Skeletal Mineralogy summary data from UNC Ries laboratory for calcite Mg/Ca from Sapodilla Caye, Belize, starting in 2010 (OA - Ocean Acidification and Warming Impact on Calcification project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3541
Version: 13 September 2011
Version Date: 2011-09-13

Project
» Investigation of the Effects of CaCO3 Saturation State and Temperature on the Calcification Rate and Skeletal Properties of Benthic Marine Calcifiers (OA - Ocean Acidification and Warming Impact on Calcification)

Program
» Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Table of Contents

- Dataset Description
  - Methods & Sampling
  - Data Processing Description
- Data Files
- Parameters
- Deployments
- Project Information
- Program Information
- Funding

Dataset Description

Skeletal Mineralogy - Summary data for mineralogy and calcite Mg/Ca

Methods & Sampling

(tbd)

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing Notes
- Generated from original .xlsx file "Data_Ries_OCE1031995_5Jul2011_Skeletal_mineralogy.xls", Sheet: "Mineralogy & Mg_Ca
- Parameter names edited to conform to BCO-DMO naming convention found at Choosing Parameter Name
- ">" sign changed to "gt"
- "<" sign changed to "lt"

[table of contents | back to top]

Data Files

File
SkelMineral_Mg_Ca_Summary.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 4.42 KB) MD5:d03921f6f23dc1dad2ce191467b8a021 Primary data file for dataset ID 3541

[table of contents | back to top]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Organism	Organism	text
Scientific_name	Scientific name	text
n	number of specimens	integer
mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_2point5	mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 2.5	(tbd)
SD_mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_2point5	Standard of deviation - mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 2.5	(tbd)
mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_2point0	mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 2.0	(tbd)
SD_mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_2point0	Standard of deviation - mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 2.0	(tbd)
mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_1point5	mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 1.5	(tbd)
SD_mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_1point5	Standard of deviation - mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 1.5	(tbd)
mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_0point7	mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 0.7	(tbd)
SD_mMg_Ca_in_calcite_OmegaA_0point7	Standard of deviation - mMg/Ca in calcite for Ω_A = 0.7	(tbd)
mMg_Ca_in_calcite_R2	R^2 - mMg/Ca in calcite correlation coefficient	(tbd)

mMg_Ca_in_calcite_p	p-value; "lt" or "le" denotes statistically significant linear regression at the 95% confidence level (p .le. 0.05)	(tbd)
percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_2point5	%-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 2.5	(tbd)
SD_percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_2point5	Standard of deviation - %-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 2.5	(tbd)
percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_2point0	%-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 2.0	(tbd)
SD_percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_2point0	Standard of deviation - %-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 2.0	(tbd)
percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_1point5	%-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 1.5	(tbd)
SD_percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_1point5	Standard of deviation - %-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 1.5	(tbd)
percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_0point7	%-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 0.7	(tbd)
SD_percent_calc_to_percent_arag_OmegaA_0point7	Standard of deviation - %-calcite:%-aragonite for Ω_A = 0.7	(tbd)
percent_calc_to_percent_arag_R2	R^2 - %-calcite:%-aragonite correlation coefficient	(tbd)
percent_calc_to_percent_arag_p	p-value; "lt" or "le" denotes statistically significant linear regression at the 95% confidence level (p .le. 0.05)	(tbd)

[table of contents | back to top]

Deployments

lab_Ries_Sapodilla_Caye

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58722
Platform	Ries
Report	http://www.unc.edu/~jries/field_sites.html
Start Date	2010-09-01
End Date	2099-01-01
Description	The Ries Lab - Sapodilla Caye, Belize

lab_Ries_UNC_Chapel_Hill

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58723
Platform	Ries
Report	http://www.unc.edu/~jries/index.html
Start Date	2010-09-01
End Date	2099-01-01
Description	The Ries Lab

[table of contents | back to top]

Project Information

Investigation of the Effects of CaCO3 Saturation State and Temperature on the Calcification Rate and Skeletal Properties of Benthic Marine Calcifiers (OA - Ocean Acidification and Warming Impact on Calcification)

Website: http://www.unc.edu/~jries/index.html

Coverage: Chapel Hill, North Carolina (lab) and Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System - Sapodilla Caye, Belize (16.2 N 88.5 W)

Description from NSF award abstract:
Anthropogenic elevation of atmospheric pCO2 is increasing the acidity of the oceans, thereby reducing the saturation state of seawater with respect to calcium carbonate (CaCO3). Of mounting concern is the potential impact of these changes on the ability of calcifying organisms to form their shells and skeletons. Recent studies, including pilot work conducted by investigator Ries and his colleagues on a suite of benthic marine calcifiers spanning broad taxonomic, mineralogical, and ecological ranges, have revealed that marine organisms exhibit a wide range of calcification responses to CO2-induced ocean acidification, including positive, negative, parabolic, threshold, and neutral responses. Marine calcifiers build their shells and skeletons from various forms (polymorphs) of CaCO3, most commonly aragonite, high-Mg calcite, and low-Mg calcite. These polymorphs differ greatly in their solubility in seawater and, therefore, in their potential response to CO2-induced ocean acidification. X-ray diffraction analysis of shells secreted by the organisms investigated in the pilot study reveals that the proportion of calcite (the less soluble form of CaCO3) to aragonite (the more soluble form) within their shells increases under elevated pCO2, while the Mg:Ca ratio of their calcite declines. These observations suggested that some marine calcifiers may partially adapt to a declining CaCO3 saturation state by accreting a greater proportion of the less-soluble form of CaCO3 (low-Mg calcite) at the expense of the more soluble forms (aragonite, high-Mg calcite). However, it is likely that such mineralogical and compositional changes in the shells and skeletons of marine organisms would alter their structural and biomechanical properties.

The project seeks to build upon the results of a pilot study by rearing a suite of benthic marine calcifiers under past (280 ppm), present (385 ppm), and predicted future (540, 840 ppm) pCO2 and under three distinct temperatures to investigate changes in: (1) their rates of calcification and linear extension; (2) the relative abundance and micron-scale distribution of the various CaCO3 polymorphs within their shells/skeletons; (3) the ultrastructure and crystal morphology of their shells/skeletons; and (4) their biomechanical properties. The research also builds upon the pilot experiments by utilizing a more thoroughly replicated study design, by more precisely constraining the chemical parameters of the experimental seawater treatments, by investigating calcification responses under 3 different temperature regimes, and by employing a "pre-industrial" pCO2 level (280 ppm). The results of the proposed research should advance our understanding of how benthic marine calcifiers shall respond to future CO2-induced changes in seawater temperature and CaCO3 saturation state. By investigating the response of organisms over the range of atmospheric pCO2 that has occurred since late Paleozoic time, this research should inform our understanding of the putative links between atmospheric pCO2, mass extinction events, and secular variation in the polymorph mineralogy of marine calcifiers

throughout geologic time. Finally, comparison of the observed biological responses to variable pCO2-T scenarios with that already established for abiogenic carbonates will advance our understanding of the very mechanisms by which marine calcifiers build their shells and skeletons.

Results of this research project will inform the decisions of policy makers and legislators working to mitigate the impacts of CO2-induced warming and ocean acidification by establishing pCO2-T tolerances for a range of marine calcifiers.

Note (02 Oct 2014): Funding for this project has transferred from award OCE-1031995 to OCE-1357665, coincident with Principal Investigator's affiliation change from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to Northeastern University.

[table of contents | back to top]

Program Information

Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Website: http://us-ocb.org/

Coverage: Global

The Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB) program focuses on the ocean's role as a component of the global Earth system, bringing together research in geochemistry, ocean physics, and ecology that inform on and advance our understanding of ocean biogeochemistry. The overall program goals are to promote, plan, and coordinate collaborative, multidisciplinary research opportunities within the U.S. research community and with international partners. Important OCB-related activities currently include: the Ocean Carbon and Climate Change (OCCC) and the North American Carbon Program (NACP); U.S. contributions to IMBER, SOLAS, CARBOOCEAN; and numerous U.S. single-investigator and medium-size research projects funded by U.S. federal agencies including NASA, NOAA, and NSF.

The scientific mission of OCB is to study the evolving role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle, in the face of environmental variability and change through studies of marine biogeochemical cycles and associated ecosystems.

The overarching OCB science themes include improved understanding and prediction of: 1) oceanic uptake and release of atmospheric CO2 and other greenhouse gases and 2) environmental sensitivities of biogeochemical cycles, marine ecosystems, and interactions between the two.

The OCB Research Priorities (updated January 2012) include: ocean acidification; terrestrial/coastal carbon fluxes and exchanges; climate sensitivities of and change in ecosystem structure and associated impacts on biogeochemical cycles; mesopelagic ecological and biogeochemical interactions; benthic-pelagic feedbacks on biogeochemical cycles; ocean carbon uptake and storage; and expanding low-oxygen conditions in the coastal and open oceans.

[table of contents | back to top]

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1031995
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1357665

[table of contents | back to top]