

Sample log for hydrocarbon pushcore samples from Guaymas Basin hydrothermal vents, RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/773279>

Data Type: Cruise Results

Version: 1

Version Date: 2019-07-15

Project

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Edgcomb, Virginia P.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Principal Investigator
Teske, Andreas	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-Chapel Hill)	Co-Principal Investigator
Copley, Nancy	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

Abstract

Sample log for hydrocarbon pushcore samples from Guaymas Basin hydrothermal vents, RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018.

Table of Contents

- [Coverage](#)
 - [Dataset Description](#)
 - [Data Processing Description](#)
 - [Data Files](#)
 - [Parameters](#)
 - [Instruments](#)
 - [Deployments](#)
 - [Project Information](#)
 - [Funding](#)
-

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

This dataset includes a listing of the pushcore samples collected for hydrocarbon analysis at two locations in the Guaymas Basin hydrothermal vents region during Alvin dives on RV/Atlantis cruise AT42-05, Nov. 2018.

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
- transcribed columns to rows
- re-formatted date from d/m/yyyy to yyyy-mm-dd

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Data Files

File
hydrocarbon_sample_log.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 2.22 KB) MD5:911e0e0add87208756085d0e70165dde
Primary data file for dataset ID 773279

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Sample_ID	sample identifier and description	unitless
Date_time_local_sampling	sampling date - local time (UTC-07:00)	unitless
LAB_SAMPLE_ID	sample identifier assigned in lab	unitless
Site	sampling site name	unitless
Dive	Alvin dive number	unitless
lat	latitude; north is positive	decimal degrees
lon	longitude; east is positive	decimal degrees

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Push Corer
Dataset-specific Description	Used to collect sediment samples
Generic Instrument Description	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: http://web.who.edu/coastal-group/about/how-we-work/field-methods/coring/

Deployments

AT42-05

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

AT42-05_Alvin_Dives

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/773374
Platform	HOV Alvin
Start Date	2018-11-17
End Date	2018-11-25
Description	Alvin dives 4991-5001at Guaymas Basin

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.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1829903

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]