

# Sediment TN,TC and porewater DOC, DIC, DON concentrations from pushcore samples collected at Guaymas Basin hydrothermal vents via Alvin dives on RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/773727>

**Data Type:** Cruise Results

**Version:** 1

**Version Date:** 2019-07-29

## Project

» [Collaborative Research: Hydrothermal Fungi in the Guaymas Basin Hydrocarbon Ecosystem](#) (HOTFUN)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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## Abstract

Porewater nutrient concentrations from pushcore samples collected at two locations in the Guaymas Basin hydrothermal vents region during Alvin dives on RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018. TN, TC, DOC, DIC, and DON concentrations at different depths within the cores are reported.

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## Coverage

**Spatial Extent:** N:27.0116 E:-111.4044 S:27.0078 W:-111.4071

**Temporal Extent:** 2018-11-17 - 2018-11-25

## Dataset Description

Porewater nutrient concentrations from pushcore samples collected at two locations in the Guaymas Basin hydrothermal vents region during Alvin dives on RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018. TN, TC, DOC, DIC, and DON concentrations at different depths within the cores are reported.

## Methods & Sampling

Alvin pushcores dedicated to nutrient analyses were sectioned to recover the 0-6cm, 6-12, and 12-18cm fractions, or the 0-10, 10-20, and 20-30cm fractions. Two ~40ml samples of sediment were placed in 50 ml Falcon tubes and were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes to separate porewater from the sediment.

TC and TN: The sediment cakes were analyzed for %Total Nitrogen (TN) and %Total Carbon (TC).

DIC, DOC, DON: 10 ml of the porewater was collected into septa vials for dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), and dissolved organic nitrogen (DON). The headspace was flushed with nitrogen and the samples were stored inverted at 4°C.

All porewater analyses were performed at Louisiana State University Wetland Biogeochemistry Analytical Services.;

## Data Processing Description

### BCO-DMO Processing Notes:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions and match porewater nutrients dataset
- re-formatted date from d/m/yyyy to ISO format: yyyy-mm-dd
- TN and TC table was combined with the DOC, DIC, DON table

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## Data Files

File
<b>nuts_porewater_TN-TC-DOC-DIC-DON.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 3.93 KB) MD5:abe2553965f3f210a6d6ea72d03c7617
Primary data file for dataset ID 773727

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## Supplemental Files

File
<b>Quality control report: TN/TC/DIC/DOC/DON</b> filename: Dataset773727_QC_TN-TC-DOC-DIC-DON_suppl.pdf (Portable Document Format (.pdf), 154.03 KB) MD5:7bce48f043f71df9b6277396adb8931f
QC standards and % recovery for TN, TC, DIC, DOC and DON from porewater nutrient analyses from pushcore samples at different depths at hydrothermal vents from RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018.

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Date	sampling date - local time	unitless
Site	sampling site name	unitless
lat	latitude; north is positive	decimal degrees
lon	longitude; east is postive	decimal degrees
Dive	Alvin dive number	unitless
Sample_ID	sample identifier	unitless
Total_N_pcent	Total Nitrogen (TN)	percent
Total_C_pcent	Total Carbon (TC)	percent
DOC_mg_L	dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentration	milligrams/liter
DIC_mg_L	dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) concentration	milligrams/liter
DON_mg_L	dissolved organic nitrogen (DON) concentration	milligrams/liter

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Nutrient Autoanalyzer
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Nutrient Autoanalyzer is a generic term used when specific type, make and model were not specified. In general, a Nutrient Autoanalyzer is an automated flow-thru system for doing nutrient analysis (nitrate, ammonium, orthophosphate, and silicate) on seawater samples.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Push Corer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	Used to collect sediment samples
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Capable of being performed in numerous environments, push coring is just as it sounds. Push coring is simply pushing the core barrel (often an aluminum or polycarbonate tube) into the sediment by hand. A push core is useful in that it causes very little disturbance to the more delicate upper layers of a sub-aqueous sediment. Description obtained from: <a href="http://web.whoi.edu/coastal-group/about/how-we-work/field-methods/coring/">http://web.whoi.edu/coastal-group/about/how-we-work/field-methods/coring/</a>

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## Deployments

AT42-05

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/773347">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/773347</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Atlantis
<b>Start Date</b>	2018-11-15
<b>End Date</b>	2018-11-29
<b>Description</b>	Alvin dives to hydrothermal vent area.

#### AT42-05\_Alvin\_Dives

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/773374">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/773374</a>
<b>Platform</b>	Alvin
<b>Start Date</b>	2018-11-17
<b>End Date</b>	2018-11-25
<b>Description</b>	Alvin dives 4991-5001at Guaymas Basin

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## Project Information

### Collaborative Research: Hydrothermal Fungi in the Guaymas Basin Hydrocarbon Ecosystem (HOTFUN)

**Coverage:** Guaymas Basin, Gulf of CA, Mexico

#### NSF Award Abstract:

Fungi that can derive energy from chemicals, yet consume other organisms or organic material to obtain carbon have been reported from diverse marine subsurface samples, including from hundreds of meters below the seafloor. Evidence exists that Fungi are active in subsurface marine sediments globally, yet there is a dearth of knowledge on their role in the marine subsurface, and specifically on their role(s) in hydrocarbon degradation within deep-sea sediments. This team is isolating a broad collection of environmentally relevant filamentous Fungi and yeasts from hydrothermally-influenced and hydrocarbon-rich seep sediments of Guaymas Basin using high-throughput culture-based approaches. They aim to reveal the diversity of Fungi and Bacteria in these hydrothermal sediments, how temperature and hydrocarbon composition shape their distribution, and how Fungi cooperate to enhance the degradation of hydrocarbons by Bacteria. By hosting six undergraduates through the WHOI Summer Student Fellows program and the Woods Hole Partnership Education Program, the project contributes to increasing diversity in marine science by offering opportunities for promising undergraduates from disadvantaged populations. High school students are involved in summer projects and in intensive summer workshops. One postdoc, a graduate student, and two Research Associates are supported, and international collaborations are strengthened. The postdoc and graduate student are gaining valuable cruise-based experience. An e-lecture on Fungi and their role(s) in biodegradation of hydrocarbons will be made publicly available by the end of the project. Fungal isolates with accompanying information will be secured in a reference culture collection for long-term storage and are available to any interested researcher throughout the project.

The PIs are isolating a broad collection of environmentally relevant filamentous Fungi and yeasts from hydrothermally-influenced and hydrocarbon-rich seep sediments of Guaymas Basin using high-throughput culture-based approaches, with the aim to reveal their ability to degrade individual hydrocarbons under in situ pressures and temperatures. Culture independent methods marker gene analyses are used to characterize in situ fungal and bacterial diversity and to examine how temperature and hydrocarbon composition shape fungal community composition and distribution. Traditional and comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatographic analyses are used to examine the complexities and subtle changes in inventories of hydrocarbons within sediment cores, and provide evidence for in situ microbial alteration of individual hydrocarbons. Incubation experiments are used to test the ability of fungal isolates to utilize different hydrocarbons as a sole or auxiliary carbon source under in situ pressures and temperatures and their ability to stimulate biodegradation of

hydrocarbons by hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria. Expressed genes within these incubation studies tell us how Fungi and Bacteria couple metabolisms to increase overall specificity and extent of biodegradation of hydrocarbons.

This award reflects NSF's statutory mission and has been deemed worthy of support through evaluation using the Foundation's intellectual merit and broader impacts review criteria.

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## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1829903</a>

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