



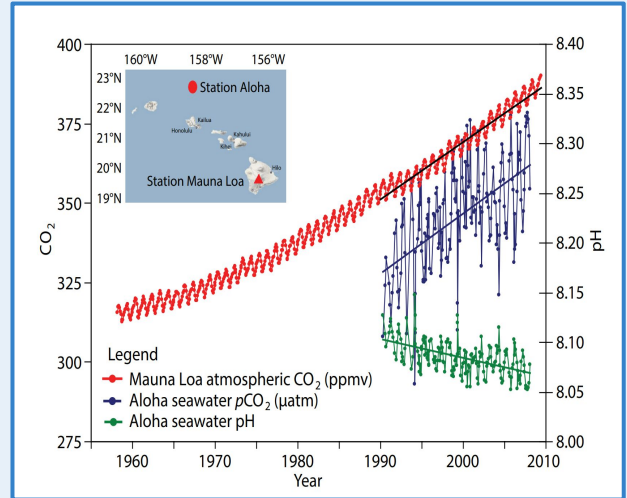
# Impacts of Climate Change: Ocean Acidification



## Introduction

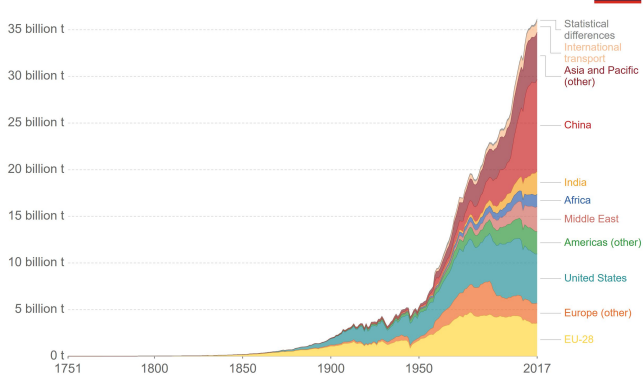
The Earth consists of approximately 30% land and 70% water. Although humans primarily live on the 30%, that does not mean the rest of the world is devoid of life. The ocean ecosystem is extremely diverse and impactful to our lives. Ocean acidification is a product of climate change that makes the ocean environment less conducive for most ecosystems by increasing its natural pH.

- The carbon dioxide is absorbed by the water, causes increase in carbonate molecules and raises acidity



A graph showing the rise of oceanic CO<sub>2</sub> in comparison to the rise of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, along with increasing ocean acidification.<sup>1</sup>

Annual total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, by world region, 1751 to 2017



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC); Global Carbon Project (GCP)  
Note: The difference between the global estimate and the sum of national totals is labeled "Statistical differences".  
OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions - CC BY

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have increased dramatically in recent centuries.<sup>2</sup>

## How Current Global Change is Making This Worse

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted from burning coal, oil, and gas (fossil fuels) gets stored in our ozone, but not all of it remains there; "at least one-quarter of the CO<sub>2</sub> instead dissolves into the ocean."<sup>3</sup>
- The new CO<sub>2</sub> in the ocean changes the chemistry of the water, gradually turning it more acidic (ocean's pH drops).

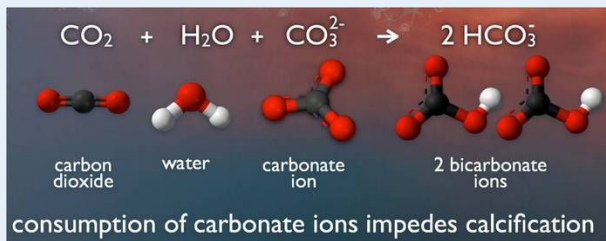


## How will this change impact wildlife in the near future?

The carbonate necessary for carbon-reliant aquatic species cannot be extracted from bicarbonate formed by ocean acidification. This issue will make creating strong shells/strong skeletons essential for these creatures' survival very difficult.

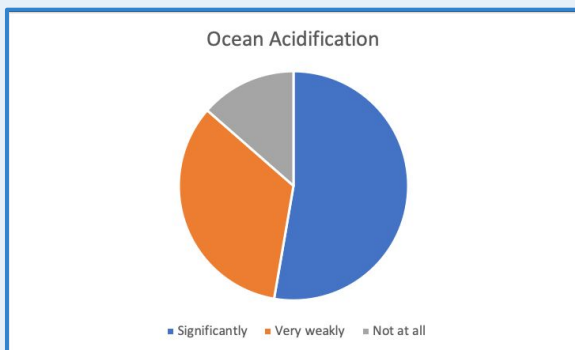


Three pteropod shells after exposure to water of different acidity levels. Shell B was exposed to acidity comparable to that around the west coast of the United States, and shell C was exposed to acidity that we could see in the future.<sup>4</sup>



Organisms that rely on calcification are hit the hardest by ocean acidification.<sup>5</sup>

### Public Perception of Ocean Acidification



Results of 333 respondents conducted in Spring 2020 to the query "Please indicate if in your opinion the degree to which this phenomenon is **affected** or **intensified** now or in the near future (within the next 30 years) by global climate change."

### Extended Radius of Effect

Ocean acidification has a chain effect on the marine environment:

- Weaker shells/skeletons lead to a higher aquatic mortality rate
- Coral reefs will slowly die out due to the lack of necessary resources, leaving all of their inhabitants homeless and exposed
- Humans will start to lose/notice a steady decrease in quality of many major sources of food

### References

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4. Busch, D. S., M. Maher, P. Thibodeau, P. McElhany. Shell Condition and Survival of Puget Sound Pteropods Are Impaired by Ocean Acidification Conditions. PLoS ONE: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0105884>
5. Anonymous, What is Ocean Acidification, PMEL NOAA, Accessed April