

These presentation files have been put together to complement the ocean acidification resource:

## **The Ocean of Tomorrow**

prepared by the NZ Marine Studies Centre.

Please do not print or re-use this presentation for any other purpose.

Unless otherwise stated, graphs are taken from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports, 2008 – 2014.



[www.marine.ac.nz](http://www.marine.ac.nz)

# Part 1

Introduction and background:  
CO<sub>2</sub>, climate change  
and link to OA and pH.

To follow activity 1A. To lead into activity 1B and 3A.



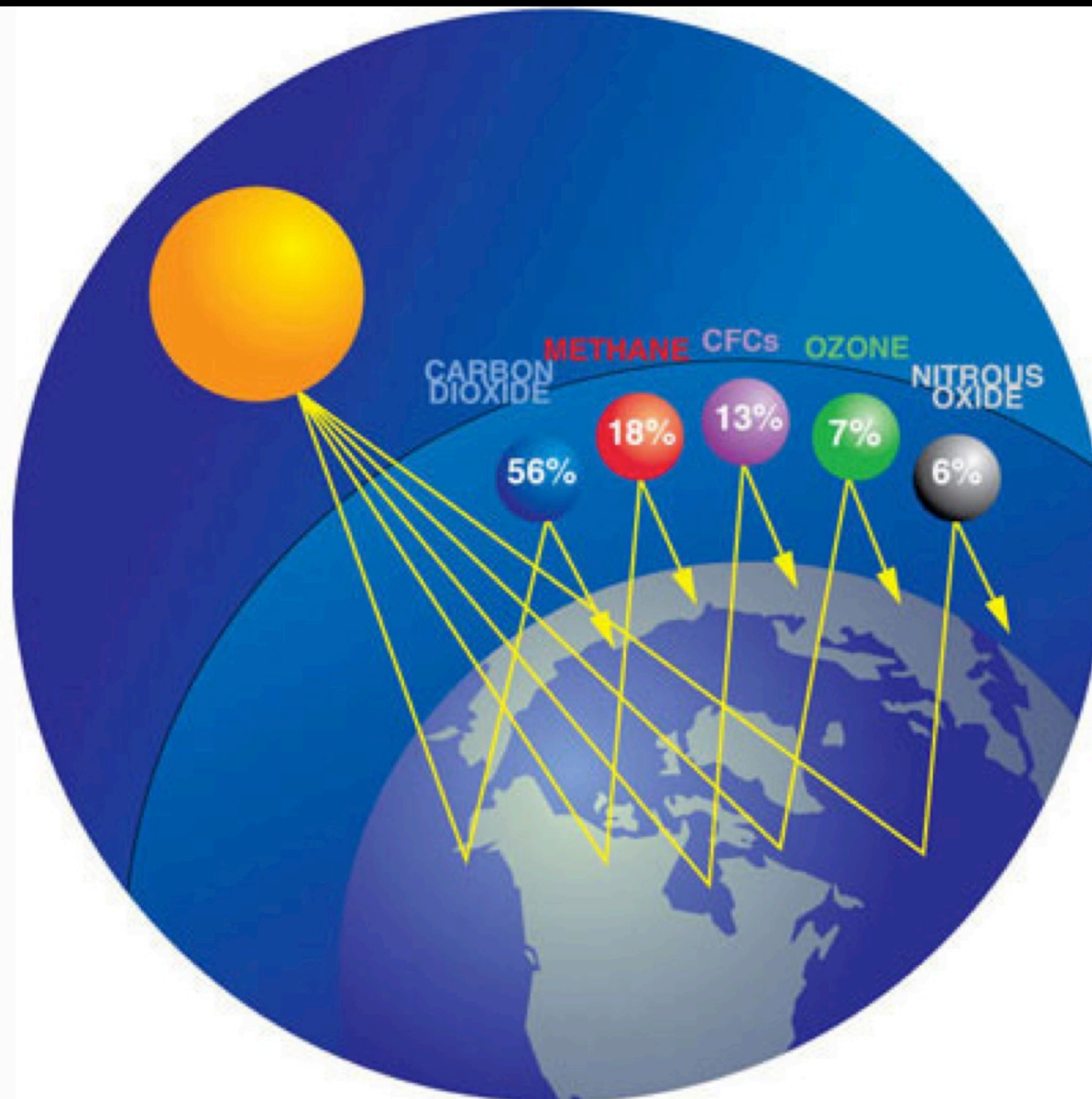
# A complicated subject



- Air
- Water
- Skeletons
- Ecosystems
- Planet

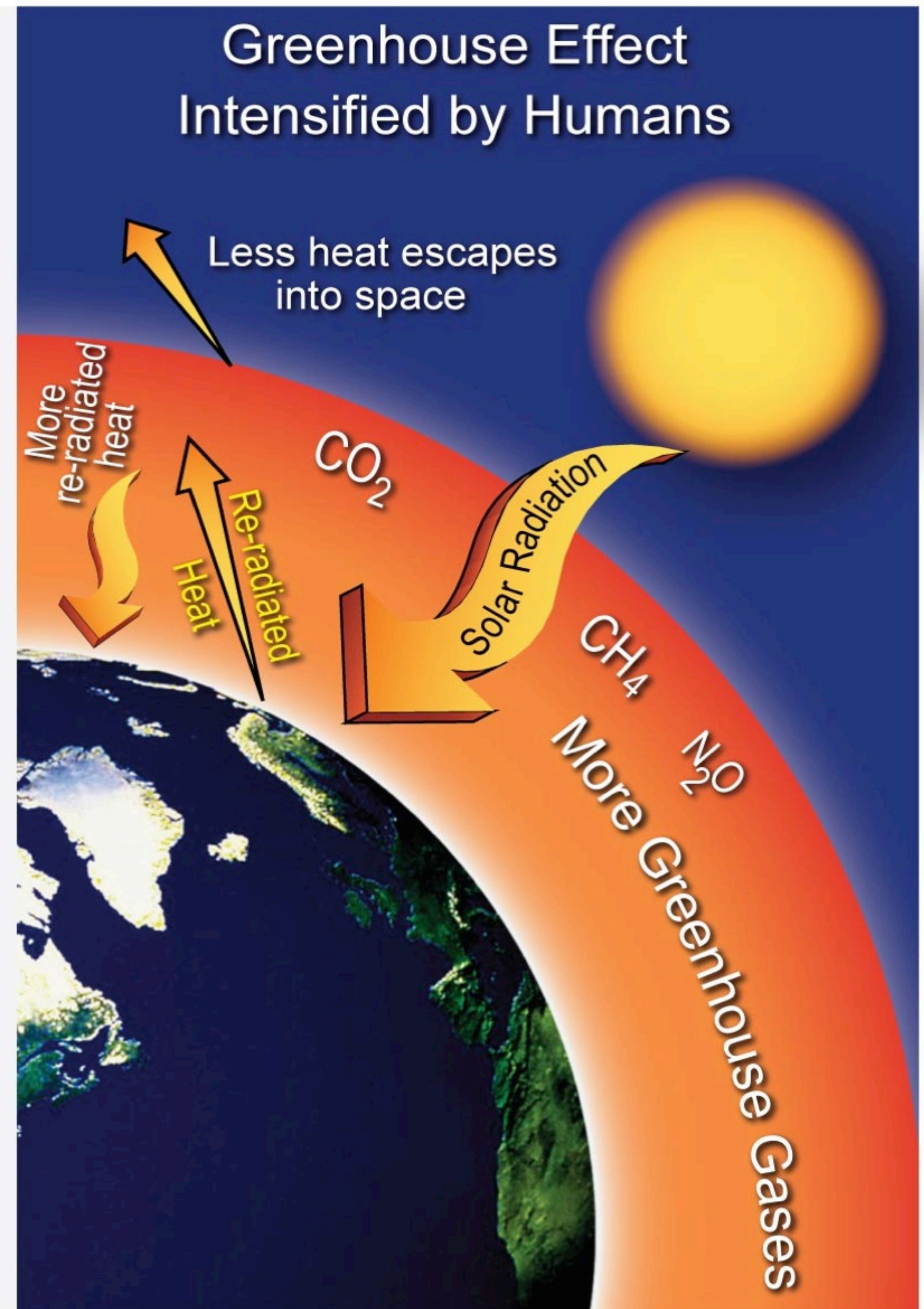
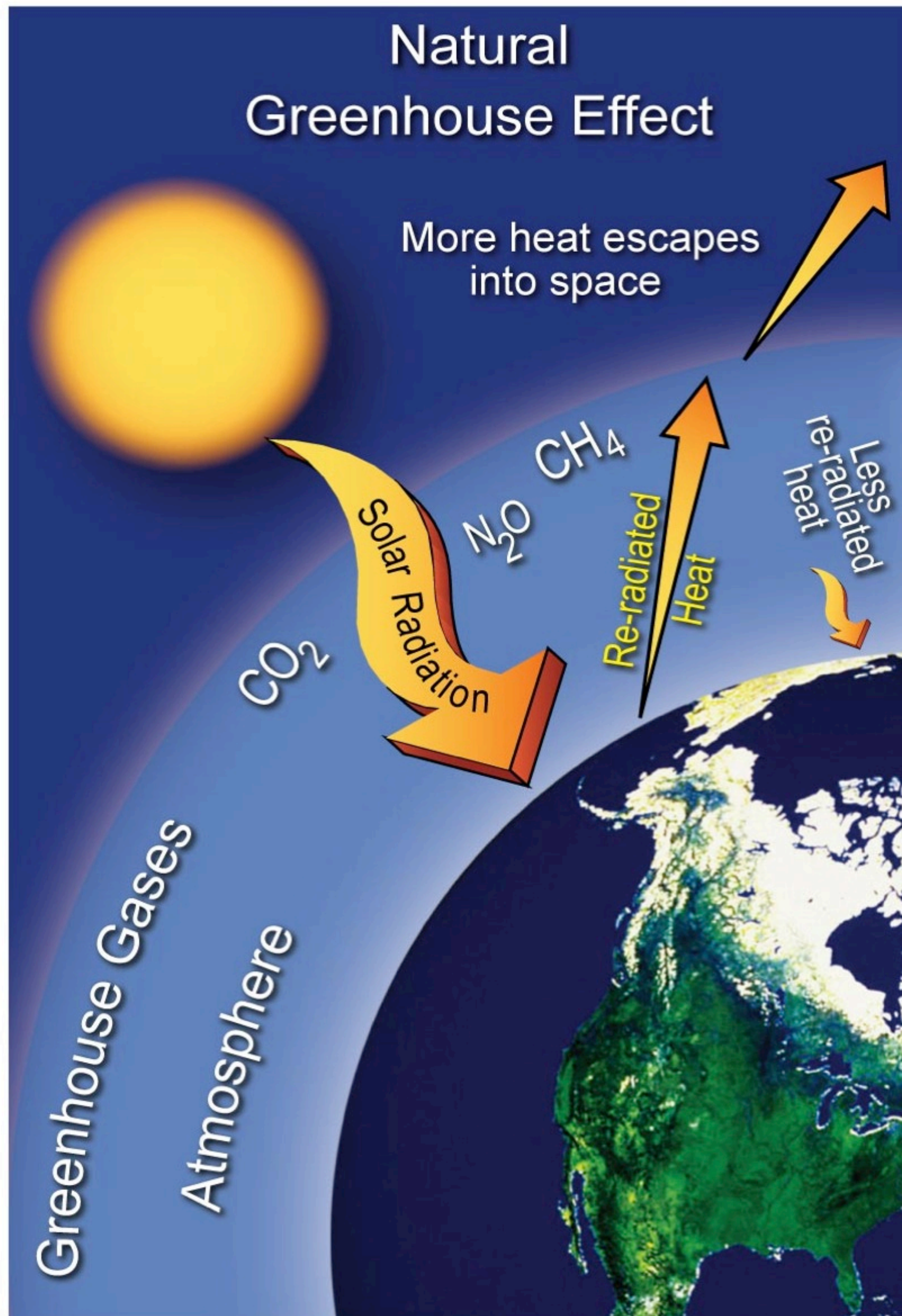


# Greenhouse gases



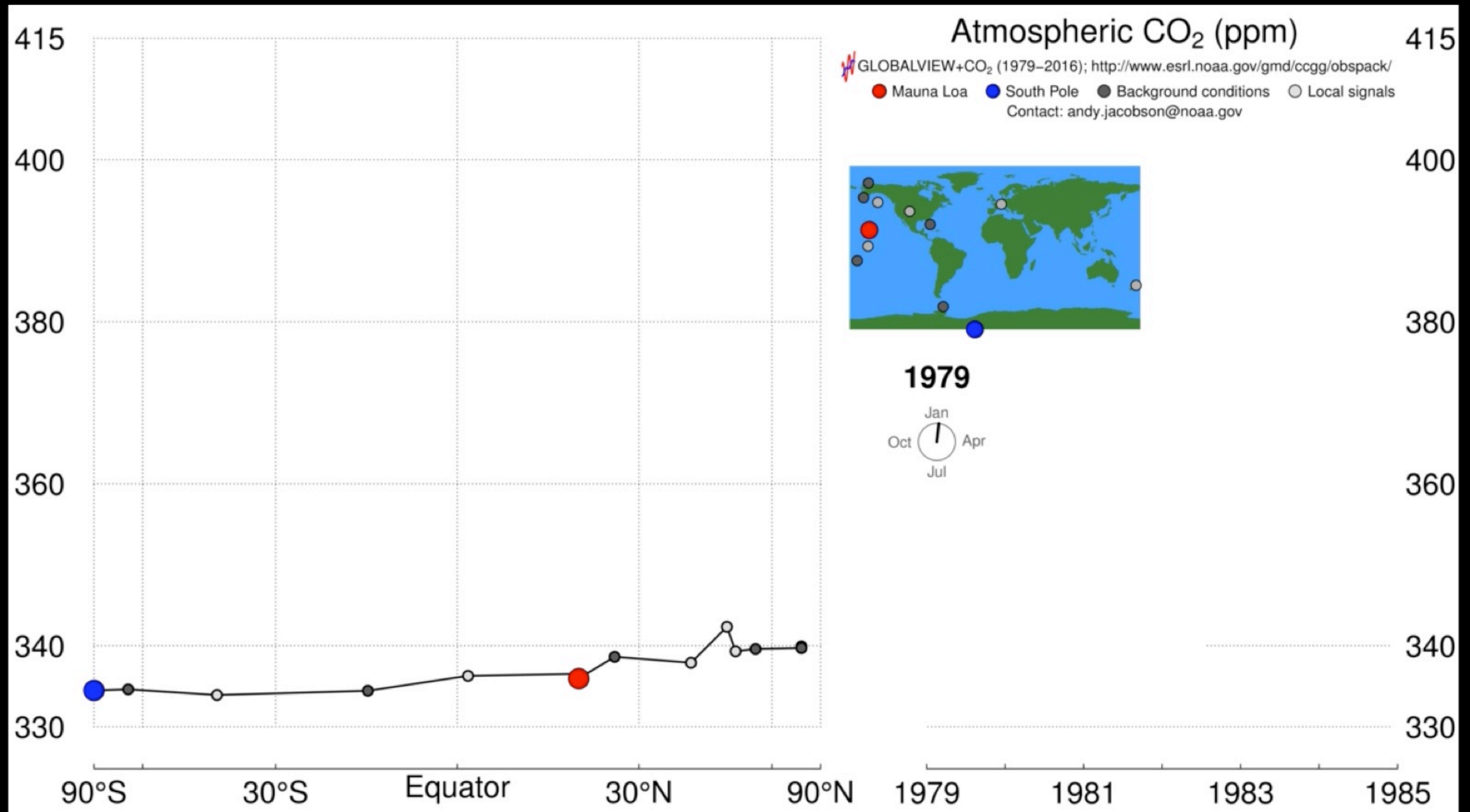


# Human Influence on the Greenhouse Effect





# Higher than it's been for a long time



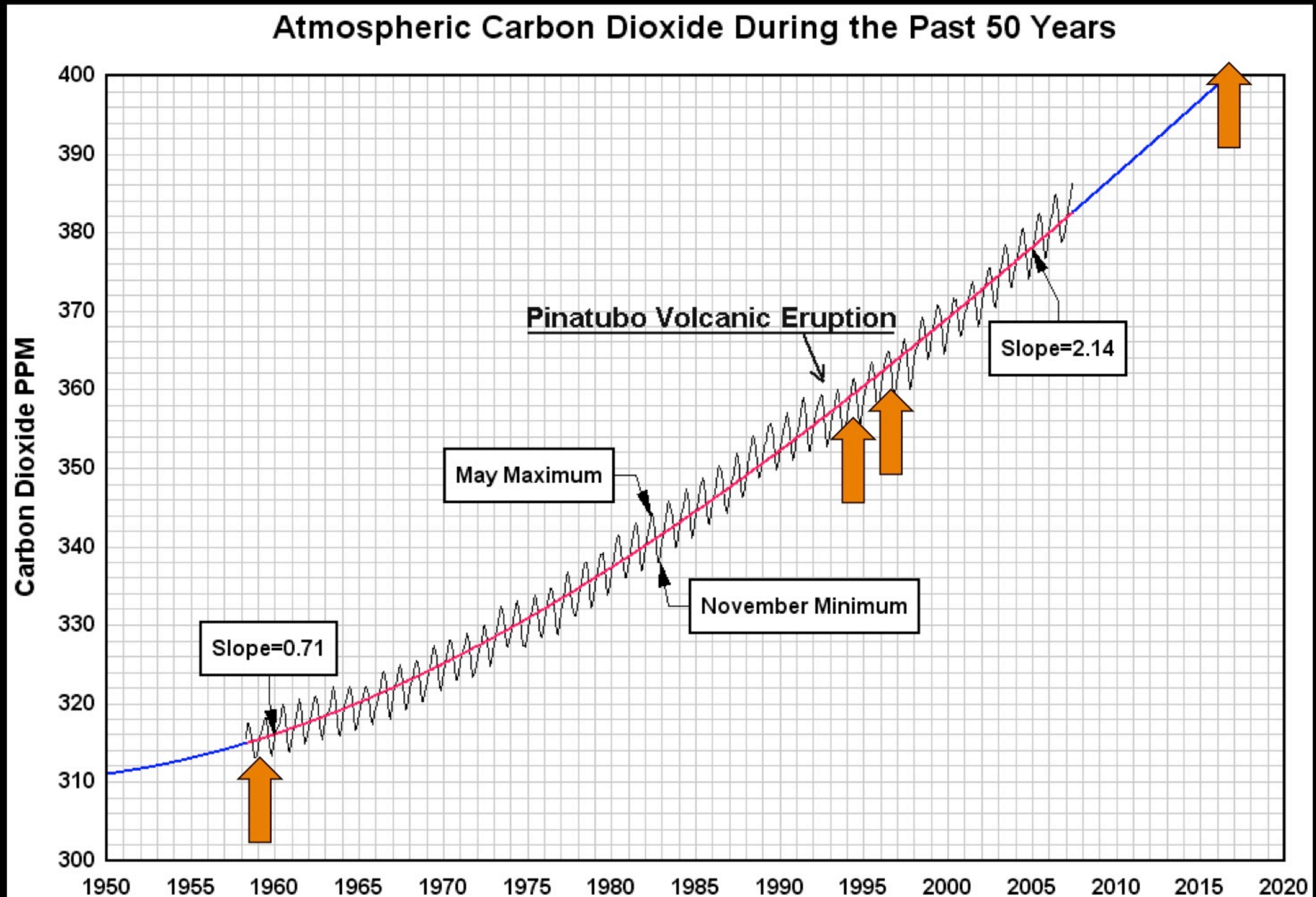
For the animated history of atmospheric carbon dioxide from 800,000 years ago until January 2016 see: <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/history.html>

# Up in the air

- Pre-industrial levels of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> were about 280 ppm
- They have climbed to over 400 ppm today
- Could reach 1000 ppm by 2100
- We know a lot about this because CO<sub>2</sub> is an important greenhouse gas



# Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> is increasing



At Mauna Loa, Hawaii

([www.planetforlife.com](http://www.planetforlife.com))

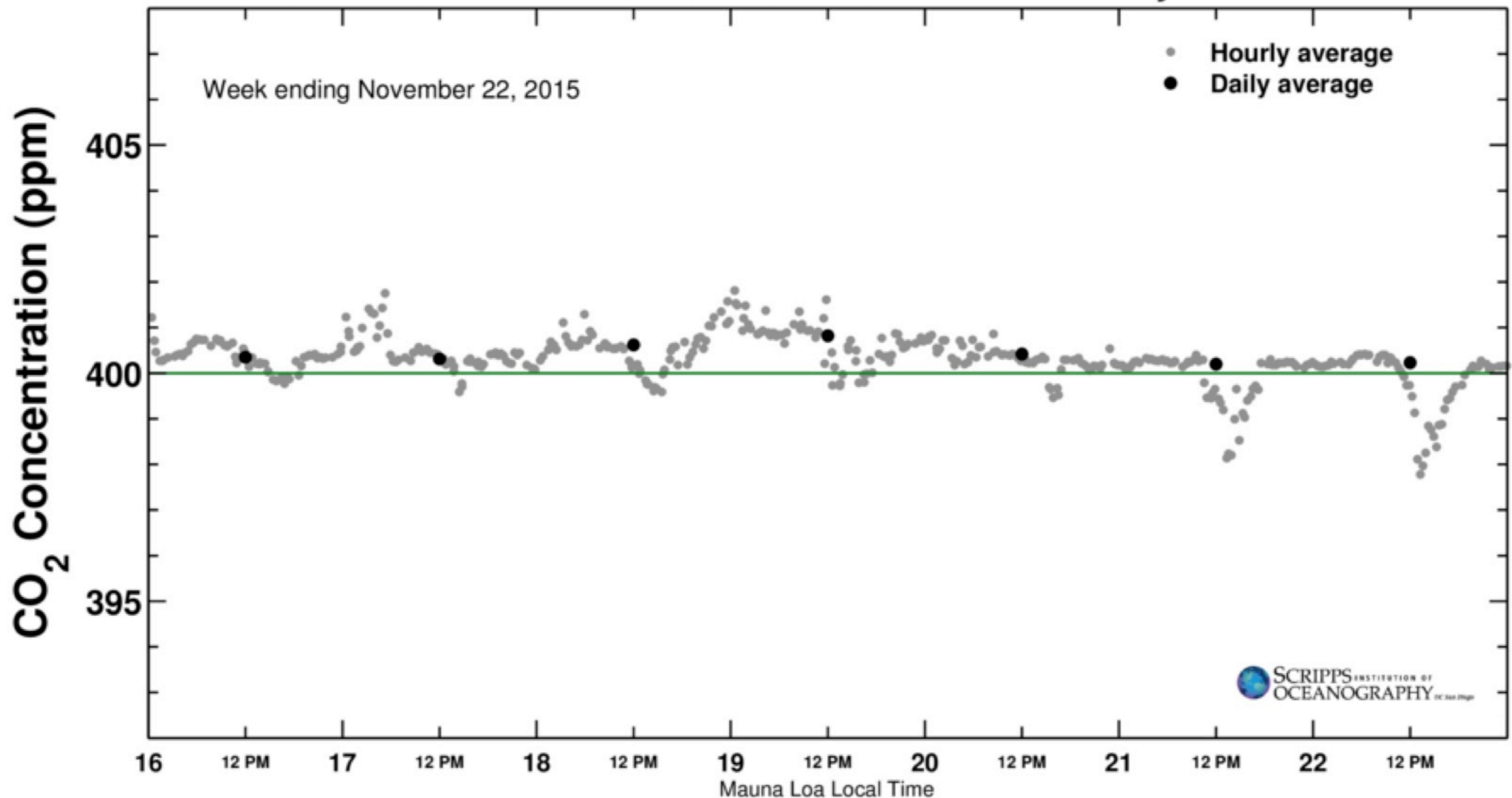


# CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere now

Latest CO<sub>2</sub> reading  
November 22, 2015

400.23 ppm

Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory





# Jump into the water

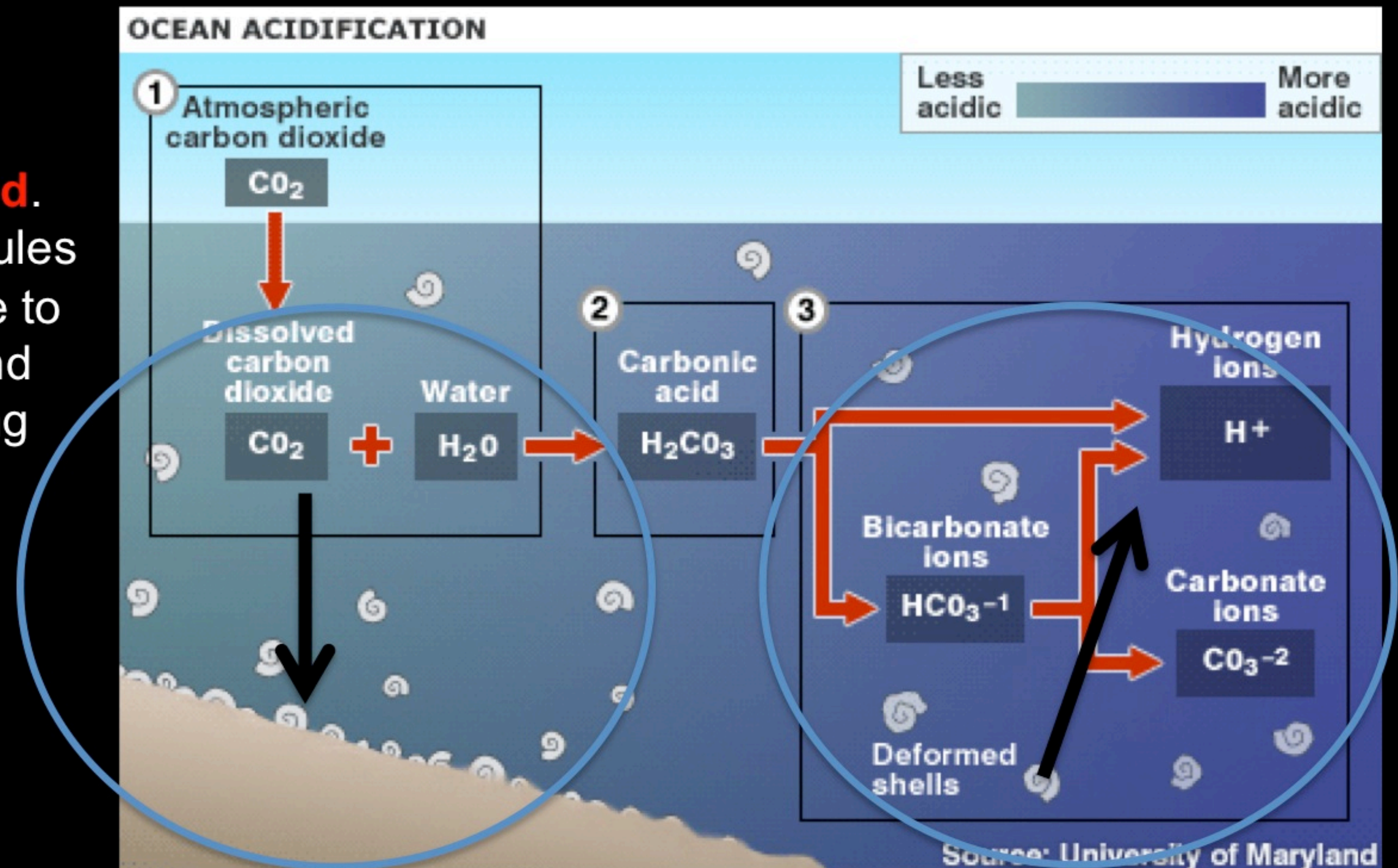
- Oceans absorb  $\text{CO}_2$  from atmosphere — about 1/3 of what we produce
- $\text{CO}_2$  (gas) +  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $\leftrightarrow$   $\text{HCO}_3^-$  +  $\text{H}^+$   
(bicarbonate)
- $\text{HCO}_3^-$   $\leftrightarrow$   $\text{CO}_3^{=}$  +  $\text{H}^+$
- More atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  means more  $\text{H}^+$  ions in sea water.



Human emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> are causing our oceans to become more acidic!

*A pH unit is a measure of acidity ranging from 0-14. The lower the value, the more acidic the environment.*

Some CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with the water to form **carbonic acid**. Some carbonic acid molecules react with a water molecule to give a **bicarbonate ion** and a **hydrogen ion**, increasing the ocean's "**ACIDITY**"





$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

pH is a log scale

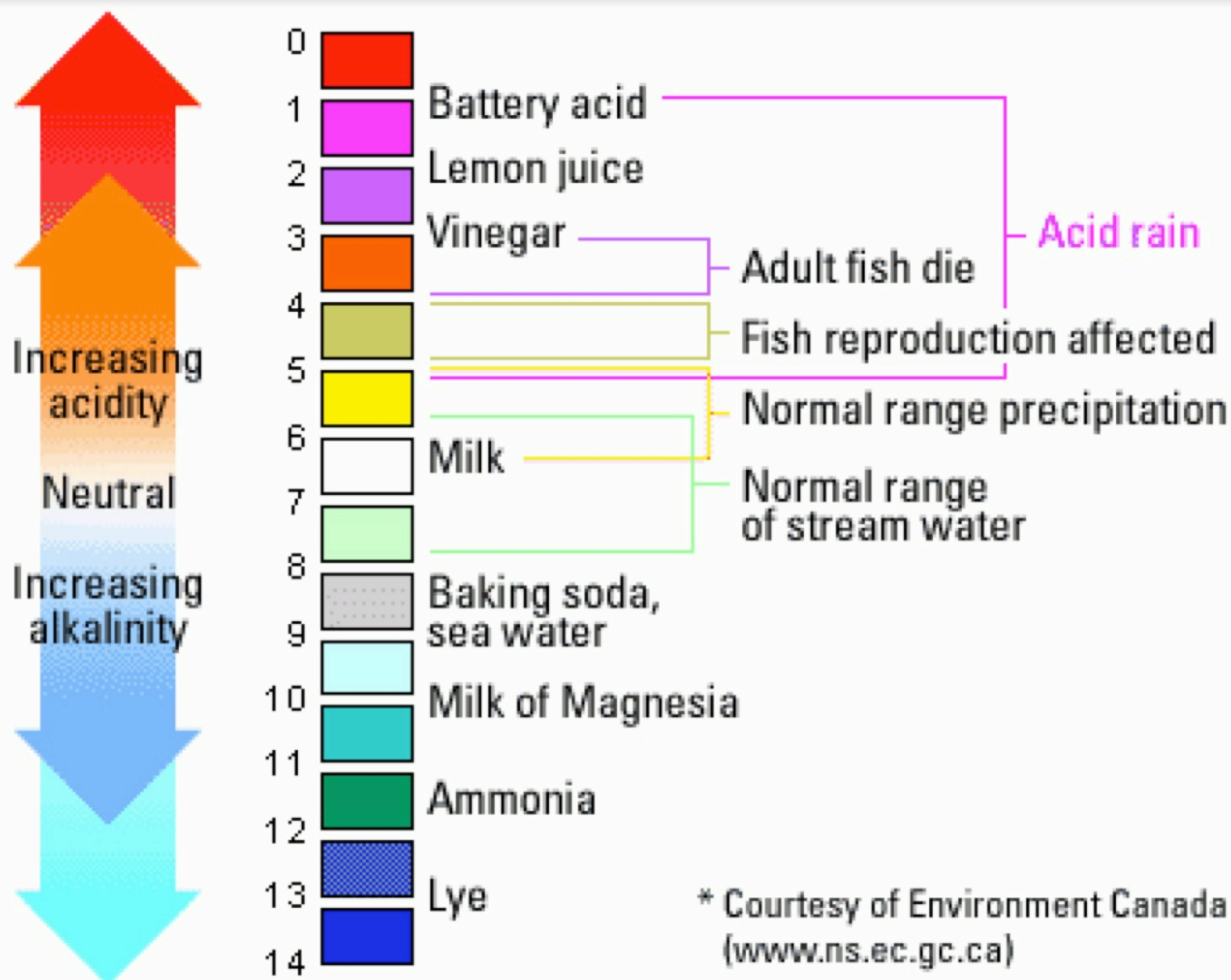


# All about pH

- Name comes from “potential hydrogen”
- Negative logarithm of concentration of hydrogen ions ( $H^+$ ) in a solution
  - Higher pH means fewer  $H^+$  ions
  - A change of 1 pH unit is 10x the amount
- Water at 25° C is neutral: pH = 7.0 units
- Less than 7 is acid, greater is alkaline
- Arbitrary scale goes from 0 to 14

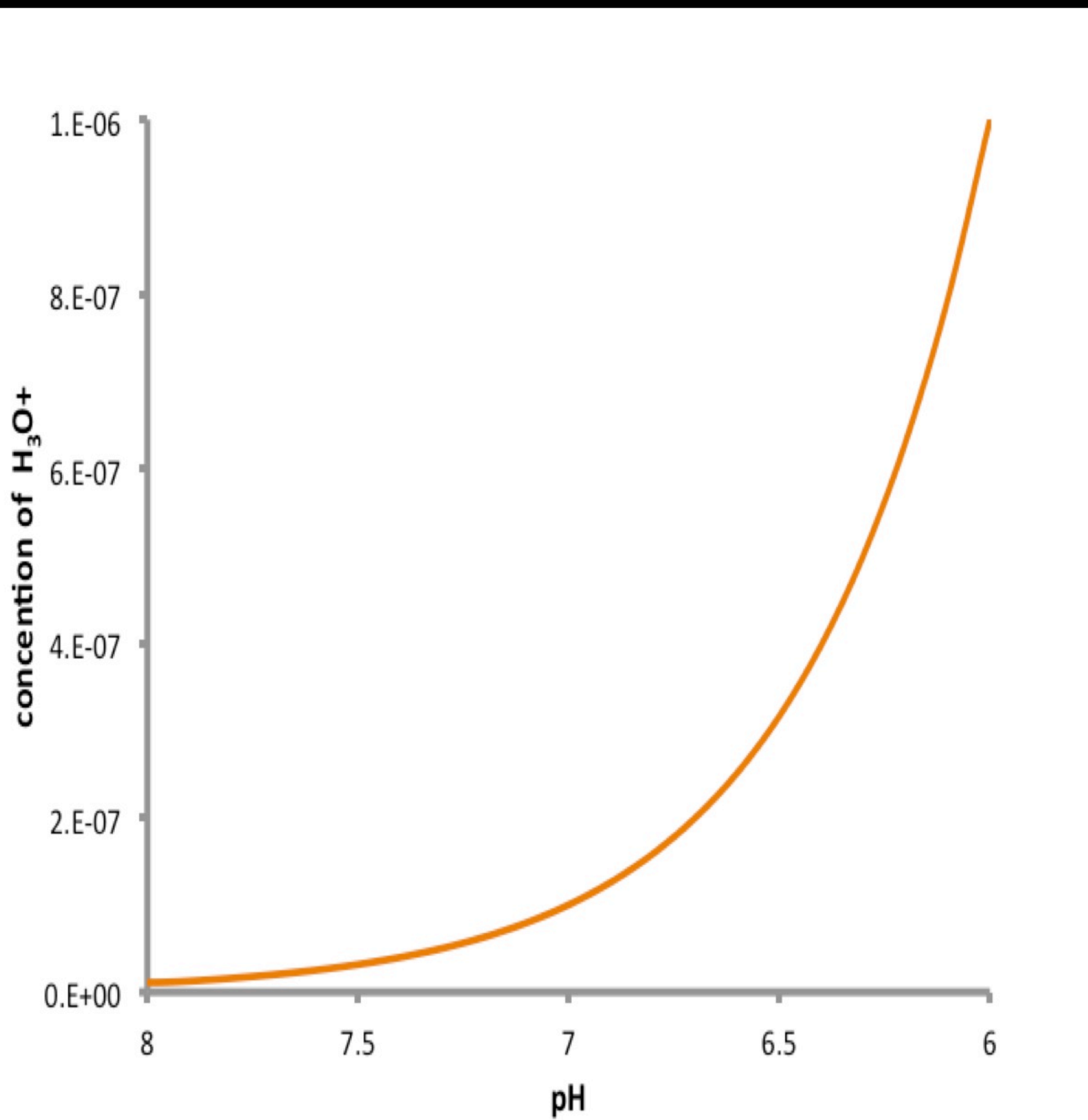


# The pH Scale



\* Courtesy of Environment Canada  
([www.ns.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca))







$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

pH difference 1 means concentration of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  ions differs by factor of 10.

A change of ocean pH from 8.1 to 7.6 is a 120% change in concentration of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ .

The current value of 8.14 is itself about 0.1 less than the preindustrial value (about 30% change) so by 2100 the  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  concentration will have changed by about 150% since the start of the industrial revolution.



# Activity 1B and 3A: Exploring Ph

- What is pH?
- How do we measure pH?
- What is the pH of different solutions?
- How does carbon dioxide change the pH of seawater?