

#ICESASC15

21-25 September 2015



ICES ANNUAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Conference
handbook

DGI Byen
Copenhagen



11:35	<p>CM code: H:01 Oral</p> <p>Title: Effects of ocean acidification in relation to diel cycles of seawater pCO₂ on early development of ezo abalone <i>Haliotis discus hannai</i></p> <p>Authors: Hideki Takami, Toshihiro Onitsuka, Ryo Kimura, Tsuneo Ono, and Yukihiro Nojiri</p> <p>Keywords: diurnal fluctuations, larval development, mortality, reduced pH, saturation state, Gastropoda</p>
11:50	<p>CM code: H:09 Oral</p> <p>Title: Effects of pCO₂ stress on gene expression and biomineralization of developing larvae of the Pacific oyster <i>Crassostrea gigas</i></p> <p>Authors: Pierre De Wit, Evan Durland, Alexander Ventura, George Waldbusser, and Chris Langdon</p> <p>Keywords: Crassostrea, ocean acidification, aragonite, biomineralization, gene expression, RNA-Seq</p>
12:05	<p>CM code: H:10 Oral</p> <p>Title: Effects of end-of-the-century ocean acidification on Atlantic cod larvae of different populations in terms of survival, growth and recruitment to the fished stocks</p> <p>Authors: Martina H. Stiasny, Michael Sswat, Felix H. Mittermayer, Rüdiger Voss, Fredrik Jutfelt, Melissa Chierici, Velmurugu Puvanendran, Atle Mortensen, Thorsten B.H. Reusch and Catriona Clemmesen</p> <p>Keywords: ocean acidification, cod larvae, survival, growth, recruitment, modelling</p>
12:20	<p>CM code: H:14 Poster</p> <p>Title: Effect of eutrophication on pH in the lagoon of the Baltic Sea</p> <p>Author: Sergey Aleksandrov</p> <p>Keywords: coastal lagoons, Baltic Sea, pH, eutrophication, climatic changes</p> <p>CM code: H:15 Poster</p> <p>Withdrawn</p>
12:23	<p>CM code: H:16 Poster</p> <p>Title: Can pelagic gastropods be used to assess the impacts of ocean acidification in the North Sea?</p> <p>Authors: Pablo Leon Dias, Eileen Bresnan, Kathryn Cook, Pam Walsham, Miep Helfrich, and Kevin Mackenzie</p> <p>Keywords: plankton, ocean acidification, gastropods, North Sea, "Impact Assessment"</p>
12:26	<p>CM code: H:17 Poster</p> <p>Title: Diurnal variation of pH in Oshoro Bay, Hokkaido, Japan – A monitoring study assessing and projecting impacts of ocean acidification on coastal ecosystem</p> <p>Authors: Shintaro Takao and Masahiko Fujii</p> <p>Keywords: subarctic region, ocean acidification, coastal ecosystem, diurnal variation</p>
12:29	<p>CM code: H:18 Poster</p> <p>Title: Changes in ocean chemistry during the late Miocene</p> <p>Authors: Nefeli Kafousia, V. Karakitsios, G. Kontakiotis, K. Agiadi, and M. De Rafelis</p> <p>Keywords: Messinian salinity crisis, oxygen isotopes, extreme environment</p>
12:32	<p>CM code: H:19 Poster</p> <p>Title: Evaluating the effects of ocean acidification on sand-smelt larvae: a case study addressing swimming ability and biochemical biomarkers</p> <p>Authors: Cátia Sofia Esteves, S. Novais, S. Mendes, A. F. Lopes, A. P. Oliveira, M. Lemos, E. J. Gonçalves, and A. M. Faria</p> <p>Keywords: ocean acidification, early life stages, Ucrit; oxidative stress, sand-smelt</p>
12:35	Discussion

13:00	Lunch break
15:00	Introduction
15:05	<p>CM code: H:11 Oral</p> <p>Title: Disruption of behavioural lateralization and shoaling cohesion on sand smelt (<i>Atherina presbyter</i>) larvae under ocean acidification</p> <p>Authors: Ana Lopes, P. L. Munday, M. Pimentel, R. Rosa, E. J. Gonçalves, and A. M. Faria</p> <p>Keywords: ocean acidification, gabazine, GABA-A receptor, lateralization, shoaling, sand smelt</p>
15:20	<p>CM code: H:12 Oral</p> <p>Title: CO₂-induced ocean acidification increases risk of predation in coastal temperate fish larvae</p> <p>Authors: Ana Margarida Faria, A. F. Lopes, A. P. Oliveira, P. Munday, and E. J. Gonçalves</p> <p>Keywords: ocean acidification, temperate fish larvae, predation risk, odours, scototaxis</p>
15:35	<p>CM code: H:05 Oral</p> <p>Title: Economic impacts of ocean acidification on shellfish fisheries and aquaculture in the United Kingdom</p> <p>Authors: John K. Pinnegar, Jeo Lee, and Silvana Birchenough</p> <p>Keywords: acidification, pH, mollusc, shellfish, crustacean, economic</p>
15:50	<p>CM code: H:07 Oral</p> <p>Title: Applying organized skepticism to ocean acidification research, or some marine organisms will do just fine in a high CO₂ world</p> <p>Author: Howard I. Browman</p> <p>Keywords: ocean acidification, Calanus, herring; cod, larvae; early life history, acute effects, toxicity, evolution, resistance, adaptation</p>
16:05	Panel discussion
16:30	End of session

Changes in ocean chemistry during the late Miocene

Kafousia, N., Karakitsios, V., Kontakiotis, G., Agiadi, K., De Rafelis M.

During the late Miocene, the oceanic chemistry of the Mediterranean basin was affected by a severe environmental event, known as the Messinian Salinity Crisis (MSC). The gradual restriction of the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean caused a series of events in the palaeoenvironment, such as the reduction of deep-water ventilation, bottom water stagnation, stratification; and caused the deposition of huge volumes of evaporites at that time. In our study area (Zakynthos island, Greece), the evaporitic unit -108 m-thick evaporite succession- comprises eight gypsum-marl cycles. The gypsum is assigned to the Primary Lower Gypsum (PLG) and was deposited during the first MSC stage (5.971-5.60 Ma). The purpose of this research is to study the oxygen isotope composition of the evaporitic sequence of Kalamaki section; also to examine samples from this unit in terms of otolith and foraminifera content. The oxygen isotopic composition of the bulk rock shows a large variability from -3.75 to +8.8‰. These values are divided mainly into two groups, values characteristic of freshwater (-3.75 to ~0‰) and values characteristic of evaporating brines (~5 to 8.8‰). These two different conditions follows one the other in the entire section until the end. Leaving the evaporitic unit, the oxygen isotopic values return to normal marine conditions values. The examination of samples for otolith and foraminifera assemblages revealed none, as it is expected in such environments. The extreme environmental events that occurred in the geological past are the key for understanding the response of the future oceans to the climate change.

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Keywords: Messinian Salinity Crisis, oxygen isotopes, extreme environment

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