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**Title:** Juvenile Dungeness crab try to avoid low pH seawater, but when forced into such unfavorable conditions, they may take longer to find their prey.

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**Abstract:** Recent studies have shown that the large increase of anthropogenic carbon is contributing to low pH in the ocean, referred to as ocean acidification, which in turn affects the calcification of crustaceans. Ocean acidification is also known to affect behavior and sensory systems of organisms. *Metacarcinus magister* (Dungeness crab) are a major contributor to the Oregon fishing communities, and coastal culture of the region. There has been relatively little research on the effects of ocean acidification on post-settlement juvenile life history stage in Dungeness crab. Here, we tested how exposing juvenile Dungeness crab to an ambient pH and a more acidic pH alters their foraging behavior and if they are able to sense and move away from a reduced pH. We captured megalopae using a light trap and settled juvenile crab into ambient lab conditions. We measured crab prey discovery time and handling time in the controlled pH and more acidic pH. We hypothesized that the juveniles in the low pH water would take a longer amount of time to find their food or would not be able to find it. We used a two-current choice flume with an ambient pH and a reduced pH, providing a choice between the two, and measured the amount of time individuals spent in each pH in 300 second trials. We found that while behavior is highly variable, juvenile Dungeness try to avoid low pH water, and when they are forced into such unfavorable conditions, they may take longer to find their prey.