

サンゴのホウ素同位体組成から復元された20世紀半ば以降の北西太平洋熱帯域のpH変動

Ocean acidification in the tropical Northwest Pacific since the mid-20th century reconstructed from coral boron isotope

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Ocean acidification has been accelerating as a result of absorption of increasing anthropogenic CO₂ in the atmosphere emitted by fossil-fuel combustion and land-use practices since the Industrial Revolution, which can be resulting in decreased surface ocean pH and posing a critical threat to marine ecosystems (e.g., Sabine et al., 2004; Orr et al., 2005). By the end of the 21st century, predictions based on different scenarios indicate that ocean pH will decrease by 0.3-0.4 pH units. Only a few long-term continuous observations of sea surface pH have been derived from Station ALOHA off the Hawaiian Islands in the North Pacific, near the Bermuda Islands, and near the Canary Islands in the North Atlantic. A decreasing pH trend in the western North Pacific surface waters for 1983-2007 was estimated from the observational data of oceanic CO₂ partial pressure and related properties (Midorikawa et al., 2010). To elucidate the natural variability of ocean pH and assess the actual trend in ocean acidification more accurately, we must go further back in time. For these reasons, we rely on paleo-pH archives or other related parameters.

Massive corals, an informative archive of past ocean environments, precipitate annually banded calcium carbonate skeletons at a relatively rapid rate (about 1 cm per year), allowing for accurate chronological control and high-resolution sampling. Because of pH-dependent isotopic fractionation between the two dominant boron species in seawater, boron-isotopic systematics in marine carbonates provide a potential proxy for ocean pH in the past (e.g., Hemming and Hanson, 1992). Nevertheless, only two previous investigations provided boron-isotope time series from long-lived corals from the Great Barrier Reef in the South Pacific for the last 300 years. Unlike seawater temperature and salinity records (Asami et al., 2005; Felis et al., 2009), no coral-based reconstruction of long-term pH variation in the North Pacific has been reported.

Here, we generated an annually resolved 60-year-long (1940-1999 A.D.) record of seawater pH from boron isotope composition in a *Porites* coral collected in Guam Island, located in the Western Pacific Warm Pool which contains the highest annual sea surface waters and serves as a heat engine for the earth climate. The first long-term continuous boron isotope-pH proxy record in the North Pacific from the coral provides evidence of a slight ocean acidification trend (equivalent to 0.05-0.08 pH units for surface water) since the mid-20th century, although the critical factors that affect interannual variability remain unknown (Shinjo et al., 2013). From this perspective, the results of this study will provide improved constraints on global atmosphere-ocean interaction models and understanding of the future coral reef ecosystems.

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