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# LCA DISCUSSION FORUM

## Regionalized Characterization Factors for Ocean Acidification

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3 September, 2024



This project is funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 101059379.

Project funded by

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,  
Education and Research, EAER  
State Secretariat for Education,  
Research and Innovation SERI



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**ACIDIFICATION PREDICTED TO INCREASE 150% BY 2100**



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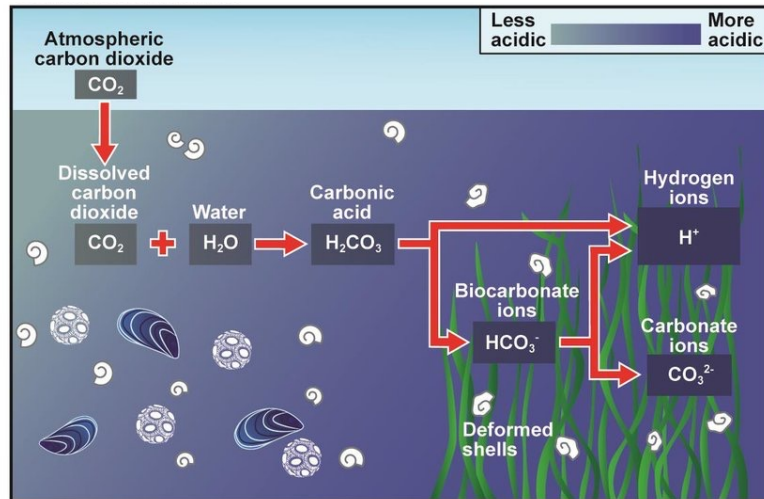
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# Why does it matter?



**Deformed shells**



**Food web disruption**



**Coral reef collapse**



**Tissue acidosis**



# Current State

## Fate model

- Spatially generic
- Includes CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and CH<sub>4</sub>

## Effect model

- Spatially delineated for 3 regions
- SSDs for slightly and strongly calcifying species

## Research Gap

Marine biogeochemical cycles affect pH and ocean acidification differently in different ecosystems

Regionalized mid and endpoint CFs are necessary to accurately model ocean acidification impacts



# Research Objective

**Generate climate-region specific CFs for impacts from ocean acidification for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and CO**

## Fate model

- Spatially delineate FF for 232 coastal marine ecoregions and 18 FAO major fishing zones for open ocean
- Include CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and CH<sub>4</sub>

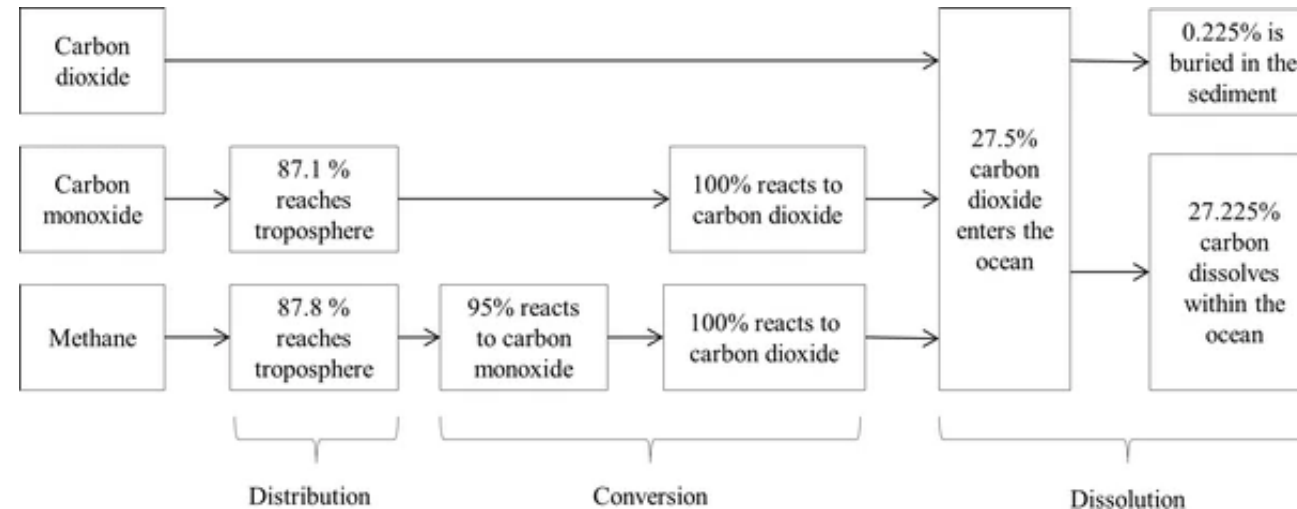
## Effect model

- Expand SSD curves for more robust coverage of slightly or non-calcifying species
- Expand regional specificity if possible



# Creating a Spatially Explicit Fate Model

$$CF_i = \text{fate factor}_i \times \text{fate sensitivity factor}_i$$



Dissolution factor (DF) From Bach et al (2016), not spatially delineated



# Creating a Spatially Explicit Fate Model

$$CF_i = \text{fate factor}_i \times \text{fate sensitivity factor}_i$$

Equation 1

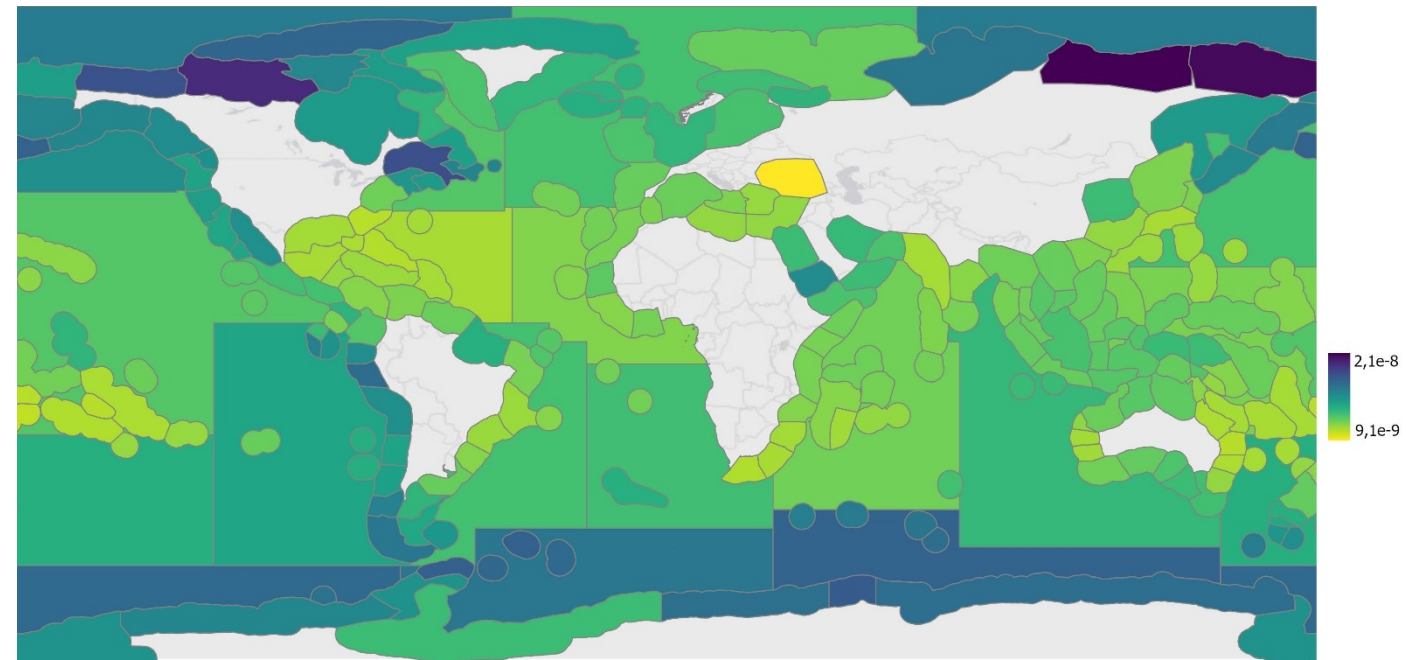
$$\frac{\Delta spCO_2}{spCO_{2,orig}} = \text{Revelle Factor} * \frac{\Delta DIC}{DIC_{orig}}$$

Equation 2

$$\Delta DIC = \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta CO_2 \cdot DF}{M}\right)}{SO}$$

$spCO_2$  = surface partial pressure of  $CO_2$  ( $Pa/m^3$ )  
 $DIC$  = dissolved inorganic carbon ( $mol/m^3$ )  
 $\Delta CO_2$  = emitted  $CO_2$  (g)  
 $DF$  = dissolution factor  
 $M$  = molar mass (g/mol)  
 $SO$  = surface ocean area ( $km^2$ )

Average change in  $spCO_2$  ( $Pa/m^3$ ) per kg  $CO_2$  emitted



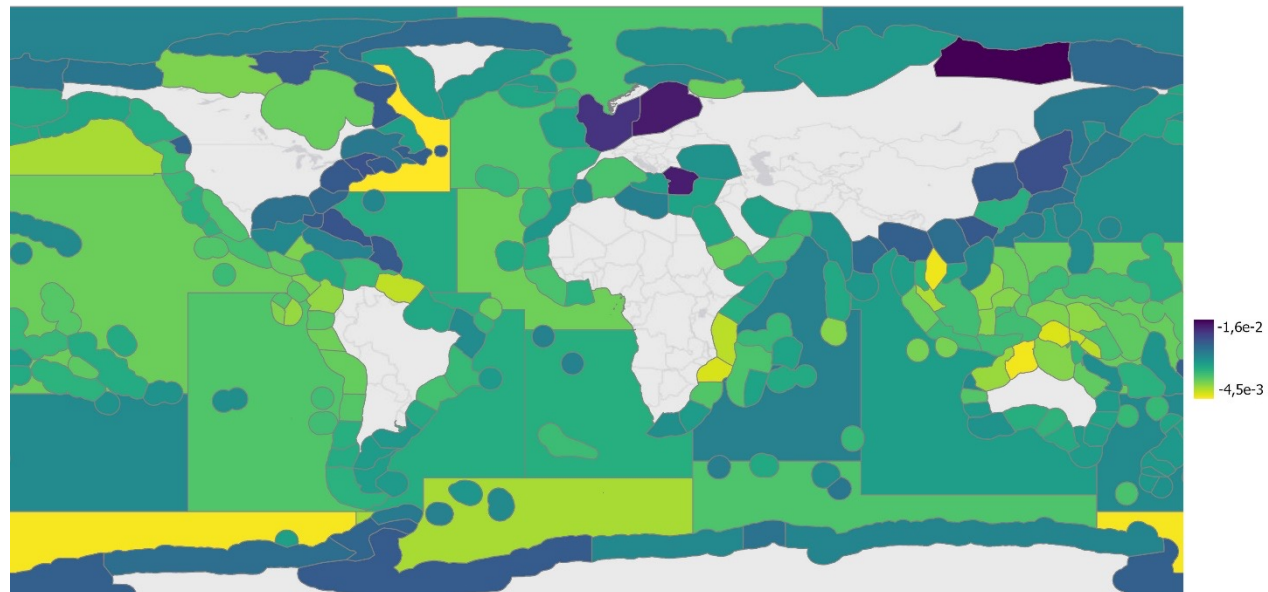


# Creating a Spatially Explicit Fate Model

$$CF_i = \text{fate factor}_i \times \text{fate sensitivity factor}_i$$

- **Fate Sensitivity Factor** reflects the changes in the considered environmental compartment when the substance enters it
- Sourced data from complex biogeochemical marine model (PISCES) to account for spatial differences in biogeochemical cycles
- Calculated pH - spCO<sub>2</sub> relationship using linear regression modelling to spatially delineate fate sensitivity factor

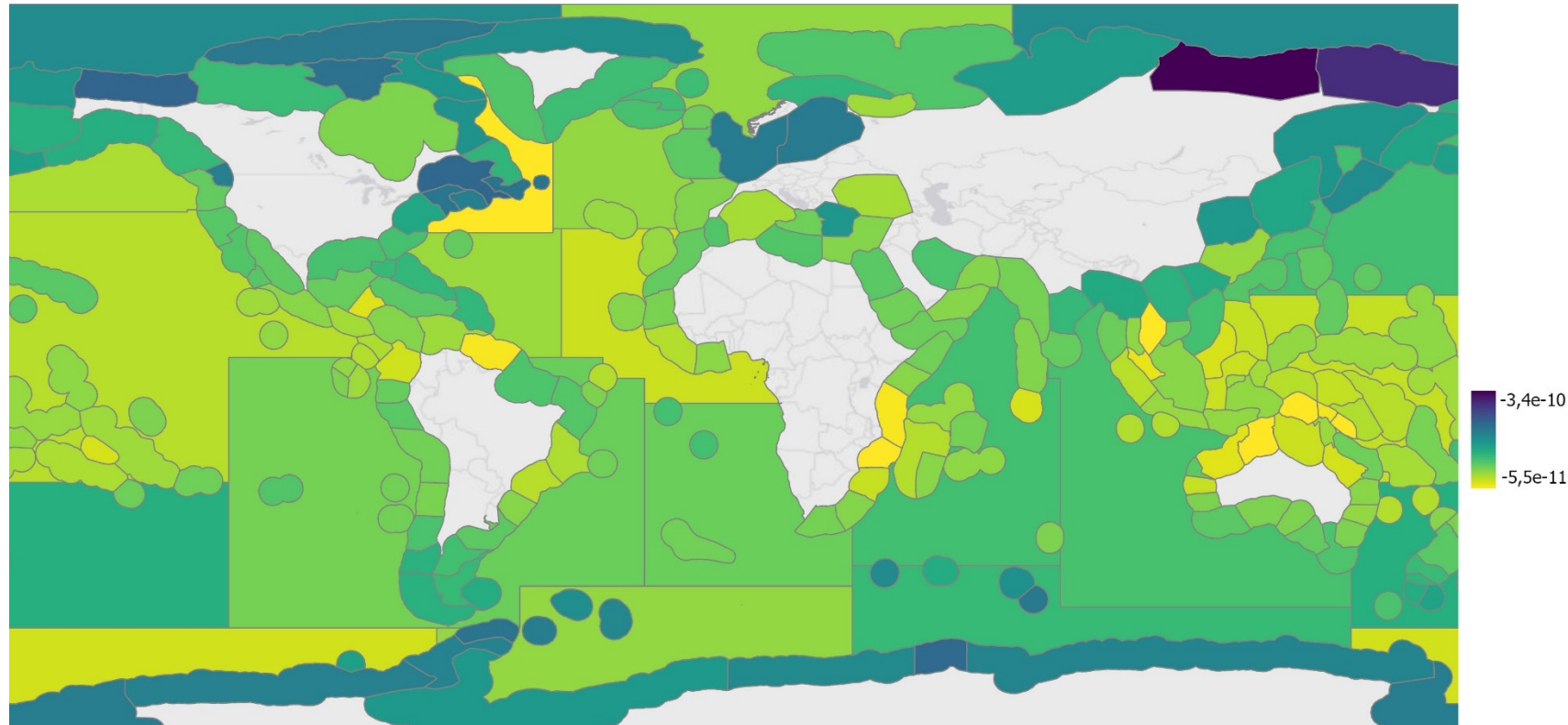
Average change in marine pH per unit increase of spCO<sub>2</sub> (Pa/m<sup>3</sup>)



# Creating a Spatially Explicit Fate Model

$$CF_i = \text{fate factor}_i \times \text{fate sensitivity factor}_i$$

Preliminary midpoint  $CF_{\text{co}_2}$  (pH/kg<sub>emit</sub>)



# Expanding Current Effect Factor

## The challenge

Marine acidification/pCO<sub>2</sub> is not a standard ecotoxicology chemical experiment - little to no data in standard toxicology format

## The approaches

1

### Calcifying Species Sensitivity Distributions for Ocean Acidification

Ligia B. Azevedo,<sup>\*,†,‡</sup> An M. De Schryver,<sup>§,||</sup> A. Jan Hendriks,<sup>‡</sup> and Mark A. J. Huijbregts<sup>‡</sup>

- Calculates empirical relative responses for each experiment
- Uses ERR value and corresponding pH to fit a logistic regression curve and extrapolate EC50 and EC10 values

2

### Characterization factors for ocean acidification impacts on marine biodiversity

Laura Scherer<sup>●</sup> | İrem Gürdal | Peter M. van Bodegom

- Grouped experiments into pCO<sub>2</sub> bins and categorized responses as negative, positive, or neutral
- Calculated PAF per pCO<sub>2</sub> bin as fraction of species with a negative response relative to total
- Took mid-range pCO<sub>2</sub> bin value and converted to pH to represent each bin





## Upcoming:


- Seabed damage
- Overexploitation



# Thanks for listening!

Comments? Questions? Feelings? Contact me!

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