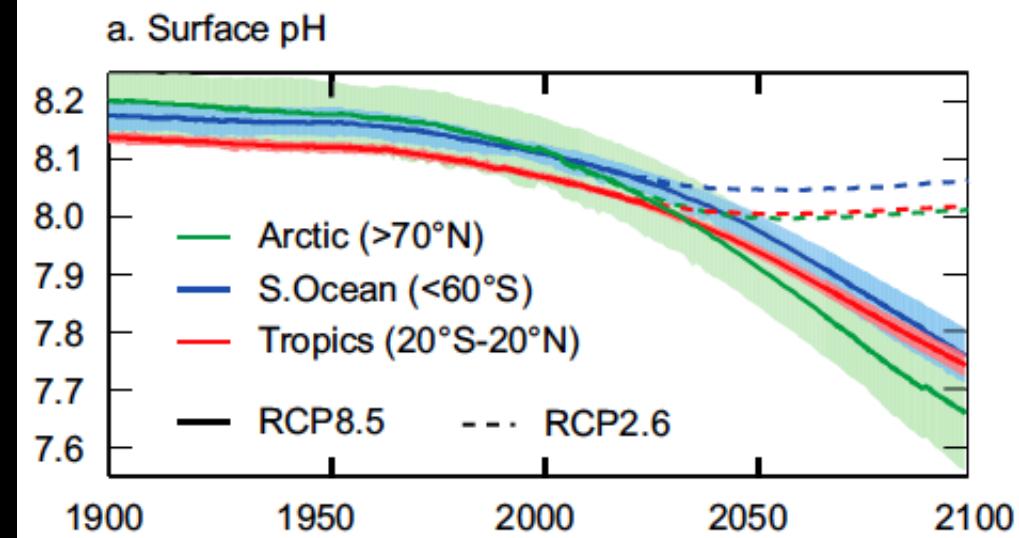
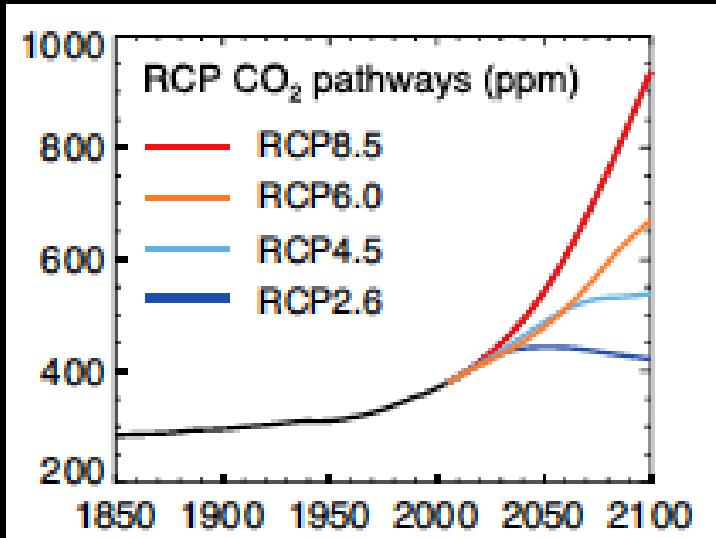


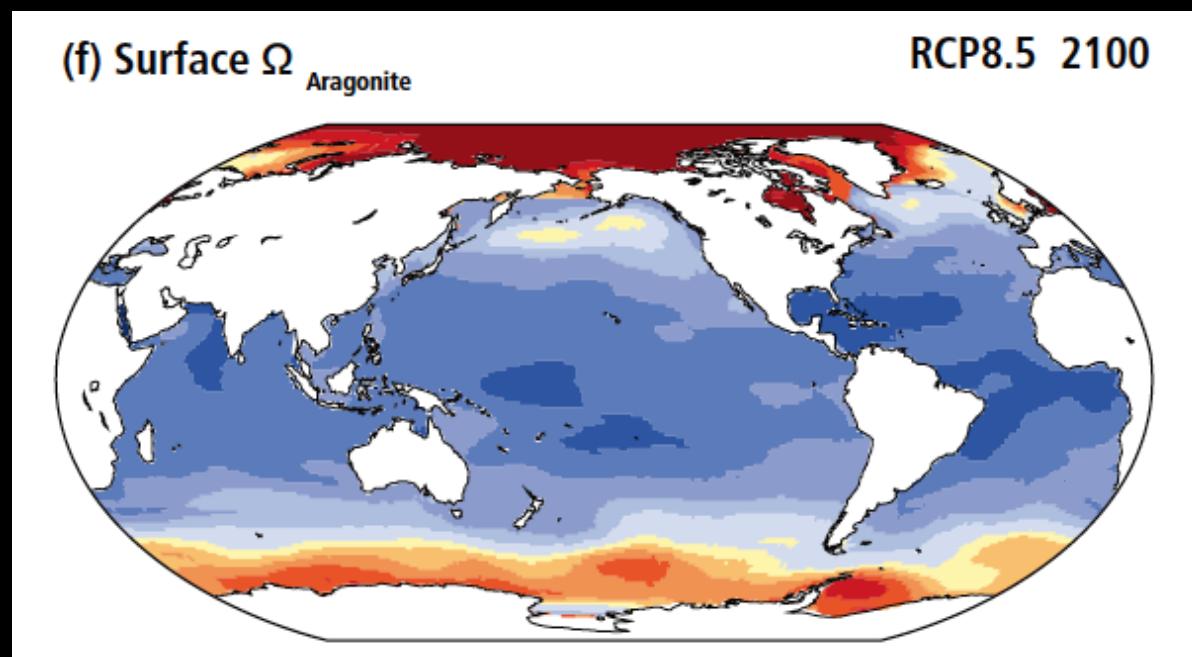
Why do we need to care for ocean acidification in coastal water

Haruko Kurihara

University of the Ryukyus



IPCC AR5



Climate change

(Ocean acidification/global warming)

Human impacts
(eutrophication/erosion/ coastal development)



Ecosystem services by coast water

High productivity
High biodiversity
Food source
Coastal protection
Recreation

Spatial community shift from hard to soft corals in acidified water

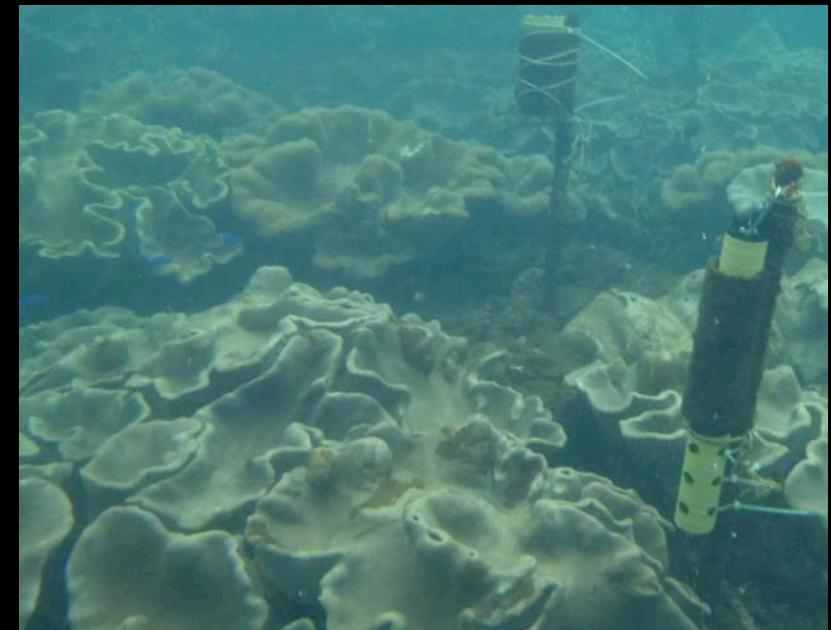
Shihori Inoue¹*, Hajime Kayanne¹, Shoji Yamamoto¹ and Haruko Kurihara²

Control site



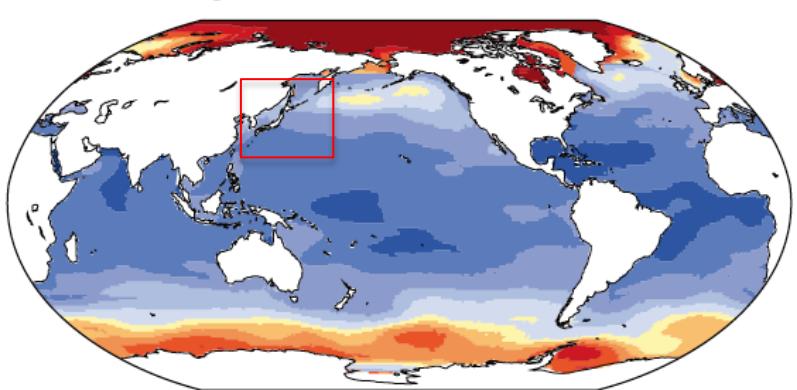
Hard coral

CO₂ vent site (pH 7.8 1,000 atm)



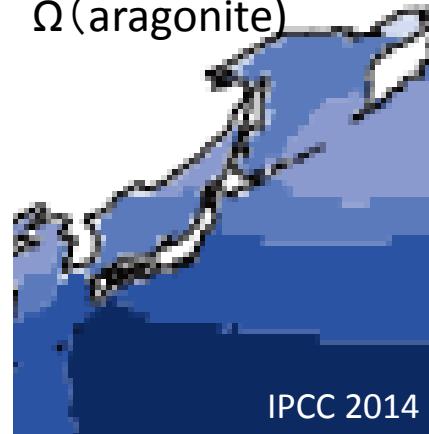
Soft corals

(f) Surface Ω
Aragonite

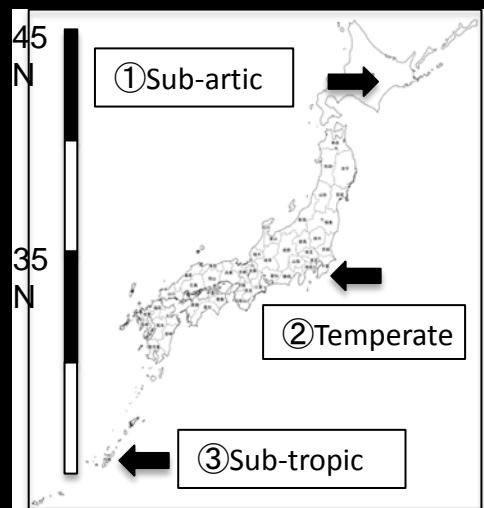


RCP8.5 2100

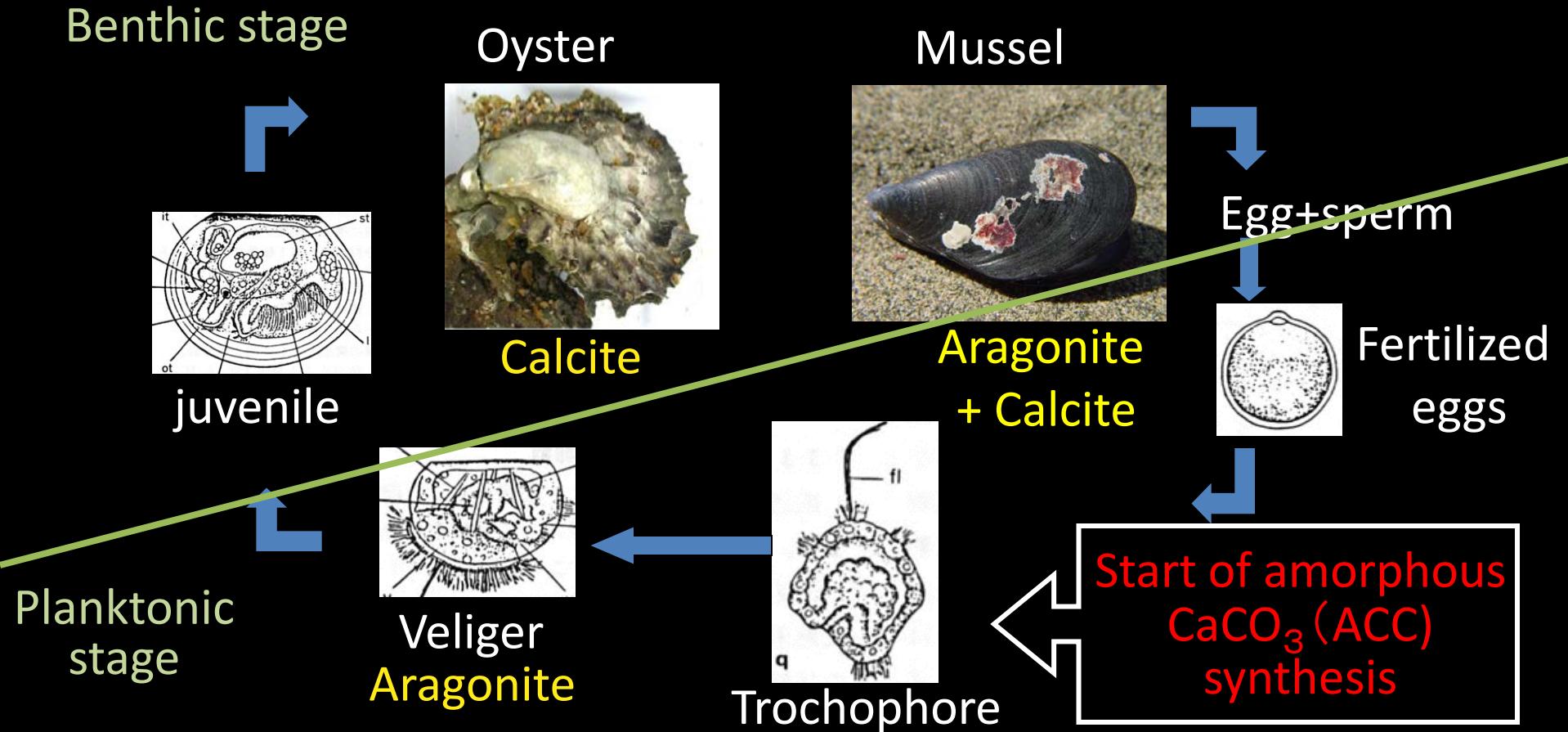
Ω (aragonite)



IPCC 2014



Change on mineralization form



Oysters



Mussels



Amorphous
CaCO₃ → Aragonite

Larva

Adult

Calcite

Aragonite + Calcite

>



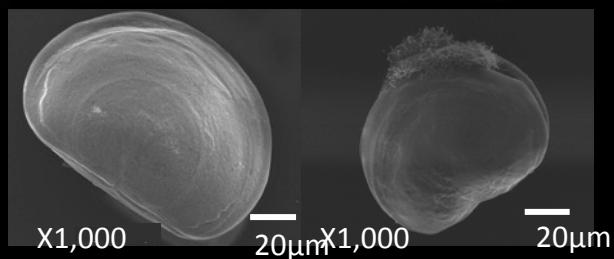
High CO₂

Control

Control

High CO₂

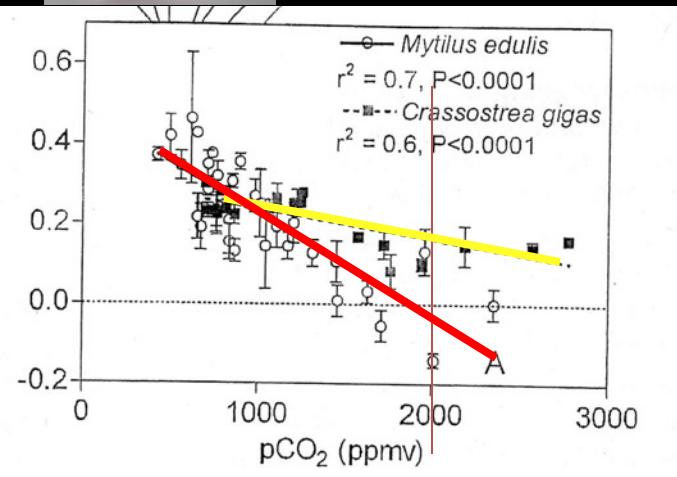
Kurihara et al. 2007



Kurihara et al. 2008



<

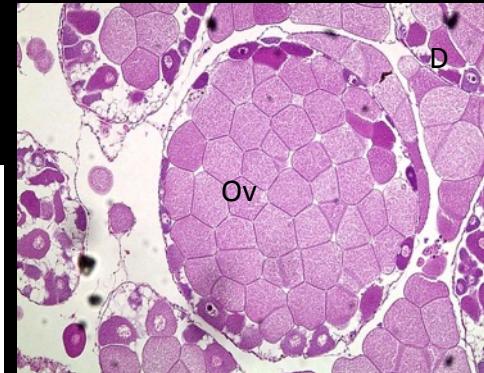
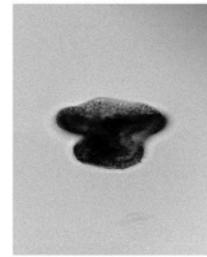
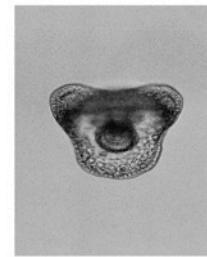
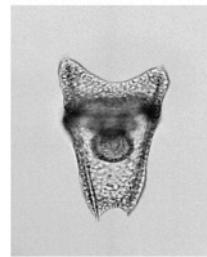
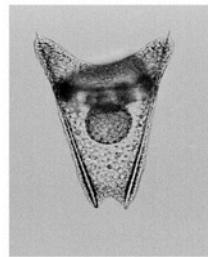
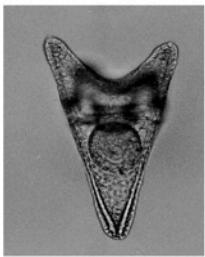


Gazeau et al. 2007



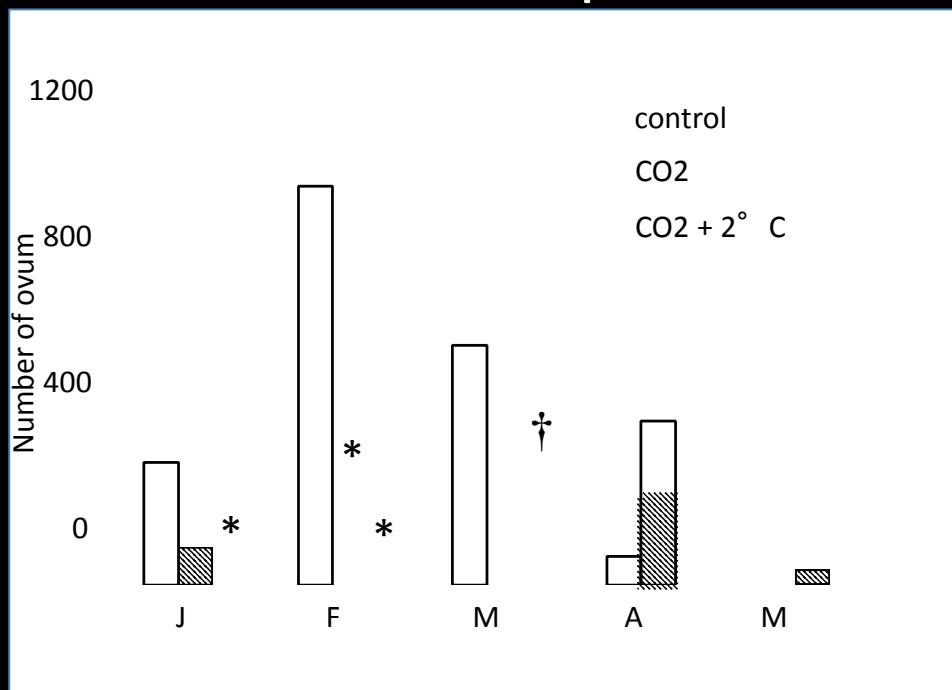
control

Kurihara & Shirayama 2004

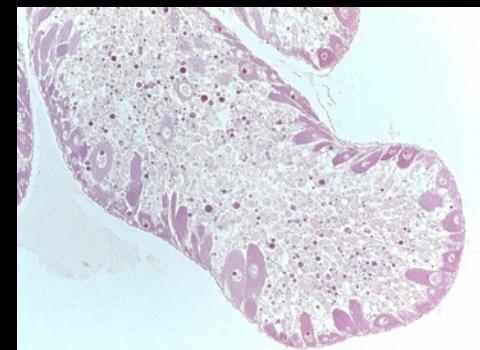


CO₂ 1,000 µatm

Gonad development



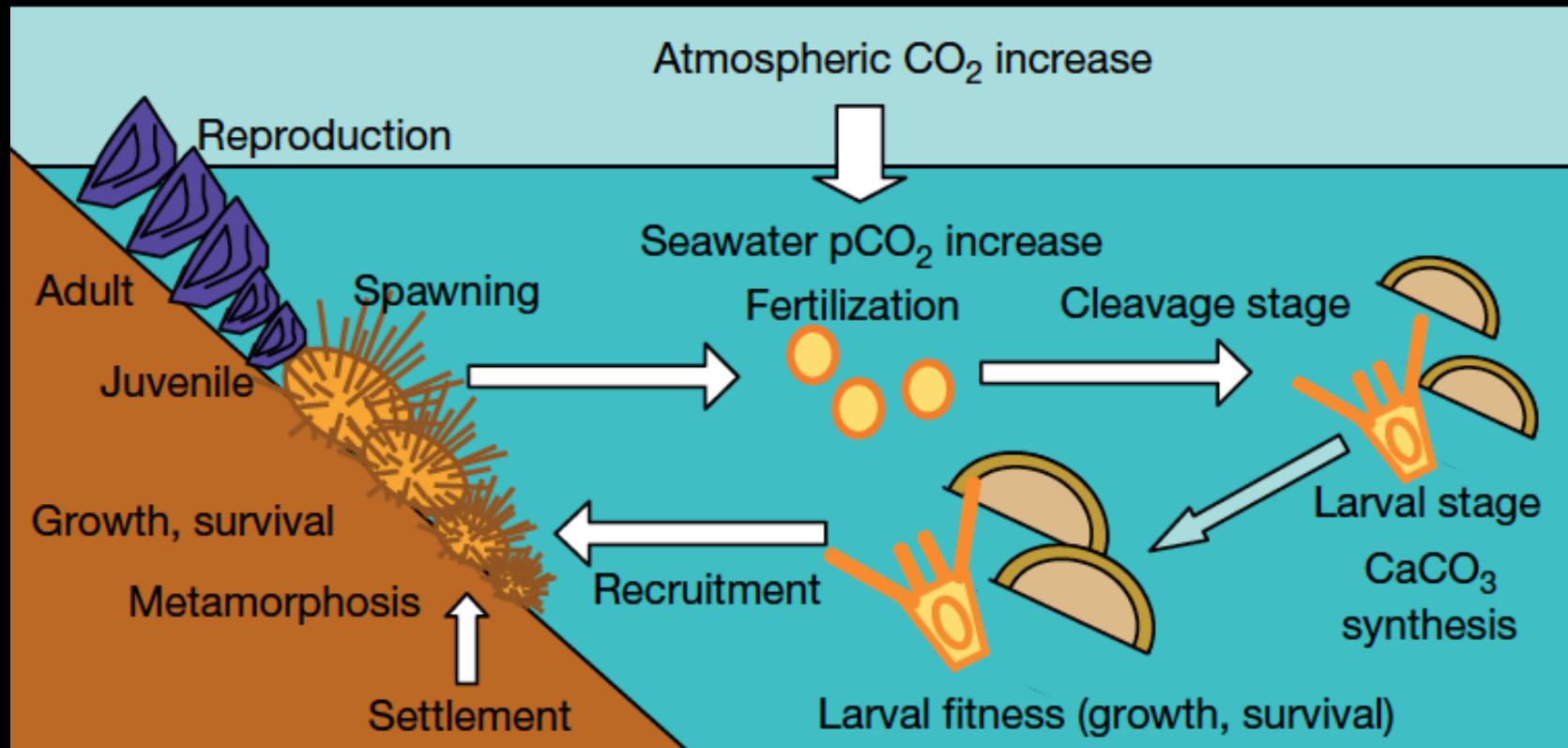
CO₂ 1,000 µatm + 2° C



Ecological implication in coast water

Abundance/Population size

Dispersal potential

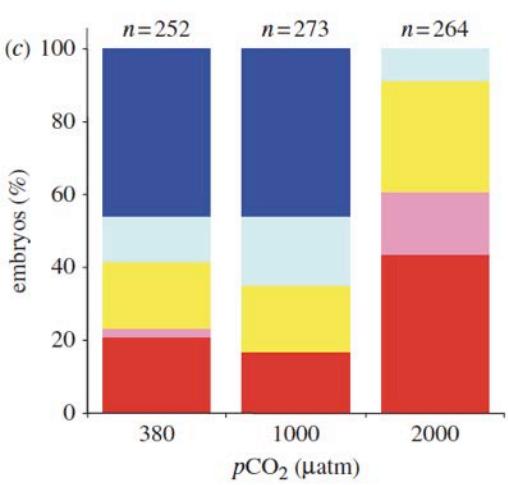
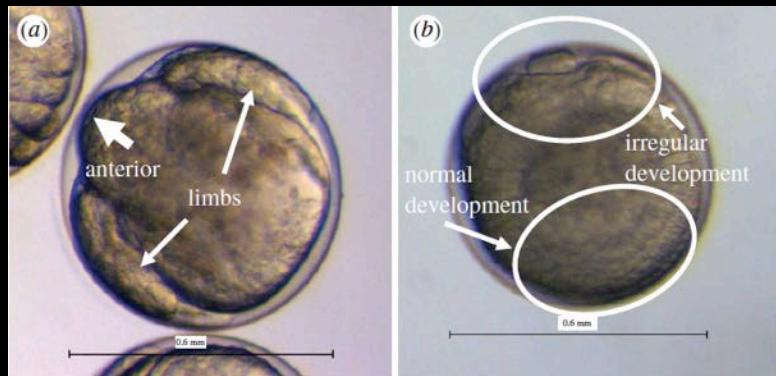


Distribution

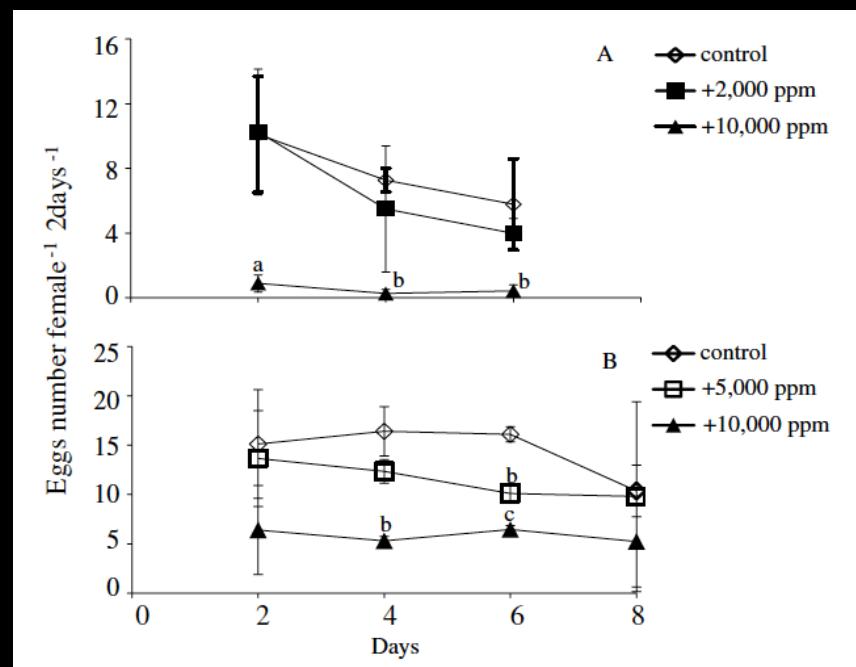
Recruitment

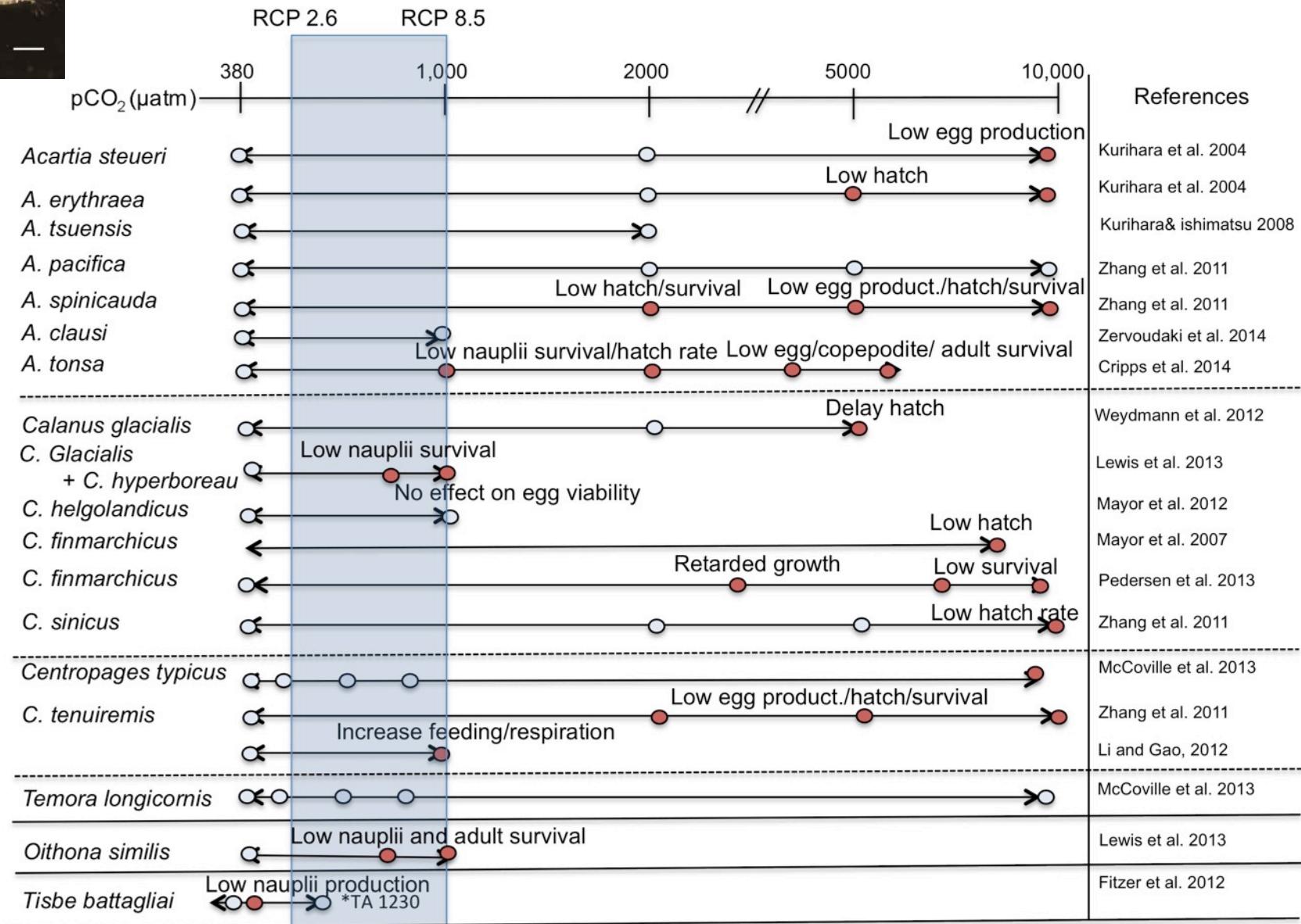
Larval fitness

Antarctic krill

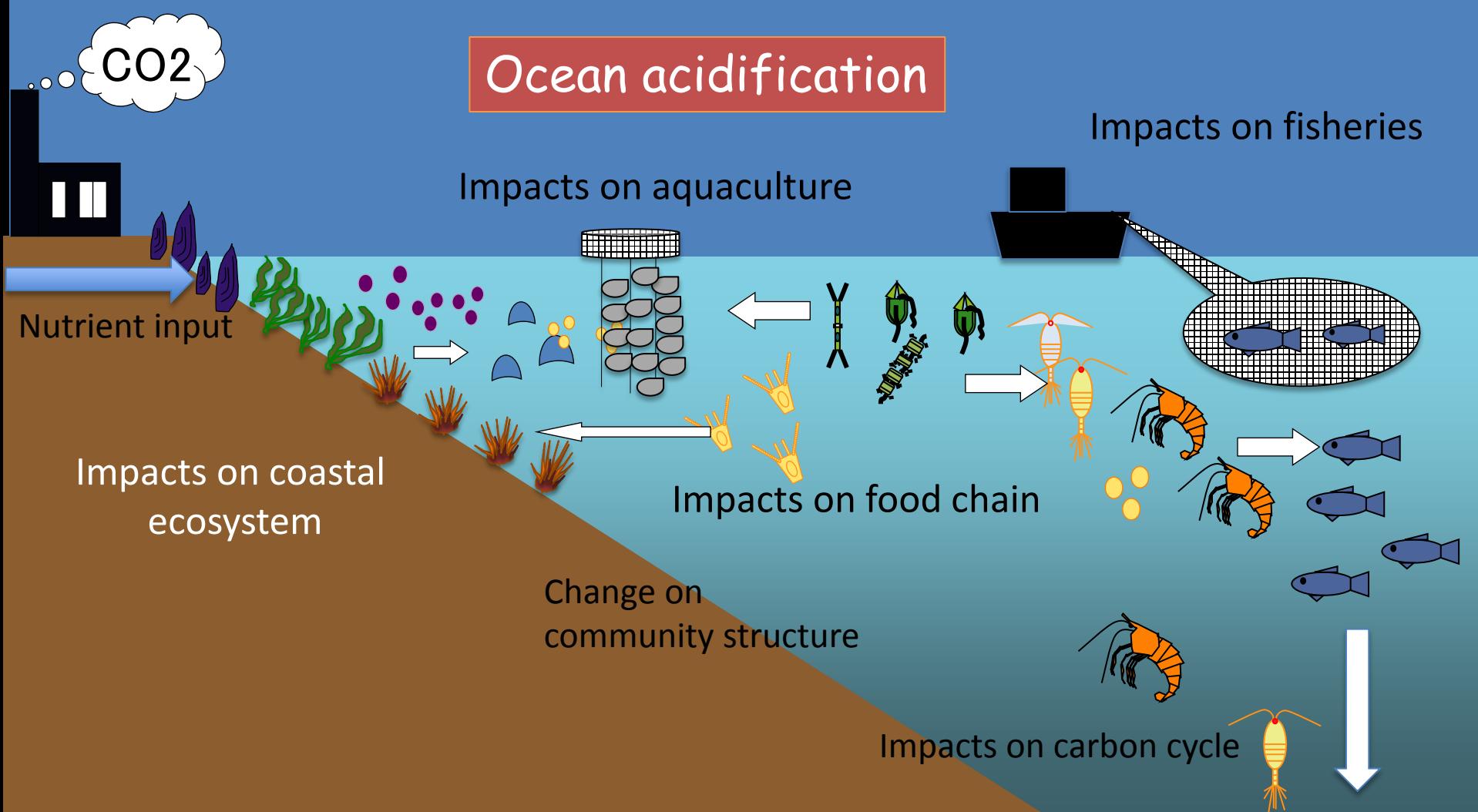


Copepods





Ocean acidification





Asia-Pacific

- High biodiversity
- High environmental diversity
- High population
- High environmental stress
- High rely on marine sources

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image IBCAO

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