



**NOAA
FISHERIES**



Potential Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Some Harvested Species in the Salish Sea

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MRC Conference
Bellingham, WA
November 3, 2017

Ocean Acidification

Carbon Dioxide

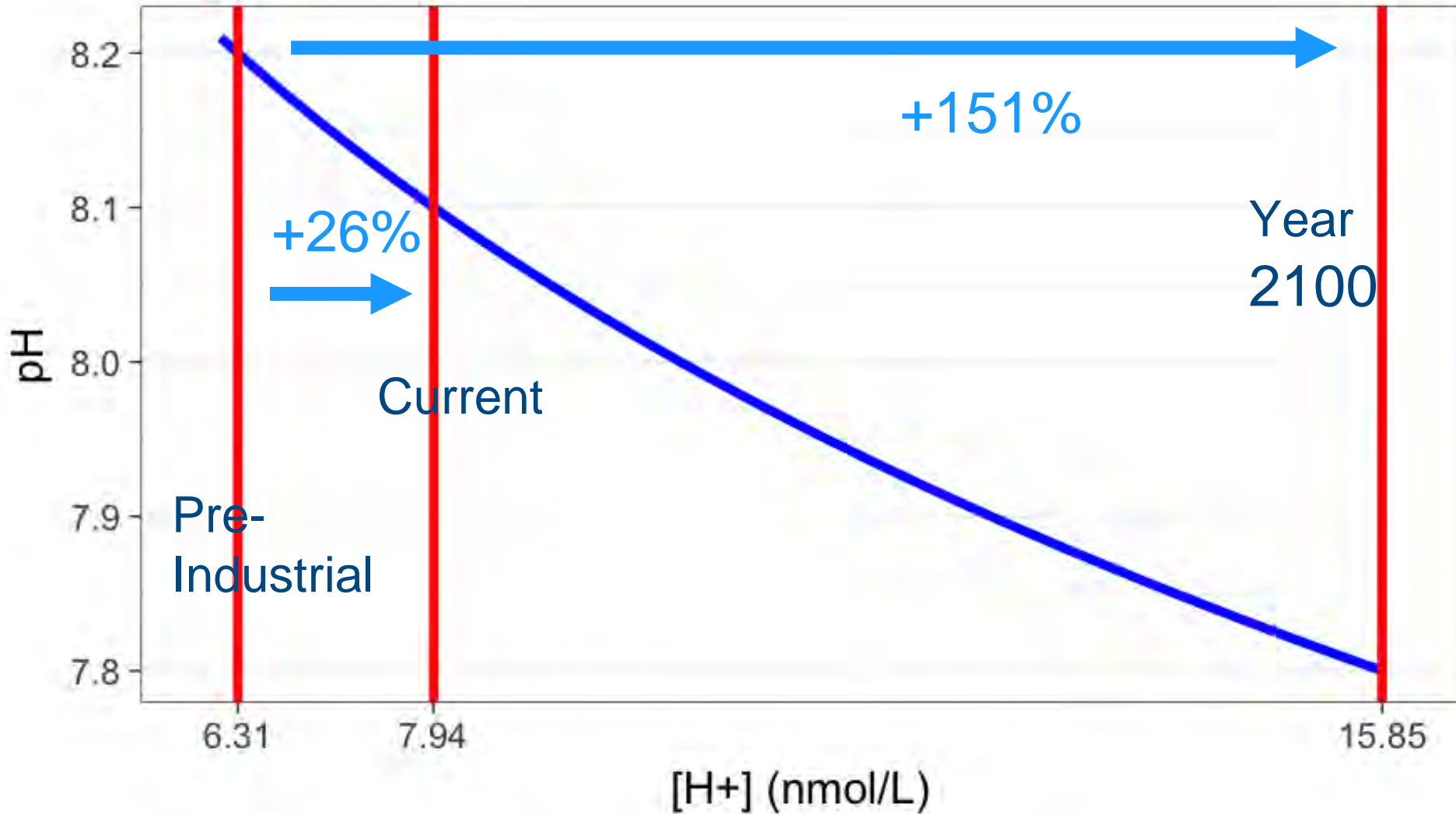


Acidification



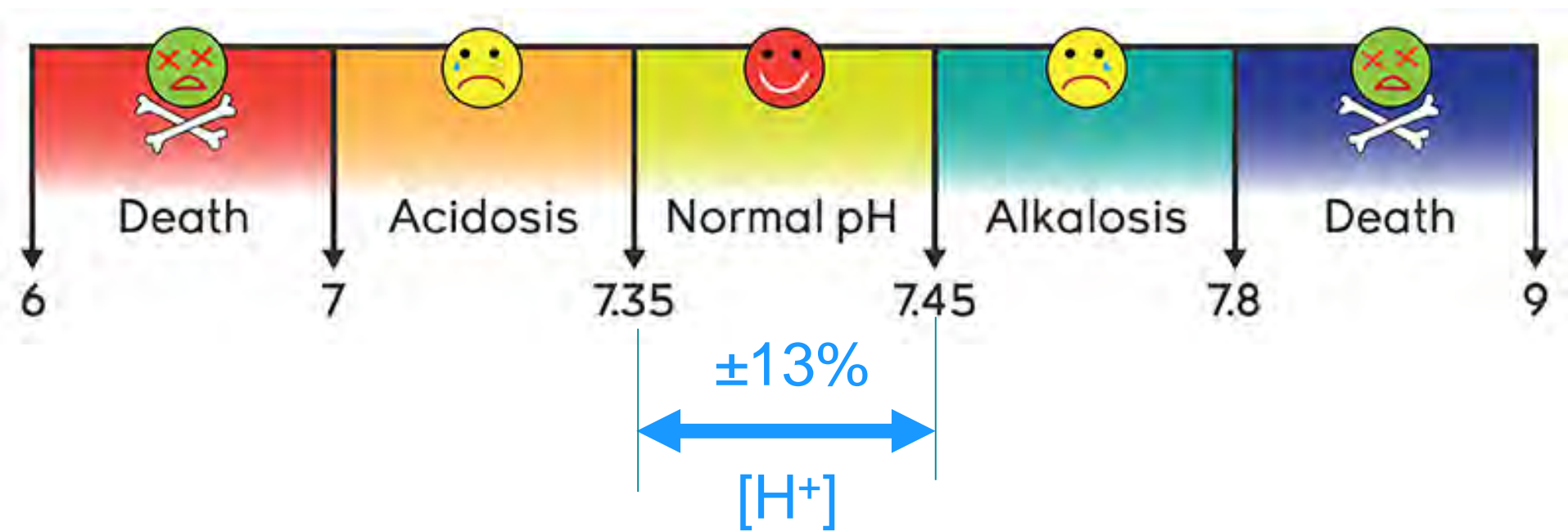
Biological
Impacts

Hydrogen Ion Concentration



Biological sensitivity to [H⁺]

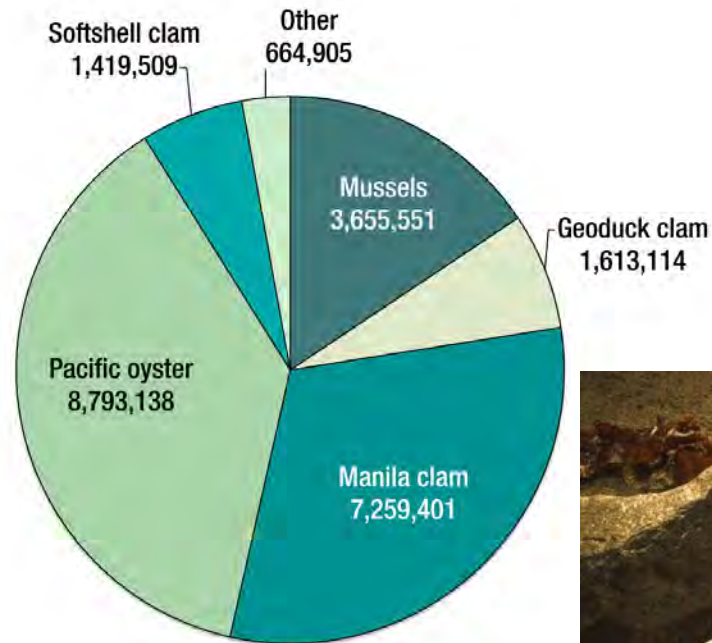
Human Blood pH levels



Top Harvested Species in Salish Sea



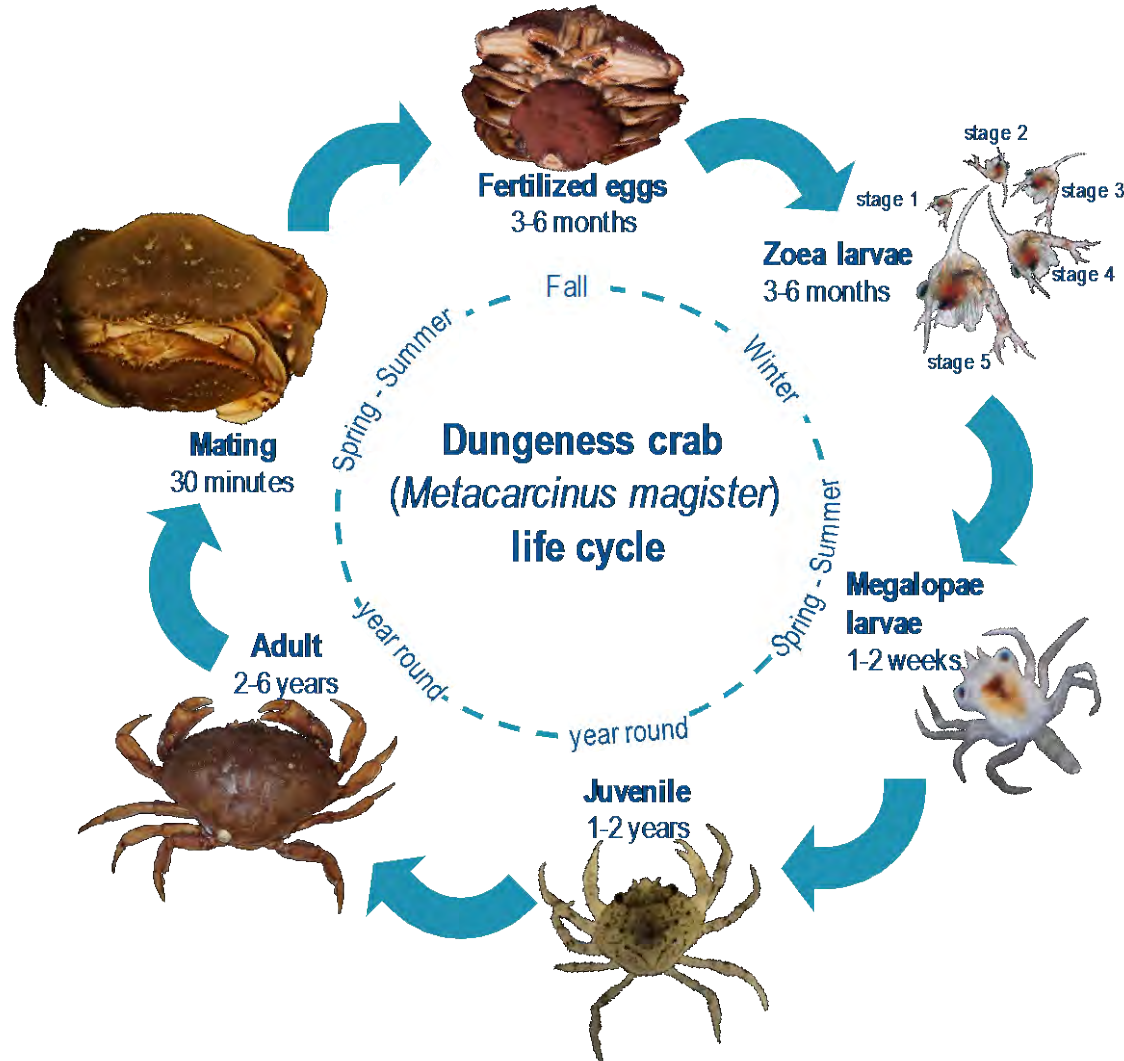
Washington State Shellfish Aquaculture Production
by Species and Weight (lbs), 2013



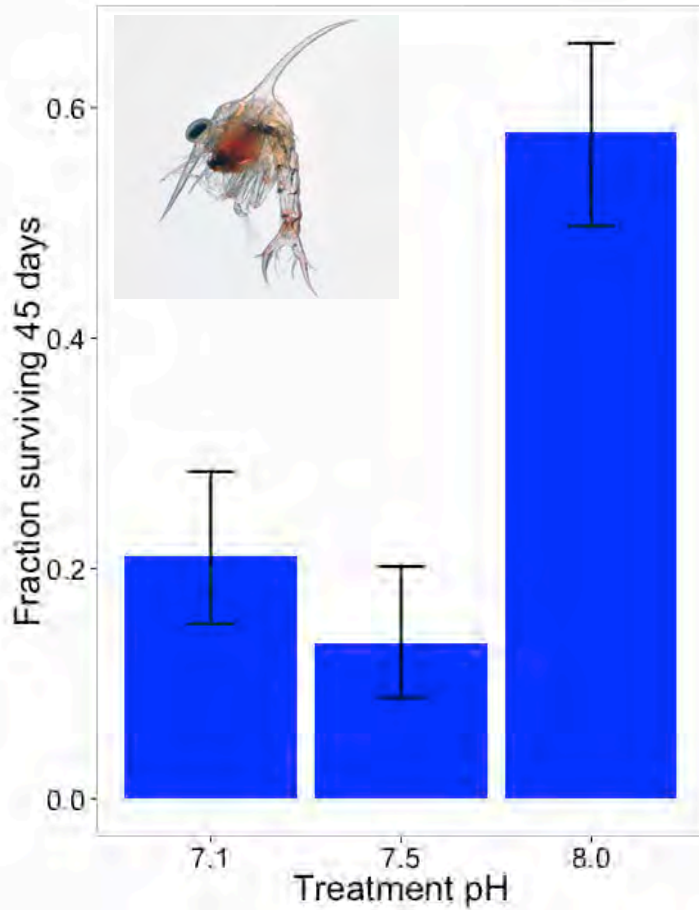
Sensitivity to CO₂: Experimental System



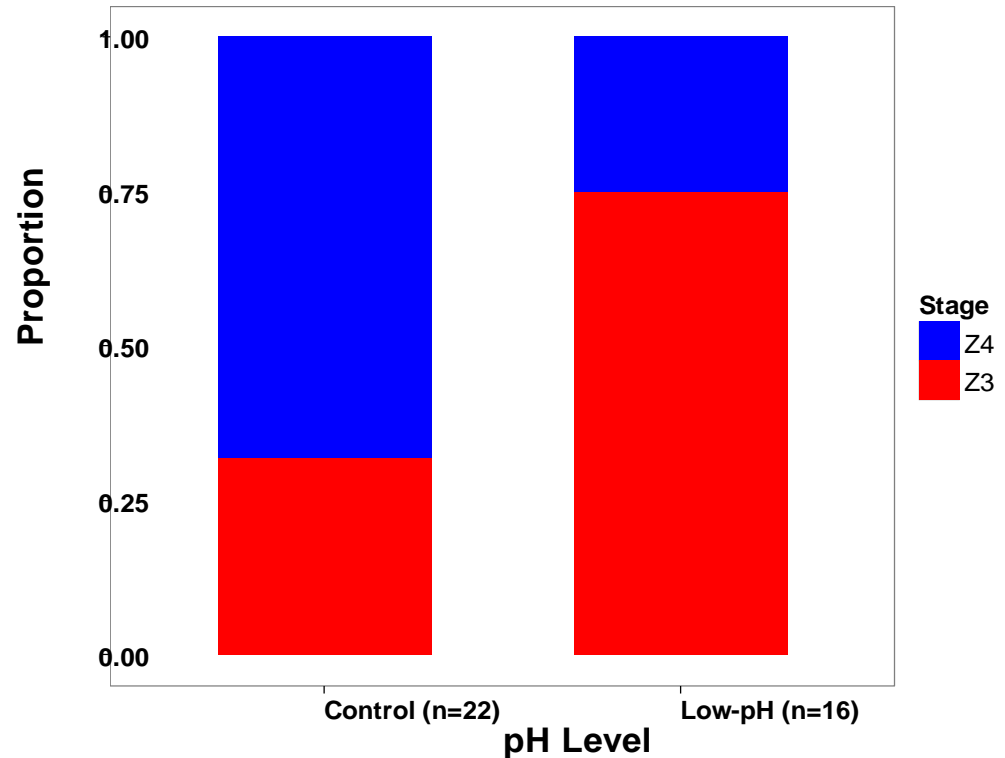
Ocean Acidification and Dungeness Crab



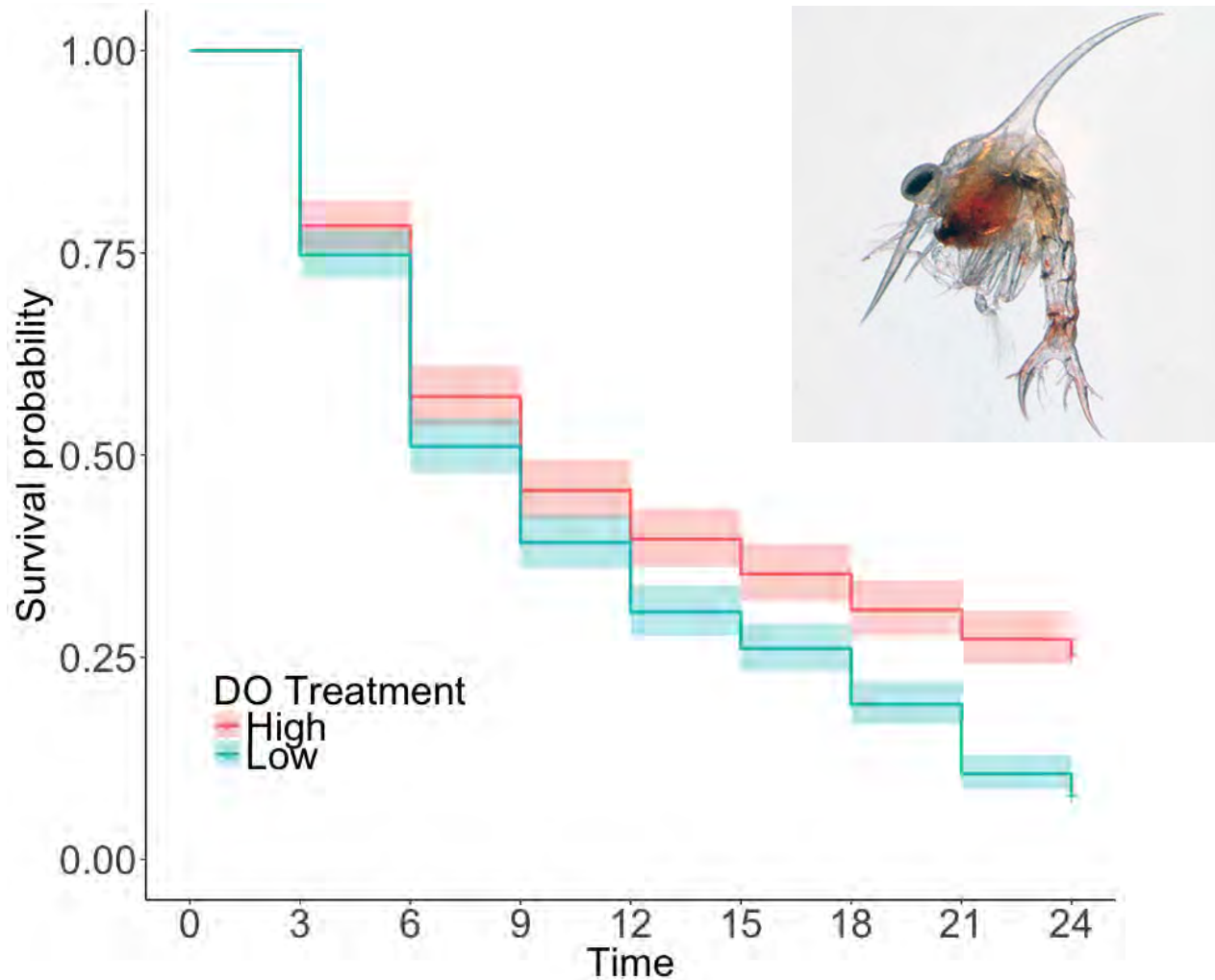
Dungeness crab survival and development



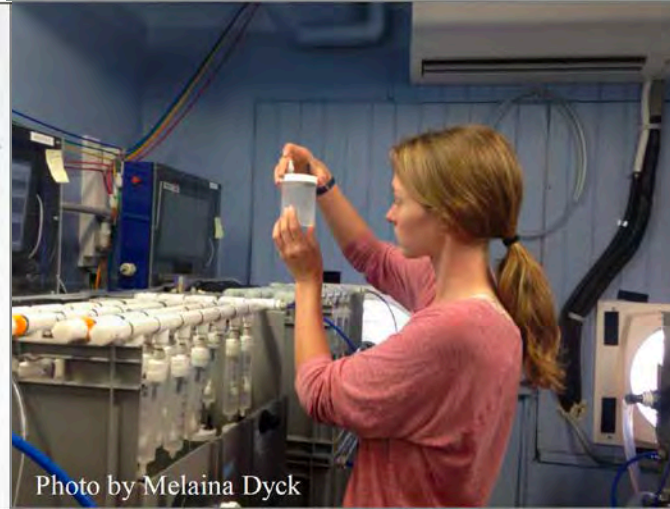
Dungeness crab zoea



Decreased survival at low oxygen but not pH



Other Dungeness Crab Experiments



- Megalopae to juvenile stage
- pH x temperature, pH x oxygen
- Variable pH (daily fluctuations)
- Metabolomics, respirometry, spine strength



Next Experiment: Adaptation and Acclimation

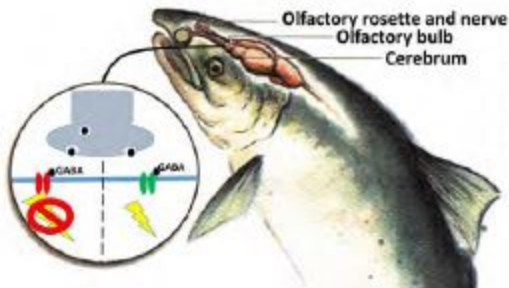


Elevated CO₂ directly impacting Salmon?



How?

Current evidence suggests that elevated CO₂ alters important neural signaling pathways in the brains of fish.



What are we doing to investigate?

Olfactory behavioral testing



Direct neural recording



The alarming outcome

Control fish: **20%**

VS.

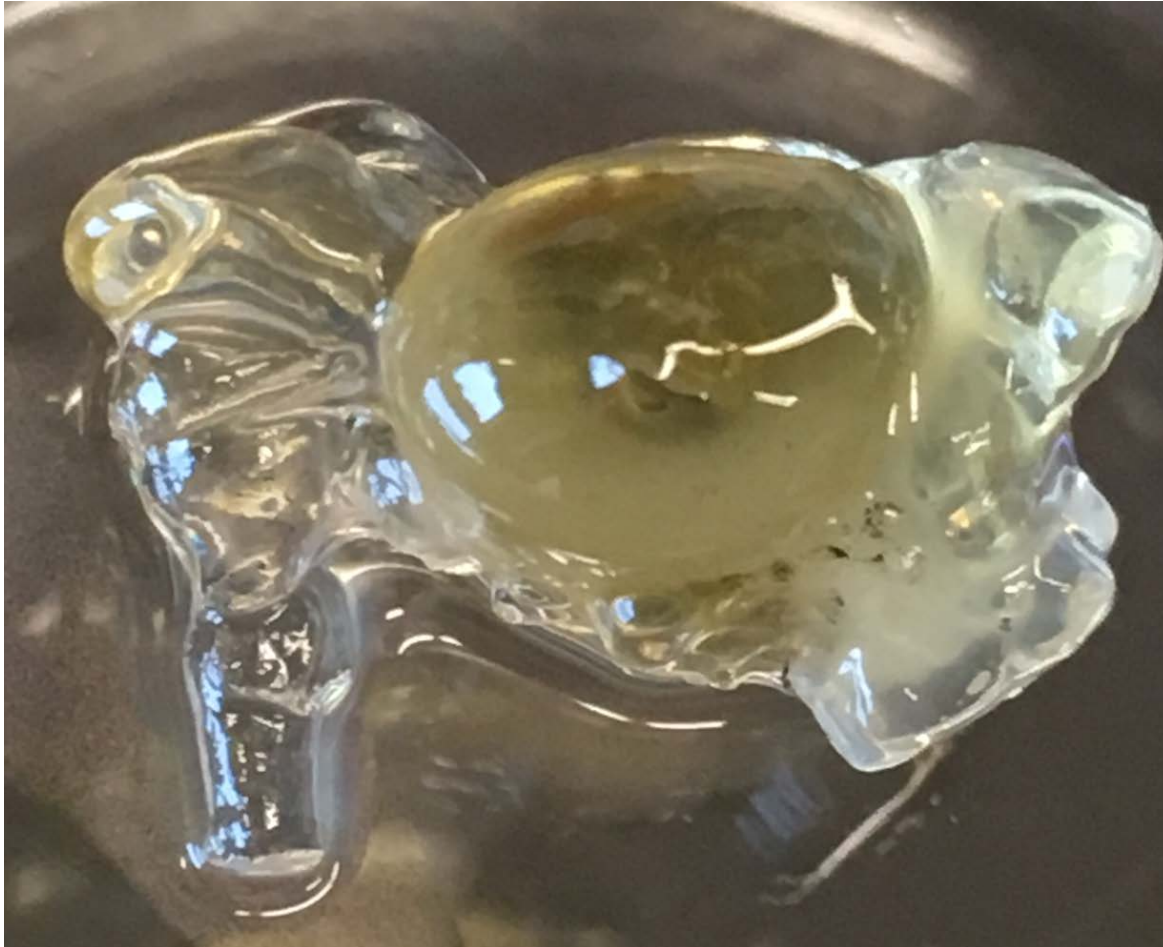
High CO₂ fish: **50%**

What now?

We are investigating:

- Mechanisms of dysfunction
- Other critical behaviors

Clarified Salmon Brain for Deep Neural Imaging



Geoduck Evolutionary Capacity

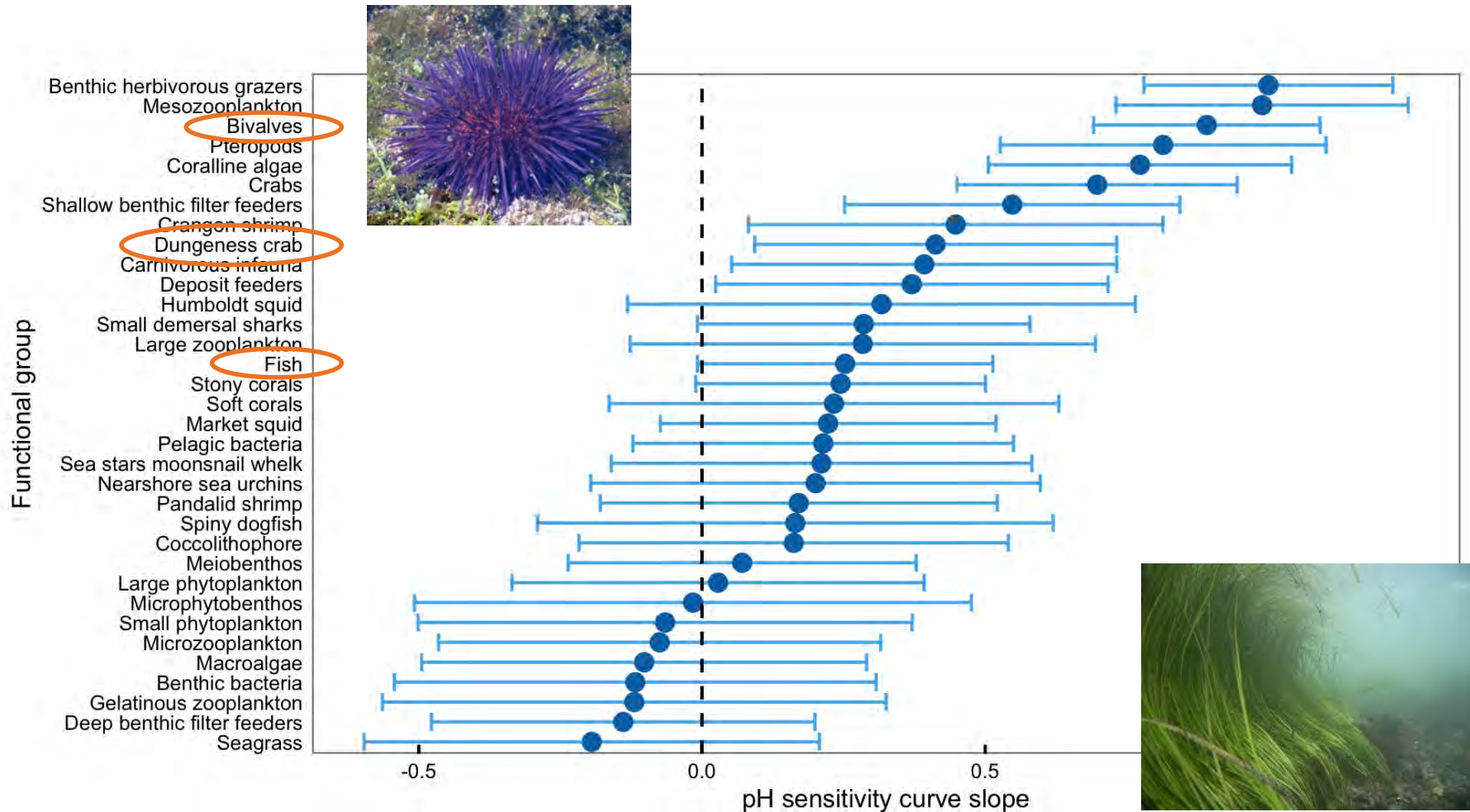


- Larval and juvenile geoduck clams were exposed to ambient and low pH seawater (pH 8.0, 7.4, 7.0) at the NOAA Kenneth K. Chew Center for Shellfish Research and Restoration, Manchester, WA
- Larvae had *higher survivorship and growth in lower pH treatments* (pH 7.4 and 7.0)
- Juvenile growth declined at pH 7.4 and 7.0 in the initial exposure, but when placed back in pH 8.0, resulted *in compensatory growth, larger shells, and resistance to repeat exposure*
- Epigenetic mechanisms such as *DNA methylation may provide environmental memory and acclimatization* to buffer effects of ocean change

See poster and <https://safsoa.wordpress.com/> for data and more

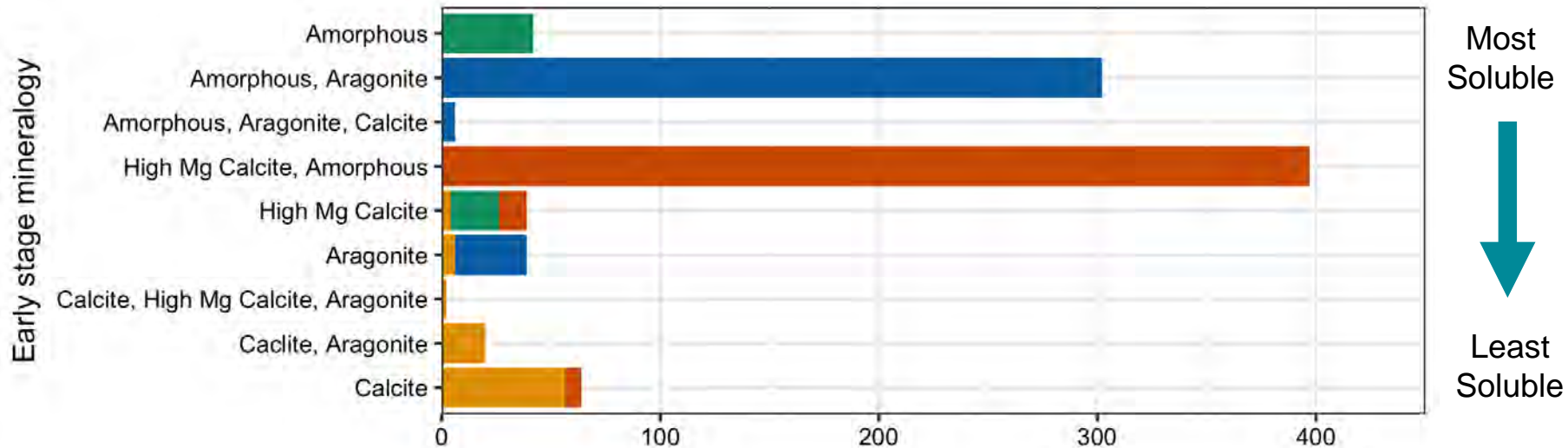
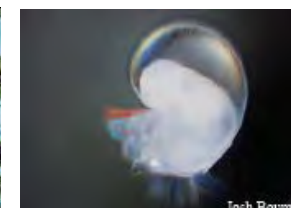
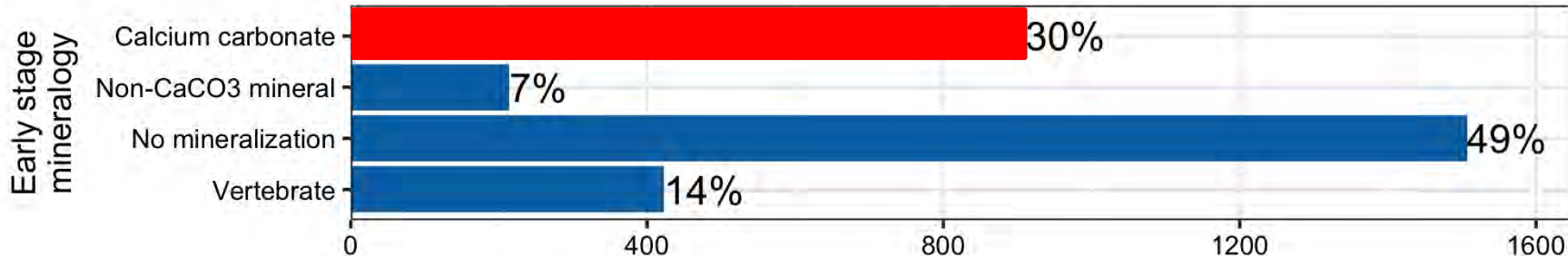
Relative pH Sensitivity:

Meta-analysis of ~400 OA Papers Relevant to California Current

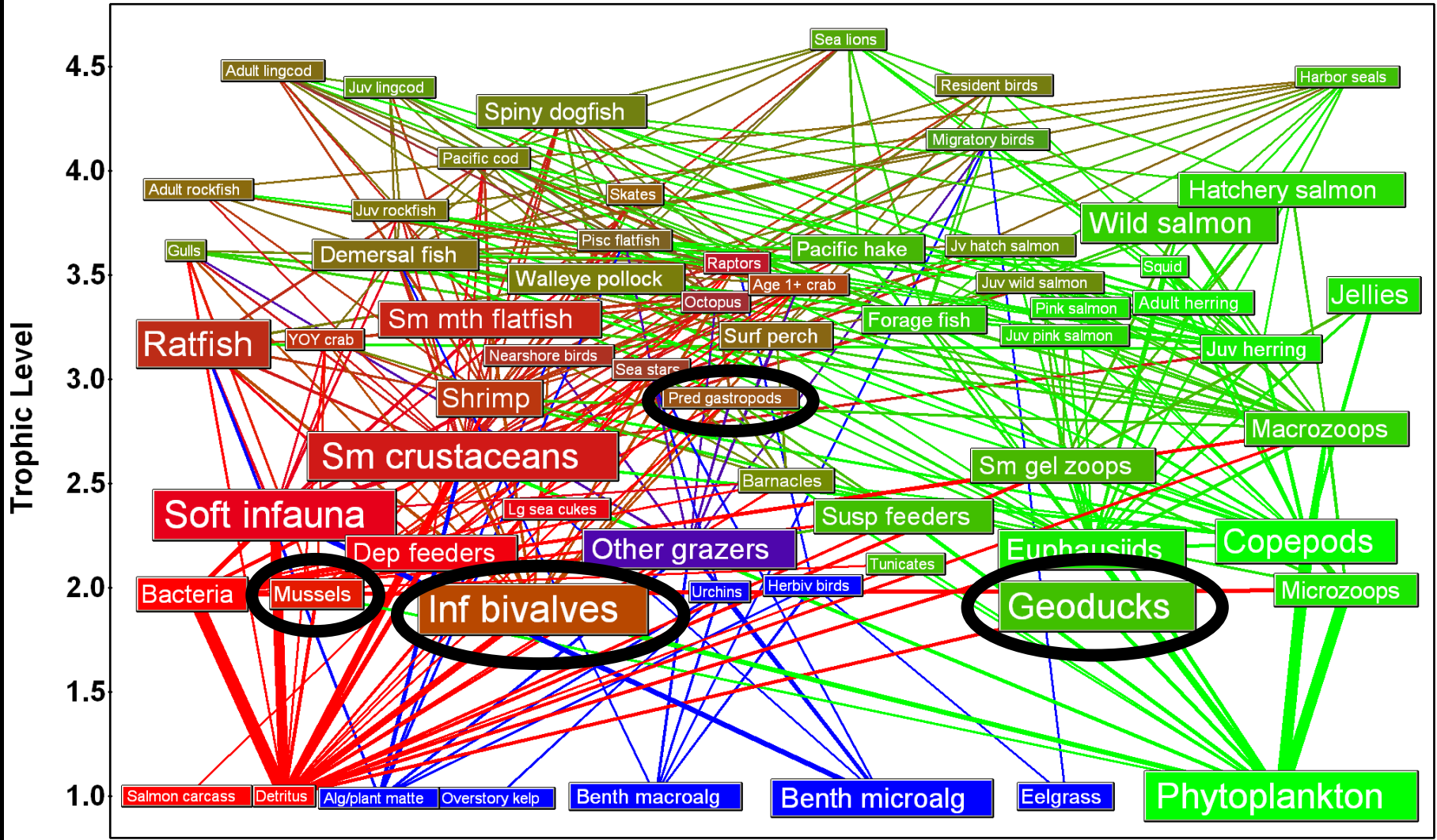


Puget Sound Species Mineralogy

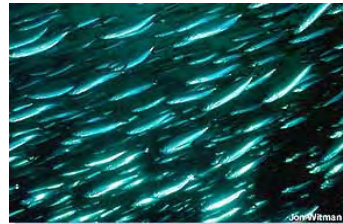
Total species in Puget Sound = 2,992



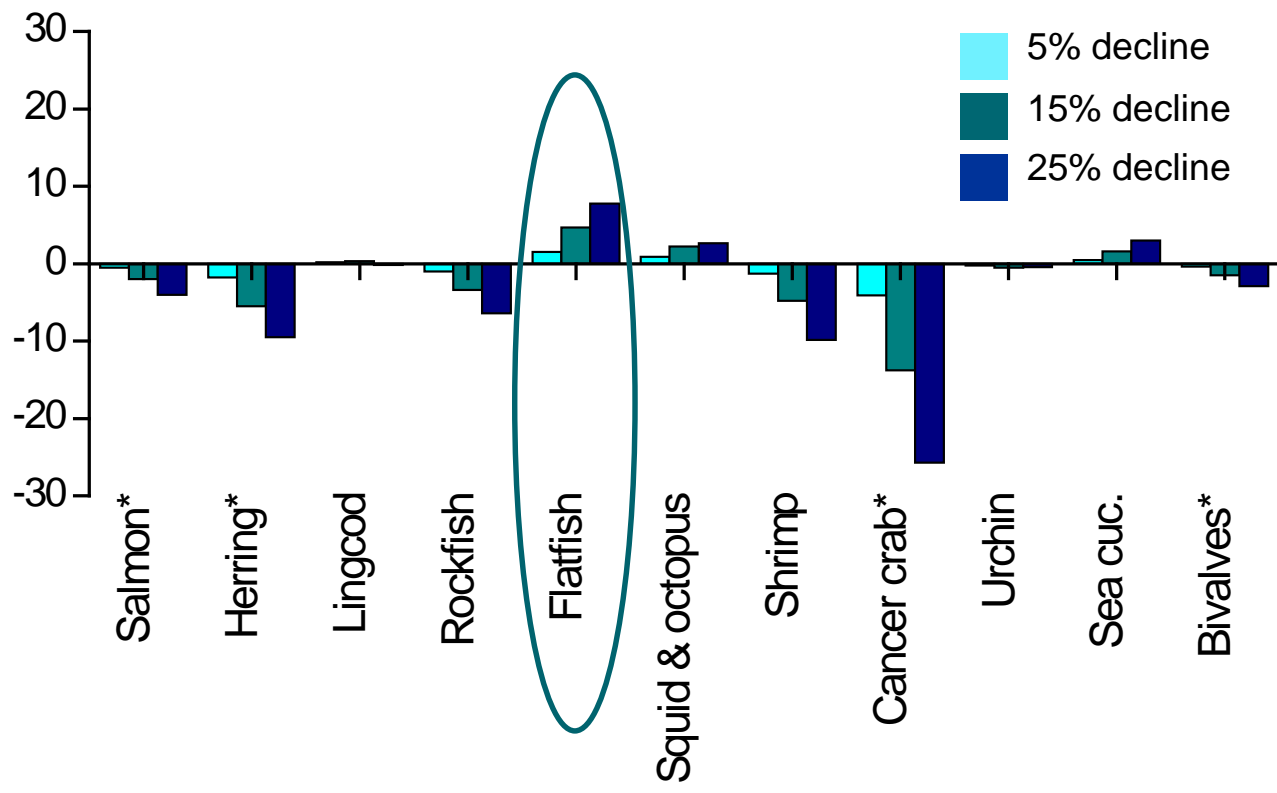
Food Web Effects – Puget Sound Ecopath



Change in harvest



Percent change in fisheries yield (metric tons/ km²)/yr



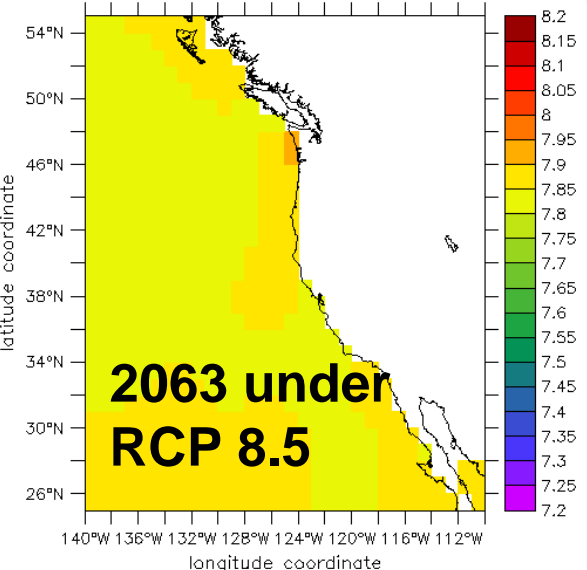
Indirect effects of scenarios

Direct effects of scenarios

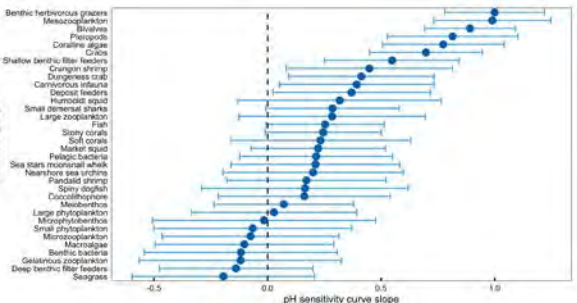
Relative to baseline scenario

Food Web Effects – Atlantis

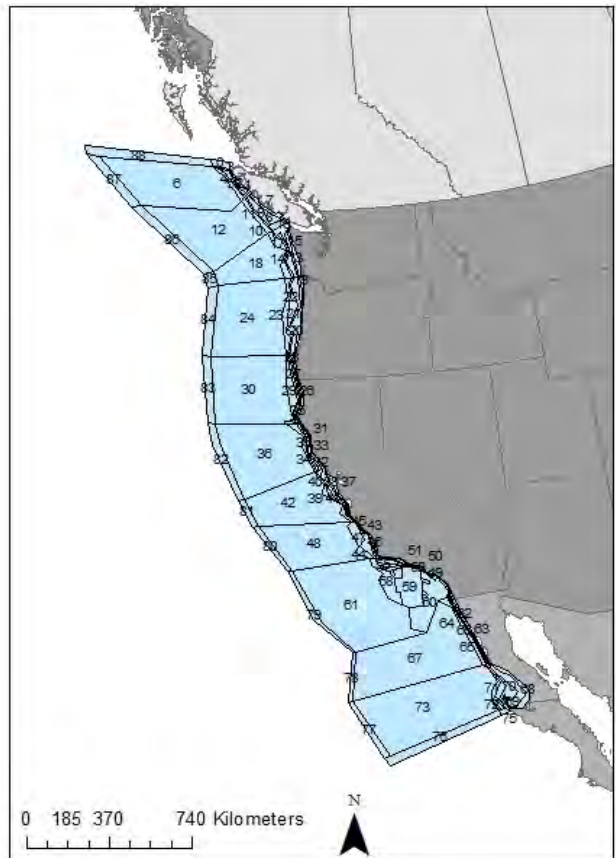
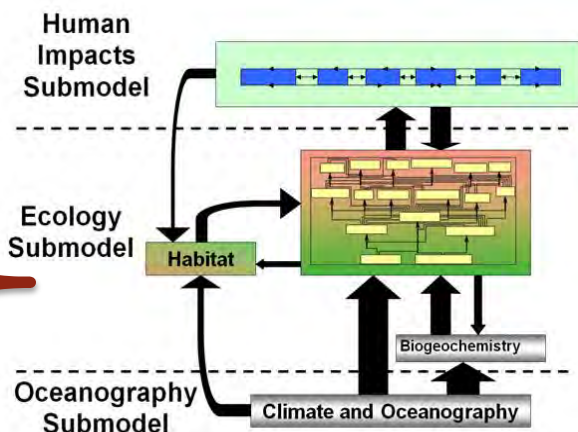
Oceanographic Model Predicts 2060s pH



Literature Review of pH Sensitivity



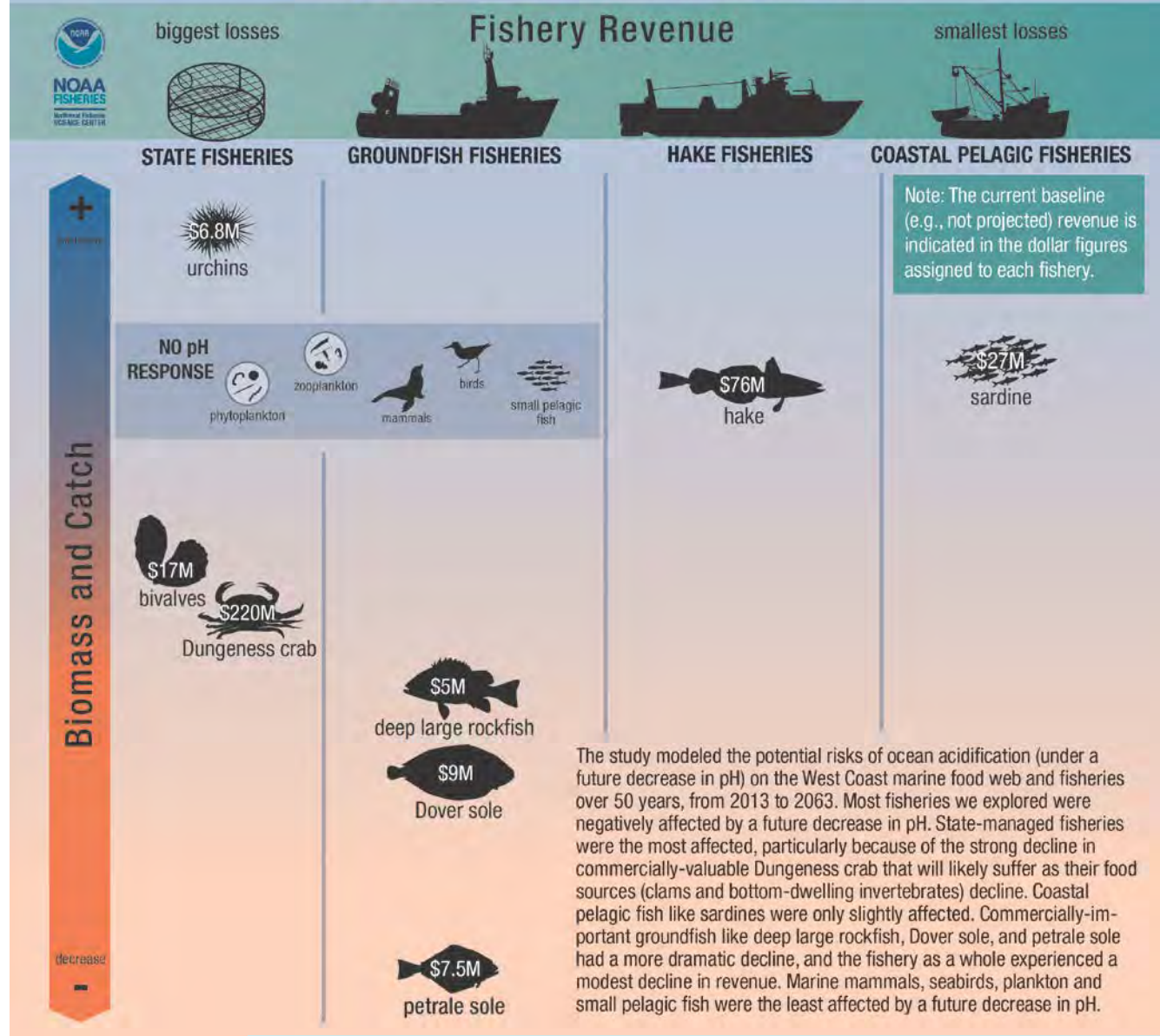
Atlantis Ecosystem Model



Marshall, Kaplan, Hodgson, Hermann, Busch, McElhany, Essington, Harvey, Fulton. 2017. (Global Change Biology)

Food web effects drive declines in crab, flatfish; large \$ declines in state-managed fisheries

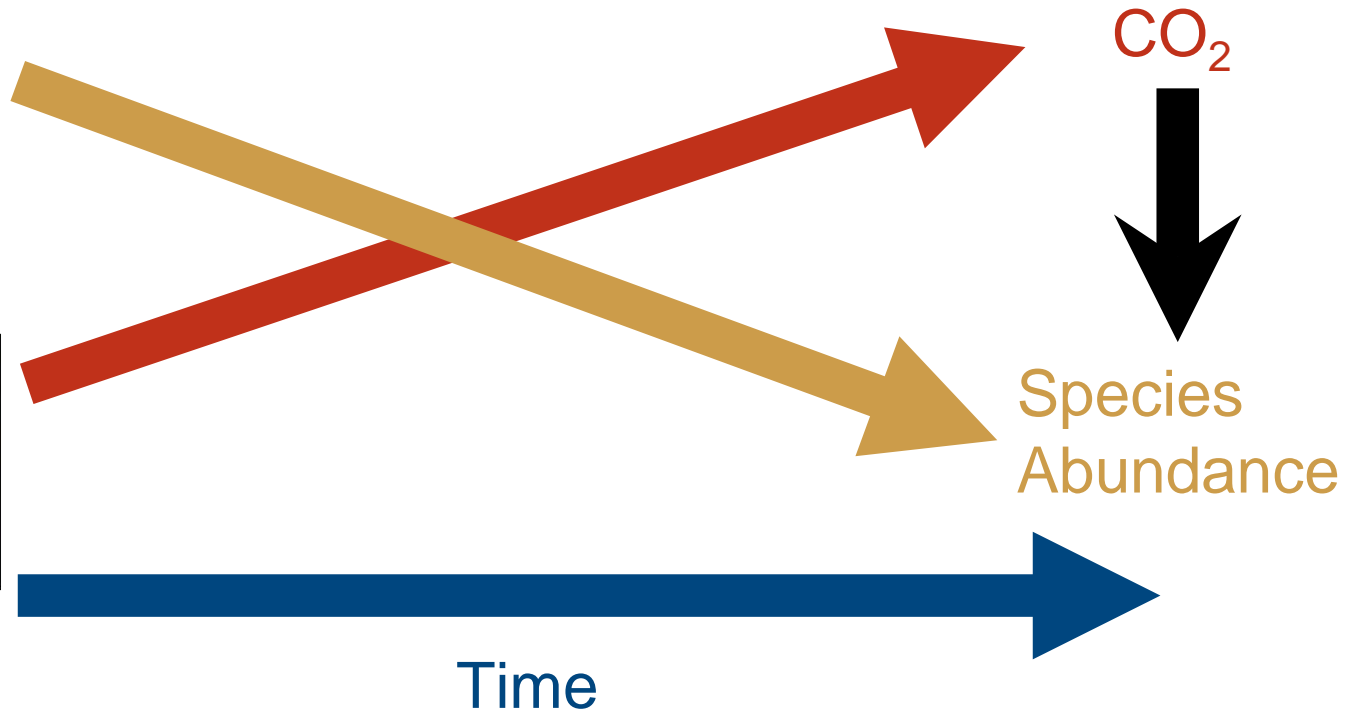
How might ocean acidification affect the West Coast food web and fisheries in 50 years?



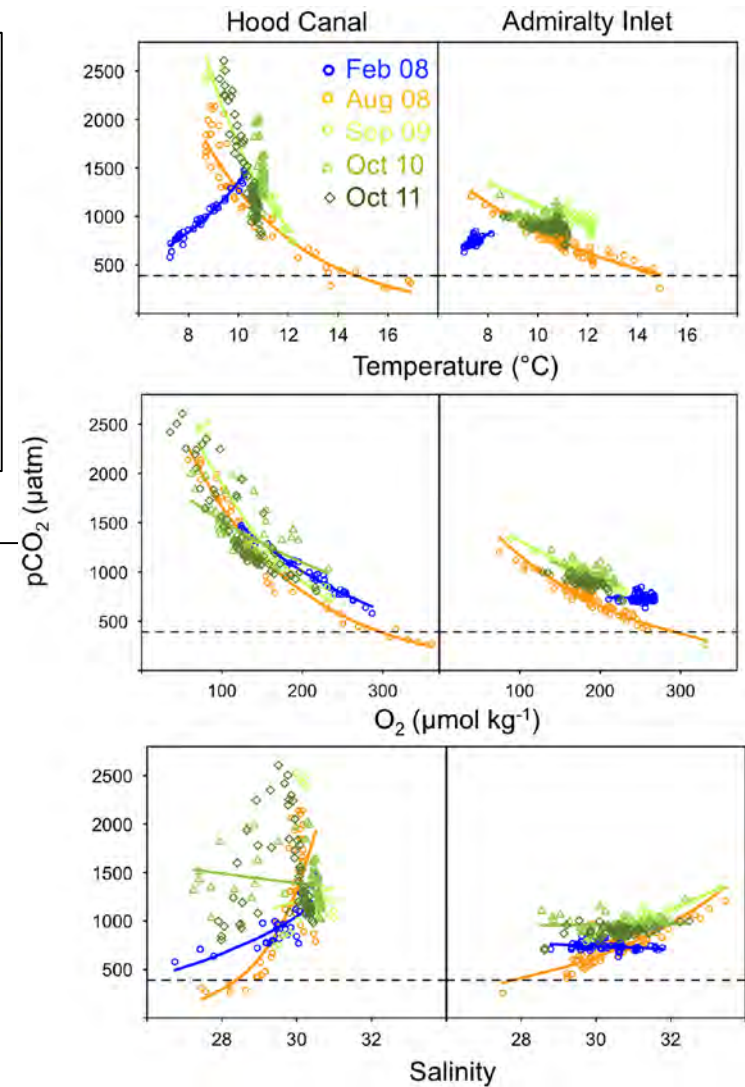
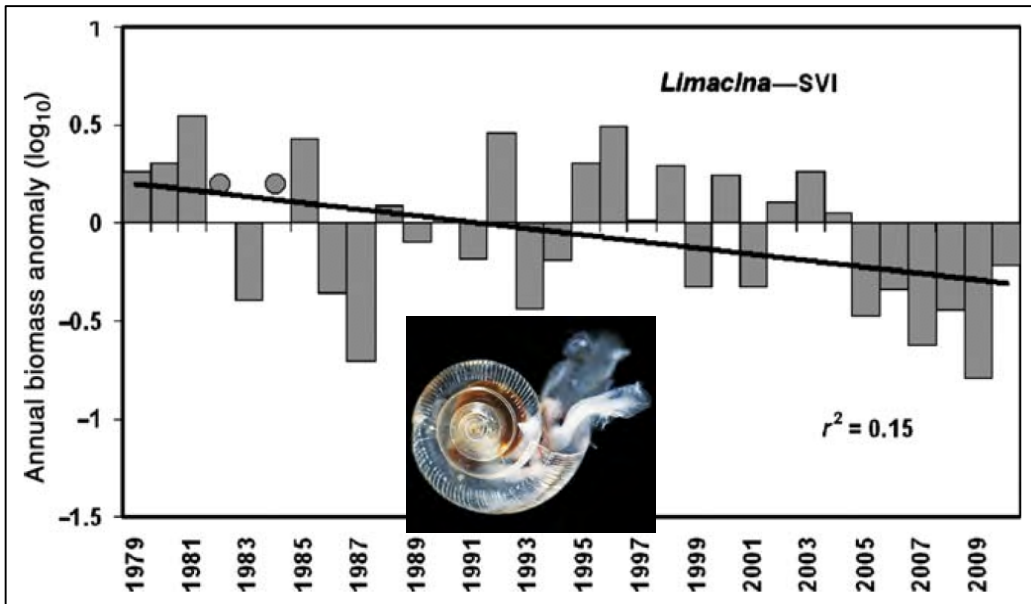
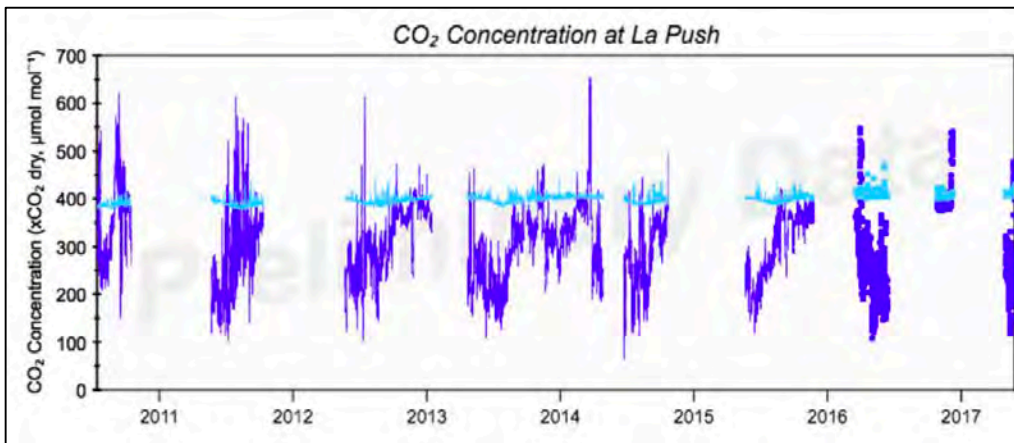
THE ROAD SO FAR

- The ocean is acidifying from burning fossil fuels
- Many organisms show negative effects when reared in low pH environments
- ...But do we actually observe any effects of OA in the wild?

To show effect of OA...



Real Data are Messy



So...

- Have any effects on harvested species already occurred that we have not detected?
- How long until we see unambiguous evidence of OA effects?

Searching for a metaphor...



Management Actions for OA

- Reduce CO₂
- Aquaculture control pH
- Small scale mitigation (oyster shells, kelp/eel grass)
- Reduce terrestrial nutrient input (biological pump)
- Reduce other stressors
- Develop CO₂ tolerant strains
- Develop tools for detection and prediction
- OA informed spatial planning
- **REDUCE CO₂**

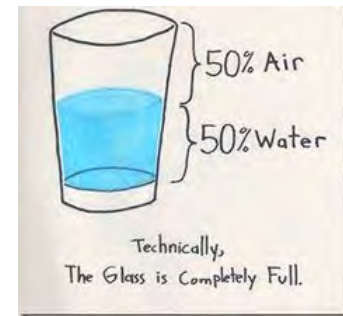
Conclusions

Pessimist

1. West Coast ecosystems likely affected by OA
2. Prediction of biological effects of OA is difficult
3. Detecting biological effects of OA is difficult
4. Management options are limited

Optimist

1. Some species and systems likely not affected
2. Experiments and modeling improving fast
3. Increased coupled pH and biological monitoring
4. There are some management options



Cast of Thousands...

- Simone Alin
- Lindsay Alma
- Tori Bahe
- Katie Beaumont
- Eric Bjorkstedt
- Josh Bourma
- Shallin Busch
- Vathsala DeSilva
- Andy Dittman
- Audrey Djunaedi
- Melaina Dyck
- Andrea Fassbender
- Dick Feely
- Rick Geotz
- Jennifer Imm
- Pam Jensen
- Isaac Kaplan
- Julie Keister
- Cindy Kekeh
- Tarang Khangaonkar
- Tanika Ladd
- Noah Lawrence-Slavas
- Michael Lin
- Wen Long
- Kaitlyn Lowder
- Mike Maher
- Gene McKeen
- Anna McLaskey
- Jason Miller
- Tori Monsaint-Queeney
- Mukilteo Field Station
- Krista Nichols
- Zoe Nichols
- NOAA OAP
- Caitlin O'Brien
- Danielle Perez
- John Reum
- Don Rothmas
- SPMC
- Suquamish Tribe
- Swinomish Tribe
- Shelly Trigg
- Tulalip Tribe
- Don Valasquez
- WDFW
- Paul Williams
- Chase Williams
- Amanda Winans