

# Humboldt Ocean Carbon Observatory & Bay-wide Eelgrass Monitoring

HOW WILL CHANGES IN OCEAN  
CHEMISTRY AFFECT MARINE LIFE?

CO<sub>2</sub> absorbed from the atmosphere



Source: <http://www.pmel.noaa.gov>

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North Coast Water Quality Control Board

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# Project Team & Collaborators

- Jeffrey Abell (HSU)
- Frank Shaughnessy (HSU)
- Tessa Hill (Bodega Marine Lab/ UC Davis)
- Terry Sawyer (Hog Island Oyster Company)
- Joe Tyburczy (California Sea Grant)
- Stephen Kullmann (Wiyot Tribe)
- James Ray (CDFW)
- Kyle Weis (HSU)
- Brian Tissot (HSU)
- Eric Bjorkstedt (NOAA SWFSC/ HSU)



## OPC Staff

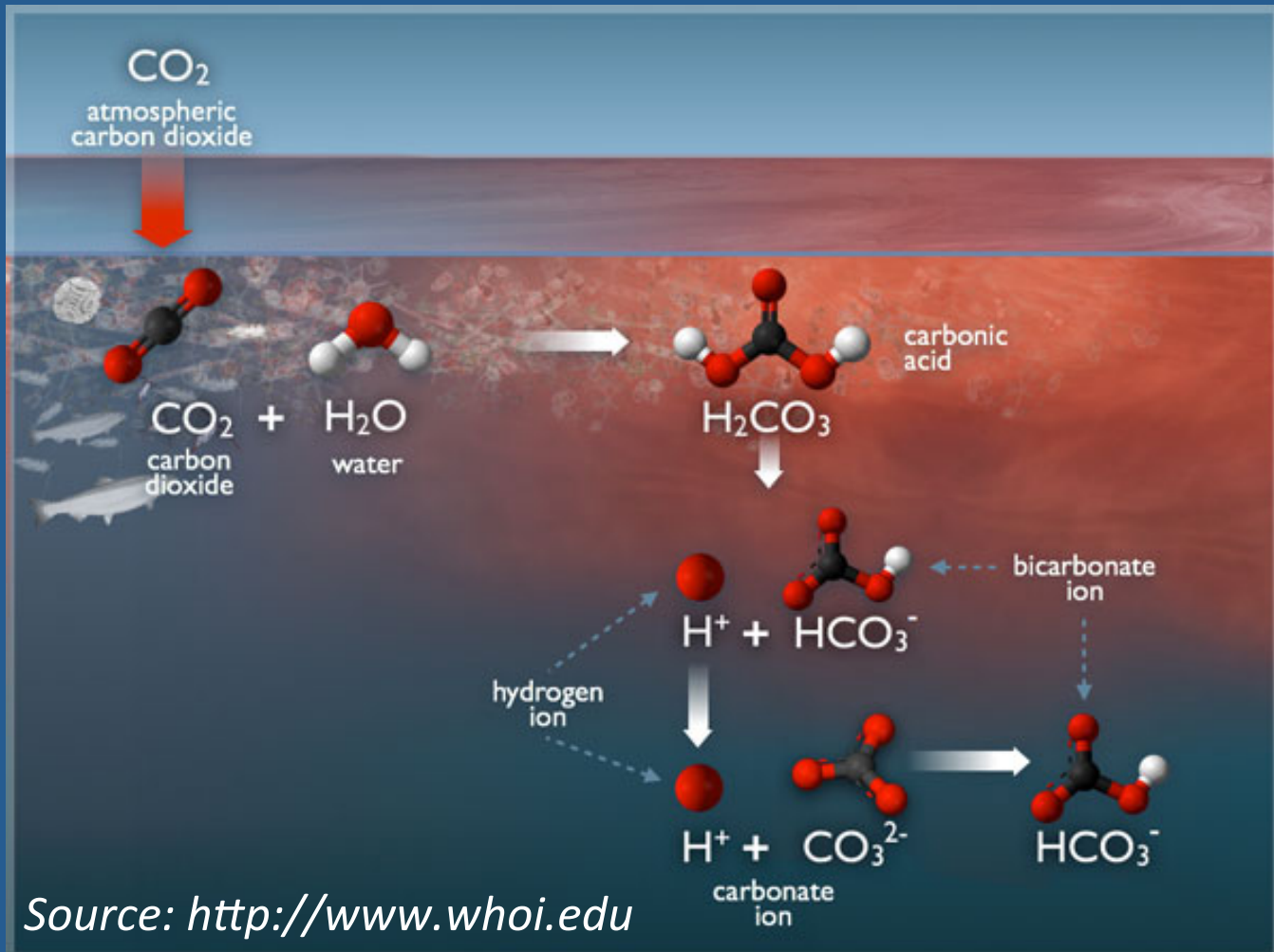
Deborah Halberstadt

Cyndi Dawson

Jennifer Phillips

Paige Berube





Higher CO<sub>2</sub> → Higher Carbonic Acid (H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) →  
Higher [H<sup>+</sup>] (Lower pH) & Lower [CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>]

Result: calcium carbonate dissolves → hard to build and maintain calcified parts



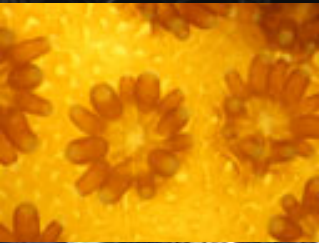
Organism

Calcium carbonate parts

Coccolithophores



Plates (coccoliths)



Stony corals



Coral skeleton



Sea urchins



Spines & test



Pteropods



Shell

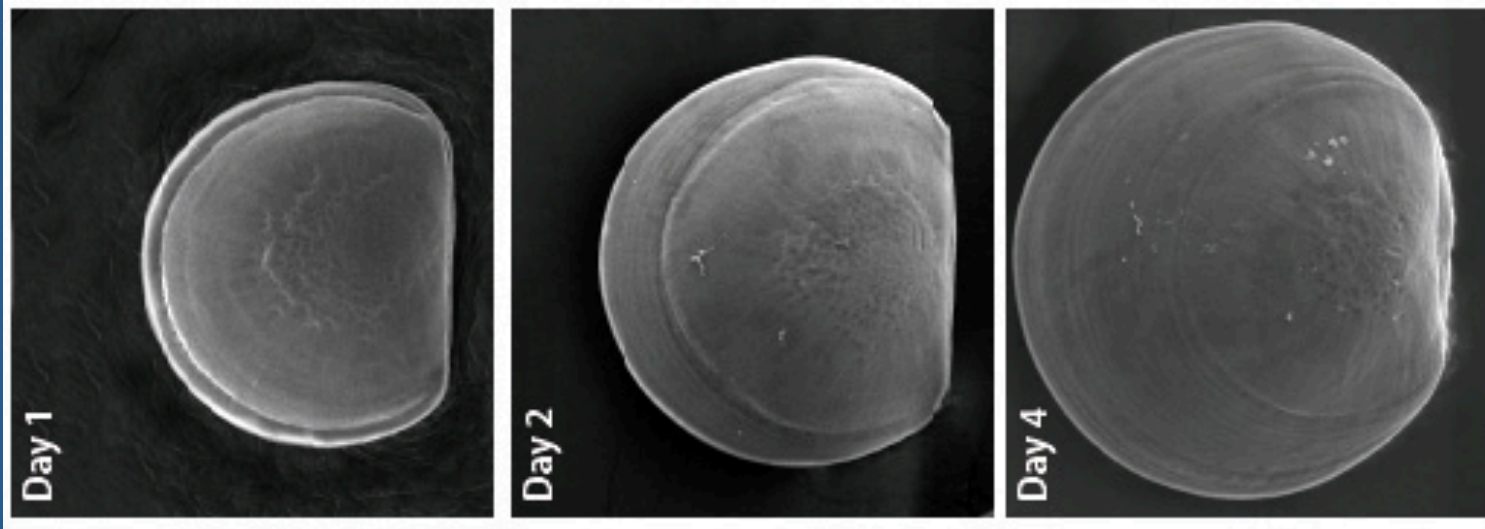


Coralline algae

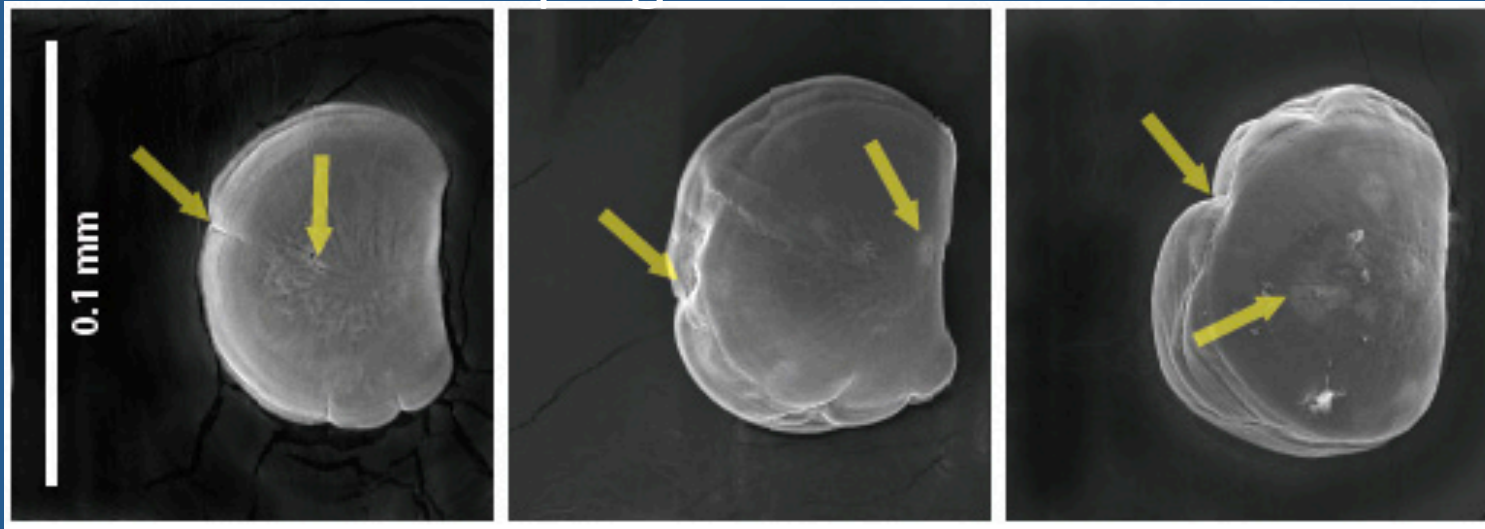


Fronds

# Oyster larvae developing in: normal seawater

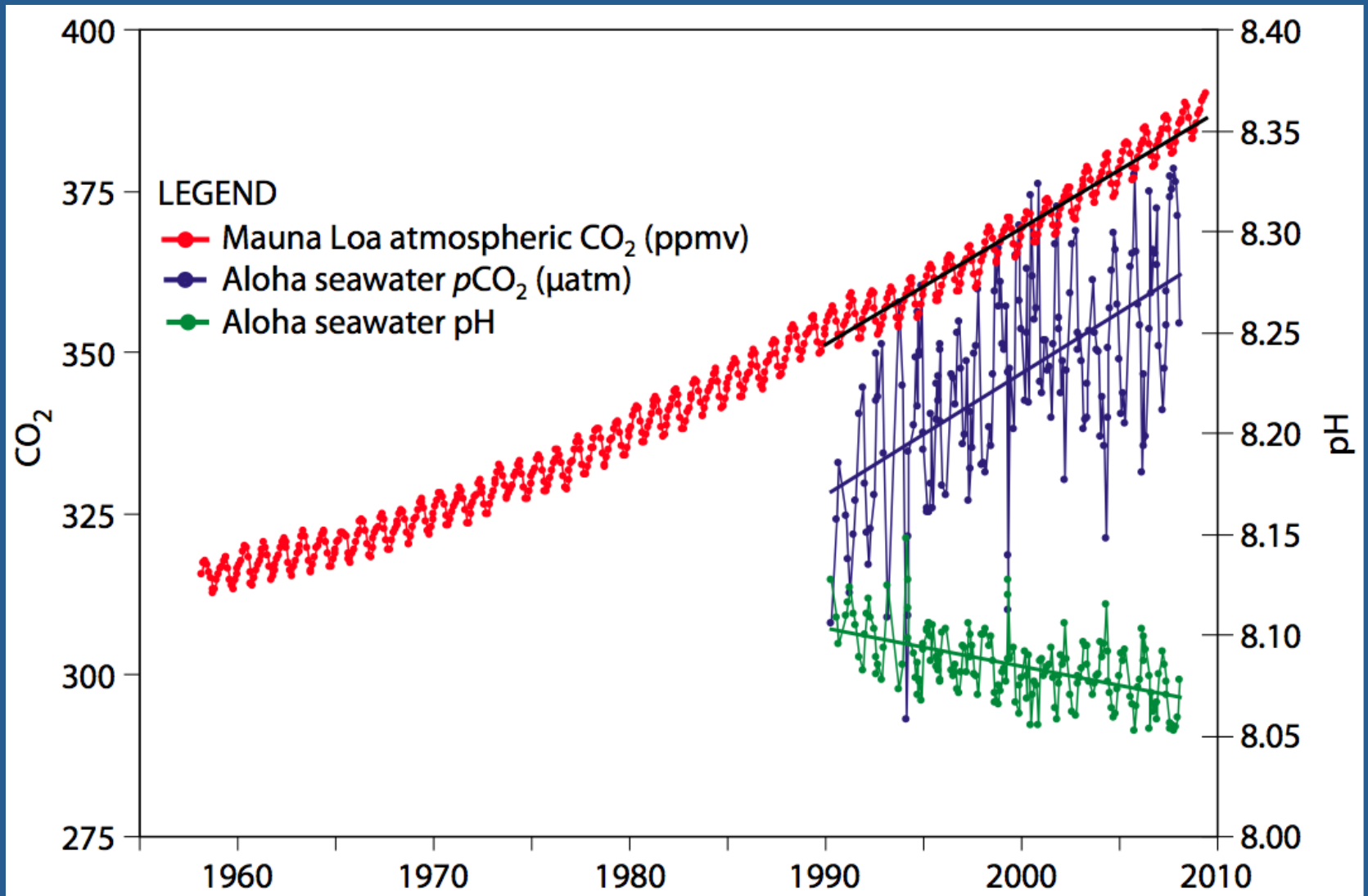


# Oyster larvae developing in: acidified seawater



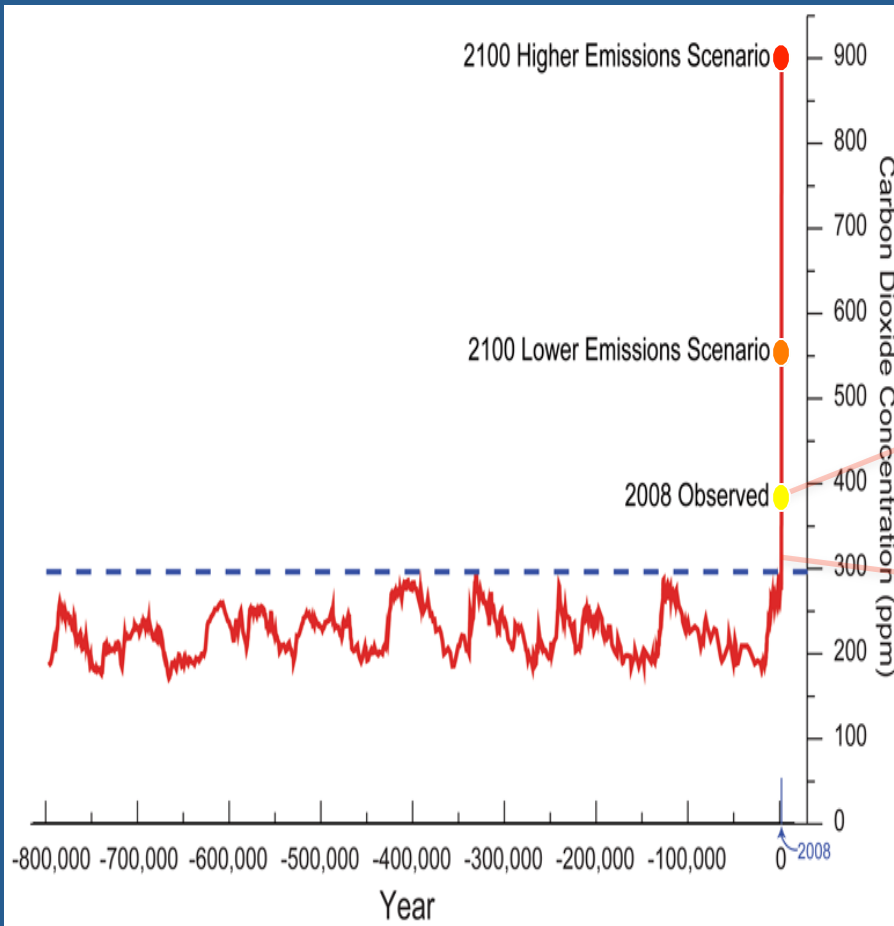
Elizabeth Brunner & George Waldbusser, Oregon State University

# The chemistry behind ocean acidification

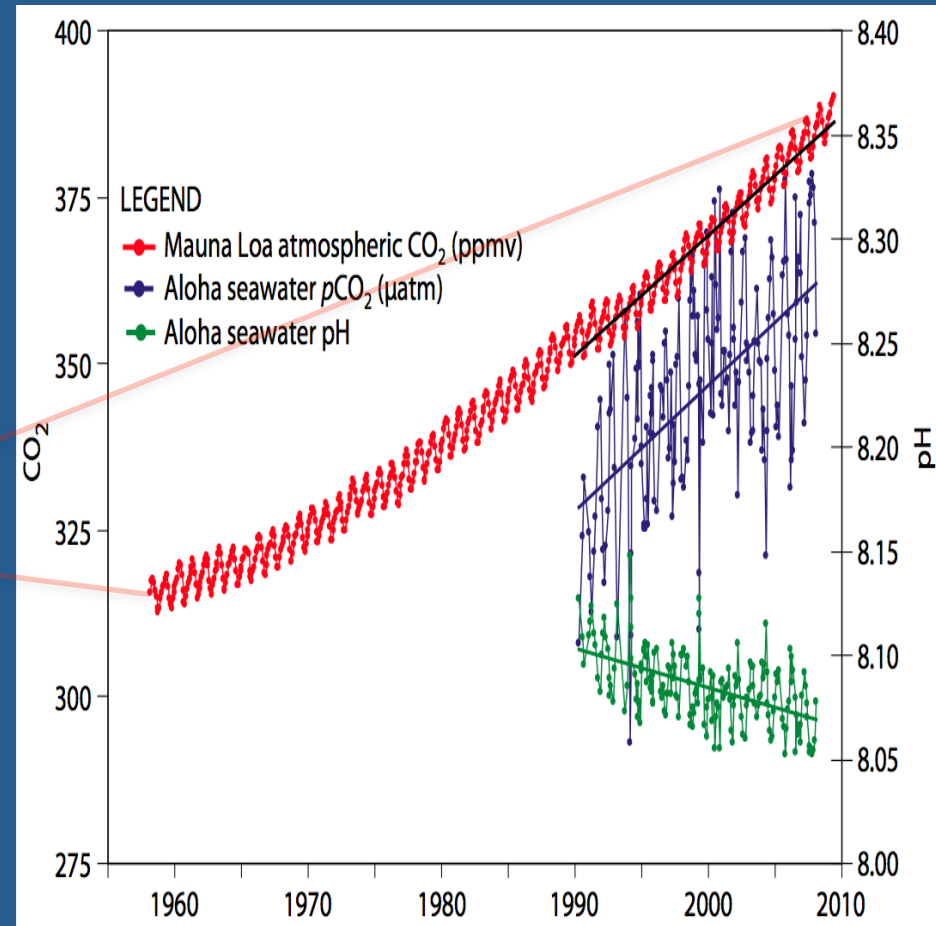


Feely, Doney & Cooley (2009) *Oceanography* 22(4) p. 38 Fig. 1.

# The chemistry behind ocean acidification

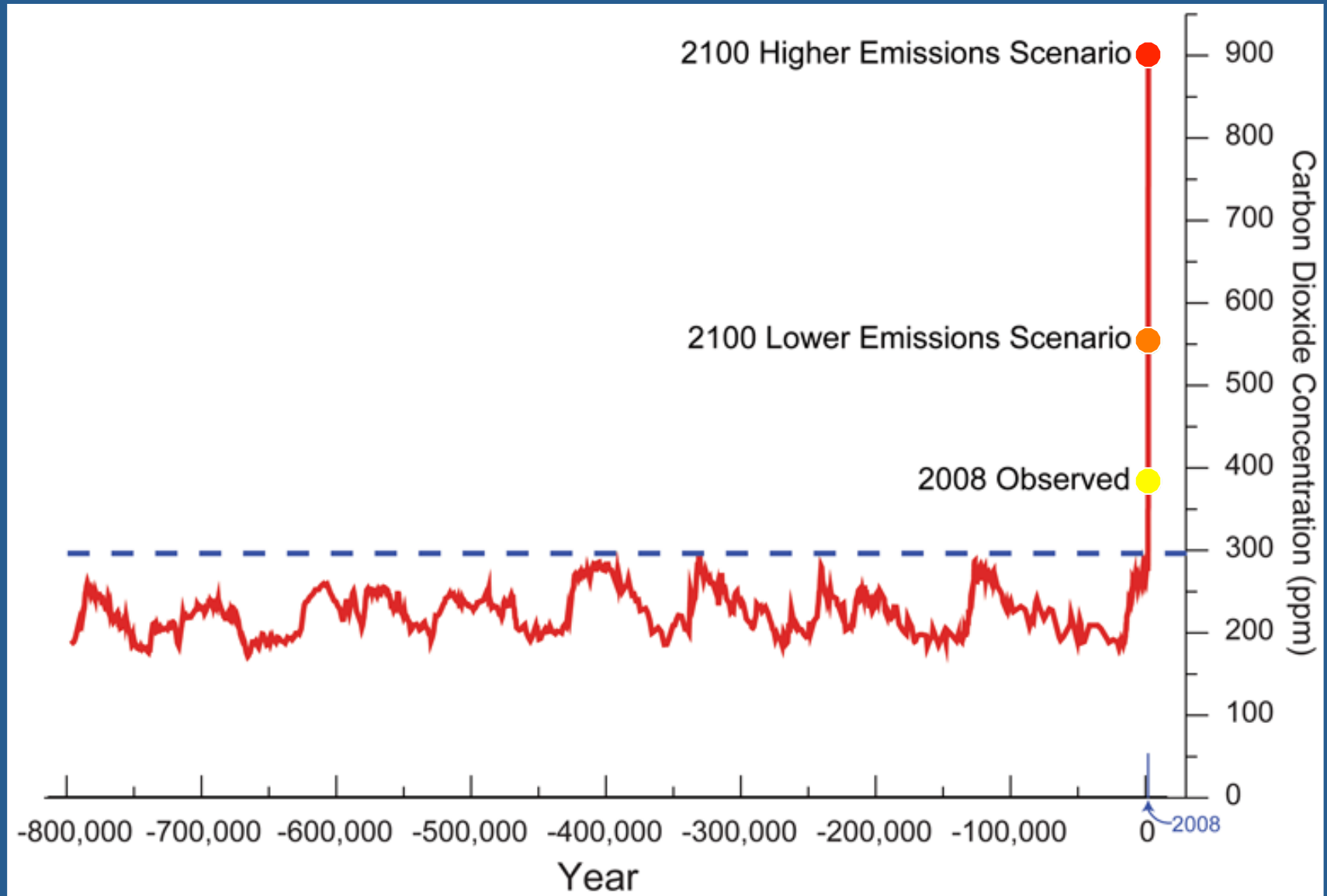


U.S. Global Change Research Program, *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States* (2009)



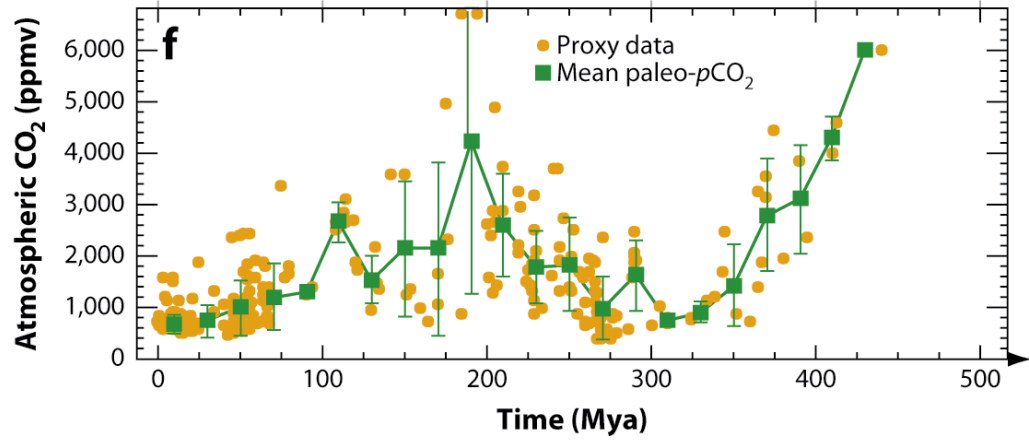
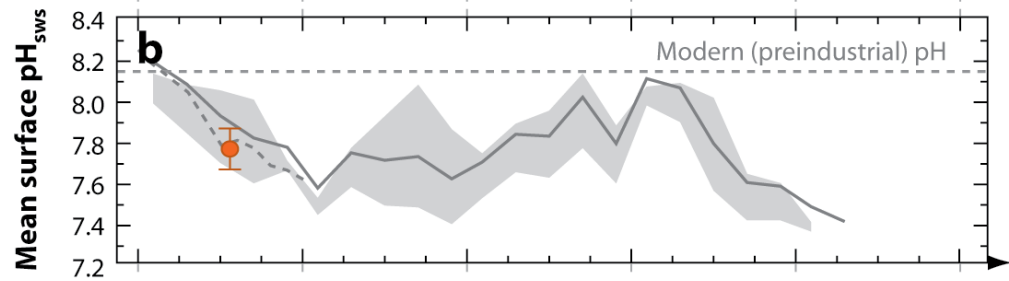
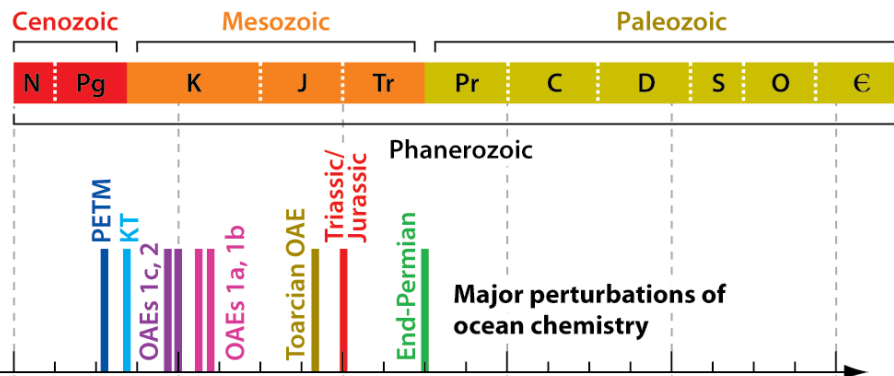
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# The chemistry behind ocean acidification





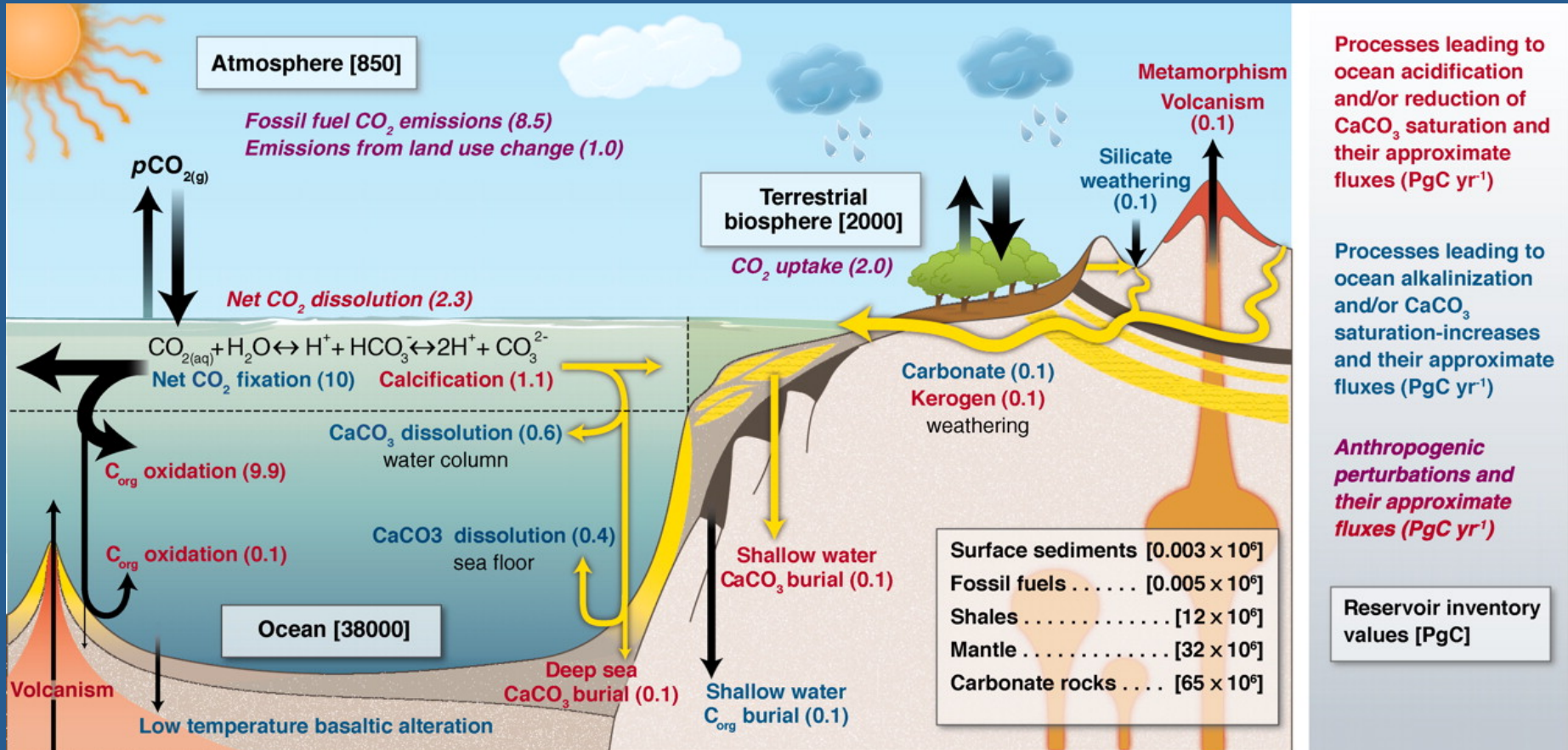
**a** Geological timescale



“[T]he current rate of (mainly fossil fuel) CO<sub>2</sub> release stands out as capable of driving a combination and magnitude of ocean geochemical changes potentially unparalleled in at least the last ~300 [million years] of Earth history, raising the possibility that we are entering an unknown territory of marine ecosystem change.”

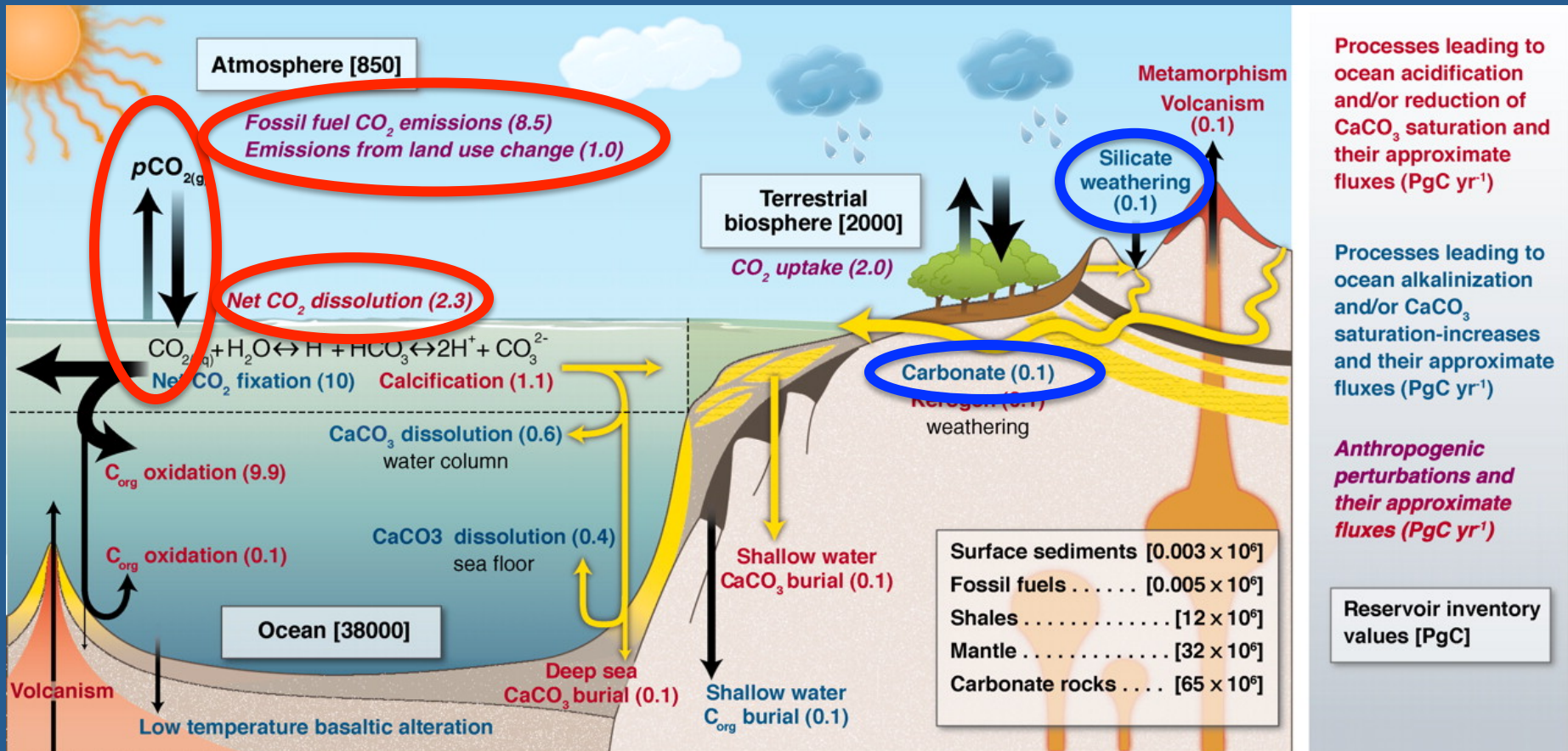
B Hönisch et al. Science 2012;335:1058-1063

# The chemistry of the world's oceans is controlled by several factors



# The chemistry of the world's oceans is controlled by several factors, specifically:

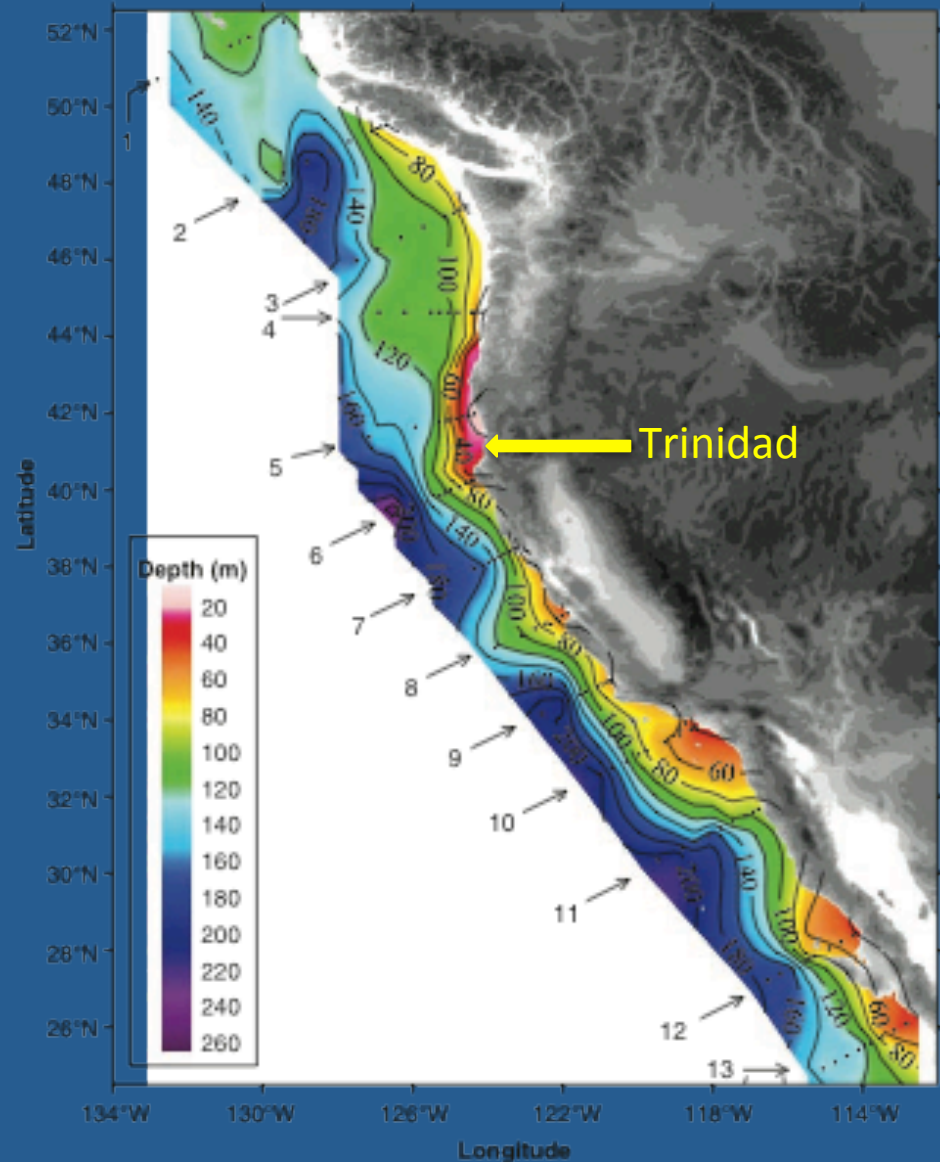
- (1) Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- (2) Weathering of rocks on land



# Upwelling intensifies OA on the West Coast

Upwelling draws more acidic (low pH, high  $\text{CO}_2$ ) water upward from depth into shallow, coastal regions.

Water acidic enough (pH less than 7.75) to corrode shells made of aragonite (a type of calcium carbonate) extends to very shallow depths along the West Coast.

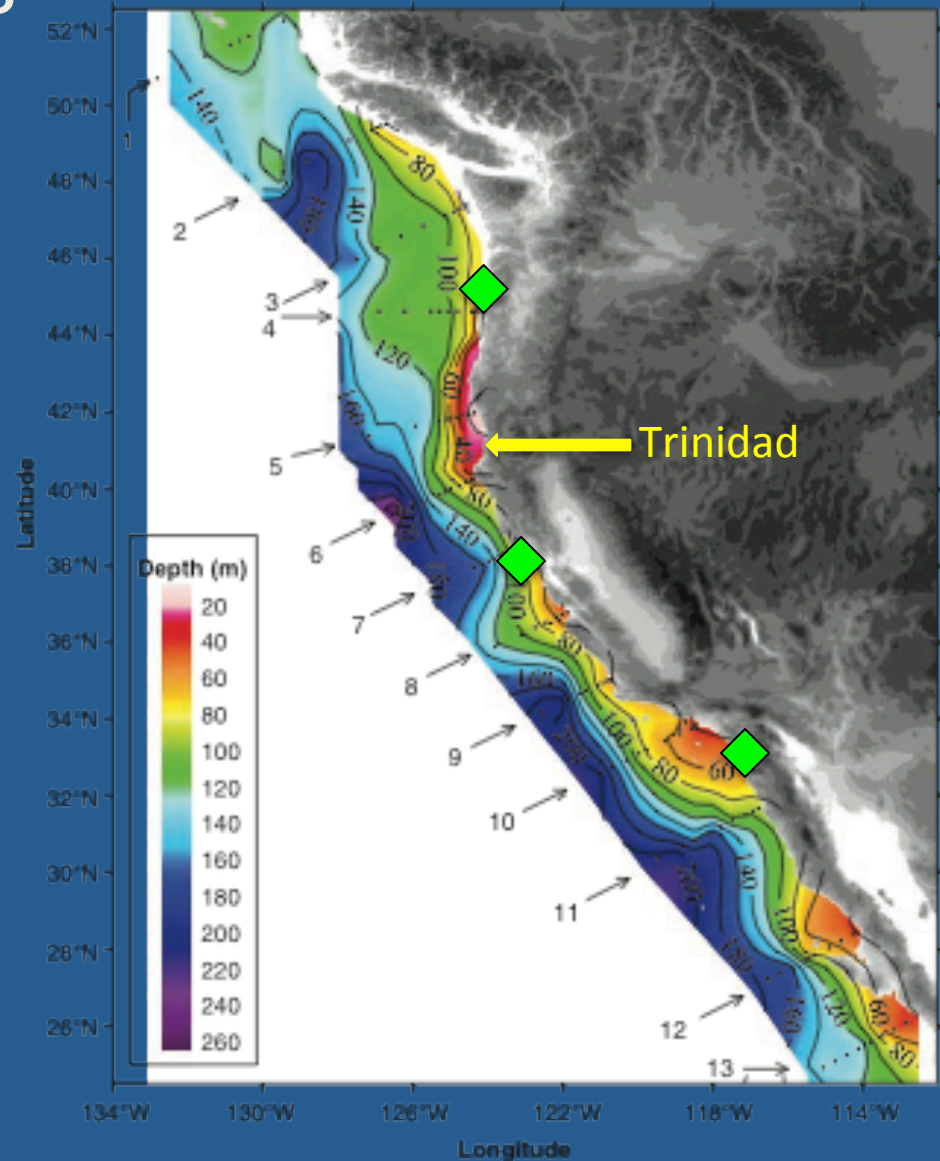


Feely, et al. 2008. Evidence for Upwelling of Corrosive “Acidified” Water onto the Continental Shelf. *Science*, vol 320, p. 1490-2.

# Monitoring ocean chemistry monitoring: existing spatial gaps

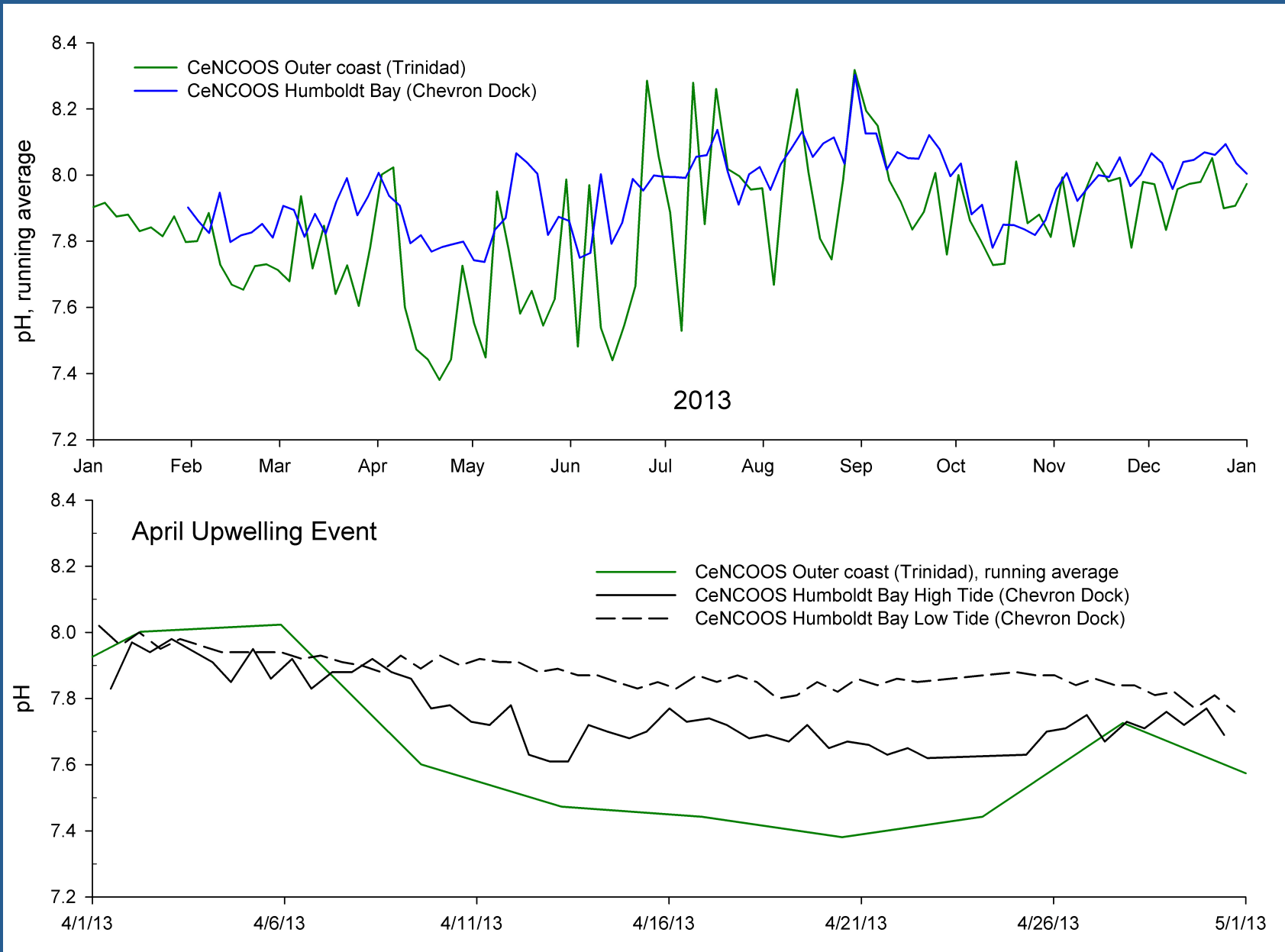
Only 3 Burkolators on  
U.S. West Coast:

- Netarts, OR  
(300 mi. north)
- Tomales Bay, CA  
(250 mi. south;  
not open coast)
- Carlsbad, CA  
(680 mi. south)



Feely, et al. 2008. Evidence for Upwelling of Corrosive “Acidified” Water onto the Continental Shelf. *Science*, vol 320, p. 1490-2.

# Humboldt Bay appears to be naturally buffered



Eelgrass may play an important role in buffering





# 'Burkolator' – gold standard in real-time carbonate chemistry monitoring

- Useful to aquaculture industry, especially hatcheries.
- Improved understanding of ocean chemistry, effects on coastal ecosystems, role of eelgrass.
- Will facilitate research:
  - Oceanographic surveys
  - Mesocosm experiments
- Cutting-edge, industry-relevant experience for students.



‘Burkolator’ location at  
Hog Island Oyster Co.  
hatchery

Hog Island  
Oyster Co. ▲  
hatchery



Image © 2016 TerraMetrics

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

Google

# 'Burkolator' location at Hog Island Oyster Co. hatchery



Image © 2016 TerraMetrics

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

Googl

# 'Burkolator' location at Hog Island Oyster Co. hatchery

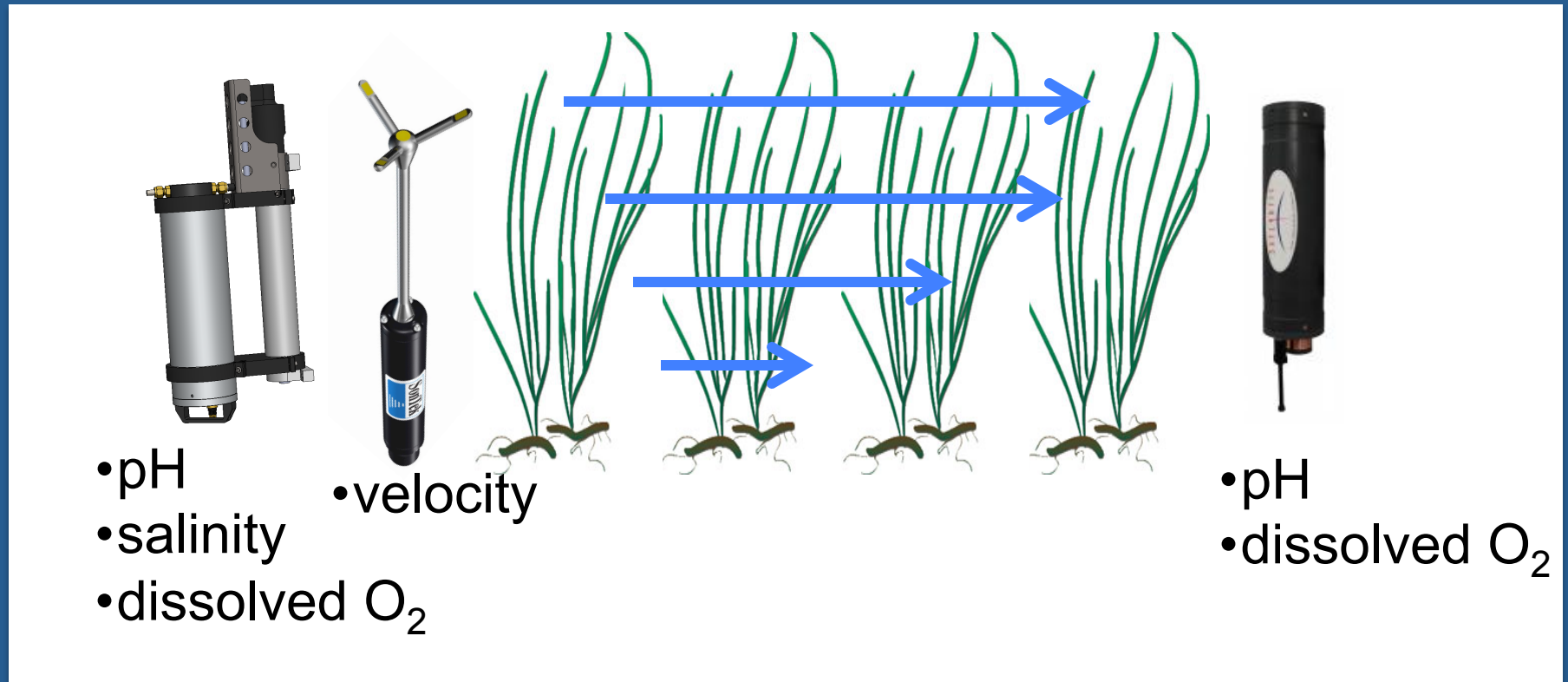


Image © 2016 TerraMetrics

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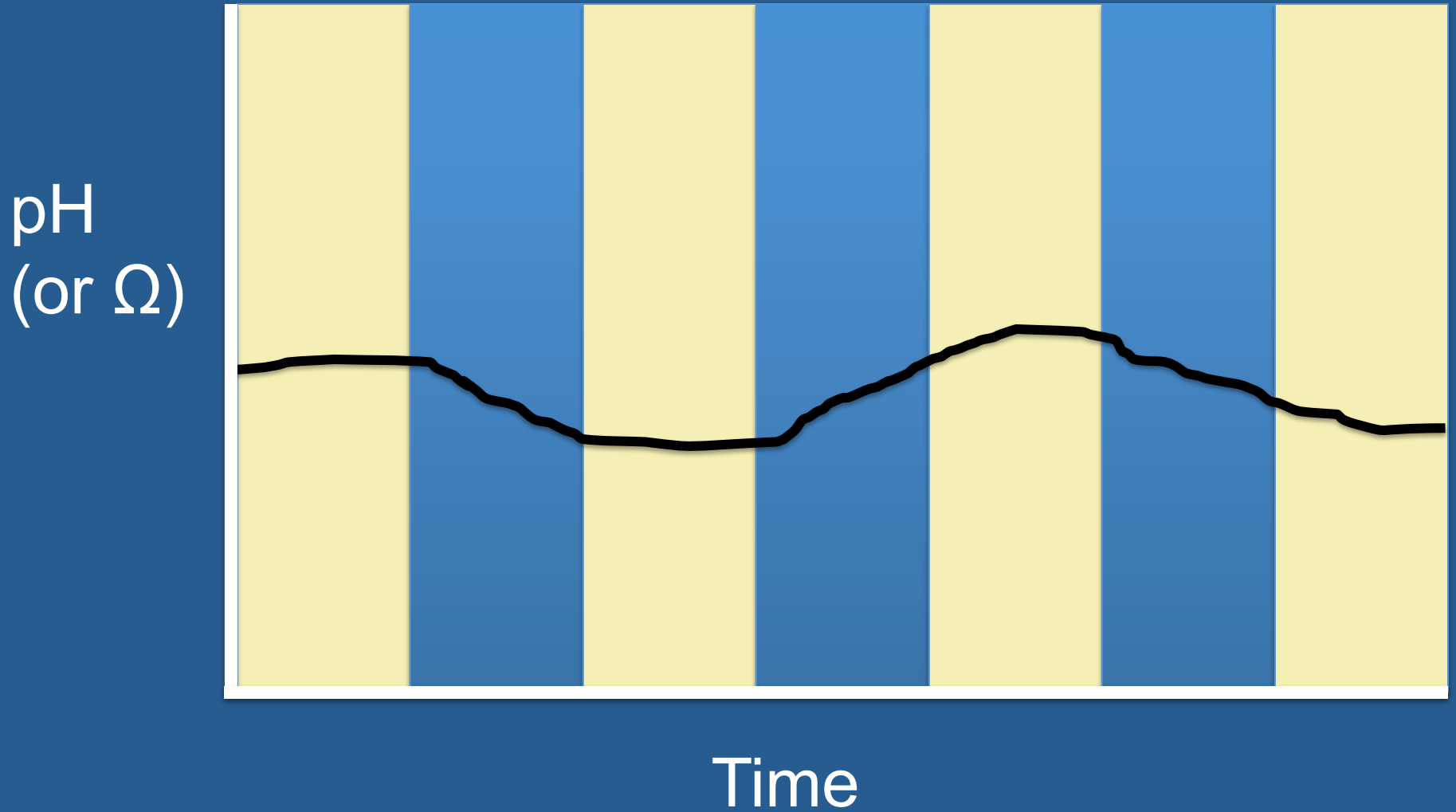
Google

# Eelgrass ecosystem function/service

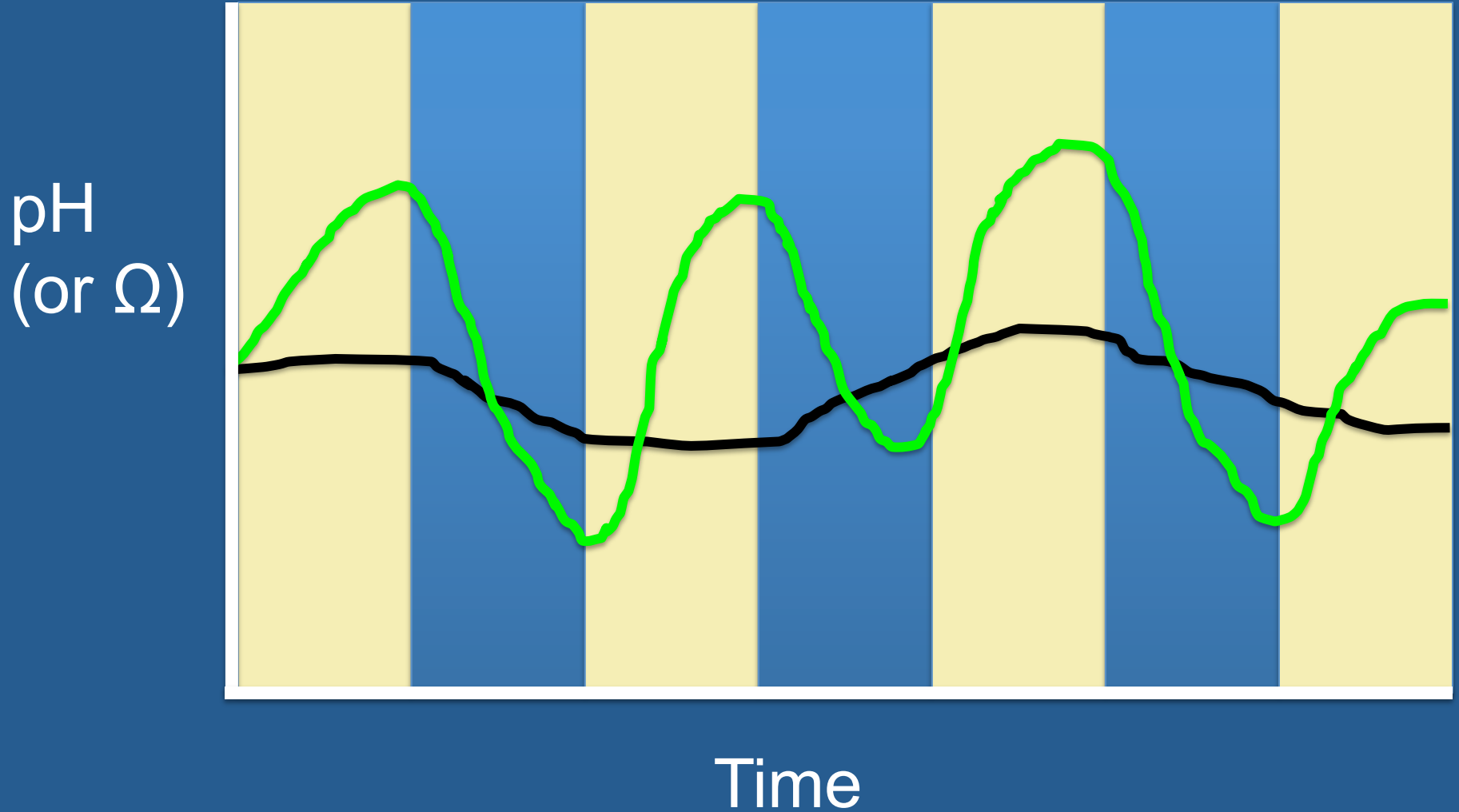


- Quantify the extent to which eelgrass mitigates (buffers) and exacerbates OA.
- Evaluate physiological status of eelgrass, impacts (e.g. shading)
- Inform management

# Conceptual model of eelgrass mitigation of OA



# Conceptual model of eelgrass mitigation of OA



# Bay-wide eelgrass monitoring

- Detect changes in eelgrass abundance/distribution
- Quantify stressors/limitations (temperature, light availability)
- Compatible with existing monitoring efforts (MPA, CDFW, aquaculture permitting)
- Ground-truthing for remote-sensing (e.g. aerial/UAV photos)
- Baseline via 2 funded years, continued w/ minimal funding afterward





Thank you!

Any questions?

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