



HAL
open science

Responses of a coral reef shark acutely exposed to ocean acidification conditions

Jodie Rummer, Ian Bouyoucos, Johann Mourier, Nao Nakamura, Serge Planes

► **To cite this version:**

Jodie Rummer, Ian Bouyoucos, Johann Mourier, Nao Nakamura, Serge Planes. Responses of a coral reef shark acutely exposed to ocean acidification conditions. *Coral Reefs*, 2020, 39 (5), pp.1215-1220. 10.1007/s00338-020-01972-0 . hal-03368786

HAL Id: hal-03368786


<https://hal.science/hal-03368786>

Submitted on 15 Jul 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Responses of a coral reef shark acutely exposed to ocean acidification conditions

Jodie L. Rummer¹  · Ian A. Bouyoucos^{1,2} · Johann Mourier^{2,3,4} · Nao Nakamura^{2,3} · Serge Planes^{2,3}

Received: 27 August 2019 / Accepted: 23 June 2020

Abstract Anthropogenic ocean acidification (OA) is a threat to coral reef fishes, but few studies have investigated responses of high-trophic-level predators, including sharks. We tested the effects of 72-hr exposure to OA-relevant elevated partial pressures of carbon dioxide ($p\text{CO}_2$) on oxygen uptake rates, acid–base status, and haematology of newborn tropical blacktip reef sharks (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*). Acute exposure to end-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$ levels resulted in elevated haematocrit (i.e. stress or compensation of oxygen uptake rates) and blood lactate concentrations (i.e. prolonged recovery) in the newborns. Conversely, whole blood and mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentrations, blood pH, estimates of standard and maximum metabolic rates, and aerobic scope remained unaffected. Taken together, newborn blacktip reef sharks appear physiologically robust to end-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$ levels, but less so than other, previously investigated, tropical carpet sharks. Our results suggest peak fluctuating $p\text{CO}_2$ levels in coral reef lagoons could still physiologically affect newborn reef sharks, but studies assessing the

effects of long-term exposure and in combination with other anthropogenic stressors are needed.

Keywords Acid–base · Blacktip reef shark · Haematology · Climate change · Oxygen uptake rates · Physiology

Introduction

The oceans are absorbing approximately 30% of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2)—a phenomenon referred to as ocean acidification (OA)—that is predicted to increase CO_2 partial pressures ($p\text{CO}_2$) from 400 μatm to 1000 μatm by the year 2100 if current rates of greenhouse gas emissions remain unabated (Meinshausen et al. 2011). There are many documented cases of deleterious physiological responses of marine ectotherms to elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ (Heuer and Grosell 2014; Hannan and Rummer 2018). Coral reef fishes were thought to be resilient to OA because of exposure to much higher $p\text{CO}_2$ during their evolutionary history; however, recent evidence suggests that these fishes remain vulnerable to current unprecedented rates of environmental change, including OA (Rummer and Munday 2017; Munday et al. 2019). To date, studies have focused on identifying behavioural (e.g. foraging, activity, cognitive ability) and physiological responses (e.g. metabolic rate, acid–base status, haematology) to simulated OA conditions in teleost fishes (reviewed in Heuer and Grosell 2014), with few studies addressing responses of elasmobranch fishes, the sharks and rays (Rosa et al. 2017; Hannan and Rummer 2018). However, elasmobranchs may respond to ocean acidification differently than teleosts due to their excellent acid–base buffering capacity (Green and Jutfelt 2014; Heinrich et al. 2014; Dziergwa et al. 2019).

Topic Editor Michael Lee Berumen

✉ Jodie L. Rummer
jodie.rummer@jcu.edu.au

¹ Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies, James Cook University, Townsville, QLD, Australia

² PSL Research University, EPHE-UPVD-CNRS, USR 3278, Université de Perpignan, Perpignan, France

³ Laboratoire d'Excellence "CORAIL", CRIOBE, Papetoai, Moorea, French Polynesia

⁴ UMR MARBEC (IRD, Ifremer, Univ. Montpellier, CNRS), Sète, France

Three species of coral reef sharks—reef-dwelling carpet sharks (family *Hemiscylliidae*), including epaulette sharks (*Hemiscyllium ocellatum*; Heinrich et al. 2014, 2016; Johnson et al. 2016), white-spotted bamboo sharks (*Chiloscyllium plagiosum*; Lopes et al. 2018; Pegado et al. 2018), and brown-banded bamboo sharks (*C. punctatum*; Rosa et al. 2014, 2016a, b)—have been investigated as of 2018, each exhibiting unique responses to ocean acidification conditions. It is important to note that carpet sharks are small mesopredators that can be functionally redundant in coral reef ecosystems (Roff et al. 2016). Understanding the impact of OA-relevant $p\text{CO}_2$ levels on larger, ecologically important meso- and apex predator species will be pivotal to the health of coral reef ecosystems (Nagelkerken and Munday 2016).

The purpose of this study was to provide a preliminary understanding as to the effects of ocean acidification conditions on the physiology of a large-bodied coral reef mesopredator. Our objective was to characterize metabolic rates, acid–base status, and haematological status of newborn blacktip reef sharks (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*) following acute exposure to OA-relevant elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ conditions. Studies of this nature can inform ecological risk assessments to better manage coral reef fish populations under OA through an understanding of species' vulnerabilities.

Materials and methods

All experiments were approved by James Cook University's Animal Ethics Committee (protocol 2089) and the French Polynesian Ministère de la Promotion des Langues, de la Culture, de la Communication et de l'Environnement (Arrêté 9524).

Newborn blacktip reef sharks (Table 1) were collected using monofilament gill nets on fringing reefs around the island of Moorea in French Polynesia in November 2014. Sharks were transported to the CRIOBE research station on Moorea, where they were tagged (Hallprint, Hindmarsh Valley, SA, Australia) and housed in 1250-l flow-through tanks (four sharks per tank). Feeding (5.0% body mass in fresh tuna) occurred every other day, except for a 100-hr fast before experimentation. Following experimentation, all sharks were released at their original capture sites.

Elevating $p\text{CO}_2$ to simulate ocean acidification conditions was achieved following established protocols (Dickson et al. 2007). Header tanks were equipped with pH controllers (AT Control System, AB Aqua Medic GmbH, Germany) that dosed CO_2 to achieve a desired pH on the National Bureau of Standards scale (pH_{NBS}). Seawater $p\text{CO}_2$ was calculated as per Watson and colleagues (Watson et al. 2017) in CO2SYS (Table 1) using pH_{NBS} and total alkalinity (A_T) as inputs. We measured pH_{NBS} daily (Seven2Go Pro, Mettler Toledo, Switzerland) and A_T weekly from water samples collected weekly using Gran titrations and certified reference materials (Dr. A.G. Dickson, Scripps Institution of Oceanography).

Aquaria were randomly assigned to ambient ($p\text{CO}_2 = 600 \mu\text{atm}$) or end-of-century ($p\text{CO}_2 = 1000 \mu\text{atm}$) conditions. Sharks (ambient $n = 8$, end-of-century $n = 8$) were acutely exposed to treatment conditions for 72 hrs. We then quantified sharks' oxygen uptake rates ($\dot{M}\text{O}_2$, in $\text{mg O}_2 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$) as proxies of metabolic rates using intermittent-flow respirometry. The identical respirometry system, protocols, and $\dot{M}\text{O}_2$ analyses are described elsewhere (Rummer et al. 2016; Bouyoucos et al. 2018). Briefly, sharks were exercised (individually, 3-min chasing with 1-min air exposure) in treatment water so that their maximum $\dot{M}\text{O}_2$ (a proxy of maximum metabolic rate; MMR) could be measured immediately after introducing

Table 1 Shark morphometrics and experimental seawater carbonate chemistry

Treatment	Tank (sharks)	Mass (kg)	Total length (cm)	Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Salinity	pH_{NBS}	Total alkalinity ($\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ SW}$)	$p\text{CO}_2$ (μatm)
Ambient $p\text{CO}_2$	1 $n = 4$	0.8 ± 0.1	57.5 ± 2.4	28.7 ± 0.8	34.5 ± 0.7	8.03 ± 0.02	2278.3 ± 9.9	608 ± 34.8
	2 $n = 4$	1.1 ± 0.2	61.5 ± 2.4	28.7 ± 0.8	34.5 ± 0.7	8.04 ± 0.04	2285.3 ± 4.8	599 ± 74.5
End-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$	1 $n = 4$	1.2 ± 0.1	59.5 ± 1.3	28.7 ± 0.7	34.5 ± 0.7	7.83 ± 0.03	2294.7 ± 7.6	1048 ± 148.7
	2 $n = 4$	1.1 ± 0.3	59.7 ± 5.4	28.7 ± 0.7	34.5 ± 0.7	7.83 ± 0.05	2274.6 ± 22.4	1045 ± 78.9

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Water quality metrics (temperature, salinity, pH_{NBS} , and total alkalinity) were measured directly to calculate CO_2 partial pressures ($p\text{CO}_2$). Values for $p\text{CO}_2$ were calculated from directly measured metrics using CO2SYS

sharks to respirometry chambers. During the 1-min air exposure period, sharks were weighed to the nearest 10 g in a soft plastic bag suspended from a digital scale, as body mass during respirometry is required for $\dot{M}O_2$ calculations. Then, sharks were allowed to recover in respirometry chambers maintained at their pCO_2 treatment conditions for up to 24 hrs to achieve minimum $\dot{M}O_2$ (a proxy of standard metabolic rate, SMR), which would allow us to calculate absolute aerobic scope (AAS = MMR – SMR).

We then used 23-gauge hypodermic needles and heparinized syringes to collect blood samples (1 ml) immediately upon removing sharks from respirometry chambers. We have found in preliminary studies that this is when the sharks are most amenable to this procedure; indeed, sharks achieve a quiescent, minimally stressed state during measurement of SMR (Bouyoucos et al. 2018). Moreover, because sharks are coming out of respirometry chambers, minimal handling is required to place them into tonic immobility to draw the blood sample. The entire process

takes less than one minute. A VetScan i-STAT (Abaxis, Union City, CA, USA) with a CG4 + cartridge was used to measure pH and lactate concentrations (in $mmol\ l^{-1}$). Blood pH measurements were adjusted using the i-STAT's temperature correction function (Harter et al. 2015). Haematocrit ($Hct = erythrocyte\ volume \cdot whole\ blood\ volume^{-1}$) was measured after centrifuging whole blood (3 min at $17,000 \times g$). Haemoglobin concentration ($[Hb]$, in $g\ l^{-1}$) was measured using a HemoCue Hb 201 System (Australia Pty Ltd.) and established correction curves (Rummer et al. 2013). Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC, in $mmol\ l^{-1}$) was calculated as $[Hb] \cdot Hct^{-1}$.

All analyses were conducted in R (R Core Team 2018). Body mass (ANOVA, $F_{3,12} = 2.24$, $P = 0.136$) and water temperature ($F_{3,76} = 0.52$, $P = 0.984$) values were not significantly different between tanks and were therefore excluded from models. Tank effects were investigated using Welch two-sample t -tests and a standard $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 2 General linear model output describing the effects of 72-hr exposure to two different CO_2 partial pressures (pCO_2) on various physiological parameters

Response	D.F.	F-value	P value
Standard metabolic rate	1, 14	1.19	0.293
Maximum metabolic rate	1, 14	0.63	0.440
Absolute aerobic scope	1, 14	0.34	0.571
Haematocrit	1, 14	10.50	< 0.001
Haemoglobin concentration	1, 14	2.49	0.136
Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration	1, 14	4.12	0.062
Blood pH	1, 14	2.19	0.161
Blood lactate	1, 14	23.39	< 0.001

Statistically significant effects of pCO_2 are indicated in bold

Fig. 1 Effects of 72-hr exposure to pCO_2 (ambient = $600\ \mu atm$, end-of-century = $1000\ \mu atm$) on estimates of metabolic rates in newborn blacktip reef sharks (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*). Different shapes represent different pCO_2 levels, and black and white symbols refer to separate holding tanks within treatments. Comparisons between pCO_2 levels that are not significantly different are denoted "NS". Abbreviations: absolute aerobic scope, AAS; maximum metabolic rate, MMR; standard metabolic rate, SMR

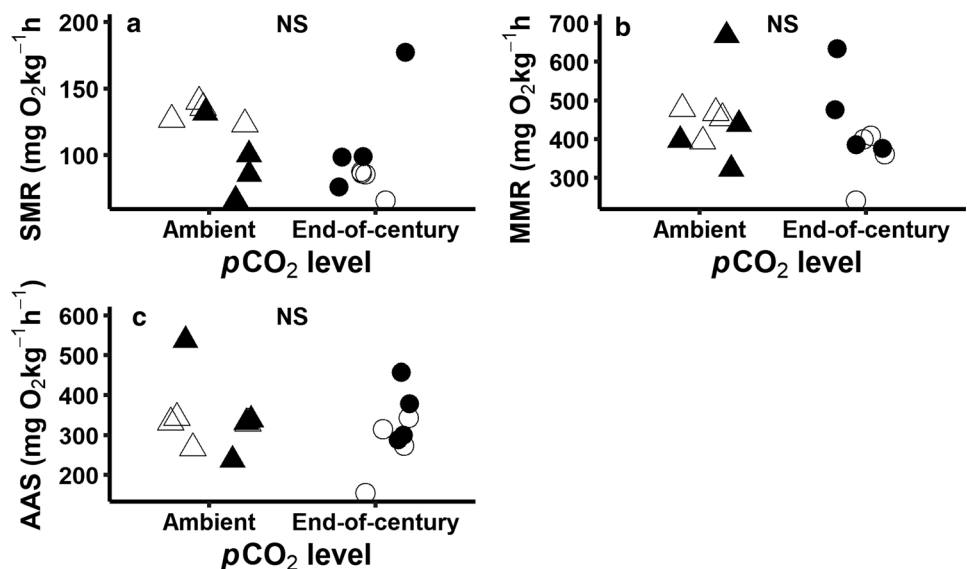
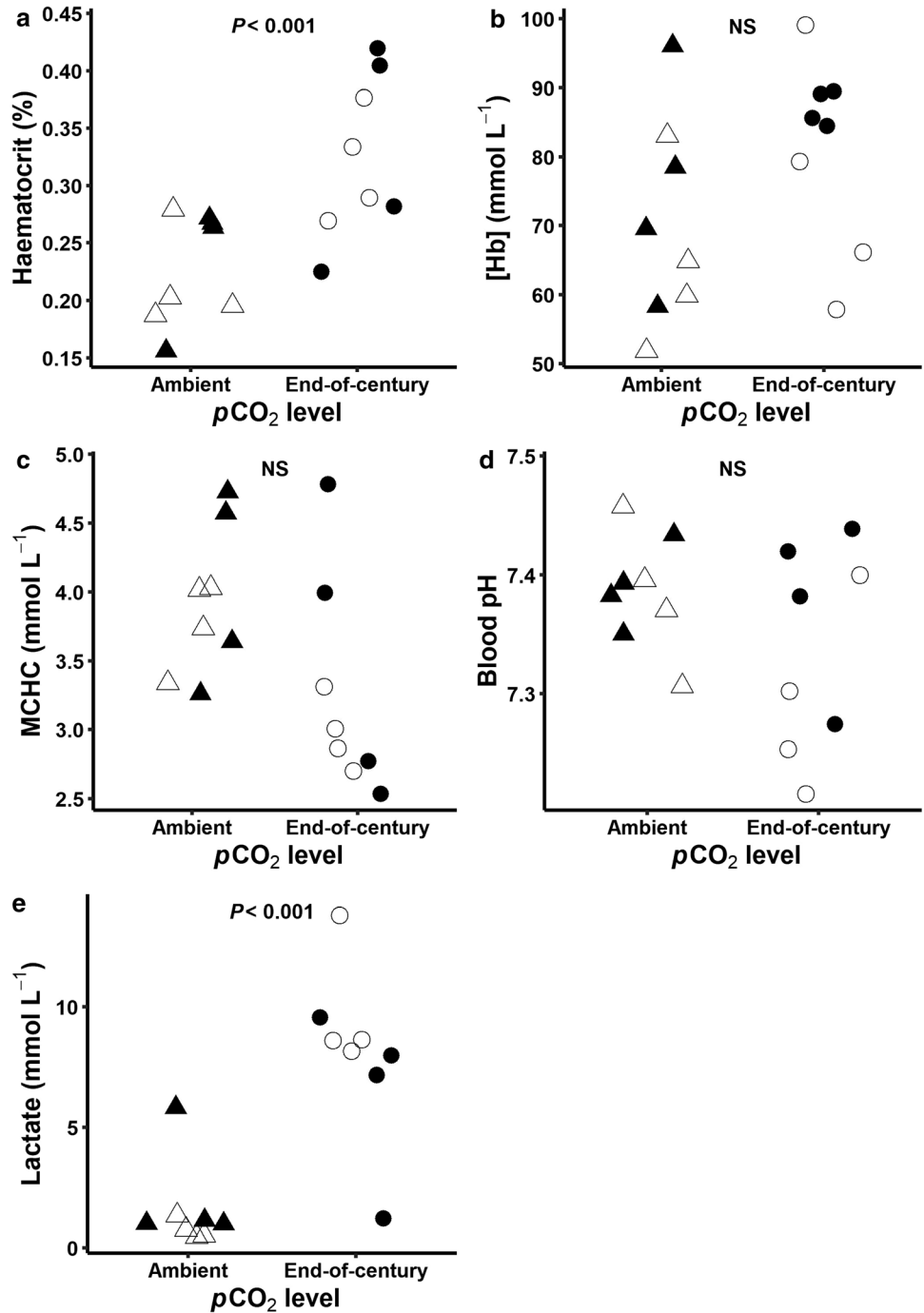


Fig. 2 Effects of 72-hr exposure to $p\text{CO}_2$ (ambient = 600 μatm , end-of-century = 1000 μatm) on blood-based metrics in newborn blacktip reef sharks (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*). Different shapes represent different $p\text{CO}_2$ levels, and black and white symbols refer to separate holding tanks within treatments. Comparisons between $p\text{CO}_2$ levels that are not significantly different are denoted “NS.” Abbreviations: haemoglobin concentration, [Hb]; mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration, MCHC



Physiological variables were then modelled as a function of $p\text{CO}_2$ level using general linear models.

Results and discussion

The purpose of this study was to understand the effects of acute exposure to end-of-century OA conditions on the physiology of a large-bodied coral reef mesopredator. Exposure to end-of-century elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ levels did not

affect estimates of metabolic rates (Table 2; Fig. 1). However, blood-based metrics revealed various responses to elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ (Table 2; Fig. 2).

Newborn blacktip reef sharks exhibited a haematological response to OA conditions. Specifically, sharks that were acutely exposed to end-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$ levels had significantly higher Hct (Fig. 2a) but the same [Hb] (Fig. 2b) and MCHC (Fig. 2c) as their ambient counterparts. Elevated Hct is generally not observed among sharks exposed to OA-relevant elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ levels (Heinrich

et al. 2014), but this trend has been documented as a result of exercise stress (i.e. gill net capture) in blacktip reef sharks (Schwieterman et al. 2019). However, documented effects on [Hb] and MCHC have been variable (Green and Jutfelt 2014; Heinrich et al. 2014). Increasing Hct suggests red blood cell swelling (i.e. if MCHC decreases) or the release of smaller, immature erythrocytes (i.e. in the case of low [Hb]) into circulation (Wood 1991). Changes in Hct may be a compensatory mechanism to maintain SMR or MMR (Hannan and Rummer 2018). Indeed, in line with the results from this study, metabolic rates in carpet sharks were also not affected by end-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$ levels (Heinrich et al. 2014; Rosa et al. 2014). Alternatively, elevated Hct could reflect a respiratory adjustment to elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ and stationary respiration during 24-hr respirometry, where free-swimming, ram-ventilating animals could respond differently, a topic worthy of further investigation.

Ocean acidification conditions may have affected sharks' recovery from an exercise stress. Blood pH was not affected (Fig. 2d), but sharks exhibited higher blood lactate concentrations upon exposure to end-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$ levels (Fig. 2e). Indeed, arterial blood pH/plasma proton (H^+) loads return to pre-exercise levels faster than plasma lactate concentrations in exercised sharks (Richards et al. 2003). Sharks typically experience an acute drop in blood pH during exposure to elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ that is buffered by bicarbonate in the plasma and by haemoglobin (Green and Jutfelt 2014; Heinrich et al. 2014; Dziergwa et al. 2019). Here, blacktip reef sharks did not exhibit a measurable increase in the cost of acid–base regulation (i.e. SMR), which suggests proficiency in acid–base regulation. However, the combination of exercise and exposure to elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ prolonged lactate clearance in blacktip reef sharks, as lactate values were high, in between peak and baseline concentrations for this species (Bouyoucos et al. 2018). While stationary ventilation may be confounding in a species that routinely ram-ventilates, exposure to OA conditions has been shown to prolong recovery from exercise in stationary ventilating skates (Di Santo 2016).

In conclusion, our work suggests that newborn blacktip reef sharks may experience a physiological stress response upon brief exposure to end-of-century $p\text{CO}_2$ levels. Given the fluctuating nature of $p\text{CO}_2$ in shallow, nearshore and coral reef habitats (Hannan et al., 2020), and that this population of newborn blacktip reef sharks has a very small home range (Bouyoucos et al., 2020), it is likely that these sharks experience elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ conditions on a diurnal basis. Moreover, these newborn reef sharks may undergo similar physiological responses to those observed in this study during periods of peak $p\text{CO}_2$ that may not be evident in the more physiologically robust, previously studied carpet sharks. Indeed, the fluctuating nature of $p\text{CO}_2$ has

been documented in coral reef lagoons (diel, ranging 188–1697 μatm ; Silverman et al. 2012), mid-shelf reefs (diel, ranging 275–542 μatm ; Albright et al. 2013), and even among different microhabitats within a reef (386–445 \pm 250 μatm , depending on reef exposure, wind speed, and time of day; Hannan et al. 2020) on the Great Barrier Reef, Australia. Albeit less exhaustively, the fluctuating nature of $p\text{CO}_2$ (ranging 240–546 μatm) has also been documented in the shallows (0.61–1.3 m) off of this study site in Moorea, French Polynesia (Frankignoulle et al. 1996; Gattuso and Frankignoulle 1998). In the future, not only will the average $p\text{CO}_2$ of these systems increase, but the natural $p\text{CO}_2$ cycles may also be amplified. Moving forward, studies should define long-term effects of ocean acidification on the physiology and behaviour of reef sharks, including this species' potential for reversible acclimation. Indeed, studies of this nature will be important steps towards understanding the extent that climate change is a conservation issue for top predators in coral reef ecosystems.

Acknowledgements The authors thank the staff and technicians at the CRIOBE as well as Peter Edmunds and Steve Doo (University of California GUMP Research Station, Moorea) and Sue-Ann Watson (Queensland Museum, Australia) and Philip Munday (James Cook University) for help with CO_2 analyses. This research was funded by the Australian Research Council (ARC; PDE150101266), the L'Oréal-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Women in Science Foundation, an Institut des Récifs Coralliens du Pacifique Fellowship (J.L.R.), an ARC Super Science Fellowship (J.L.R.), a James Cook University Postgraduate Research Scholarship (I.A.B.), an Institute for Research and Development postdoctoral fellowship (J.M.), and the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies (J.L.R., I.A.B). Additional support was provided from the Laboratoire d'Excellence CORAIL, the Station d'Ecologie Expérimentale of the CRIOBE, and the French Ministère de l'Environnement (S.P.).

References

- Albright R, Langdon C, Anthony KRN (2013) Dynamics of seawater carbonate chemistry, production, and calcification of a coral reef flat, central Great Barrier Reef. *Biogeosciences* 10:6747–6758
- Bouyoucos IA, Weideli OC, Planes S, Simpfendorfer CA, Rummer JL (2018) Dead tired: evaluating the physiological status and survival of neonatal reef sharks under stress. *Conserv Physiol* 6:coy053
- Bouyoucos IA, Romain M, Azoulai L, Eustache K, Mourier J, Rummer JL, Planes S (2020) Home range of newborn blacktip reef sharks (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*), as estimated using mark-recapture and acoustic telemetry. *Coral Reefs*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-020-01965-z>

- Di Santo V (2016) Intraspecific variation in physiological performance of a benthic elasmobranch challenged by ocean acidification and warming. *J Exp Biol* 219:1725–1733
- Dickson AG, Sabine CL, Christian J (2007) Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. North Pacific Marine Science Organization, Sidney
- Dziergwa J, Singh S, Bridges CR, Kerwath SE, Enax J, Auerswald L (2019) Acid–base adjustments and first evidence of denticle corrosion caused by ocean acidification conditions in a demersal shark species. *Sci Rep* 9:18668
- Frankignoulle M, Gattuso JP, Biondo R, Bourge I, Copin-Montégut G, Pichon M (1996) Carbon fluxes in coral reefs. II. Eulerian study of inorganic carbon dynamics and measurement of air–sea CO₂ exchanges. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser* 145:123–132
- Gattuso J, Frankignoulle M (1998) Carbonate chemistry in Bora Bay (Miyako Island, Japan) and carbon cycling in Okinawan reefs. Proceedings of the International Workshop on CO₂ cycling and Metabolism in coral reefs 1–8
- Green L, Jutfelt F (2014) Elevated carbon dioxide alters the plasma composition and behaviour of a shark. *Biol Lett* 10:20140538
- Hannan KD, Rummer JL (2018) Aquatic acidification: a mechanism underpinning maintained oxygen transport and performance in fish experiencing elevated carbon dioxide conditions. *J Exp Biol* 221:jeb154559
- Hannan KD, Miller GM, Watson S-A, Rummer JL, Fabricius K, Munday PL (2020) Diel pCO₂ variation among coral reefs and microhabitats at Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef. *Coral Reefs* (in press)
- Harter TS, Morrison PR, Mandelman JW, Rummer JL, Farrell AP, Brill RW, Brauner CJ (2015) Validation of the i-STAT system for the analysis of blood gases and acid–base status in juvenile sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*). *Conserv Physiol* 3:cov002
- Heinrich DDU, Rummer JL, Morash AJ, Watson S-A, Simpfendorfer CA, Heupel MR, Munday PL (2014) A product of its environment: The epaulette shark (*Hemiscyllium ocellatum*) exhibits physiological tolerance to elevated environmental CO₂. *Conserv Physiol* 2:cou047
- Heinrich DDU, Watson S-A, Rummer JL, Brandl SJ, Simpfendorfer CA, Heupel MR, Munday PL (2016) Foraging behaviour of the epaulette shark *Hemiscyllium ocellatum* is not affected by elevated CO₂. *ICES J Mar Sci J du Cons* 73:633–640
- Heuer RM, Grosell M (2014) Physiological impacts of elevated carbon dioxide and ocean acidification on fish. *AJP Regul Integr Comp Physiol* 307:R1061–R1084
- Johnson MS, Kraver DW, Renshaw GMC, Rummer JL (2016) Will ocean acidification affect the early ontogeny of a tropical oviparous elasmobranch (*Hemiscyllium ocellatum*)? *Conserv Physiol* 4:cov003
- Lopes AR, Sampaio E, Santos C, Couto A, Pegado MR, Diniz M, Munday PL, Rummer JL, Rosa R (2018) Absence of cellular damage in tropical newly hatched sharks (*Chiloscyllium plagiosum*) under ocean acidification conditions. *Cell Stress Chaperones* 23:837–846
- Meinshausen M, Smith SJ, Calvin K, Daniel JS, Kainuma MLT, Lamarque J-F, Matsumoto K, Montzka SA, Raper SCB, Riahi K, Thomson A, Velders GJM, van Vuuren DPP (2011) The RCP greenhouse gas concentrations and their extensions from 1765 to 2300. *Clim Change* 109:213–241
- Munday PL, Rummer JL, Baumann H (2019) Adaptation and evolutionary responses to high CO₂, in Grosell M, Munday PL, Farrell AP, and Brauner CJ (eds) *Fish Physiology*, Volume 37, Elsevier. ISSN 1546-5098, pp. 369-395
- Nagelkerken I, Munday PL (2016) Animal behaviour shapes the ecological effects of ocean acidification and warming: Moving from individual to community-level responses. *Glob Chang Biol* 22:974–989
- Pegado MR, Santos C, Couto A, Pinto E, Lopes AR, Diniz M, Rosa R (2018) Reduced impact of ocean acidification on growth and swimming performance of newly hatched tropical sharks (*Chiloscyllium plagiosum*). *Mar Freshw Behav Physiol* 51:347–357
- R Core Team (2018) R: A language and environment for statistical computing. <https://www.r-project.org/>
- Richards JG, Heigenhauser GJF, Wood CM (2003) Exercise and recovery metabolism in the pacific spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*). *J Comp Physiol B* 173:463–474
- Roff G, Doropoulos C, Rogers A, Bozec YM, Krueck NC, Aurellado E, Priest M, Birrell C, Mumby PJ (2016) The ecological role of sharks on coral reefs. *Trends Ecol Evol* 31:395–407
- Rosa R, Baptista M, Lopes VM, Pegado MR, Ricardo Paula J, Trubenbach K, Leal MC, Calado R, Repolho T (2014) Early-life exposure to climate change impairs tropical shark survival. *Proc R Soc B Biol Sci* 281:20141738
- Rosa R, Pimentel M, Galan JG, Baptista M, Lopes VM, Couto A, Guerreiro M, Sampaio E, Castro J, Santos C, Calado R, Repolho T (2016a) Deficit in digestive capabilities of bamboo shark early stages under climate change. *Mar Biol* 163:60
- Rosa R, Ricardo Paula J, Sampaio E, Pimentel M, Lopes AR, Baptista M, Guerreiro M, Santos C, Campos D, Almeida-Val VMF, Calado R, Diniz M, Repolho T (2016b) Neuro-oxidative damage and aerobic potential loss of sharks under elevated CO₂ and warming. *Mar Biol* 163:119
- Rosa R, Rummer JL, Munday PL (2017) Biological responses of sharks to ocean acidification. *Biol Lett* 13:20160796
- Rummer JL, Stecyk JAW, Couturier CS, Watson S-A, Nilsson GE, Munday PL (2013) Elevated CO₂ enhances aerobic scope of a coral reef fish. *Conserv Physiol* 1:cot023
- Rummer JL, Binning SA, Roche DG, Johansen JL (2016) Methods matter: considering locomotory mode and respirometry technique when estimating metabolic rates of fishes. *Conserv Physiol* 4:cov008
- Rummer JL, Munday PL (2017) Climate change and the evolution of reef fishes: past and future. *Fish Fish* 18:22–39
- Schwieterman GD, Bouyoucos IA, Potgieter K, Simpfendorfer CA, Brill RW, Rummer JL (2019) Analyzing tropical elasmobranch blood samples in the field: Blood stability during storage and validation of the HemoCue[®] haemoglobin analyser. *Conserv Physiol* 7:coz081
- Silverman J, Kline DI, Johnson L, Rivlin T, Schneider K, Erez J, Lazar B, Caldeira K (2012) Carbon turnover rates in the One Tree Island reef: A 40-year perspective. *J Geophys Res Biogeosciences* 117:G03023
- Watson S-A, Fabricius KE, Munday PL (2017) Quantifying pCO₂ in biological ocean acidification experiments: A comparison of four methods. *PLoS One* 12:e0185469
- Wood CM (1991) Acid–base and ion balance, metabolism, and their interactions, after exhaustive exercise in fish. *J Exp Biol* 160:285–308