



UK Ocean Acidification
Research Programme
Benthic Acidification



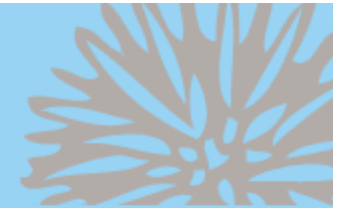
“Changing Ocean” 2012 expedition and OA impacts on cold-water corals and maerl

J Murray Roberts
23 July 2013





UK Ocean Acidification
Research Programme
Benthic Acidification



Changing Oceans

RRS James Cook 073





Name	Institution	Role/expertise
Science		
1. Alt, Claudia	National Oceanography Centre, UK	Benthic ecology and coring
2. Attard, Karl	University of Southern Denmark	Eddy correlation lander
3. Birchenough, Silvana	Cefas, UK	Watch Leader, SPI camera
4. Boyle (Milligan), Rosanna	University of Glasgow, UK	Deep-sea fish
5. Büscher, Janina	GEOMAR, Germany	OA and coral biology
6. Byrne, Rowan	Heriot-Watt University, UK	OA and coral biology
7. Cook, Geoffrey	Fish & Wildlife Service, USA	Microbiology & genetics
8. Cotton, Anne	University of Hull, UK	Microbiology
9. Donohue, Penelope	University of Glasgow, UK	OA and coral biology
10. Findlay, Helen	Plymouth Marine Laboratory, UK	Carbonate chemistry
11. Fitzek, Sarah	Heriot-Watt University, UK	OA and coral biology
12. Hennige, Sebastian	Heriot-Watt University, UK	Watch Leader, OA and coral biology
13. Huvenne, Veerle	National Oceanography Centre, UK	Mapping and log keeping
14. Kazanidis, Georgios	University of Aberdeen, UK	Deep-sea sponge biology
15. Lyman, Nigel	Cefas, UK	SPI camera
16. Moreno-Navas, Juan	Heriot-Watt University, UK	Hydrography, GIS and OFOP logging
17. Orejas, Covadonga	Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Spain	OA and coral biology
18. Polanski, John	University of Aberdeen, UK	Deep-sea sponge biology
19. Roberts, J Murray	Heriot-Watt University, UK	Principal Scientist
20. Wicks, Laura	Heriot-Watt University, UK	OA and coral biology
21. Victoreo Gonzalez, Lisette	Heriot-Watt University, UK	OA and coral biology



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changingoceans2012.blogspot.co.uk



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RRS James Cook 073



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The papers start to appear...

Now a year after the 2012 Changing Oceans Expedition the results are appearing in the scientific literature. Click the links below to see the findings.

Henry L-A, Moreno Navas J, Hennige SJ, Wicks L, Vad J, Roberts JM (2013) Cold-water coral reef habitats benefit recreationally valuable sharks. *Biological Conservation* 161: 67-70

Posted by Lophelia on Friday, June 07, 2013



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What is the Changing Oceans Expedition?

On 18th May 2012, the RRS James Cook set sail from Glasgow, heading into the North Atlantic with 21 scientists on board. Find out more about what these scientists are doing [here](#).

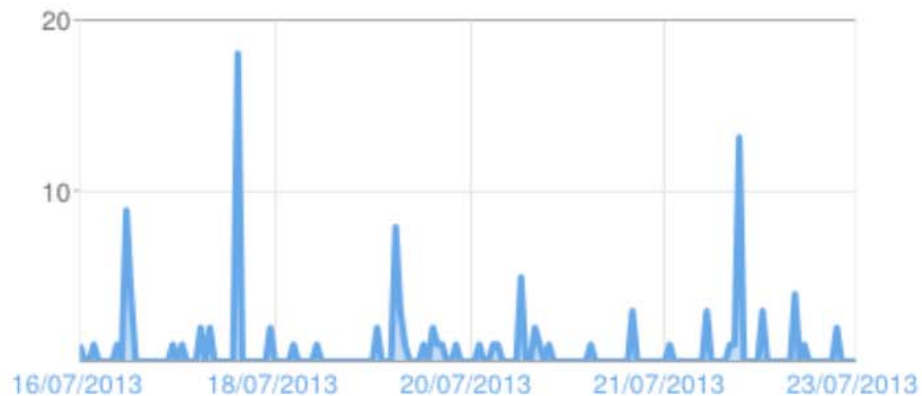


Changing Oceans: A poetic perspective



We're onboard the RRS James Cook, Cruise number 073. We're off on a 4 week adventure, to explore the deep blue sea.





Pageviews today	2
Pageviews yesterday	26
Pageviews last month	486
Pageviews all time history	33,621

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Sgoil Lionacleit's blog 25 May 2012	2
Day 5: Feeding Corals 23 May 2012	2
Day 24: Mapping the cold-water co... 11 Jun 2012	1
Day 7: Bye bye Mingulay 25 May 2012	1

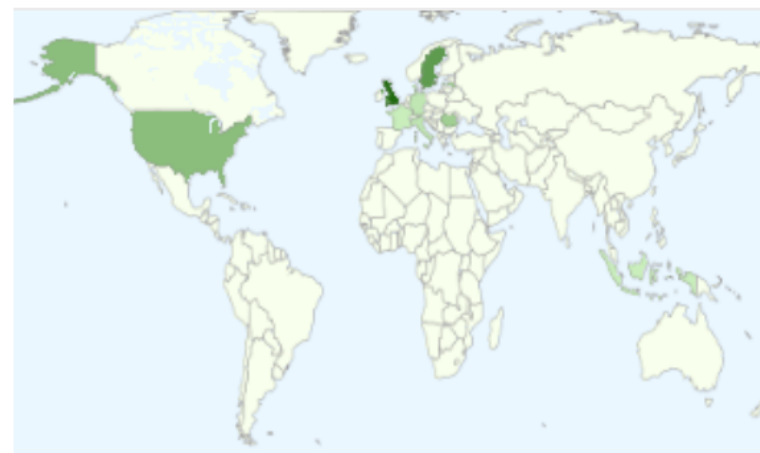
Traffic Sources

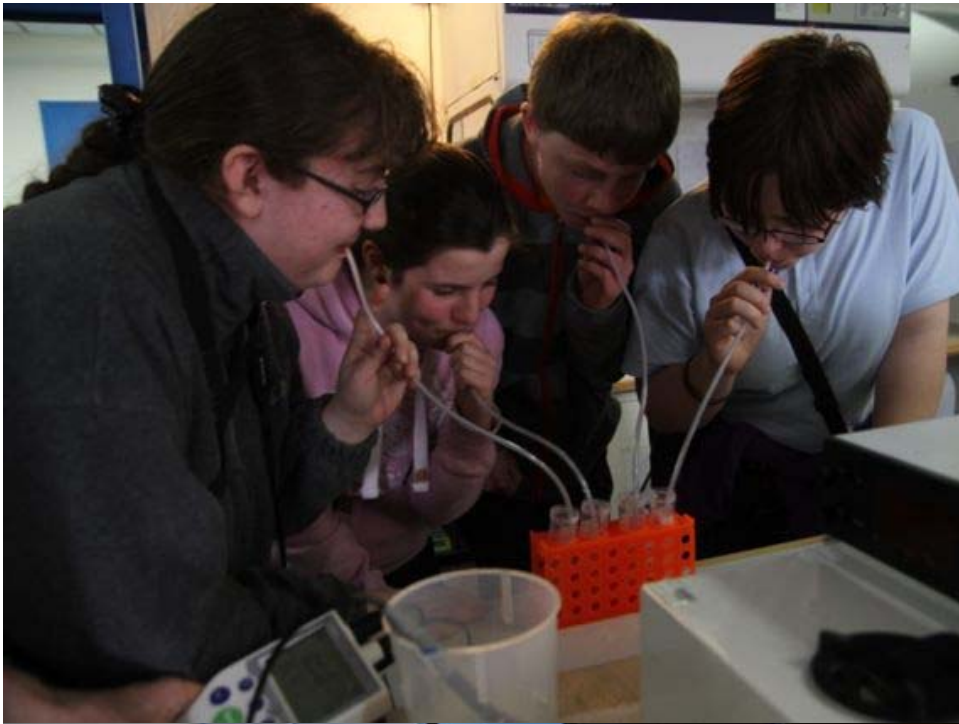
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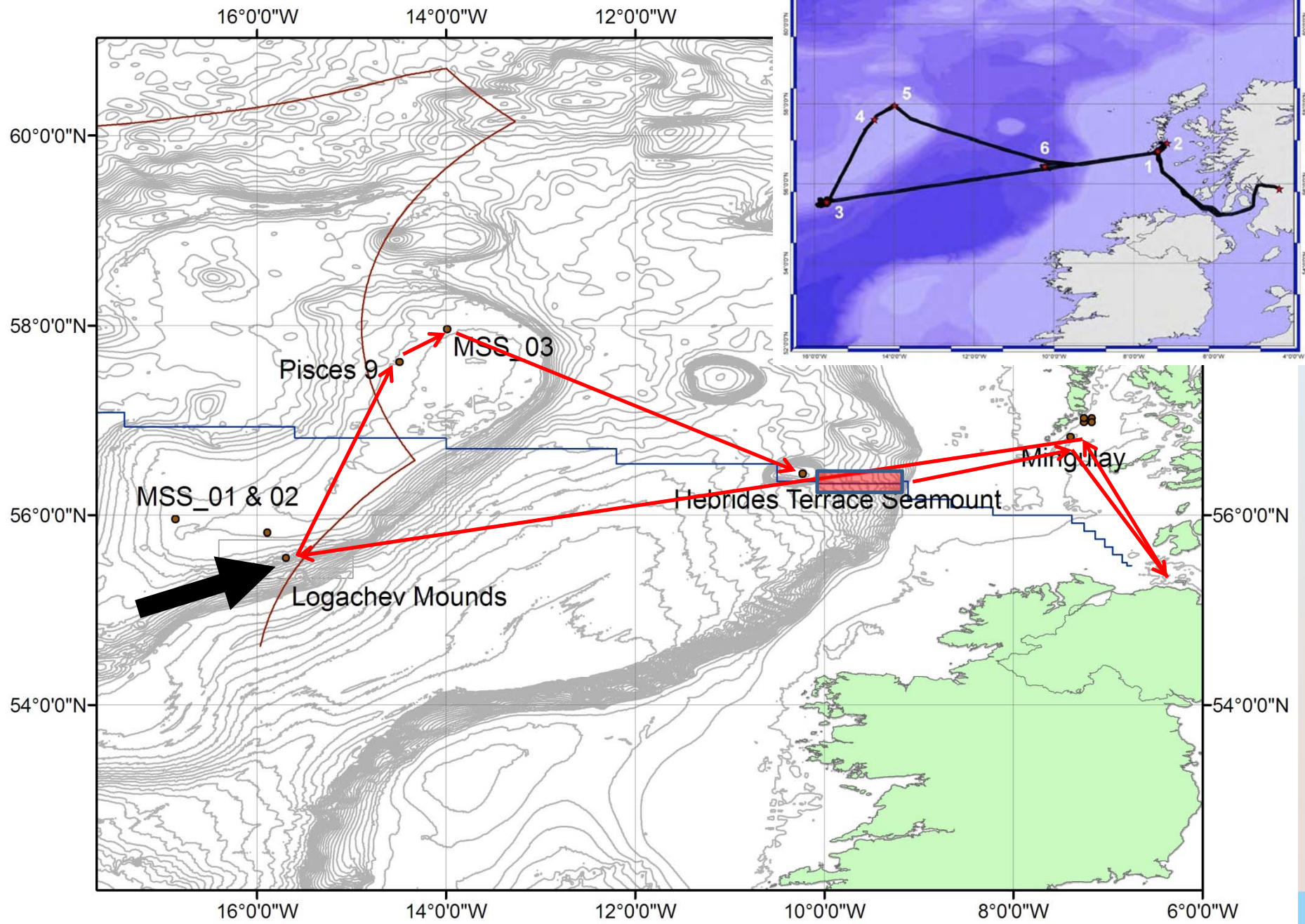
Entry	Pageviews
http://r-e-f-e-r-e-r.com/changingoc...	8
http://www.google.com/search	3
http://changingoceans2012.blogspot...	2

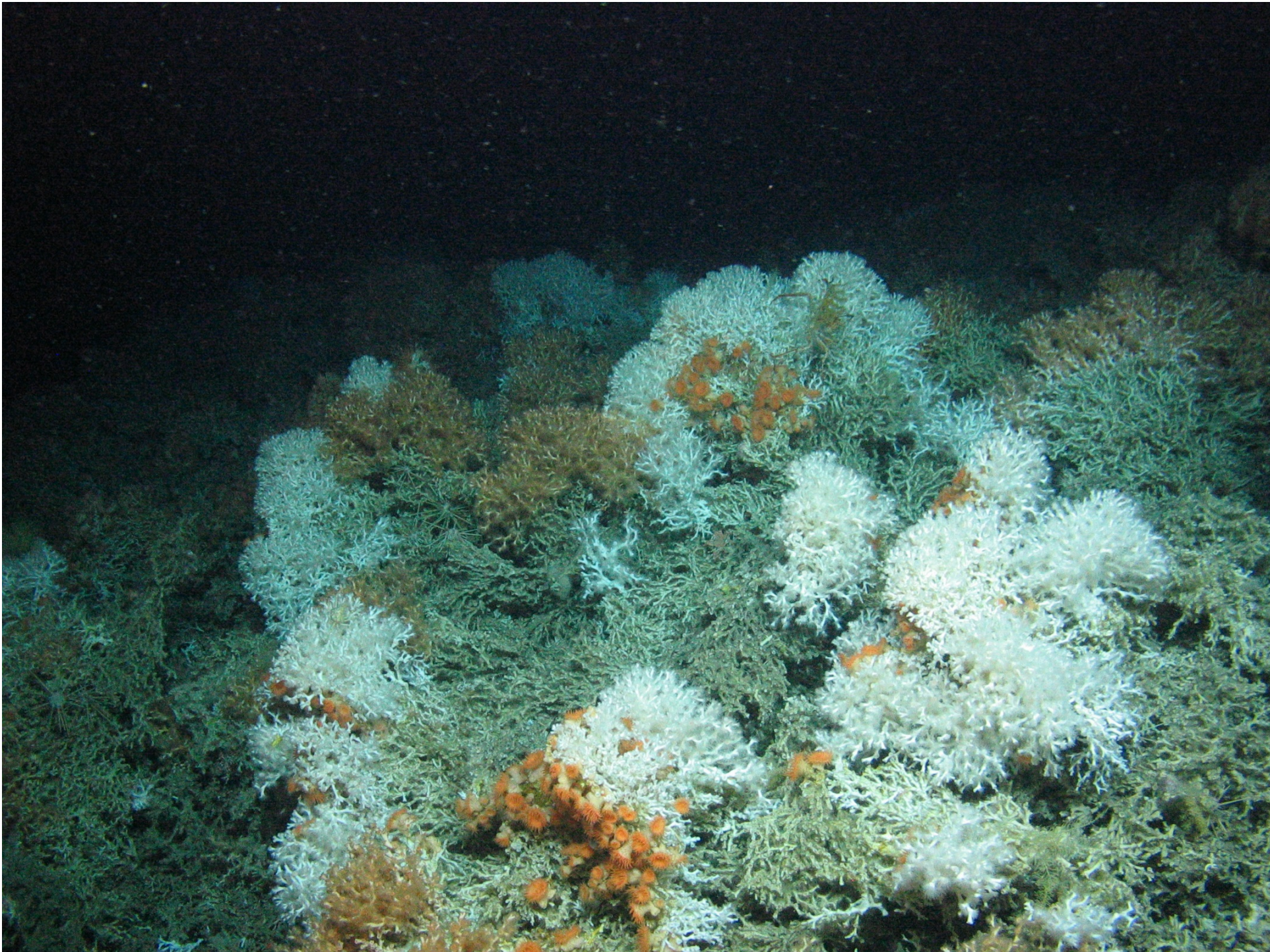
Audience

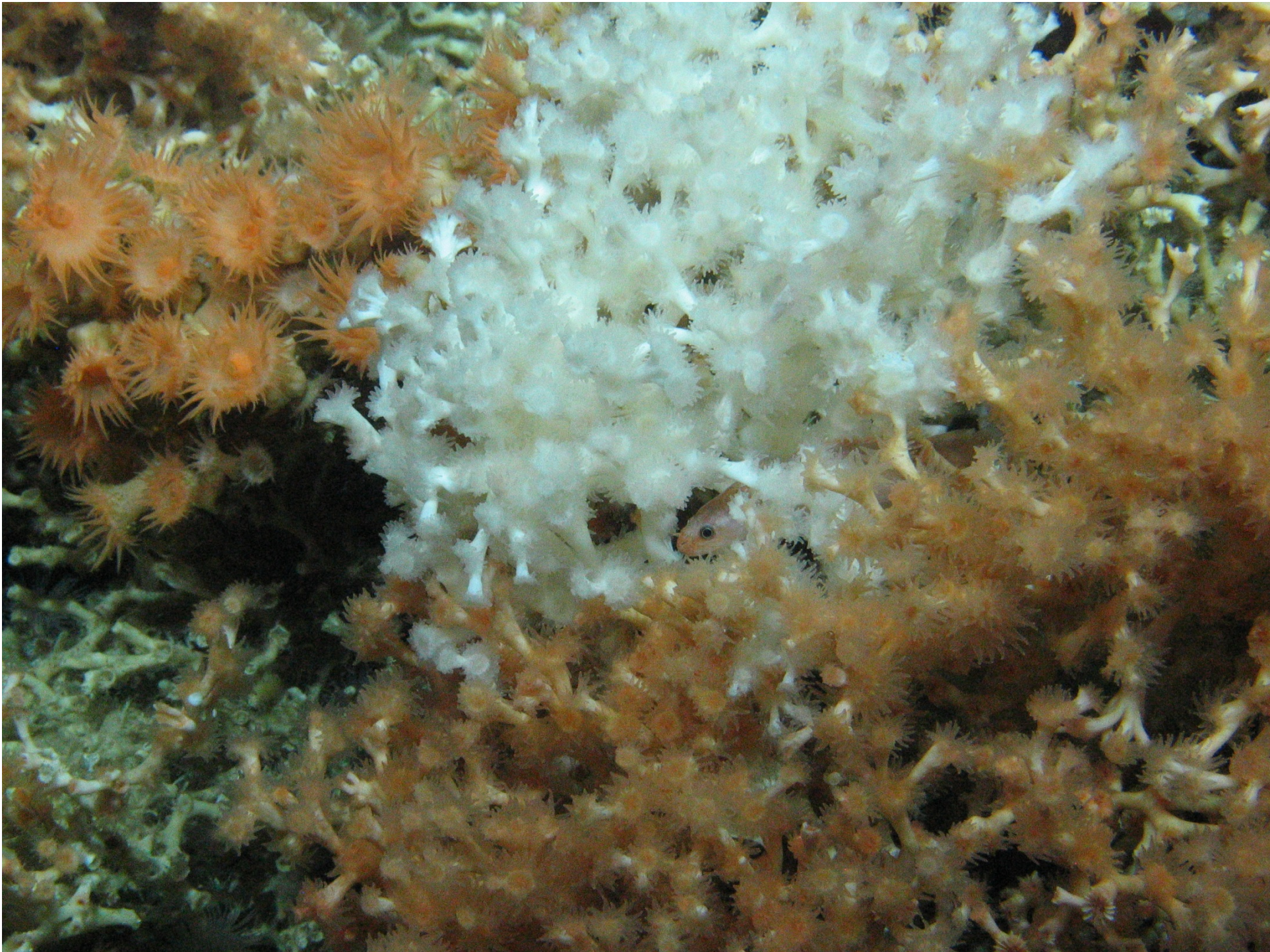
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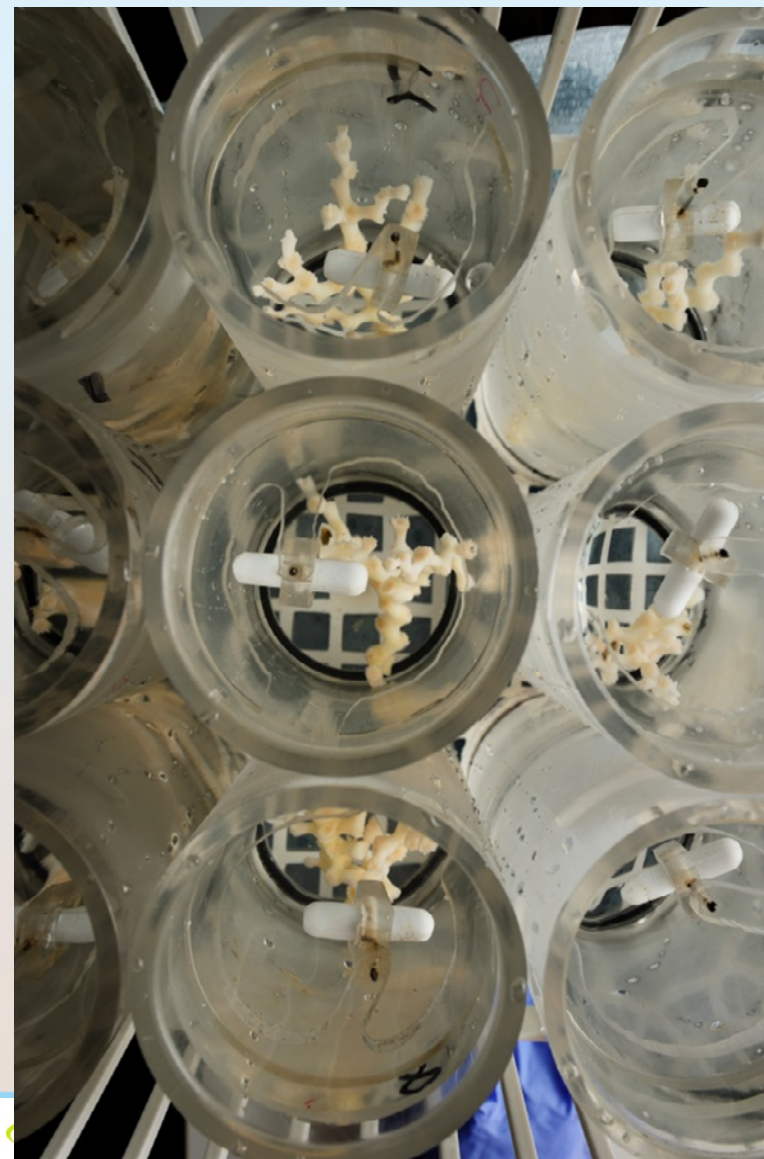




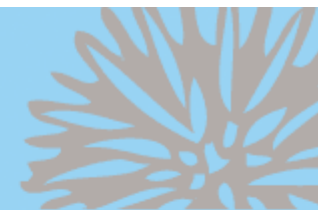


JC073 ship-board treatments

- Short term
 - 9 °C, 380ppm CO₂
 - 9 °C, 750ppm CO₂
 - 12 °C, 380ppm CO₂
 - 12 °C, 750ppm CO₂
-
- Measurements
 - Respiration
 - Alkalinity anomaly
 - Energy budget
 - *Lophelia* (orange and white)
 - *Madrepora* (orange and white)
 - Different sites
 - Different depths







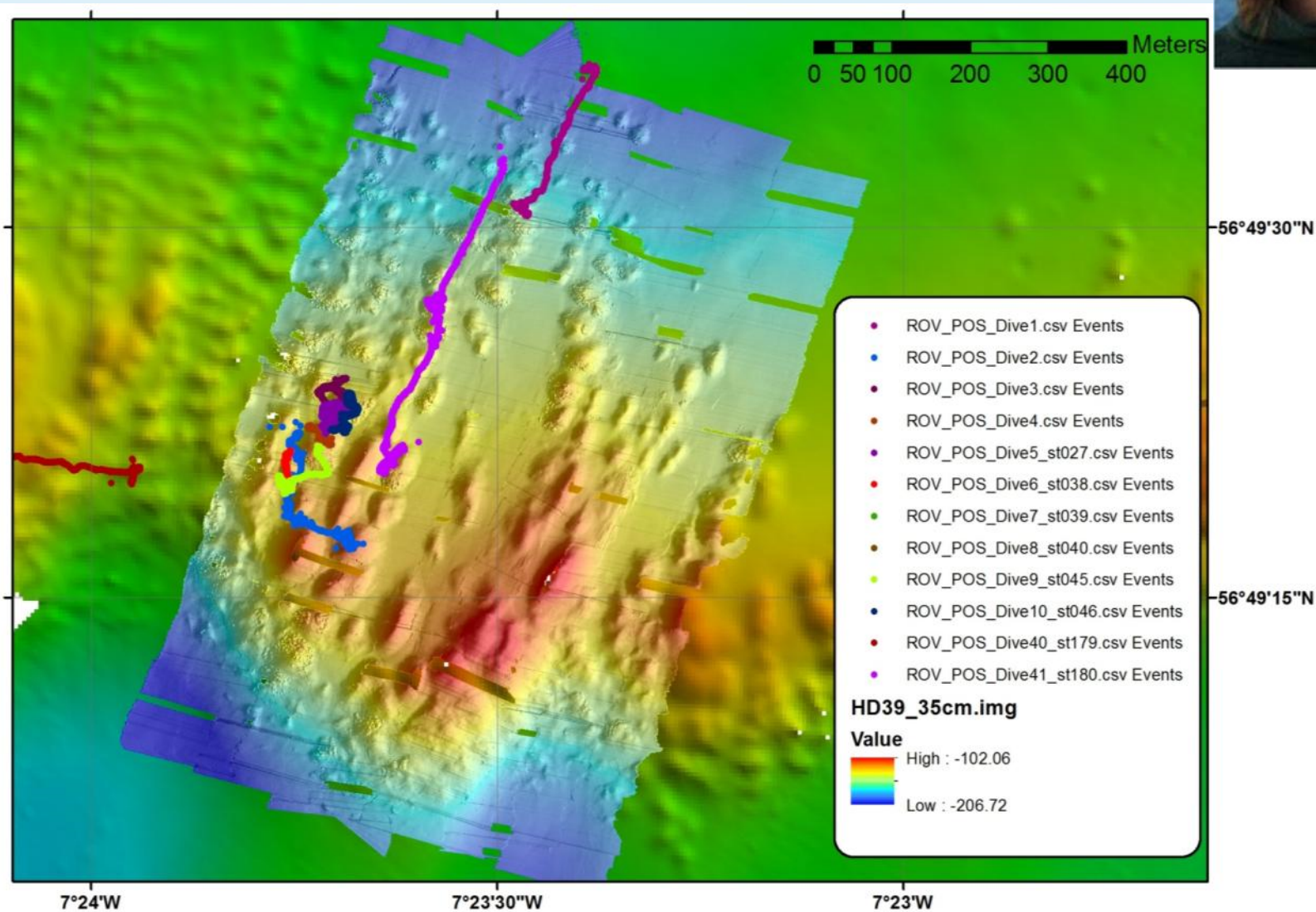
One year later...

Examples of initial findings

1. Environmental context: high-resolution mapping
2. Environmental context: natural carbonate chemistry variability
3. Ecosystem function: *in situ* O₂ flux
4. Ecosystem function: redox layer imaging
5. Unexpected discovery from Hebrides Terrace Seamount

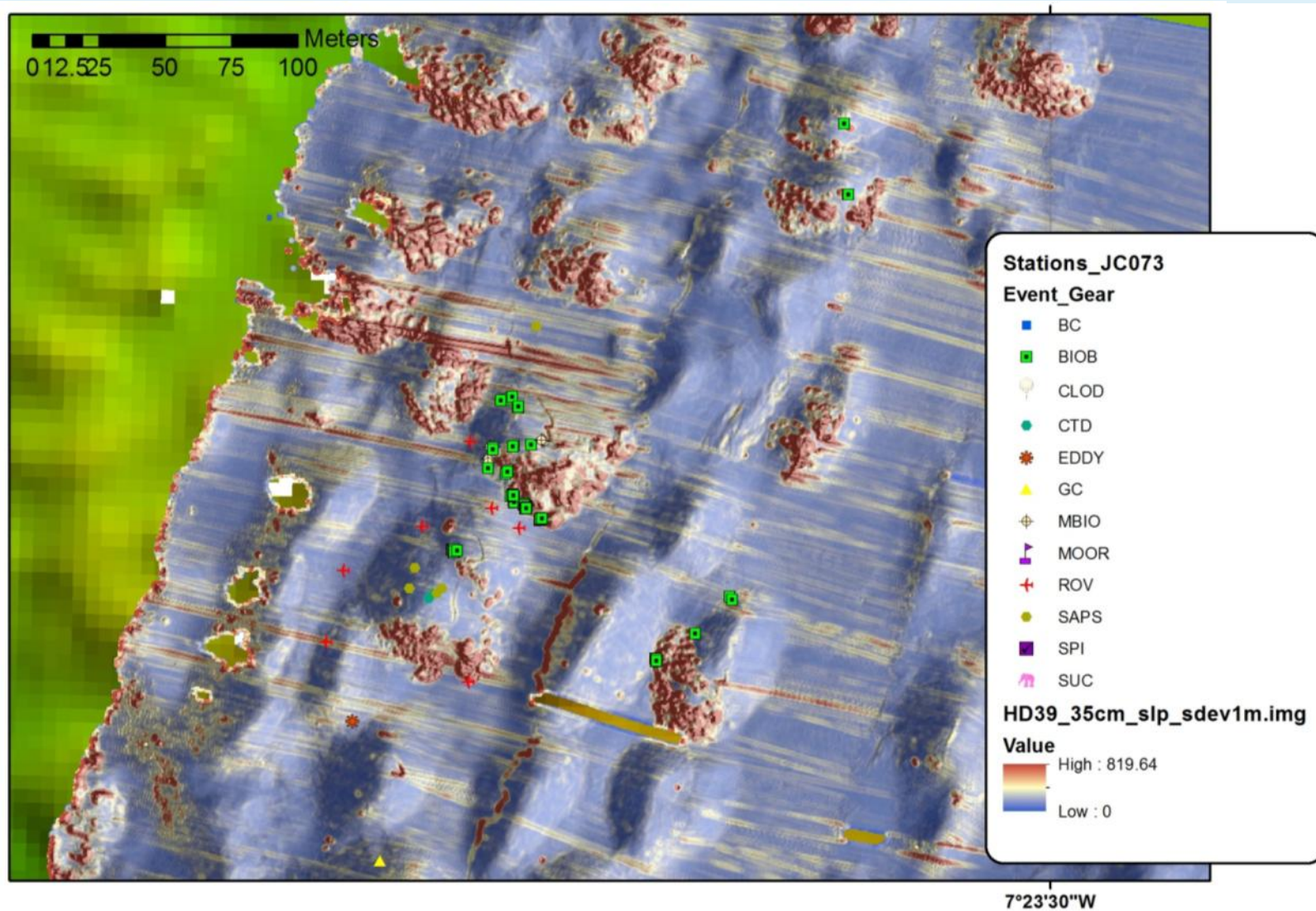


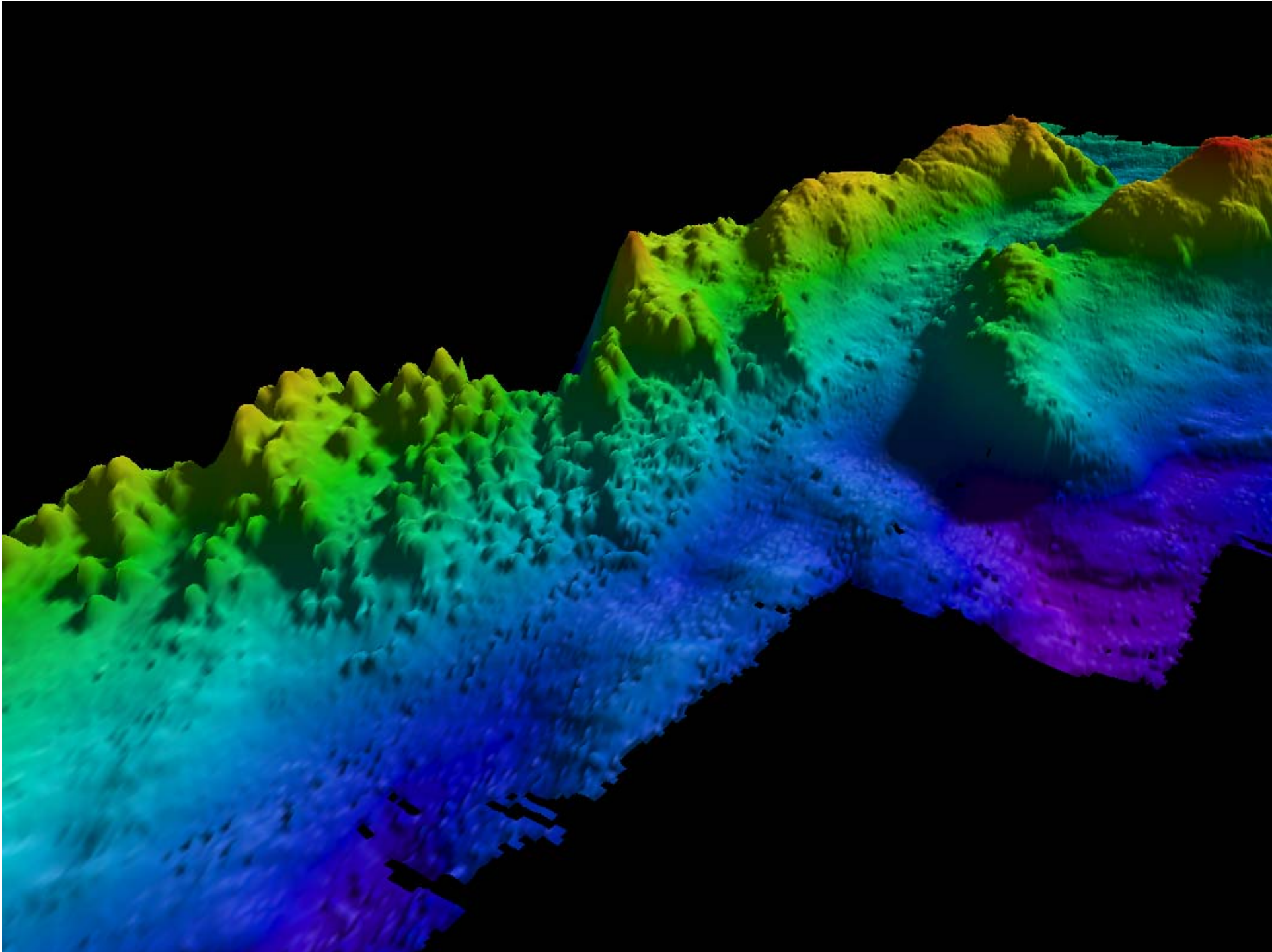
ROV-based microbathymetry: Mingulay





ROV-based microbathymetry: Mingulay



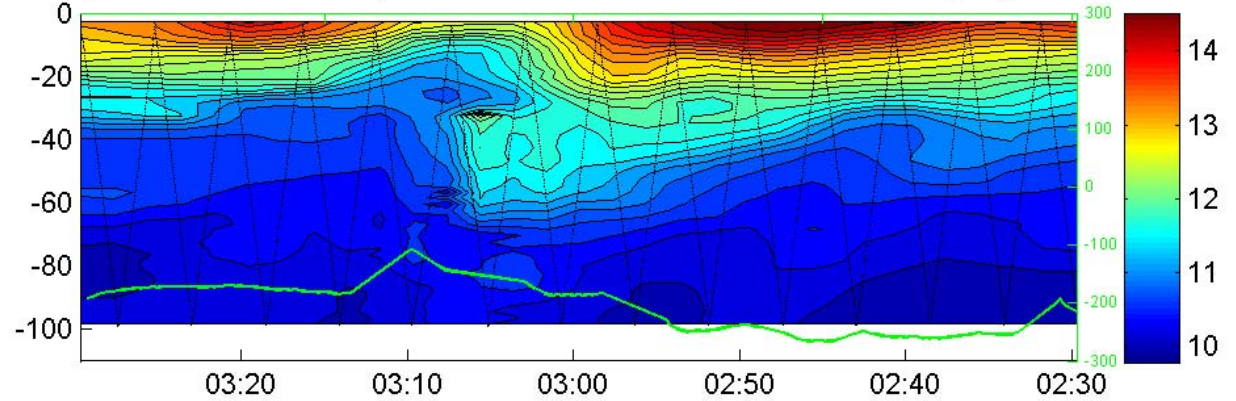




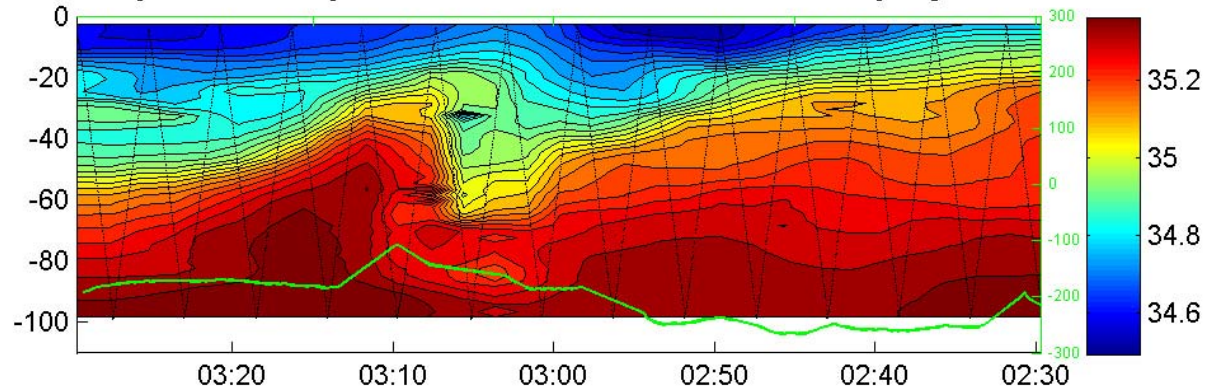
Scanfish data

Dmitry Aleynik & Mark Inall (SAMS)
Murray Roberts (HWU)
RRS *Discovery* 340b (Oceans 2025)

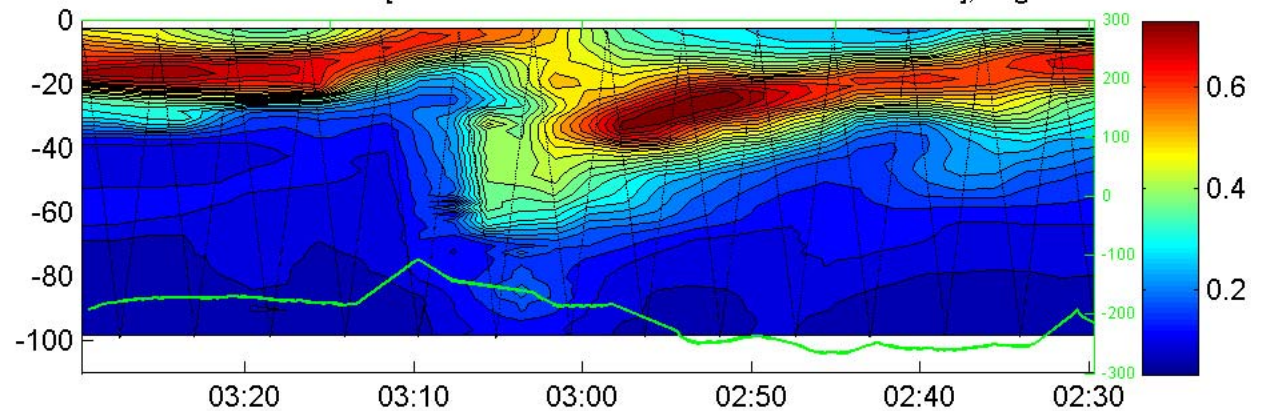
Temperature D340bM1-B1 [29-Jun-2009 02:29:38 29-Jun-2009 03:29:47], segment N03



Salinity D340bM1-B1 [29-Jun-2009 02:29:38 29-Jun-2009 03:29:47], segment N03

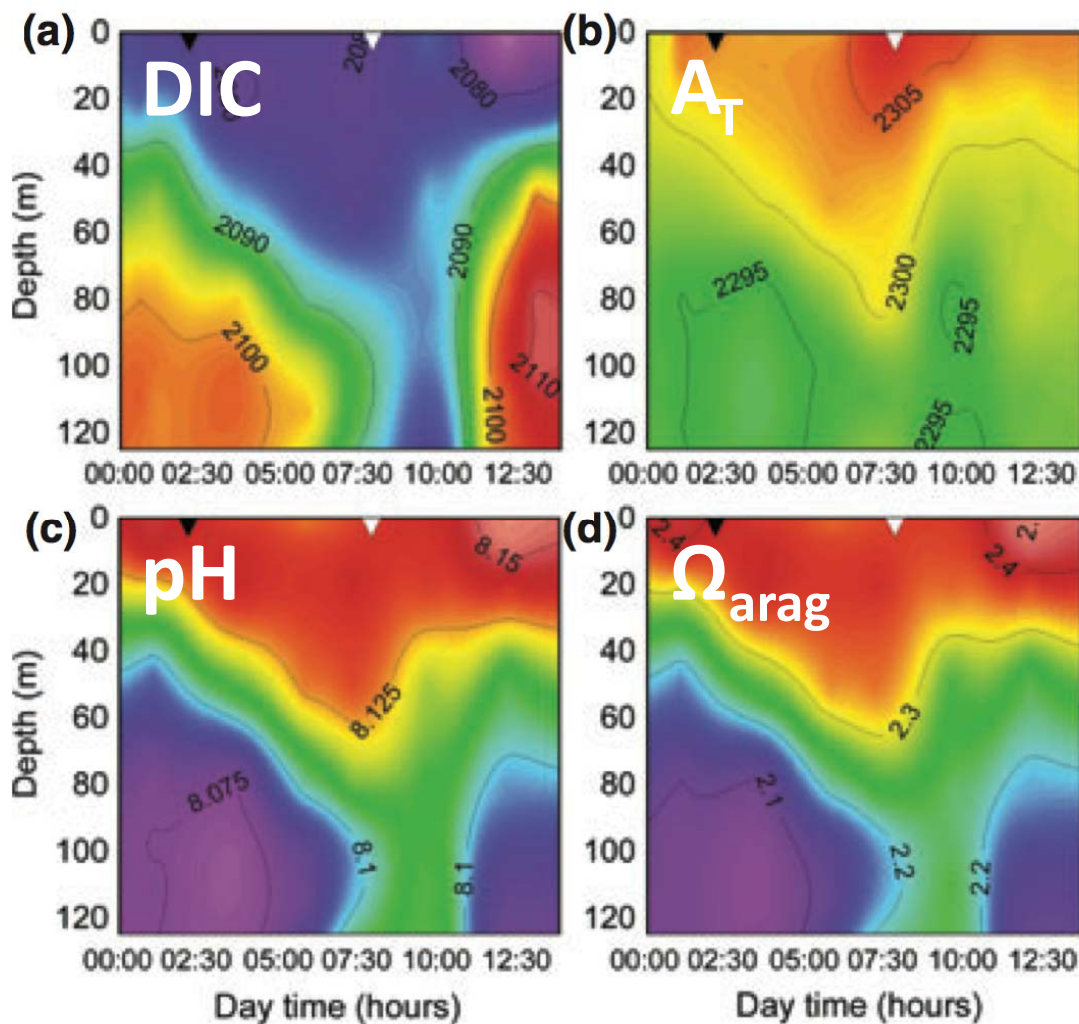
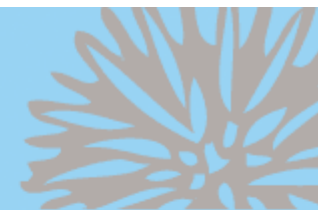


Fluorescence D340bM1-B1 [29-Jun-2009 02:29:38 29-Jun-2009 03:29:47], segment N03





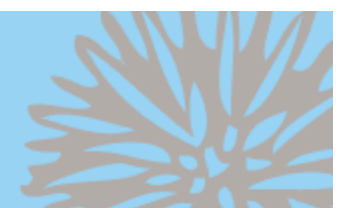
Findlay et al. (in press 2013) Global Change Biology



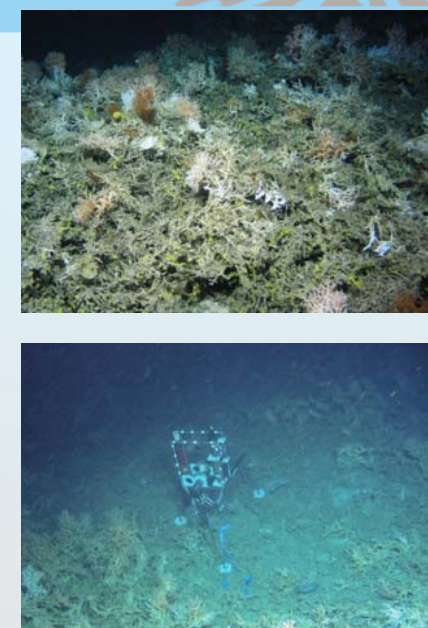
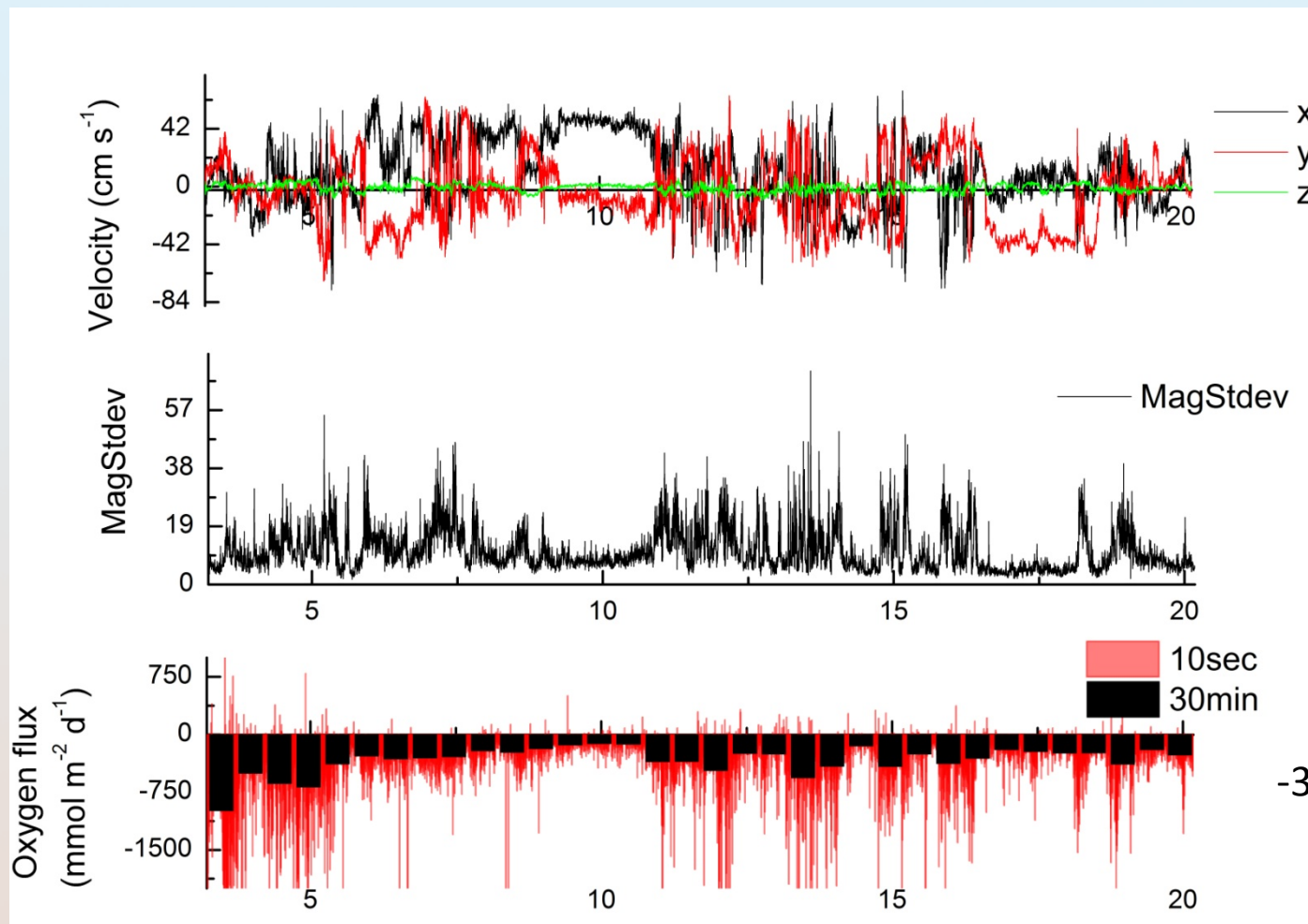
- Corals experience 0.1 pH unit change over one semi-diurnal tidal cycle (14 h)
- $p\text{CO}_2$ shifted by $>60 \mu\text{atm}$, equivalent to a ca. 25 year jump into the future, with respect to atmospheric $p\text{CO}_2$

Water column profile through the tidal cycle of (a) normalized dissolved inorganic carbon (nC_T , $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$), (b) normalized total alkalinity (nA_T , $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$), (c) pH (total scale) and (d) aragonite saturation state ($\Omega_{\text{aragonite}}$). Black triangle, time low tide. White triangle, time high tide





Deployment 2: Rockall (on-mound)

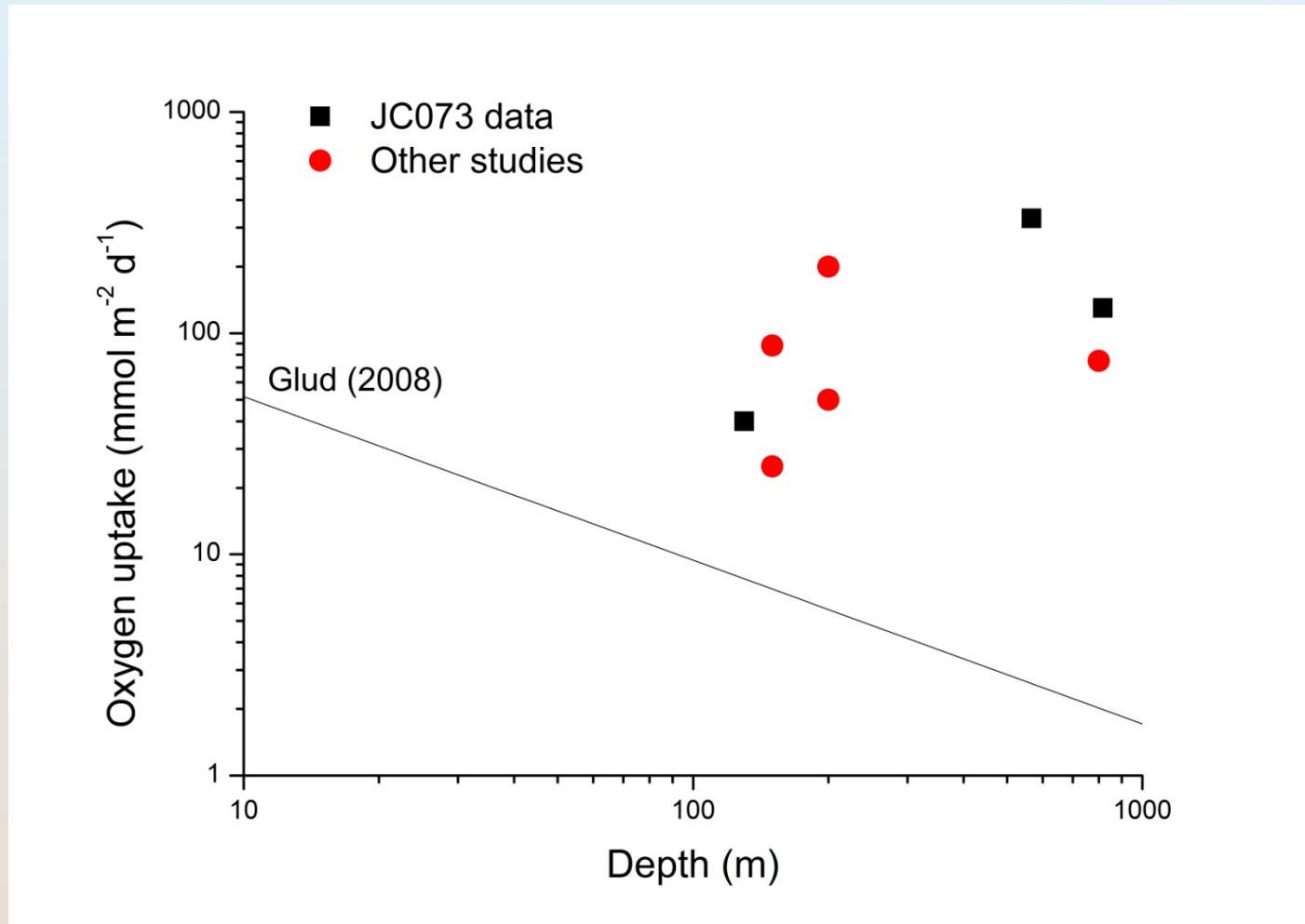


-330 $\text{mmol O}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$

Data: Karl Attard (University of Southern Denmark)

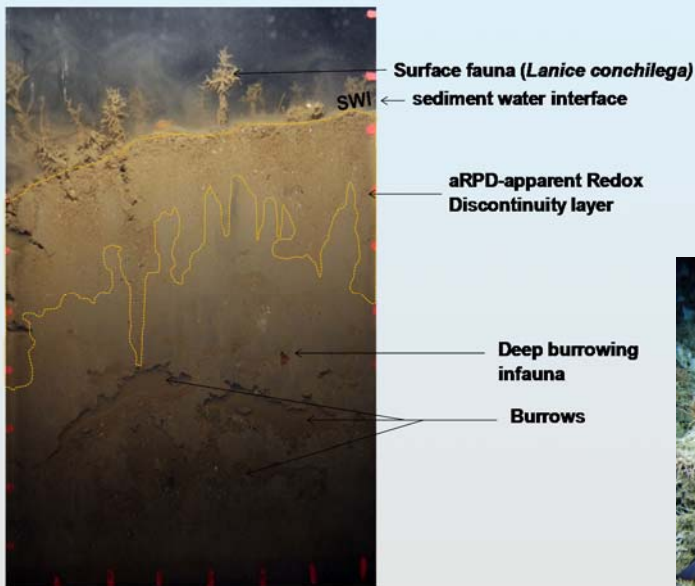
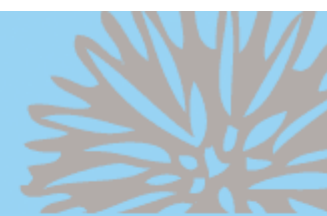


Cold-water coral reefs as hotspots for carbon turnover





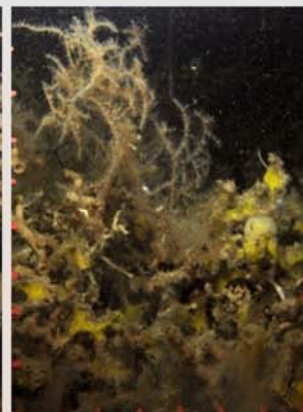
Lophelia pertusa and adjacent habitats



- i) to characterise habitats adjoining cold-water coral reefs using a Sediment Profile Imagery (SPI) camera
- ii) record epifauna occurrence, distribution patterns and species association: combination of scales (AVA award to combine SPI and video camera information)

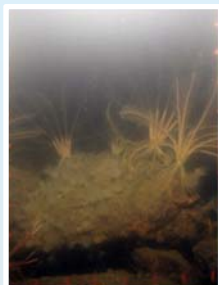
Areas sampled:

- Mingulay Reef complex (~200 m)
- Logachev Mounds, Rockall Bank (~600m)





Summary of results



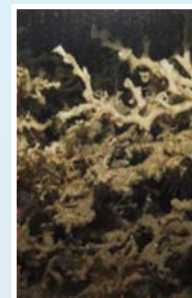
Mingulay reef Complex

- Depth=200-250 m
- Soft muds and stony areas (closer to the reef areas)
- Small polychaete tubes
- Redox area=2-4 cm²
- Fauna : Crinoids, sponges- *Mycale macilenta* and soft corals



Banana reef

- Depth=250-300 m
- Soft muds and stony areas (closer to the reef areas)
- *Lanice conchilega* tube mats
- Redox area=4-6 cm²
- Fauna: Nephrops (?), small polychaete, actinia and soft corals



Logachev mounds

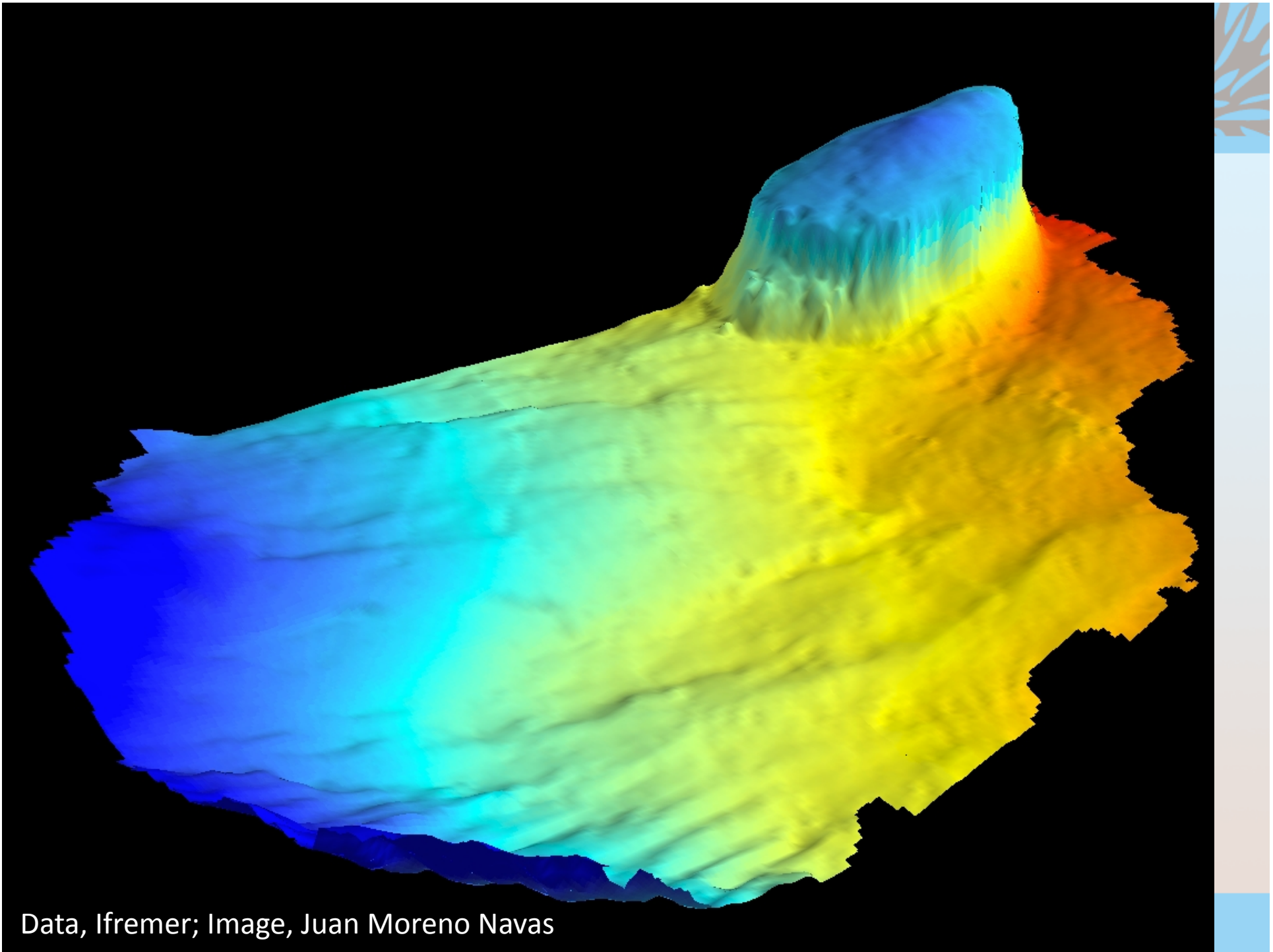
- Depth=500-1000 m
- Coral fragments, rubble and attached fauna
- Redox area=N/A
- Fauna: sponges, squat lobsters, corals (*Madrepora oculata*)



Hebrides Terrace Seamount

- ~1,400 m high rising from depths of ~2400 m
- An underwater volcano with a flat top, known as an ocean guyot
- Beinn Nevis 1,344 m
- *Never surveyed before with ROV*





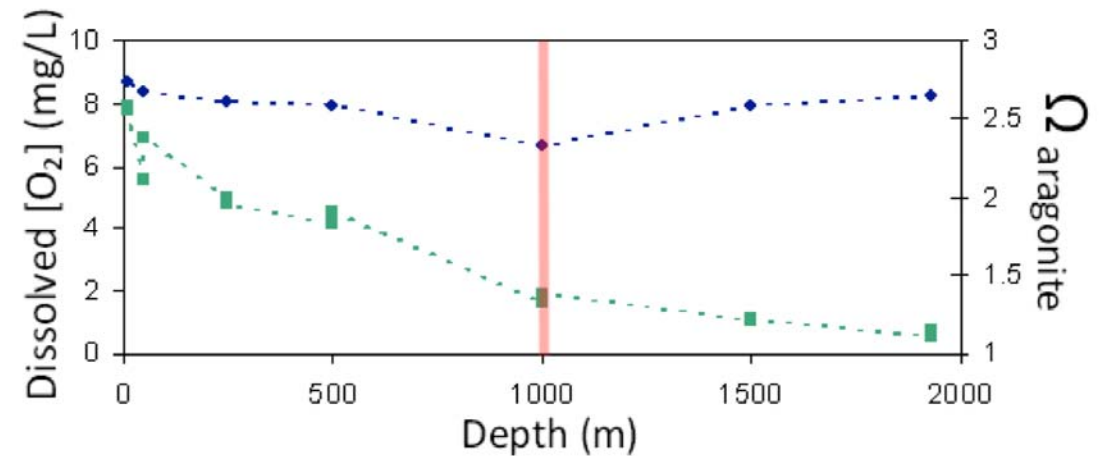
Data, Ifremer; Image, Juan Moreno Navas





‘Coral Gardens’ at low $\Omega_{\text{aragonite}}$

- Aragonite saturation dropped from 1.33-1.38 at the seamount summit to as low as 1.11 at a depth of 1930 m
- ‘Coral garden’ habitats structured by *Solenosmilia variabilis*, not *Lophelia pertusa*
- How is *S. variabilis* adapted to these low saturation states?



Henry et al. in prep.



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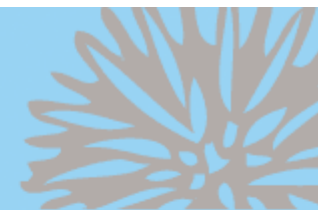


SEE POSTER 10B

**Impact of warming and ocean
acidification upon the growth and
physiology of the cold-water coral
*Lophelia pertusa***

Seb Hennige, Laura Wicks,
Nick Kamenos, Murray Roberts





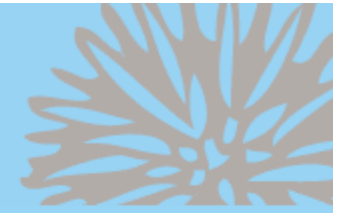
Summary



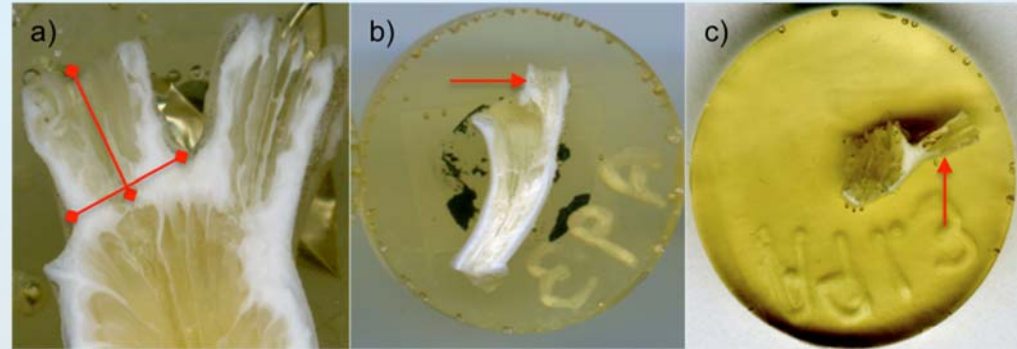
- Short-term experiments (D367; JC073)
- Long-term experiment (HWU)
- Growth & O₂ consumption assessed
- Biomineralisation analysis now underway



LONG-TERM INCUBATIONS : BIOMINERALISATION



- New polyps in high CO₂ treatment longer and thinner than polyps in control treatments
- Energetic/structural strength implications?
- Using SEM, RAMAN spectroscopy, and Electron Back Scatter Diffusion (EBSD) to investigate this

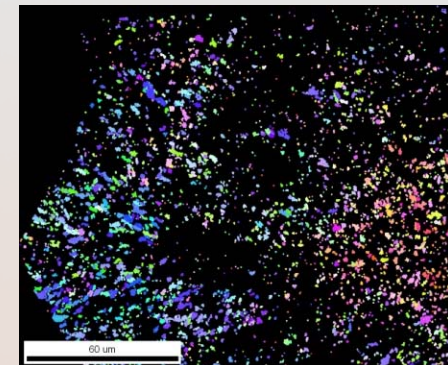
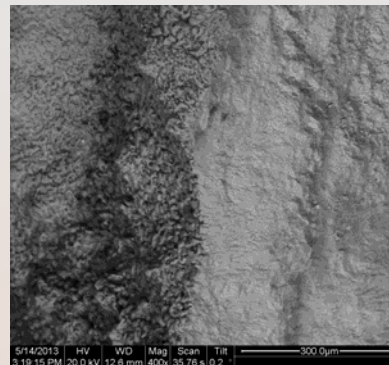


Lophelia pertusa after 1-year experimental incubation

(a) Measurements of height and width of a new polyp

(b) new polyp growth on a coral from 9°C 380 ppm

(c) new polyp growth on a coral incubated in 9°C 1000 ppm





Coralline algae show variable responses to ocean acidification and warming

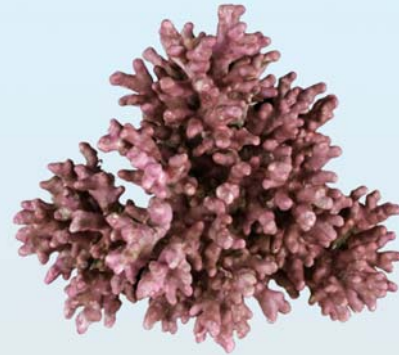
Contributors: Nick Kamenos, Heidi Burdett, Penelope Donohue, Piero Calosi, Helen Findlay, Elena Aloisio, Charlotte Longbone, Jonathan Dunn, Angela Hatton, Murray Roberts, Maggie Cusack & Steve Widdicombe

Coralline algal bed in Scotland

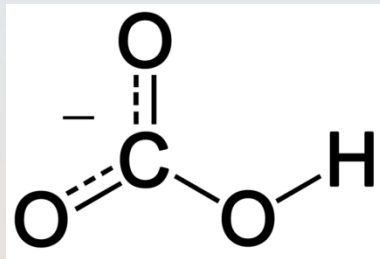




Outcomes

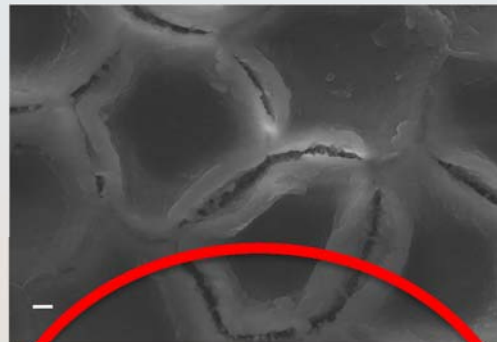


2 cm



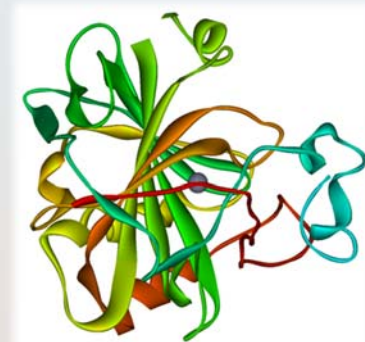
Composition

Bicarbonate, Mg,
Dimethylsulphoniopropionate
Aim 1



Physical structure

Aims 3, 4 & 6

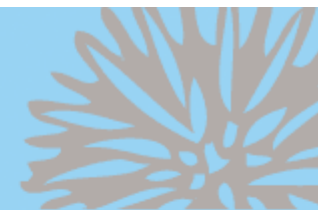


Proteome (photosynthetic)

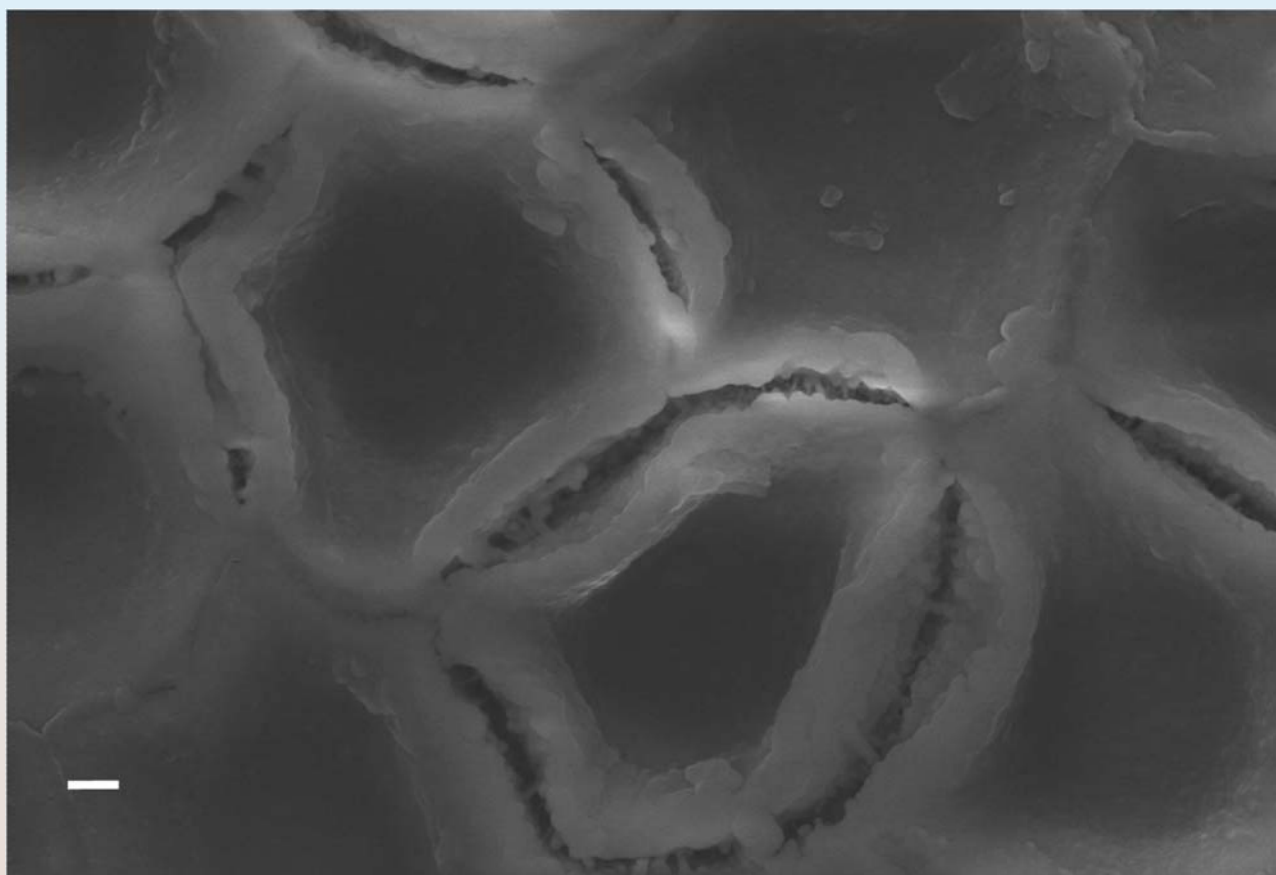
Aim 2



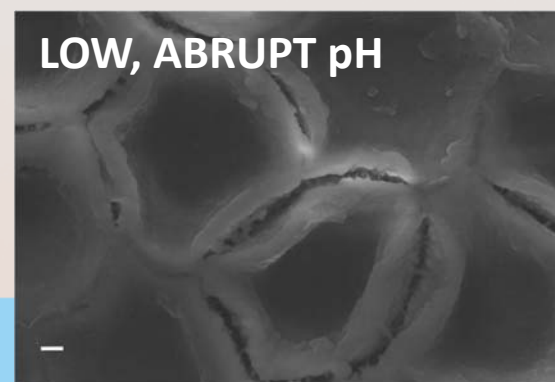
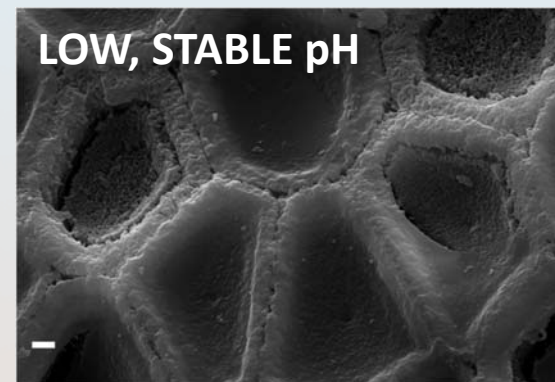
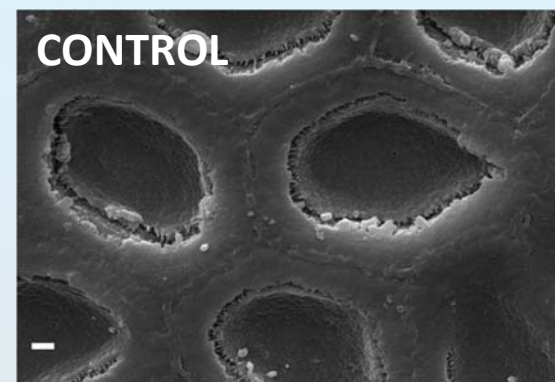
Epithelial damage



Low, abrupt pH



Scale bar = 1 μ m

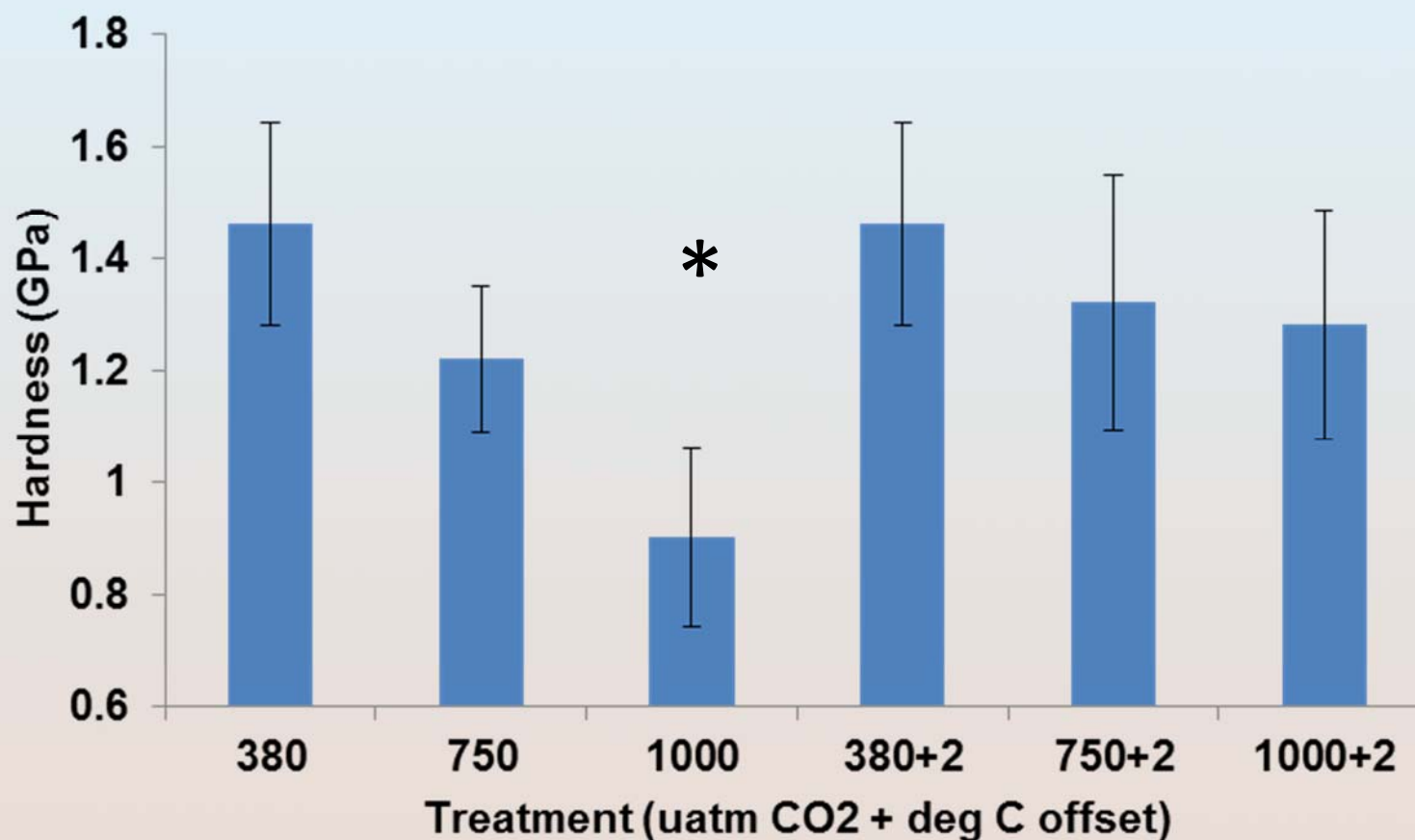




Algal hardness

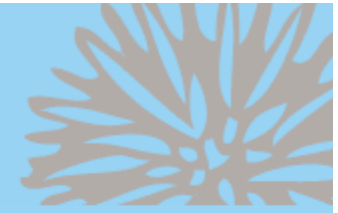


- Hardness of thalli after 9-month incubation (awaiting 12 month data)



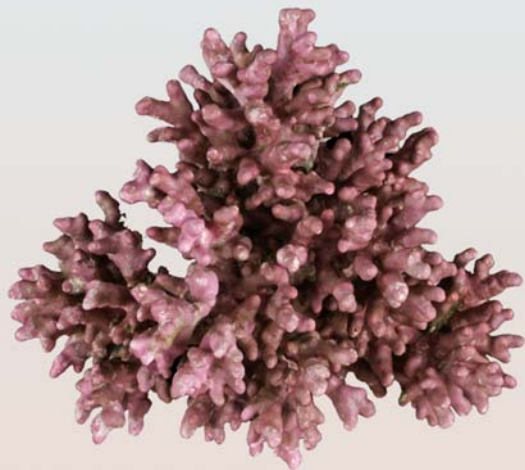


Algal structure



- Under high $p\text{CO}_2$ maerl is less hard / more bicarbonate and prone to breaking
- Broken maerl has lower heterogeneity

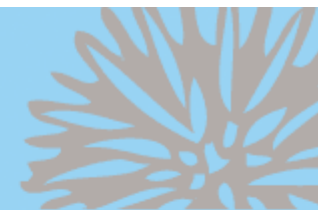
Whole maerl thallus



3 cm

Broken maerl thallus





Conclusions

- JC073 data analysis on-going (incl. added-value)
- First results reinforce dynamic CWC environment + v. high rates oxygen uptake
- JC073 habitat/biodiversity data archive (new 'Watt PhD' in collaboration with NOC). Others planned
- Coral & maerl experiments being concluded now. Both show trends in biomineralisation response



Many thanks to

- UKOA, NERC, DECC, Defra & JNCC for funding
- Marine Alliance for Science & Technology Scotland
- Heriot-Watt's Environment & Climate Change theme

- Captain Bill Richardson & crew of RRS *James Cook* 073
- Science Crew
- ROV & Technical Crew



