



Using present-day observations to detect when anthropogenic change forces surface ocean carbonate chemistry outside preindustrial bounds

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Abstract. One of the major challenges to assessing the impact of ocean acidification on marine life is detecting and interpreting long-term change in the context of natural variability. This study addresses this need through a global synthesis of monthly pH and aragonite saturation state (Ω_{arag}) climatologies for 12 open ocean, coastal, and coral reef locations using 3-hourly moored observations of surface seawater partial pressure of CO_2 and pH collected together since as early as 2010. Mooring observations suggest open ocean subtropical and subarctic sites experience present-day surface pH and Ω_{arag} conditions outside the bounds of preindustrial variability throughout most, if not all, of the year. In general, coastal mooring sites experience more natural variability and thus, more overlap with preindustrial conditions; however, present-day Ω_{arag} conditions surpass biologically relevant thresholds associated with ocean acidification impacts on *Mytilus californianus* ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.8$) and *Crassostrea gigas* ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 2.0$) larvae in the California Current Ecosystem (CCE) and *Mya arenaria* larvae in the Gulf of Maine ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.6$). At the most variable mooring loca-

tions in coastal systems of the CCE, subseasonal conditions approached $\Omega_{\text{arag}} = 1$. Global and regional models and data syntheses of ship-based observations tended to underestimate seasonal variability compared to mooring observations. Efforts such as this to characterize all patterns of pH and Ω_{arag} variability and change at key locations are fundamental to assessing present-day biological impacts of ocean acidification, further improving experimental design to interrogate organism response under real-world conditions, and improving predictive models and vulnerability assessments seeking to quantify the broader impacts of ocean acidification.

1 Introduction

The global ocean has absorbed $\sim 30\%$ of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions released since the beginning of the industrial revolution (Khatiwala et al., 2013; Le Quééré et al., 2015). While ocean uptake of CO_2 has played a role in mitigating the atmospheric-associated impacts of anthro-

pogenic CO₂, it has also resulted in changes to seawater chemistry. Seawater pH has decreased globally by 0.1 since the preindustrial era (Feely et al., 2004; Orr et al., 2005) and is predicted to decrease by another 0.3 by 2100 under Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) business-as-usual emission scenarios (Caldeira and Wickett, 2005; Orr et al., 2005). Ocean acidification also results in reductions in carbonate ion concentrations and the saturation states of calcium carbonate minerals utilized by calcifying marine organisms to make their shells or skeletons. Globally, average surface seawater pH change is currently about -0.002 yr^{-1} and the saturation state of aragonite, a common form of calcium carbonate mineral utilized by marine organisms, is approximately -0.008 yr^{-1} (Bates et al., 2014).

These assessments of ocean-wide change inform global-scale predictions of ocean acidification impacts and provide boundaries on carbonate chemistry in designing biological experiments. However, a major challenge to assessing local- to regional-level ecological and economic consequences of ocean acidification is the lack of understanding of how global anthropogenic change manifests relative to natural variability, especially in dynamic coastal regions (Bauer et al., 2013). Coastal systems are sites of large variability, where terrestrial, atmospheric, and marine nutrient and carbon cycles all interact and where ocean acidification conditions can be more extreme than in open ocean environments (Cai et al., 2011; Feely et al., 2010). Important processes that affect ocean acidification in the coastal ocean include upwelling, riverine/estuarine input, air–sea gas exchange, production and respiration, calcification, dissolution, sediment burial, and sea-ice dynamics. Despite the ecological, biological, and economic importance of coastal regions, the magnitude and variability of these key biogeochemical processes are poorly quantified.

Earth system models provide some insights into carbon system variability; however, they do not often capture the full magnitude of variability, especially at seasonal to sub-seasonal timescales (Pilcher et al., 2015; Sasse et al., 2015). For example, Sasse et al. (2015) estimated that earth system models underpredict the seasonal cycle of seawater partial pressure of CO₂, i.e., $p(\text{CO}_2)$, by 30%. Despite these biases, some studies have made progress by utilizing current estimates of Ω_{arag} variability and change in assessing ecosystem impact and vulnerability to ocean acidification. Using predicted aragonite saturation state (Ω_{arag}) change between 2005 and 2050 and an estimate of annual variability from the Community Climate System Model (CCSM) 3.1, Cooley et al. (2009) identified that ocean acidification will exceed natural conditions throughout the global ocean by 2050, especially in low-latitude regions of the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific. Applying similar approaches to three other earth system models, Friedrich et al. (2012) also concluded that these regions are most vulnerable, but also found that present-day ocean acidification already exceeds preindustrial variability by a factor of 5 in shallow water tropical Pacific

and Atlantic coral reef ecosystems. Both studies pointed out that these global models do not currently resolve coastal processes and therefore lack important sources of natural variability, which bias these results when extrapolating to coastal and coral systems. In a vulnerability assessment of US shellfisheries, this lack of coastal information was addressed by using earth system model output as a baseline for Ω_{arag} conditions but also by adding a term in the final assessment for amplification of ocean acidification in coastal systems that experience eutrophication, upwelling, and river inputs of low Ω_{arag} water (Ekstrom et al., 2015). Although this approach did not resolve all coastal carbonate variability and change, it allowed for some of the first regional-level assessments of ocean acidification impact. Regional models in coastal systems are also showing promise at eddy-resolving spatial scales and monthly to seasonal temporal scales. Applied to the California Current Ecosystem (CCE), regional models predict that surface ocean Ω_{arag} has already moved outside the bounds of preindustrial variability (Hauri et al., 2013). Direct measurements of the full range of variability will help parameterize and evaluate these models.

Defining present-day seawater carbonate conditions can also contribute to studies addressing how marine life responds to a myriad of stressors. Biological impacts could manifest, for example, through exposure to conditions beyond the baseline, preindustrial conditions to which marine life is adapted. In a field experiment within a natural coral reef system, Albright et al. (2016) found that net community calcification increased when seawater chemistry was modified to preindustrial conditions. Preindustrial conditions likely varied among different ecosystems, so designing biological impact studies like this depends on defining the natural range of variability and identifying when and where other organisms may be exposed to conditions outside of this range. Biological impacts may also manifest once seawater carbonate conditions surpass a certain physiological threshold. Many experiments have focused on measuring biological response to undersaturated Ω_{arag} conditions; however, recent studies have identified physiological thresholds for shellfish larvae at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} > 1$ (Barton et al., 2012; Gaylord et al., 2011; Hettinger et al., 2013; Salisbury et al., 2008; Waldbusser et al., 2015a, b). Knowledge about when and where these corrosive conditions occur and how the timing of such conditions relate to key life stages is critical to assessing vulnerability to ocean acidification.

Understanding what dominant patterns of variability define the natural range of carbonate chemistry is also critical to future predictions of impact. Whether the variability is dominated by stochastic events (e.g., storms), the seasonal cycle, interannual variability (e.g., El Niño and La Niña events), or decadal climatic oscillations (e.g., Pacific Decadal Oscillation) will control how climate change impacts these natural variations in ocean carbonate chemistry. By resolving these scales of variability, researchers can start to refine biological experiments, ecosystem models, and economic vulnera-

bility assessments in the context of full ecosystem variability and change. As evidence emerges that some shelled marine organisms are already being impacted by corrosive seawater chemistry conditions (Barton et al., 2012; Bednaršek et al., 2012, 2014a, b; Reum et al., 2015) and stakeholders are seeking locally relevant solutions (Kelly and Caldwell, 2013; Kelly et al., 2011), these analyses are becoming increasingly important.

High-frequency moored observations can be highly effective in capturing the full range of variability at key locations (Cullison Gray et al., 2011; Harris et al., 2013; Hofmann et al., 2011; Shadwick et al., 2015; Sutton et al., 2014a; Xue et al., 2016). Here we present the first global-scale ocean acidification mooring synthesis of 3-hourly surface ocean pH observations and Ω_{arag} calculated from direct measurements of $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH collected together on 12 open ocean, coastal, and coral reef moorings since as early as 2010. We used these observations to define present-day and preindustrial subseasonal to interannual pH and Ω_{arag} variability at each location, and compared these observations to past modeling estimates of seasonal to interannual variability of Ω_{arag} . This assessment identifies the patterns in which present-day conditions have exceeded preindustrial bounds and biologically relevant thresholds at these mooring locations, and documents when and where marine life currently encounters ocean acidification conditions that may impact growth and survival.

2 Methods

In 2003, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) began to establish a global moored CO_2 network that presently includes 38 mooring locations (www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/). With the recent development of autonomous pH sensors, PMEL has been able to expand this network to include pH at 21 of the mooring locations. These moored CO_2 and ocean acidification time series are part of a long-term, sustained effort intended to advance our scientific understanding of the ocean carbon cycle and how it is changing over time. This network leverages other observing system efforts including, but not limited to, the National Data Buoy Center, the Research Moored Array for African–Asian–Australian Monsoon Analysis and Prediction, and the OceanSITES network. This study focuses on 12 of these moorings with paired $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH measurements that allow for estimates of subseasonal to interannual variability of pH and Ω_{arag} (Fig. 1, Table 1). This set of moorings includes sites in each major ocean basin and in a variety of open ocean, coastal, and coral reef environments. The time series used in this study include observations primarily between 2010 and 2015, with the exception of the WHOTS time series, which goes back to 2004. “Present-day” observations used here refer to these time series outlined in Table 1.

Each mooring time series summarized in Table 1 included a Moored Autonomous $p(\text{CO}_2)$ (MAPCO₂) system and a Sunburst SAMI-pH sensor deployed on the surface buoy. For a detailed description of the MAPCO₂ system and data processing, refer to Sutton et al. (2014b). In brief, the MAPCO₂ system utilizes an automated equilibrator-based gas collection system to measure surface seawater $x(\text{CO}_2)$ (the mole fraction of CO_2 in air in equilibrium with surface seawater) every 3 h in addition to sample temperature, pressure, and relative humidity. The $x(\text{CO}_2)$ measurement is made by a nondispersive infrared gas analyzer (LI-820, LI-COR) calibrated before, during, and after field deployment with reference gases traceable to World Meteorological Organization standards. A Sea-Bird Electronics (SBE) 16plus V2 SeaCAT was also deployed and integrated with the MAPCO₂ system to collect sea surface temperature (SST) and salinity (SSS) measurements used to calculate $p(\text{CO}_2)$ consistent with ocean CO_2 standard operating procedures (Dickson, 2007; Weiss, 1974). Overall uncertainty of the MAPCO₂ is $< 2 \mu\text{atm}$ for seawater $p(\text{CO}_2)$. The SAMI-pH sensor utilizes the spectrophotometric method for measuring seawater pH with a laboratory-based accuracy of ± 0.003 and precision of < 0.001 (Seidel et al., 2008).

The SAMI-pH and SBE SeaCAT sensors collected 3-hourly measurements during the MAPCO₂ 10 min seawater equilibration time. All sensors were factory calibrated between each 1 year deployment. Data quality control for the SAMI-pH data involved utilizing the sensor software to identify and flag outliers and sensor failures such as bad blanks. We also used the relationship between total alkalinity (A_T) and SSS (Cullison Gray et al., 2011; Fassbender, 2014; Lee et al., 2006; Xue et al., 2016) to calculate pH from $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and A_T (using the CO2SYS program) in order to identify sensor drift within a deployment or offsets between deployments, which only occurred in 8% of the pH data sets. All pH data are on the total pH scale (Dickson et al., 2007). Data quality control for the SBE SeaCAT was limited to flagging and eliminating outliers. All measurements are archived at the relevant data centers: the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (<http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/Moorings/>) and the National Centers for Environmental Information (<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/>).

In all calculations of Ω_{arag} we used the MATLAB version (v1.1) of the CO2SYS program (Lewis and Wallace, 1998; van Heuven et al., 2011) with the carbonic acid dissociation constants of Lueker et al. (2000), sulfate dissociation constants of Dickson (1990), and borate-to-salinity ratio of Lee et al. (2010) according to recommended best practices (Dickson, 2007; Orr et al., 2015). We also used average surface ocean phosphate and silicate concentrations from the World Ocean Atlas 2009 for each mooring location (Garcia et al., 2010). We used two pairs of carbonate system parameters to calculate Ω_{arag} : (1) $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH observations and (2) $p(\text{CO}_2)$ observations and A_T estimated from SSS (Cullison Gray et al., 2011 for CCE2 and Chá bá; Fassbender, 2014

Table 1. Details on each surface seawater $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH mooring time series including abbreviation, name, coordinates, and dates of time series. n is the total number of 3-hourly samples for each pH and Ω_{arag} time series. Finalized data sets can be found organized by mooring location by navigating through the clickable CO_2 data portal map at <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/Moorings/>.

Abbreviation	Full name	Latitude	Longitude	Dates of time series	n
WHOTS	WHOI Hawaii Ocean Time-series station	22.7	−158.0	Dec 2004–Mar 2014 ^a	18532
Stratus	Stratus	−19.7	−85.6	May 2012–Jul 2013	3193
BOBOA	Bay of Bengal Ocean Acidification Mooring ^b	15.0	90.0	Nov 2013–Aug 2015	4085
Iceland	North Atlantic Ocean Acidification Mooring	68.0	−12.6	Aug 2013–Jul 2015	2671
Papa	Ocean Station Papa	50.1	−144.8	Jun 2010–Dec 2013	6005
KEO	Kuroshio Extension Observatory	32.3	144.6	Nov 2011–Jun 2015	5540
Chá bã	Chá bã Mooring within the Northwest Enhanced Moored Observatory	48.0	−125.0	Jul 2010–Apr 2014	5115
CCE2	California Current Ecosystem 2	34.3	−120.8	Mar 2012–Mar 2015	3197
Gray's Reef	National Data Buoy Center buoy at Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary	31.4	−80.9	Nov 2010–Sep 2015	4184
Gulf of Maine	Coastal Western Gulf of Maine Mooring	43.0	−70.5	Sep 2010–Jul 2013	5392
Chuuk	Chuuk Lagoon Mooring	7.5	151.9	Dec 2011–Sep 2014	2274
La Parguera	La Parguera Ocean Acidification Mooring	18.0	−67.1	Dec 2012–Oct 2014	2833

Notes: ^a the WHOTS time series includes mooring $p(\text{CO}_2)$ observations from the Multi-disciplinary Ocean Sensors for Environmental Analyses and Networks station at 22.8° N, 158.1° W from 2004 to 2007. ^b The BOBOA mooring is embedded within the Research Moored Array for African–Asian–Australian Monsoon Analysis and Prediction (RAMA; McPhaden et al., 2009).

for Papa and KEO; C. Hunt, University of New Hampshire, personal communication, 2016 for Gulf of Maine; Xue et al., 2016 for Gray's Reef; and Lee et al., 2006 for the remaining sites). We then averaged the two Ω_{arag} data sets for the final present-day Ω_{arag} values presented here. The only exception to the Ω_{arag} calculations was the WHOTS mooring time series where we have good pH data over multiple years but only during the months of June to November. For this site we used only $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and A_{T} estimated according to Lee et al. (2006) to calculate Ω_{arag} . Similarly, all pH data presented are direct autonomous measurements of pH except in the case of the WHOTS mooring where pH was calculated from $p(\text{CO}_2)$ observations and estimated A_{T} using CO2SYS.

We used this approach of averaging calculated Ω_{arag} from $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH observations ($\Omega_{\text{arag}; p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}}$) and calculated Ω_{arag} from $p(\text{CO}_2)$ observations and estimated A_{T} ($\Omega_{\text{arag}; p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_{\text{T}}}$) to minimize the following errors: (1) the covariance of $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH can lead to small errors in predicting Ω_{arag} , which can enhance Ω_{arag} variability (Cullison Gray et al., 2011; Millero, 2007), and (2) the A_{T} proxies only account for dilution and evaporation processes, which can result in underestimation of A_{T} variability and, when combined with other carbon parameters, can reduce surface Ω_{arag} variability. We tested the A_{T} proxies by comparing A_{T}

measured from discrete bottle samples collected at the surface at each mooring site to A_{T} estimated from the proxies listed above, which were developed using A_{T} and SSS measurements throughout the mixed layer. A_{T} estimated from 3-hourly moored SSS was generally within stated errors (3 to 20 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) of discrete A_{T} (e.g., Table 2). However, at a few sites where discrete A_{T} was measured at the highest frequency (weekly to seasonally; sample size $[n] > 100$), discrete A_{T} was more variable than A_{T} estimated from the A_{T} -SSS proxies (Table 2). At the La Parguera (coral reef) and WHOTS (open ocean) mooring sites, variability of discrete A_{T} (as measured by 1 standard deviation (SD) of the mean) was greater than estimated A_{T} by 21 and 52 %, respectively.

In addition to the discrepancies in discrete and proxy A_{T} data sets, the SD of both Ω_{arag} calculated from discrete measurements ($\Omega_{\text{arag}; \text{discrete}}$) and $\Omega_{\text{arag}; p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}}$ were greater than Ω_{arag} calculated from the $p(\text{CO}_2)$ - A_{T} and pH- A_{T} pairs ($\Omega_{\text{arag}; p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_{\text{T}}}$ and $\Omega_{\text{arag}; \text{pH-}A_{\text{T}}}$; Table 2). One limitation of the WHOTS data set is that high-frequency, moored pH observations only exist during the months of June to November; thus, the mean and SD of the $\Omega_{\text{arag}; p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}}$ and $\Omega_{\text{arag}; \text{pH-}A_{\text{T}}}$ data sets may be biased. Therefore, we used La Parguera as a guide and assumed that actual variability (i.e., from high-quality discrete bot-

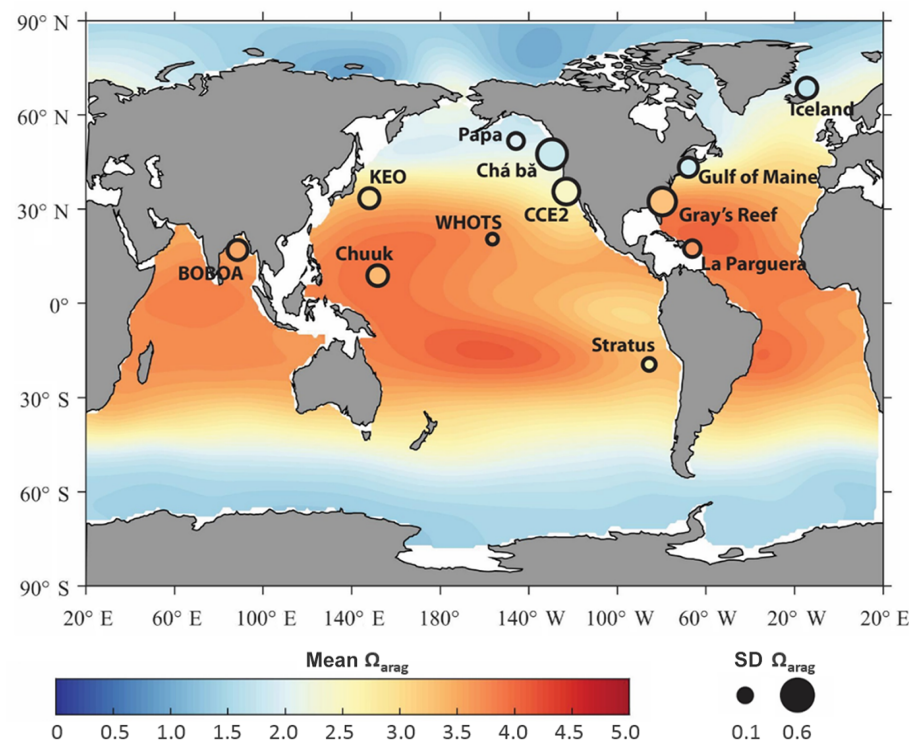


Figure 1. Locations of moored $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH observations. Base map is adapted from Jiang et al. (2015) and shows annual climatological distribution of surface Ω_{arag} throughout the global oceans. Added to this base map are moorings from this study where symbol color denotes annual mean Ω_{arag} (values also listed in Table 4), and the size of symbols represents Ω_{arag} variability as measured by 1 standard deviation (SD) of the annual mean.

the samples) of Ω_{arag} (Ω_{arag} : discrete $\text{SD} = 0.16$) lies between Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}$ ($\text{SD} = 0.19$) and Ω_{arag} calculated from estimated A_T (Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_T$ $\text{SD} = 0.12$; Ω_{arag} : $\text{pH-}A_T$ SD of 0.13; Table 2); we used the approach of averaging moored ocean acidification data sets to reflect this. Since we are confident in the uncertainty of the moored autonomous $p(\text{CO}_2)$ measurements (Sutton et al., 2014b), for Ω_{arag} calculated from estimated A_T we selected Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_T$ to average with Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}$. While there were not enough discrete measurements to do this same comparison at the coastal sites, we found that the Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}$, Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_T$, and Ω_{arag} : $\text{pH-}A_T$ data sets were not significantly different ($p < 0.05$) at the coastal sites, likely due to high natural variability in the coastal carbon system. This suggests that averaging Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}$ and Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_T$ vs. using one Ω_{arag} data set will not have a significant impact on results.

The ideal method for calculating Ω_{arag} may differ across sites dependent on access to and analysis of high-quality ship-based measurements. However, averaging Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-pH}$ and Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2\text{-}A_T$ provides a conservative estimate of monthly Ω_{arag} conditions allowing for a broad-scale comparison with consistent methodology across 12 buoys in different marine ecosystems. Continued high-frequency (ideally, weekly to monthly where feasible) discrete sampling, development and analysis of regional A_T proxies, and devel-

opment of autonomous sensors capable of measuring carbonate parameters other than $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH will all help to further refine these methods for calculating Ω_{arag} from moored autonomous observations.

To estimate preindustrial pH and Ω_{arag} , we used $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and A_T with the following adjustments to present-day observed $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and SST: (1) a decrease of 105 ppm in surface ocean $p(\text{CO}_2)$ assuming the delta between atmospheric and surface seawater $p(\text{CO}_2)$ has remained constant from the preindustrial era to a reference year of 2010 (from Pieter Tans, NOAA/ESRL, www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/), and (2) changes in SST that vary regionally from 0.5 to 1.5 °C consistent with the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (Rhein et al., 2013). Although magnitudes of atmospheric CO_2 uptake can also vary regionally (Bauer et al., 2013), for the purposes of this synthesis we assumed that the change in air–sea CO_2 differences was consistent globally but that SST changes varied regionally as presented by Rhein et al. (2013). We also assumed small changes in SSS, A_T , phosphate, or silicate since the preindustrial era would not have a significant impact on calculated pH and Ω_{arag} . We applied these changes to monthly mean and range of variability of present-day observations, and used CO2SYS to calculate preindustrial pH and Ω_{arag} . The range of monthly variability in preindustrial and present-day conditions was defined by descrip-

Table 2. Mean and variability, as measured by 1 SD, for A_T and Ω_{arag} data sets at the WHOTS and La Parguera mooring sites. Discrete measurements for WHOTS are from the Hawaii Ocean Time-series program (<http://hahana.soest.hawaii.edu/hot/>) and for La Parguera are from the Atlantic Ocean Acidification Test-Bed project. Proxy A_T measurements are estimated from moored SST and SSS using Lee et al. (2006) A_T –SSS relationships. $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH used to calculate Ω_{arag} are direct observations from the mooring time series; A_T used to calculate Ω_{arag} are the A_T proxy measurements.

		WHOTS	La Parguera
Mean	discrete A_T	2307	2290
	proxy A_T	2310	2298
SD	discrete A_T	16	44
	proxy A_T	9	39
Mean	Ω_{arag} : discrete	3.68	3.60
	Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT	3.58	3.65
	Ω_{arag} : pH-AT	3.56*	3.59
	Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -pH	3.60*	3.50
SD	Ω_{arag} : discrete	0.11	0.16
	Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT	0.07	0.12
	Ω_{arag} : pH-AT	0.05*	0.13
	Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -pH	0.08*	0.19

Notes: * while other observations listed here span the full annual cycle, the WHOTS mooring pH observations only cover the months of June to November.

tive statistics used in box and whisker plots excluding outliers:

$$\text{lower limit} = Q1 - 1.5 \times \text{IQR} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{upper limit} = Q3 + 1.5 \times \text{IQR}, \quad (2)$$

where Q1 is the 25th percentile (or first quartile), Q3 is the 75th percentile (or third quartile), and IQR is the interquartile range (Q3–Q1) of pH and Ω_{arag} values. These limits equate to approximately ± 2.7 SD of the mean for a normally distributed data set.

The variables used to estimate total uncertainty of present-day calculated Ω_{arag} are shown in Table 3. This uncertainty estimate included a preliminary assessment of in situ validation similar to $p(\text{CO}_2)$ validation by Sutton et al. (2014b) to estimate pH error in the field. The average difference between SAMI-pH measurements and pH calculated from discrete measurements of dissolved inorganic carbon and A_T was ± 0.018 , which was larger than laboratory-based assessments of pH measurement error (Seidel et al., 2008). While this estimate included error caused by slight mismatches in space (< 1 km) and time (< 1.5 h) between the moored and discrete measurements, we used it here to develop a conservative estimate of total estimated uncertainty for calculated Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -pH from moored observations, which is 0.37 for seawater at SST of 25 °C, SSS of 35, $p(\text{CO}_2)$ of 370 μatm , and a pH of 8.1 (Table 3). This estimate meets the target relative uncertainty for Ω_{arag} of 10 % needed to identify relative spatial patterns and short-term variation in ocean acidifica-

Table 3. Sources of error to the calculation of Ω_{arag} at SST of 25 °C, SSS of 35, $p(\text{CO}_2)$ of 370 μatm , a pH of 8.1, $A_T = 2350$, and Ω_{arag} of 3.7. Total estimated absolute (relative) uncertainty was calculated using the root sum of squares (RSS) method: $\text{RSS} = \left(\sum e^2 \right)^{1/2}$.

Sources of error	Variable error (\pm)	Effect on error of Ω_{arag} calculation (e)
<i>pCO₂</i> and pH pair:		
<i>pCO₂</i> measurement	2 μatm^a	0.02
pH measurement	0.018	0.32
K_0	0.004 ^b	
K_1	0.015 ^b	
K_2	0.03 ^b	0.18 ^c
Estimated uncertainty of Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -pH:		0.37 (10 %)
<i>pCO₂</i> and A_T pair:		
<i>pCO₂</i> measurement	2 μatm^a	0.02
A_T proxy	3–20 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1d}$	0.01–0.05
K_0	0.004 ^b	
K_1	0.015 ^b	
K_2	0.03 ^b	0.18 ^c
Estimated uncertainty of Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT:		0.19 (5 %)

Notes: ^a from Sutton et al. (2014b). ^b Error estimates of thermodynamic constants from McLaughlin et al. (2015). ^c Combined effect of thermodynamic constants (Mucci et al., 1983). ^d Range of error from AT proxies described in methods.

tion (Newton et al., 2015). A more detailed assessment of pH sensor error is planned as more discrete and autonomous pH data become available. When the MAPCO₂ system is paired with estimated A_T , Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT also meets this uncertainty target (Table 3); however, natural variability of surface ocean Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT may be underestimated as discussed previously. This estimated uncertainty is likely higher during the months of May through July at the Gulf of Maine mooring site, where SSS < 30 25 % of the time due to freshwater inputs; at low salinity, the A_T –SSS relationship likely deteriorates. Total relative uncertainty of Ω_{arag} for all mooring data sets, averaged from the Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -pH and Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT data sets, likely falls between 5 and 10 % (at the seawater conditions described in Table 3) and within the target relative uncertainty for describing short-term ocean acidification variability. From this point on, Ω_{arag} reported here is Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT for the WHOTS mooring time series and averaged Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -pH and Ω_{arag} : $p\text{CO}_2$ -AT for the other mooring time series.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Observations of variability and change

Direct observations of $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH revealed present-day conditions of surface ocean carbonate chemistry in 12 different oceanic and coastal systems. The open ocean moor-

ing time series sites are located in subtropical oligotrophic regions (WHOTS, Stratus), biologically productive subtropical regions that experience seasonal monsoons (BOBOA) and tropical cyclones (KEO), and subarctic regions with pronounced seasonality of physical and biological conditions (Papa, Iceland). Annual mean Ω_{arag} at these sites ranged from 1.83 to 3.56; annual mean pH ranged from 7.99 to 8.12 (Figs. 1–4, Table 4). High biological productivity is a feature at each of the four coastal mooring time series sites on the continental shelves of the US east (Gulf of Maine, Gray's Reef) and west (CCE2, Chá bã) coasts. Summer upwelling is another important driver of conditions at Chá bã, located mid-shelf at 100 m bottom depth offshore of La Push, Washington (Alford et al., 2012). While upwelling can also impact the CCE2 site located mid-shelf at 800 m bottom depth farther south in the CCE, this subregion in particular has shown sensitivity to climatic drivers, such as the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO; Nam et al., 2011). Seasonal temperature and freshwater inputs impact natural variability at the two coastal moorings in the Atlantic with the Gulf of Maine site located 10 km from shore at 65 m bottom depth (Salisbury et al., 2009) and Gray's Reef 70 km from shore at 20 m bottom depth (Xue et al., 2016). The Chuuk and La Parguera sites are located in coral reef ecosystems within a semi-closed atoll lagoon in Micronesia at 23 m bottom depth and a patch reef in the Caribbean Sea southwest of Puerto Rico at 5 m bottom depth, respectively. Despite the more variable coastal and coral reef conditions, the range of annual mean Ω_{arag} at these sites was 1.97 to 3.37, less than the range observed at the more diverse set of ocean regimes represented by the open ocean sites (Figs. 1, 5–7, Table 4). However, the range of annual mean pH was approximately the same as the open ocean sites from 8.01 to 8.15 (Figs. 5–7).

Of the open ocean time series, the moorings located in subtropical oligotrophic regions, WHOTS and Stratus, experienced lower seasonal to subseasonal variability in surface pH and Ω_{arag} (Figs. 2–4). Consistent trade winds and shallow mixed layer depth throughout the year along with the lack of deep winter convection likely contribute to this relatively low open ocean variability. Temporal variability was higher at the other four open ocean mooring locations, which was likely driven by (1) more prevalent seasonal changes in SST (on average 2 times more variable than WHOTS and Stratus) and productivity, and (2) stochastic events such as storms and typhoons. In general, the range of variability tended to be consistent throughout the annual cycle at each of the open ocean sites with exceptions of increased variability at the Iceland location in late summer and early fall and at Papa during winter (Fig. 4). Present-day Ω_{arag} values were mostly >3 year-round at the subtropical open ocean sites except at Stratus, where Ω_{arag} values mostly fell between 2.5 and 3.0 (Figs. 2 and 3). Surface Ω_{arag} conditions were further reduced at Papa and Iceland, the subarctic sites, which range from 1.5 to 2.5 (Fig. 4). Present-day pH observations were >8 throughout the average year at these mooring sites except at Stratus,

where pH fell below 8 half the year from December through May (Fig. 2). Moored observations were consistent with seasonal means from ship-based time series observations at the WHOTS and Iceland sites (Bates et al., 2014).

The seasonal cycle of surface ocean Ω_{arag} and pH were not always consistent with one another. Seawater Ω_{arag} is largely determined by variations in the concentration of the carbonate ion (CO_3^{2-}); pH is influenced by gas exchange of CO_2 , physical conditions, and biological activity. Observations of surface ocean pH were consistent with a seasonal thermodynamic response, i.e., pH decrease (increase) with SST increase (decrease), at the four subtropical open ocean sites and at the Papa mooring (Figs. 2–4). However, this strong relationship was not consistent at the subarctic Iceland site. At this site, pH and SST were positively correlated (Fig. 4), suggesting that the seasonality of surface ocean pH was dominated by biological activity in the summer and/or winter mixing of upwelled deep water low in temperature and pH (Takahashi et al., 1993; Chen et al., 2007). At all open ocean sites, Ω_{arag} was highest during summer months, which led to the timing of low Ω_{arag} and low pH conditions to be anticorrelated over the annual cycle at all open ocean sites except Iceland (Figs. 2–4). This pattern at the Iceland mooring was consistent with seasonality of surface Ω_{arag} and pH derived from quarterly ship-based observations at the same site (Bates et al., 2014; Olafsson et al., 2009).

Comparisons to preindustrial bounds of variability also revealed differences between open ocean sites. All open ocean sites experienced surface Ω_{arag} outside the bounds of preindustrial variability year-round with the exception of BOBOA and Iceland. Present-day surface Ω_{arag} conditions still partially overlapped with preindustrial conditions at BOBOA during the monsoon season from June through August (Fig. 3), at Iceland during the summer to fall transition in August and September (Fig. 4), and slightly at KEO during November and December (Fig. 3). However, present-day surface pH observations fall completely outside preindustrial pH conditions at all open ocean sites year-round, except at BOBOA where there was a slight overlap of 4 % in August (Figs. 2–4).

The coastal mooring sites experienced higher subseasonal to seasonal variability in surface pH and Ω_{arag} compared to the open ocean sites (Figs. 5 and 6). Each coastal time series exhibited clear seasonal patterns with annual amplitudes of Ω_{arag} ranging from 0.66 to 1.32 (Table 4). Gray's Reef and Chá bã experienced the highest subseasonal to seasonal variability in surface pH and Ω_{arag} , likely driven by upwelling/relaxation/downwelling dynamics that can change rapidly at Chá bã (Alford et al., 2012; Hickey and Bannas, 2003) and high productivity and freshwater inputs in the spring and fall at Gray's Reef (Salisbury et al., 2009; Xue et al., 2016). We also observed the lowest pH values (7.8) and surface Ω_{arag} values close to undersaturation ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1$) primarily in the winter at Chá bã and in the spring at CCE2 (Fig. 5). These observations of near-undersaturated

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of Ω_{arag} : annual mean, annual amplitude, and 1 SD of annual anomalies from the CO₂ and pH mooring observations, from a global data synthesis of ship-based observations (Takahashi et al., 2014), and a biogeochemical model (Friedrich et al., 2012). Bold values represent values larger than observed values; italicized values represent values lower than observed values. ND signifies no data.

Open ocean sites	Annual mean	Annual amplitude	SD annual anomalies	Coastal and coral reef sites	Annual mean	Annual amplitude	SD annual anomalies
WHOTS				Chá bã			
Observations	3.49	0.17	0.05	Observations	1.88	1.32	0.45
Global synthesis	3.62	0.34		Global synthesis	2.06	<i>0.67</i>	
Model		0.25	0.09	Model		ND	ND
Stratus				CCE2			
Observations	2.67	0.13	0.07	Observations	2.53	0.76	0.31
Global synthesis	2.98	0.37		Global synthesis	ND	ND	
Model		0.35	0.11	Model		ND	ND
BOBOA				Gray's Reef			
Observations	3.52	0.20	0.13	Observations	3.25	1.09	0.37
Global synthesis	3.59	0.24		Global synthesis	<i>3.09</i>	<i>0.95</i>	
Model		<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.06</i>	Model		ND	ND
Iceland				Gulf of Maine			
Observations	1.70	0.71	0.22	Observations	1.86	0.64	0.24
Global synthesis	1.77	<i>0.64</i>		Global synthesis	ND	ND	
Model		<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.16</i>	Model		ND	ND
Papa				Chuuk K1			
Observations	2.08	0.49	0.15	Observations	3.42	0.21	0.11
Global synthesis	<i>1.83</i>	0.55		Global synthesis	3.86	<i>0.08</i>	
Model		<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.09</i>	Model		<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.04</i>
KEO				La Parguera			
Observations	3.08	0.48	0.16	Observations	3.62	0.33	0.11
Global synthesis	3.32	0.61		Global synthesis	3.86	<i>0.21</i>	
Model		<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.06</i>	Model		<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.04</i>

conditions are consistent with other observations and models within the northern CCE where the Chá bã mooring resides (Harris et al., 2013; Hauri et al., 2013) and may indicate respiration in the absence of photosynthetic uptake typical of winter/non-bloom periods.

Unlike the subtropical open ocean mooring sites, seasonality of surface ocean pH at these coastal sites showed strong influence of factors other than SST and were not always correlated with Ω_{arag} values. At the moorings in the CCE, these parameters (i.e., SST, pH, and Ω_{arag}) generally followed similar seasonal patterns, suggesting factors other than seasonal thermodynamic response influenced surface ocean pH (Fig. 5). However, surface ocean pH and Ω_{arag} did not always follow the same seasonal pattern at the Gray's Reef and Gulf of Maine mooring sites (Fig. 6). While SST likely influenced some of the seasonal variation in pH at these sites, biological activity and freshwater input also influenced seasonality of the carbonate system at these US east coast locations (Salisbury et al., 2009; Xue et al., 2016).

In general, the coastal sites experienced Ω_{arag} outside of the preindustrial range mainly during winter. One exception

was Chá bã, the coastal site with the highest subseasonal variability (Fig. 5). This high subseasonal variability during spring through fall caused high month-to-month variability in the overlap with preindustrial conditions, suggesting this system may be on the threshold of a shift outside preindustrial conditions during this time of the year. Observations of pH at Chá bã followed this same pattern. In general, present-day observations of pH fell outside preindustrial conditions more so than Ω_{arag} at all coastal sites (Figs. 5 and 6).

Finally, similar to the coastal moorings, the coral reef mooring sites also experienced subseasonal to seasonal variability but not as large as within the subtropical coastal systems (Fig. 7). Mean annual Ω_{arag} at the Caribbean (La Parguera) and Pacific (Chuuk) moorings was 3.62 and 3.42, respectively, while mean pH was 8.02 and 8.01, respectively (Fig. 7, Table 4). With the exception of low Ω_{arag} outliers at Chuuk, most Ω_{arag} conditions were > 3 throughout the year at both sites, and surface pH observations were > 7.9 . The seasonal cycle of pH and Ω_{arag} was more pronounced at La Parguera with relatively consistent monthly range in variability, but the Chuuk site experienced greater variability December

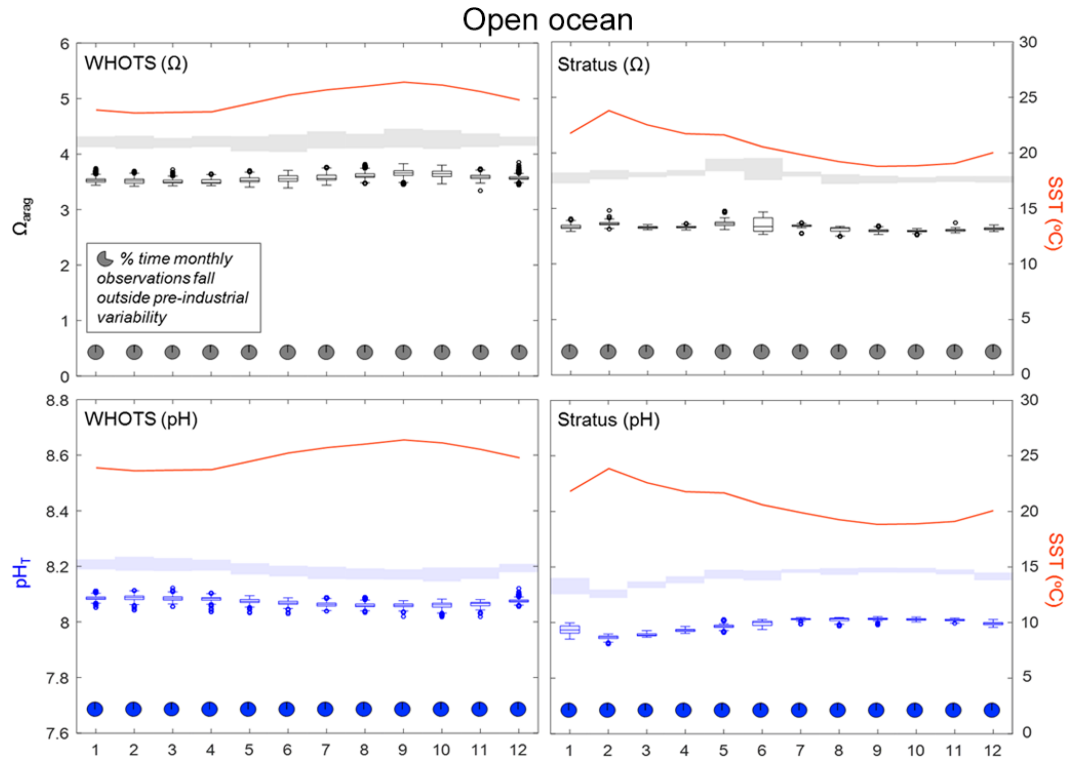


Figure 2. Box and whisker plots of present-day monthly surface seawater Ω_{arag} (top) and pH (bottom) and monthly mean SST (orange lines) at the open ocean mooring locations in subtropical oligotrophic regions (WHOTS, Stratus). Boxes represent data between Q1 and Q3, with the line between representing Q2 (i.e., the median). Whiskers represent 1.5 IQR, or ~ 2.7 SD, of the upper and lower quartiles with data outside that range shown as outliers (open circles). Outliers here represent natural deviations in ocean chemistry, not measurement outliers, which were removed in the data quality control process. Estimated monthly preindustrial Ω_{arag} and pH variability (1.5 IQR or ~ 2.7 SD) is shown in gray (top) and blue (bottom) shaded areas, respectively. Shaded portions of the pie charts indicate the percent of present-day Ω_{arag} and pH values falling outside the bounds of preindustrial variability for each month. For mooring location see Fig. 1 and Table 1.

through April, likely driven by local mixing during the trade winds season. Even with small seasonal fluctuations in tropical ocean temperature, both coral mooring sites did show patterns of pH and Ω_{arag} seasonality associated with SST, with lower pH and Ω_{arag} values coinciding with slightly warmer summer months and higher pH and Ω_{arag} values during winter (Fig. 7). Present-day variability at these sites did not cause extensive overlap with preindustrial conditions. Present-day surface pH observations fell completely outside preindustrial conditions year-round at both coral reef sites (Fig. 7). Present-day Ω_{arag} conditions at La Parguera were largely outside of preindustrial bounds year-round, while this mainly occurred during the season of lowest variability from May to November at Chuuk (Fig. 7).

The results from these 12 mooring time series highlight the different patterns of variability of surface ocean Ω_{arag} and pH in both space and time. Figure 8 compares the relative influence of subseasonal, seasonal, and interannual variability at the mooring locations. Since the mooring observations were well distributed throughout the year, we are confident in the subseasonal and seasonal estimates of variability. How-

ever, considering that most of the time series were only 2 to 5 years long, we expect to refine the estimates of interannual variability as we obtain more observations over the coming years. For example, ENSO is a driver of ocean conditions, including biogeochemistry, at CCE2 (Nam et al., 2011). While there were weak El Niño-like conditions that developed in the tropical Pacific in 2014 (McPhaden, 2015), there were no major La Niña or El Niño anomalies during the CCE2 time series used in this analysis (March 2012–2015). Hence, the estimate of interannual variability presented here is likely an underestimate of the true interannual signal at this location. In addition, this was a period of anomalously rapid warming in the Gulf of Maine, which may have caused Ω_{arag} to trend higher due to the reduced solubility of Ω_{arag} in warmer waters (Mills et al., 2013; Pershing et al., 2015). Potential variations in warming trends over time would also impact interannual variability of Ω_{arag} observations in the Gulf of Maine as the time series continues.

The coastal sites generally experienced higher subseasonal to interannual Ω_{arag} variability than the open ocean and coral reef sites. Relative to other patterns of variability, interan-

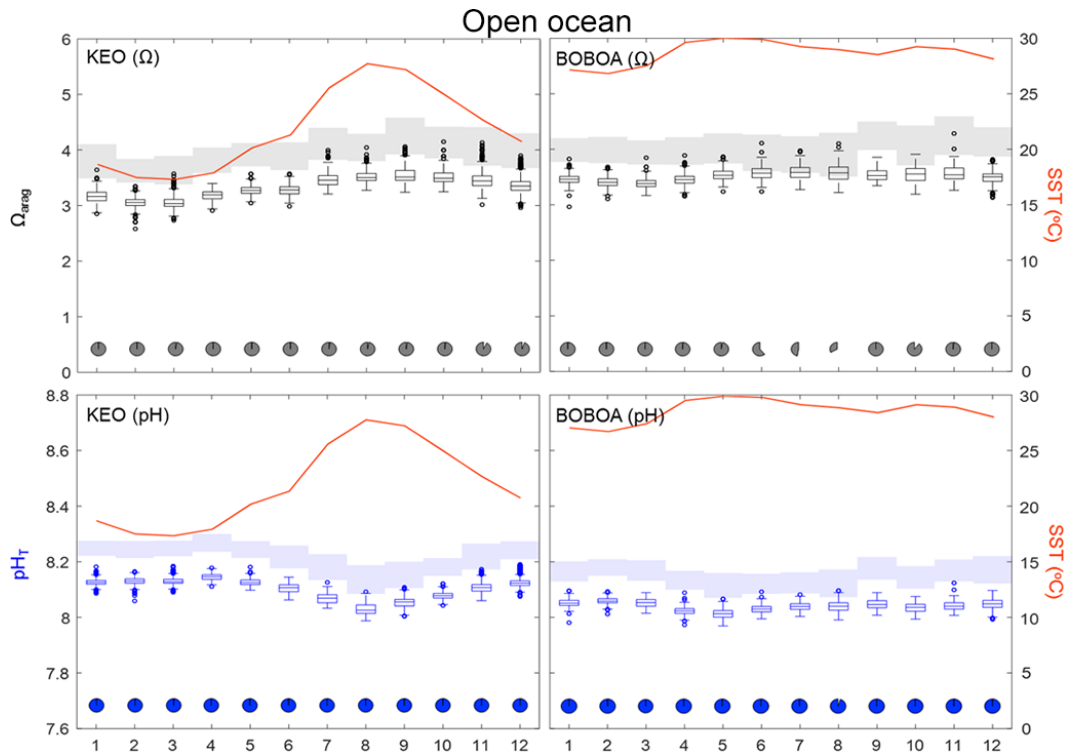


Figure 3. Box and whisker plots of present-day monthly surface seawater Ω_{arag} (top) and pH (bottom) and monthly mean SST at the open ocean mooring locations in biologically productive subtropical regions that experience seasonal monsoons (BOBOA) and tropical cyclones (KEO). See detailed description of figure components in Fig. 2 caption.

nual Ω_{arag} variability tended to be low at all sites except for at Chá bã, Gray's Reef, and CCE2 (Fig. 8a). The other sites tended to be equally influenced by subseasonal and seasonal variability with the exception of the Iceland mooring site, which was controlled more by seasonal variability over the annual cycle (Fig. 8a); however, subseasonal variability played a large role in August through October (Fig. 4). For pH, most mooring sites exhibited similar patterns of variability with low interannual variability and approximately equal influence from seasonal and subseasonal variability (Fig. 8b). Similar to Ω_{arag} , Chá bã, Gray's Reef, and CCE2 were the clear outliers with the highest values of interannual pH variability.

3.2 Biologically relevant Ω_{arag} thresholds

Research on response of shellfish larvae living in nearshore environments of the CCE and Gulf of Maine to changes in carbonate chemistry allowed us to investigate when observations at the Chá bã, CCE2, and Gulf of Maine moorings exceeded biological thresholds. *Crassostrea gigas*, the Pacific oyster whose larvae are raised in hatcheries in coastal Washington and Oregon, has shown sublethal impacts on larval development, such as shell development and growth, when exposed to levels of $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 2.0$ (Barton et al., 2012) and acute impacts when $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.5$ (Waldbusser et al., 2015a, b). Other

studies suggest that chronic exposure thresholds for the larvae of *Ostrea lurida*, the Olympia oyster, and *Mytilus californianus*, the California mussel, occur at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.4$ (Hettinger et al., 2013) and $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.8$ (Gaylord et al., 2011), respectively. All of these shellfish larvae, whether naturally occurring or hatchery raised, are found in coastal environments in the region of the Chá bã mooring and *M. californianus* also exist farther south in the nearshore region of the CCE2 mooring. In addition, larvae of *Mya arenaria*, the soft-shell clam commercially harvested on tidal mudflats of the western Gulf of Maine, has shown a lack of shell formation and growth in laboratory experiments at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.6$ (Salisbury et al., 2008).

Monthly climatology of Ω_{arag} developed from the mooring observations at Chá bã suggest that present-day Ω_{arag} conditions reached chronic exposure levels for *C. gigas* larvae ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 2.0$) over 50 % of the time from November to March, with nearly the entire months of December through March at Ω_{arag} values less than 2.0 (Fig. 9b). These present-day conditions prevailed over more of the year compared to preindustrial times, when the most extensive chronic exposure occurred only up to 64 % during March (Fig. 9a). Conditions that cause acute responses in *C. gigas* larvae ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.5$) were minimal year-round at Chá bã except for March, when these conditions persisted in the present day during 37 % of the month (Fig. 9b) and only 14 % of the month during preindustrial times (Fig. 9a). A similar sea-

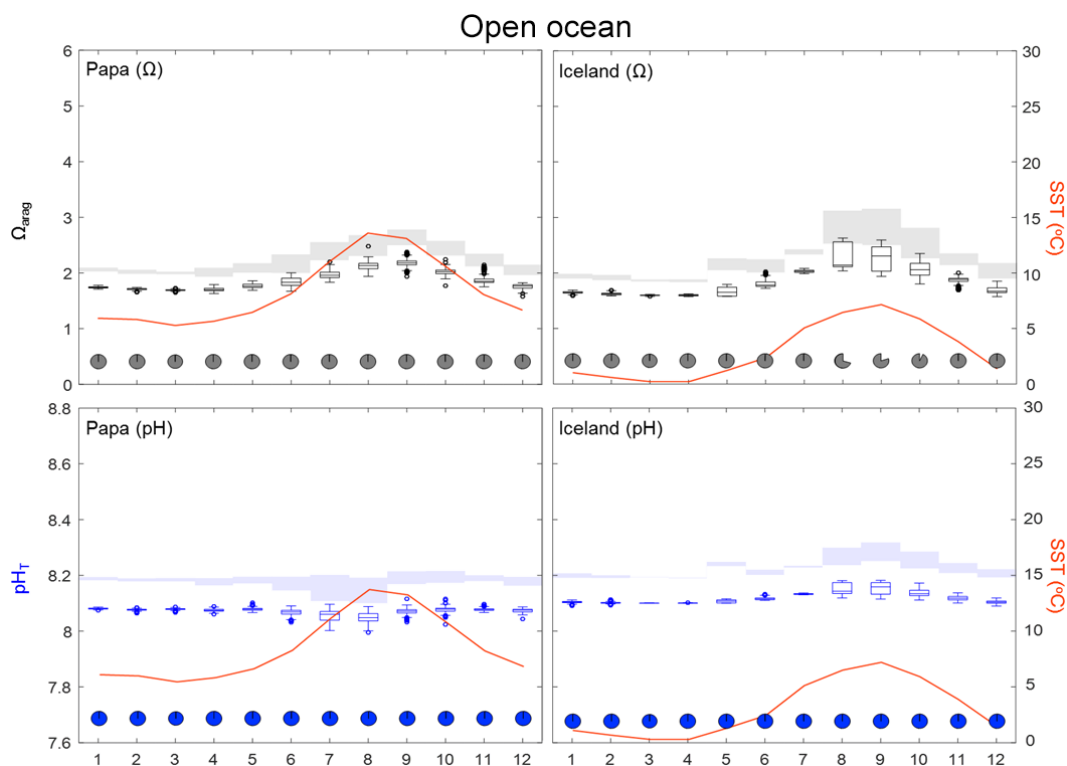


Figure 4. Box and whisker plots of present-day monthly surface seawater Ω_{arag} (top) and pH (bottom) and monthly mean SST at the open ocean mooring locations in subarctic regions with pronounced seasonality of physical and biological conditions (Papa, Iceland). See detailed description of figure components in Fig. 2 caption.

sonal pattern also existed for *O. lurida* larvae ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.4$), when chronic exposure levels in March exceeded 27 % during the present (Fig. 9b) compared to only 11 % during preindustrial times (Fig. 9a). For *M. californianus* larvae, present-day chronic exposure levels ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.8$) prevailed over 40 % of the time in January through March at Chá bã, while there was less chronic exposure at CCE2, at 11 to 38 % of time in March through July (Fig. 9b). In both cases, present-day exceedance of these thresholds prevailed over fewer months and at a smaller percentage of the time during those months (Fig. 9a). For *M. arenaria*, present-day Ω_{arag} conditions exceeded chronic exposure levels at the Gulf of Maine mooring between 11 and 31 % of the time during December through April, with peak exposure levels in February and March (Fig. 9b). In contrast to the CCE, which experienced corrosive Ω_{arag} conditions before ocean acidification, Gulf of Maine surface water conditions did not exceed biological thresholds for *M. arenaria* at any point during the year in preindustrial times (Fig. 9a).

These observations suggest that present-day coastal Ω_{arag} conditions exceeded thresholds for sublethal effects on shellfish larvae in the Gulf of Maine and during both present-day and preindustrial times at Chá bã and CCE2. However, present-day coastal conditions surpass these thresholds more often than preindustrial times (Fig. 9). In some cases, un-

favorable surface ocean Ω_{arag} conditions overlap with the spawning season. Coastal conditions of $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.4$ at Chá bã do not currently occur during the May to August *O. lurida* larvae spawning season. *M. californianus* tends to spawn year-round, and while natural populations of *C. gigas* do exist in Washington coastal waters and tend to spawn in the late summer, hatcheries raise *C. gigas* larvae year-round. Mooring observations suggest that present-day chronic exposure effects on *M. californianus* larvae may be more common in the winter in the northern CCE and in the spring in the southern CCE (Fig. 9). The summer spawning season of natural populations of *C. gigas* avoids chronic and acute exposure levels during winter months; however, hatcheries may encounter these conditions if raising larvae during this time. In the Gulf of Maine, *M. arenaria* spawns when seawater temperatures reach 10°C , which during the moored time series occurred in May through November (Fig. 6). According to the Gulf of Maine mooring observations through 2013, corrosive conditions of $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.6$ did not occur during this spawning season (Fig. 9b). However, maximum SST observations in April of 9.7°C were at the verge of this spawning threshold, and rapid warming in the Gulf of Maine of $0.23^{\circ}\text{C yr}^{-1}$ since 2004 suggests that SST as of April 2015 may have exceeded 10°C at the mooring site (Mills et al., 2013; Pershing et al., 2015). If this warming causes

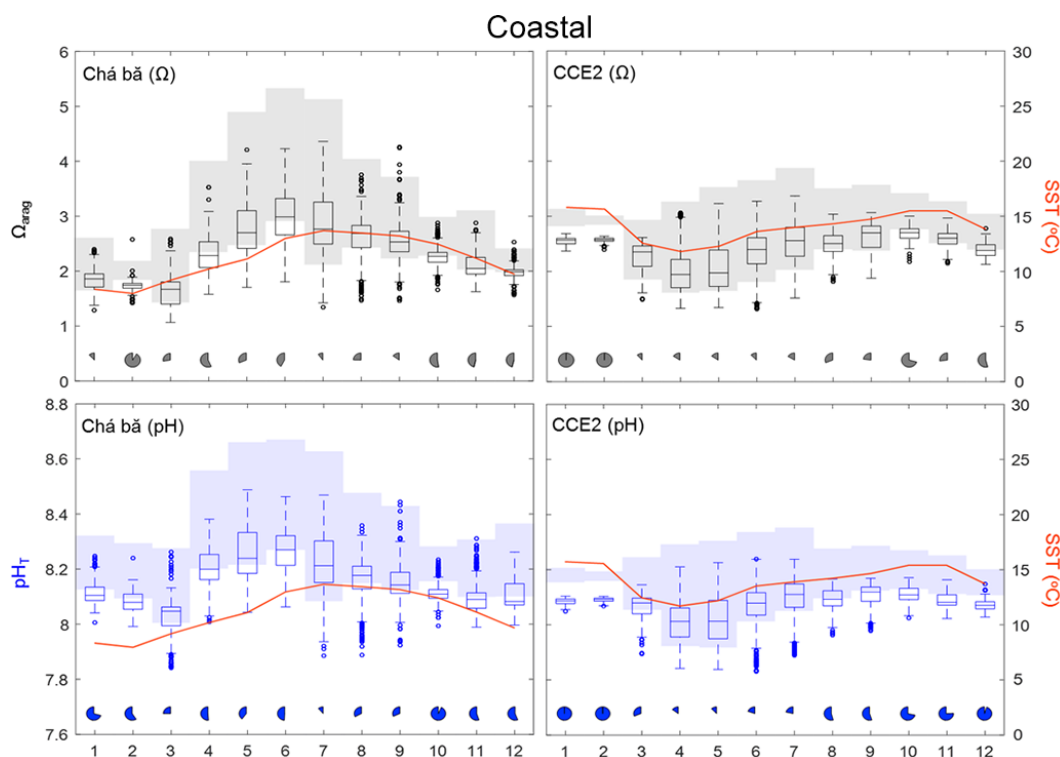


Figure 5. Box and whisker plots of present-day monthly surface seawater Ω_{arag} (top) and pH (bottom) and monthly mean SST at the coastal mooring locations on the continental shelves of the US west coast (CCE2, Chá bã). See detailed description of figure components in Fig. 2 caption.

M. arenaria to begin spawning in April, larvae may become exposed to Ω_{arag} conditions that limit shell formation and growth (Fig. 9b).

While these observations on the continental shelf were offshore from the inshore habitats where natural populations of shellfish and oyster hatcheries exist, these results provide valuable information on endmember coastal conditions that affect the nearshore regions. These monthly climatologies suggest surface water conditions corrosive to shellfish larvae presently exist year-round in the CCE (primarily during winter/spring) and during winter/spring in the Gulf of Maine. For shellfish hatcheries that utilize real-time coastal ocean acidification data and monitor conditions within their facilities, managing the impacts of these corrosive conditions on larvae may be possible. These climatologies may also inform the development of experiments testing the vulnerability of shelled organisms in other coastal regions. For example, target species may include ecologically or economically important species that undergo critical life stages when low Ω_{arag} conditions persist during spring in the region around Gray's Reef (Fig. 6). However, the coastal mooring climatologies also illustrate that low Ω_{arag} and low pH conditions do not always coincide in the natural environment, and experiments testing how Ω_{arag} , pH, and other stressors independently affect marine organisms are necessary for understanding ocean

acidification impacts under the diversity of present-day conditions (Breitburg et al., 2015).

3.3 Comparison to models and ship-based data syntheses

Since high-frequency autonomous ocean acidification time series are relatively new, much of our current knowledge about ocean carbonate variability comes from ship-based observations. Due to the limitations of ship-based oceanography, these observations can have a seasonal measurement bias leading to errors in seasonal climatology estimates and only capture opportunistic stochastic events, which has resulted in limited knowledge about the influence of subseasonal processes on ocean carbonate variability. In general, we found fairly good agreement between annual mean mooring Ω_{arag} observations and annual mean ship-based data syntheses, which primarily used repeat hydrographic cruise data from the Global Data Analysis Project (Key et al., 2004). Both the Jiang et al. (2015) and Takahashi et al. (2014) data syntheses overestimated surface ocean Ω_{arag} at the Stratus mooring in the South Pacific by 0.31 (Fig. 1; Table 4). Undersampling likely contributed to this discrepancy. Moored observations revealed the lowest Ω_{arag} conditions during August through October; however, ship-based observations were lacking in this region of the Southern Hemisphere dur-

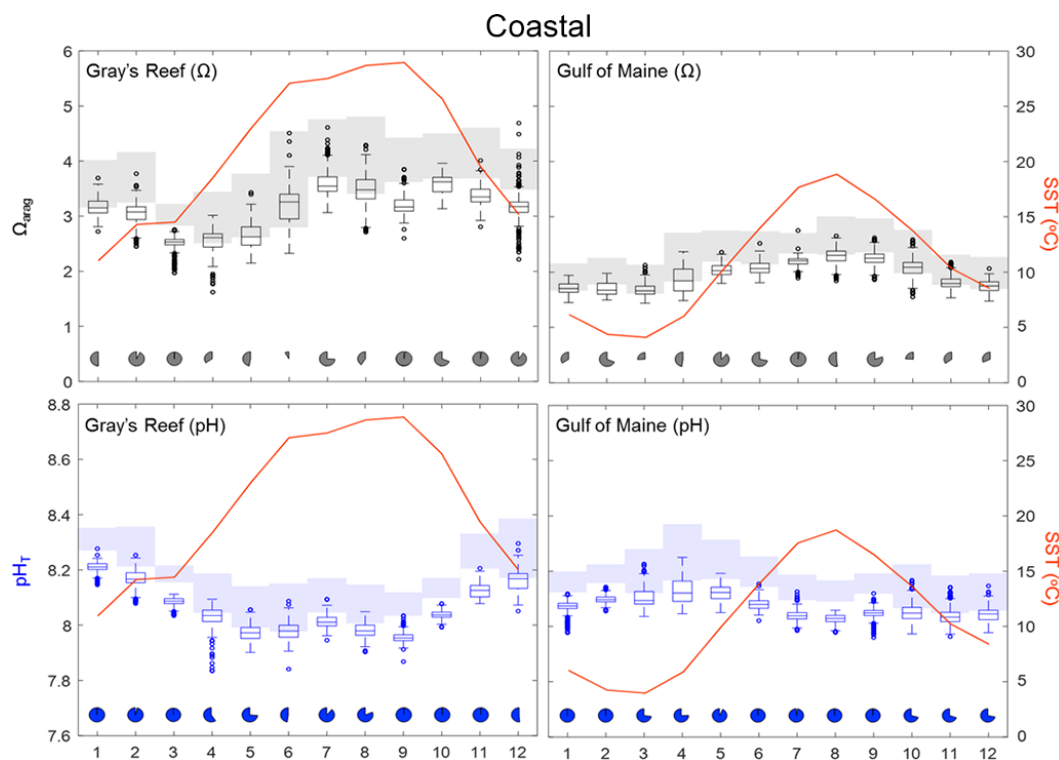


Figure 6. Box and whisker plots of present-day monthly surface seawater Ω_{arag} (top) and pH (bottom) and monthly mean SST at the coastal mooring locations on the continental shelves of the US east coast (Gulf of Maine, Gray's Reef). See detailed description of figure components in Fig. 2 caption.

ing this season. Annual mean surface Ω_{arag} at the four US coastal mooring sites tended to reflect mean open ocean conditions characterized by the ship-based data synthesis presented in Fig. 1; however, direct observations in the two coral reef environments suggest that open ocean carbonate chemistry was modified on the reefs and in these two cases, resulted in reduced annual mean Ω_{arag} compared to the ship-based data syntheses (Fig. 1; Table 4). The ship-based data syntheses also slightly overestimated annual mean Ω_{arag} at WHOTS, KEO, BOBOA, Iceland, and Chá bã; however, these overestimations were roughly within the change in Ω_{arag} expected between the time of the mooring observations (typically 2010–2015) and the ship-based observations (adjusted to a reference year of 2000 by Jiang et al., 2015 and 2005 by Takahashi et al., 2014). Assuming a global average rate of change of surface ocean Ω_{arag} of -0.008 yr^{-1} (Bates et al., 2014), the change over this 5–15 year period would be 0.04–0.12.

Of the 10 mooring locations with observations presented in the Takahashi et al. (2014) data synthesis, seasonal variability was overestimated by the ship-based observations at all open ocean sites except Iceland, and underestimated at Iceland and the coastal and coral reef sites (Table 4). These differences could be driven by sparse ship-based data in space and time used to estimate climatological seasonal vari-

ability in the Takahashi et al. (2014) synthesis. This analysis demonstrates that in addition to new information about subseasonal variability that is not captured by ship-based observations, moored observations can also be used to improve ship-based data synthesis estimates of seasonal to annual Ω_{arag} conditions in undersampled regions such as the Southern Hemisphere, Iceland Sea, and coastal systems.

Overall, earth system models tend to underestimate natural variability of the carbonate system. The series of earth system models used by Friedrich et al. (2012) underestimated both seasonal and interannual variability of surface Ω_{arag} at all mooring locations except for WHOTS and Stratus, which were the sites with the lowest variability (Table 4). These underestimations are expected at the coastal and coral sites since the models do not capture small-scale biogeochemical processes occurring in these environments. When Friedrich et al. (2012) extrapolated an average annual Ω_{arag} amplitude of ~ 0.1 in subtropical oligotrophic open ocean regions to coral locations, they concluded that present-day coral conditions fell 5 times outside the preindustrial range of variability. However, we found that actual seasonal variability was 2 to 3 times higher than 0.1 at the Chuuk and La Parguera mooring locations (Table 4), and present-day Ω_{arag} conditions were only 1 to 2 times below the preindustrial range of variability (Fig. 7). On the other hand, we found CCSM3-

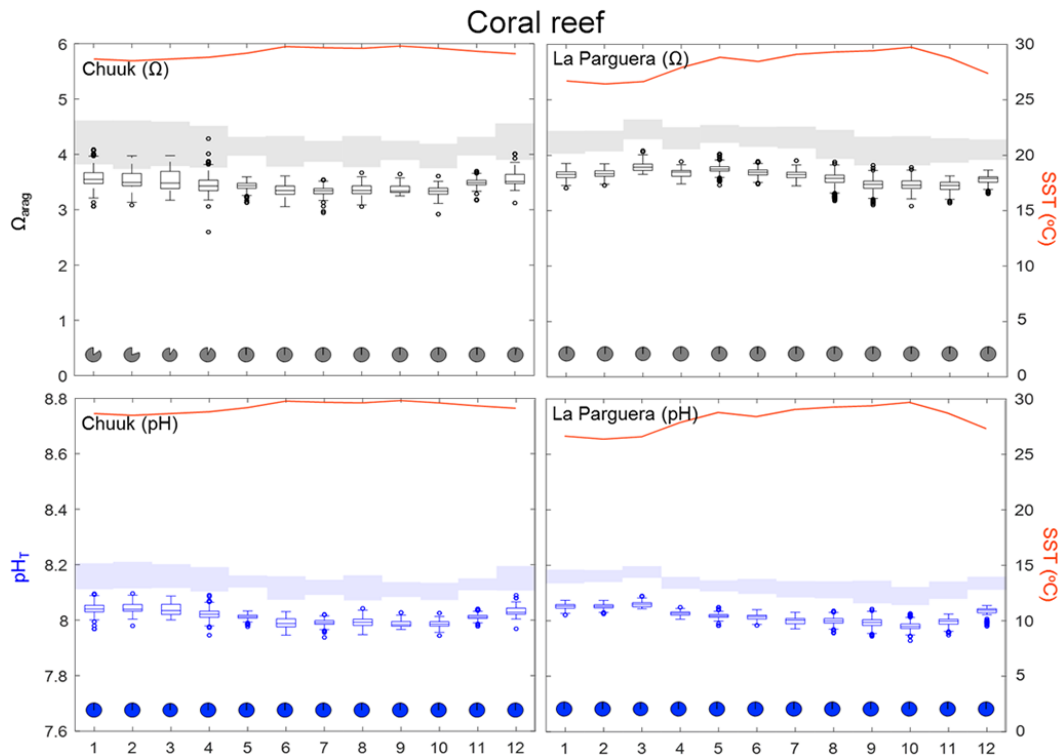


Figure 7. Box and whisker plots of present-day monthly surface seawater Ω_{arag} (top) and pH (bottom) and monthly mean SST in coral reef ecosystems within a semi-closed atoll lagoon in Micronesia (Chuuk) and a patch reef in the Caribbean Sea southwest of Puerto Rico (La Parguera). See detailed description of figure components in Fig. 2 caption.

based estimates of preindustrial envelop exceedance by Cooley et al. (2009) to be conservative in some regions. They found that by 2050 all regions will experience surface Ω_{arag} conditions outside preindustrial bounds of variability with emphasis in low-latitude regions. Our present-day mooring observations suggest that not only has the shift outside of preindustrial conditions already occurred year-round at the low-latitude coral reef sites, but also at subtropical and sub-arctic open ocean sites.

Some state-of-the-art earth system models have improved the characterization of background natural variability in the open ocean. A recent study found that global mean surface ocean pH conditions (Ω_{arag} not assessed) moved outside preindustrial bounds of variability by 2008 (Mora et al., 2013), which is more consistent with the open ocean moored observations (Figs. 2–4) compared to the CCSM3-based estimates (Cooley et al., 2009). Newer earth systems models may still underestimate the full magnitude of variability; however, they can illustrate the relative variability signal between different open ocean regions (Rodgers et al., 2015). Similar to the moored observations, Rodgers et al. (2015) showed that Ω_{arag} variability is higher in the North Pacific and North Atlantic regions (KEO, Papa, Iceland) compared to subtropical and tropical regions (i.e., WHOTS, Stratus, BOBOA).

Unlike global earth system models, some regional models are able to resolve small-scale coastal processes and may provide better estimates of natural variability in these dynamic systems. We found the highest levels of natural variability at the Chá bã mooring location with an annual range of surface ocean Ω_{arag} of 3.3, from Ω_{arag} values of 1.06 to 4.36 (Fig. 5). Estimates of this range for the northern CCE produced by a regional model were only 0.2, which led to the conclusion that surface ocean Ω_{arag} conditions in 2005 were already outside the bounds of preindustrial conditions (Hauri et al., 2013). Observations at Chá bã from 2010 to 2014 suggest conditions only fell partially outside preindustrial variability, primarily during the lower variability season from October to February (Fig. 5).

4 Conclusions

Direct, high-resolution observations of seawater $p(\text{CO}_2)$ and pH reveal that marine life is currently exposed to surface ocean pH and Ω_{arag} values outside the envelope of preindustrial variability that they have adapted to at all 12 study locations. Marine life at several study locations is also exposed to conditions exceeding thresholds that may impact the growth and survival of shellfish and conditions approaching undersaturation ($\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1$). These ocean acidification im-

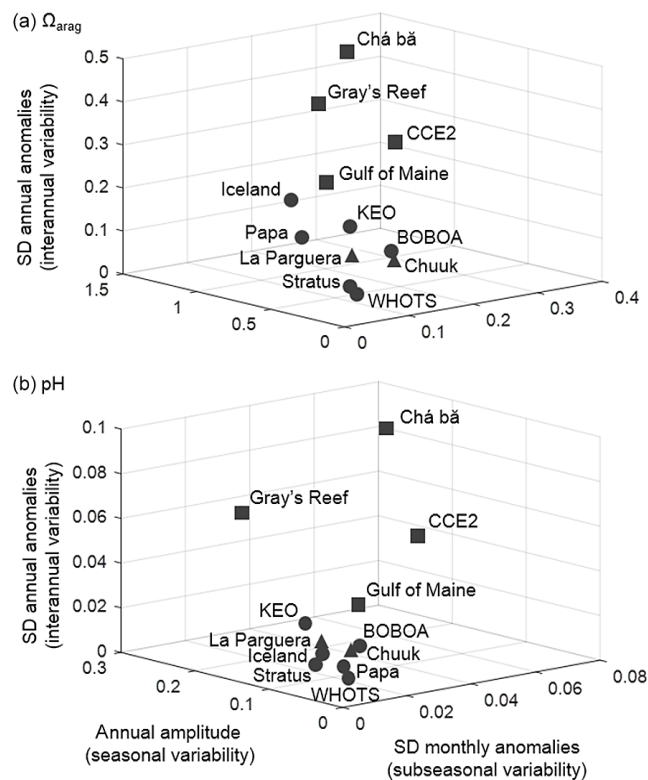


Figure 8. Relational plot of different modes of (a) Ω_{arag} and (b) pH variability for each ocean acidification mooring location. Statistics describing variability include 1 SD of monthly anomalies (monthly mean – monthly observations), annual amplitude (maximum monthly climatological mean – minimum monthly climatological mean), and 1 SD of annual anomalies (annual mean – mean observations). Circles represent open ocean mooring locations, squares denote coastal sites, and triangles denote coral reefs.

pacts are occurring at the same time that marine organisms are also experiencing different patterns of temporal variability and other anthropogenic stressors, which can be unique to distinct locations and seasons. This high-resolution mooring work provides a new perspective on variability, since earth system models and ship-based observations generally underestimate the temporal variability of surface ocean Ω_{arag} conditions, especially in coastal regions. These results highlight the need to further interrogate these biases, which are often the basis for predictions of future ocean acidification impact. In most cases, such as the WHOTS mooring time series, ocean carbonate observations are also paired with additional autonomous physical and biogeochemical measurements at the surface and at depth, as well as long-term ship-based time series measurements, which are not as temporally resolved as the moored measurements but often include biogeochemical parameters that cannot be measured autonomously. Further synthesis of these data sets from multiple platforms will contribute to improving understanding of the biogeochemical processes controlling carbonate chemistry at these time se-

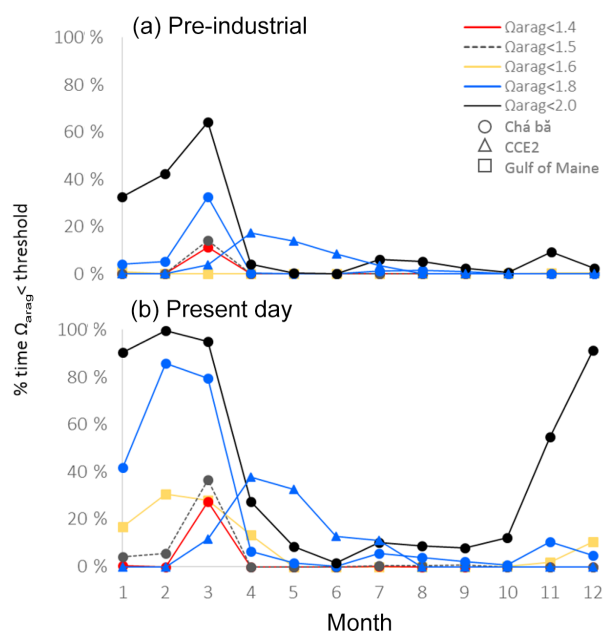


Figure 9. Percent time that (a) preindustrial and (b) present-day surface seawater Ω_{arag} conditions fall below biological thresholds: chronic exposure for *Ostrea lurida* larvae at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.4$ in red, acute effect of *Crassostrea gigas* larvae at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.5$ in gray, chronic exposure for *Mya arenaria* larvae at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.6$ in gold, chronic exposure for *Mytilus californianus* larvae at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 1.8$ in blue, and chronic exposure for *C. gigas* larvae at $\Omega_{\text{arag}} < 2.0$ in black. Thresholds at the Chá bã mooring are shown as circles; thresholds at the CCE2 mooring (only for *M. californianus* larvae) are shown as triangles; thresholds at the Gulf of Maine mooring (only for *M. arenaria* larvae) are shown as squares. The one acute threshold is indicated by a dashed line.

ries locations and to developing parameterizations for global and regional models. Here we focused on assessing ocean carbonate variability and change as a step in advancing these efforts; however, future research at these and other ocean acidification mooring sites should also include assessments of additional biogeochemical parameters, such as dissolved oxygen and optical properties, as these new observational data sets become available.

Sustained, autonomous observations resolving sub-seasonal conditions are likely to match timescales relevant to biological processes in the natural environment such as energy availability, biological threshold exceedance, seasonal spawning, and recruitment. This characterization of temporal variability of ocean carbonate is one of the major challenges to understanding how anthropogenic change will impact marine life. Impacts to marine life could manifest through one or a combination of the following environmental stressors: the slow, steady change over time as pH and Ω_{arag} conditions respond to gradual ocean uptake of anthropogenic CO_2 , the point in time when pH and Ω_{arag} conditions leave the preindustrial envelope of variability to

which organisms have adapted, when average or seasonal pH and Ω_{arag} conditions pass a certain threshold, or when episodic corrosive conditions surpass a tipping point in terms of frequency and duration. Our mooring time series exhibit periods of time when surface ocean pH and Ω_{arag} conditions fall outside preindustrial bounds of variability along with surpassing biologically relevant thresholds, but also time periods where none or only one of these stressors is present. A broad understanding of how this myriad of environmental stressors impact marine life will require a range of approaches including continued and expanded biogeochemical observing, research interrogating the fundamental processes underlying organism response to ocean acidification under laboratory and field conditions, experiments designed to address how different patterns of variability and change impact organisms, and paired chemical and biological observations in the field to assess potential present-day impacts. Characterizing natural variability and biological impact of ocean acidification conditions at key locations will also be fundamental to improving vulnerability assessments seeking to quantify the economic impact of ocean acidification at local to global scales.

5 Data availability

PMEL ocean carbon mooring data are archived at the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) and the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). Finalized data sets can be found organized by mooring location by navigating through the clickable CO₂ data portal map at <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/oceans/Moorings/> or through the table of PMEL moorings at http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/oceanacidification/stewardship/mooring_table.html.

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the diligent efforts of PMEL technical and engineering staff, as well as current and former partners and their staff that support the maintenance of the buoys including: technical staff of the Upper Ocean Processes Group at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the crews of the NOAA and UNOLS vessels used for maintenance (WHOTS and Stratus); Jón Ólafsson and Héðinn Valdimarsson (Iceland); Chris O'Brien, Rudi Hermes, and Dave Zimmerman (BOBOA); John Mickett (Chá bã); Mark Ohman, Paul Chua, and David Glassier (CCE2); Yongchen Wang and Scott Noakes (Gray's Reef); Chris Hunt and Shawn Shellito (Gulf of Maine); Melissa Melendez Oyola (La Parguera); and Charity Lee and Seon Jeong Kim (Chuuk). A special thank you is expressed to Stacy Maenner-Jones, Randy Bott, Sylvia Musielewicz, John Osborne, and Colin Dietrich of the PMEL CO₂ mooring team, who supported all aspects of data collection and quality control, and also to Li-Qing Jiang who provided the base map for Fig. 1. PMEL contribution 4435 and JISAO contribution 2506.

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