

2016 Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB) Workshop

July 25-28, 2016

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

OCB Project Office (WHOI)

Executive Officer: Heather Benway

Administrative Associate: Mary Zawoysky

Executive Scientist: Scott Doney

OCB Scientific Steering Committee

Chair: Matt Church (Univ. Hawaii)

Vice Chair: Bethany Jenkins (URI)







Thank you to our host and sponsors!



WHAT IS OCB?



OCB is a **network of scientists** working across disciplines to understand the ocean's role in the global carbon cycle and how marine ecosystems and biogeochemical cycles are responding to environmental change.





OCB SUPPORT ROLES

How can we help YOU?

- Coordinate workshops, PI meetings, short courses, working groups, and synthesis activities
- Contribute to relevant US and international science planning initiatives
- ♦ Serve as central information hub (websites, email list, social media, newsletter) for its network
- Develop and disseminate education and outreach materials
- ♦ Train the next generation of ocean scientists and engage early career scientists in OCB activities



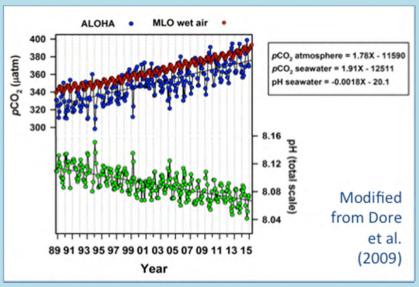
OCB LEADERSHIP

- ♦ OCB Project Office funded by NSF and NASA, based at WHOI
- **♦ OCB Scientific Steering Committee (SSC)**
- OCB Subcommittees on Ocean Acidification, Ocean Time-Series, and Ocean Fertilization

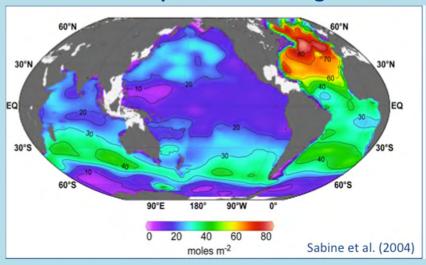


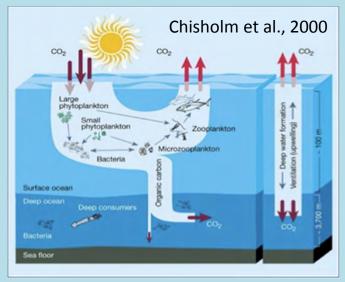
OCB SCIENCE

Changing ocean chemistry



Ocean carbon uptake and storage





Biological pump



OCB SCIENCE

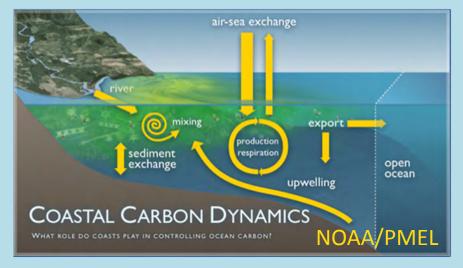
Ocean observing



Changing marine ecosystems



Hoegh-Guldberg et al. (2007)



Coastal carbon cycle



www.us-ocb.org

OCB DATA



http://www.bco-dmo.org/

CONNECT WITH BCO-DMO THIS WEEK

- Talk to Danie Kinkade
- Sign up for BCO-DMO tutorial via workshop logistics page
- Visit poster garden during poster sessions

OCB DATA

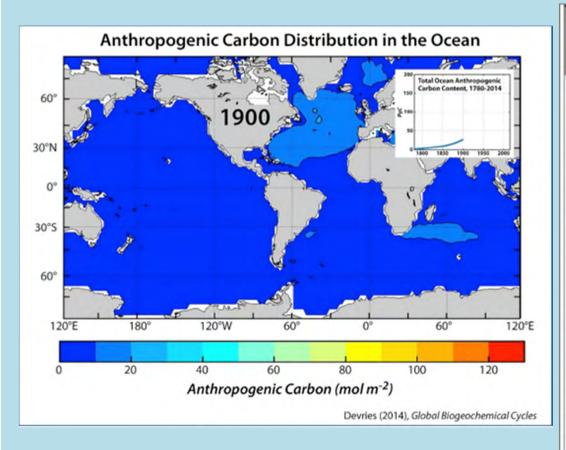


http://cdiac.ornl.gov/

CONNECT WITH CDIAC THIS WEEK

Talk to Alex Kozyr

OCB OUTREACH MATERIALS



his document presents the highlights of the Frequently Asked Questions about Ocean Acidification (2010, 2012; www.whoi.edu/OCB-OA/FAQs), a detailed summary of the state of ocean acidification research and understanding. The FAQs and this fact sheet are intended to aid scientists, science communicators, and science policy advisors asked to comment on details about ocean acidification. In all, 63 scientists from 47 institutions and 12 countries participated in writing the FAQ, which was produced by the Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry Project (www.us-och.org), the United Kingdom Ocean Acidification Programme (www.oceanacidification.org.uk), and the European Project on Ocean Acidification (EPOCA). More information and contacts can be found at any of these websites or at the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre's website (www.iaea.org/ocean-acidification). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report findings on ocean acidification can be viewed at www.ipcc.ch.

Ocean acidification (OA) is a progressive increase in the acidity of the ocean over an extended period, typically decades or longer, which is caused primarily by uptake of carbon dioxide (CO.) from the atmosphere. It can also be caused or enhanced by other chemical additions or subtractions from the ocean. Acidification can be more severe in areas where human activities

seawater is buffered by dissolved salts. The term "acidification" refers to a pH shift towards the acidic end of the pH scale, similar to the

5 The pH of the open-ocean surface layer is unlikely to ever become acidic (i.e. deep below pH 7.0), because

way we describe an increase in temperature from -20°C to 0°C (-4°F to 32°F); it's still cold, but we say it's "warming."

OA has been well documented with elobal observations conducted over several decades by hundreds of researchers. It has been definitively

and impacts, such as acid rain and

nutrient runoff, further increase

attributed to human-general ed CO, in the atmosphere that has been released primarily by fossil foel combustion and land use changes.

3 Acidity may be thought of as simply the hydrogen ion concentration (H⁺) in a liquid, and pH is the logarithmic scale on which this concentration is measured. It is important to note that acidity increases as the pH decreases.

4 Average global surface ocean pH has already fallen from a pre-industrial value of 8.2 to 8.1, corresponding to an increase in acidity of about 30%, Values of 7.8-7.9 are expected by 2100, representing a doubling of scidity.

60A is also changing seascater carbon ate chemistry. The concentrations of dissolved CO,, hydrogen ions, and hicarbonate ions

are increasing, and the concentration of carbonate

Changes in pH and carbonate chemistry force marine organisms to spend more energy regulating chemistry in their cells. For some organisms, this may leave less energy for other biological processes like growing, reproducing or responding to other stresses.

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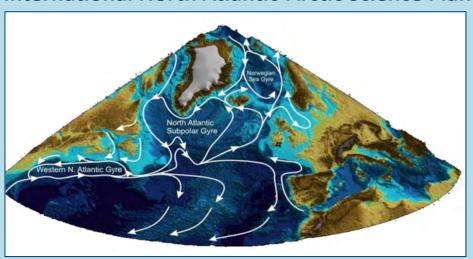


RECENT SCIENCE PLANNING EFFORTS

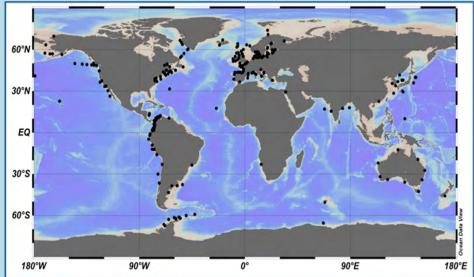
North
American
Coastal
Carbon
Science Plan

Tidal wetlands Estuaries Continental shelf
Air-sea Air-sea

International North Atlantic-Arctic Science Plan



Global biogeochemical time-series network





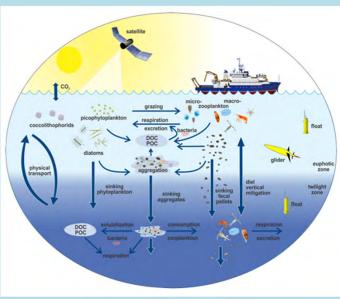
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BIG SCIENCE IN THE 2016 OCB AGENDA

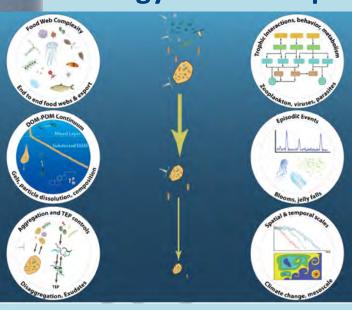
Arcfic - COLORS

Coastal Land Ocean Interactions in the Arctic









SOCCOM





Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem





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Mike Lomas



Nikki Lovenduski



Jeremy Mathis



Dennis McGillicuddy



Susanne Neuer



Anton Post



Mike Roman



Dave Siegel



Debbie Steinberg



Ben Van Mooy



Angel White

Let's get charged for a great meeting!

