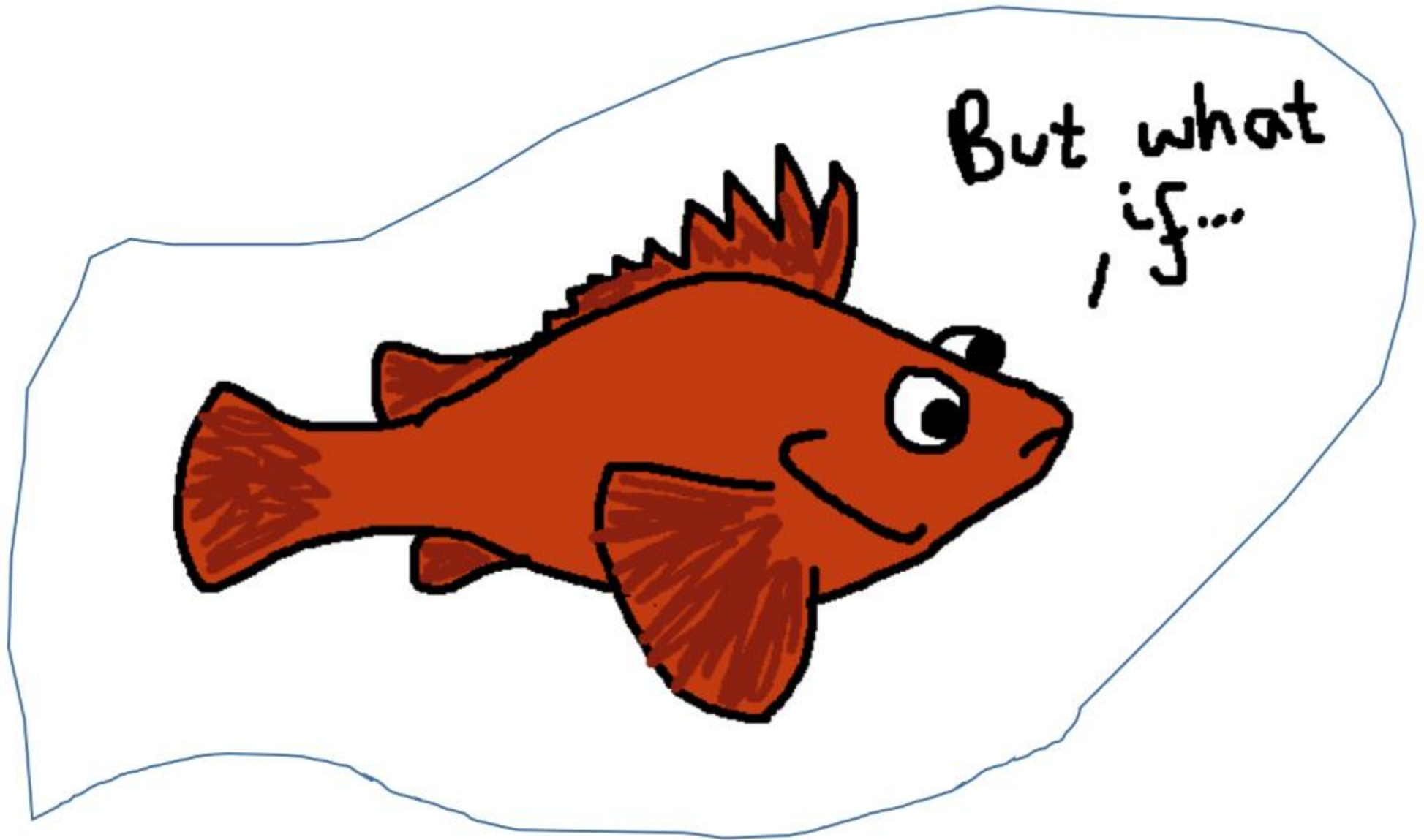


Ocean Acidification Mix and Match

Match the marine animal picture to the behaviour change text. Each example is taken from a peer-reviewed scientific study.

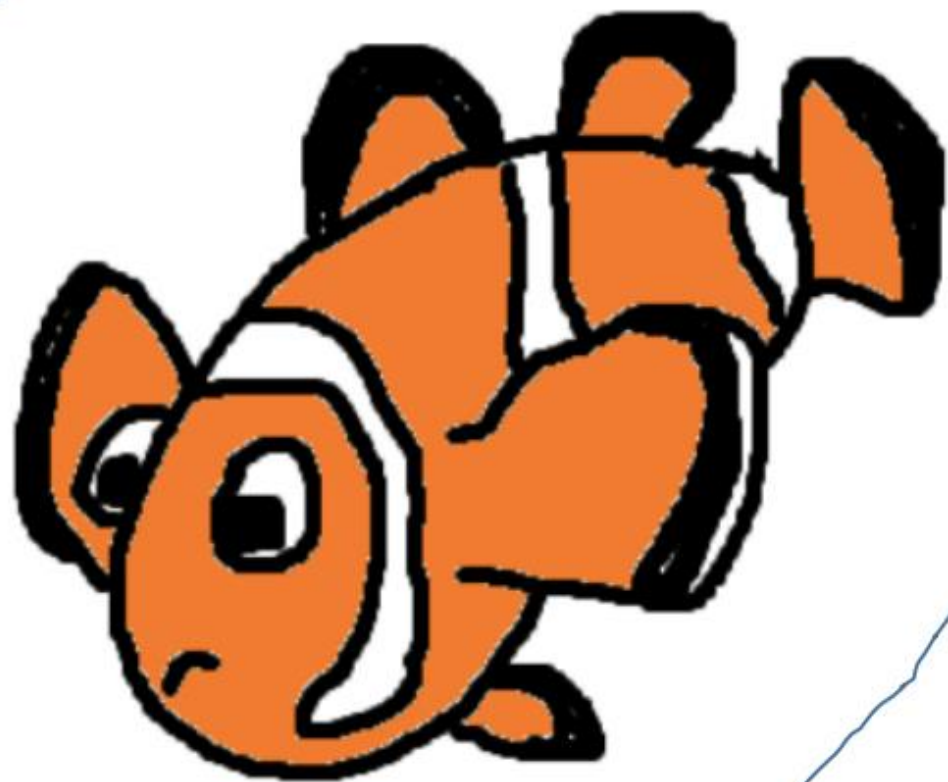
Developed by [Charlie Wheatley](#) as part of the NERC-funded [Future Of Our Seas](#) environment science communication training delivered by [Incredible Oceans](#).

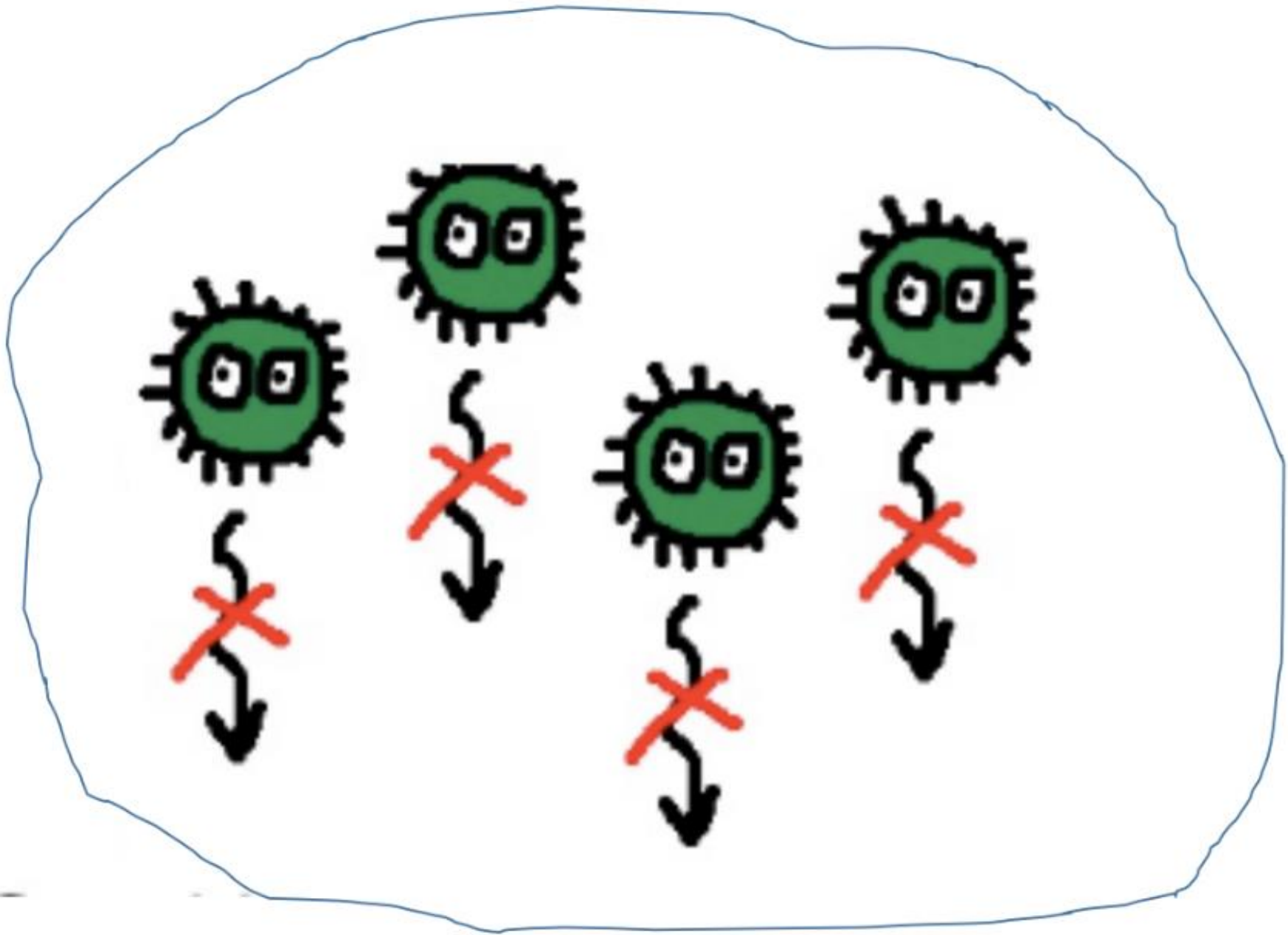
For more information contact:
russell.arnott@incredibleoceans.org

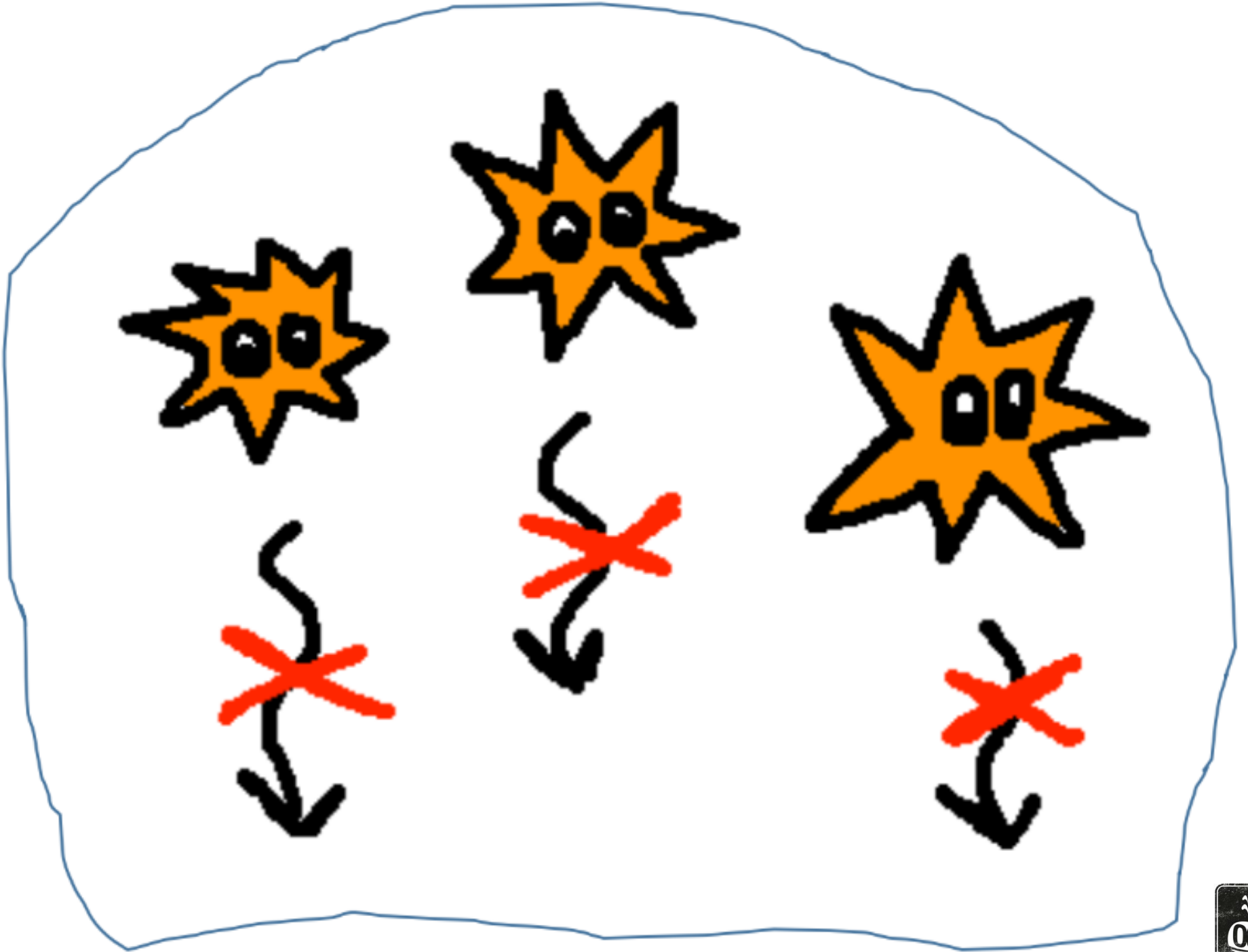


But what
, if...

Do I
smell
bad? \

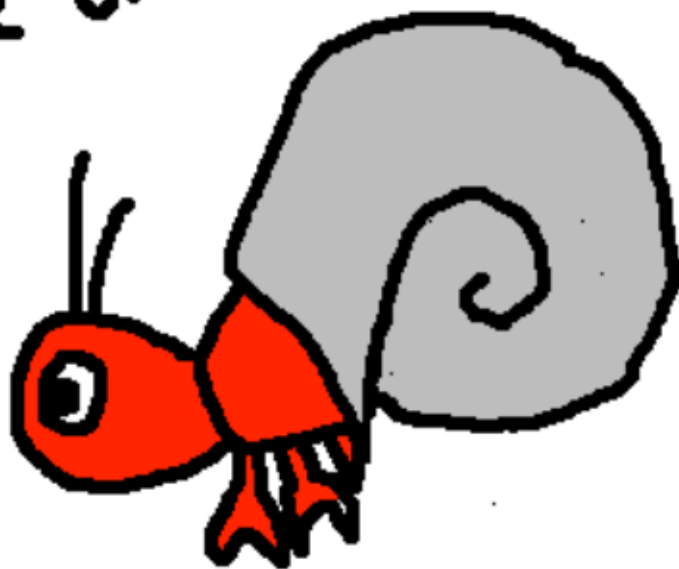


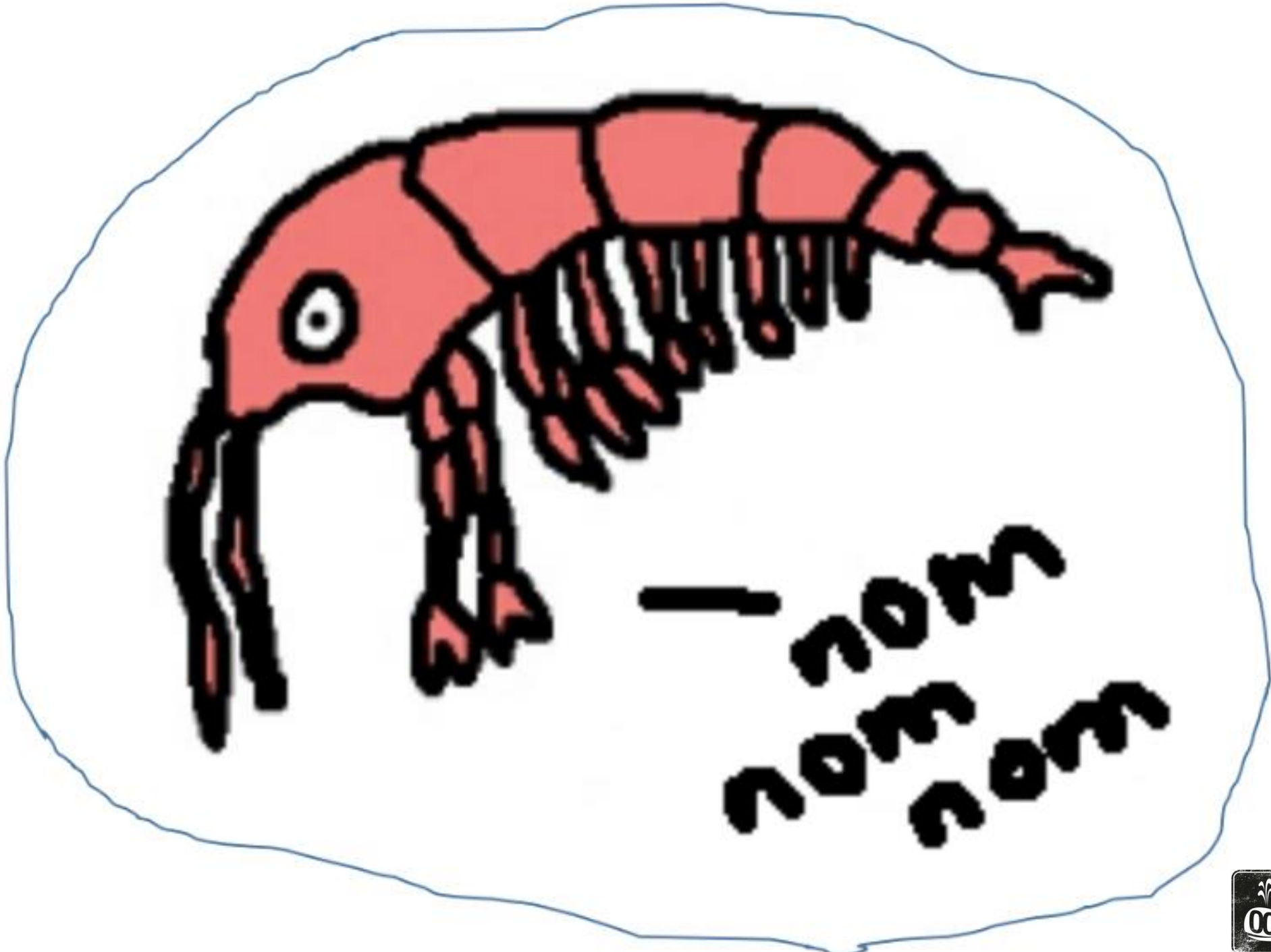




FOR
SALE

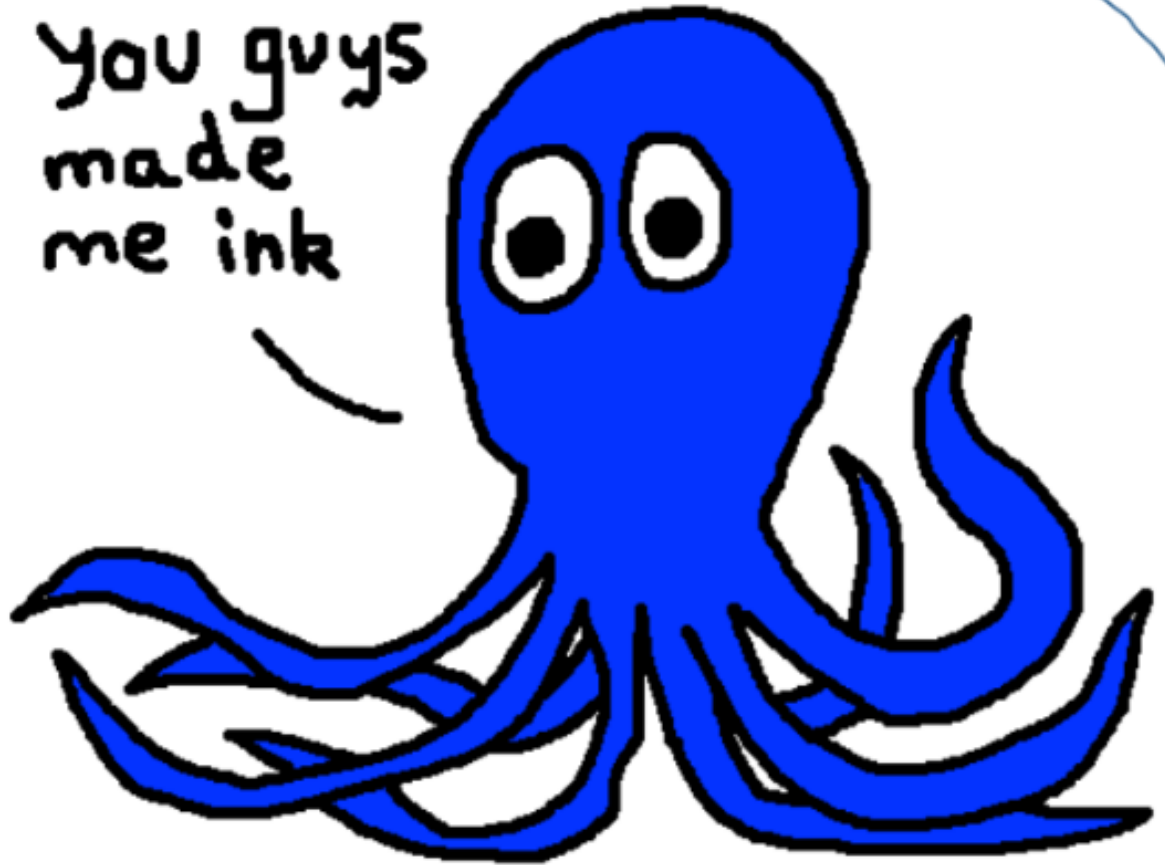
I don't
like change







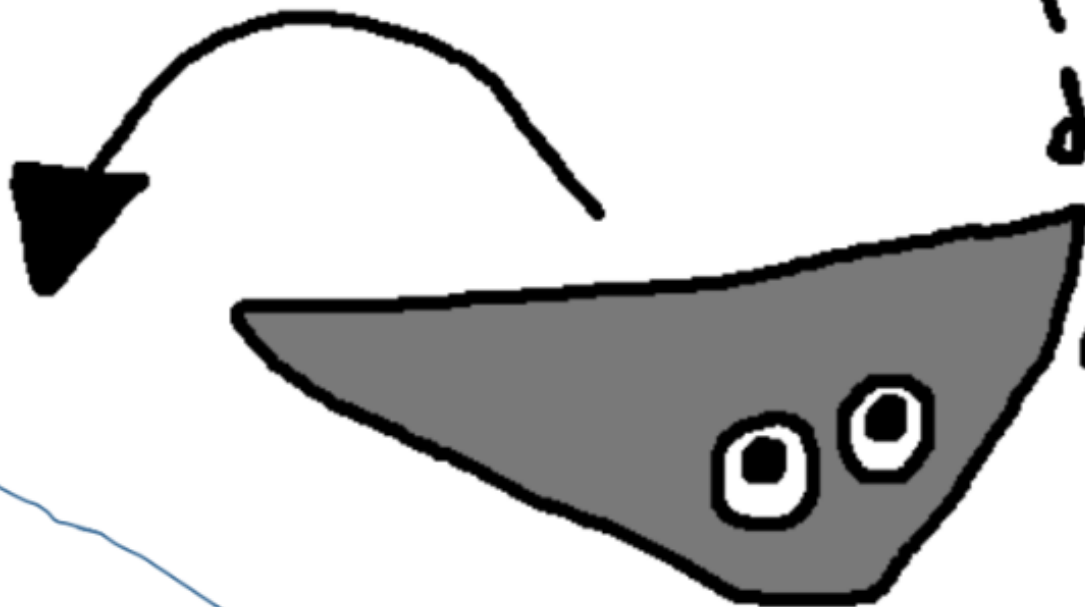
You guys
made
me ink



I dont think I
can finish this

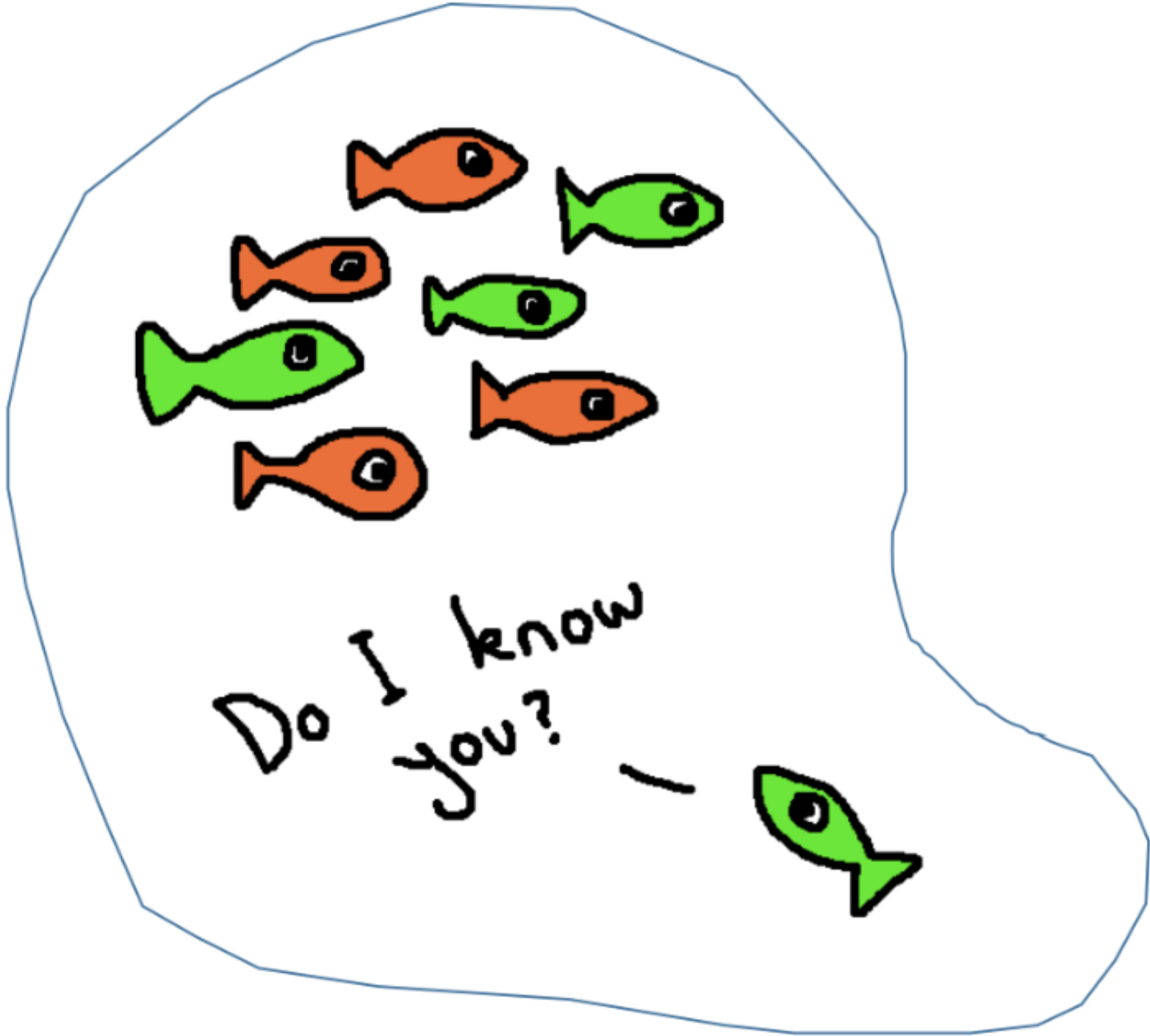


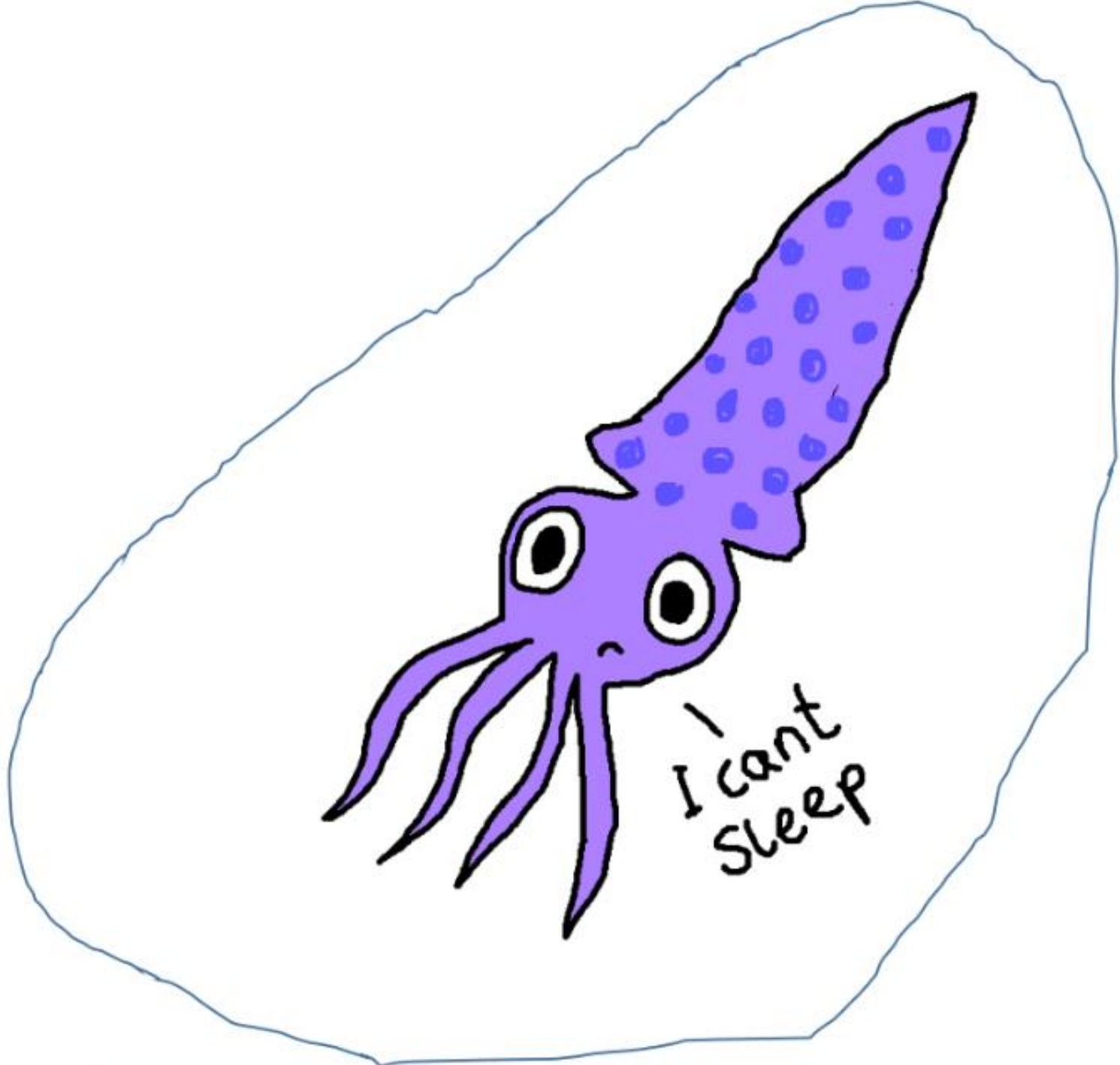
I get knocked
down, but I
get up again



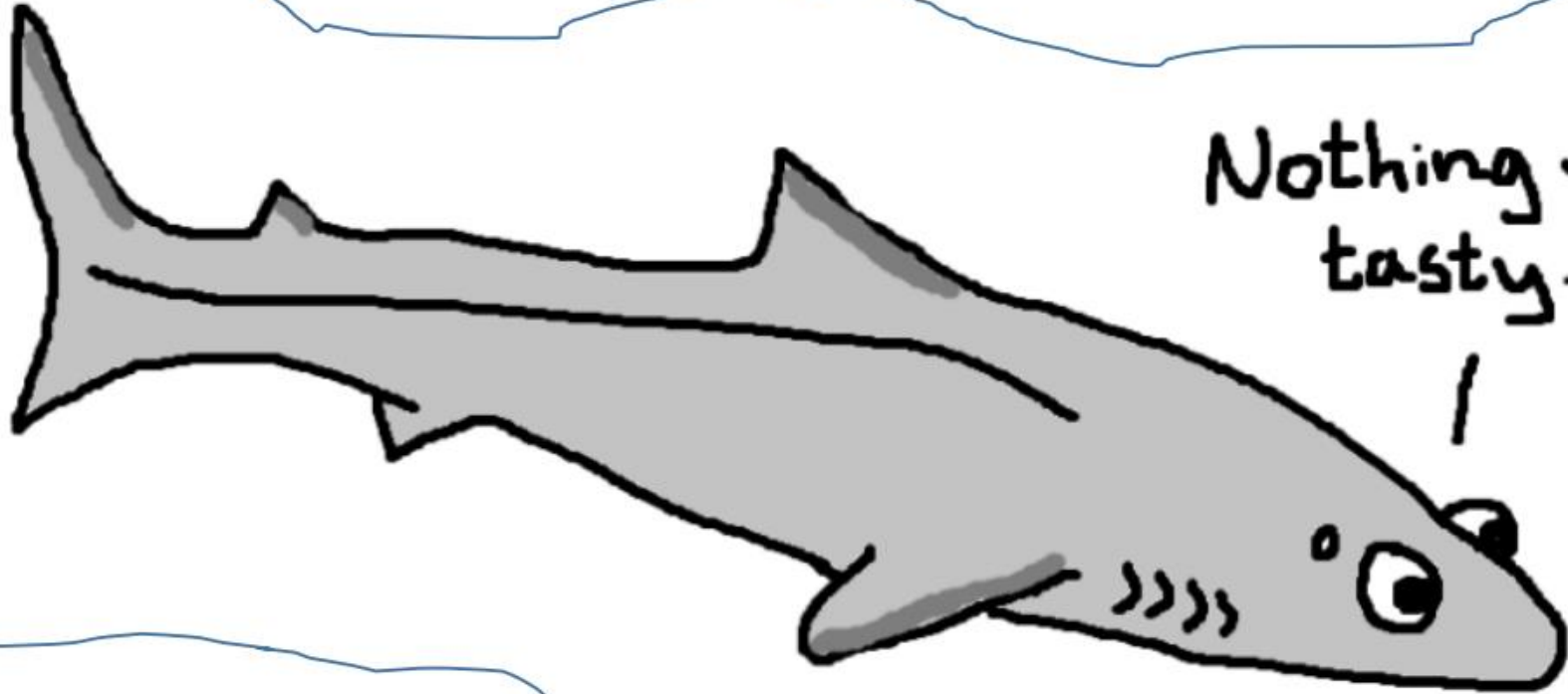
I'm Struggling
to hold
on

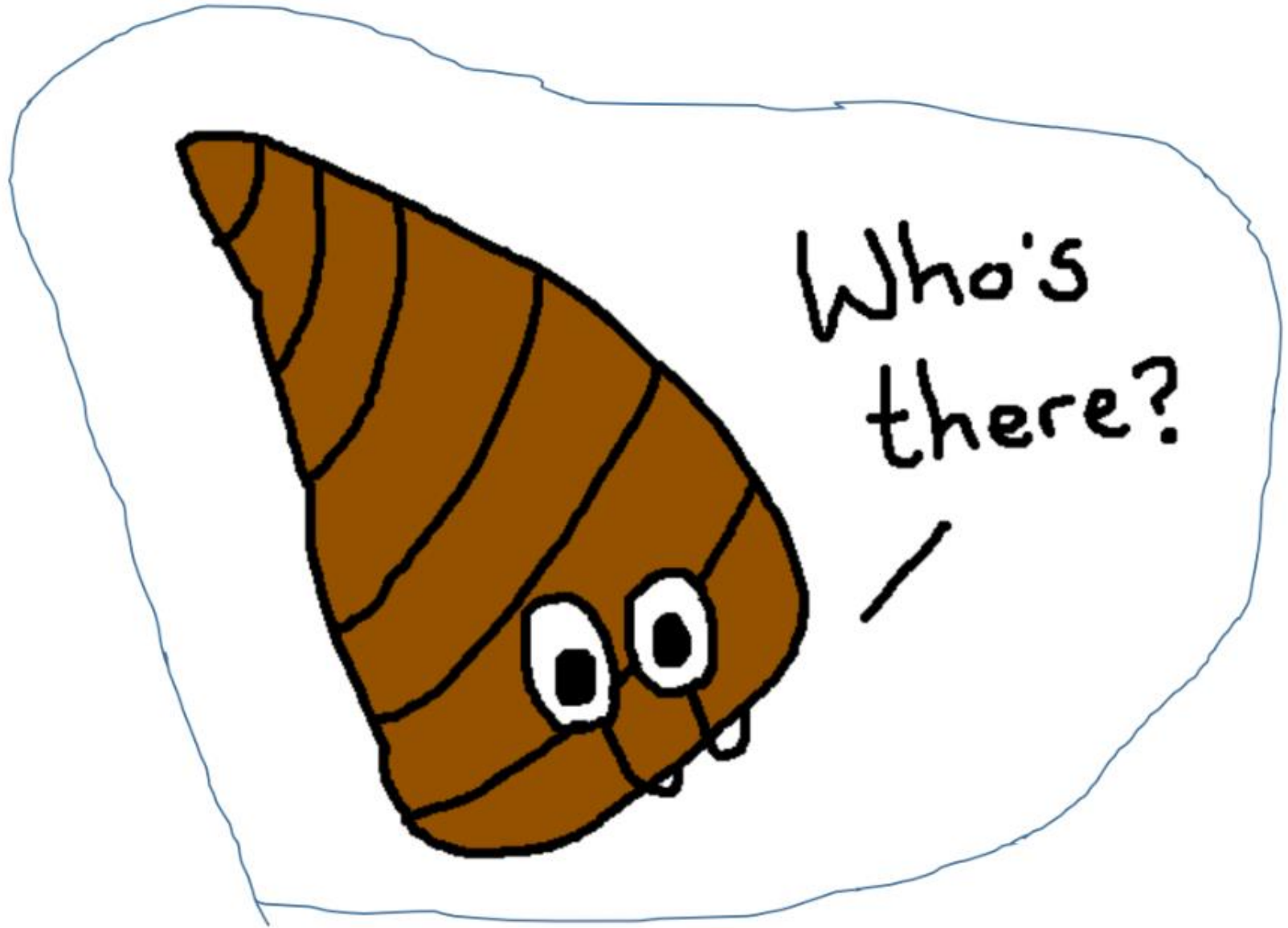


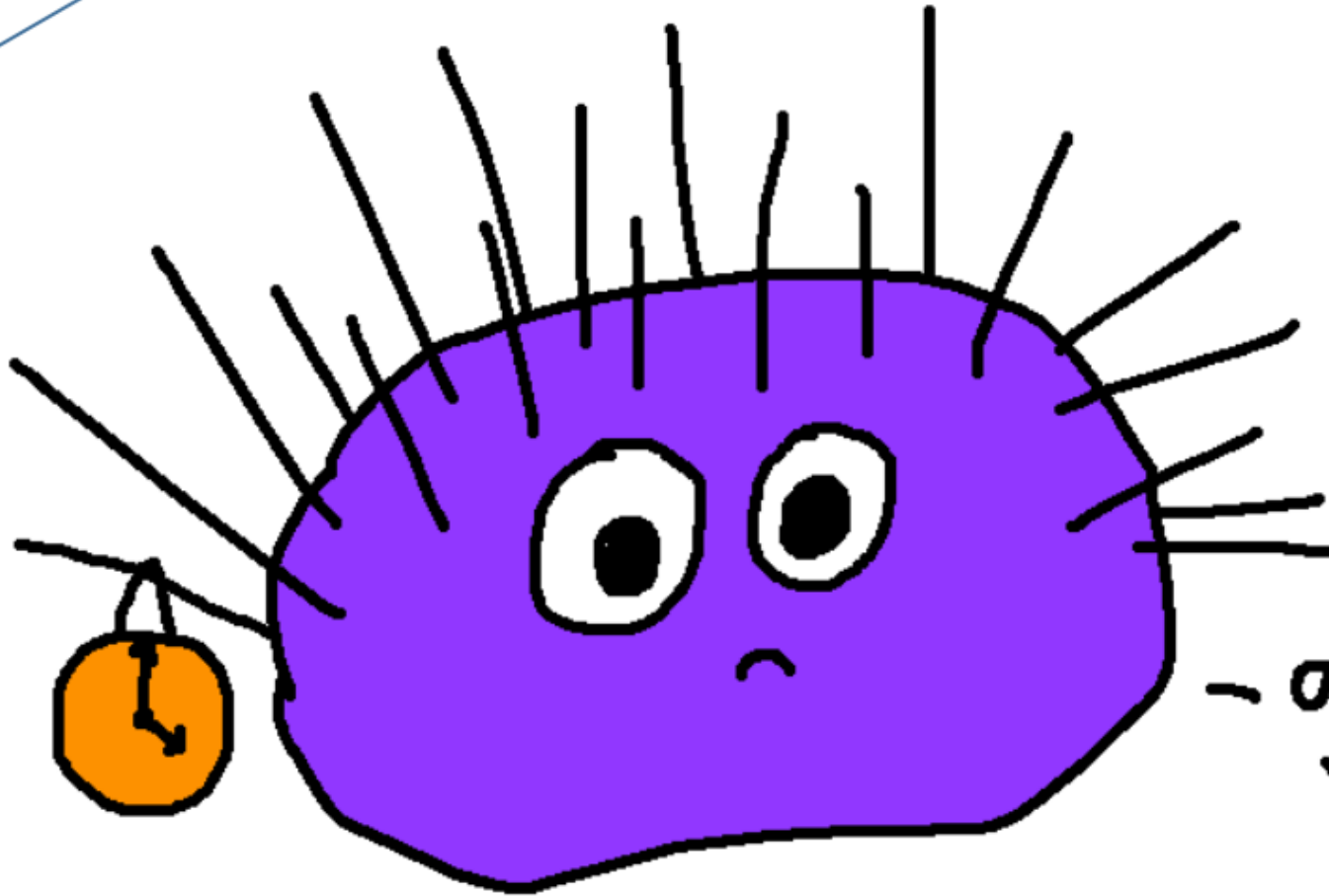




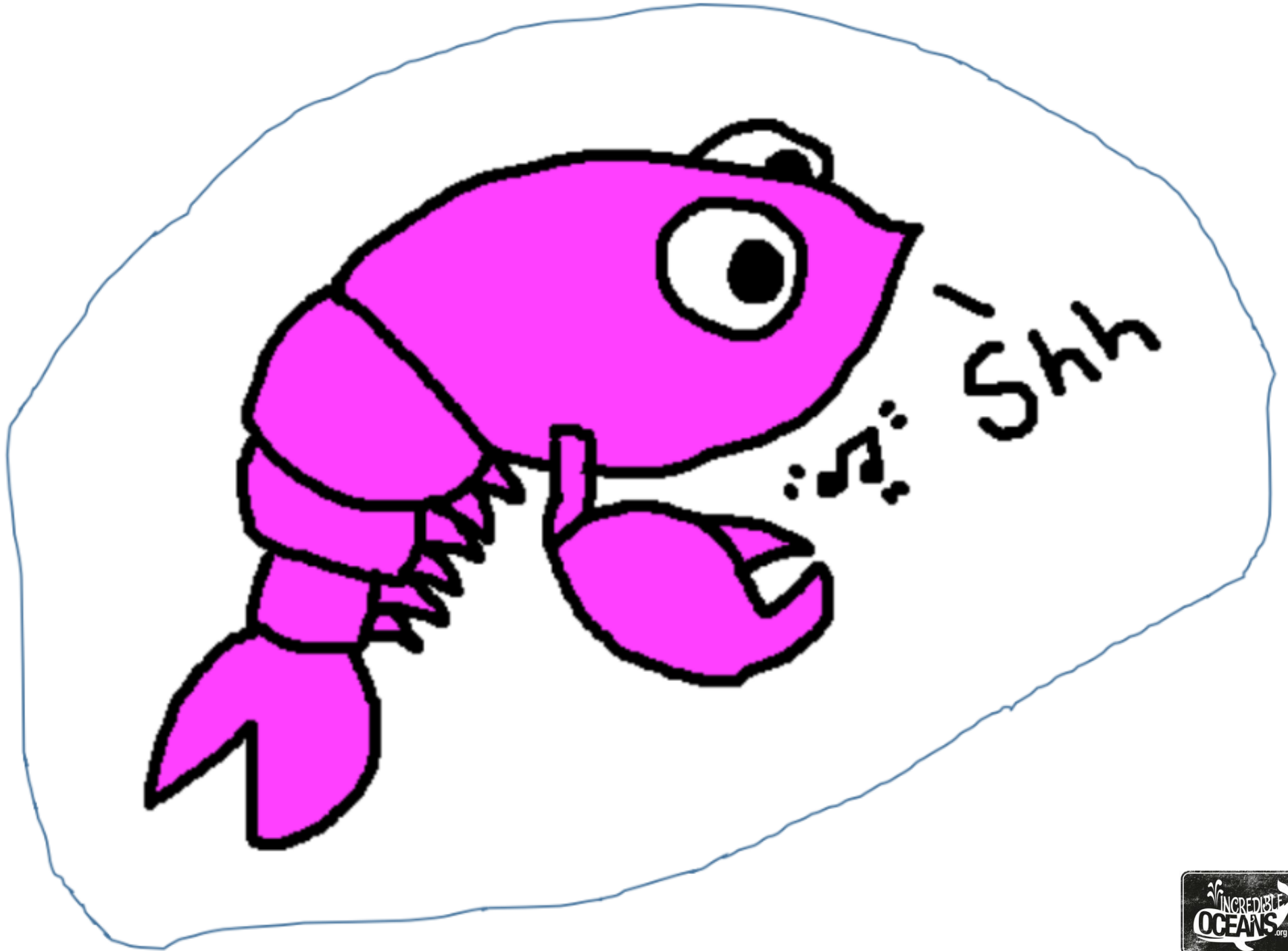
Nothing Smells
tasty...

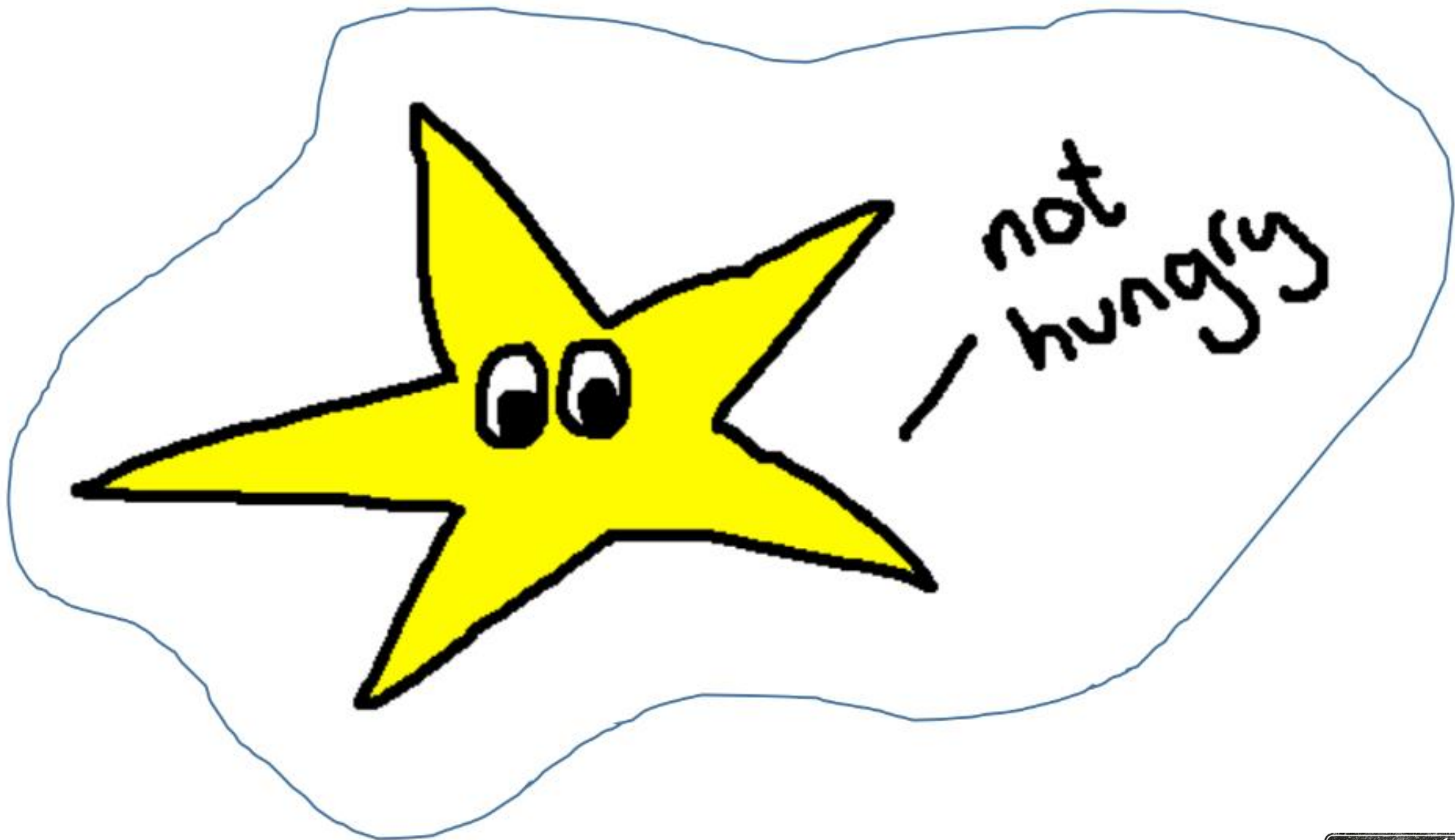


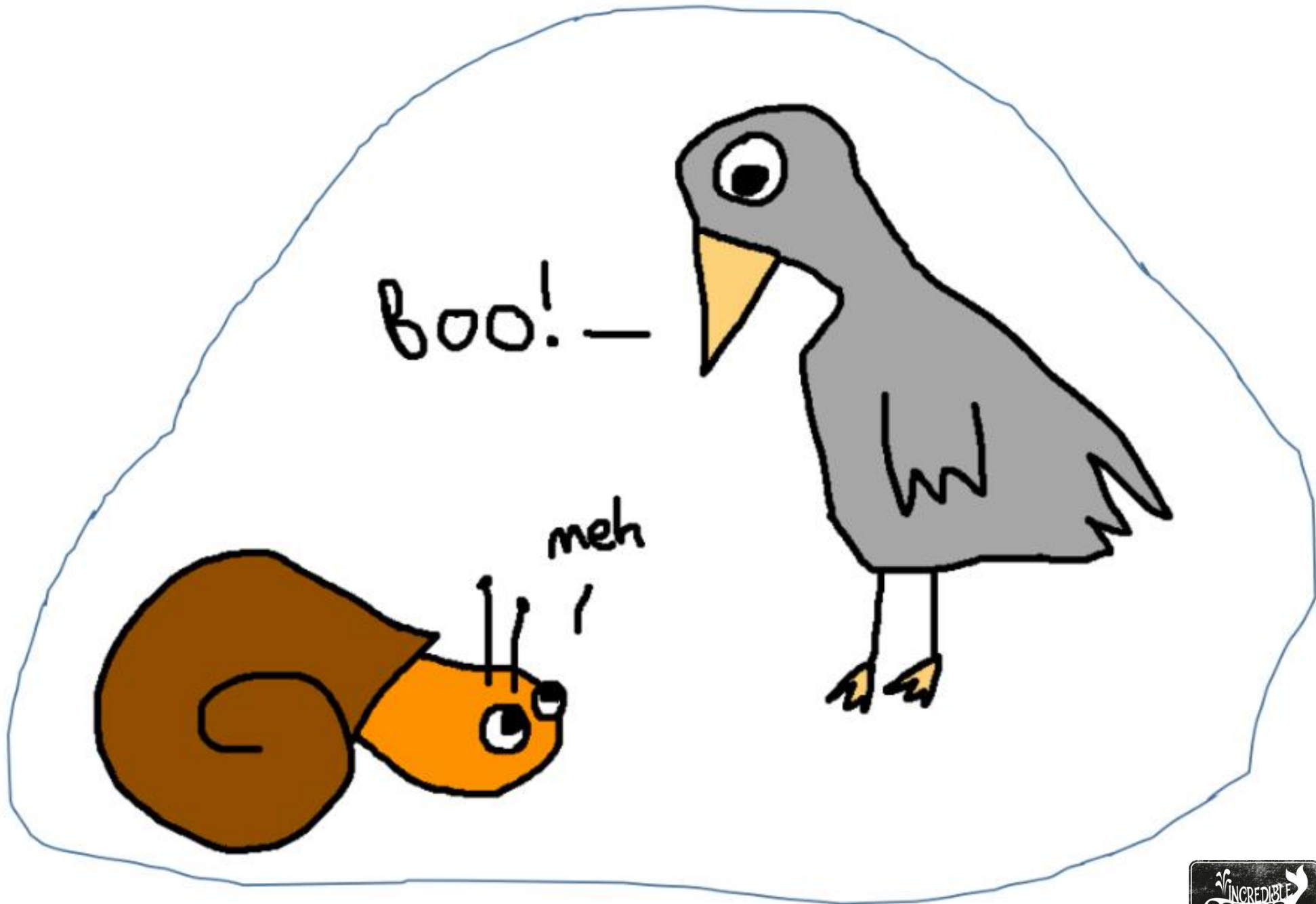




I'm getting
speckish







**Rockfish may become anxious
and easily startled**

**Coral larvae settle in the
wrong places for them to live**

Shore crabs eat more slowly

Shrimps eat their food faster

**Mussels create shorter surface
attachment threads and shed
them more often**

**Hermit crabs are less likely to
change to a better shell**

Clownfish lose their sense of smell and stop avoiding danger

Limpets and abalone right themselves faster after being dislodged

Shoaling fish stop being able to recognise their friends and family

Seastar larvae are less likely to settle on surfaces to develop into adult seastars

Octopuses are more likely to squirt ink at a predator rather than change colour to hide

Pygmy squid become more restless

Sharks lose their sense of smell and struggle to find food

Sea urchins take longer to find food and travel further to find it

Seastars eat less and eat more slowly

Dog whelks spend more time hiding in their shells

Snapping shrimp snap less often and snap more quietly

Sea snails are less likely to move away from predators and if they do, they don't move as far