



UK Ocean Acidification
Research Programme
Benthic Acidification

UKOA Benthic Consortium - Aims 1

credits:

**Burdett
Burrows
Calosi
Findlay
Godbold
Hauton
Hawkins
Hennige
Kamenos
Mieszkowska
Queiros
Rastrick
Roberts
Solan
Spicer
Whiteley
Wicks
Widdicombe**

Steve Widdicombe & Piero Calosi



Our Promise as Consortium



The ultimate aim of the Consortium was that to help predicting the impact of acidification and warming on the biodiversity and function of three key UK habitats:

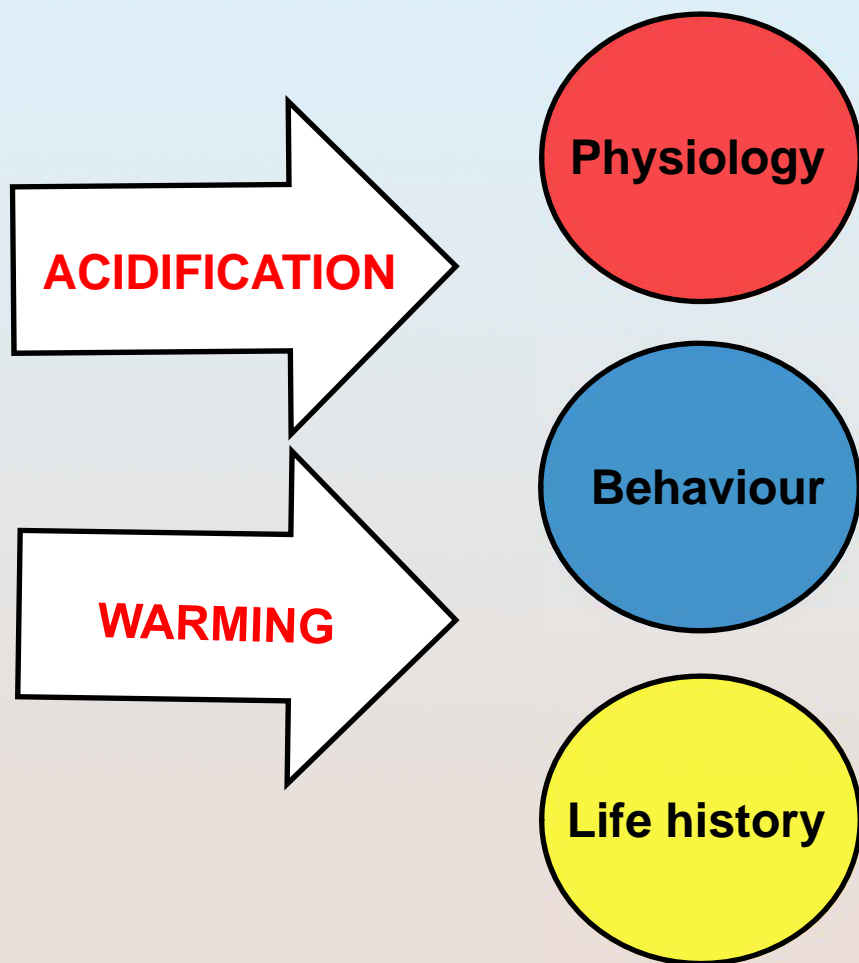
- Sediment habitats
- Calcifying / biogenic habitats
- Rocky intertidal habitats





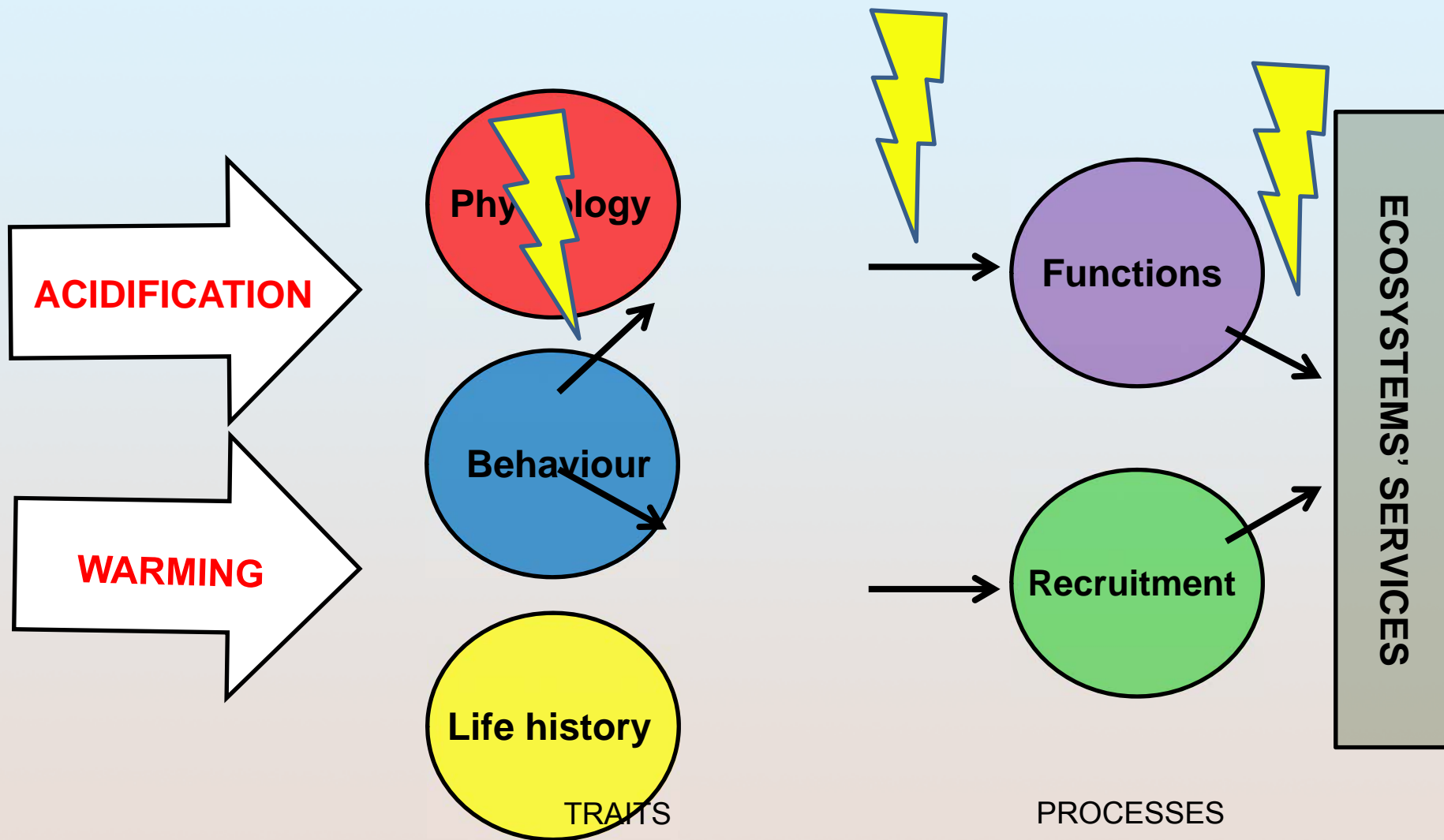
Environmental Drivers

Aim 1



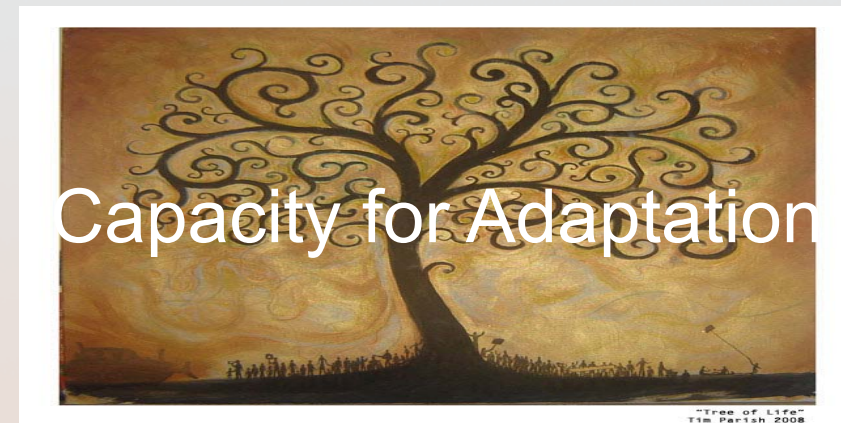
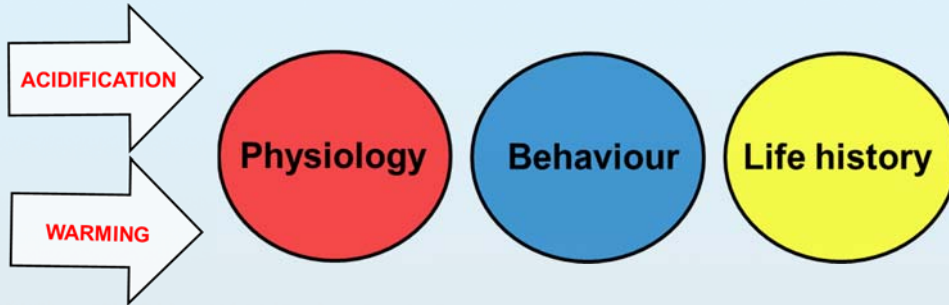


Targeted Processes





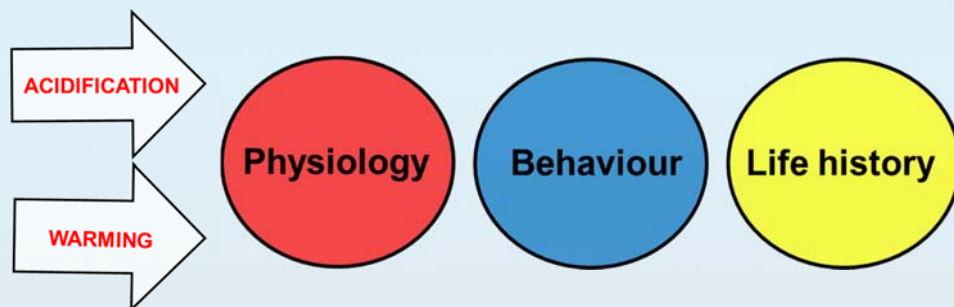
Biogeography & Adaptation **Aim 1**



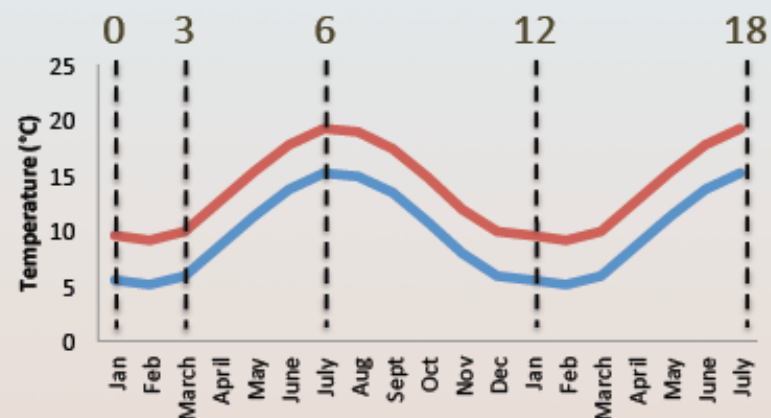


Seasonal Fluctuations

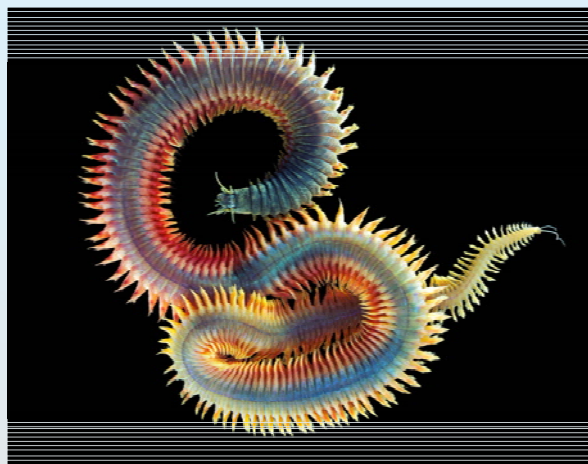
Aim 1



- 1) Ambient temperature, 380 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$
- 2) Ambient temperature, 750 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$
- 3) Ambient temperature, 1000 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$
- 4) +4 °C Ambient temperature, 380 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$
- 5) +4 °C Ambient temperature, 750 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$



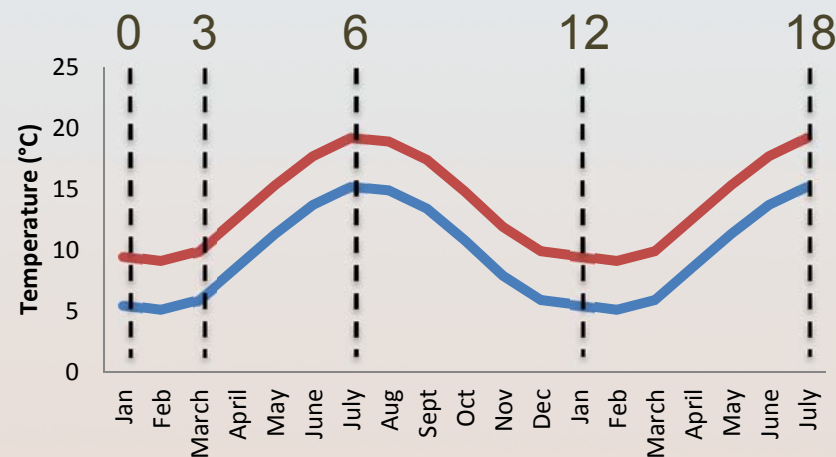
A Fluctuating Environment



Alitta virens



- **Time:** 3, 6, 12, 18 months
 - **Temp. regime:** Const, Amb, Amb + 4°C
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | ↙ | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ | ↘ |
| • CO₂ (ppm) | 380 | 750 | 1000 | 380 | 750 |
| • pH_(NBS) | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 |



Godbold & Solan 2013 *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc B* in press



Response ~ f(Season x CO₂ x Temp. regime)

Growth ~ f(Season + CO₂ + Temp regime)

Bioturbation ~ f(Season x Temp regime)

Bioirrigation ~ f(Season x Temp regime
+ Temp regime x CO₂)

NH₄ ~ f(Season x CO₂)

NO_x ~ f(Season x Temp regime + Temp regime x CO₂)

PO₄ ~ f(Season x Temp regime)

Response ~ f(Season x CO₂)

Growth ~ f(Season + CO₂)

Bioturbation ~ f(Season)

Bioirrigation ~ f(Season x CO₂)

NH₄ ~ f(Season)

NO_x ~ f(Season)

PO₄ ~ f(Season)

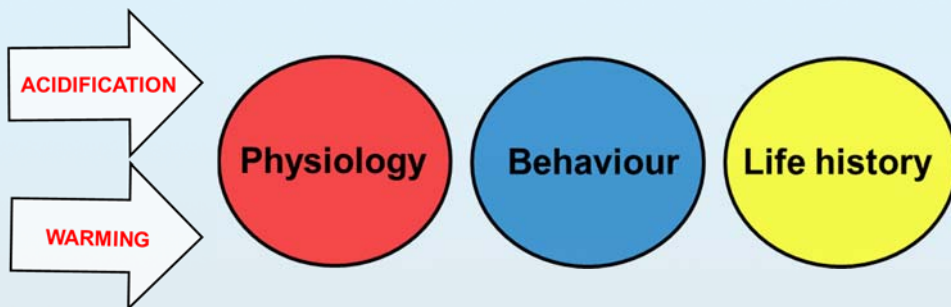
→ Temporal expression of complex system dynamics vital for predicting ecological consequences of climatic forcing

Godbold & Solan 2013 *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc B* in press



Sediment Habitat

Aim 1



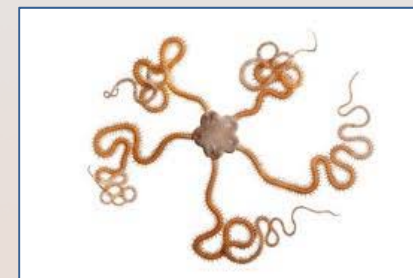
Cerastoderma edulis



Hedistes diversicolor



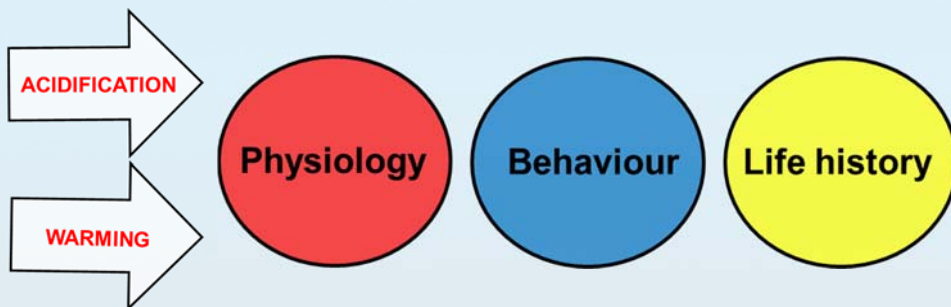
Amphiura filiformis





Rocky Intertidal Habitat

Aim 1



Nucella lapillus



Osilinius lineatus



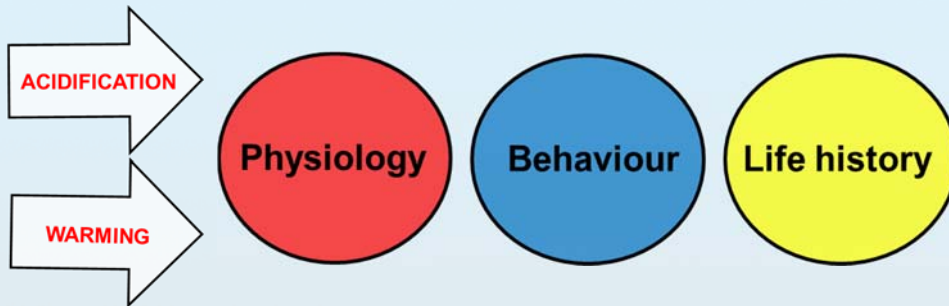
Paracentrotus lividus





Biogenic Habitat

Aim 1



Lophelia pertusa



Hennige, Murray, Wicks in progr.

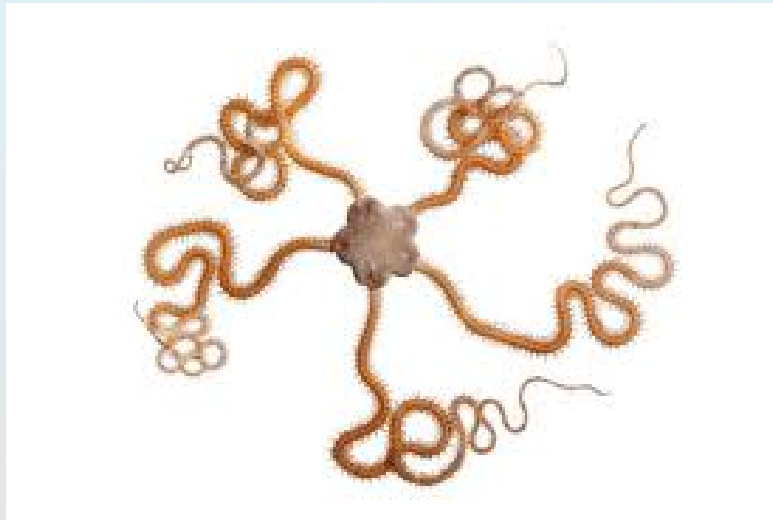
Lithothamnion glaciale



Burdett et al. 2012 *Marine Biology Research* 8 pp756-763

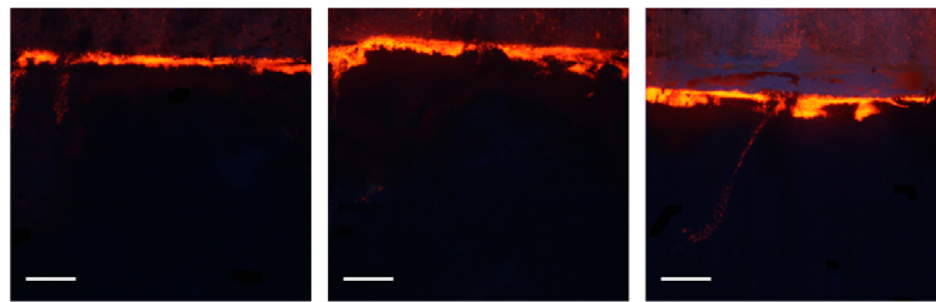
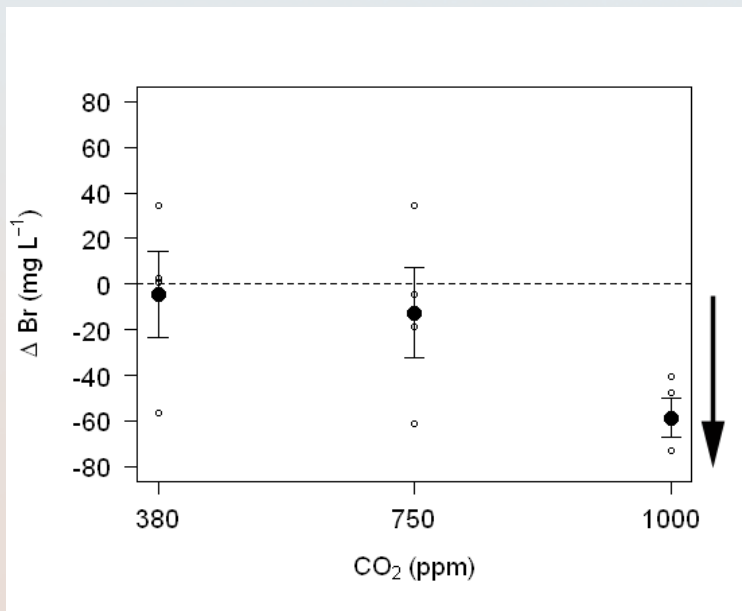
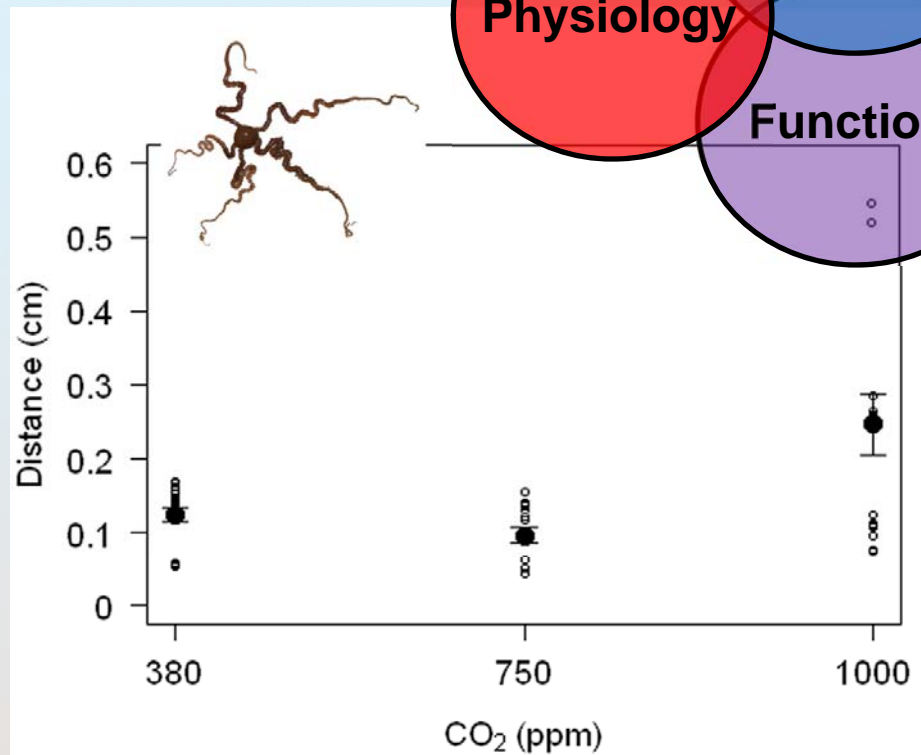
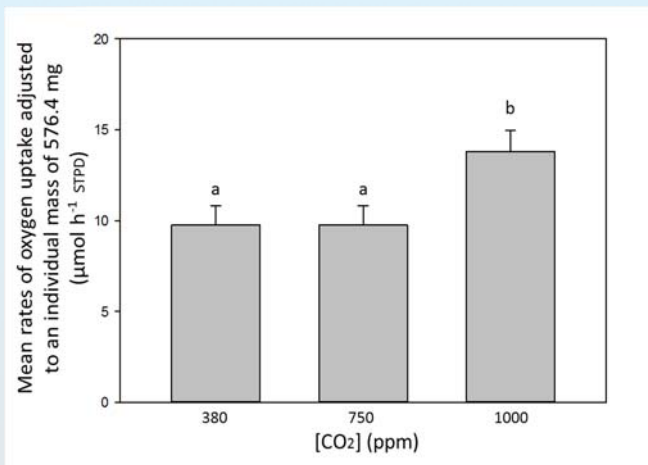
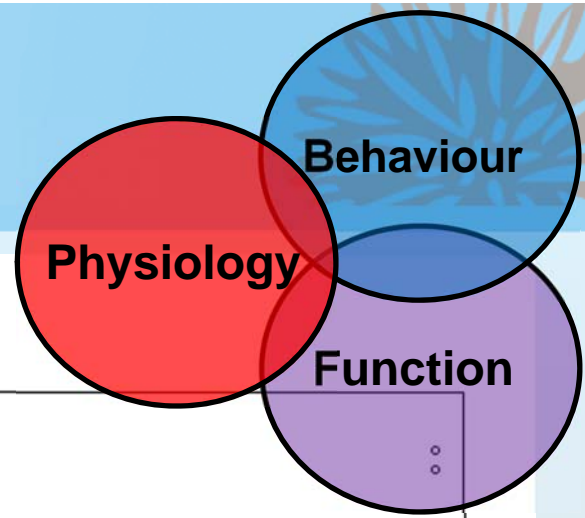
Brittlestars

Aim 1



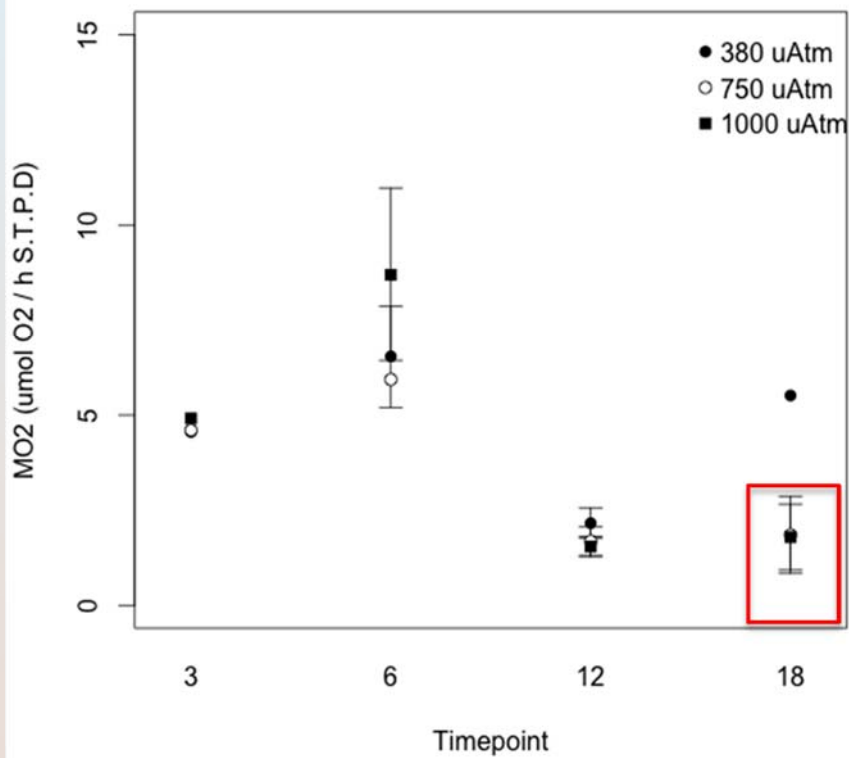
Amphiura filiformis



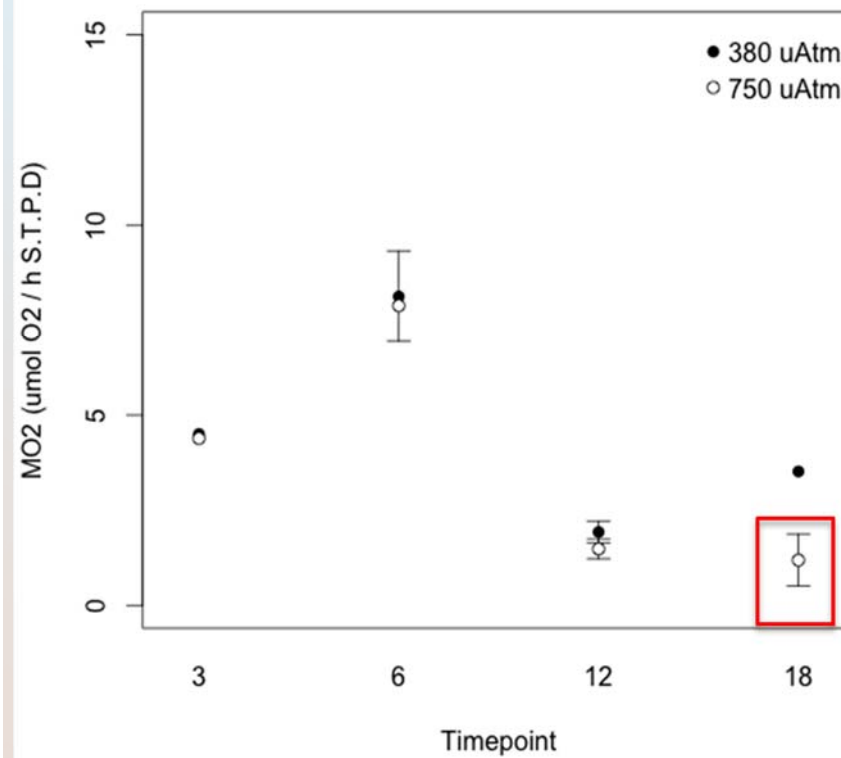




Ambient



Ambient + 4°C





Responses to long-term exposure to elevated CO₂ and temperature in rocky intertidal habitat



Purple Sea Urchins

Aim 1

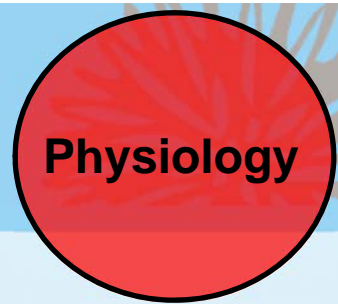
- **Sea urchins are ecologically important in coastal habitats worldwide** (Lawrence, 1975; Harrold & Pearse, 1987; Dayton, 1992; Elner & Vadas, 1990; Estes & Duggins, 1995; Shears & Babcock 2002).
- ***Paracentrotus lividus* is the ‘most significant’ invertebrate herbivore in the Mediterranean’** (Boudouresque & Verlaque, 2001)
- **Economically important**



Paracentrotus lividus



Energy Trade-Offs

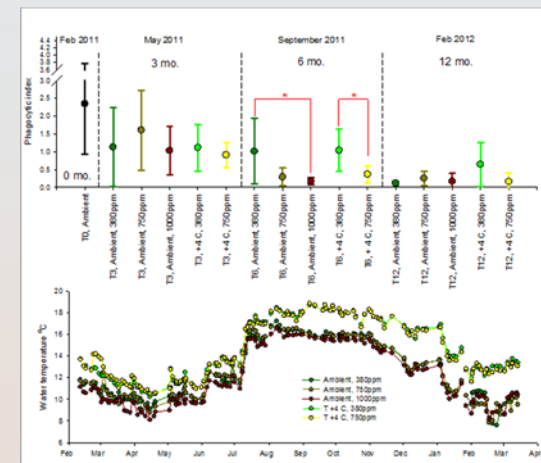
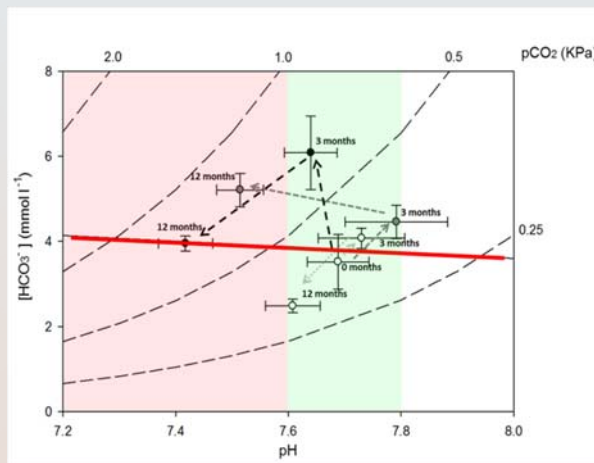
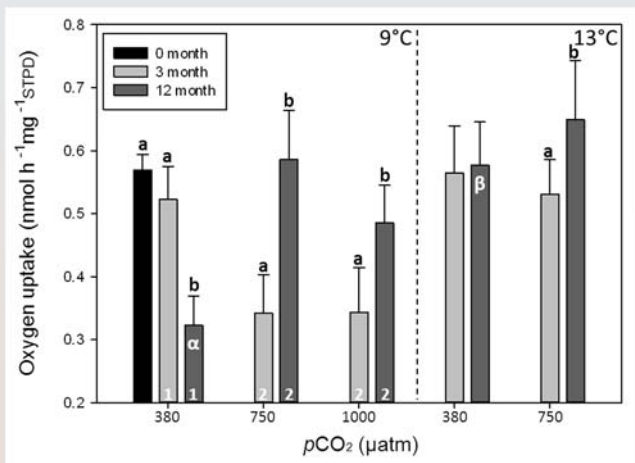


Physiology



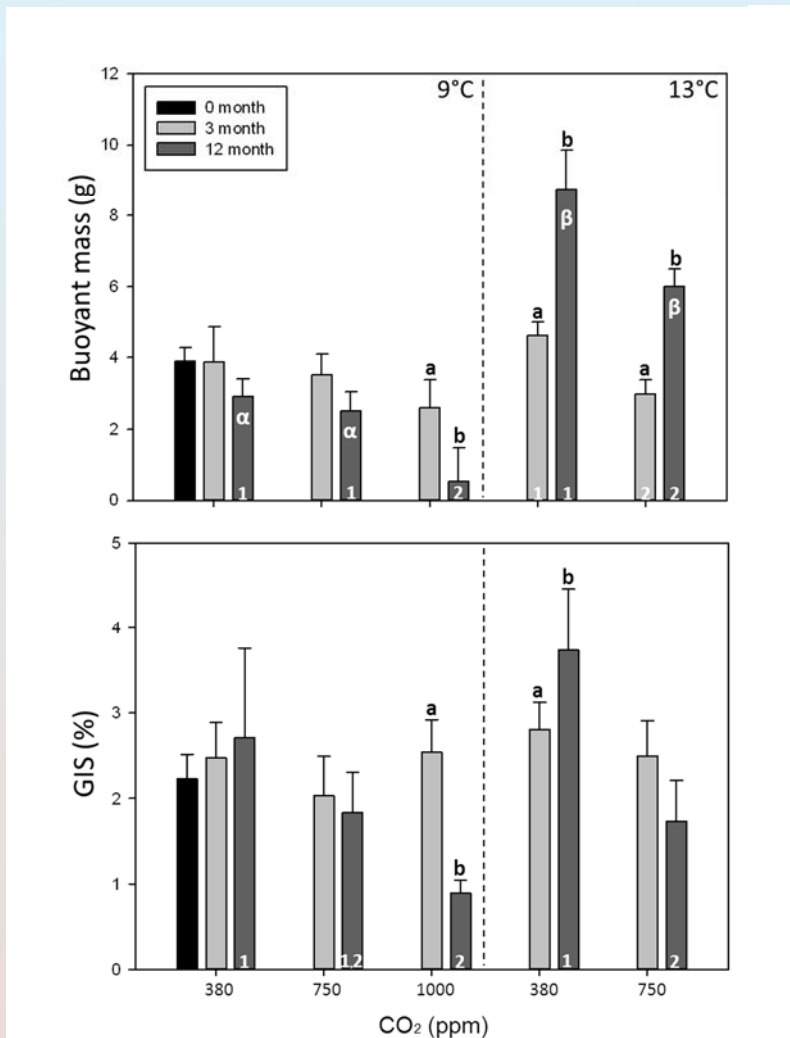
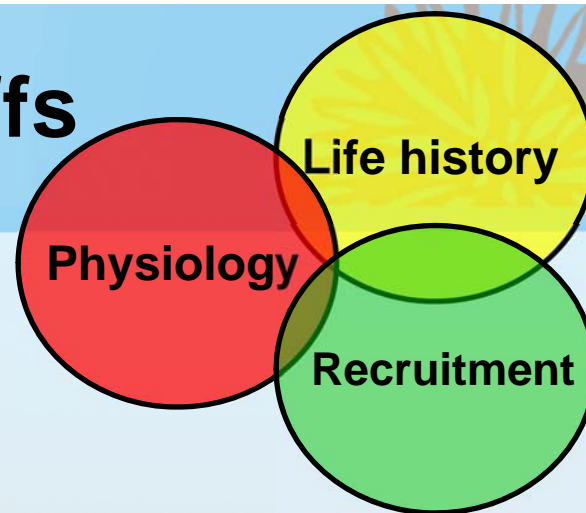
Paracentrotus lividus

Linking physiological costs to recruitment



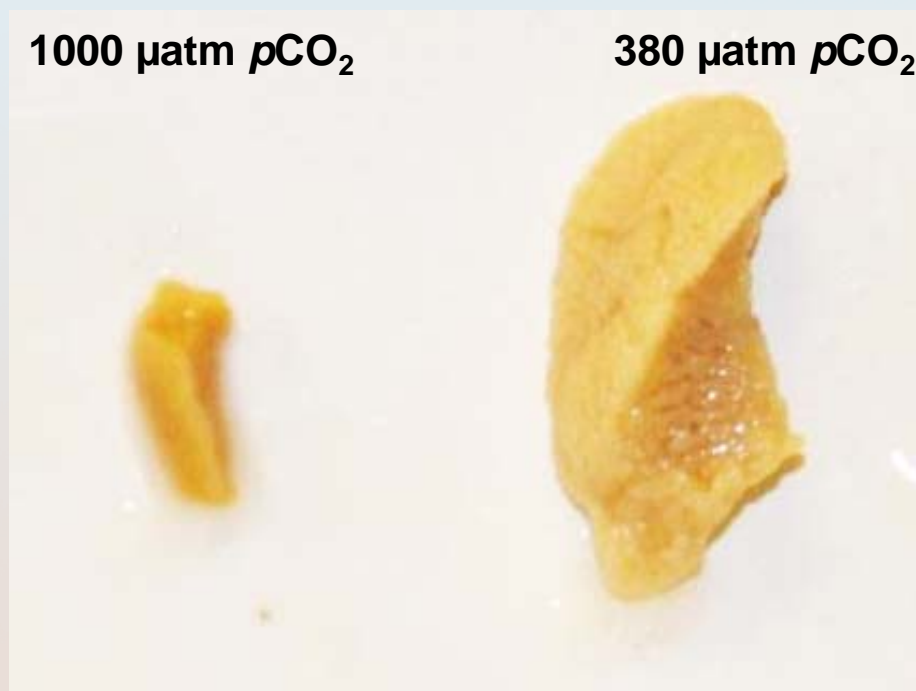


Energy Trade-Offs



1000 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$

380 $\mu\text{atm } p\text{CO}_2$

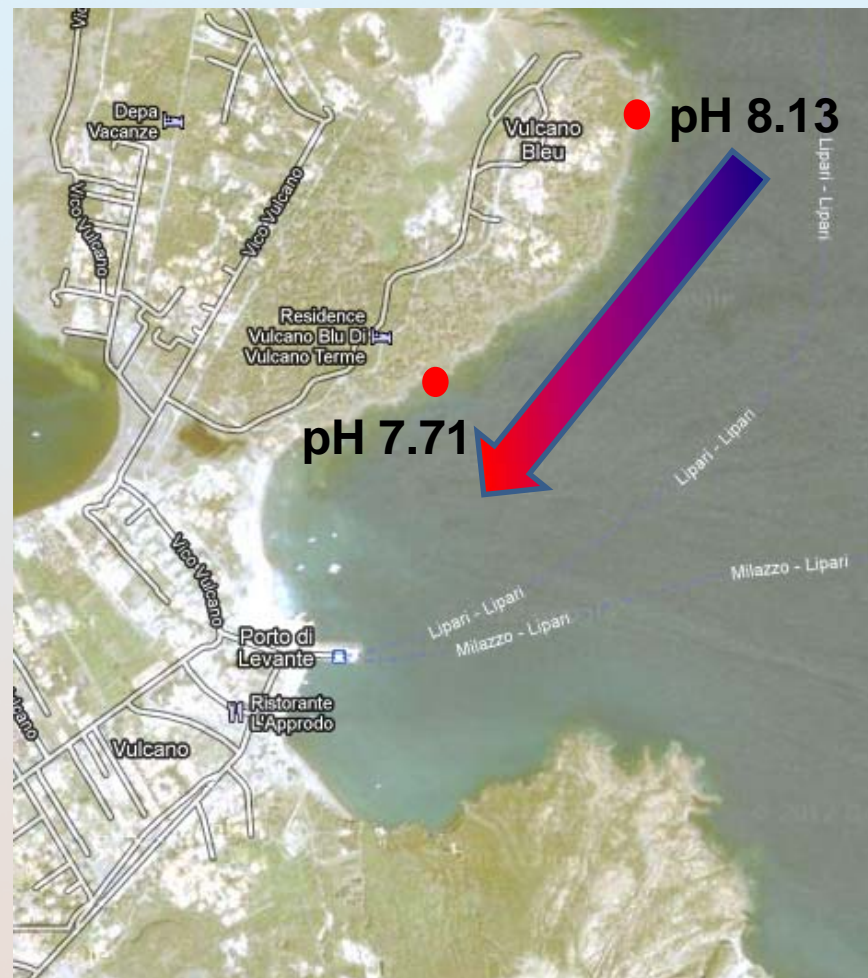




Field Validation

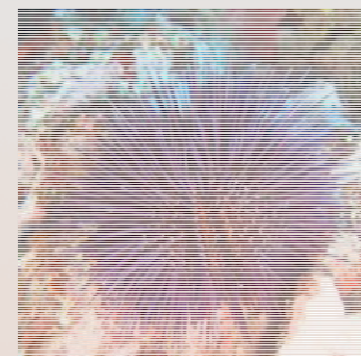
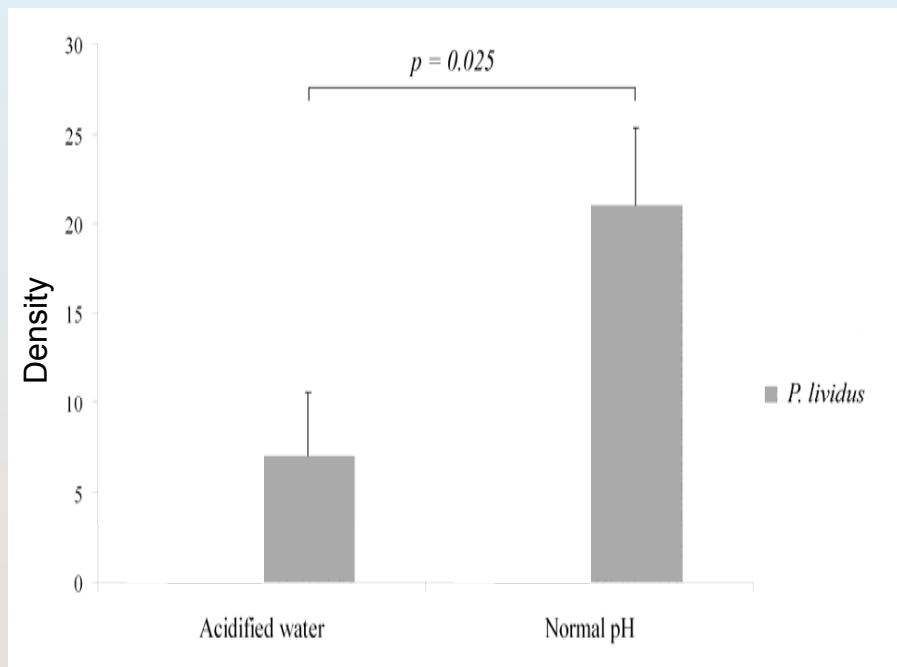
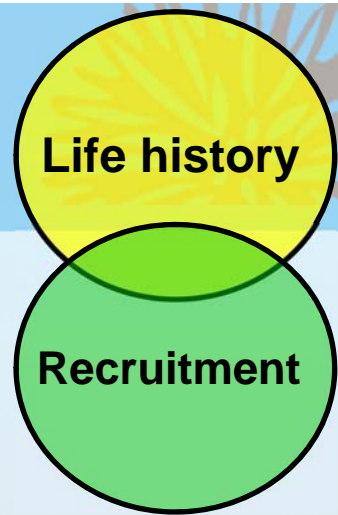


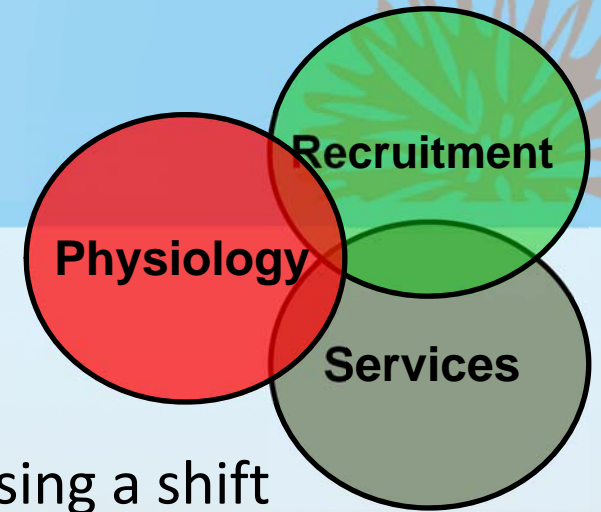
Calosi P. et al. 2013 *Mar. Poll. Bull.* in press





Field Validation





Changes in energy budget may cause a reallocation in the amount of energy sea urchins invest on growth and reproduction, possibly causing a shift in recruitment potential, ultimately affecting ecosystem dynamics.



Summary of the long-term studies:

- marine invertebrates are physiologically challenged by the combined exposure to elevated CO₂ and temperature (differently during different seasons).
- different traits are differently affected, although over the long-term some traits may show the capacity to 'recover'.
- there is a strong link between physiological costs, changes in behaviour and life history and ultimately ecosystems' functions (mechanistic underpinning)
- the combination of long-term laboratory studies with field validation allow for more solid predictions on how marine life will respond to the ongoing environmental change.



Sensitivity of life stages

Aim 1

Experimental manipulations CO₂ and temperature

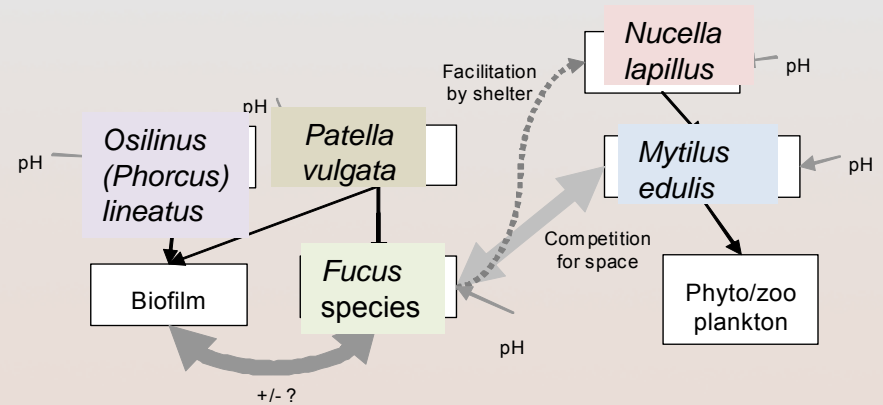
Combined with published data

Construct age based population models
→ population effects

Experiments

18 month microcosm exposure experiment at the MBA, CO₂ (380, 750, 1000ppm × temperature (L4 monthly SST, SST +4°C)

Osilinus lineatus, *Nucella lapillus*;
survival, growth, gonad development, reproduction



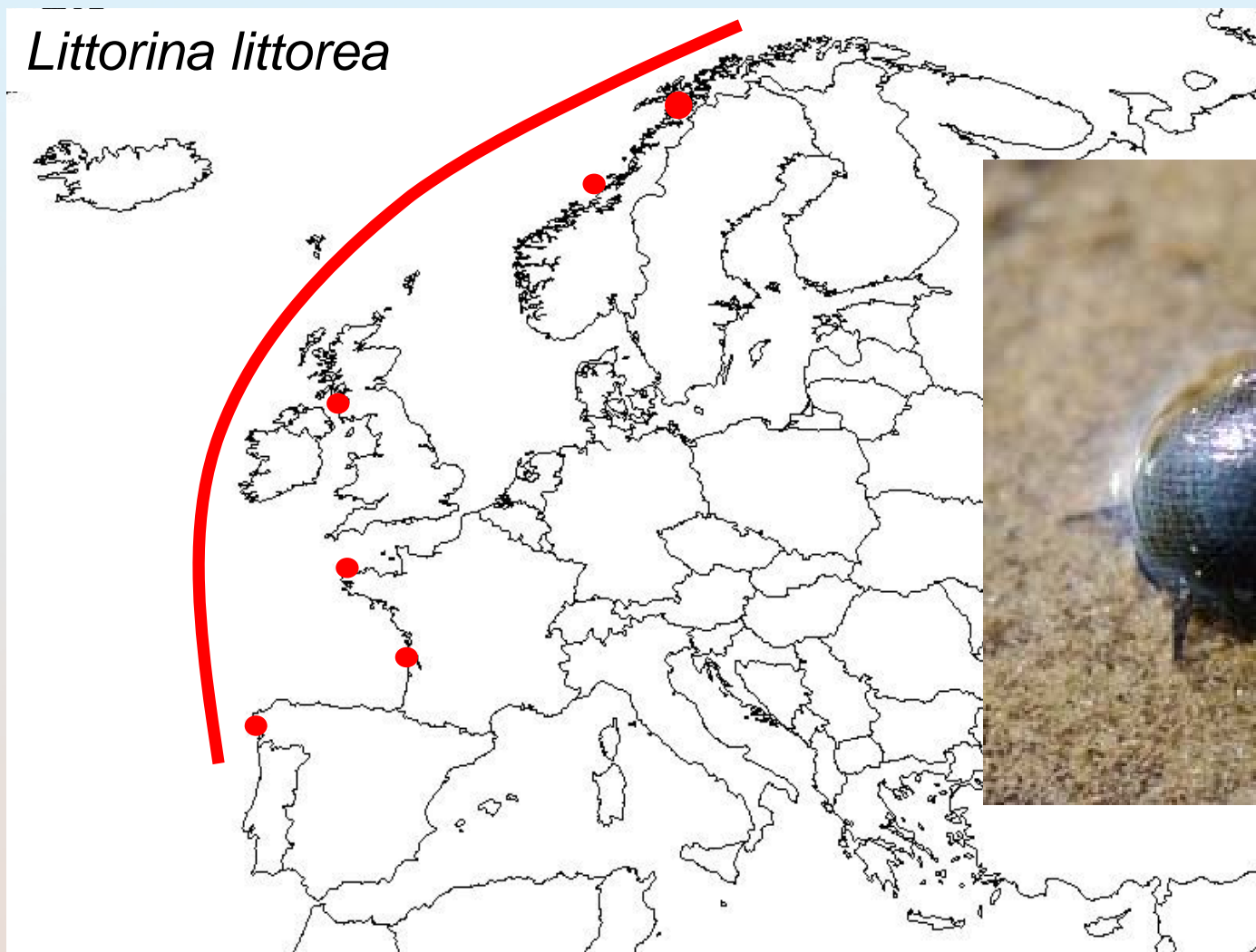
Mieszowska & Burrows in progr.

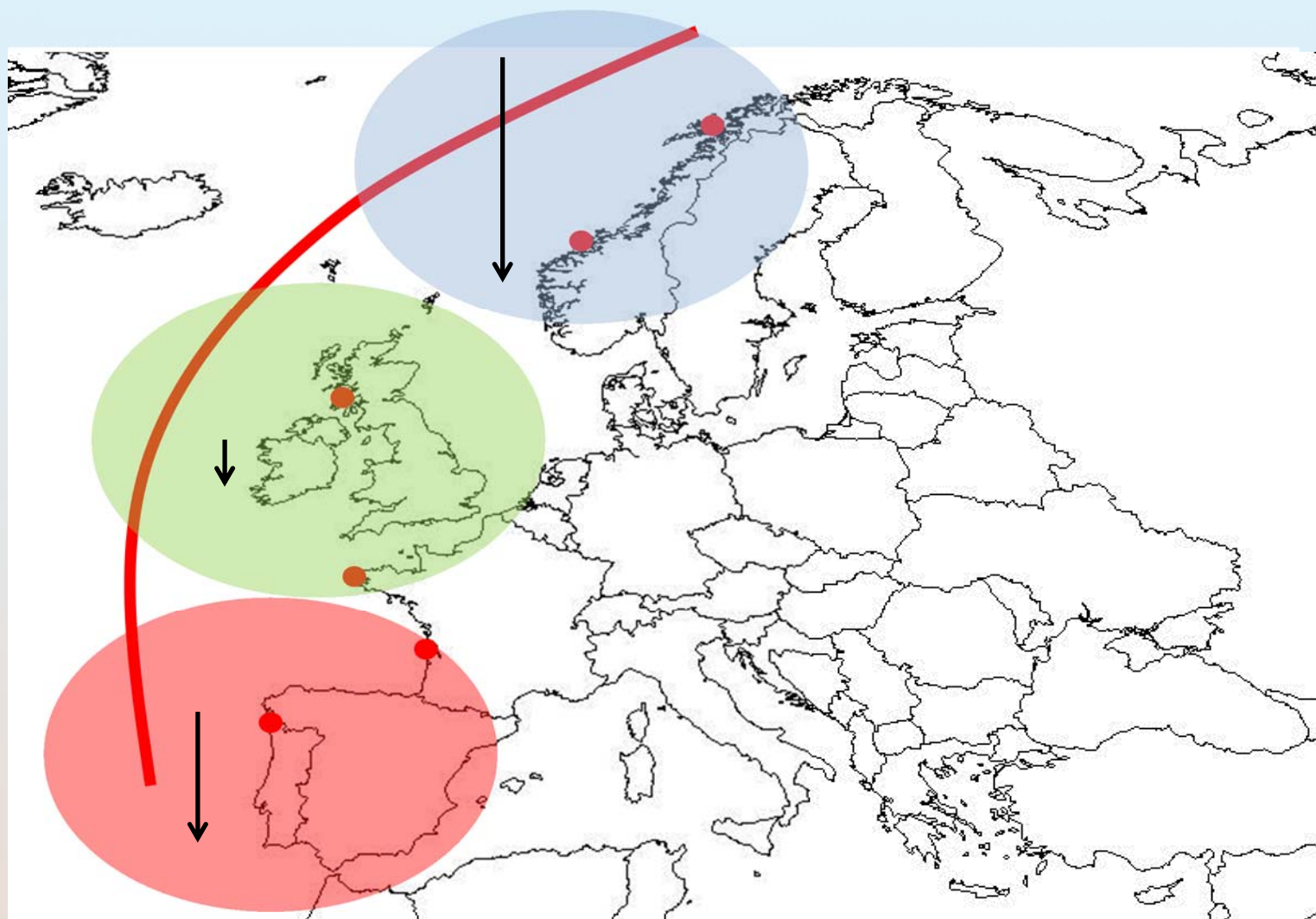


Populations Sensitivity

Aim 1

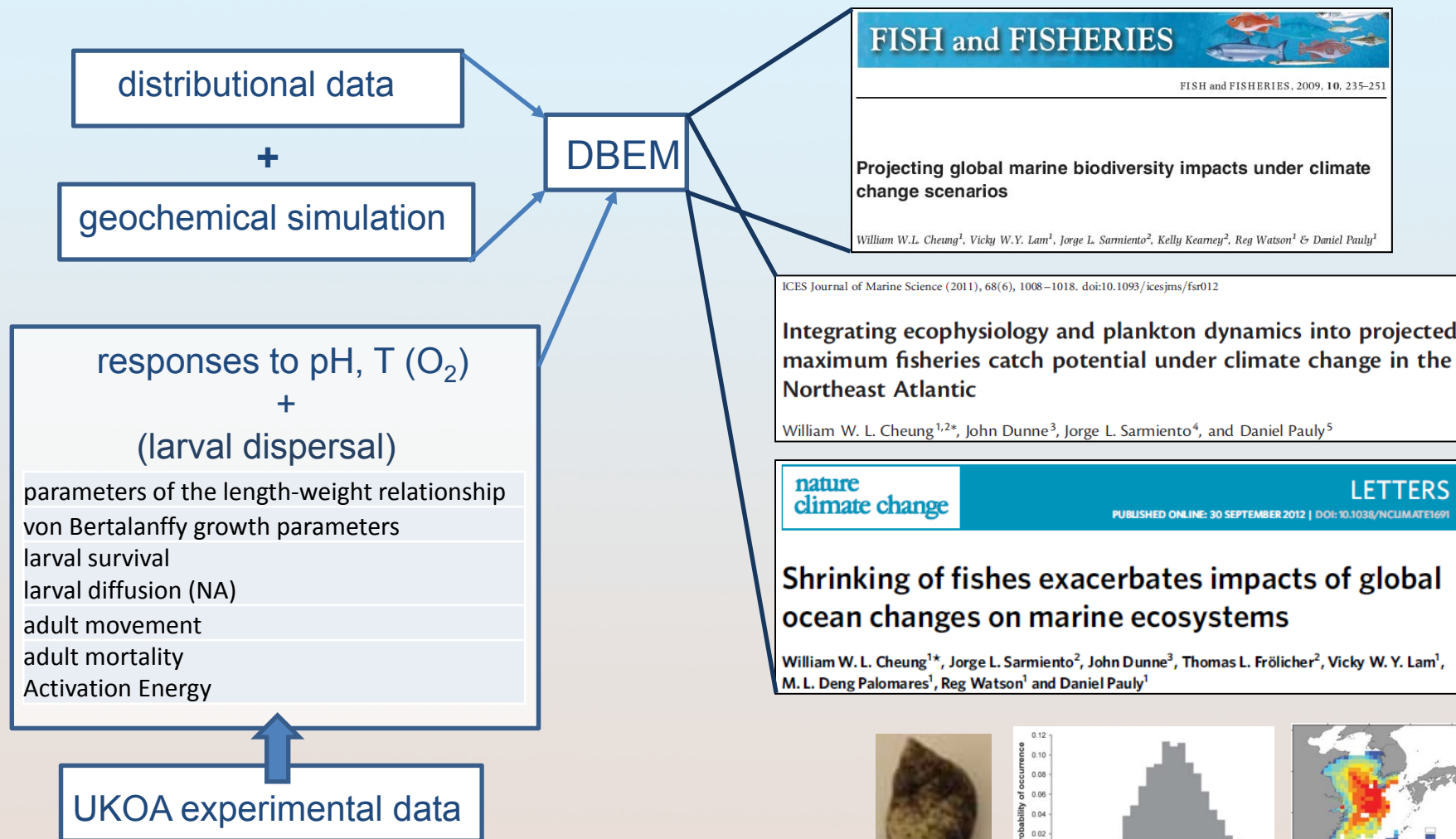
Littorina littorea



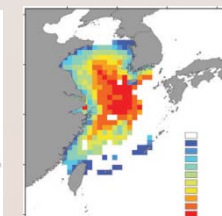
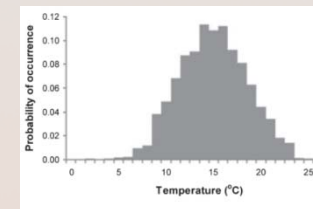


DYNAMIC BIOCLIMATIC ENVELOPE MODEL

Aim 1



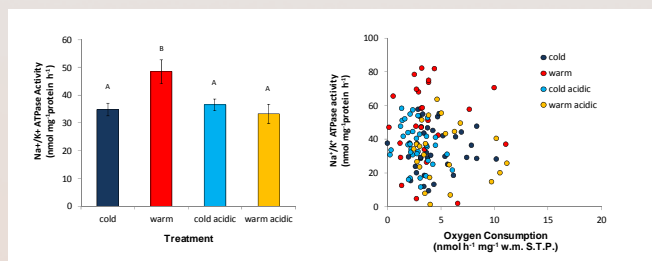
Queiros, Fernandes et al. in progr.



Examples on metazoans



Chan et al. 2011 *JEB*
 Pistevos et al. 2011 *Oikos*
 Sunday et al. 2011 *PLoS ONE*
 Foo et al. 2012 *PLoS ONE*
 Miller et al. 2012 *NNC*
 Parker et al. 2012 *GCB*
 Schlegel et al. 2012 *PLoS ONE*
Calosi et al. 2013 *Int. Comp. Biol.*
 Carter et al. 2013 *JEB*
 Pespeni et al. 2013 *PNAS*



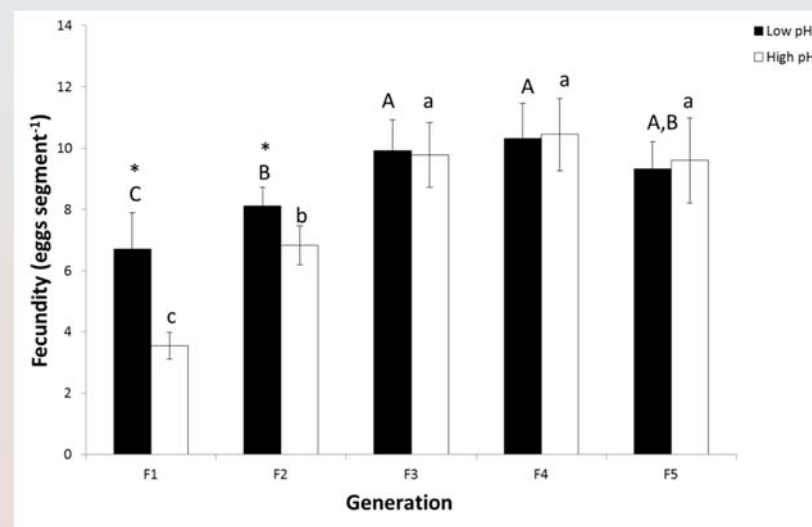


Ophryotrocha labronica
8 generations

Laboratory Natural Selection Experiments

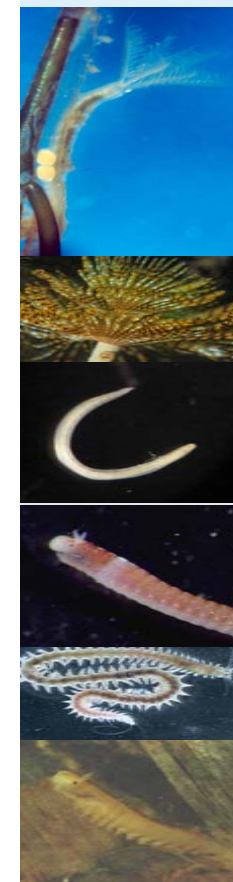
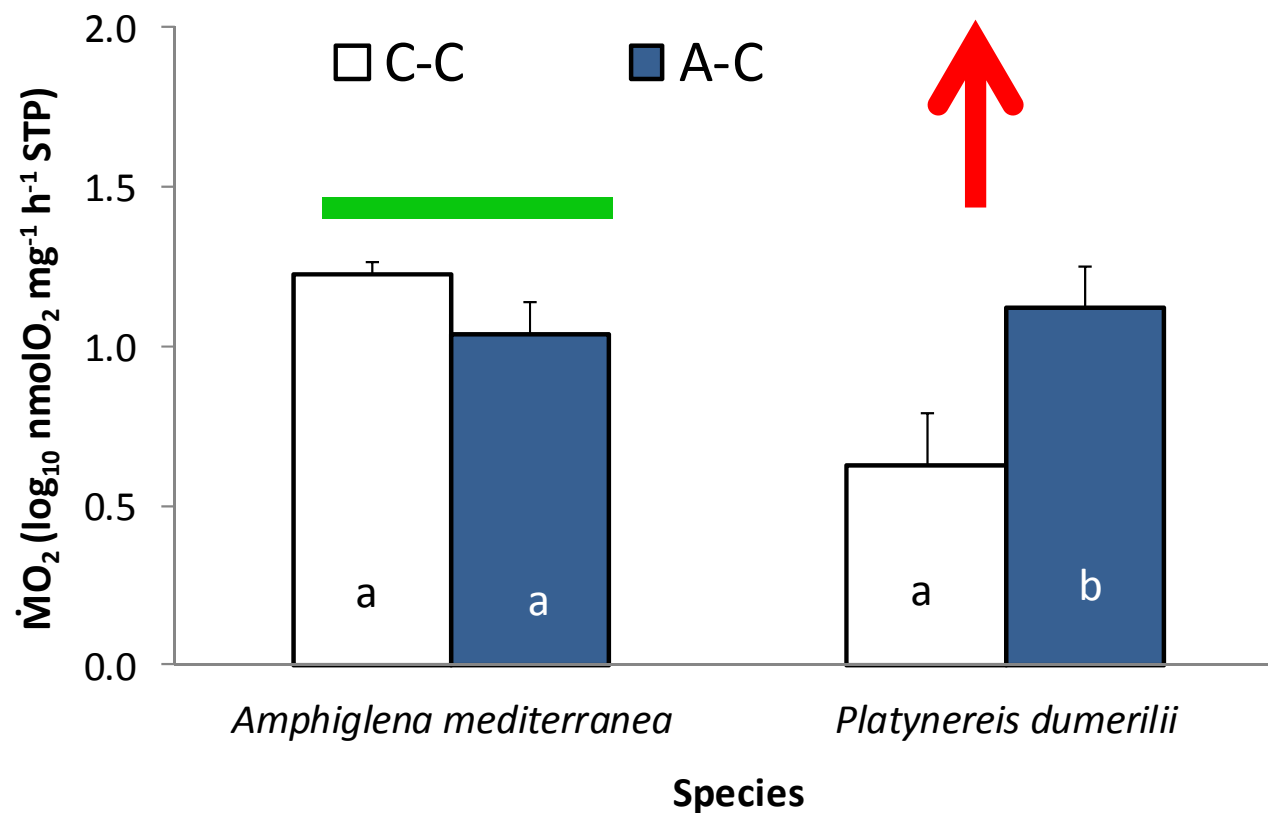


Echinogammarus marinus
3 generations





Field Validation



Calosi et al. 2013 *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc B* in press



Tools for the Future

Aim 1



A fundamental understanding of the mechanisms of action of complex climate changes on biological systems will help us predicting changes in population and community structure and dynamics. From here we can attempt explaining the consequences to the ecosystem level.



UK Ocean Acidification
Research Programme
Benthic Acidification

Thanks

Aim 1

