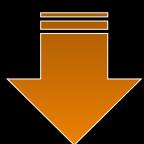
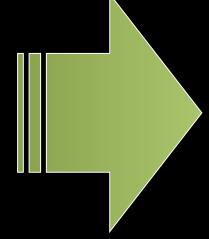


### **22 TONS EVERY DAY**

1/3 OF ALL CO<sub>2</sub> RELEASED IS ABSORBED BY THE OCEAN.



ALASKAN COASTAL WATERS ARE NATURALLY HIGH IN CO<sub>2</sub>

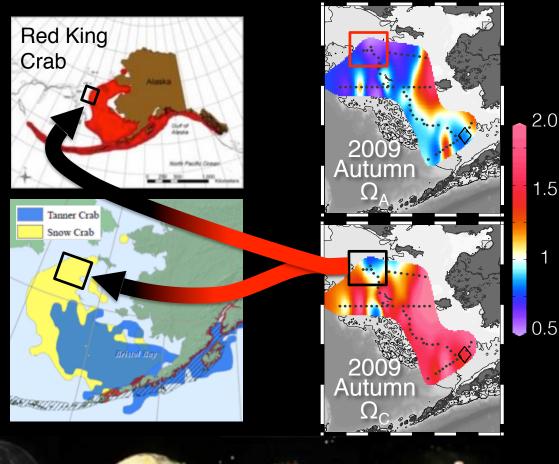




## MARINE CALCIFIERS ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE TO OA EVENTS

Ω < i ι is had!

WHEN  $\Omega$  PASSES OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY, ORGANISMS CAN BE IMPACTED.







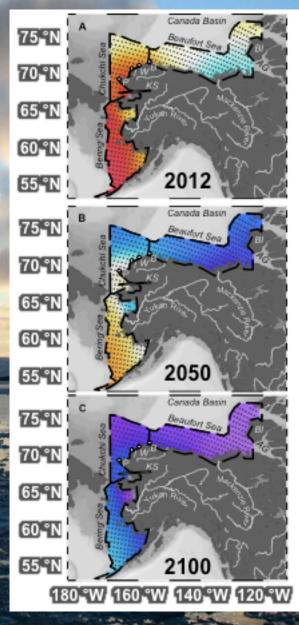






## OVER THE NEXT DECADES, OA WILL HAVE IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES FOR ALASKA.





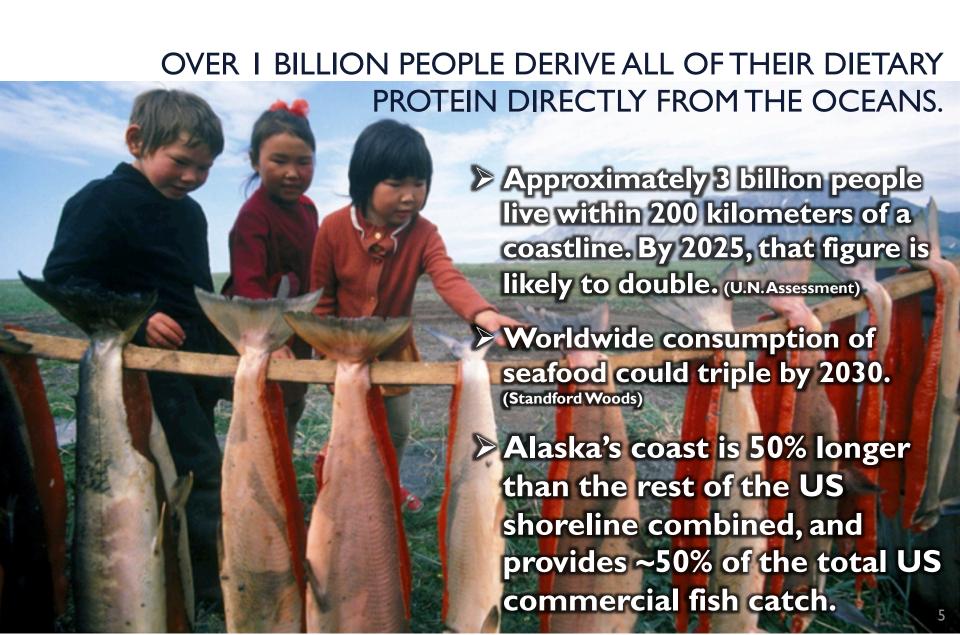
16

0.6

0.4

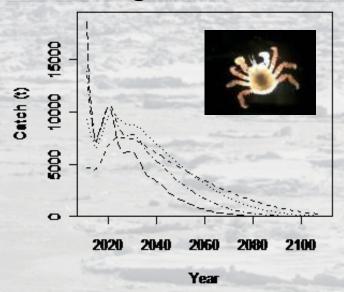
Mathis, J.T., Cross J.N., Evans, W.E., and Doney, S.C., 2015. Oceanography Magazine, 28(2), 122-135.

## **ALASKAN OA MATTERS**



## WE CAN "BUY TIME" THROUGH ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

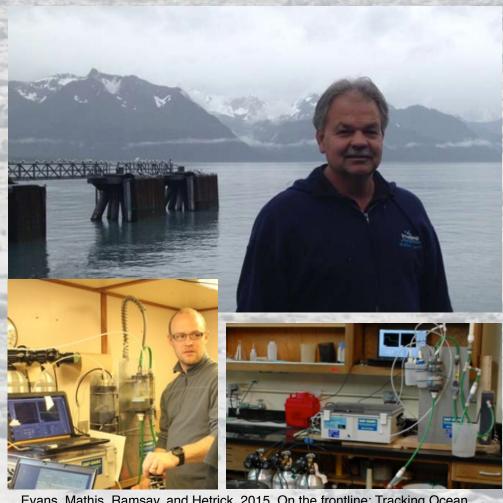
#### **Red King Crab Juveniles**



- At a pH of 7.8 stocks and catches decline
- Under current catch levels fishery would be closed in ~2100

Punt, Poljak, Dalton, Foy. 2014. Evaluating the impact of ocean acidification on fishery yields and profits: The example of red king crab in Bristol Bay. **Ecological Modeling. 285: 39-53**.

#### **Shellfish Hatchery Monitoring**



Evans, Mathis, Ramsay, and Hetrick, 2015. On the frontline: Tracking Ocean Acidification in an Alaskan Shellfish Hatchery. PLOS ONE, DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0130384

# THERE'S STILL A LOT WE DON'T KNOW.

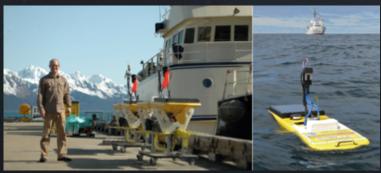












NEW TECHNOLOGY WILL PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN CONTINUING RESEARCH.