

## Timeliness

→ There is a need for knowledge based risk assessment

**BIOACID**

Antragskizze für BMBF Verbundprojekt BIOACID – Biological Impacts of Ocean ACIDification

BIOACID – Biological Impact of Ocean ACIDification

## Risks of ocean acidification in times of ocean warming

General questions:

- CO<sub>2</sub> dependence of biological effects (when do they set in)?
- Sensitivities of species in diverse ecosystems and climate regimes?
- Effects and mechanisms?
- Adaptability of organisms (population genetics and functional genomics)?
- Which degree of acidification is dangerous in the long run?
- How do ocean warming and acidification interact?
- Are there feedbacks on the climate system?

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## Themes addressed by „BIOACID“

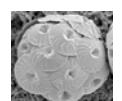
1. Primary production and microbial processes
2. Animal performance: reproduction, growth and behaviours
3. Calcification in organisms and ecosystems
4. Dynamics of food webs:  
Contributions to “regime shifts”
5. Biogeochemical cycles: feedback on climate
6. Integrated Analyses:  
“Dangerous” impact as a basis for “Guard rails”



BIOACID – Biological Impact of Ocean ACIDification

## Structure and integration, time line

- Outline and presentation to the BMBF in December 07:
- Planning committee:
  - Call for proposals in January 2008
  - Selection of partners in February 08
- Consortium formation in April 2008
- Full application to the BMBF in May 08
- Start in early 2009



Antragsskizze für BMBF Verbundprojekt BIOACID – Biological Implications

BIOACID – Biological Impact of Ocean ACIDification

## Potential national partner institutions

- Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften (IFM-GEOMAR), Kiel
- Christian-Albrechts-Universität, Kiel
- Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung (AWI), Bremerhaven
- Universität Bremen, inklusive Forschungszentrum Ozeanränder (MARUM)
- Jacobs Universität Bremen
- Zentrum für Marine Tropenökologie (ZMT), Bremen
- Max-Planck-Institut für Marine Mikrobiologie (MPI), Bremen
- Universität Rostock
- Leibniz-Institut für Ostseeforschung (IOW), Warnemünde
- Westfälische Wilhelms Universität, Münster, Institut für Evolution und Biodiversität
- GKSS Forschungszentrum, Geesthacht
- Universität Hamburg
- Carl von Ossietzky Universität, Oldenburg, inkl. ICBM
- Universität Düsseldorf, Institut für Tierphysiologie
- Leibniz-Institut für Gewässerökologie und Binnenfischerei (IGB), Berlin



up to 5 PIs per partner institute

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## Infrastructure

### Infrastructure available for BIOACID

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| • NMR (AWI)  | € 2.000.000 |
| • NanoSIMS (MPI Bremen)  | € 1.500.000 |
| • Pelagic off-shore mesocosms (IFM-GEOMAR)   | € 750.000   |
| • 6 culture rooms with CO <sub>2</sub> system (IFM-GEOMAR)<br>(5 CO <sub>2</sub> Levels) | € 85.000    |

### Required infrastructure

(accessible for all BIOACID Partners)

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| • Benthic mesocosms (pH-stat)   | € 200.000 |
| • Larval culture system   | € 200.000 |
| • Microsensors for continuous in situ measurements<br>of pCO <sub>2</sub> , pH, [CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ], [Ca <sup>2+</sup> ], pH | € 100.000 |



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## International cooperation

- EU – EPOCA  European Project on OCeAn Acidification
- UK – NERC (launching new 5-year strategy)  
Challenges in Earth Systems Science  
*Changes in ocean ecosystems in response to OA*
- USA – Bill to the U.S. Senate (FORAM Act)  
*Federal Ocean Acidification Research & Monitoring*  
2008-2012: 30 Mio.\$ jährlich  
NSF/NOAA → OCB



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## Antragsskizze für BMBF Verbundprojekt



Biological Impacts of Ocean ACIDification

