



Marine Climate Change Impacts Partnership

Dear MCCIP news subscriber,

MCCIP website has recently been updated with new marine climate change news and events. Below is a brief summary of the new items that have been added. For more details on all of the items listed below, simply go to www.mccip.org.uk and go to the relevant links in the 'news and events' box on our homepage. Please note that the material presented in MCCIP news does not necessarily reflect the views of MCCIP.

- [Scotland's Marine Atlas available as an e-book](#)

Marine Scotland has launched Scotland's Marine Atlas, Information for the National Marine Plan, (first published in March 2011) as an E-PUB (suitable for iPad platforms) and MOBI (for Kindles) formats.

- [Some microscopic marine organisms could adapt to climate change](#)

Researchers, from Plymouth University and the National Autonomous University of Mexico, have found the first evidence that some foraminifera can handle very low-pH conditions near seafloor vents in the Gulf of California. Carbon dioxide bubbles up through these vents, lowering the pH of the surrounding seawater and mimicking conditions of ocean acidification. "This research could be used in the future for detecting leaks from carbon capture and storage (CCS) sites".

- [Marine species are feeling the heat in Northern Ireland](#)

Northern Irish researchers have found that raised temperatures are causing the contraction and disappearance of some species. Warmer water species found at the extreme northern edge of their range had significantly increased in number and frequency and the distribution of nineteen species had expanded notably. However, the distribution of seven species has contracted, including the feather star *Antedon petasus* which was formerly abundant and has now virtually disappeared.

- [Dutch scientists claim warming "increases Antarctic ice"](#)

The amount of ice in the Antarctic is increasing, the scientists say - as a strange consequence of global warming. As the Antarctic ice shelves melt, the resulting cool, fresh water has actually served to insulate the offshore sea ice from the warming ocean beneath the floating floes. So, as a consequence, in 2010,

Southern ocean sea ice reached a record extent. UK scientists suspect that this process will not be significant in the long run and wind patterns could be an alternative explanation for the growth.

- [Enhancing the resilience of Australia's ports](#)

A new series of reports from Australia's National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility provides a synthesis of evidence relating to Australian ports and their resilience to climate change. The report series covers: a research synthesis, adaptation guidelines, understanding future risks, functional resilience and structural resilience.

News stories: If there are any relevant news items or events that you would like to highlight on the MCCIP website please contact Georgia Bayliss-Brown at office@mccip.org.uk. New items will be added to the website next month.

Georgia Bayliss-Brown BSc (Hons) MSc

MCCIP Secretariat

The Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, UK

Tel: +44(0)1502 524340 - Email: georgia.bayliss-brown@cefas.co.uk

[forward to a friend](#)

Copyright © 2013 Marine Climate Change Impacts Partnership All rights reserved.

Our mailing address is:

office@mccip.org.uk

Find more: For more stories on marine climate change, follow

[@CefasGovUK](#)

[unsubscribe from this list](#) | [update subscription preferences](#)