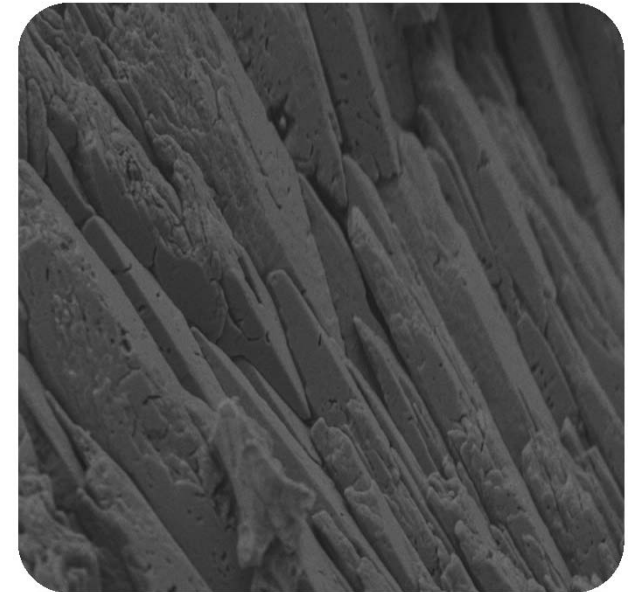
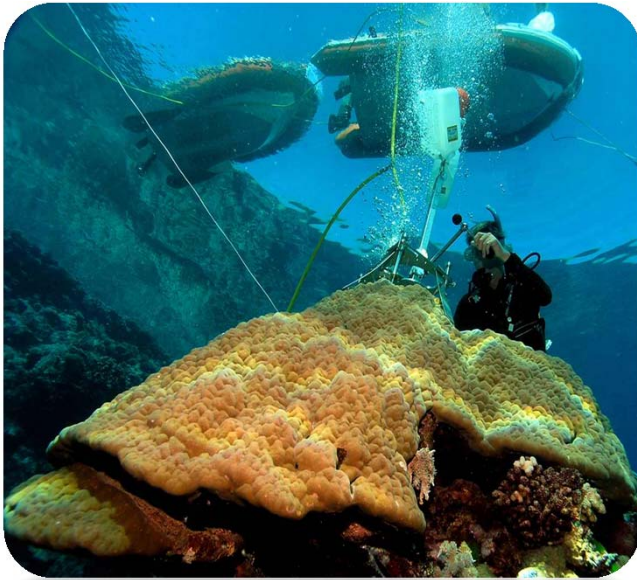


“Examining the influence of ocean acidification on coral calcification”

Peter Tomiak



Dr Erica Hendy (Bristol University)

Dr Kirsty Penkman (University of York)



Wingate Foundation

BIOARCH



Coral calcification :

1. pH regulation at the site of calcification

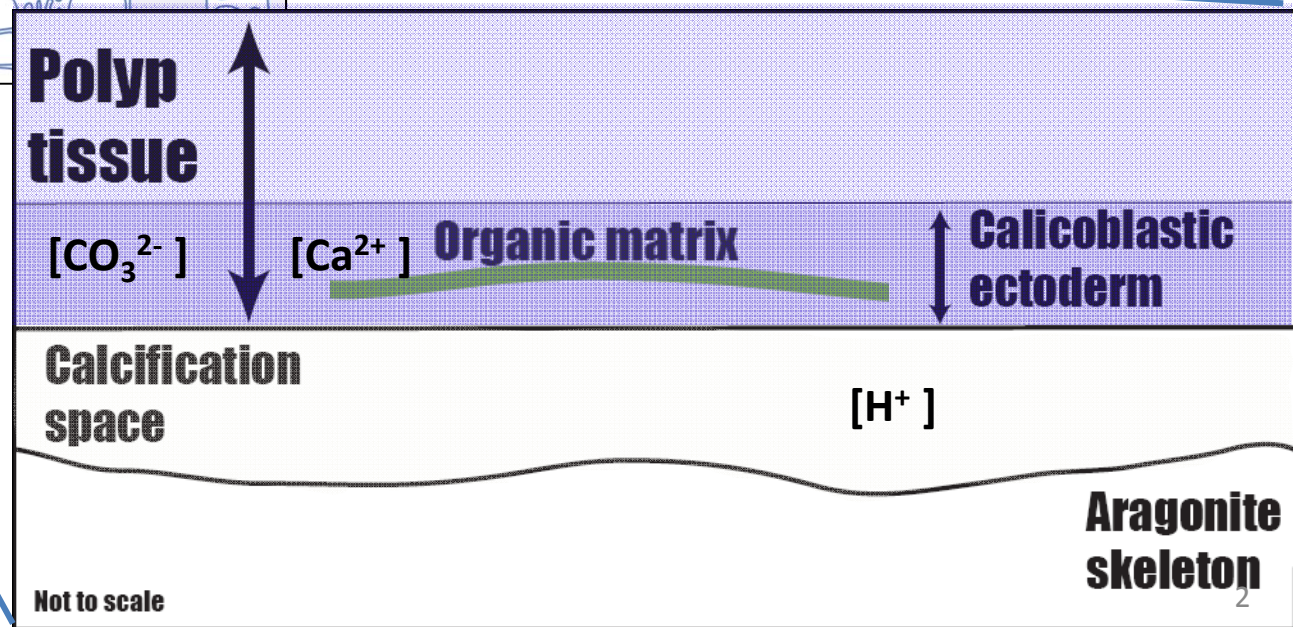
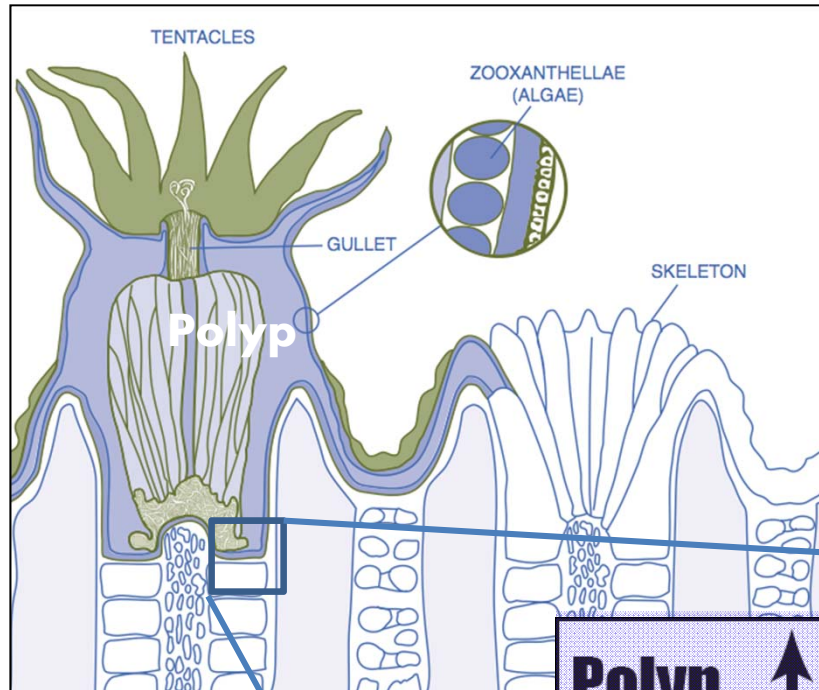
Need to:

- Supply Ca^{2+} and CO_3^{2-}
- Expel H^+
- Regulate pH

2. The organic matrix:

Calcification is biologically controlled

The Organic Matrix is fundamental to calcification.



How do changes in seawater pH influence:

1. **pH regulation in the internal calcifying fluid, as deduced from the boron isotopic composition of the coral skeleton.**

Technique:

MC ICPMS at the University of Bristol.

Krief et al. 2010

Results:

- *Stylophora pistillata* and massive *Porites sp.* calcify in undersaturated SW
- Both species raise pH at site of calcification relative to SW
- Slow growing massive *Porites* demonstrate greater manipulation of pH
- Identify vulnerable species?
- Implications for palaeo-pH proxy in *Porites*

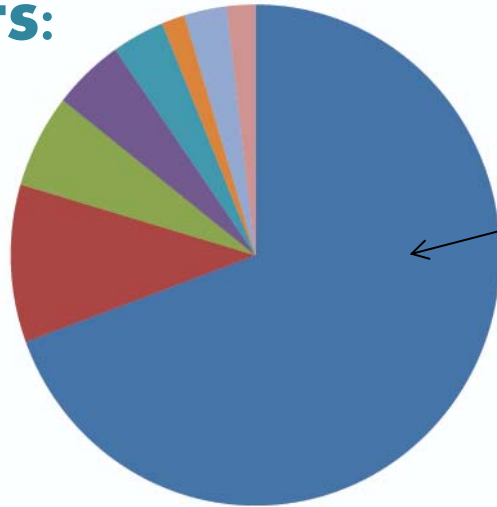
2. **The composition of the organic matrix.**

Technique:

RP HPLC at the North East Amino Acid Racemization lab, University of York.

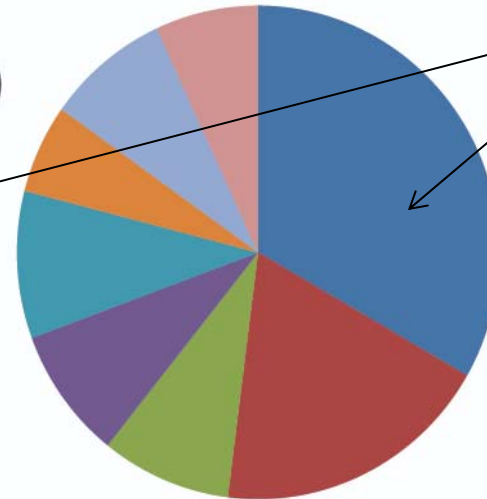
Results:

(a)



Porites sp.

(b)



Stylophora pistillata



Acropora palmata

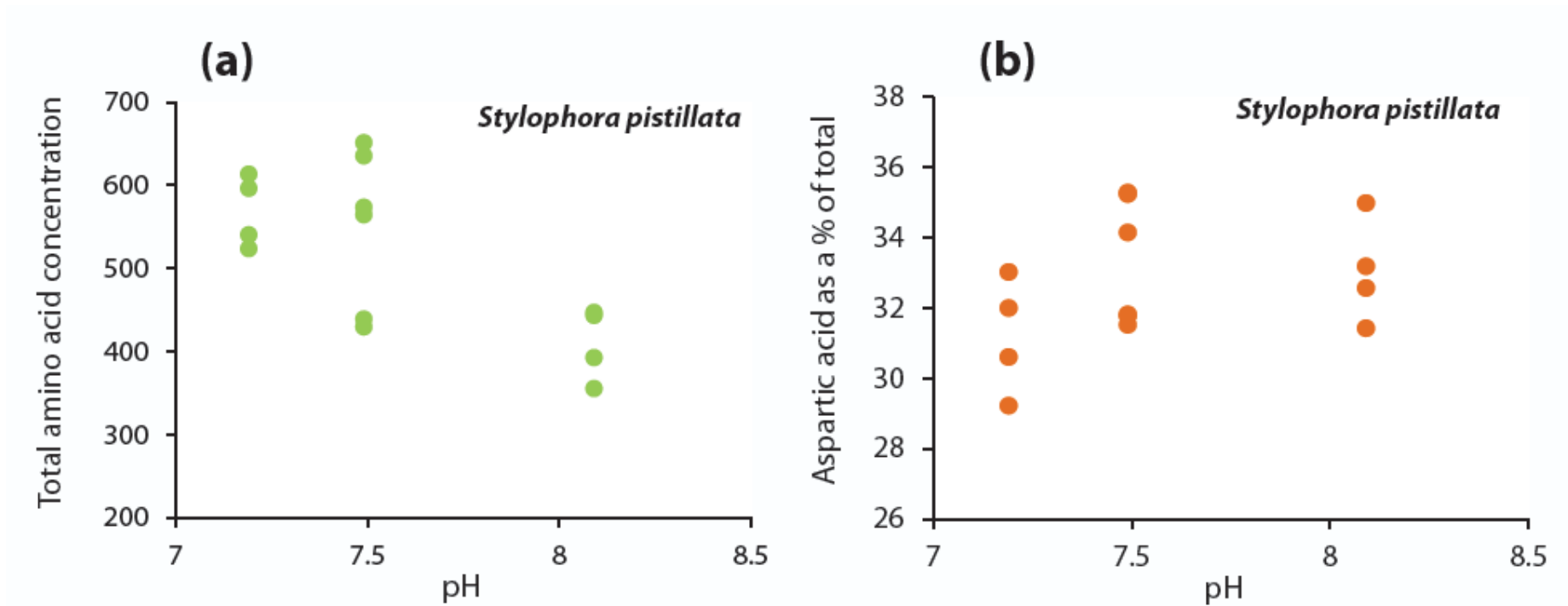
Are these compositional differences morphological or phylogenetic?

It has been demonstrated that:

1. The organic matrix is fundamental to calcification
2. The structure of the skeleton changes under low SW pH

Therefore we hypothesize a shift in OM composition under low SW pH

Preliminary results:



An increase in the total concentration of protein laid down per mg of skeleton

Change in composition = lower aspartic acid contribution?