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Top Tips to Make Your Article Discoverable Online

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   The title needs to be descriptive and must incorporate a key phrase related to your topic. Put your keywords within the first 65 characters of the title.

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   b. Consider looking up specific keywords on [Google Trends](https://trends.google.com) or the [Google Adwords keywords tool](https://adwords.google.com) to find out which search terms are popular
   c. Repeat your keywords and phrases 3-4 times throughout the abstract in a natural, contextual way.
   d. BUT don’t go overboard with repetition as search engines may un-index your article as a result.

3. **Provide at least five keywords or phrases in the keywords field**
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6. **Cite your own, or your co-authors, previous publications**
   Cite your previous work as appropriate because citations of your past work factors into how search engines rank your current and future work.
Ocean Acidification and Its Potential Effects on Marine Ecosystems

Keywords
ocean acidification, climate change; carbonate saturation state; seawater chemistry; marine ecosystems; anthropogenic CO₂

Abstract
Ocean acidification is rapidly changing the carbonate system of the world oceans. Past mass extinction events have been linked to ocean acidification, and the current rate of change in seawater chemistry is unprecedented. Evidence suggests that these changes will have significant consequences for marine taxa, particularly those that build skeletons, shells, and tests of biogenic calcium carbonate. Potential changes in species distributions and abundances could propagate through multiple trophic levels of marine food webs, though research into the long-term ecosystem impacts of ocean acidification is in its infancy. This review attempts to provide a general synthesis of known and/or hypothesized biological and ecosystem responses to increasing ocean acidification. Marine taxa covered in this review include tropical reef-building corals, cold-water corals, crustose coralline algae, Halimeda, benthic mollusks, echinoderms, coccolithophores, foraminifera, pteropods, seagrasses, jellyfishes, and fishes. The risk of irreversible ecosystem changes due to ocean acidification should enlighten the ongoing CO₂ emissions debate and make it clear that the human dependence on fossil fuels must end quickly. Political will and significant large-scale investment in clean-energy technologies are essential if we are to avoid the most damaging effects of human-induced climate change, including ocean acidification.

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