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Summary

Coral reefs are among the most biologically diverse ecosystems on our planet; however, they are also one of the most threatened ecosystems when examining the effects of future environmental changes, such as ocean acidification (OA) and warming, brought on by anthropogenic climate change. Crustose coralline algae (CCA) play an essential role in coral reef ecosystems by contributing to building and cementing the carbonate framework of coral reefs, and inducing settlement of invertebrate larvae. This research will investigate the mechanisms that potentially allow CCA to acclimate through multiple generations to future environmental changes. Specifically looking at physiological and mineralogical mechanisms that drive this adaptive potential.

- **Page, TM**, Worthington, S, Calosi, C, Stillman, JH. “Effects of elevated *p*CO_2 on crab survival and exoskeleton composition depend on shell function and species distribution: a comparative analysis of carapace and claw mineralogy across four species of porcelain crab from different habitats” *ICES Journal of Marine Science* 73. 10 (2016): 1093.
- **Page, T**, Nguyen, HTH., Hilts, H, Ramos, L, Hanrahan, G. “Biologically driven neural platform invoking parallel electrophoretic separation and urinary metabolite screening” *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry* 403. 8 (2012): 2367-2375.

Research Expertise

- Marine Environmental Physiology
- Invertebrate physiology
- Climate change
- Biomineralization
- Ecophysiology