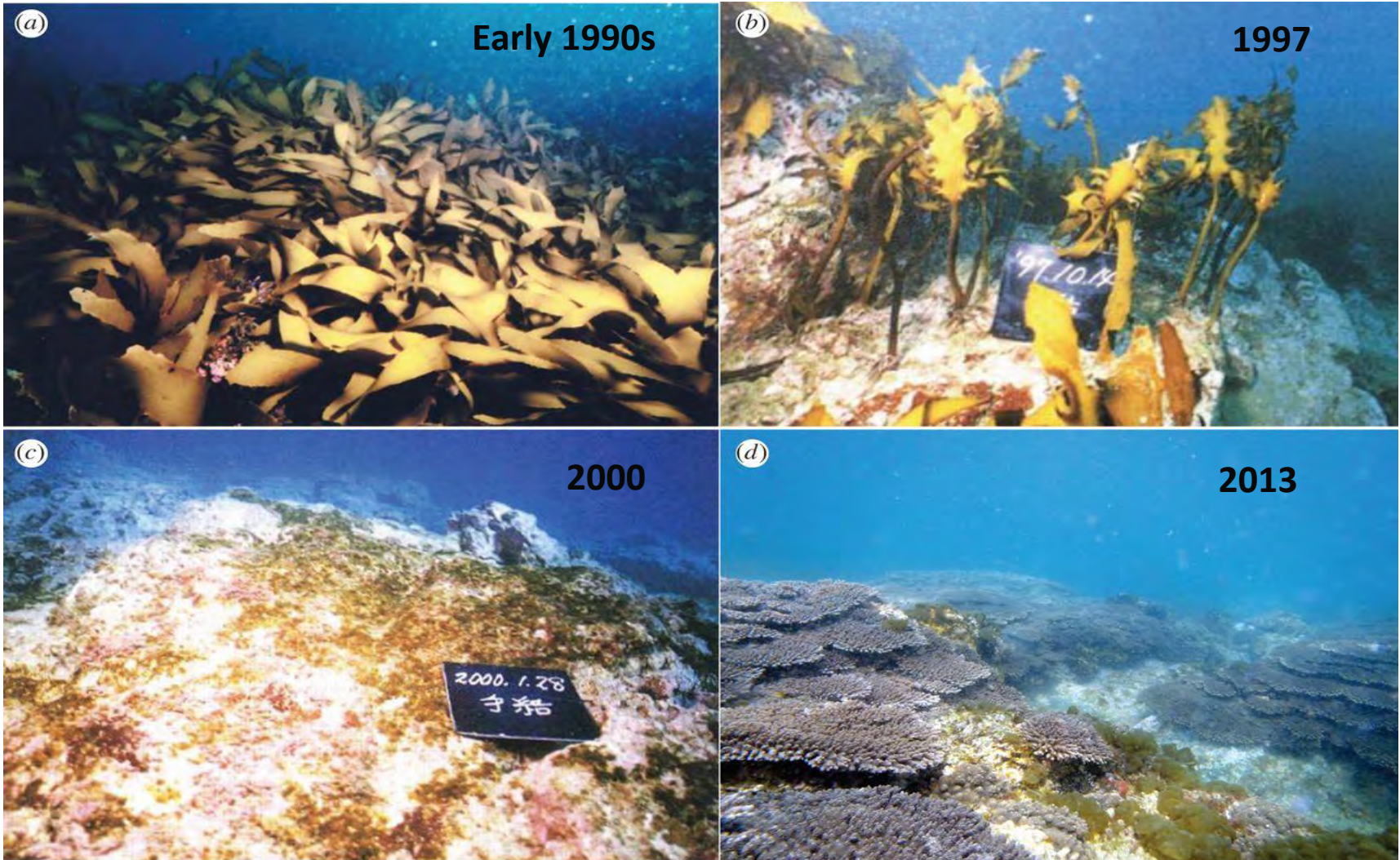






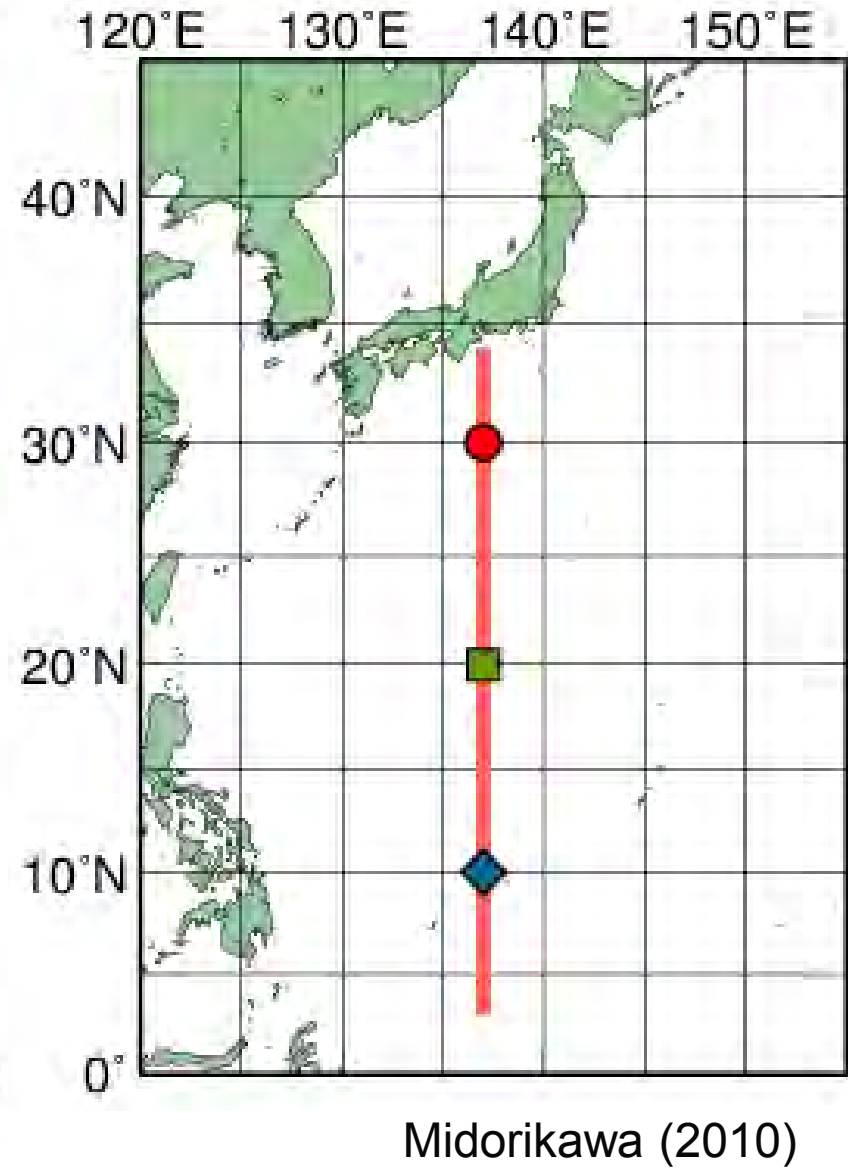
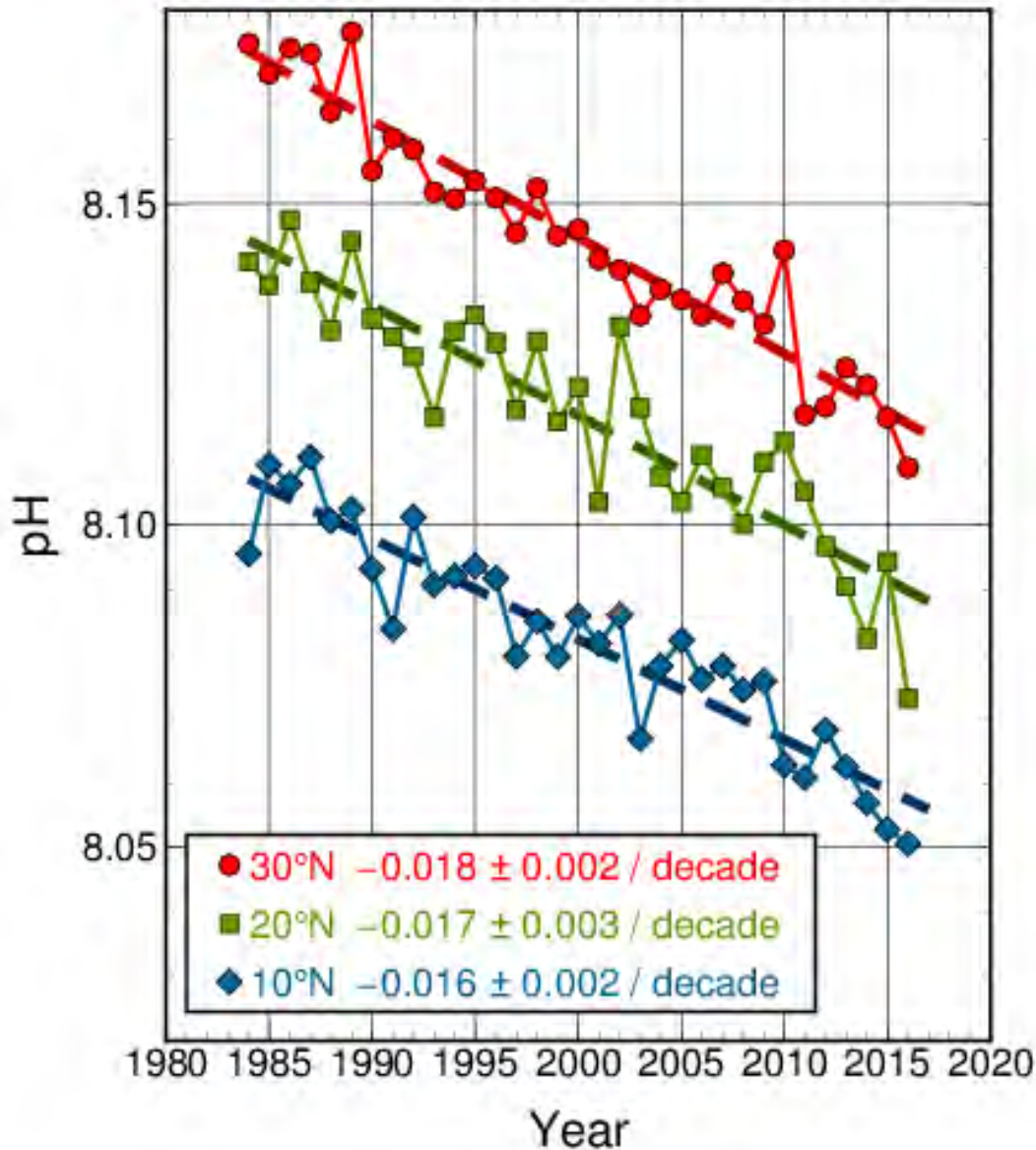
# Shifting communities

(a) well-developed *Ecklonia cava* bed in the early 1990s; (b) overgrazed *E. cava* bed in October 1997; (c) rocky barren area in January 2000; (d) coral communities present in January 2013 Serisawa *et al.*





We know that seawater pH is falling rapidly off Japan. Our CO<sub>2</sub> seep data indicates that this will limit the northern spread of corals





We have new data on 100s of species including Bacteria,  
Cyanobacteria, Diatoms, Seaweeds,  
Sponges, Corals, Polychaetes, Crustaceans, Molluscs,  
Echinoderms & Fish

# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

**Ocean acidification drives  
community shifts towards  
simplified non-calcified habitats in  
a subtropical – temperate transition  
zone**

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Sylvain Agostini<sup>1</sup>, Ben P. Harvey<sup>1</sup>, Shigeki Wada<sup>1</sup>, Koetsu Kon<sup>1</sup>, Marco Milazzo<sup>2</sup>,  
Kazuo Inaba<sup>1</sup> & Jason M. Hall-Spencer<sup>1,3</sup>





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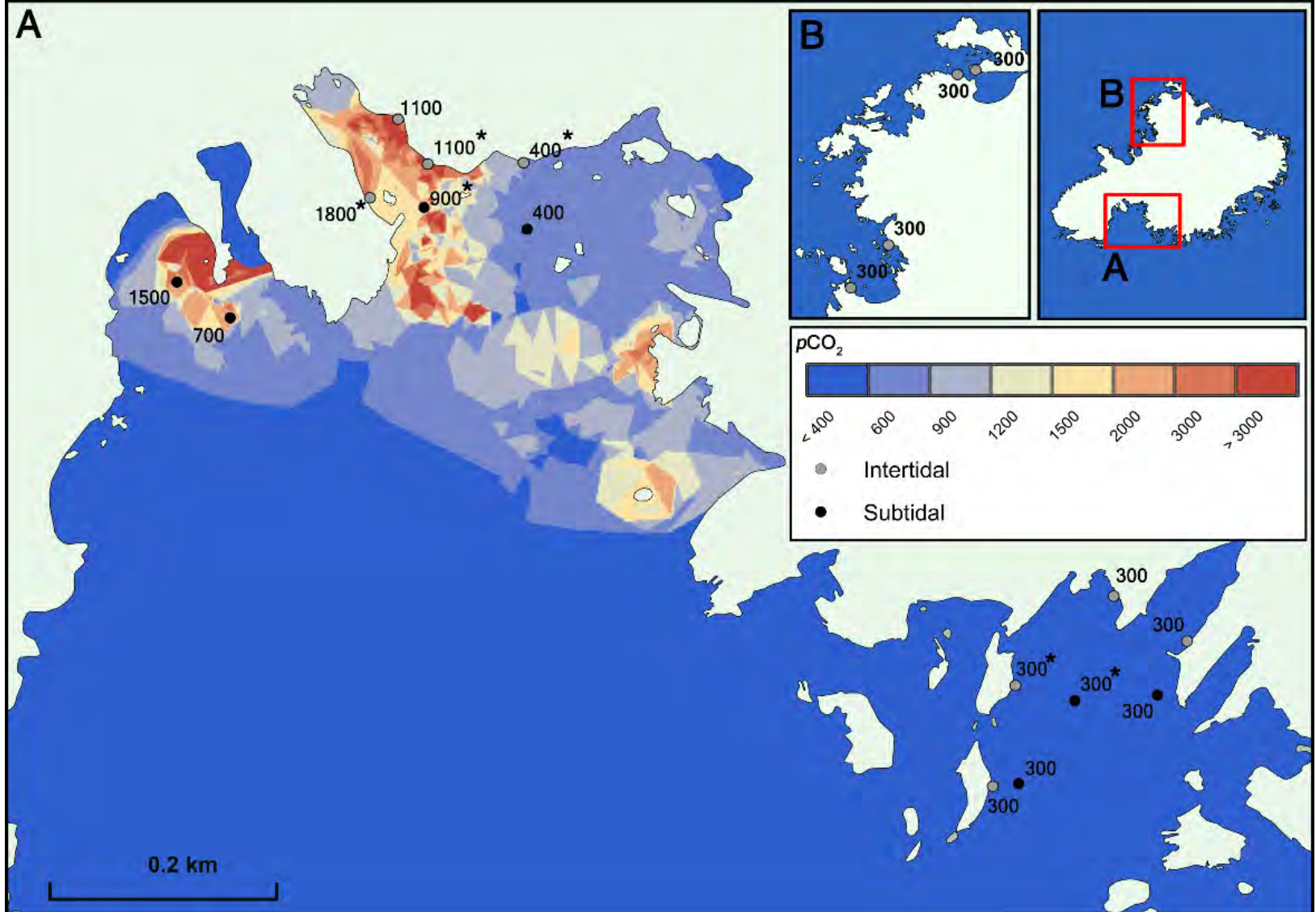
Shizuoka  
静岡



Shikine-jima

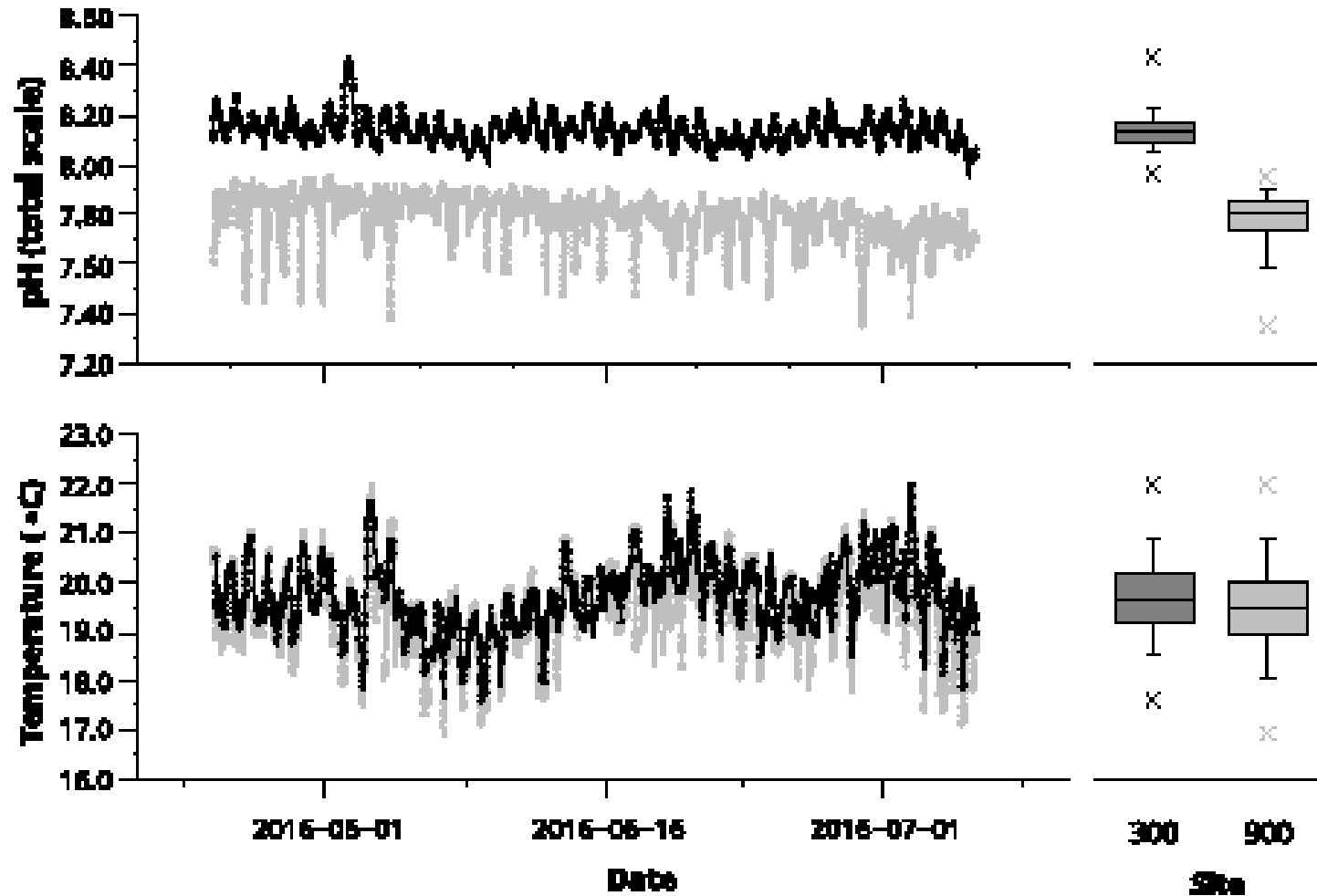
Mikurajima  
御蔵島村





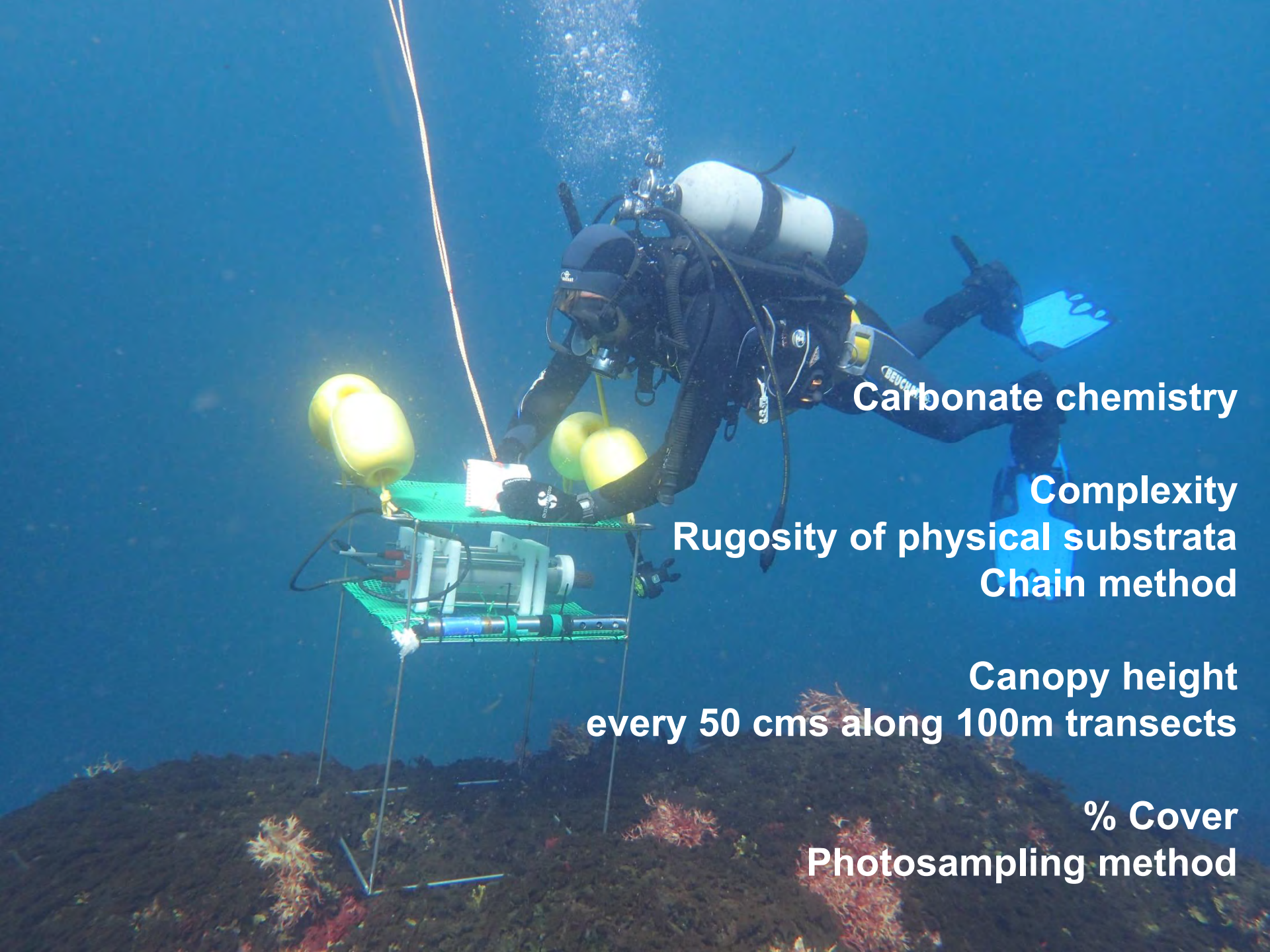
**Study area (Shikine-Jima, Japan) showing intertidal and subtidal stations, and the spatial variability in  $p\text{CO}_2$ .** The spatial distribution of  $p\text{CO}_2$  was computed using the nearest neighbour algorithm in ArcGIS “\*” indicates sites where 24-hour measurements of carbonate chemistry were taken.





Variation of temperature and pH (total scale) in June 2016 at a subtidal control site ('300  $\mu\text{atm}$ ') and a subtidal elevated CO<sub>2</sub> site ('900  $\mu\text{atm}$ '), both 3 m deep. Measurements were carried out with SeaFET sensors deployed just above the seafloor.





**Carbonate chemistry**

**Complexity**

**Rugosity of physical substrata**

**Chain method**

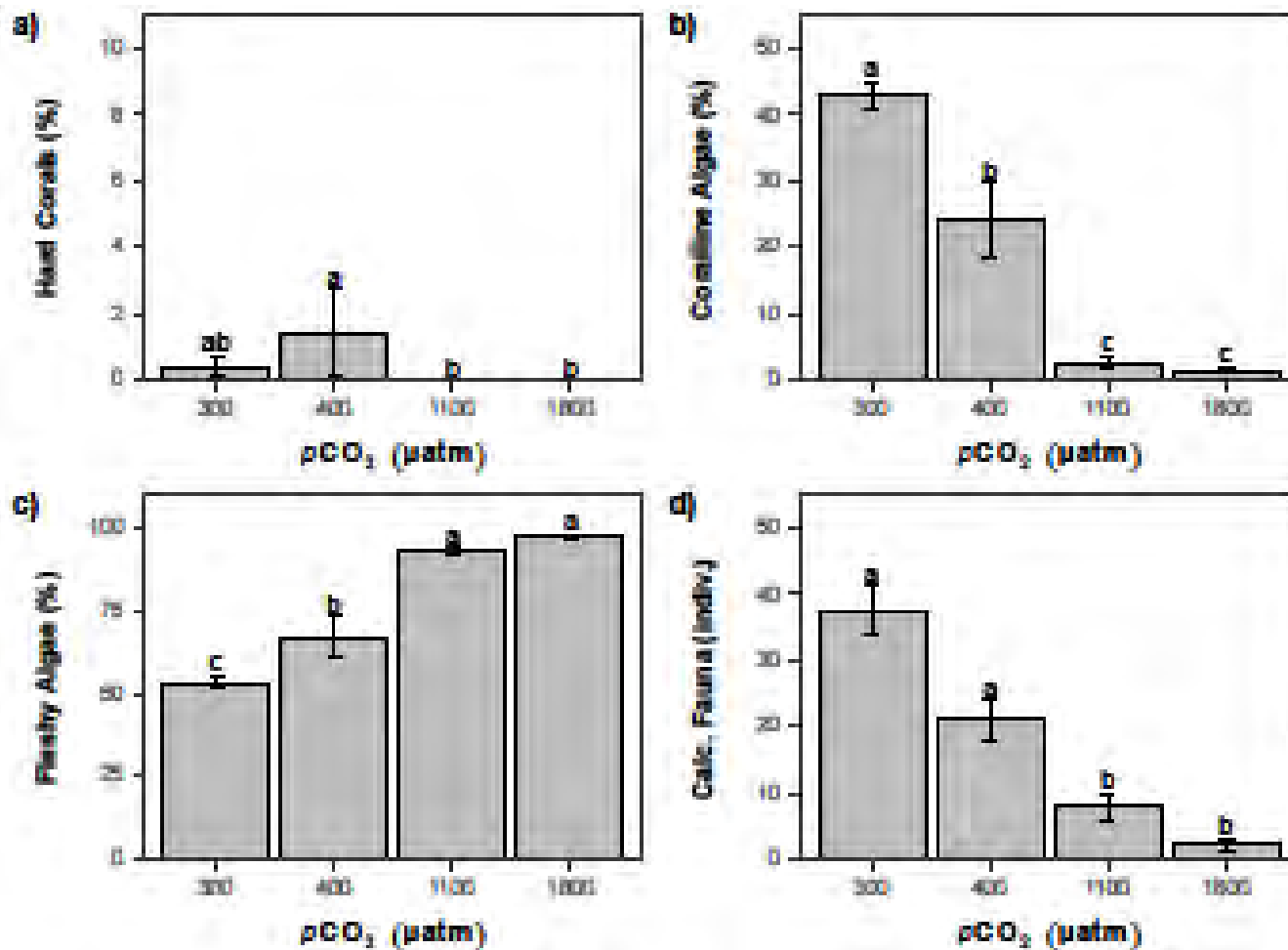
**Canopy height**

**every 50 cms along 100m transects**

**% Cover**

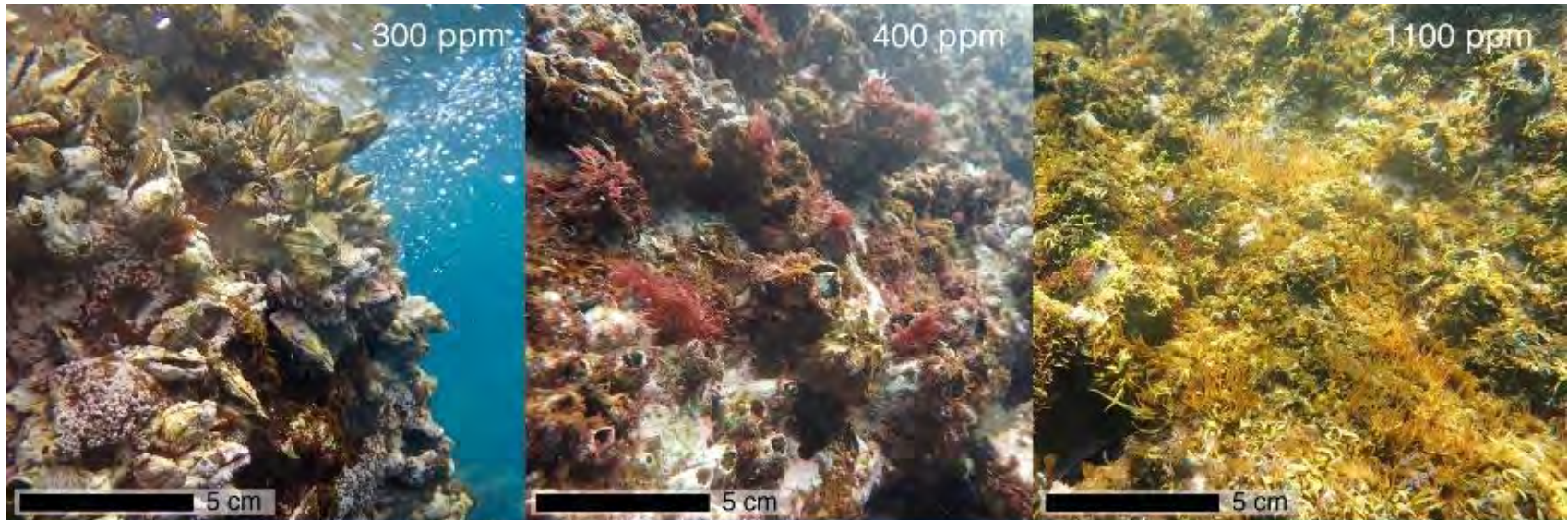
**Photosampling method**





**Changes in abundance (mean ± SE) of taxa (mean ± SE) with increasing pCO<sub>2</sub> for intertidal habitat. a, coralline algae. b, hard corals. c, low-profile fleshy algae. d, calcified fauna. A significant difference between pCO<sub>2</sub> groups is indicated with a different letter.**

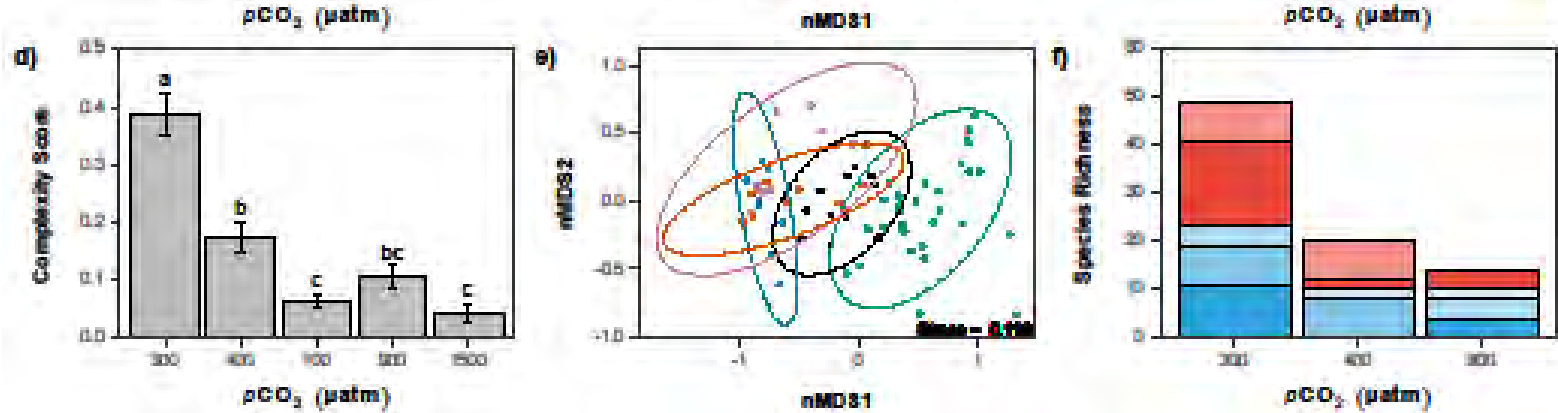




## **Representative intertidal communities at increasing $p\text{CO}_2$ levels.**

Marine communities exposed to mean levels of  $p\text{CO}_2$  predicted by 2050 experienced periods of low aragonite saturation and high dissolved inorganic carbon. These two factors combined to cause marked community shifts.



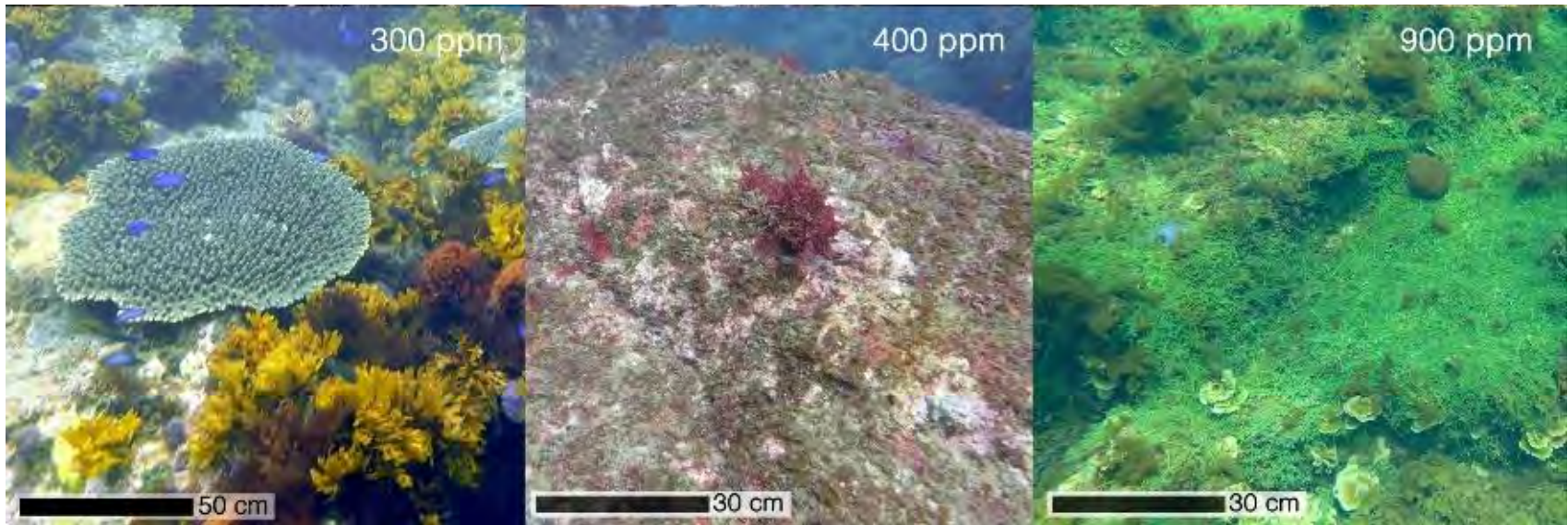


**Changes in habitat complexity (mean ± SE), communities, and species richness with increasing  $p\text{CO}_2$  for subtidal (d, e and f) habitats.**

e) The colour of each point represents the  $p\text{CO}_2$ : green: '300 μatm', black: '400 μatm', light blue: '1100 μatm' and orange: '1800 μatm' for the intertidal and green: '300 μatm', black: '400 μatm', blue: '700 μatm', red: '900 μatm' and pink: '1500 μatm' for the subtidal.

f) Algal (blue) and faunal (red) species richness are shown





## **Representative subtidal communities at increasing $p\text{CO}_2$ levels.**

A major decline in biodiversity, including the loss of key habitat-forming species, with even more community changes expected by 2100



In areas with pre-Industrial levels of CO<sub>2</sub> the coast has an impressive amount of calcified organisms such as corals and oysters.

In areas with present-day average levels of surface seawater CO<sub>2</sub> we found far fewer corals and other calcified life, and so there was less biodiversity.

This shows the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the past 300 years

300 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>

↑ Canopy

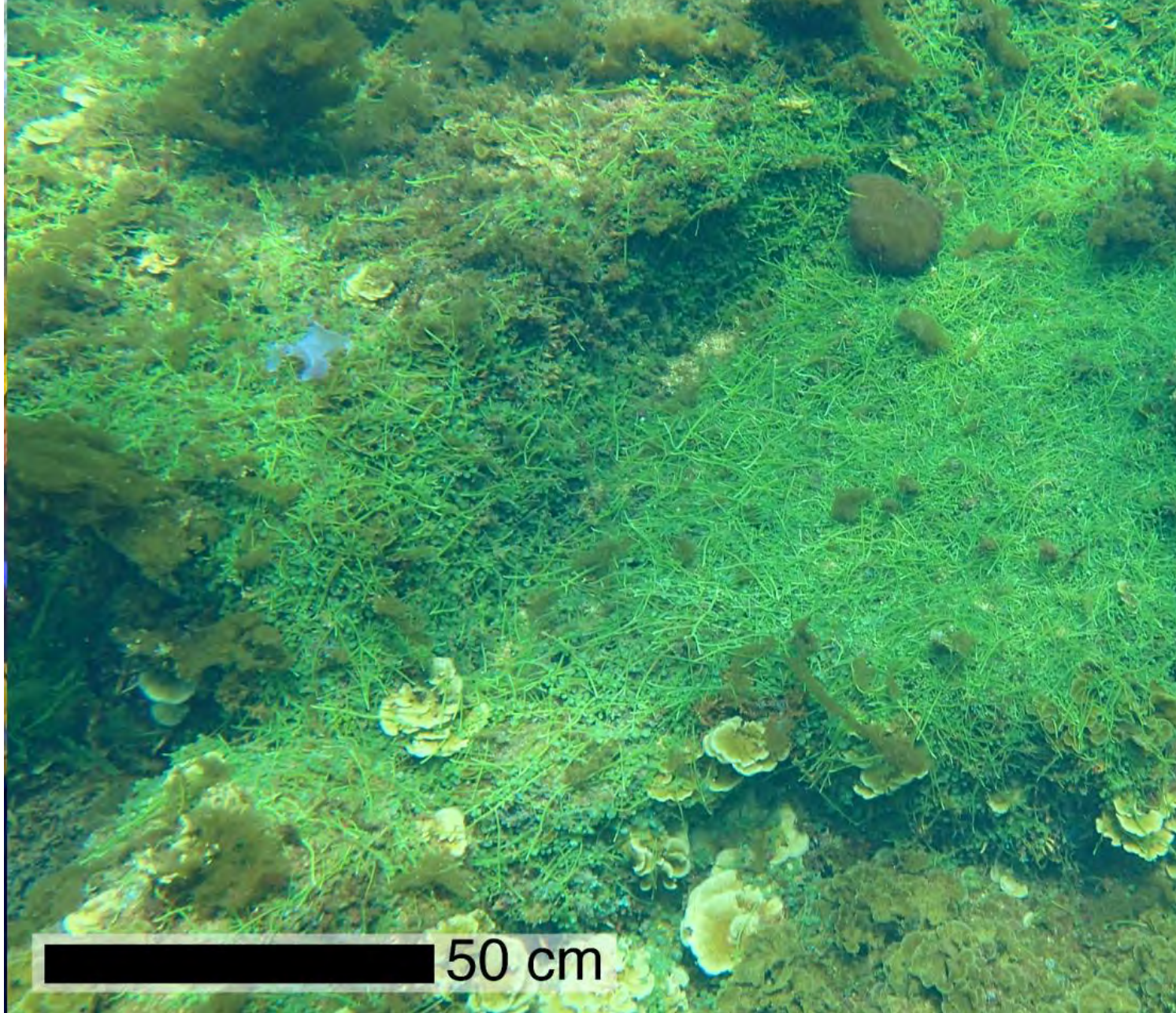
↑ Corals

↑ Fish diversity

↑ Fish abundance







CO<sub>2</sub> levels 900 ppm in 2090 BAU



Thanks for your attention



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