



# Calcification in a Changing Ocean Environment

Thank you to:  
FKNMS - Brian Keller,  
Joanne Delaney  
NPS - M/V *Ft. Jeff* crew,  
Dave Hallac, PJ Walker



# How is the ocean changing?

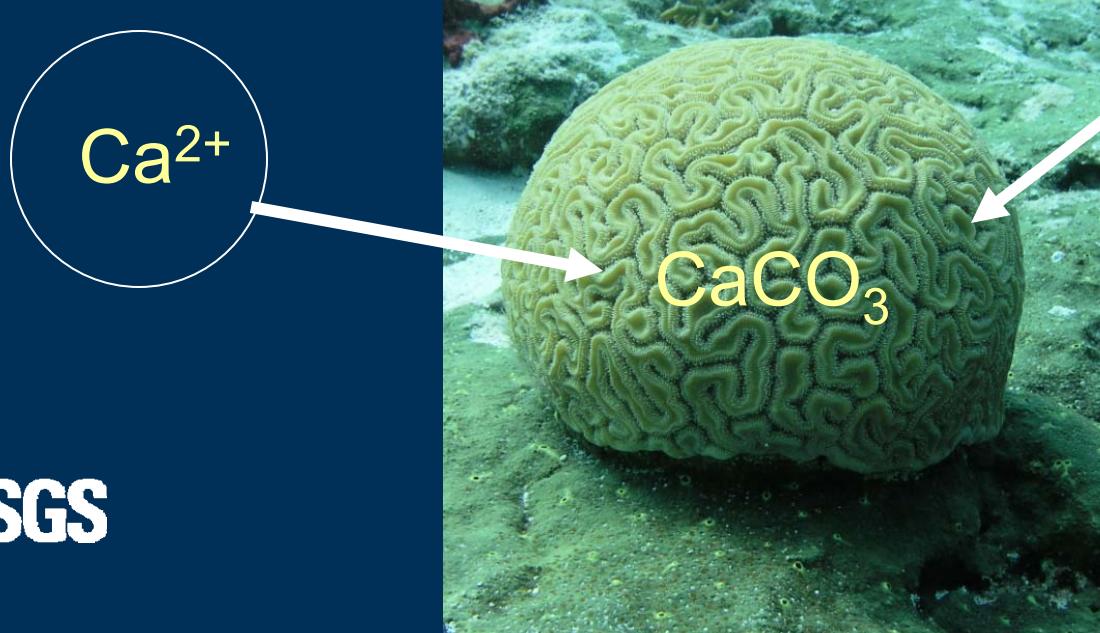
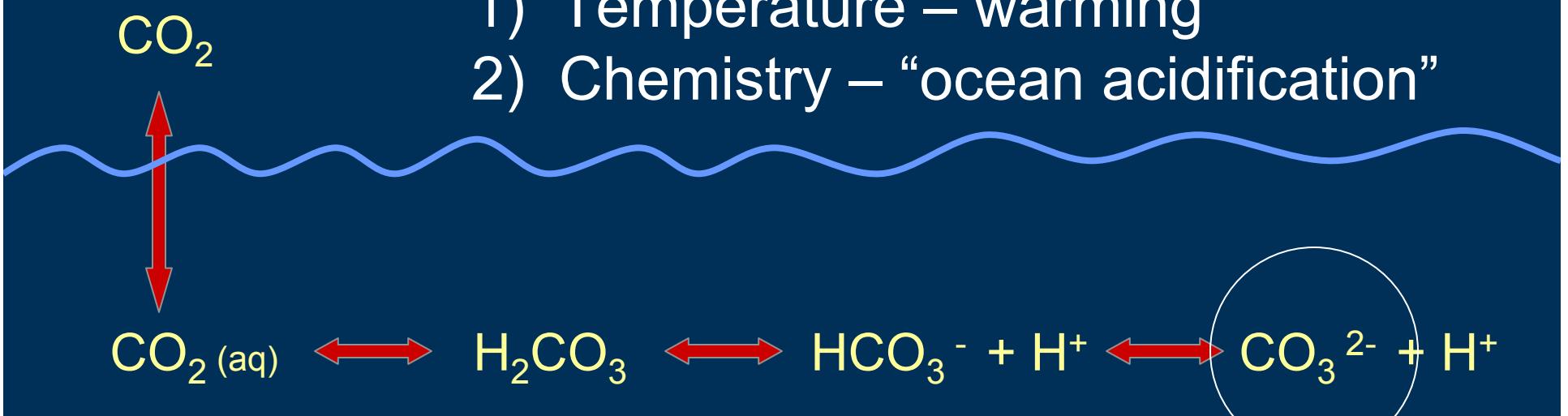
- 1) Temperature – warming
- 2) Chemistry – “ocean acidification”

Month	Mean	p-value	Max	p-value	Min	p-value
JAN	+ 0.03		+ 0.01		= 0.08	
FEB	+ 0.04		+ 0.04		+ 0.04	
MAR	+ 0.05		+ 0.04		= 0.06	
APR	= 0.30		= 0.24		= 0.51	
MAY	= 0.14		+ 0.04		= 0.13	
JUN	+ 0.02		+ 0.04		+ 0.01	
JUL	= 0.20		= 0.06		= 0.71	
AUG	+ 0.003		+ 0.002		= 0.11	
SEP	= 0.19		+ 0.02		= 0.99	
OCT	= 0.59		= 0.74		= 0.51	
NOV	= 0.93		= 0.86		= 0.72	
DEC	= 0.64		= 0.97		= 0.42	



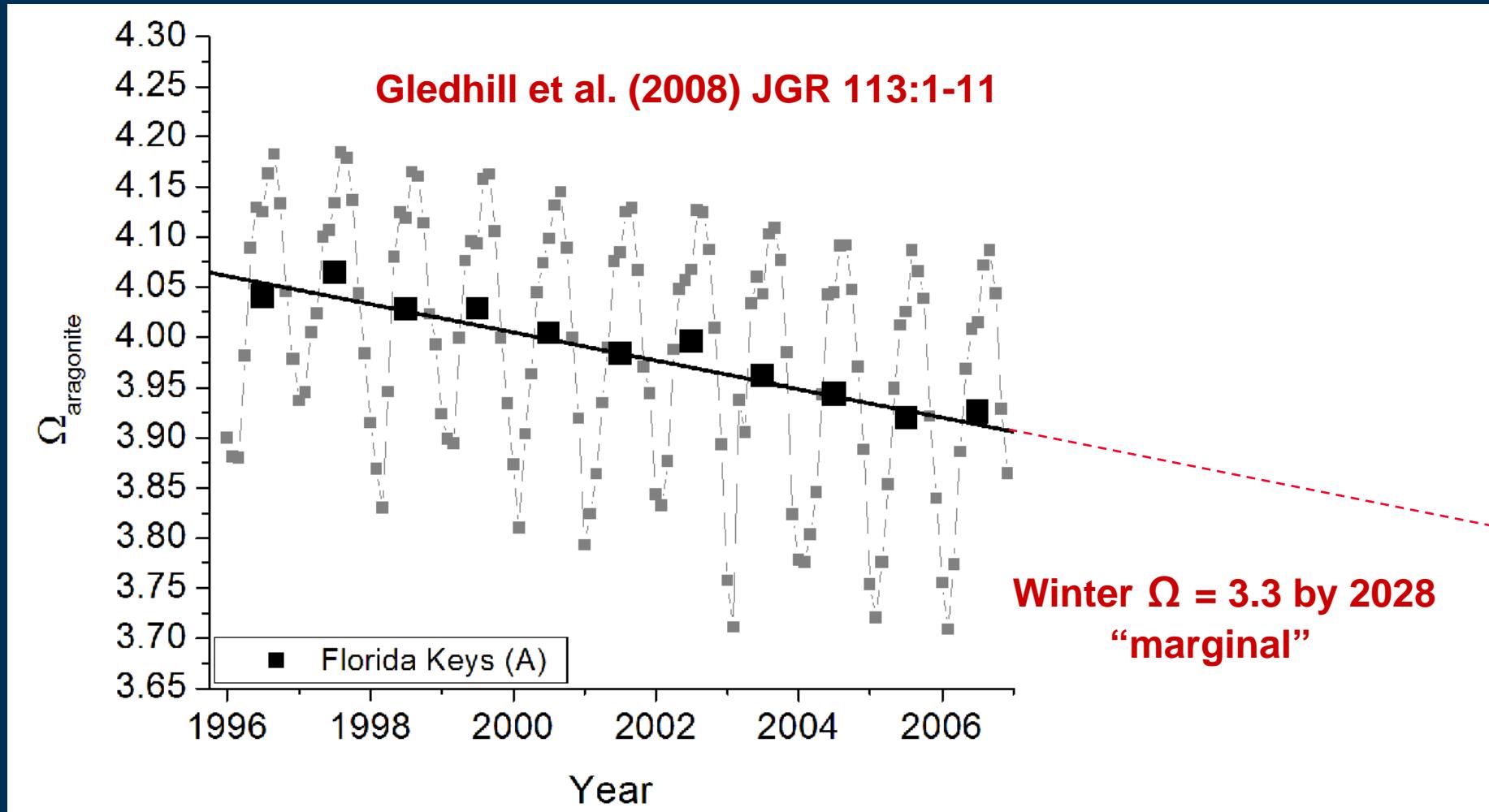
# How is the ocean changing?

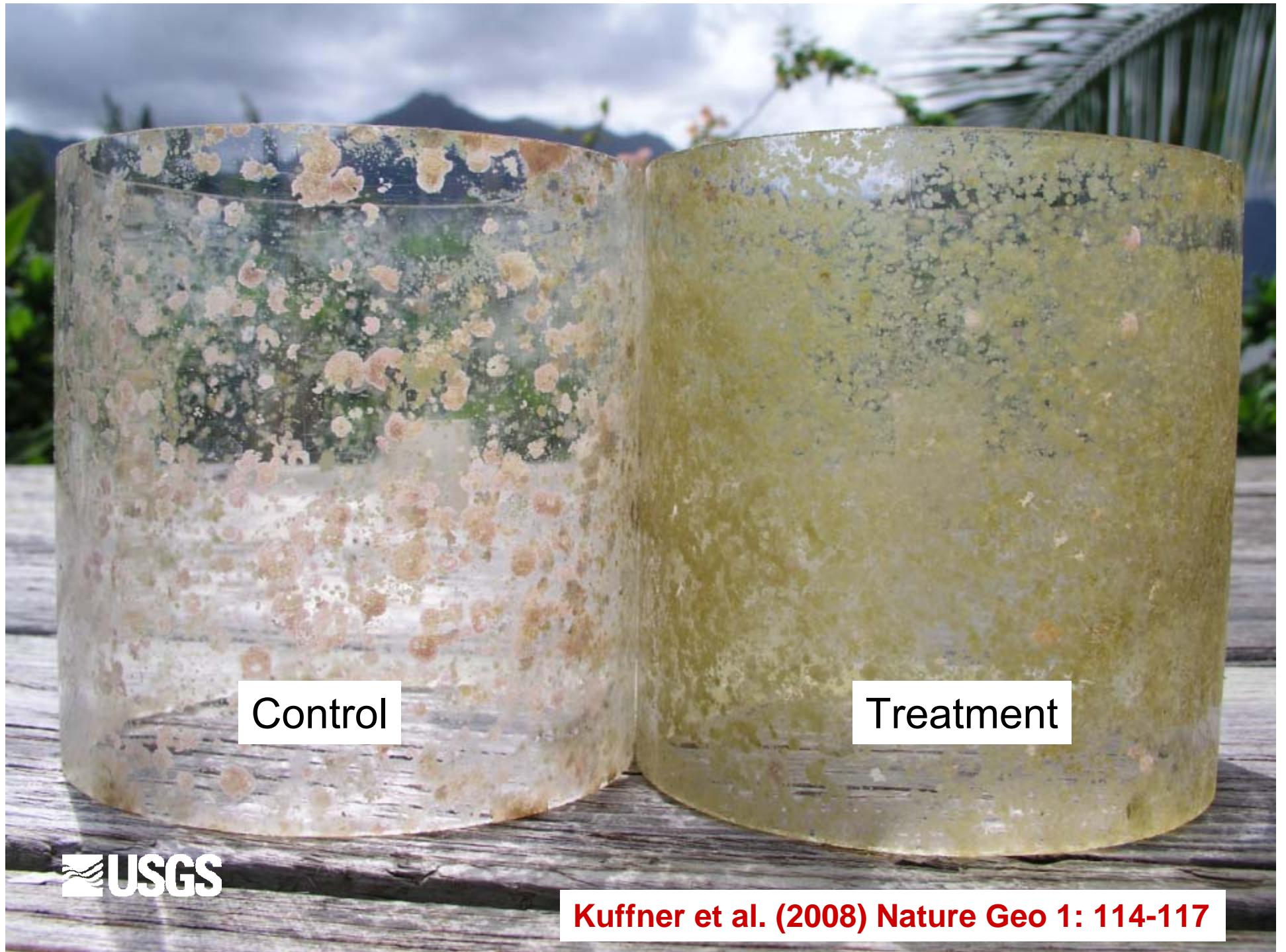
- 1) Temperature – warming
- 2) Chemistry – “ocean acidification”



$$\Omega = \frac{[\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{K'_{\text{sp}}}$$

# Declining $\Omega_{\text{aragonite}}$





 USGS

Kuffner et al. (2008) Nature Geo 1: 114-117

## SEAKEYS Monitoring Stations



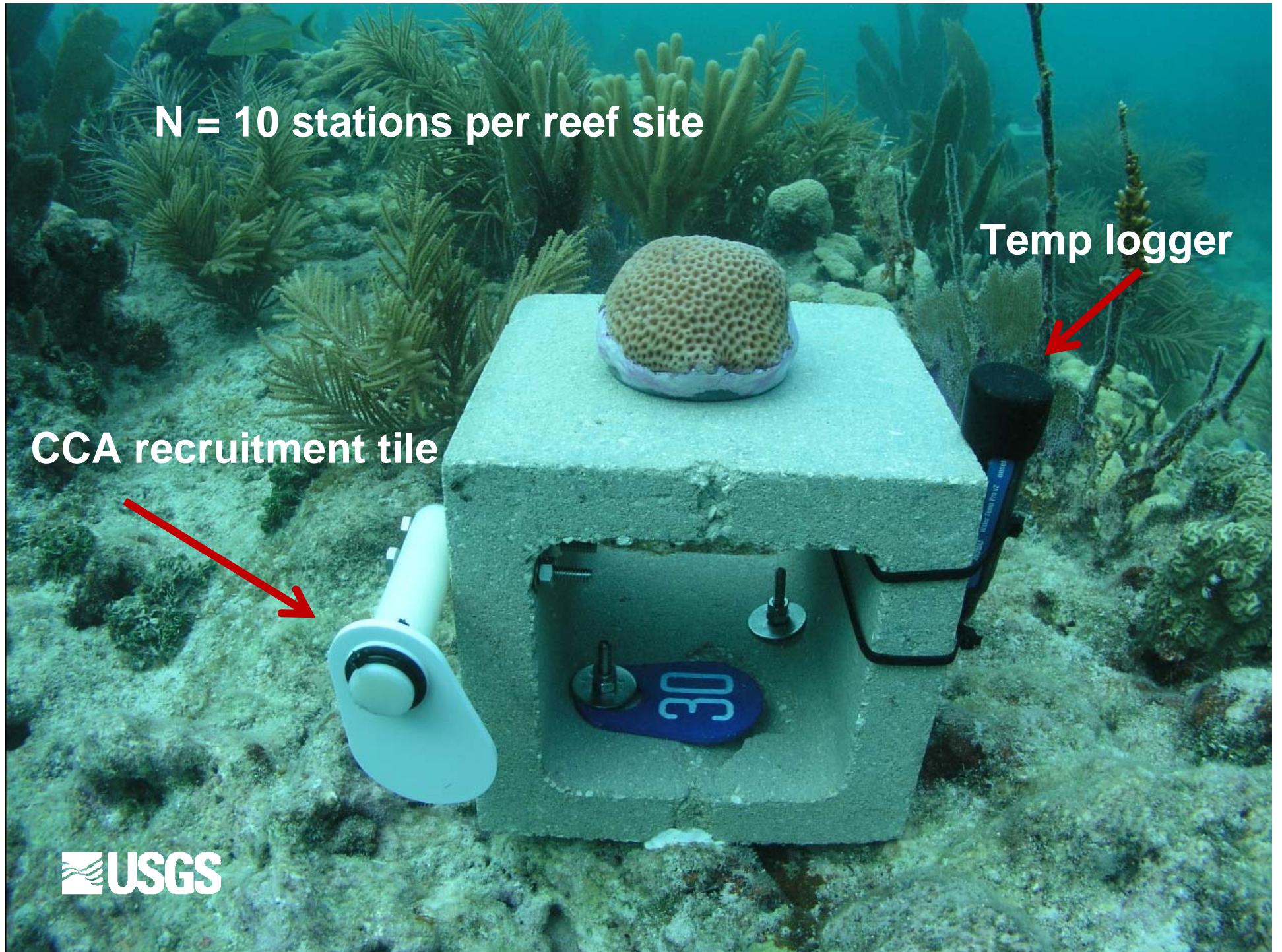
- Measure:**
- Calcification rate
  - Linear extension
  - Density
  - Sr/Ca temp proxy



*Siderastrea siderea*



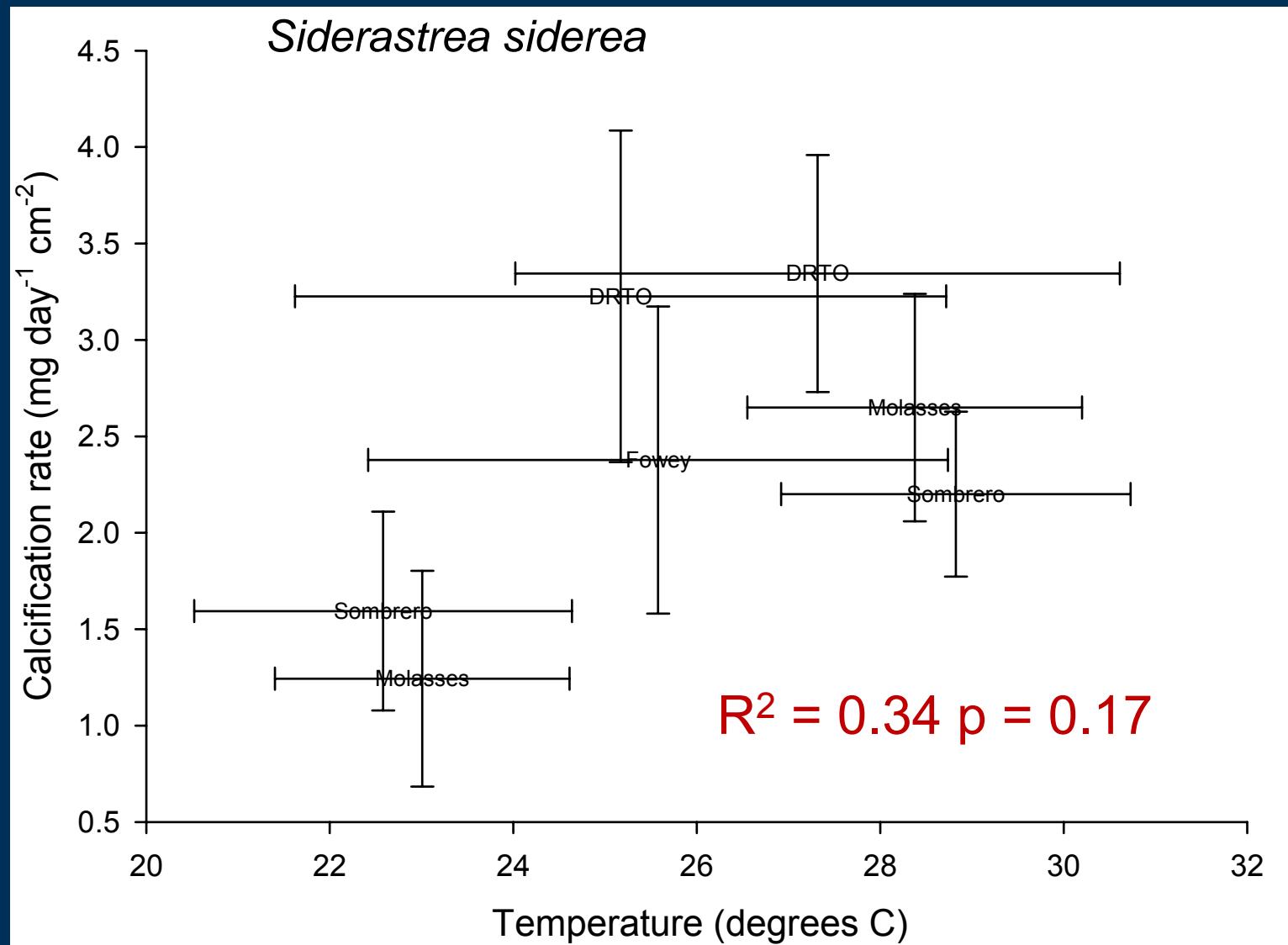
Encrusting community



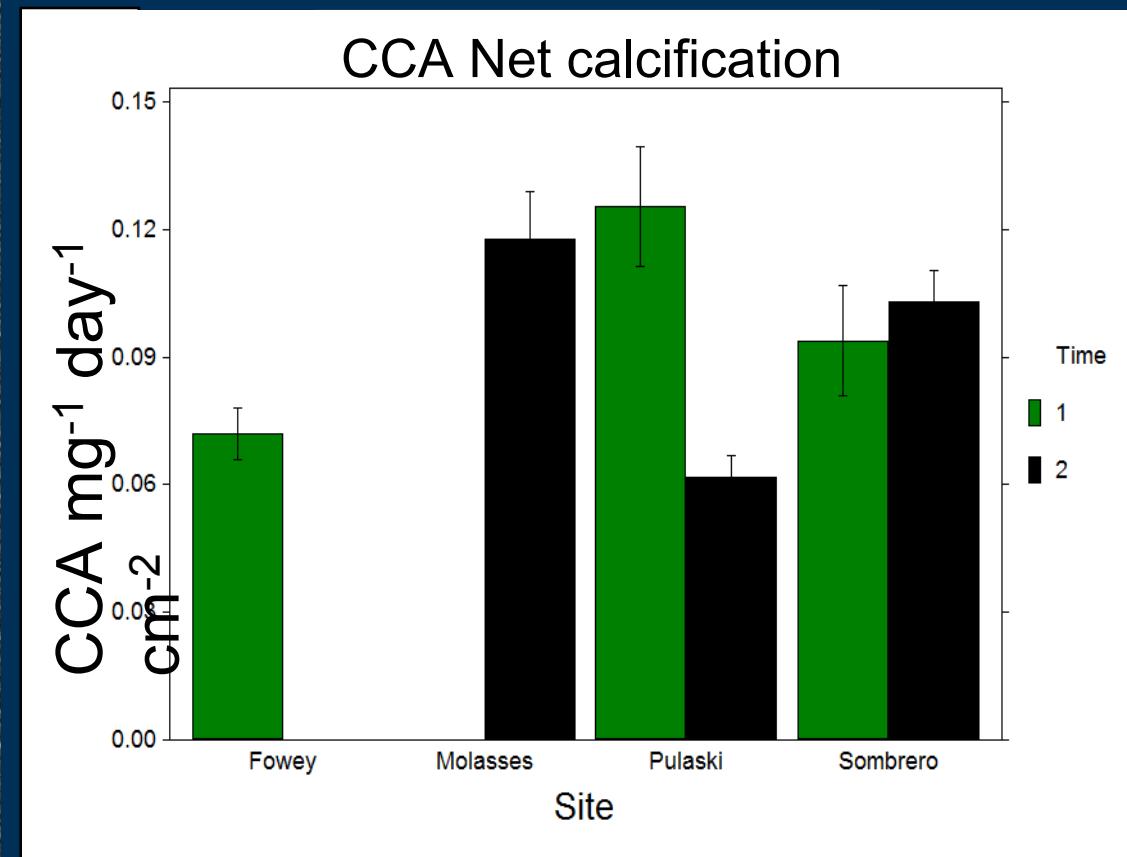
## Methods:



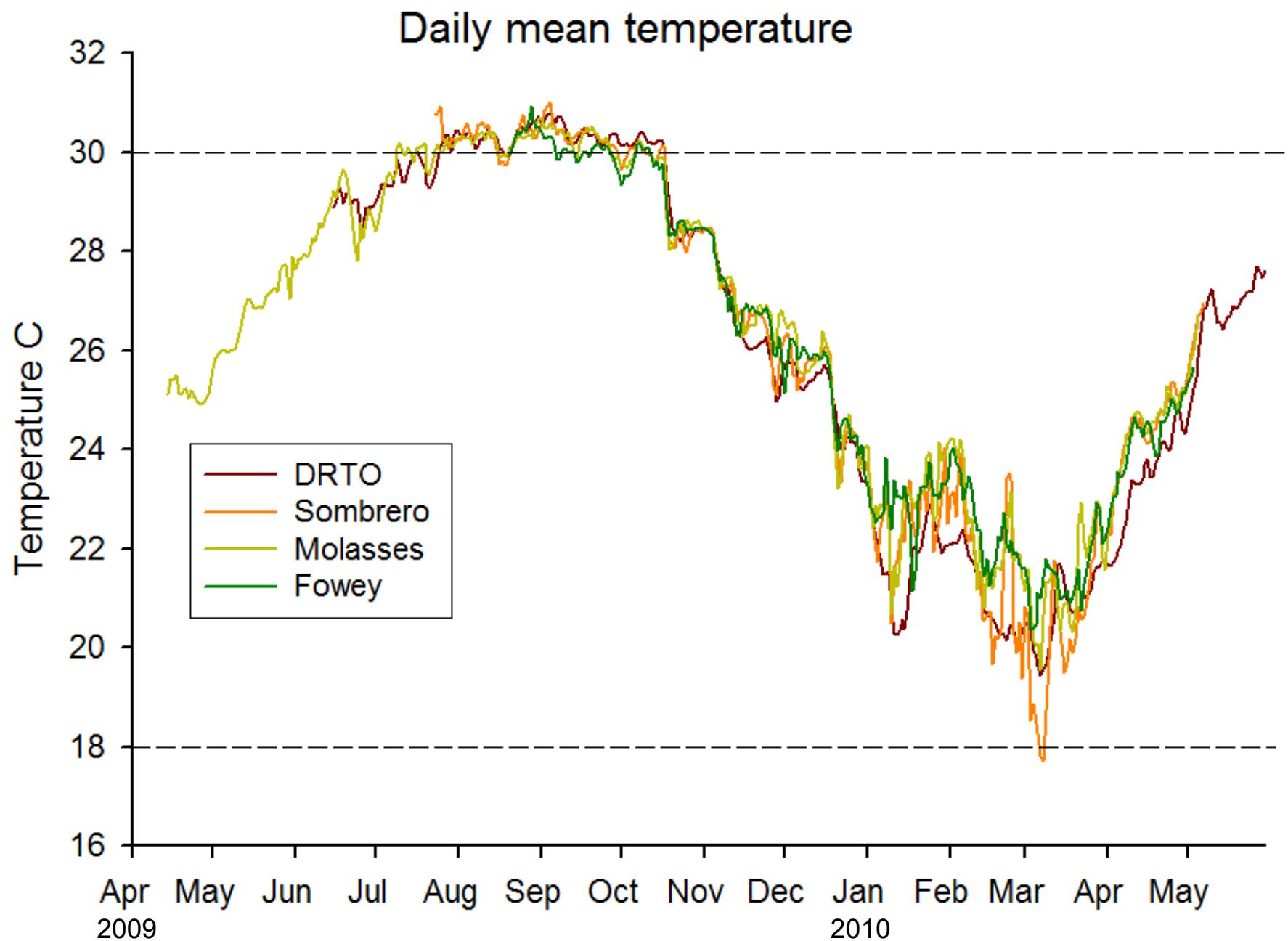
# Results:



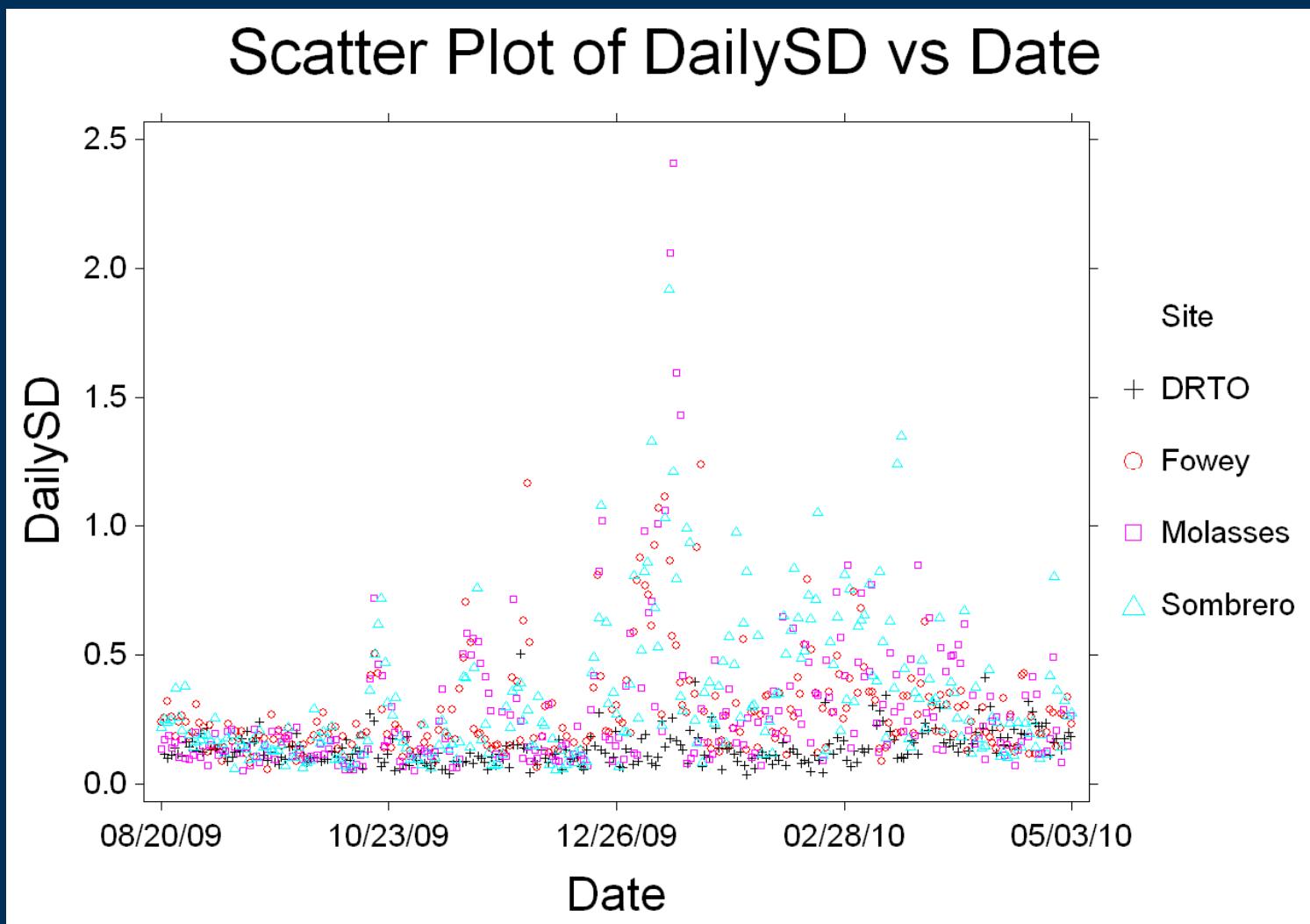
# Results:



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Site effect:  $p < 0.0001$

# Summary of preliminary results

- Coral calcification seasonal, ~ 35% slower in winter vs. summer
- Coral >> than CCA calcification
- DRTO coral calcification > than other sites
- Temperature less variable on diurnal scale at DRTO

