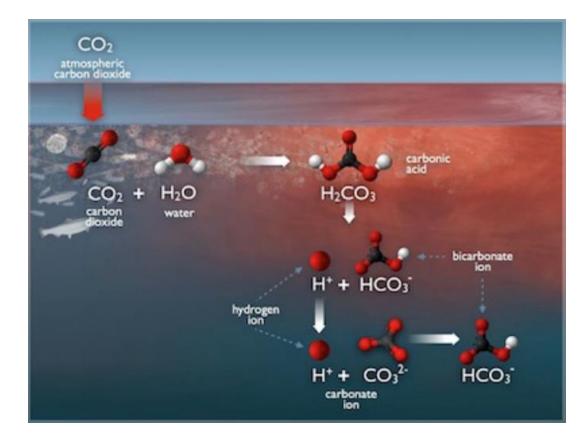
## Miðalsúrleik í sjógvi

SDG14.3.1 - Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

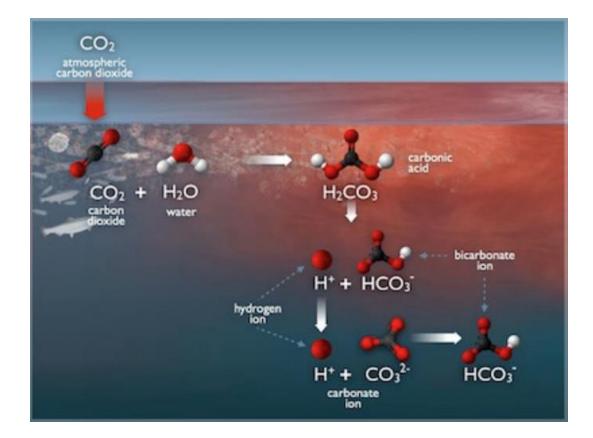


### Ian Salter, Havstovan



## Miðalsúrleik í sjógvi

SDG14.3.1 - Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations



### Ian Salter, Havstovan

# The other CO<sub>2</sub> problem

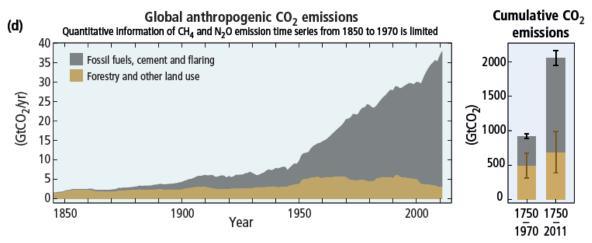
The evil twin of global warming

LIFE Below water

#### Humans >>>> Lots of extra CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere

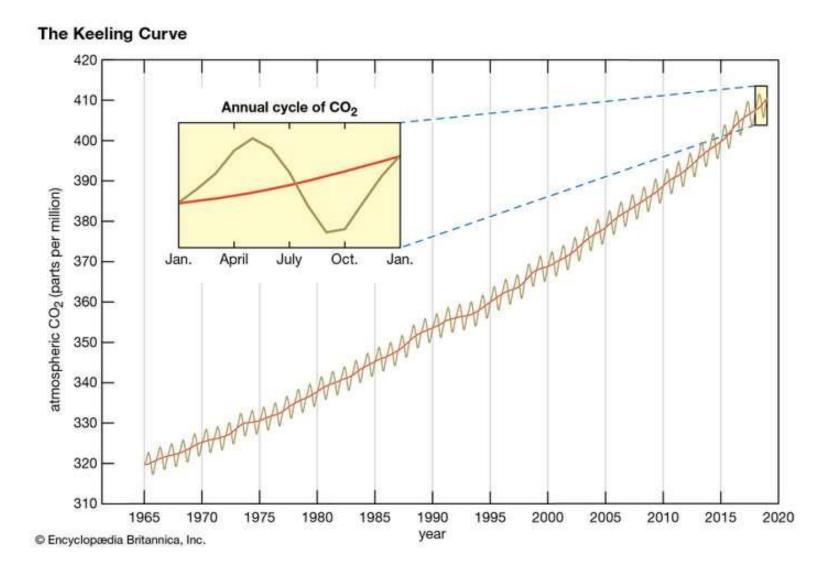


#### 2,000 trillion (1,000,000,000,000) kg

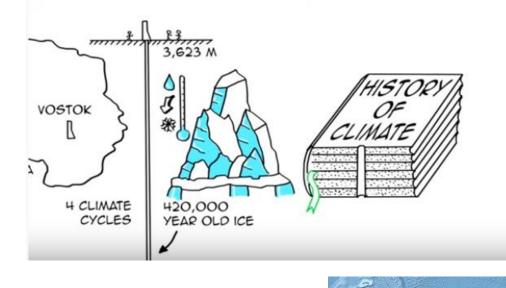


**IPCC AR5** 

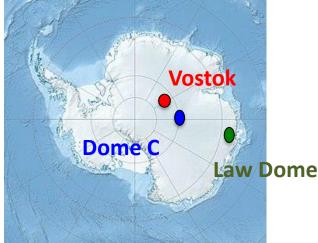
### The Keeling curve

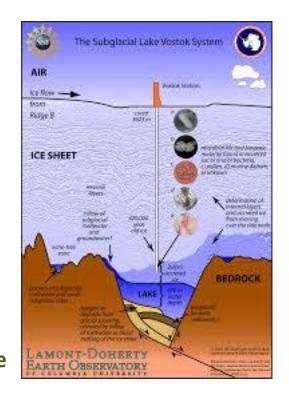


Paleoclimate – climate time machines – the Vostok record and the Dome C



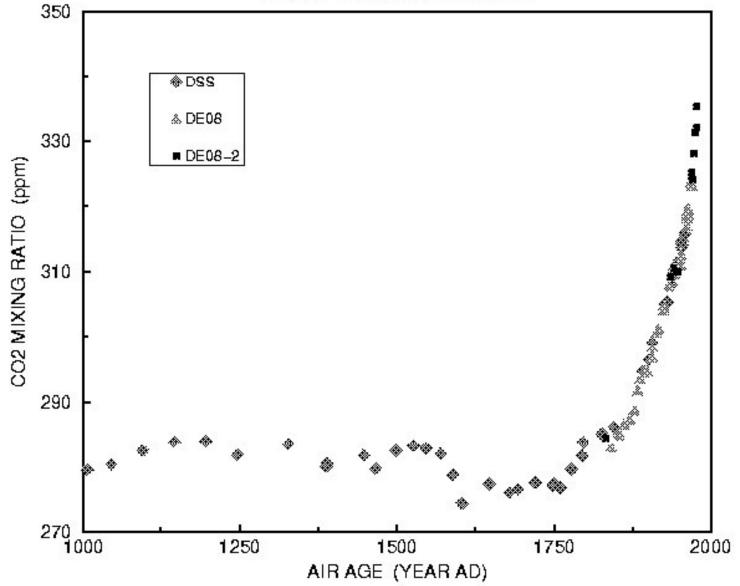






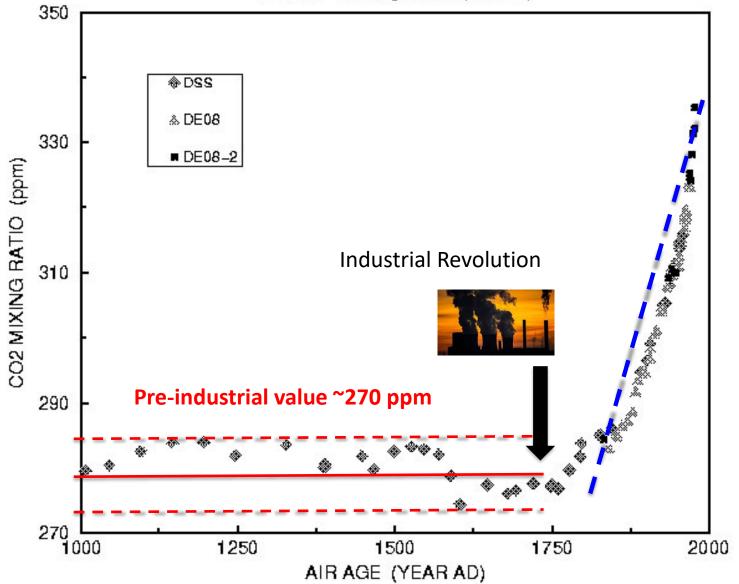
#### LAW DOME, ANTARCTICA ICE CORES

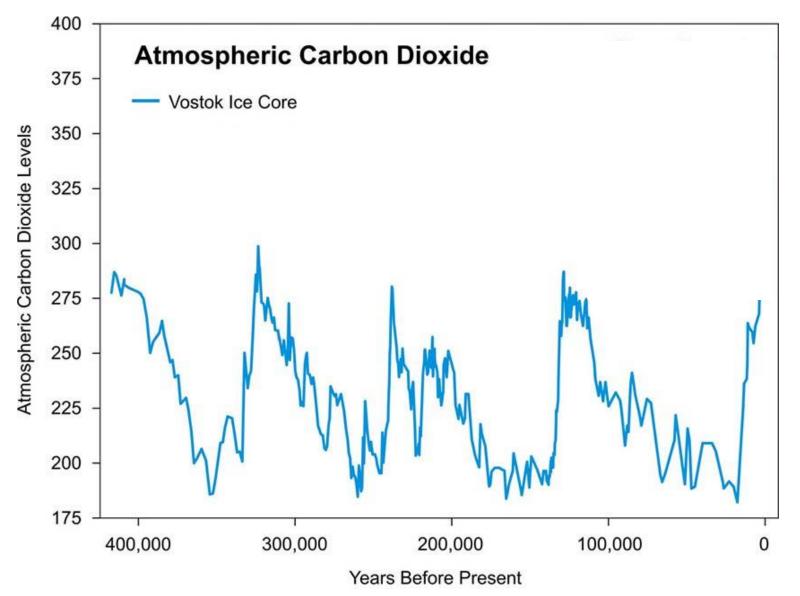
Source: Etheridge et al. (CSIRO)

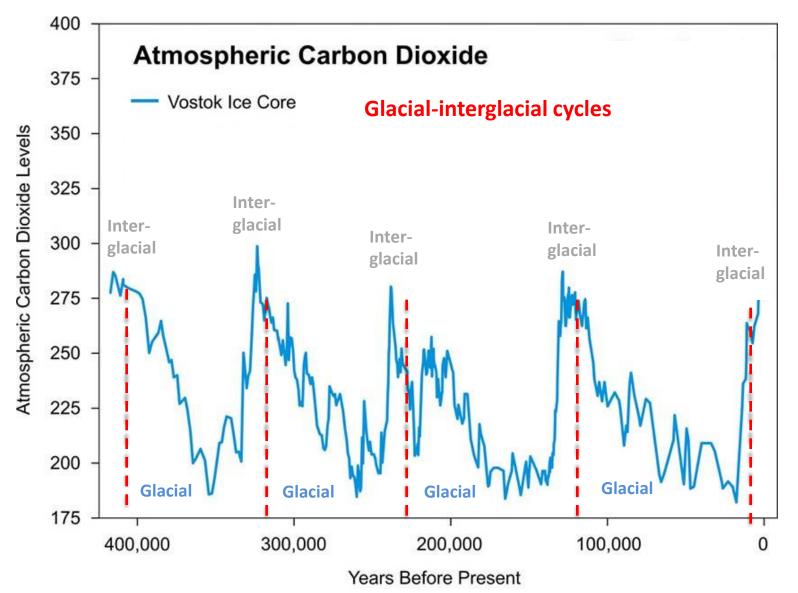


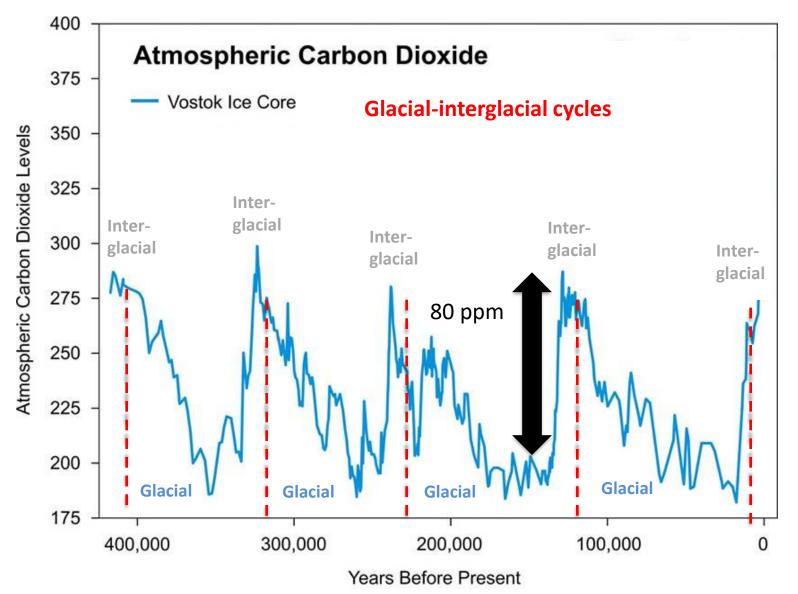
#### LAW DOME, ANTARCTICA ICE CORES

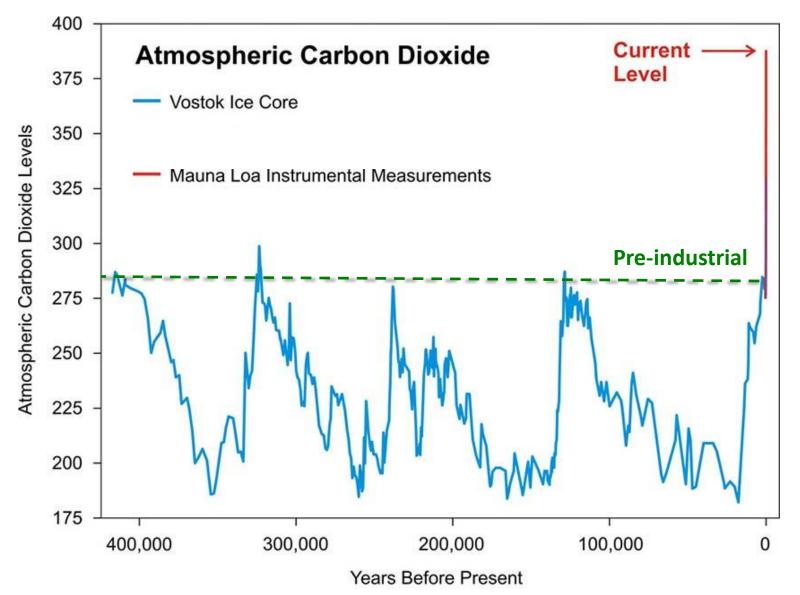
Source: Etheridge et al. (CSIRO)



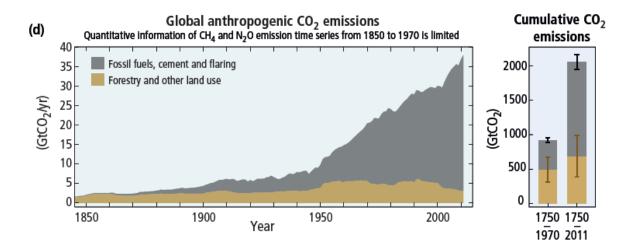








#### Where have all our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions ended up?



Atmosphere

Land plants

Ocean





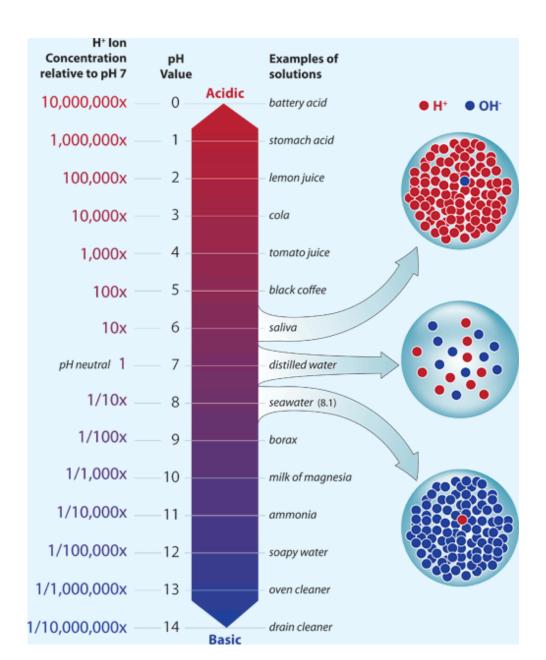


# What happens when $CO_2$ enters seawater?

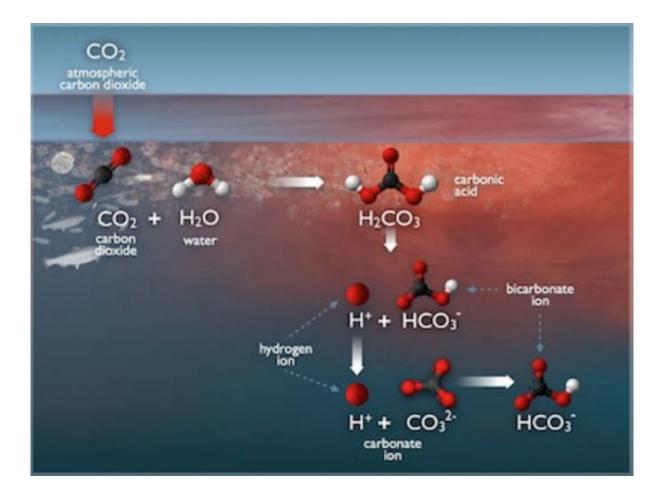
pH decreases (Ocean acidification)

### Acids and pH

# $\mathsf{pH} = -\mathsf{log}_{10}[\mathsf{H}+]$



## Seawater Carbonate Chemistry

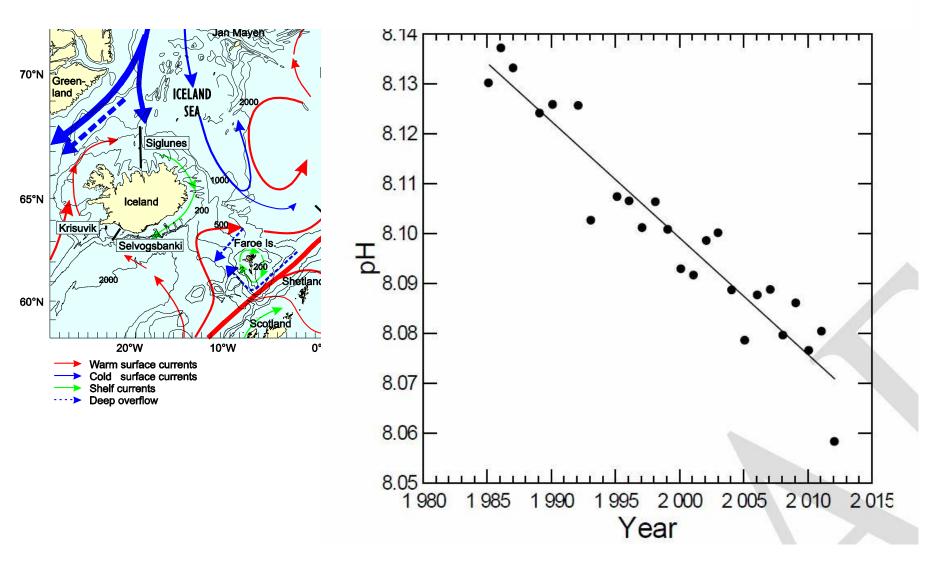


Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) =  $CO_2$  +  $HCO_3^-$  +  $CO_3^{-2}$ Carbon dioxide + bicarbonate + carbonate

#### pH and relative changes in acidity

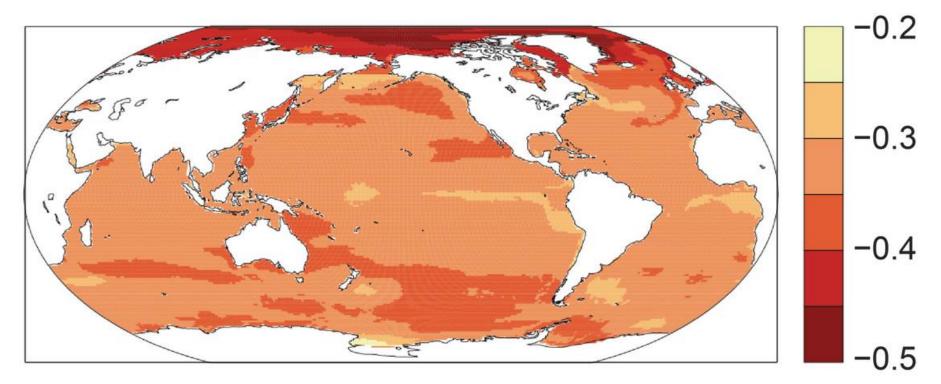
		рН	<b>H+</b> (moles per liter)	change in acidity
		7.2	6.3 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+900%
		7.3	5.0 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+694%
		7.4	4.0 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+531%
		7.5	3.2 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+401%
Future (210	0)	7.6	2.5 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+298%
		7.7	2.0 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+216%
		7.8	1.6 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+151%
		7.9	1.3 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	+100%
Modern		8.0	1.0 x 10 <sup>-8</sup> 🦟	+58%
		8.1	7.9 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	+26%
Preindustria		8.2	6.3 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	

### pH í Íslandshavinum



### Spatial variability in pH changes

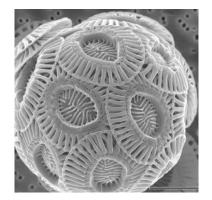
Surface pH in 2090s (RCP8.5, changes from 1990s)

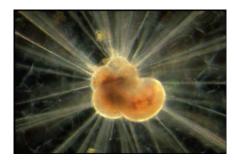


Colder temperatures

Freshwater input

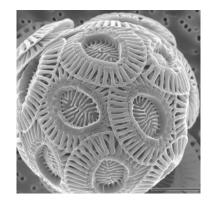
Marine plankton – base of marine ecosystem on which all life depends







Marine plankton – base of marine ecosystem on which all life depends



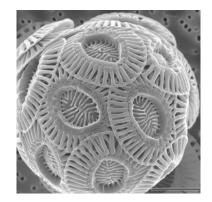




#### Corals – habitats and nursery grounds



Marine plankton – base of marine ecosystem on which all life depends





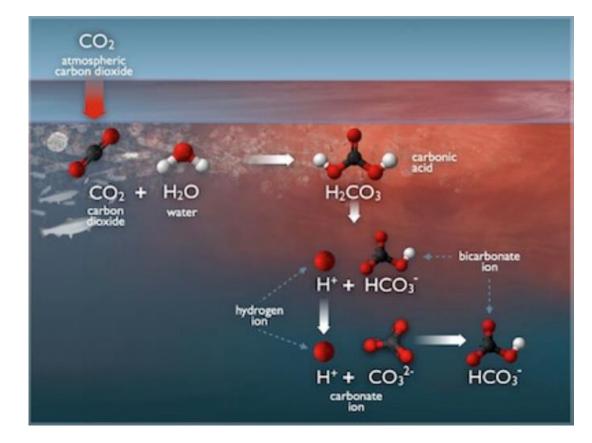


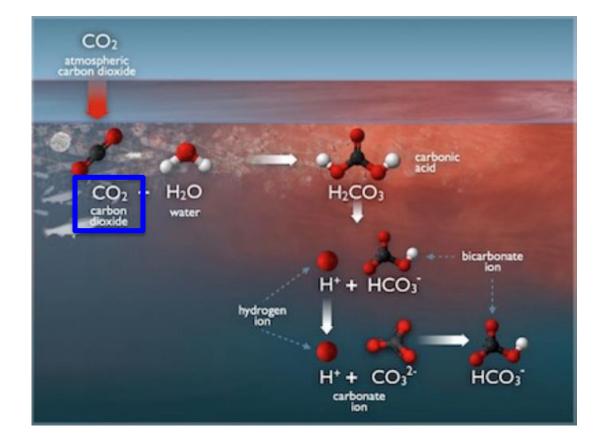
**Corals** – habitats and nursery grounds



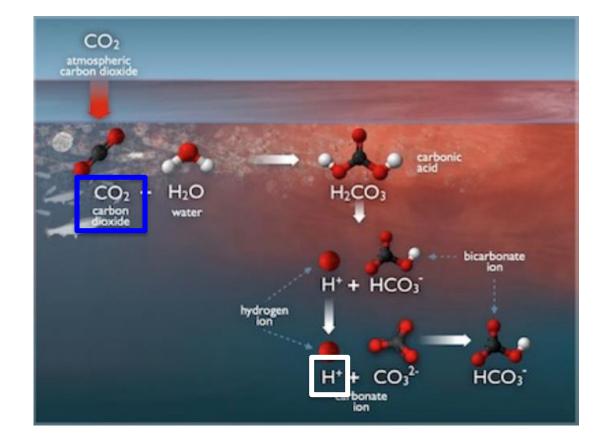
#### Juvenile fish – prior to gill development





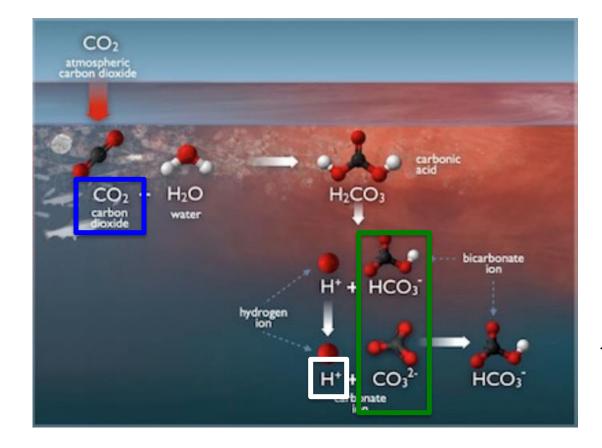


pCO<sub>2</sub>



pCO<sub>2</sub>

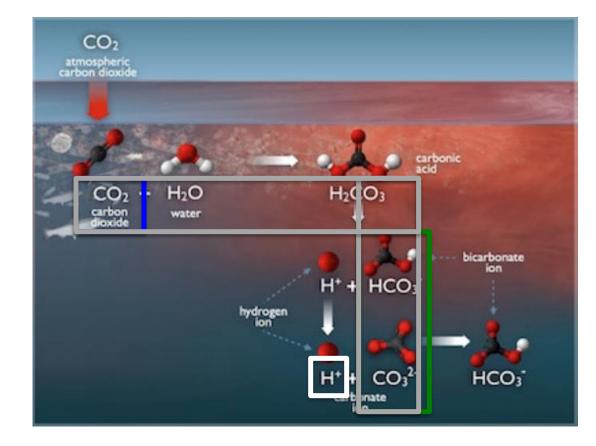




pCO<sub>2</sub>

**Total Alkalinity** 

рΗ



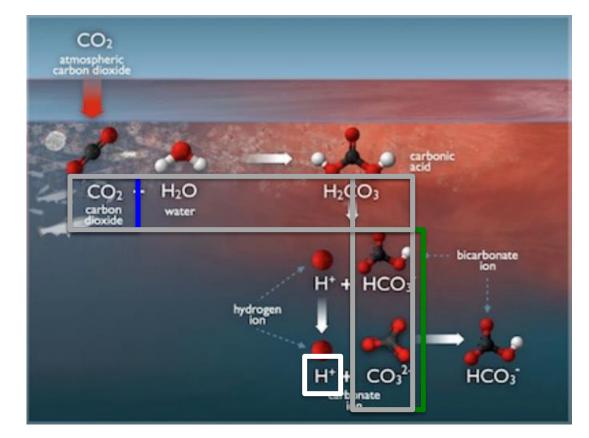
Total Dissolved Inorganic Carbon

**Total Alkalinity** 

pCO<sub>2</sub>



Determining any two parameters, entire carbonate system can be constrained (i) Important for analytical uncertainty and data classification by UN (CRM) (ii) I have changed the measurement strategy at Havstovan



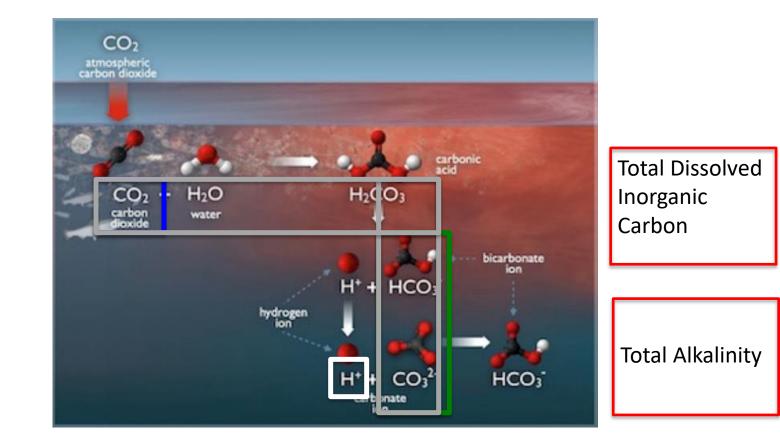
Total Dissolved Inorganic Carbon

Total Alkalinity

pCO<sub>2</sub>

#### Old measurement strategy abandoned

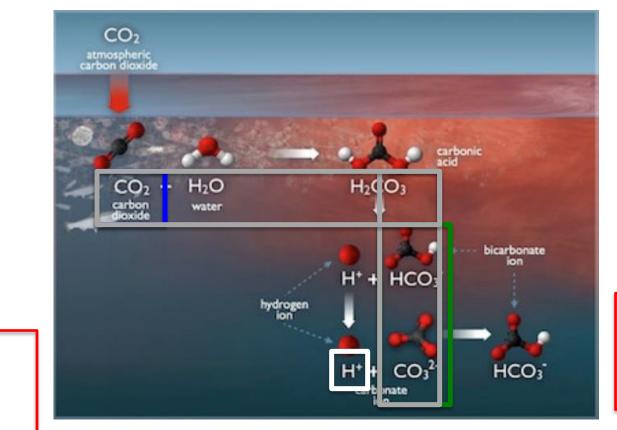
- (i) Complex instrumentation, prone to problems, not time-efficient
- (ii) Data quality was sub-standard



pCO<sub>2</sub>

#### Old measurement strategy abandoned

- (i) Switched to manual determination of Alkalinity and pH
- (ii) Sustainable and better data quality.



Total Dissolved Inorganic Carbon

Total Alkalinity

pН

pCO<sub>2</sub>

Category:

1. Climate

2. Weather

3. Undefined

Specalist labs

Competent labs

Capacity-building

Category:	1. Climate	2. Weather	3. Undefined
	Specalist labs	Competent labs	Capacity-building
Alkalinity DIC pH	2 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.1%) 2 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.1%) <0.003 (0.04%)	10 µmol kg⁻¹ (0.4%) 10 µmol kg⁻¹ (0.5%) <0.02 (0.25%)	>10 µmol kg <sup>-1</sup> >10 µmol kg <sup>-1</sup> >0.002

Category:	1. Climate	2. Weather	3. Undefined
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#### **Old Alkalinity**

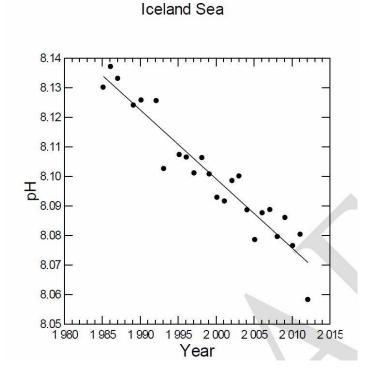
25 µmol kg<sup>-1</sup> (1.1%)

#### Old DIC

11 µmol kg<sup>-1</sup> (0.11%)

Category:	1. Climate	2. Weather	3. Undefined
	Specalist labs	Competent labs	Capacity-building
Alkalinity DIC pH	2 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.1%) 2 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.1%) <0.003 (0.04%)	10 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.4%) 10 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.5%) <0.02 (0.25%)	>10 µmol kg⁻¹ >10 µmol kg⁻¹ >0.002
Old Alkalinit	t <b>y</b>		25 µmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (1.1%)
New Alkalin	ity	2.5 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.11%)	
Old DIC			11 μmol kg <sup>-1</sup> (0.11%)
New pH	0.0026 (0.03%)		

Long-term monitoring required – multi-decadal required to accurately report trends in ocean acidification

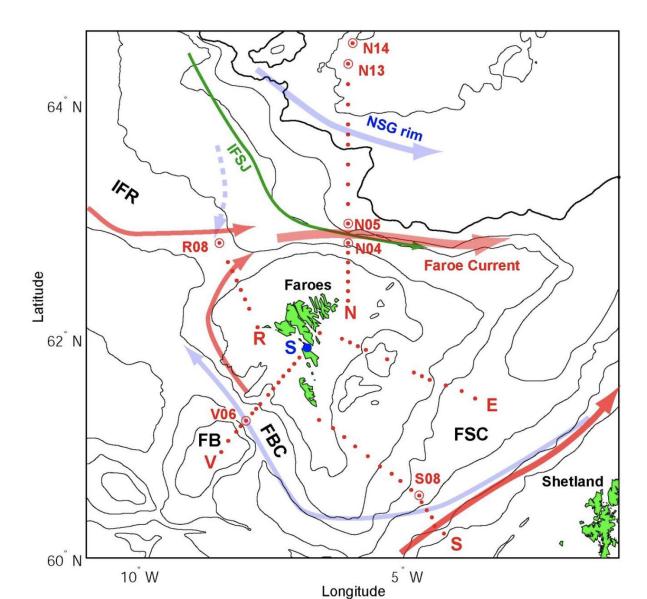


0.0017 – 0.0027 pH units per year

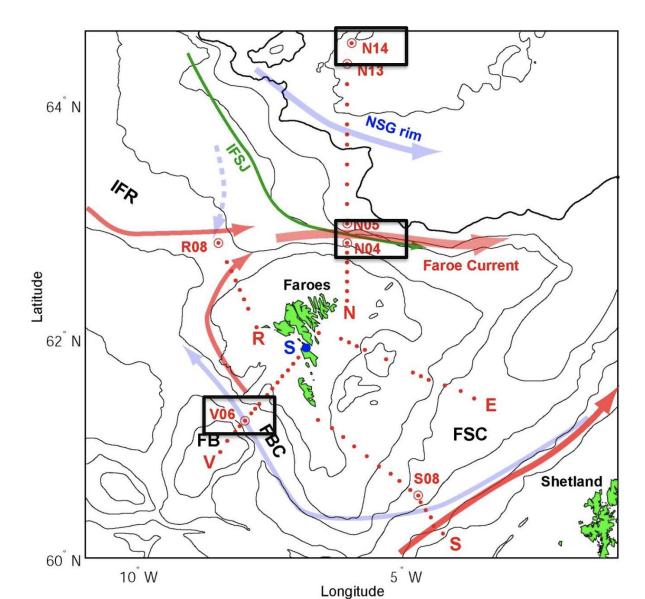
Change of 0.04% per year

Uncertainty estimates 0.03% per year

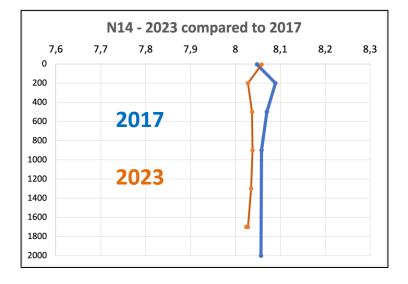
### Faroese Sampling strategy

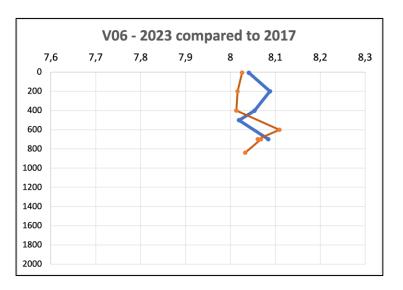


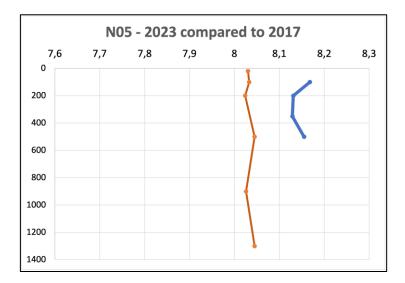
### Faroese Sampling strategy



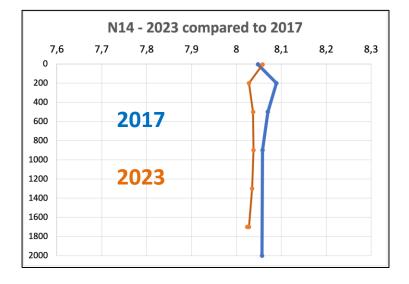
### Detectable changes in Faroese waters - winter

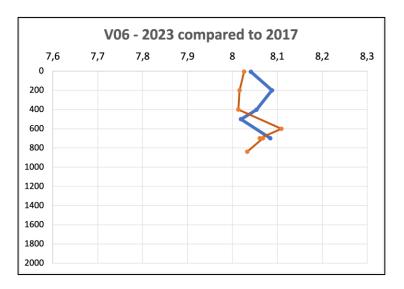


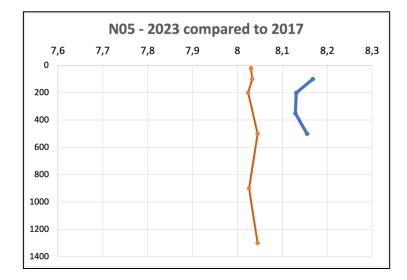




### Detectable changes in Faroese waters - winter







Station	Year	рН	Change
N05.	2017 2023	8.146 8:034	0.11% / yr
	2025	0.034	0.11/0/ yi
N14	2017	8.064	
	2023	8:037	0.05% / yr
V06	2017	8.062	
VOO	2023	8.046	0.03% / yr

# Indicator SDG14.3.1 marine pH

### Summary

Ocean acidfication resulting from climate change is a pressure on marine systems

Developmed methods that meet SDG14.3.1 data requirements

Preliminary analyses show acidification progressing in Faroese waters at expected rate

### Recommendations

Measurements in shelf waters required – many more measurements needed

Investment in newer technologies required