





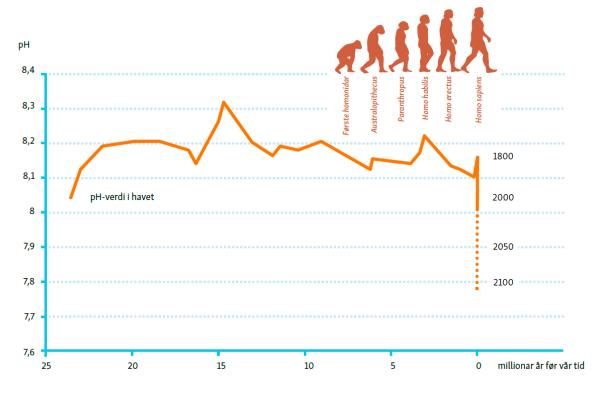








Unprecedented change



Today the oceans are in average 30% (0.1 pH) more acid than before the industrial revolution.

Current rate of acidification is more than 10 times faster than at any time during at least the last 55 million years

Within 2050 oceanic pH levels will be the lowest in 25 million years

Severe ecosystem impacts



Vingesniglen flugeåte (*Limacina retroversa*) er ein av dei første organismane som blir råka av havforsuring. Med surare vatn, vil slike planktonartar få problem med å bygge skal. Det kan få følgjer for fiskeartar som sild og laks. Foto: NOAA Ocean Explorer / Wikipedia

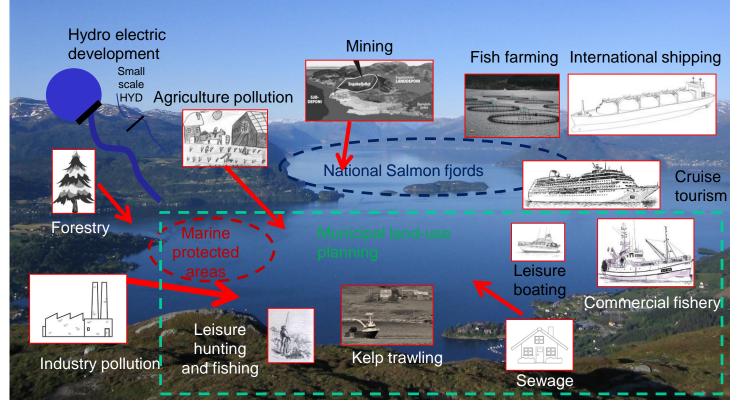




Bipinnaria-larven til sjøstjerna Luidia sarsi og nakensniglen prikksnigle (Doto coronata). Foto: Per Flood, frå boka Fjord (Skald, 2014)

Activities that impact the coastal system

Regulated by 14 laws managed by local, regional and national government agencies How to achieve adaptive co-management?



Objectives of the ACIDCOAST-project

Understand how coastal zone governance and management can effectively respond to ocean acidification (OA).

- 1. Increase our knowledge and understanding of how OA may impact coastal areas in Norway.
- 2. Make OA an governable policy issue through development of boundary arrangements for co-production of OA knowledge.
- Assess the benefits of adaptive co-management for governing OA impacts through studying existing coastal zone management.
- 4. Contribute to new models for adaptive coastal zone management.

The cases

Sunnhordland and Lofoten

+ knowledge exchange with a Scottish case



Theoretical approach

 Agenda-setting and governance of CCA at the local level is contingent on co-production of knowledge (Dannevig et al. 2013; Krichhoff et al. 2015) and boundary organizations that mediate, translate and communicate between science and non-science (Corfee-Morlot et al. 2011, Cash et al. 2003).

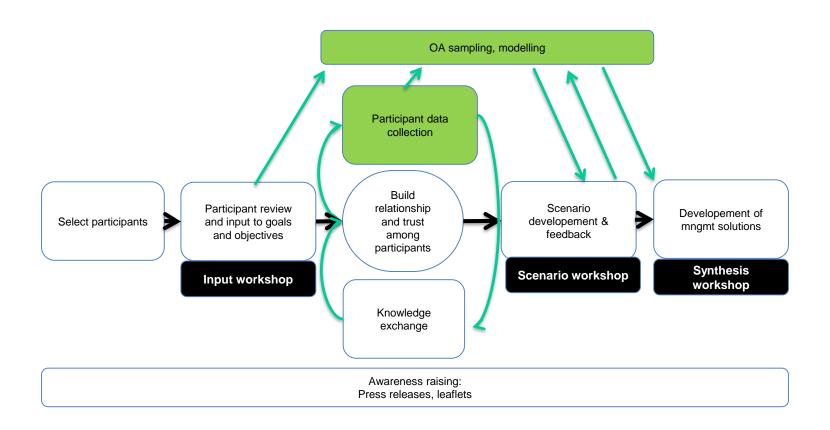
Co-production of knowledge

 «The deliberate process of producing knowledge through collaboration between users and experts in order to ensure relevance and legitimacy.» (Clark et al. 2016)

Framework for addressing OA in local-level policy

- Facilitating knowledge exchange and identify challenges and opportunities relating to OA
- Ensuring legitimacy of new knowledges
- Building capacity through learning and skill development
- Agenda-setting OA in coastal zone management

Stakeholder participation for co-production of knowledge



Issues and challenges identified through three stakeholder input workshops in 2016

- Identification of case study sites, included OA sampling sites
- Importance of piggy-backing on the regional Water Framework Directive work
- Prospects for kelp production should be investigated
- Challenging to establish regional coastal zone plans
- Aquaculture industry need to get more knowledge of OA impact, particularly regarding wild salmon smolt



Water column pH projections from 2015 to 2050

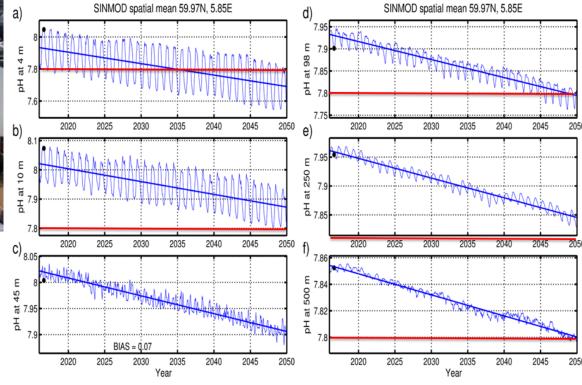
(South of Rosendal, Sunnhordland)



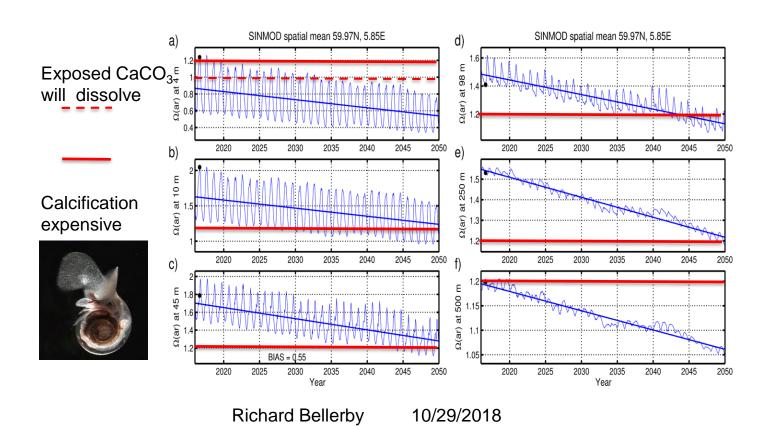
OA sampling in Sunnhordland

— pH 7.8

Theoretical threshold where physiology is compromised



Water column Ω_{AR} projections from 2015-2050 Station 1: South of Rosendal



Increase OA – awareness locally through townhall meetings and media appearances

- Townhall meetings in Leknes and Rosendal sept 2017
- Media attention



skjell på lagene øverst i fjorden, til nederst. Det ses da spesielt **Toårig prosjekt**



Scenario-feedback workshops 2017

- Presentation of OA-projections
- Discussion of contribution of local measurements
- Need to take accumulated organic discharge load from aquaculture and sewage into account in the future
- Municipalities reluctant to include OA in marine spatial planning – not a local responsibility
- Water directive coordinators agrees OA could be included in water quality measurements and definitions
- Questions about relocating sewage treatment plant
- Post workshop interviews with municipal and regional planners and bureacrats responsible for coastal zone management



Remaining work

- Suggest a model for how OA can be included in coastal zone management
- Identify threshold values which serve as boundary object between the science and the management
- Publishing (one article submitted, three articles in progress)

References

Clark, W. C., van Kerkhoff, L., Lebel, L. & Gallopin, G. C. J. P. o. t. N. A. o. S. (2016). Crafting usable knowledge for sustainable development. 113(17), 4570-4578.

Corfee-Morlot, J., Cochran, I., Hallegatte, S. & Teasdale, P.-J. (2011). Multilevel risk governance and urban adaptation policy. *Climatic change*, 104(1), 169-197.

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Kirchhoff, C. J., Lemos, M. C. & Kalafatis, S. J. C. R. M. (2015). Narrowing the gap between climate science and adaptation action: The role of boundary chains. *9*, *1-5*.