**Instructions for the abstract**

250 words maximum.

Font: Times New Roman, 12 point. Title is in **bold**.

Justify right and left margins.

Underline presenting author’s name.

Give the email address for correspondence.

Indicate affiliation of each author.

Example abstract.

**Newly recruited coralline algae perform better than their parents under ocean acidification: phytobenthic community development under static and fluctuating pH**

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Coralline algae are considered the most susceptible group of calcifying organisms to ocean acidification (OA), and may be replaced by non-calcifying fleshy seaweed in a future, low pH, ocean. We followed the growth and development of a coralline alga, *Arthrocardia corymbosa*, and associated algae (diatoms, fleshy algae) that had recruited during a prior experiment (Cornwall et al. 2013). Recruits were cultivated for 15 weeks, under identical experimental conditions to those previously experienced by the parents: static pH 8.05 and 7.65and two fluctuating pH treatments of daily = 8.05 ± 0.4 and daily = 7.65 ± 0.4. New recruits of *A*. *corymbosa* grew initially as a crust, and a positive growth rate was measured for all treatments: growth rate was highest under static pH 8.05 and lowest under fluctuating pH 7.65. This overall pattern was similar to the adults except adults had zero growth under fluctuating pH 7.65. The %Mg-calcite of the juveniles was reduced from 13% at pH 8.05 to 10% at pH 7.65, but there was no effect of pH fluctuation on % Mg-calcite. For adults, there was no effect of pH treatment on % Mg-calcite. A wide range of other algae recruited across all experimental treatments including benthic diatoms (*Navicula*, *Cocconeis*, *Nitzschia*, *Fallacia, Achnanthes,* *Cylindrotheca*) and juvenile fleshy macroalgae (e.g. *Durvillaea* sp., *Desmarestia lingulata*, *Dictyota* sp., brown and green turfs). Results suggest that juvenile corallines can adapt to OA, and that OA alone may not cause a switch from coralline to non-calcifying algal communities.