**Image 1\_Map\_GlobalLowOxygen.jpg** Low-oxygen zones are spreading around the globe. Red dots mark places on the coast where oxygen has plummeted to 2 milligrams per liter or less, and blue areas mark zones with the same low-oxygen levels in the open ocean. (Credit: GO2NE working group. Data from World Ocean Atlas 2013 and provided by R. J. Diaz)

低氧區域遍布全球。紅點表示氧氣暴跌到每升只有2毫克或更少的海岸地區，藍色區域表示在公海中具有相同低氧水平的區域。（圖片由環球海洋氧網絡團隊提供。數據由World Ocean Atlas 2013 及R. J. Diaz提供。)

**Image 2\_DyingCoral\_ArcadioCastillo.jpg** Low oxygen caused the death of these corals and others in Bocas del Toro, Panama. The dead crabs pictured also succumbed to the loss of dissolved oxygen. (Credit: Arcadio Castillo/Smithsonian)

低氧導致巴拿馬博卡斯德爾托羅省及其他地方的珊瑚死亡。圖中的死蟹亦表示出蟹類因缺少溶解氧氣而受到生命威脅。（圖片由史密森尼學會的Arcadio Castillo提供）

**Image 3\_GO2NE\_group.jpg** Members of the GO2NE working group (Global Ocean Oxygen Network) from around the world work together to better understand the problem of low oxygen and find solutions. The group formed in 2016 under the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).  (Credit: GO2NE)

「環球海洋氧網絡」(GO2NE) 的科學家團隊成員來自各國，共同進行海洋低氧研究，了解其問題癥結及尋求解決方法。團隊於2016年成立，由一個隸屬聯合國教科文組織的跨政府海洋學委員會管理。（圖片由環球海洋氧網絡團隊提供）

**Image 4\_DeniseBreitburg\_SERC.jpg** Lead author Denise Breitburg, a marine ecologist with the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, is discovering how low oxygen can make life harder for fish and oysters in Chesapeake Bay. Besides making it more difficult for fish like silversides to avoid predators, falling oxygen levels can hamper oyster growth and reproduction, and make them more vulnerable to disease and death. (Photo: Tina Tennessen/Smithsonian)

主要作者Denise Breitburg為史密森尼環境研究中心的海洋生物學家。她在乞沙比克灣發現低氧情況如何為魚類及生蠔帶來生存威脅：魚類如銀漢魚會更難躲避獵食者，下降中的低氧水平亦有礙生蠔生長及繁殖，令其更易生病及死亡。(圖片由史密森尼學會的Tina Tennessen提供)