

Arctic Ocean acidification

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Arctic Ocean Acidification assessment

Content of the AOA assessment (chapters)

- 1. Why this assessment**
- 2. The carbon biogeochemical system in the Arctic**
- 3. Biological responses to ocean acidification**
- 4. Economic and social impact of ocean acidification**
- 5. The way forward: approaches and strategies for Arctic ocean acidification research**
- 6. Conclusions**

Arctic Ocean Acidification assessment

Draft time schedule for the Arctic Ocean Acidification Assessment (AOAA)

Started January 1st 2012

August 31 Review back

Sept-Oct Final scientific editing and response to comments

Nov 1 Final draft handed over to technical and linguistic editing

Nov – Jan: Editing, Graphical production, Layout

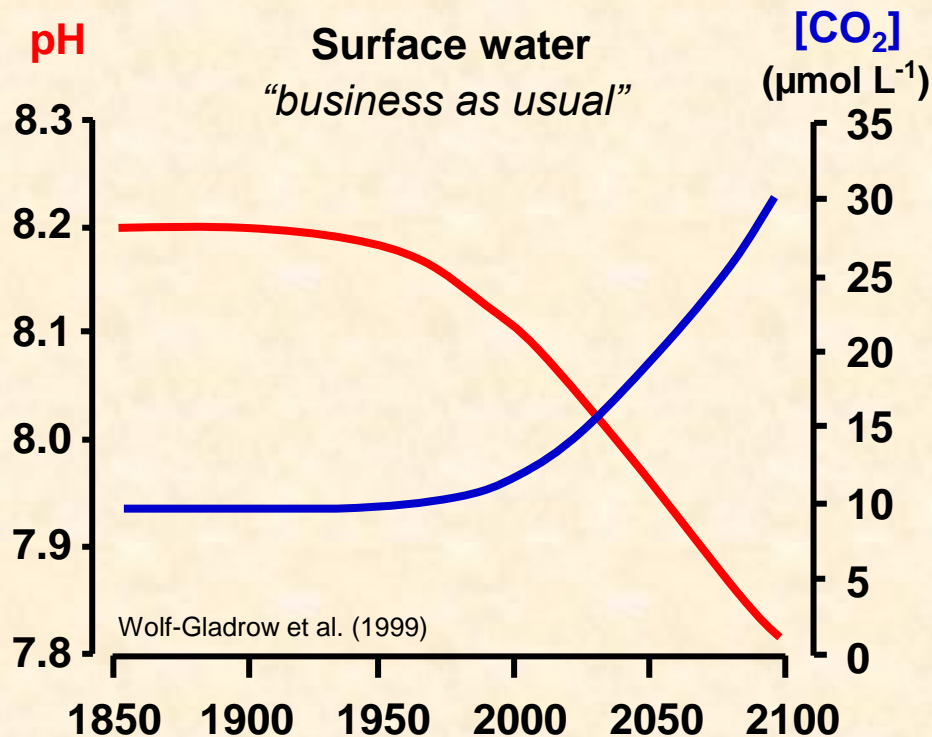
2013 Feb. 1 The Science report ready for printing

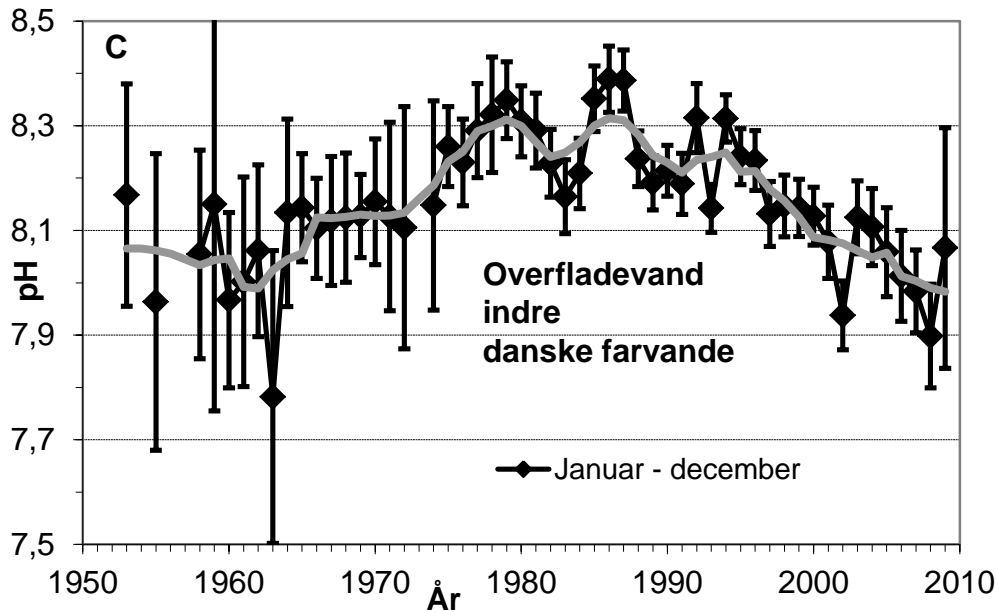
April AMAP AOA science meeting, Bergen

May Presentation of the assessment to the Arctic Ministerial meeting in Sweden

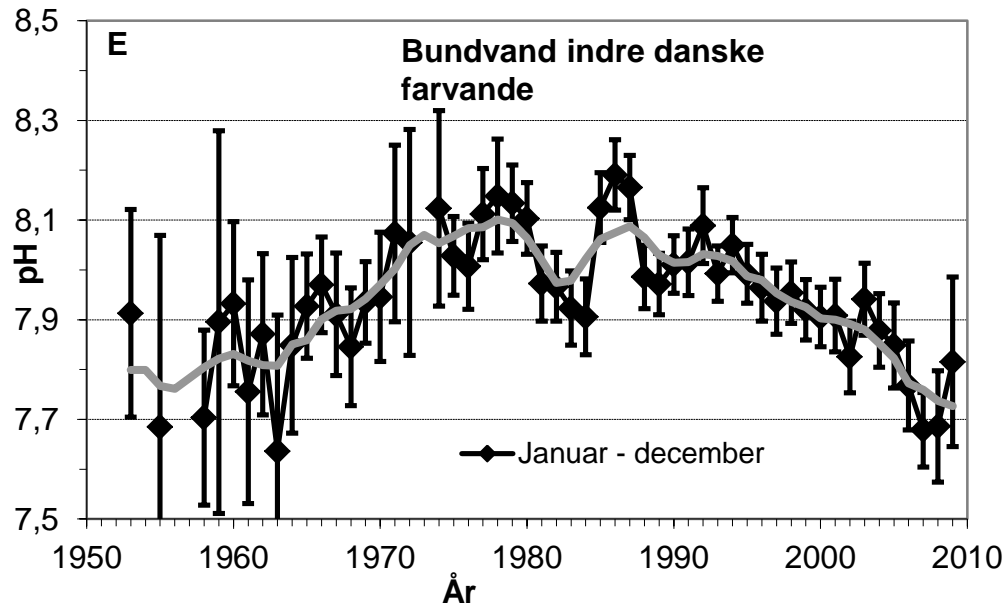
Faglige/videnskabelige prioriteter

Modellering af de forventelige pH/DIC ændringer over de næste 100 år for det område man vil studere.



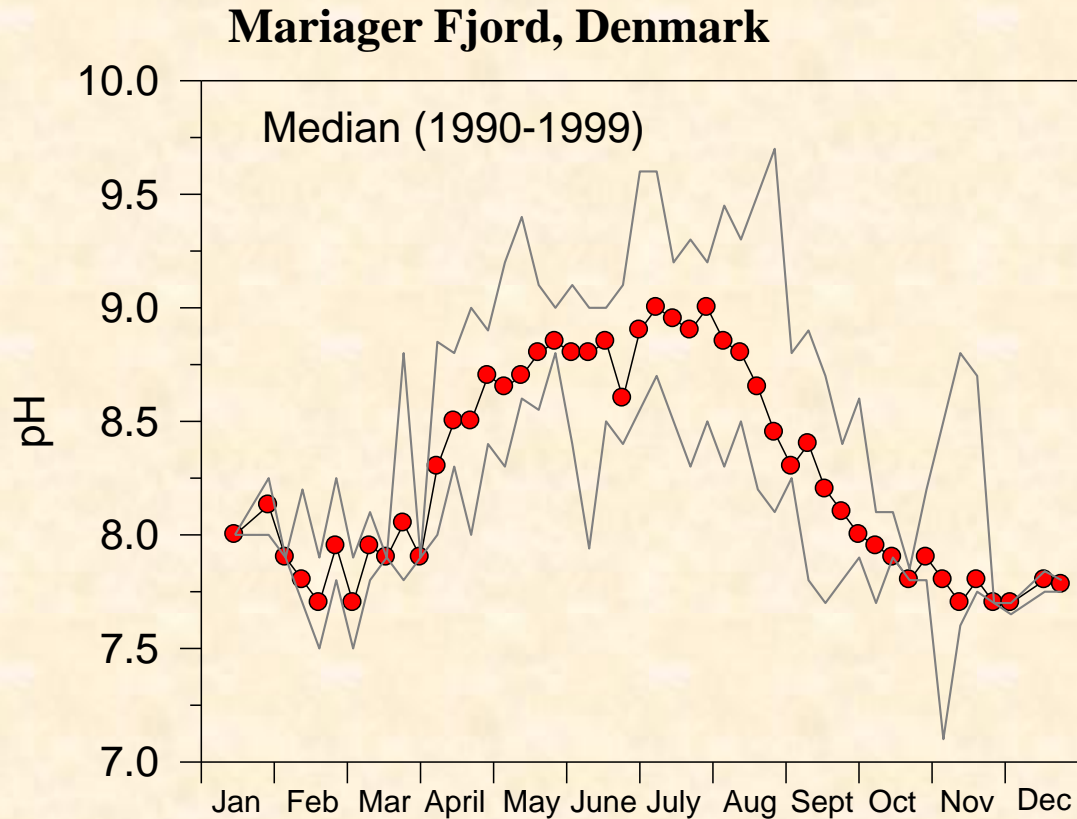


**Variationer i havvandets
pH i indre danske farvande**



**Data fra
Niels Jacob Carstensen,
Dept. of Biosciences, AU**

pH variationerne er store i fjorde pga kraftige algeopblomstringer

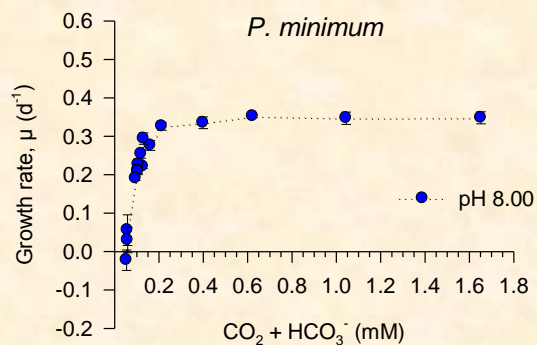
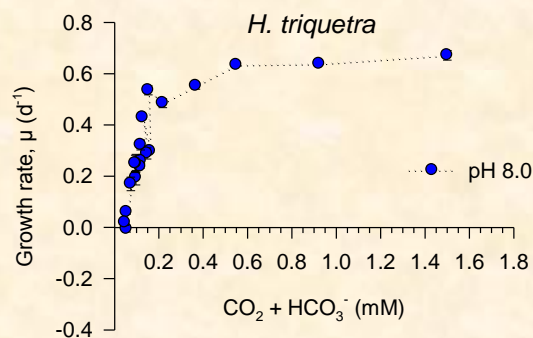
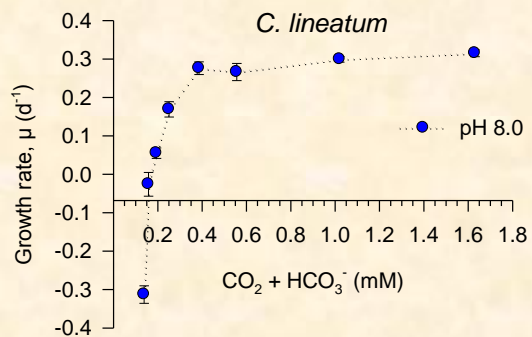
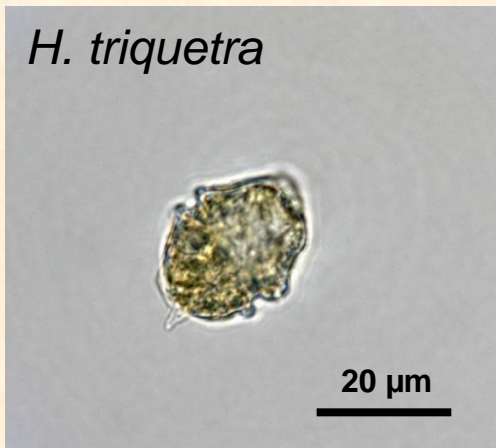


Faglige/videnskabelige prioriteter

Hvordan påvirker pH organismerne (fotosyntese, vækst, kalkskalsdannelse, ekskretion)

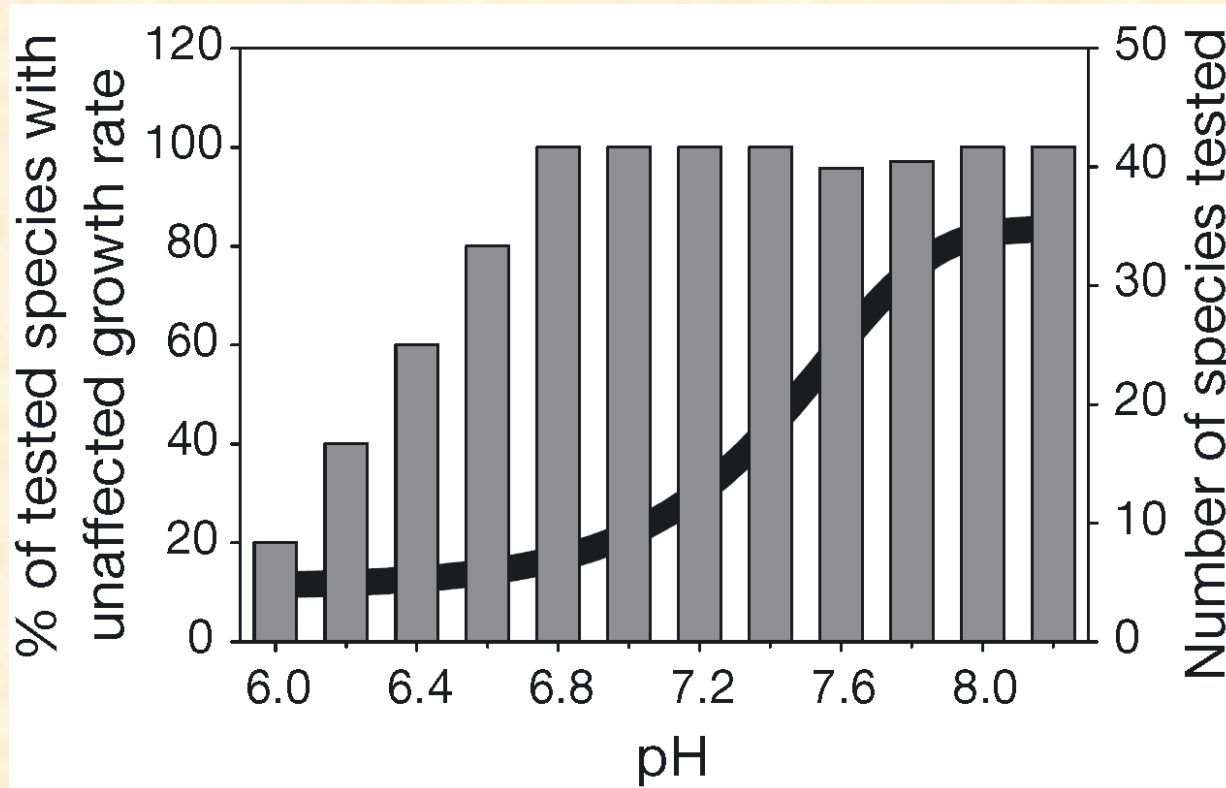
Er der tale om direkte eller indirekte effekter af pH?

Kan væksten hos marint fytoplankton være kulstof begrænset?



Faglige/videnskabelige prioriteter

Phytoplanktons følsomhed overfor forsurening



Eksisterende data er hovedsagelig på organismer fra tempererede områder. Der er et behov for at studere arktiske arter

Faglige/videnskabelige prioriteter

Et af de helt åbne emner er genetisk/fænotypisk variation indenfor en art og muligheden for genetisk adaptation

23 strains of *Heterocapsa triquetra*

Maximum pH tolerated: 8.5 – 9.5

Berge et al 2012

