



University of Naples "Federico II"

Marine Microbial Diversity

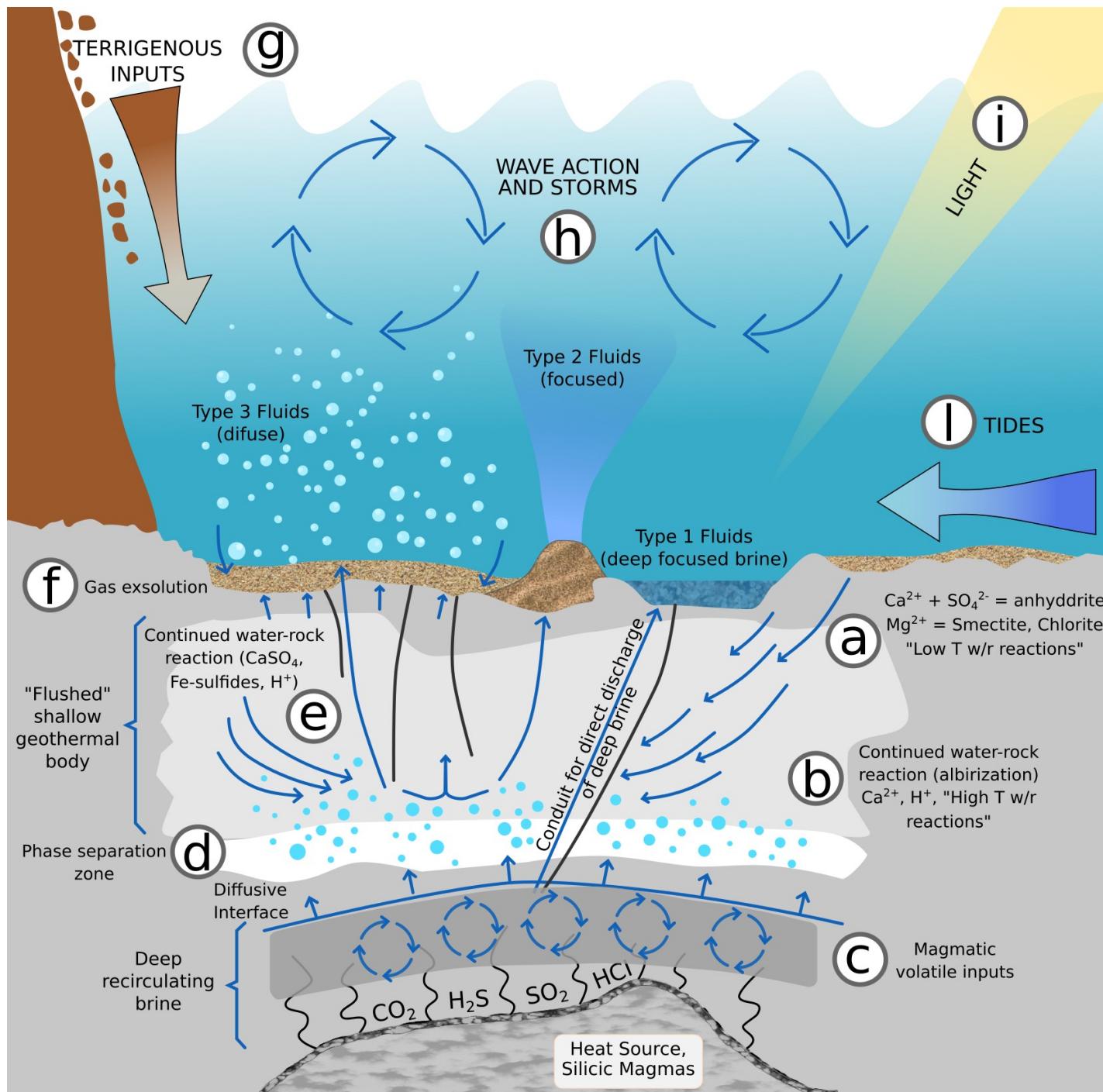
(microbial) Marine Ecosystems 3

SHALLOW WATER HYDROTHERMAL VENTS

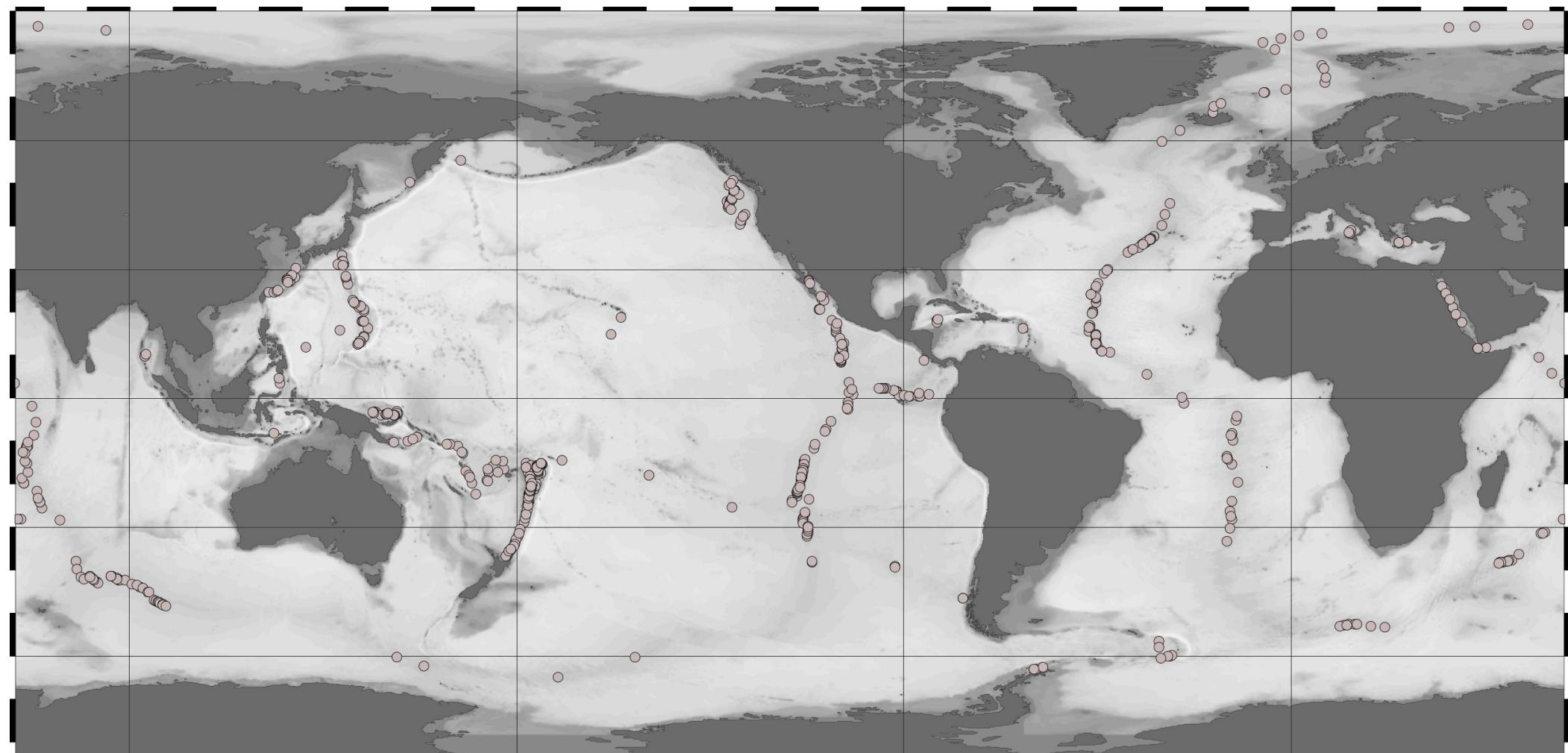


Kueishan island, Taiwan – vent plume

credit: <http://www.earth-of-fire.com> / Chen Minming

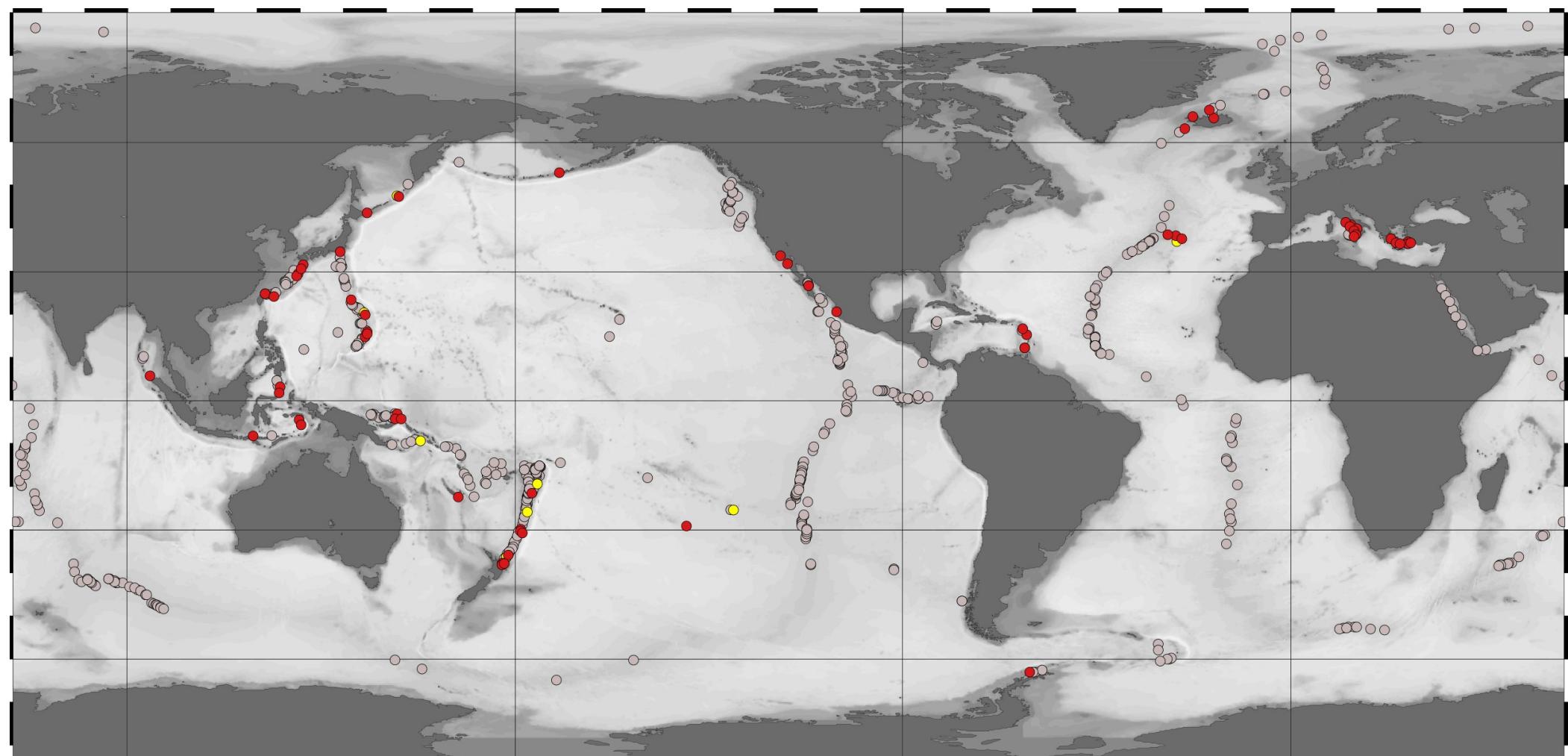


606 deep-sea hydrothermal vent sites (InterRidge database)



Deep-Sea Vents

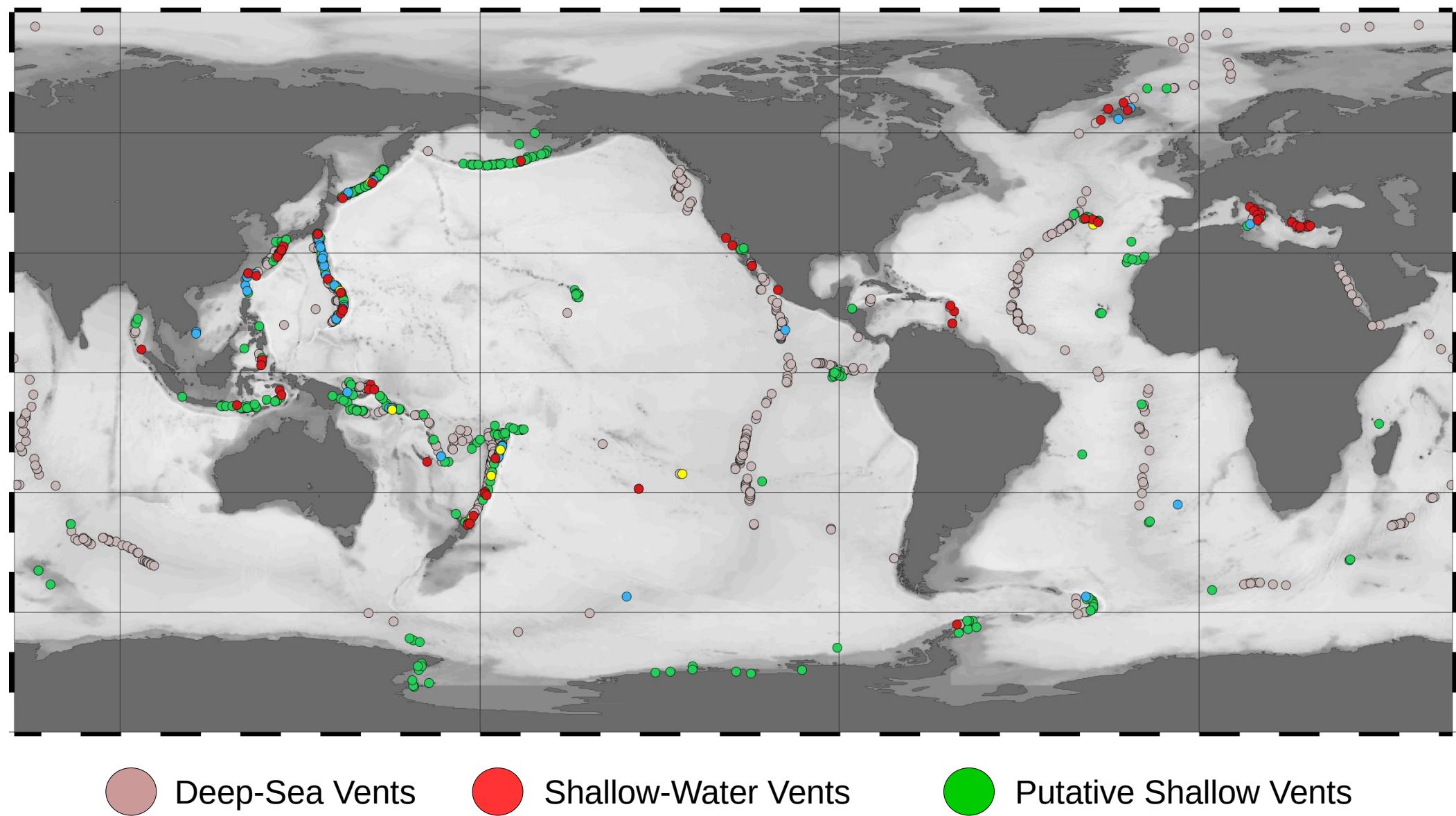
77 shallow-water hydrothermal vent sites (InterRidge database)



Deep-Sea Vents

Shallow-Water Vents

487 Putative shallow vent sites (estimated)



487 Putative shallow vent sites (estimated)

~43% of all vent could be above 200 m depth



Deep-Sea Vents



Shallow-Water Vents



Putative Shallow Vents

Can we better constrain the total number of shallow-water hydrothermal vents?





credits: CNR-ISMAR

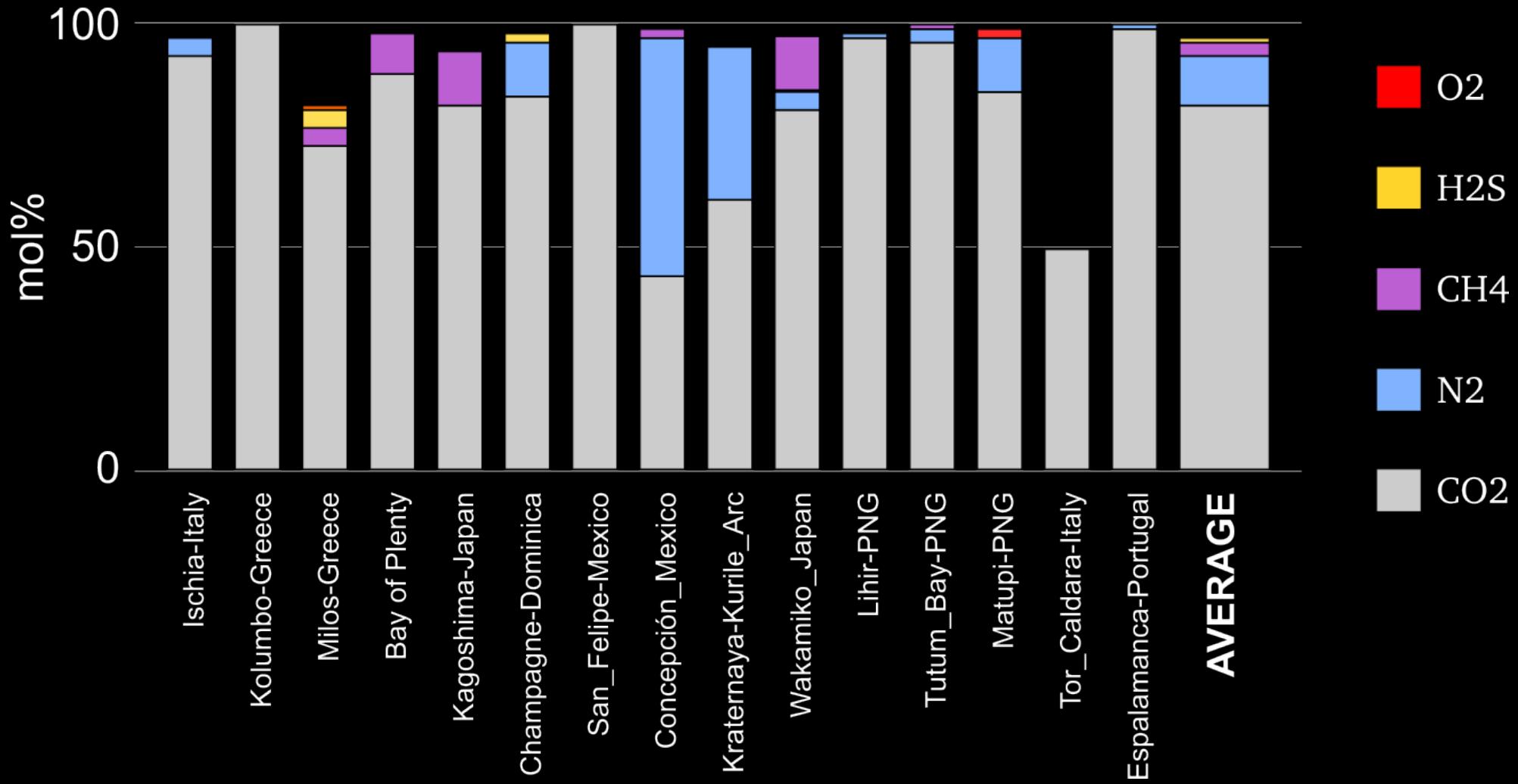
The background of the image is a dark, textured blue surface, possibly representing water or a deep sea environment. At the bottom edge, there is a bright, glowing area with a green and blue color palette, suggesting light filtering down from above or a bioluminescent organism. The overall composition is abstract and atmospheric.

credits: Jorge Fontes

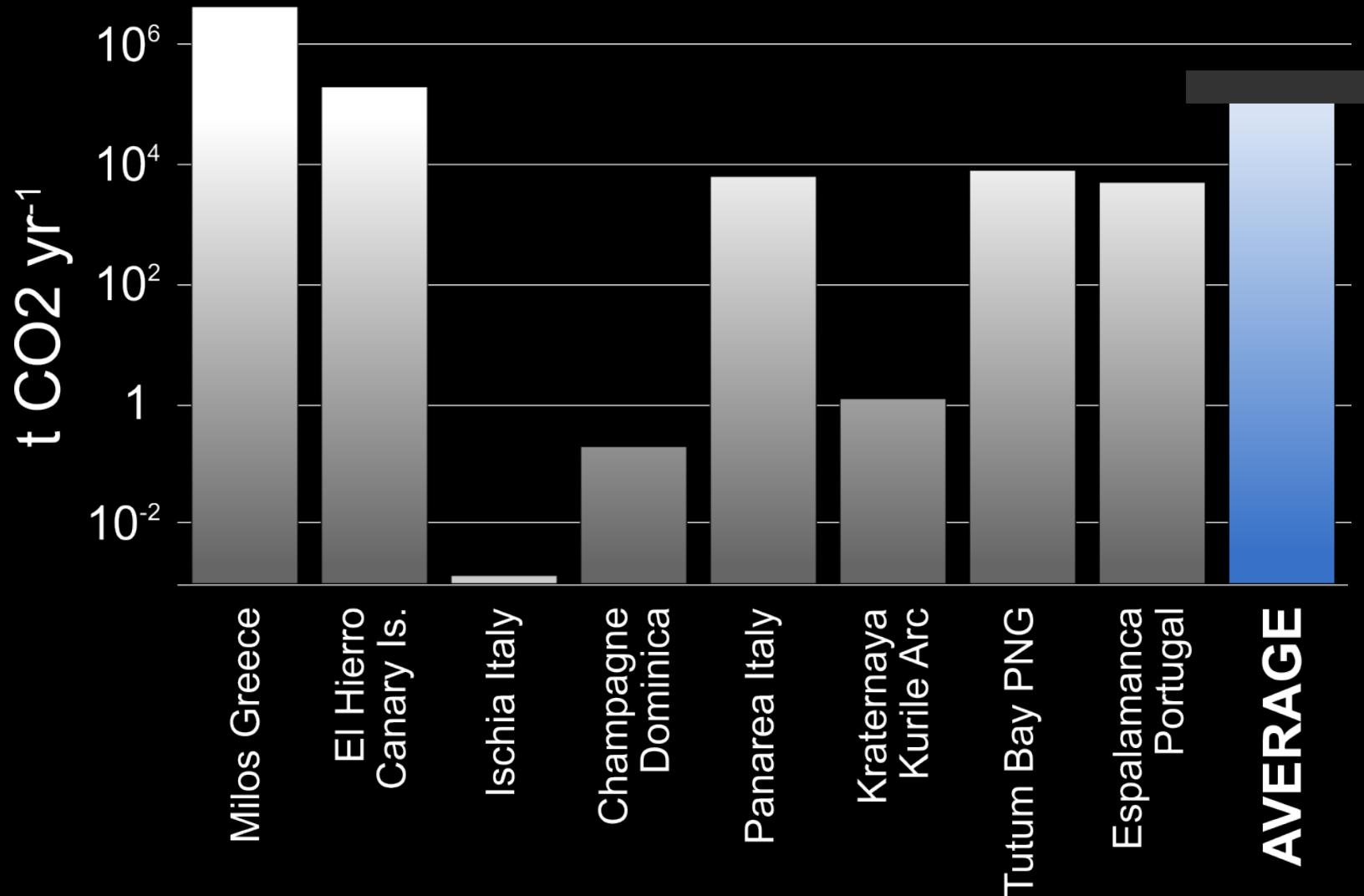


credits: Vetriani (Rutgers U)

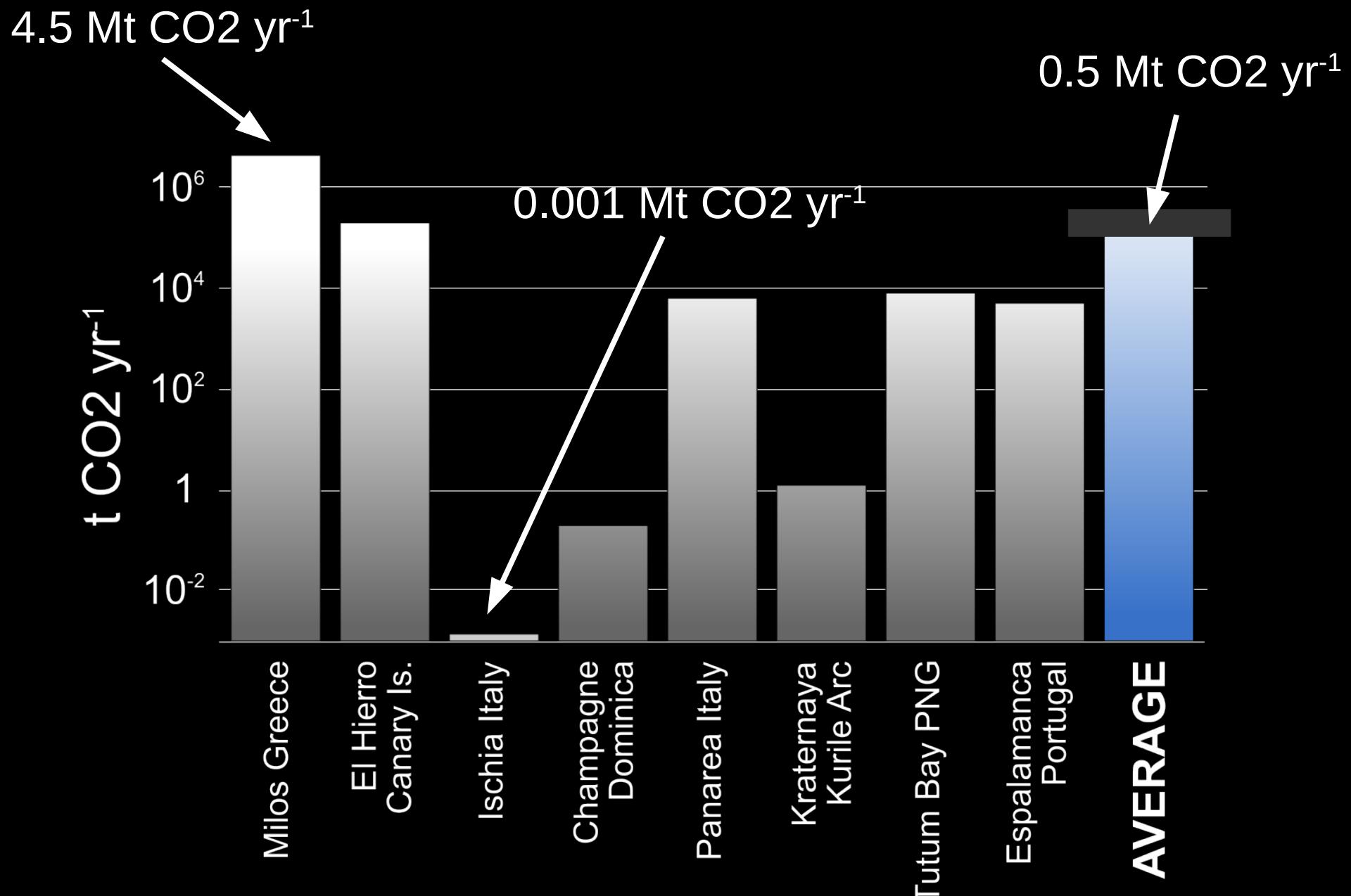
Gas composition



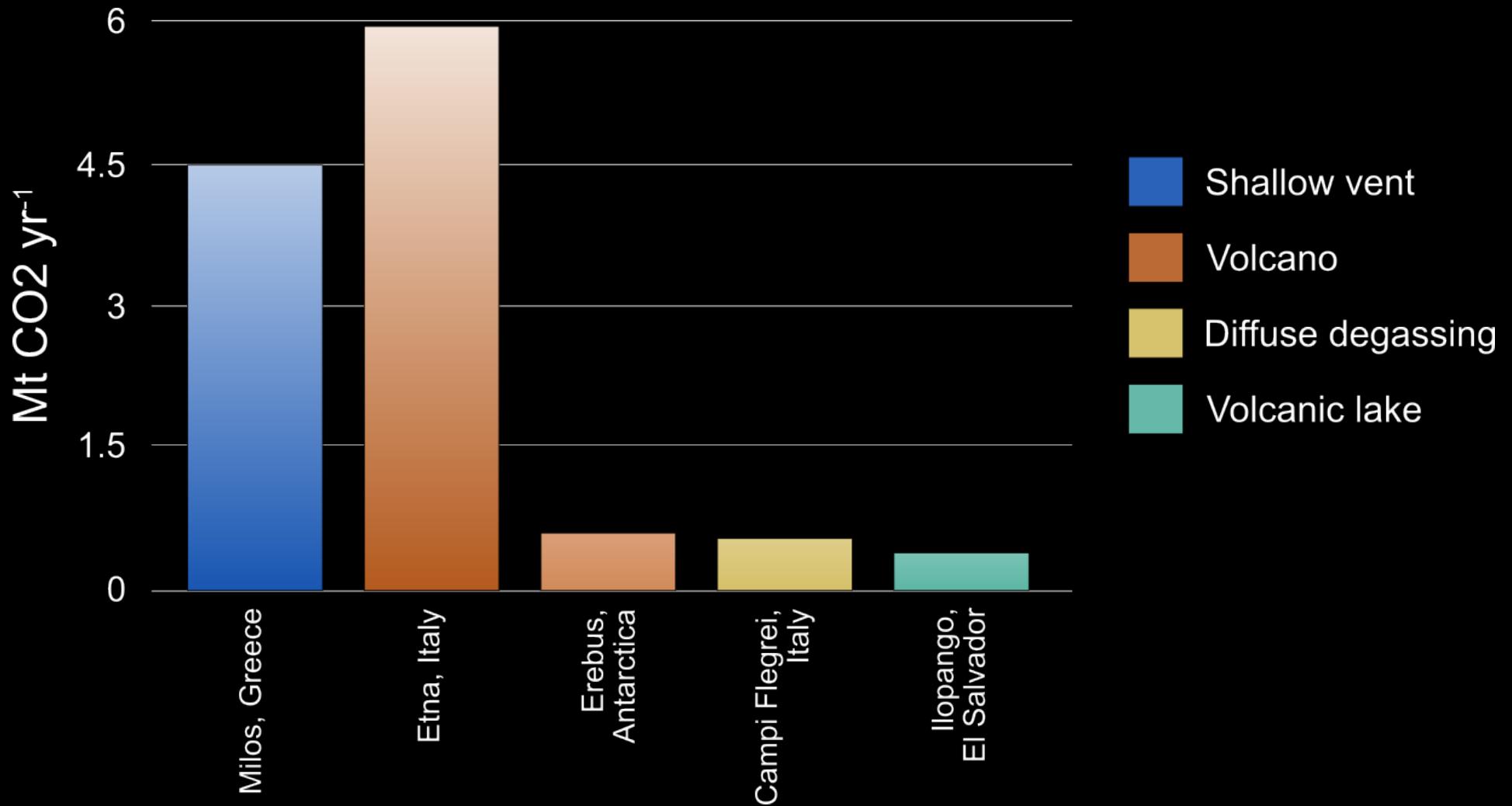
CO₂ flux



CO₂ flux



CO₂ Flux comparison



Global Shallow Vent CO₂ Flux Estimates

- Sum of the CO₂ flux present in the literature is ~5 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹
- The average flux is ~0.5 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹

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Estimate	x	Average CO ₂ Flux	Flux
Number of shallow vent in the literature	x	Average CO ₂ Flux	46 Mt CO ₂ yr ⁻¹
50% of number of estimated shallow vents	x	Average CO ₂ Flux	144 Mt CO ₂ yr ⁻¹

Global Shallow Vent CO₂ Flux Estimates

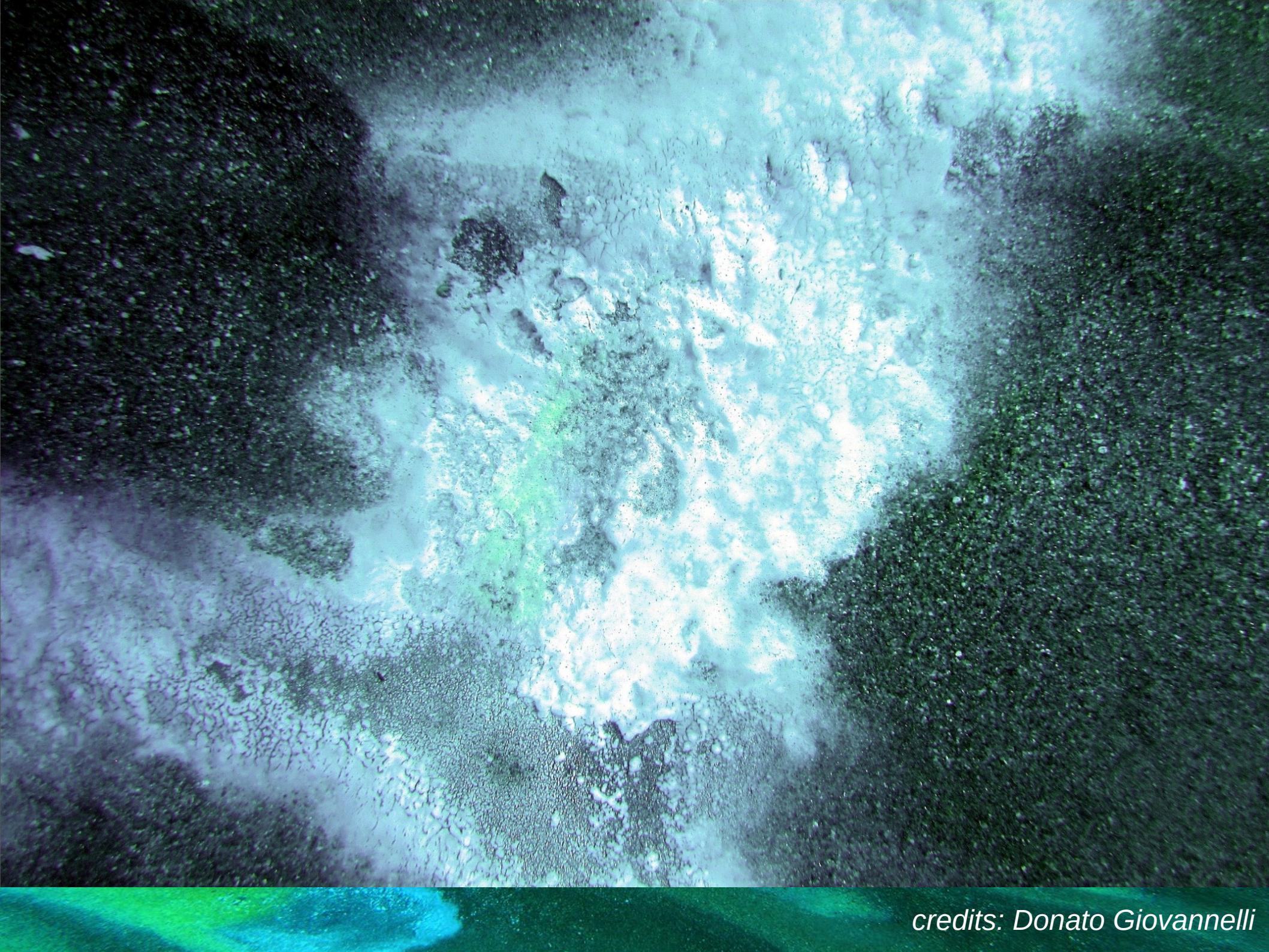
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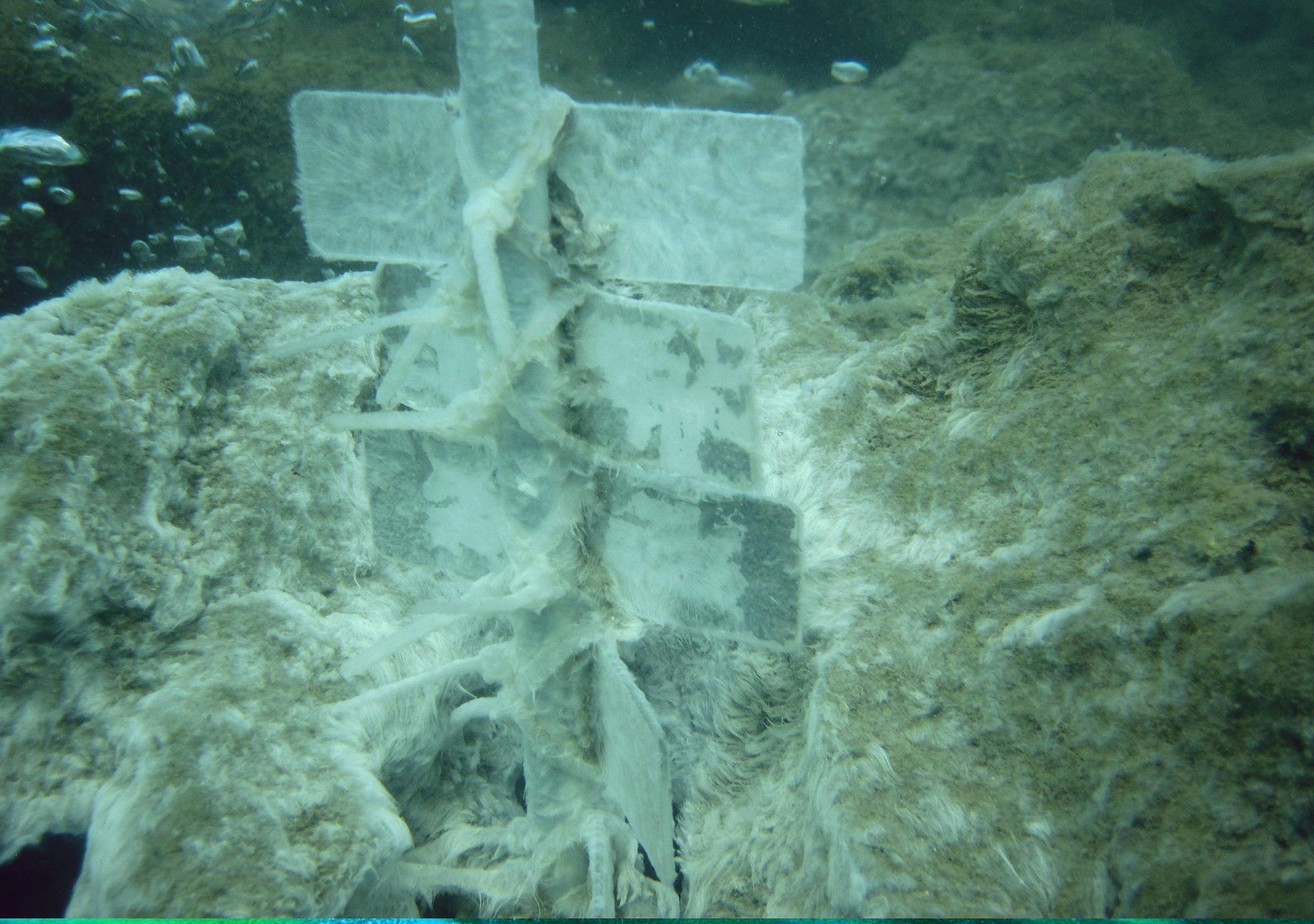
Even excluding Milos, global estimate are between 3 and 17 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹

*Can we constrain the global contribution of
shallow-water venting to global CO₂
degassing?*





credits: Donato Giovannelli

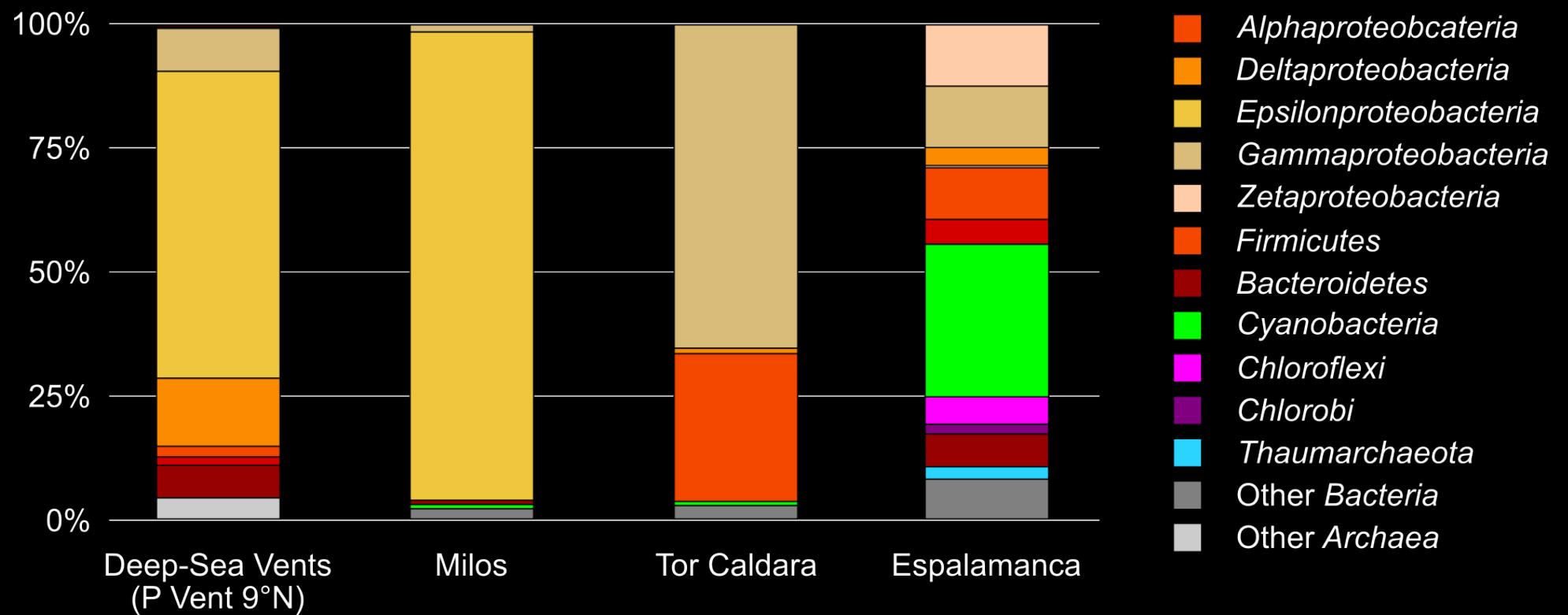


credit: Vetriani (Rutgers U)

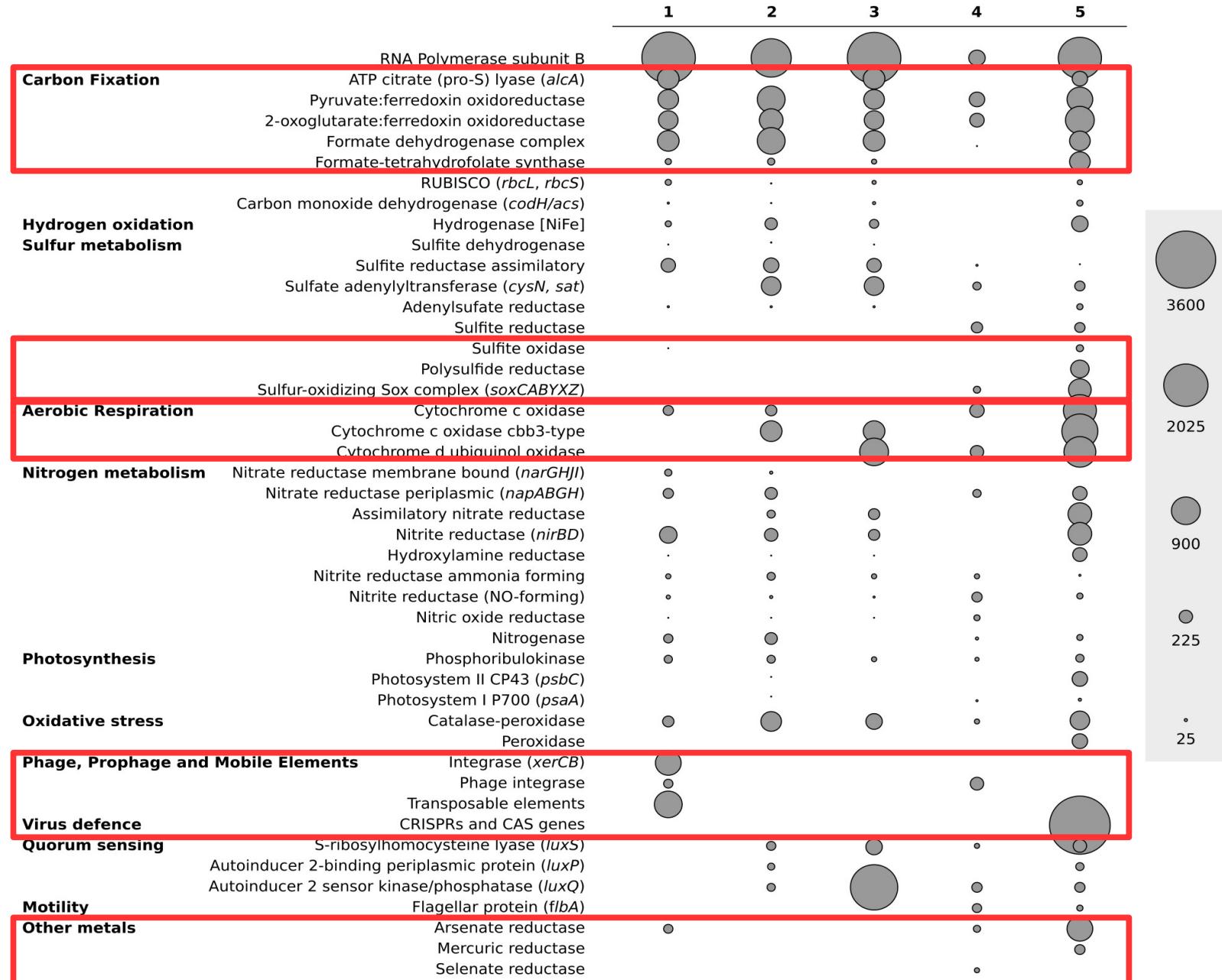


credits: Jorge Fontes

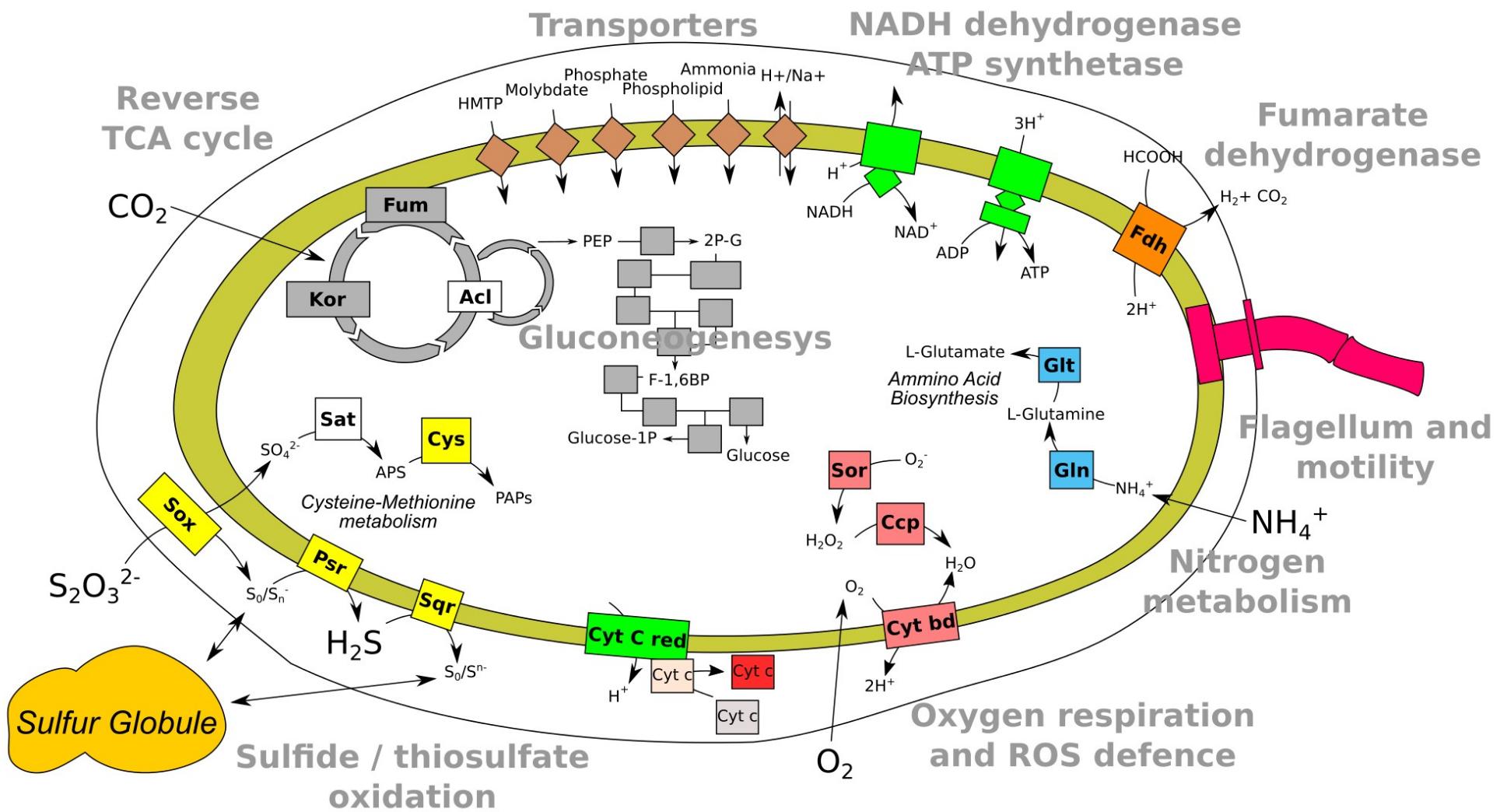
Community composition



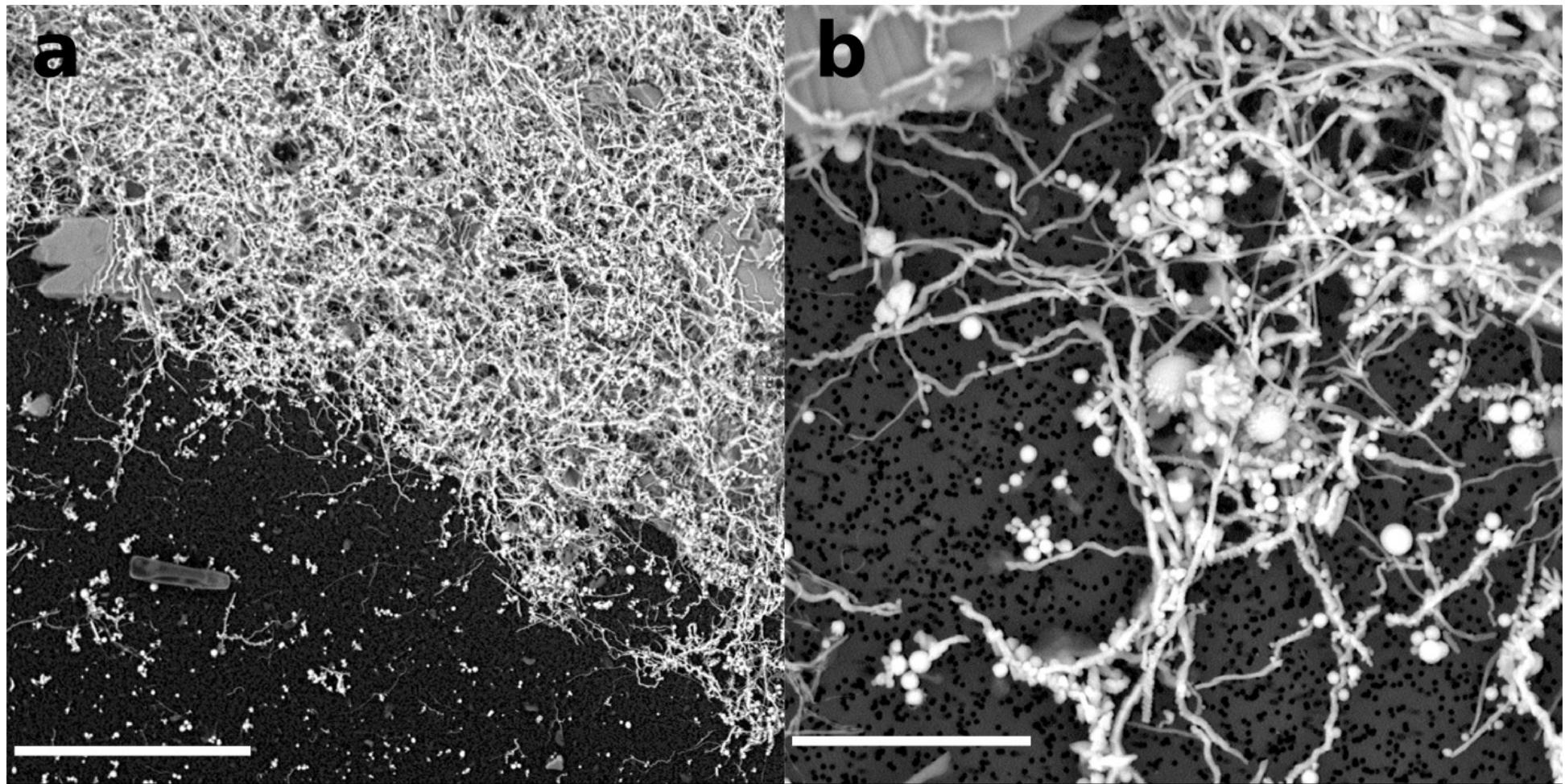
Metabolic potential



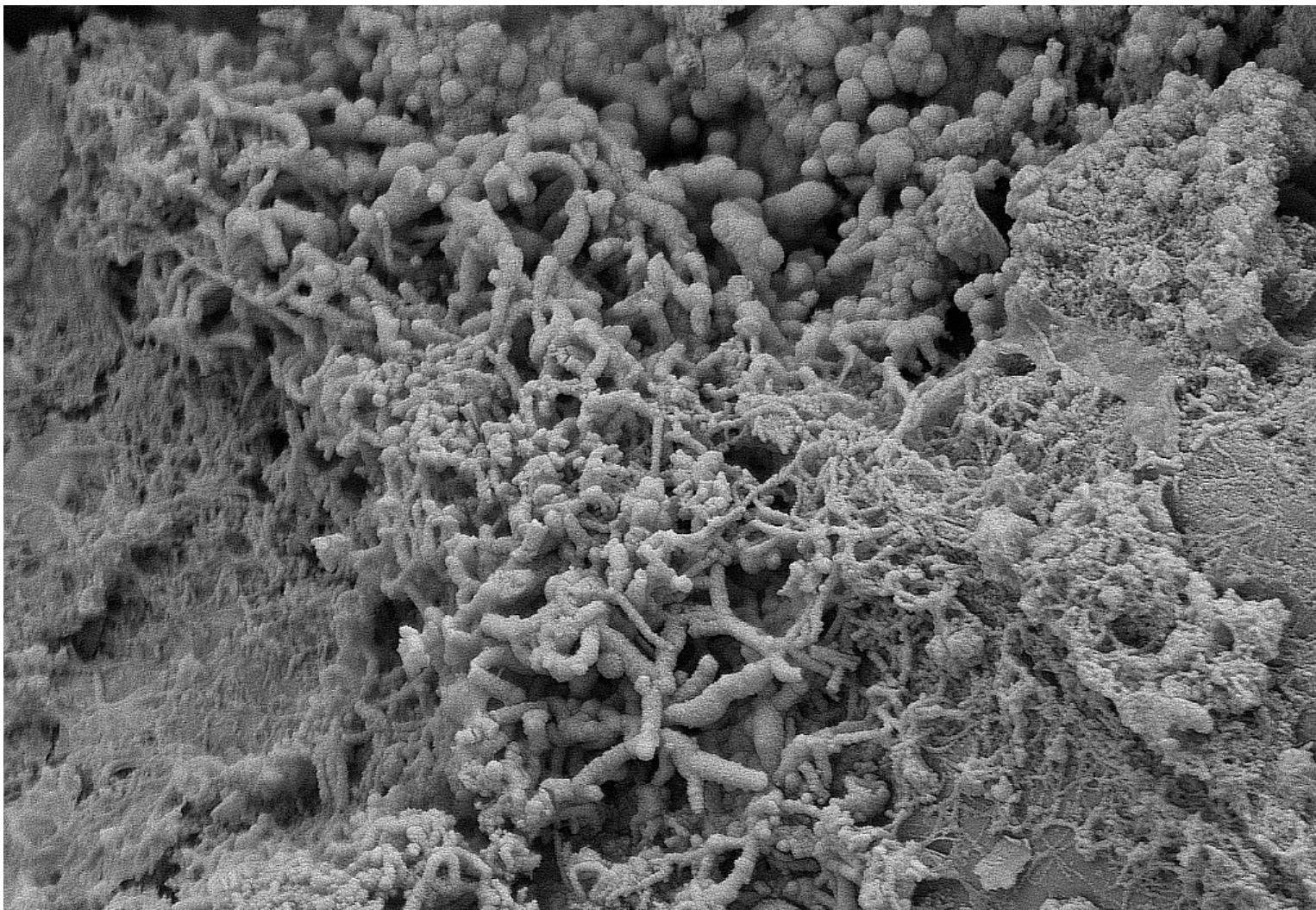
“Candidatus Thioarachnea milensis”



SEM micrographs Milos white mats



SEM micrographs Espalamanca mats



200 nm
H

Mag = 30.00 K X Width = 10.02 μm WD = 5.9 mm Signal A = SE2 EHT = 5.00 kV Date : 4 May 2016

*How diverse are microbial community
across the wide range of different shallow
vent environments?*





DEEP CARBON
OBSERVATORY



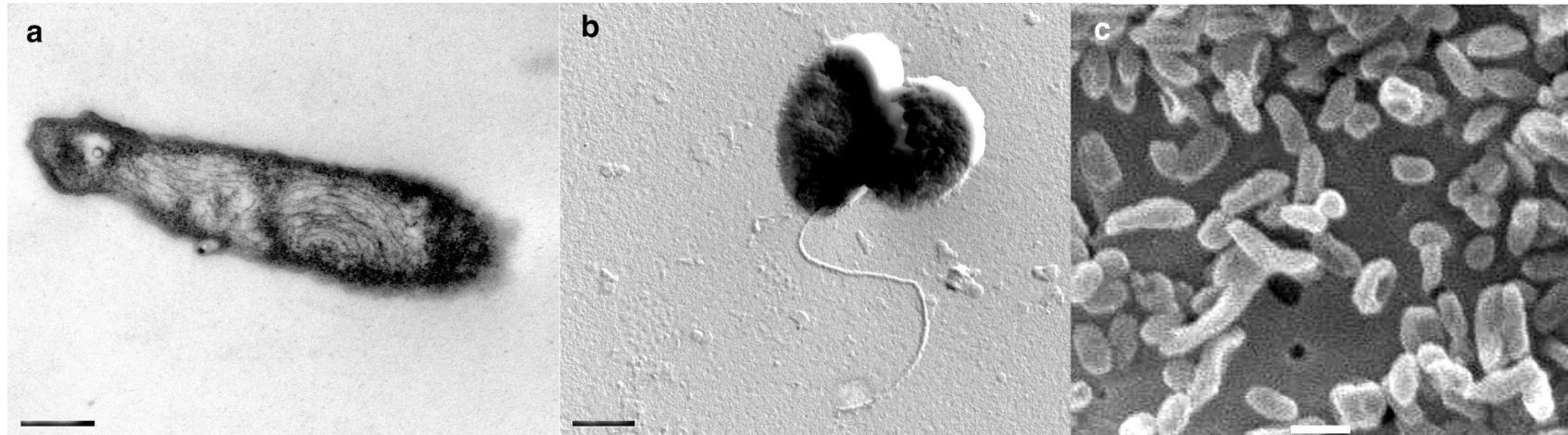
credit: Giovannelli and Vetriani

Isolate Diversity

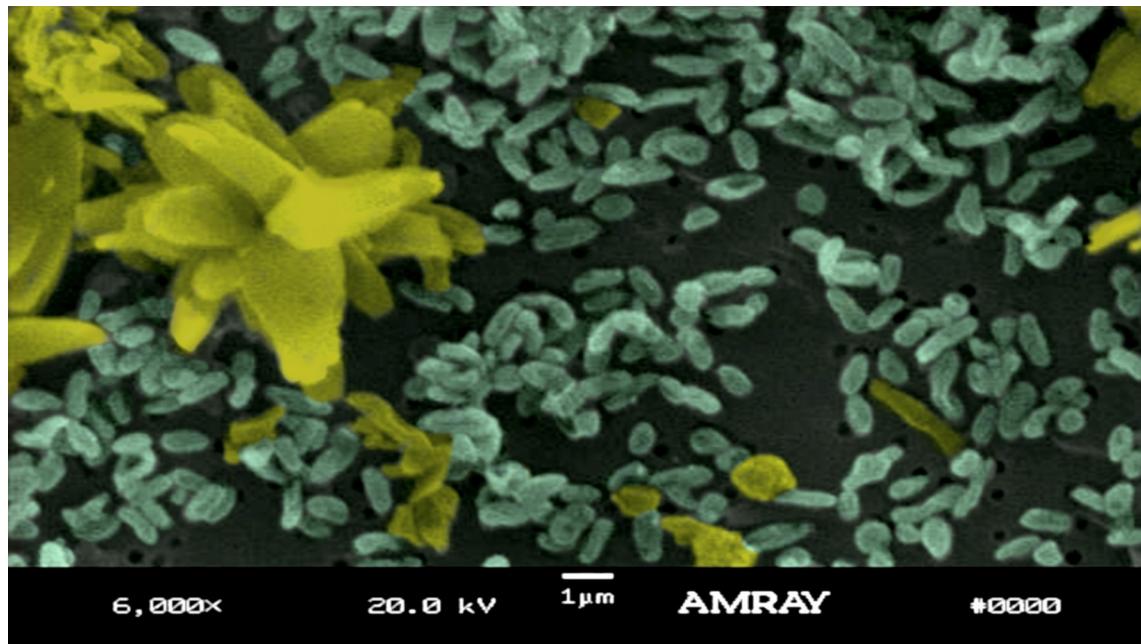
Table 2. Characteristics of chemolithoautotrophic prokaryotes isolated as pure cultures from shallow-water hydrothermal vents.

Species	Phylum	Isolation Site	Optimum Temp (°C)	Electron Donor(s)	Electron Acceptor(s)	Carbon Source	Reference
Archaea							
<i>Acidianus infernus</i>	<i>Crenarchaeota</i>	Campi Flegrei and Vulcano Island, Italy	90	S ⁰	S ⁰ , O ₂	CO ₂ , organic carbon	Segerer et al., 1986
<i>Ignicoccus hospitalis</i>	<i>Crenarchaeota</i>	Kolbeinsey Ridge, Iceland	90	H ₂	S ⁰	CO ₂	Jahn et al., 2007
<i>Ignicoccus islandicus</i>	<i>Crenarchaeota</i>	Kolbeinsey Ridge, Iceland	90	H ₂	S ⁰	CO ₂	Huber et al., 2000
<i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i>	<i>Euryarchaeota</i>	Vulcano island and Stufe di Nerone, Italy	83	H ₂	SO ₄ ²⁻ , SO ₃ ²⁻ , S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻	CO ₂ , organic carbon	Stetter et al., 1987; Stetter, 1988
<i>Ferroglobus placidus</i>	<i>Euryarchaeota</i>	Vulcano Island, Italy	80	Fe ²⁺	NO ₃ ⁻	CO ₂	Hafenbradl et al., 1996
<i>Methanococcus aeolicus</i>	<i>Euryarchaeota</i>	Lipari Islands, Italy	37	H ₂ , formate	methanogen	CO ₂	Kendall et al., 2006
<i>Methanococcus thermolithotrophicus</i>	<i>Euryarchaeota</i>	Naples, Italy	65	H ₂	methanogen	CO ₂	Huber et al., 1982
<i>Methanopyrus kandleri</i>	<i>Euryarchaeota</i>	Kolbeinsey ridge, Iceland	98	H ₂	methanogen	CO ₂	Kurr et al., 1991
<i>Methanotorris</i> <i>(Methanococcus) igneus</i>	<i>Euryarchaeota</i>	Kolbeinsey ridge, Iceland	88	H ₂	methanogen	CO ₂	Burggraf et al., 1990
Bacteria							
<i>Aquifex aeolicus</i> §	<i>Aquificae</i>	Vulcano Island, Italy	95	H ₂	O ₂	CO ₂	Huber and Stetter, 1992
<i>Aquifex pyrophilus</i>	<i>Aquificae</i>	Kolbeinsey ridge, Iceland	95	H ₂	O ₂	CO ₂	Huber et al., 1992
<i>Hydrogenivirga calditoris</i>	<i>Aquificae</i>	Ibusuki, Japan	75	S ⁰	O ₂	CO ₂	Nakagawa et al., 2004
<i>Hydrogenobacter</i>							

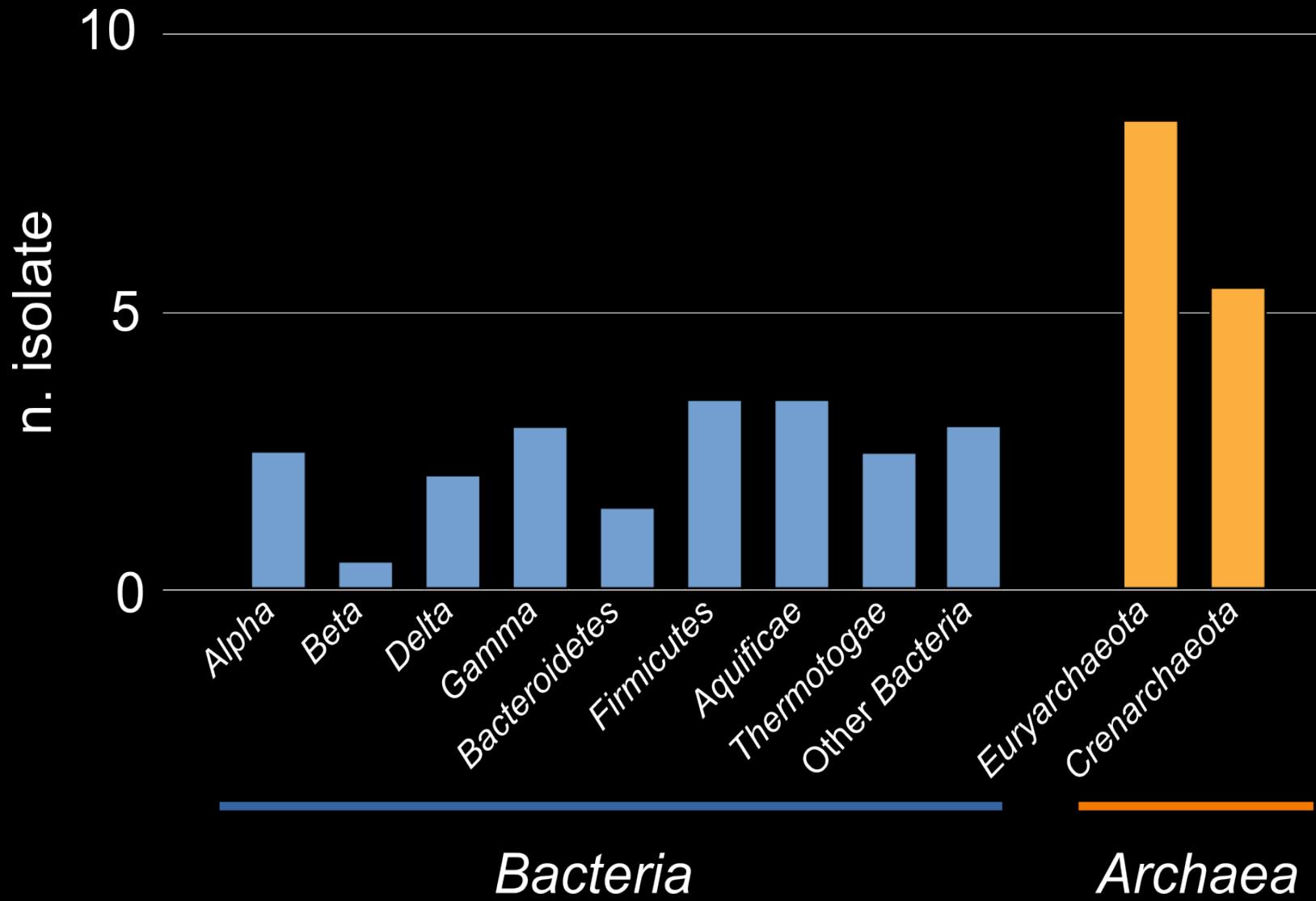
Galenea microaerophila P2D^T gen. nov. sp. nov.



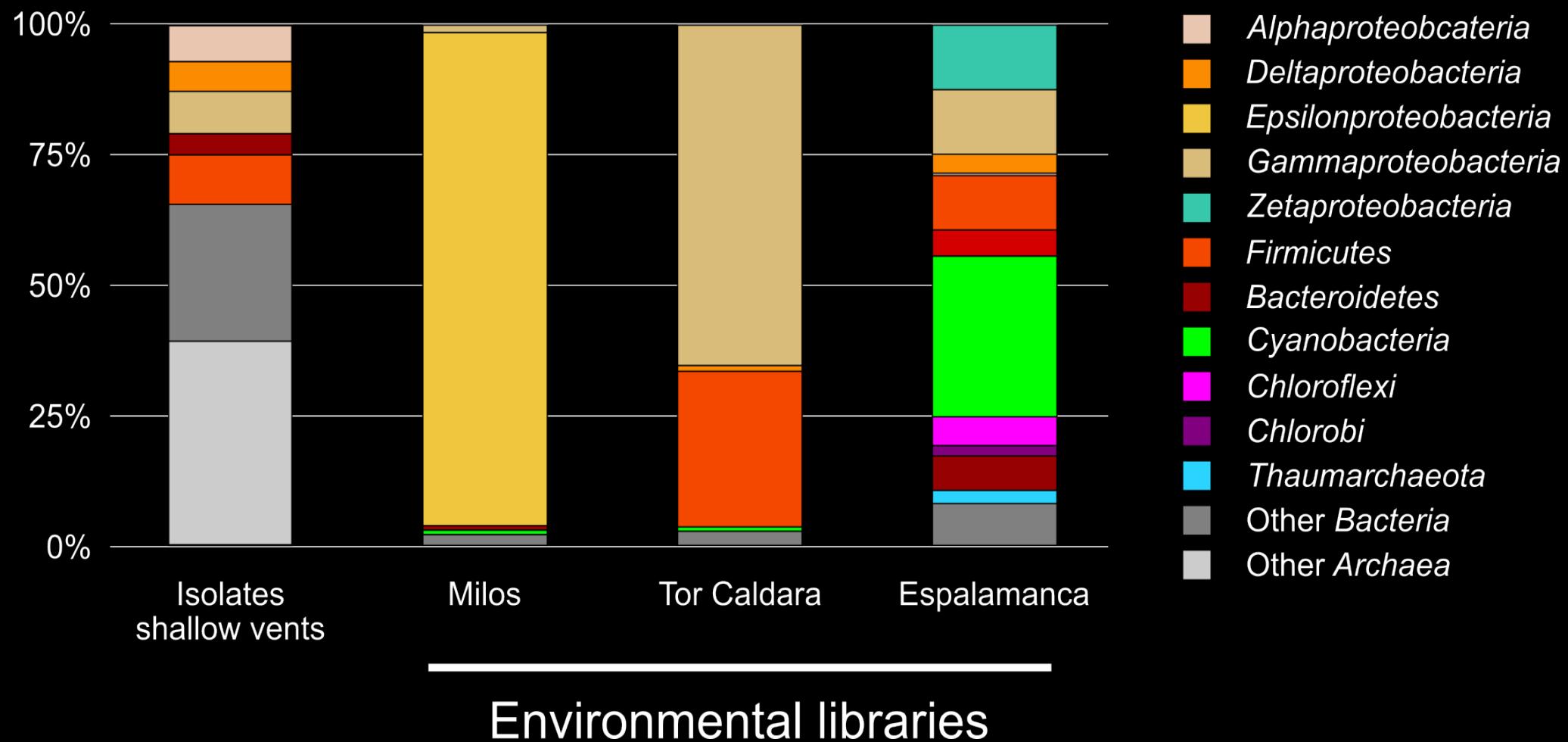
- *Gammaproteobacteria*
- Mesophilic
- Chemolithoautotroph
- Thiosulfate oxidizer
- Microaerophile



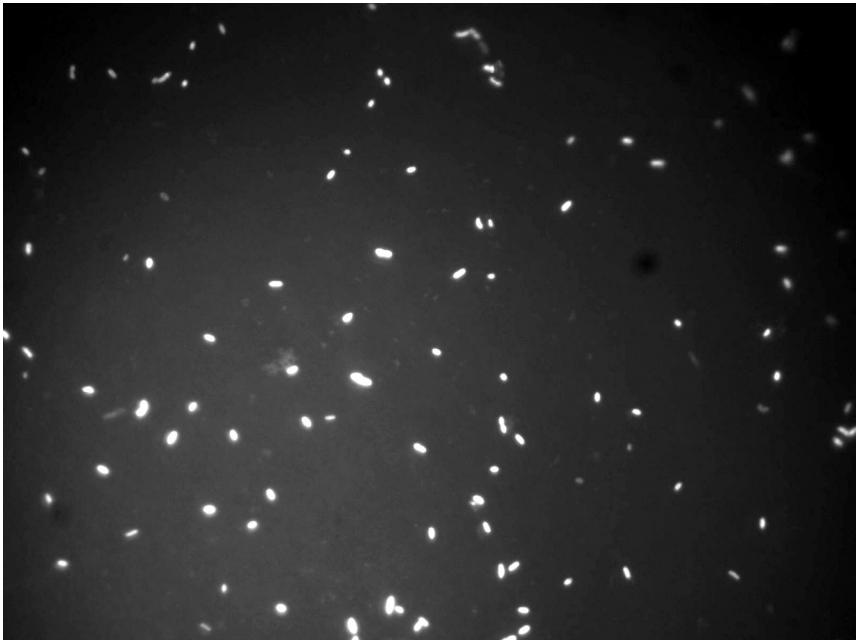
Isolate Diversity



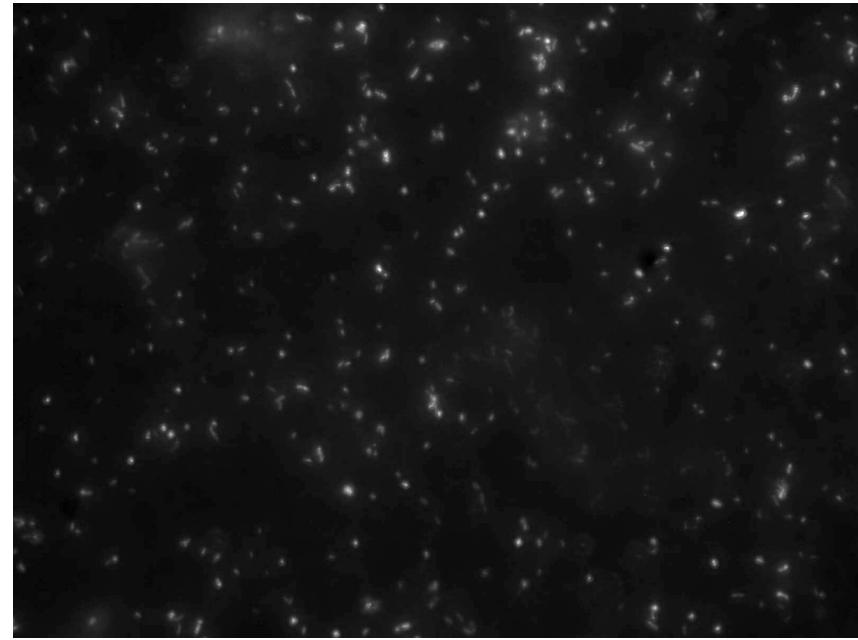
Isolate Diversity



Epsilonproteobacteria enrichments



***Epsilonproteobacteria* strain MB-1A**
Milos enrichment
CO₂ + thiosulfate + nitrate, 35°C
av. similarity to *Arcobacter defluvii* 95%



***Epsilonproteobacteria* strain TC-3**
Tor Caldara enrichment
CO₂ + thiosulfate + nitrate, 30°C
av. similarity to *Sulfurimonas autotrophica* 93%

We really need ecologically relevant isolates from shallow-water vents. Can we devise new ways to coerce these microbes into the confined space of our lab to be able to peak into microbial dark matter in a new way?

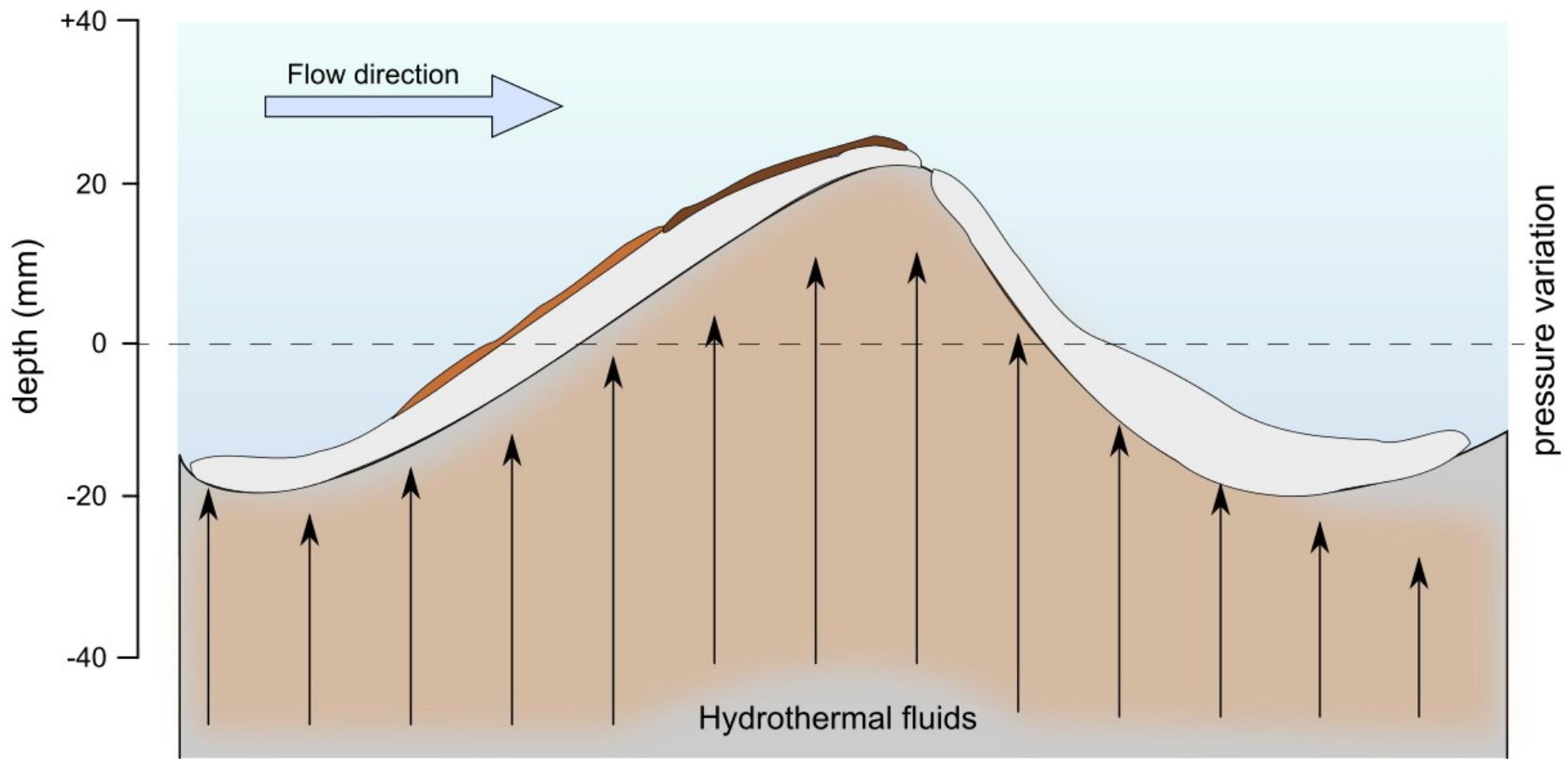




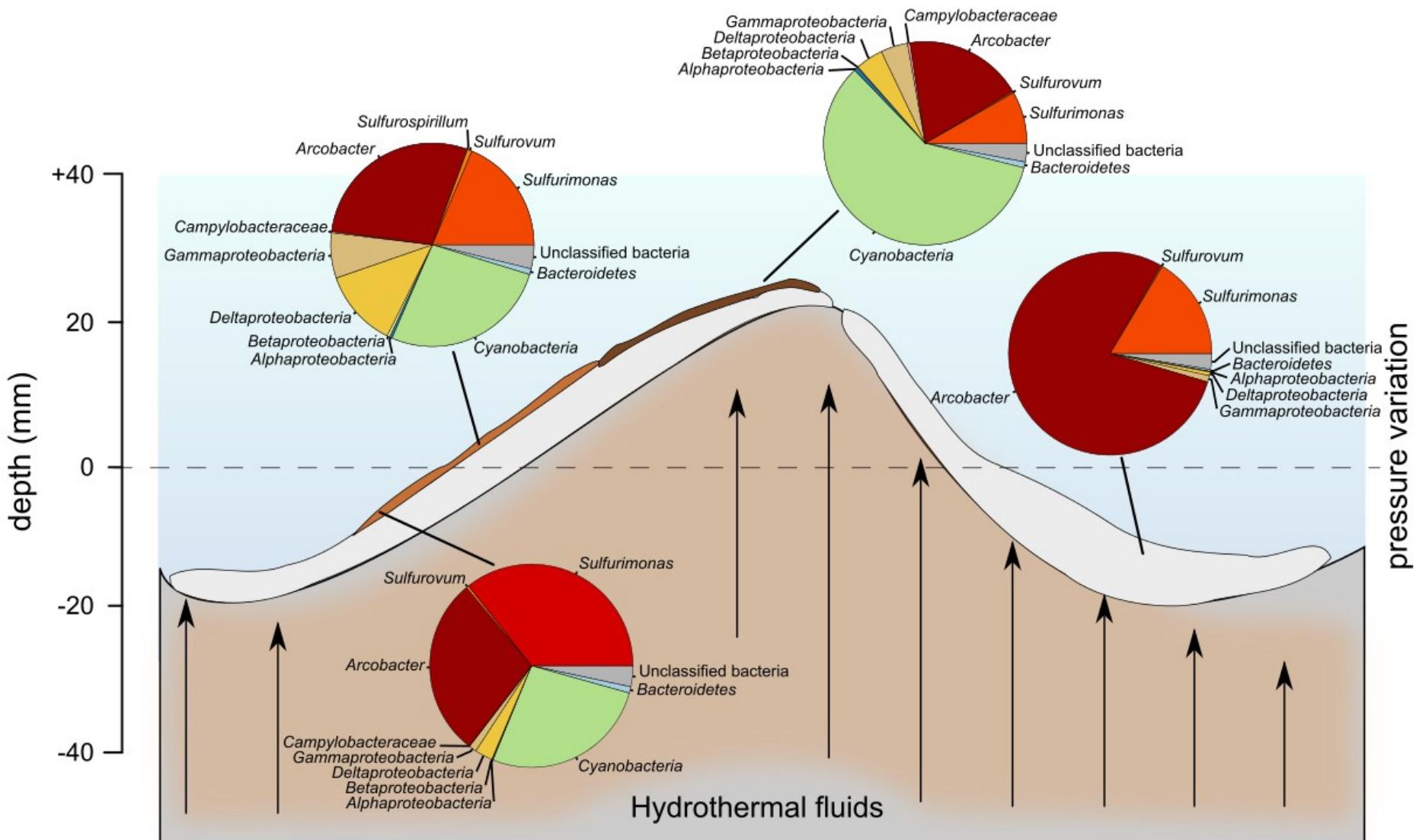
SeaBioTech (KBBE.2012.3.2-01, 311932)



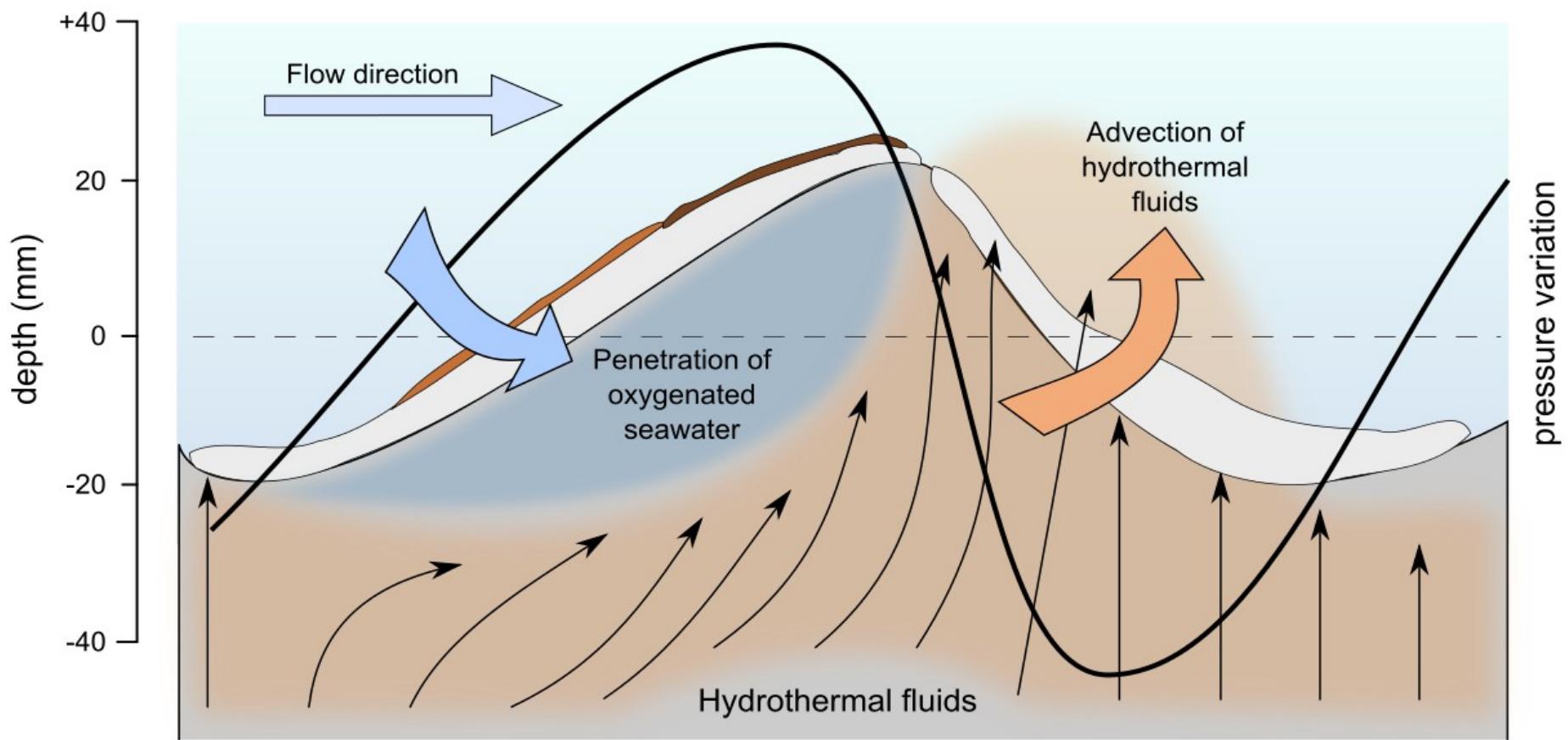
Small scale distribution

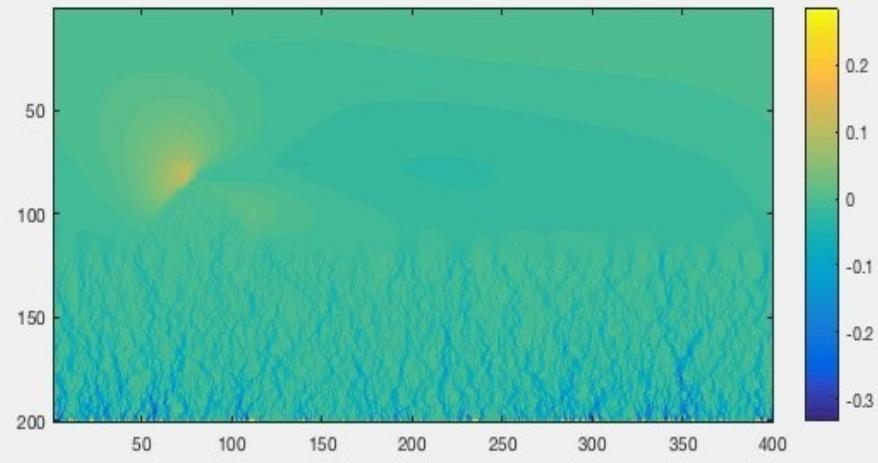
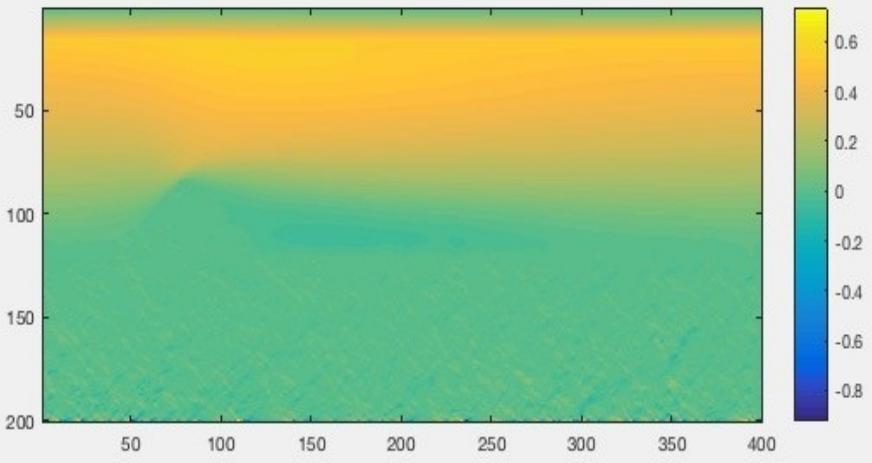
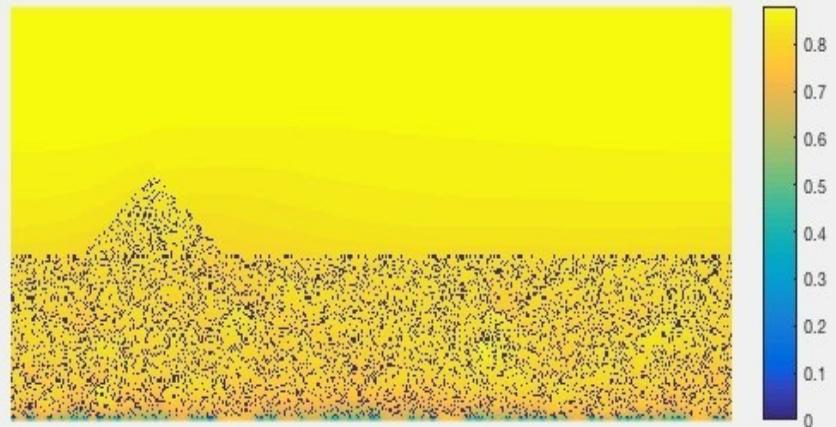
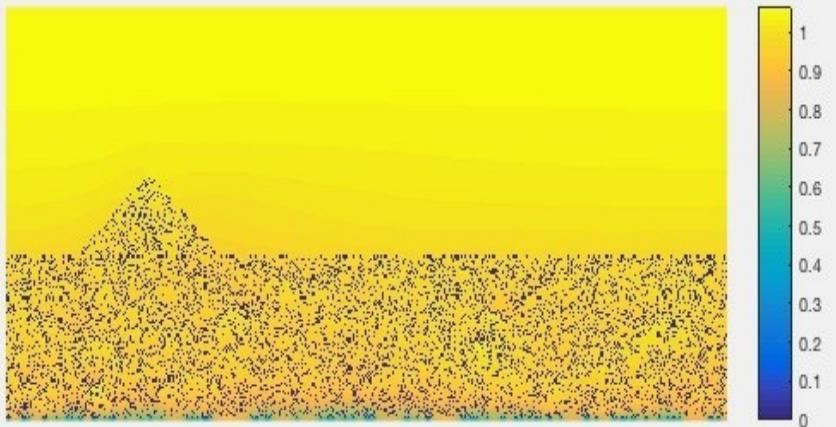


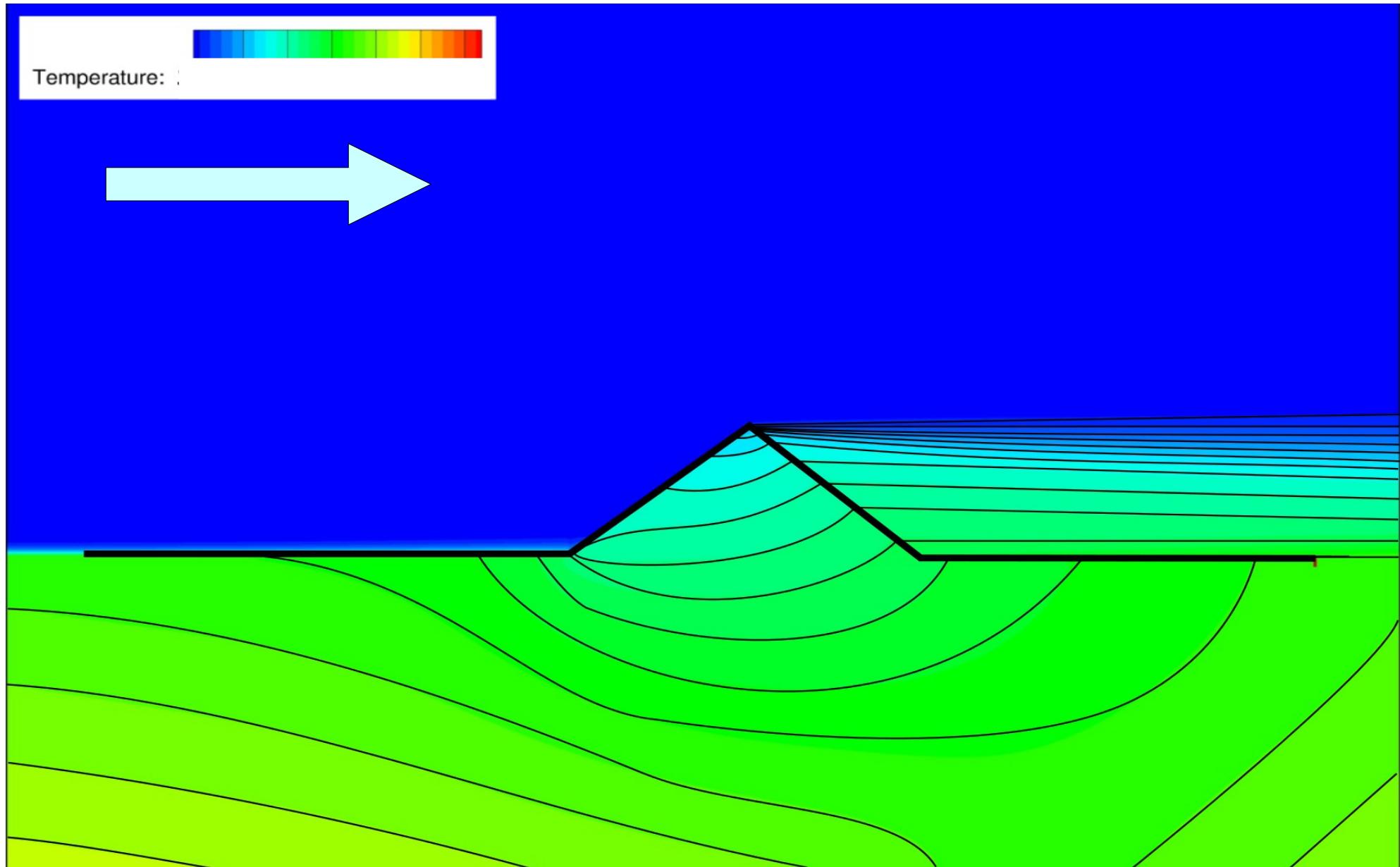
Small scale distribution



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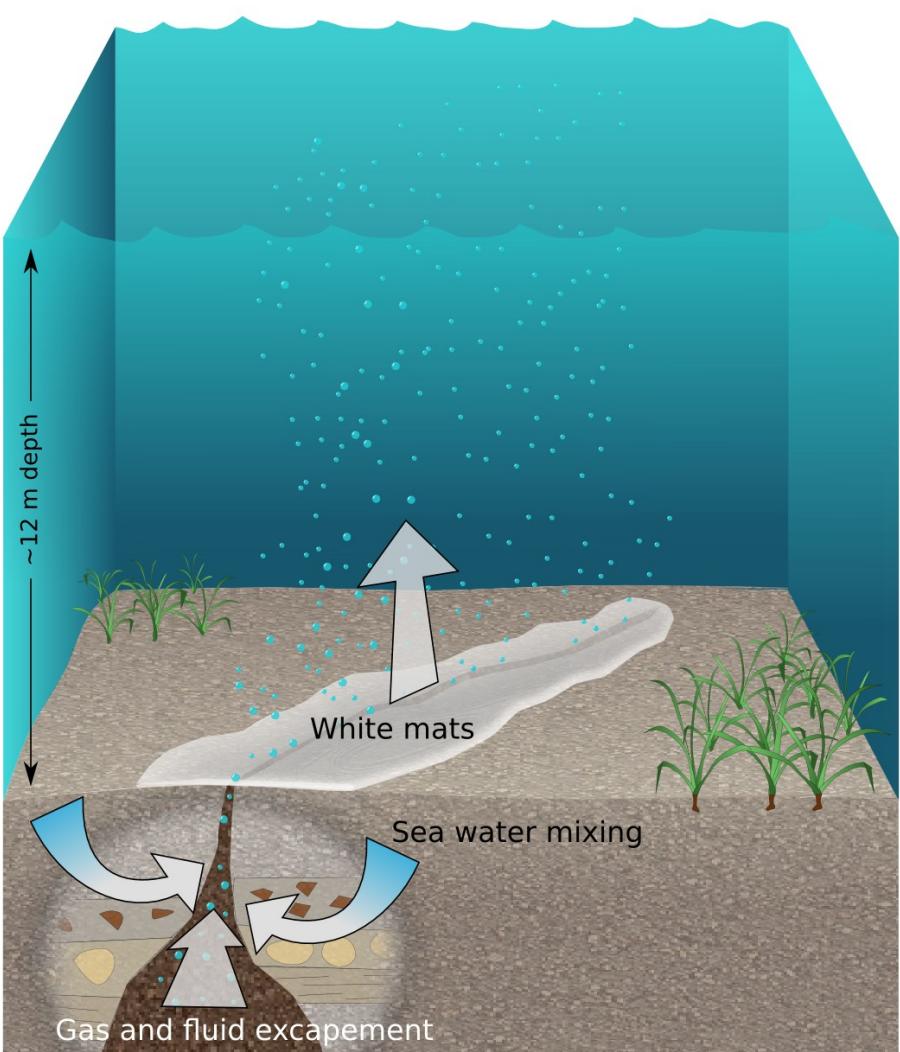




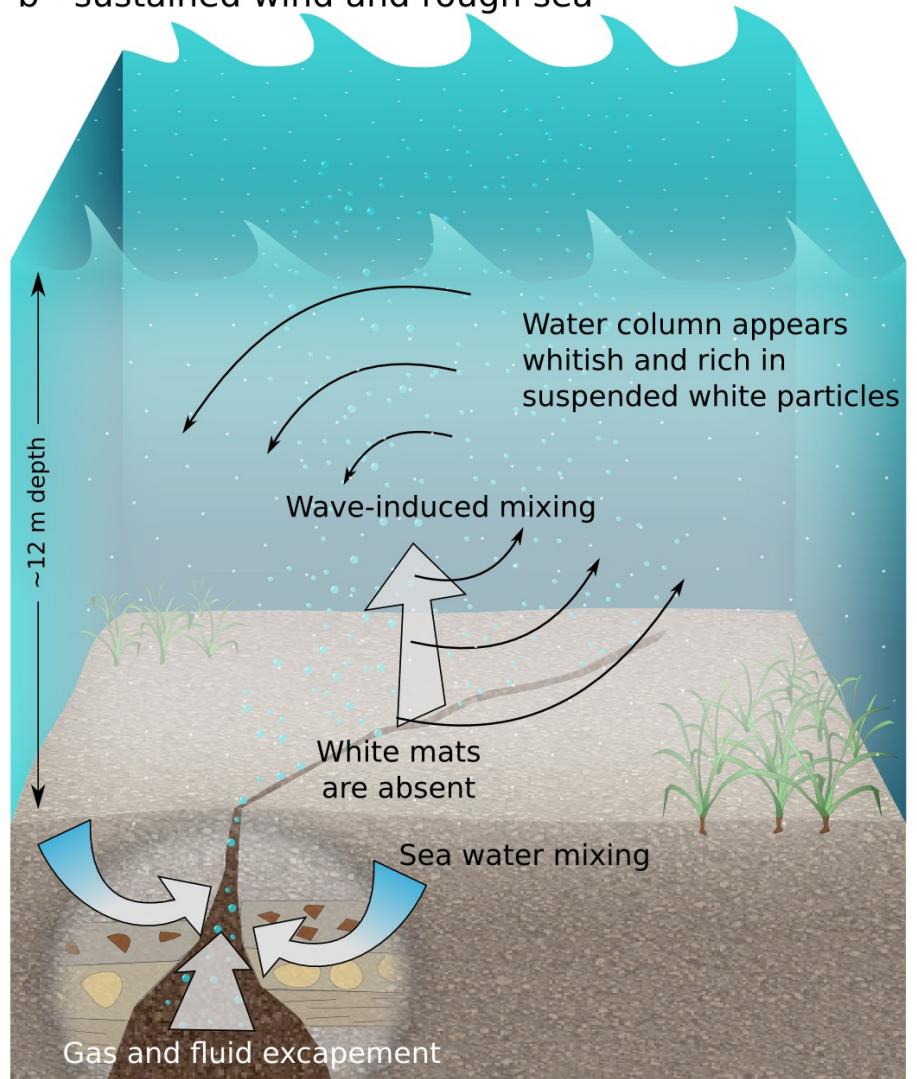


Milos shallow-water vents

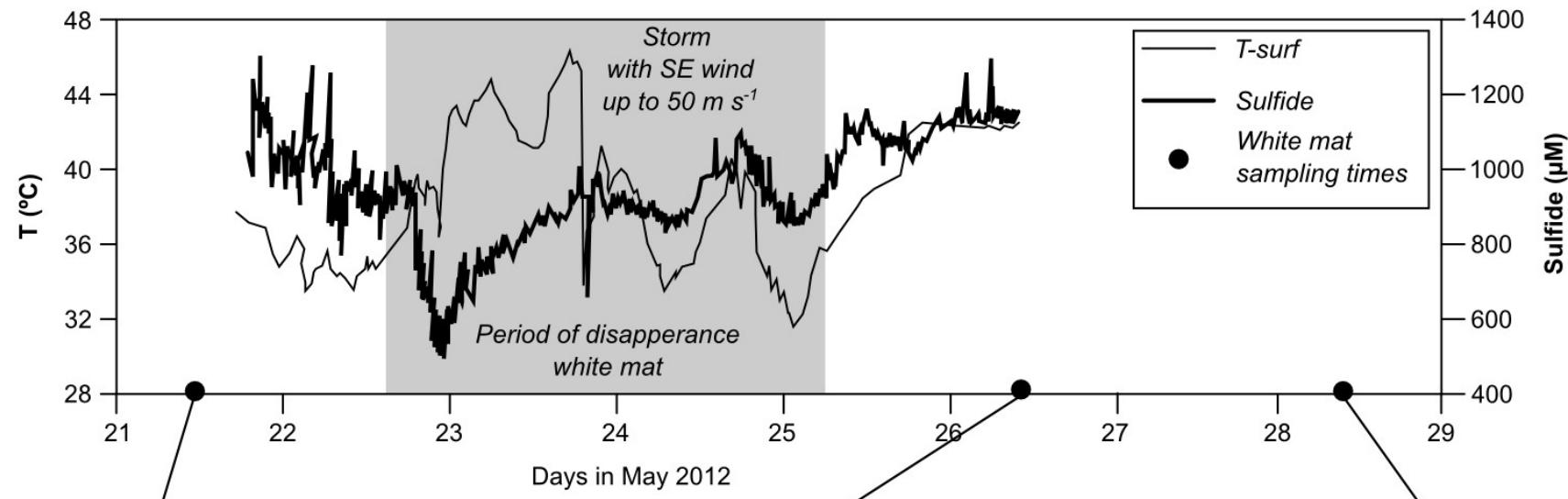
a - light wind and calm sea



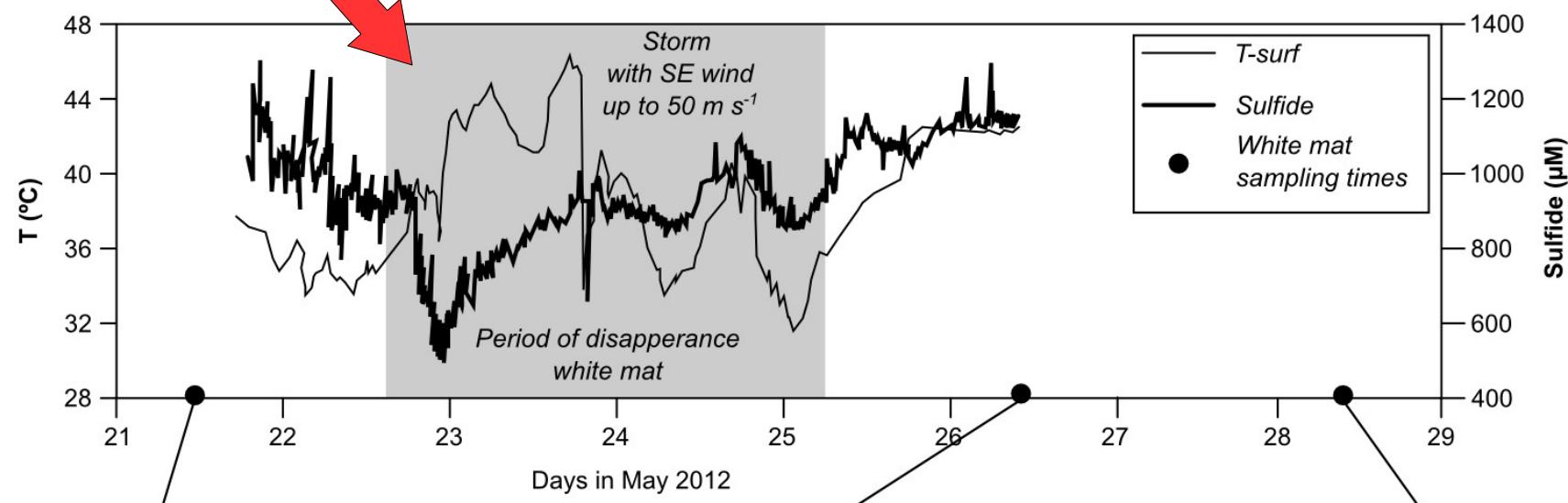
b - sustained wind and rough sea



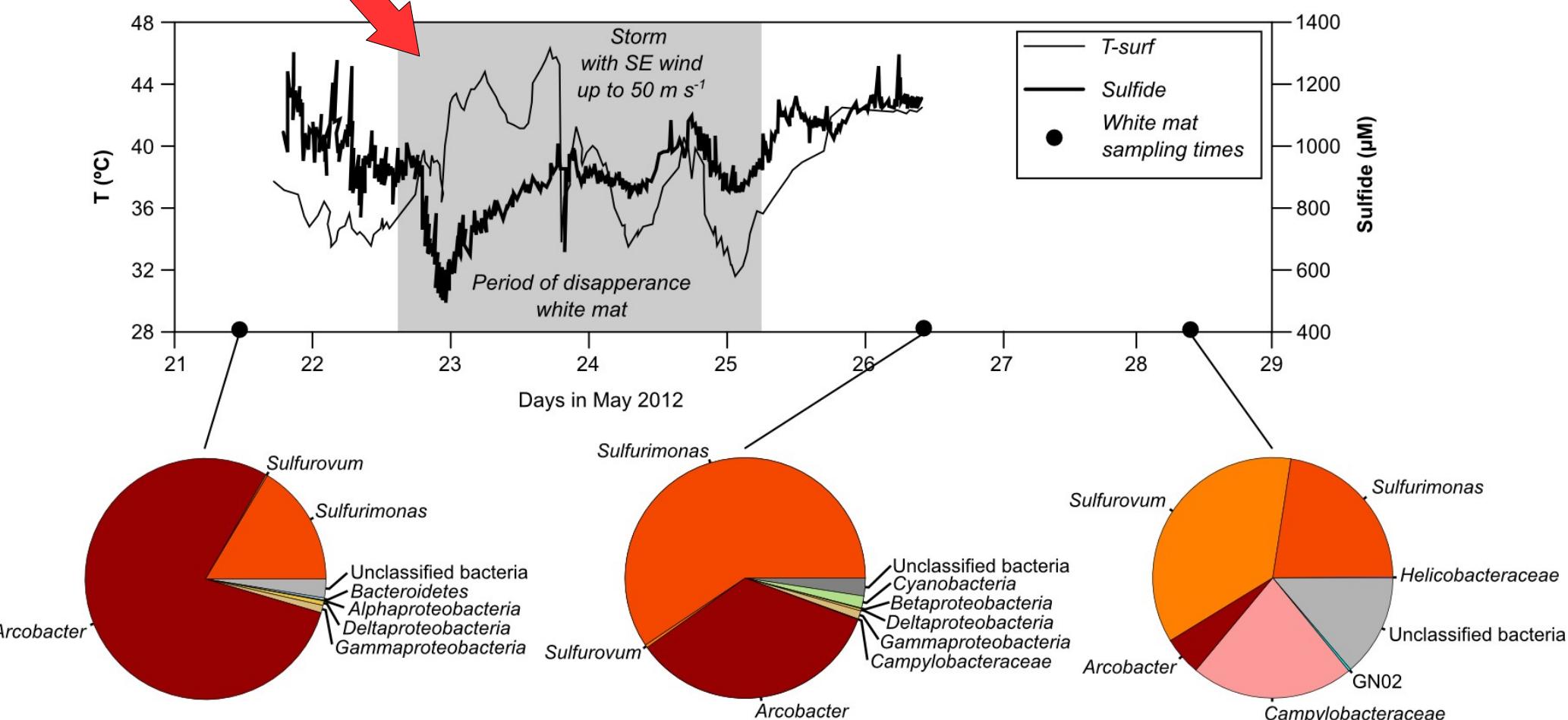
Temporal variability



Temporal variability



Temporal variability



- Globally distributed and likely abundant
- Contribution to CO₂ degassing non-negligible
- Harbor a significant fraction of unexplored microbial diversity



credit: <https://www.dive.is/>

Readings

Price, R. E., and Giovannelli, D. (2017). "A Review of the Geochemistry and Microbiology of Marine Shallow-Water Hydrothermal Vents," in Reference Module in Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences (Elsevier).
doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-409548-9.09523-3.