EFECTES DE L’ACIDIFICACIÓ OCEANICA SOBRE ELS MICROORGANISMES MARINS
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CO₂ and pH in the surface ocean are not, and never have been, constant. Given these facts, perhaps the most probable hypothesis is that marine microbes possess the flexibility to accommodate pH change and there will be no catastrophic changes in marine biogeochemical processes driven by phytoplankton, bacteria and archaea.

Calcifying organisms are a special case as carbonate minerals will be less saturated—and for the case of aragonite, undersaturated in surface waters in a high-CO₂ ocean. Photosynthetic organisms may also be influenced and it is even possible that higher CO₂ be beneficial. But the rest of the microbial community should not be assumed to be at risk until evidence to the contrary is obtained.