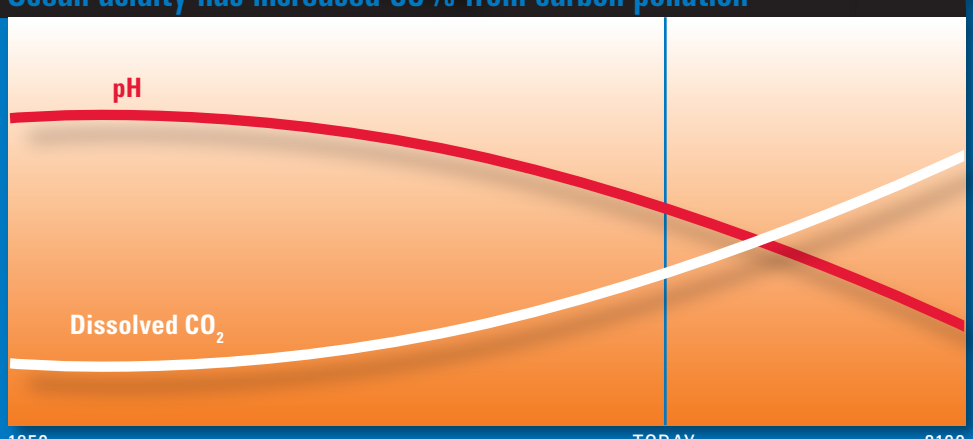
ENDANGERED OCEANS

Carbon pollution from power plants, cars and factories is altering ocean chemistry — making seawater more acidic and threatening the survival of corals, shellfish, plankton, fish and other sea life. Left unchecked, it could wipe out 1 out of 3 marine species by the end of the century.

Oceans absorb
22 MILLION
tons of CO_2 every day.

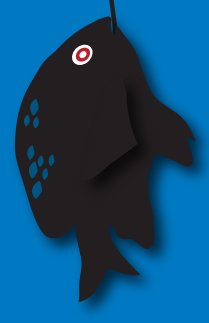
1/3
of all CO_2 released goes into the ocean.

Ocean acidity has increased 30% from carbon pollution



CO_2 causes ocean acidity to increase (as pH declines).

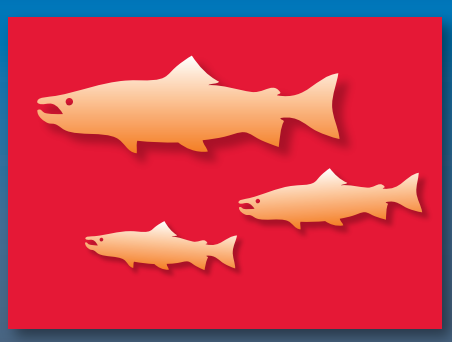
By the end of the century,
75%
of seawater will be corrosive to many corals and shellfish.



OCEAN ACIDIFICATION WILL DISRUPT THE FOOD WEB

Tiny animals and plants called plankton are the building blocks of life in the ocean.Many, like these pteropods, dissolve from ocean acidification.

Ocean acidification also makes it difficult for crabs, oysters and urchins to build the shells they need to survive. Some hatcheries have lost 80% of their oyster production.

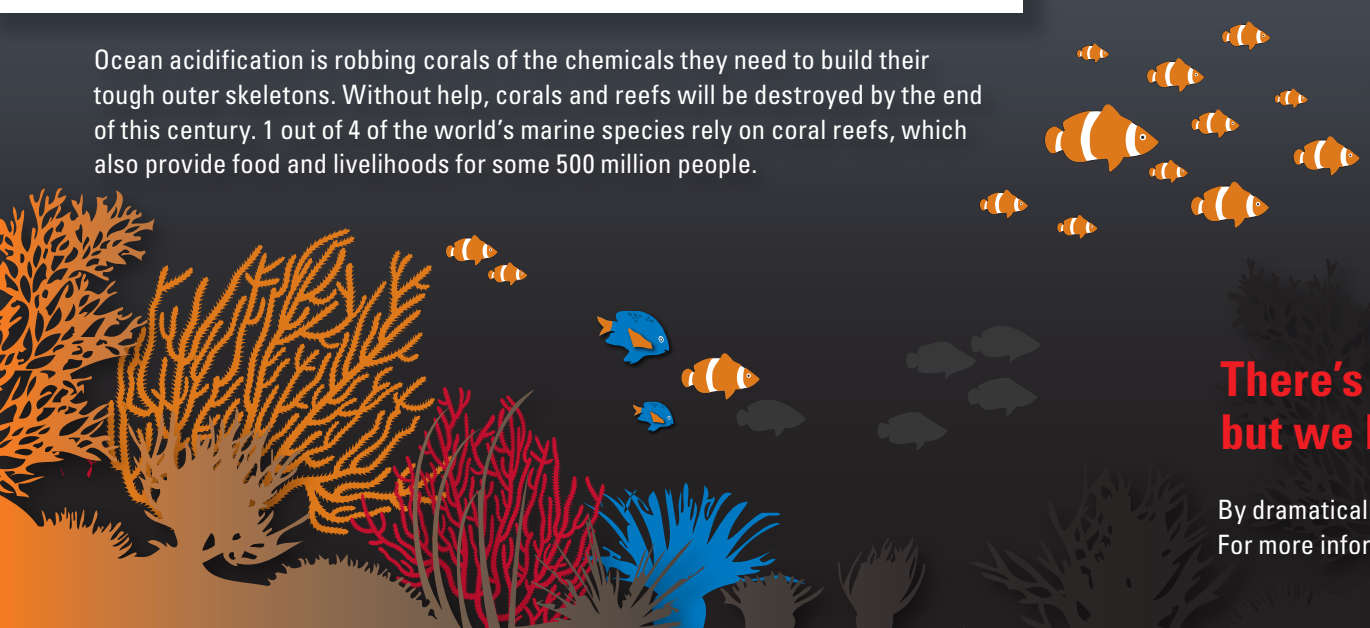


When the small animals die off, there's less food for larger fish and marine mammals. Pteropods, for instance, make up 60% of pink salmon diet.

When oceans collapse, it affects us all. More than 1 billion people rely on fisheries as their primary source of protein.

CORAL REEFS WILL BE DESTROYED

Ocean acidification is robbing corals of the chemicals they need to build their tough outer skeletons. Without help, corals and reefs will be destroyed by the end of this century. 1 out of 4 of the world's marine species rely on coral reefs, which also provide food and livelihoods for some 500 million people.



Ocean acidification poses a threat to nearly all ocean animals. Clownfish and damselfish, for example, become disoriented in acidified waters and are attracted to predators, making some fish 5 to 9 times more likely to be eaten.

There's still time to save our oceans, but we have to act fast.

By dramatically reducing carbon pollution, we can stop killing our sea life.
For more information visit **endangeredoceans.org**