

# North Pond Circulation Obviation Retrofit Kit (CORK) dissolved ion concentrations from samples collected using the Medium Volume Bag Sampler (MVBS) system during ROV Jason-II dives on Maria S. Merian in 2012-2014 (North Pond Microbes project)

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/565366>

**Data Type:** Cruise Results

**Version:** 1

**Version Date:** 2015-09-02

## Project

» [Collaborative Research: Characterization of Microbial Transformations in Basement Fluids, from Genes to Geochemical Cycling](#) (North Pond Microbes)

## Programs

» [Center for Dark Energy Biosphere Investigations](#) (C-DEBI)

» [International Ocean Discovery Program](#) (IODP)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<a href="#">Glazer, Brian</a>	University of Hawaii at Manoa (SOEST)	Principal Investigator
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## Abstract

This dataset includes Circulation Obviation Retrofit Kit (CORK) dissolved ion concentrations from borehole samples collected using the Medium Volume Bag Sampler (MVBS) system from North Pond, an isolated sediment pond located on the Western flank of the mid-Atlantic Ridge, collected during ROV Jason-II dives on Maria S. Merian in 2012.

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## Coverage

**Spatial Extent:** N:22.802068 E:-46.05277 S:22.755883 W:-46.081517

**Temporal Extent:** 2012-04-11 - 2014-04-21

## Methods & Sampling

Standard Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) run on 0.2um filtered, acidified, subsamples from fluid sampling from IODP CORK Observatories.

Details for ROV sampling instrumentation are provided in Cowen, et al (2012).

These site descriptors 'shallow' and 'deep' refer to the umbilical that is in the borehole system. Shallow, medium and deep refers to the depth in the upper basaltic crust where the umbilical terminates.

## Data Processing Description

### BCO-DMO Processing:

- Added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- Modified column headers to conform to BCO-DMO naming conventions.

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## Data Files

File
<b>dissolved_ions.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 461 bytes) MD5:75ba8e6f27538ad56a6a0e1805bb8fc9
Primary data file for dataset ID 565366

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## Related Publications

Cowen, J. P., Copson, D. A., Jolly, J., Hsieh, C.-C., Lin, H.-T., Glazer, B. T., & Wheat, C. G. (2012). Advanced instrument system for real-time and time-series microbial geochemical sampling of the deep (basaltic) crustal biosphere. *Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, 61, 43-56.

doi:[10.1016/j.dsr.2011.11.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2011.11.004)

*Methods*

Wheat, C. G., Becker, K., Villinger, H., Orcutt, B. N., Fournier, T., Hartwell, A., & Paul, C. (2020). Subseafloor Cross-Hole Tracer Experiment Reveals Hydrologic Properties, Heterogeneities, and Reactions in Slow-Spreading Oceanic Crust. *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems*, 21(1). doi:10.1029/2019gc008804

<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GC008804>

*Results*

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
sample	sample id; J2-### refers to ROV Jason-2 dive number	unitless
site	sample site: borehole and relative depth	unitless
B	concentration of dissolved Boron	mmol/kg
Ca	concentration of dissolved Calcium	mmol/kg
K	concentration of dissolved Potassium	mmol/kg
Mg	concentration of dissolved Magnesium	mmol/kg
Sr	concentration of dissolved Strontium	mmol/kg
Fe	concentration of dissolved Iron	mmol/kg
Mn	concentration of dissolved Manganese	mmol/kg

## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	GeoMICROBE
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	GeoMICROBE
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	Autonomous sled with sensors and fluid sampling system.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Integrated Ocean Drilling Program borehole CORK (Circulation Obviation Retrofit Kit) observatories provide long-term access to hydrothermal fluids circulating within the basaltic crust (basement), providing invaluable opportunities to study the deep biosphere. We describe the design and application parameters of the GeoMICROBE instrumented sled, an autonomous sensor and fluid sampling system. The GeoMICROBE system couples with CORK fluid delivery lines to draw large volumes of fluids from crustal aquifers to the seafloor. These fluids pass a series of in-line sensors and an in situ filtration and collection system. GeoMICROBE's major components include a primary valve manifold system, a positive displacement primary pump, sensors (e.g., fluid flow rate, temperature, dissolved O <sub>2</sub> , electrochemistry-voltammetry analyzer), a 48-port in situ filtration and fluid collection system, computerized controller, seven 24 V-40 A batteries and wet-mateable (ODI) communications with submersibles. This constantly evolving system has been successfully connected to IODP Hole 1301A on the eastern flank of the Juan de Fuca Ridge. Reference: Cowen, J.P., Copson, D., Jolly, J., Hsieh, C.-C., Matsumoto, R., Glazer, B.T. et al. (2012) Advanced instrument system for real-time and time-series microbial geochemical sampling of the deep (basaltic) crustal biosphere., Deep-Sea Research I, 61: 43-56 doi:10.1016/j.dsr.2011.11.004

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	UH_ICPOES
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Also referred to as an Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscope (ICP-AES). These instruments pass nebulised samples into an inductively-coupled gas plasma (8-10000 K) where they are atomised and excited. The de-excitation optical emissions at characteristic wavelengths are spectroscopically analysed. It is often used in the detection of trace metals.

## Deployments

### MSM20-5

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/555399">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/555399</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Maria S. Merian
<b>Report</b>	<a href="http://dmoserv3.whoi.edu/data_docs/Huber/Fahrtbericht_MSM20_5_02.pdf">http://dmoserv3.whoi.edu/data_docs/Huber/Fahrtbericht_MSM20_5_02.pdf</a>
<b>Start Date</b>	2012-04-11
<b>End Date</b>	2012-05-10

## Project Information

### **Collaborative Research: Characterization of Microbial Transformations in Basement Fluids, from Genes to Geochemical Cycling (North Pond Microbes)**

**Coverage:** North Pond, mid-Atlantic Ridge

*Description from NSF award abstract:*

Current estimates suggest that the volume of ocean crust capable of sustaining life is comparable in magnitude to that of the oceans. To date, there is little understanding of the composition or functional capacity of microbial communities in the sub-seafloor, or their influence on the chemistry of the oceans and subsequent consequences for global biogeochemical cycles. This project focuses on understanding the relationship between microbial communities and fluid chemistry in young crustal fluids that are responsible for the transport of energy, nutrients, and organisms in the crust. Specifically, the PIs will couple microbial activity measurements, including autotrophic carbon, nitrogen and sulfur metabolisms as well as mineral oxide reduction, with quantitative assessments of functional gene expression and geochemical transformations in basement fluids. Through a comprehensive suite of in situ and shipboard analyses, this research will yield cross-disciplinary advances in our understanding of the microbial ecology and geochemistry of the sub-seafloor biosphere. The focus of the effort is at North Pond, an isolated sediment pond located on ridge flank oceanic crust 7-8 million years old on the western side of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. North Pond is currently the target for drilling on IODP expedition 336, during which it will be instrumented with three sub-seafloor basement observatories.

The project will leverage this opportunity for targeted and distinct sampling at North Pond on two German-US research cruises to accomplish three main objectives:

1. to determine if different basement fluid horizons across North Pond host distinct microbial communities and chemical milieus and the degree to which they change over a two-year post-drilling period.
2. to quantify the extent of autotrophic metabolism via microbially-mediated transformations in carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur species in basement fluids at North Pond.
3. to determine the extent of suspended particulate mineral oxides in basement fluids at North Pond and to characterize their role as oxidants for fluid-hosted microbial communities.

Specific outcomes include quantitative assessments of microbial activity and gene expression as well as geochemical transformations. The program builds on the integrative research goals for North Pond and will provide important data for guiding the development of that and future deep biosphere research programs. Results will increase understanding of microbial life and chemistry in young oceanic crust as well as provide new insights into controls on the distribution and activity of marine microbial communities throughout the world's oceans.

There are no data about microbial communities in ubiquitous cold, oceanic crust, the emphasis of the proposed work. This is an interdisciplinary project at the interface of microbial ecology, chemistry, and deep-sea oceanography with direct links to international and national research and educational organizations.

## Program Information

### **Center for Dark Energy Biosphere Investigations (C-DEBI)**

**Website:** <http://www.darkenergybiosphere.org>

**Coverage:** Global

The mission of the Center for Dark Energy Biosphere Investigations (C-DEBI) is to explore life beneath the seafloor and make transformative discoveries that advance science, benefit society, and inspire people of all ages and origins.

C-DEBI provides a framework for a large, multi-disciplinary group of scientists to pursue fundamental questions about life deep in the sub-surface environment of Earth. The fundamental science questions of C-DEBI involve exploration and discovery, uncovering the processes that constrain the sub-surface biosphere below the oceans, and implications to the Earth system. What type of life exists in this deep biosphere, how much, and how is it distributed and dispersed? What are the physical-chemical conditions that promote or limit life? What are the important oxidation-reduction processes and are they unique or important to humankind? How does this biosphere influence global energy and material cycles, particularly the carbon cycle? Finally, can we discern how such life evolved in geological settings beneath the ocean floor, and how this might relate to ideas about the origin of life on our planet?

C-DEBI's scientific goals are pursued with a combination of approaches:

- (1) coordinate, integrate, support, and extend the research associated with four major programs—Juan de Fuca Ridge flank (JdF), South Pacific Gyre (SPG), North Pond (NP), and Dorado Outcrop (DO)—and other field sites;
- (2) make substantial investments of resources to support field, laboratory, analytical, and modeling studies of the deep subseafloor ecosystems;
- (3) facilitate and encourage synthesis and thematic understanding of submarine microbiological processes, through funding of scientific and technical activities, coordination and hosting of meetings and workshops, and support of (mostly junior) researchers and graduate students; and
- (4) entrain, educate, inspire, and mentor an interdisciplinary community of researchers and educators, with an emphasis on undergraduate and graduate students and early-career scientists.

Note: Katrina Edwards was a former PI of C-DEBI; James Cowen is a former co-PI.

#### **Data Management:**

C-DEBI is committed to ensuring all the data generated are publically available and deposited in a data repository for long-term storage as stated in their [Data Management Plan \(PDF\)](#) and in compliance with the [NSF Ocean Sciences Sample and Data Policy](#). The data types and products resulting from C-DEBI-supported research include a wide variety of geophysical, geological, geochemical, and biological information, in addition to education and outreach materials, technical documents, and samples. All data and information generated by C-DEBI-supported research projects are required to be made publically available either following publication of research results or within two (2) years of data generation.

To ensure preservation and dissemination of the diverse data-types generated, C-DEBI researchers are working with BCO-DMO Data Managers make data publicly available online. The partnership with BCO-DMO helps ensure that the C-DEBI data are discoverable and available for reuse. Some C-DEBI data is better served by specialized repositories (NCBI's GenBank for sequence data, for example) and, in those cases, BCO-DMO provides dataset documentation (metadata) that includes links to those external repositories.

#### **International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP)**

**Website:** <http://www.iodp.org/index.php>

**Coverage:** Global

The International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) is an international marine research collaboration that explores Earth's history and dynamics using ocean-going research platforms to recover data recorded in seafloor sediments and rocks and to monitor subseafloor environments. IODP depends on facilities funded by three platform providers with financial contributions from five additional partner agencies. Together, these entities represent 26 nations whose scientists are selected to staff IODP research expeditions conducted throughout the world's oceans.

IODP expeditions are developed from hypothesis-driven science proposals aligned with the program's [science plan](#) *Illuminating Earth's Past, Present, and Future*. The science plan identifies 14 challenge questions in the four areas of climate change, deep life, planetary dynamics, and geohazards.

IODP's three platform providers include:

- The U.S. National Science Foundation ([NSF](#))
- Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology ([MEXT](#))
- The European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling ([ECORD](#))

More information on IODP, including the Science Plan and Policies/Procedures, can be found on their website at <http://www.iodp.org/program-documents>.

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## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1061827</a>

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