



Monitoring spatial & temporal variability at hydrothermal vents: a decade of repeated centimeter-scale mapping

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Marine Imaging

Workshop, GEOMAR

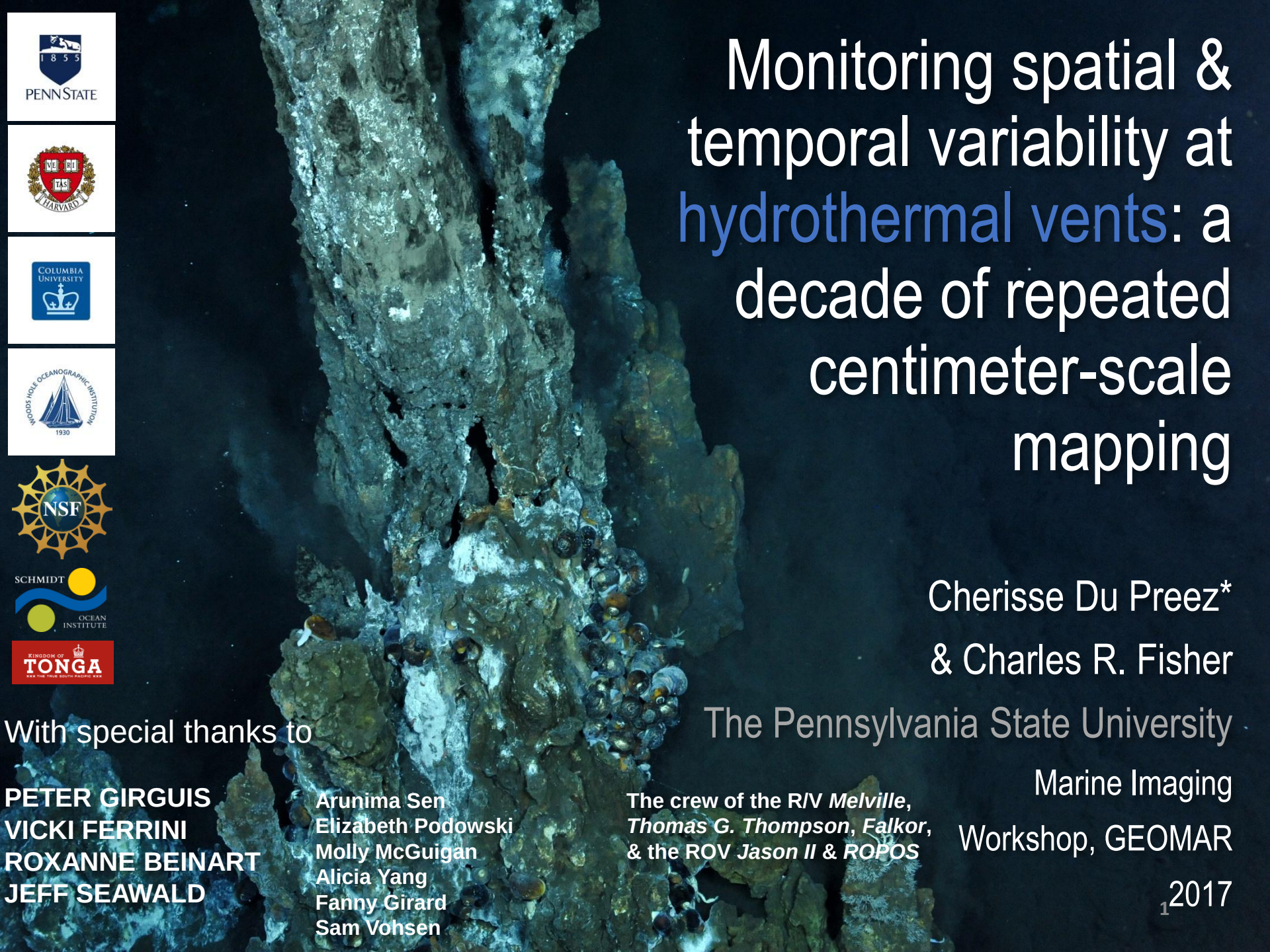
2017

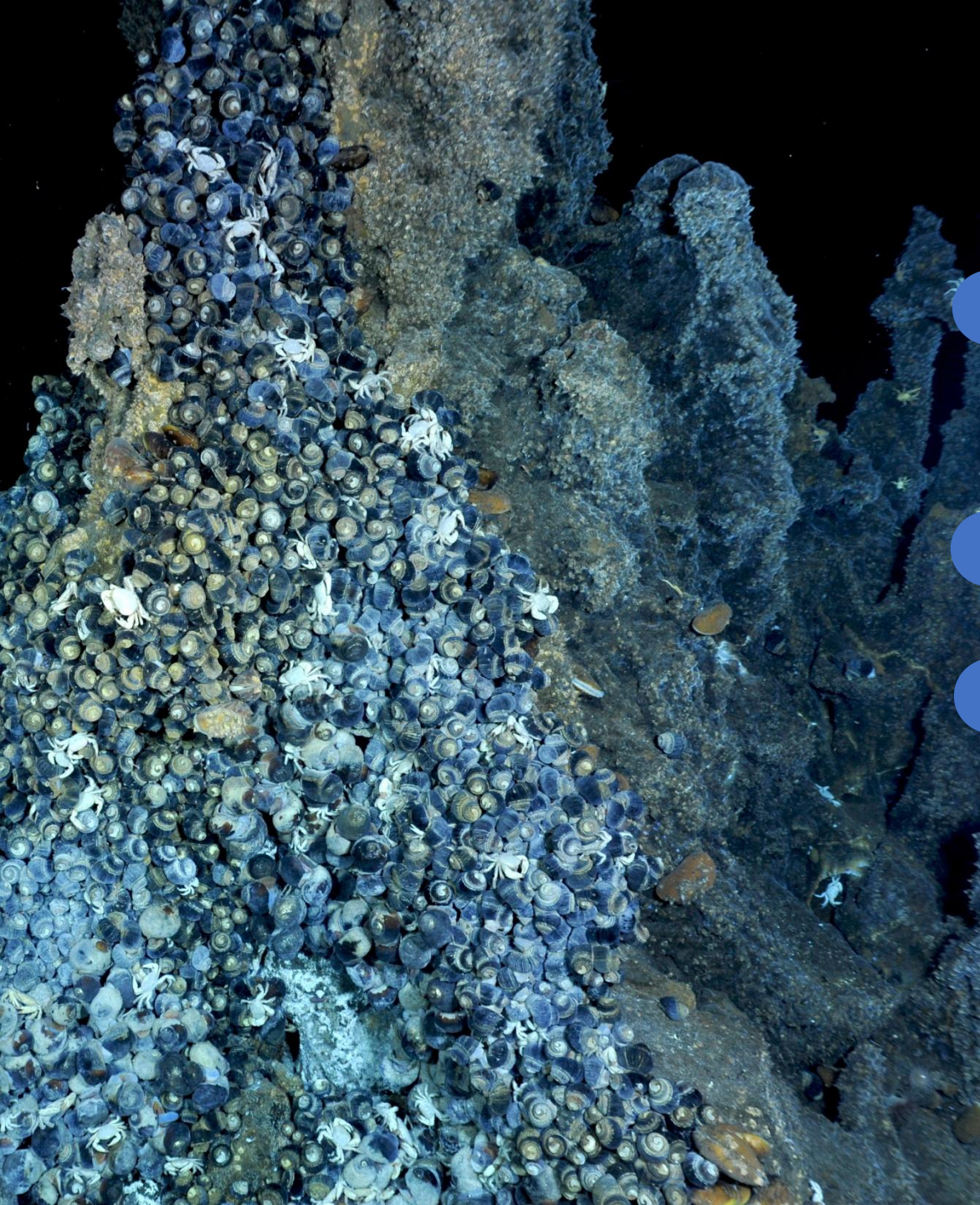
With special thanks to

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Alicia Yang
Fanny Girard
Sam Vohsen

The crew of the R/V *Melville*,
Thomas G. Thompson, Falkor,
& the ROV *Jason II* & *ROPOS*



A photograph of a hydrothermal vent community, likely a deep-sea hydrothermal vent. The image shows a dense, vertical structure composed of numerous small, dark, spiral-shaped organisms, possibly nautilus-like, clustered together. The background is dark and rocky, with some white, mineral-rich structures visible. The overall scene is illuminated by a blue light, typical of deep-sea photography.

INTRODUCTION HYDROTHERMAL VENTS

Transform the deep seafloor

- metal-rich deposits
- energy for chemoautotrophic-based community

Found globally at ridge, spreading & volcanic systems

Common expectations:

- highly dynamic
- ephemeral

METHODS

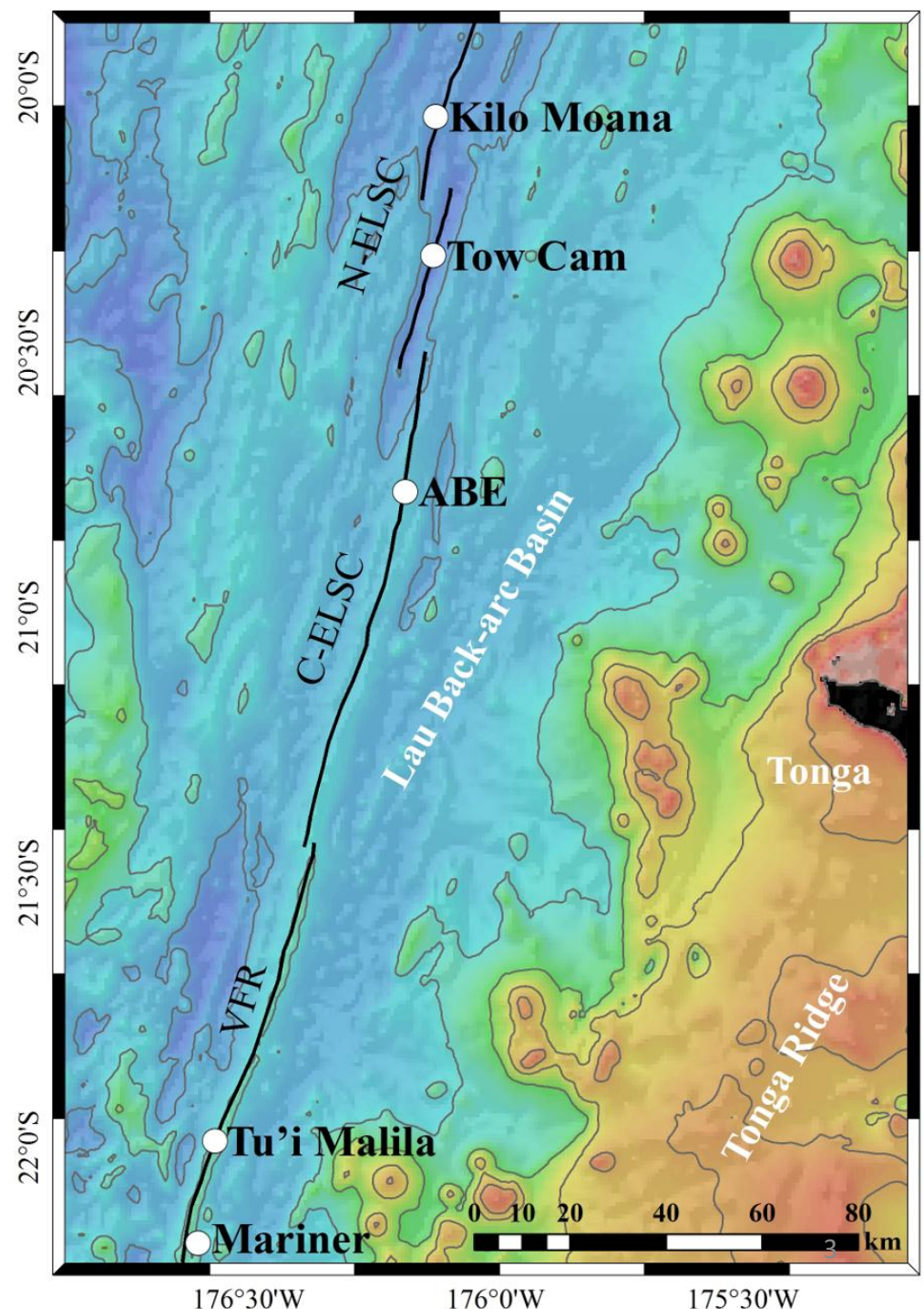
FIELD WORK



Lau Back-arc Basin

Dozens of long-term study sites

Sites est. in 2005/2006, were re-surveyed in 2009 & 2016



METHODS

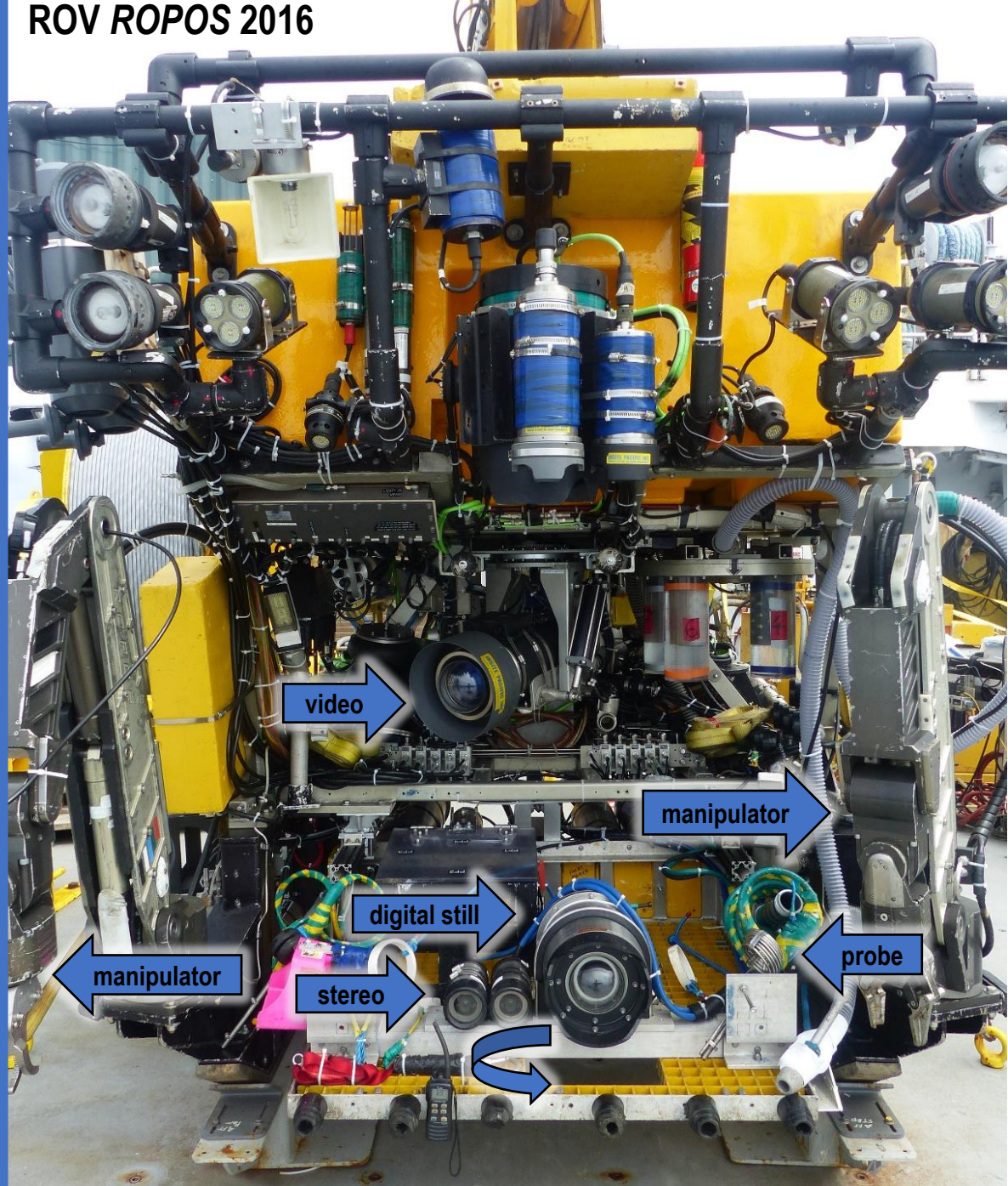
IMAGE ACQUISITION

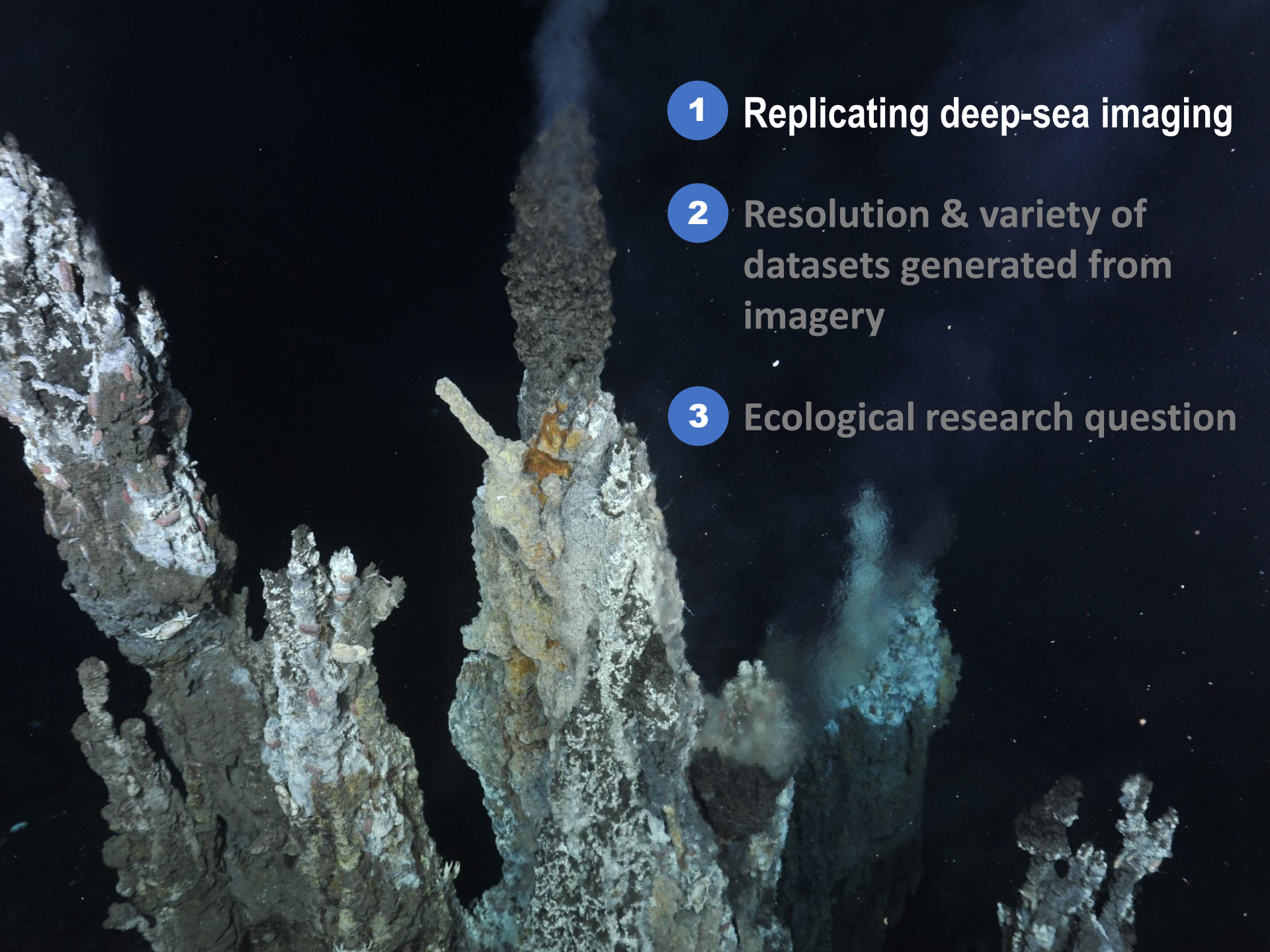
Remotely operated vehicles (ROVs)

- *Jason II*
- *ROPOS*

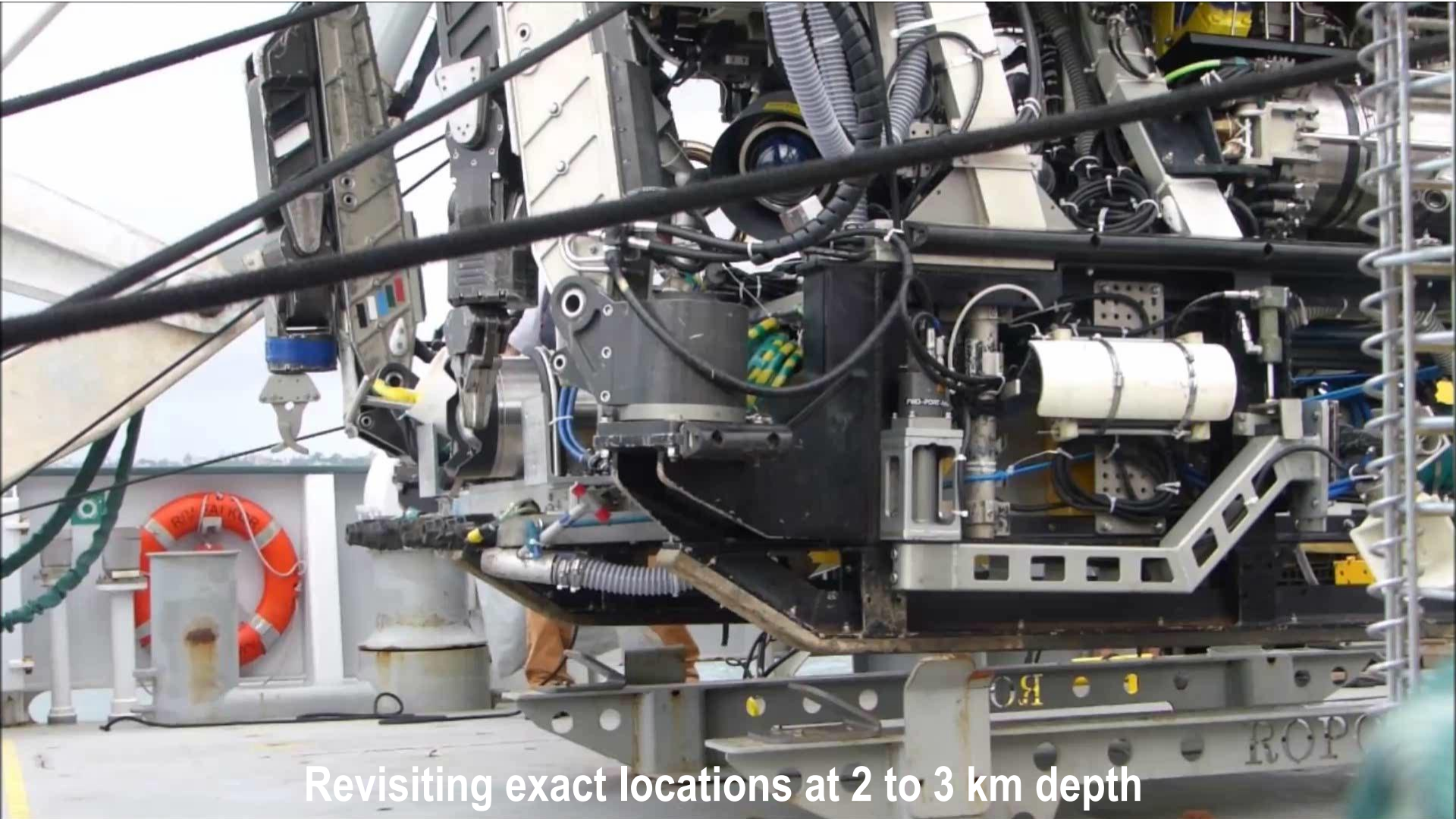
Key ROV-based equipment

- video camera: navigation & document *in situ* measurements
- manipulators & probe: *in situ* measurements
- strobe lights
- digital still camera: 2D maps
- stereo camera: 3D maps

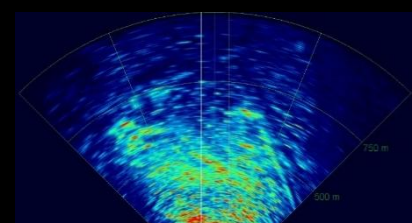
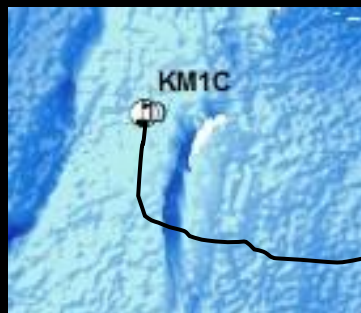




- 1 Replicating deep-sea imaging
- 2 Resolution & variety of datasets generated from imagery
- 3 Ecological research question



Revisiting exact locations at 2 to 3 km depth



Control room

METHODS

IMAGE ACQUISITION

Re-locate the site marker

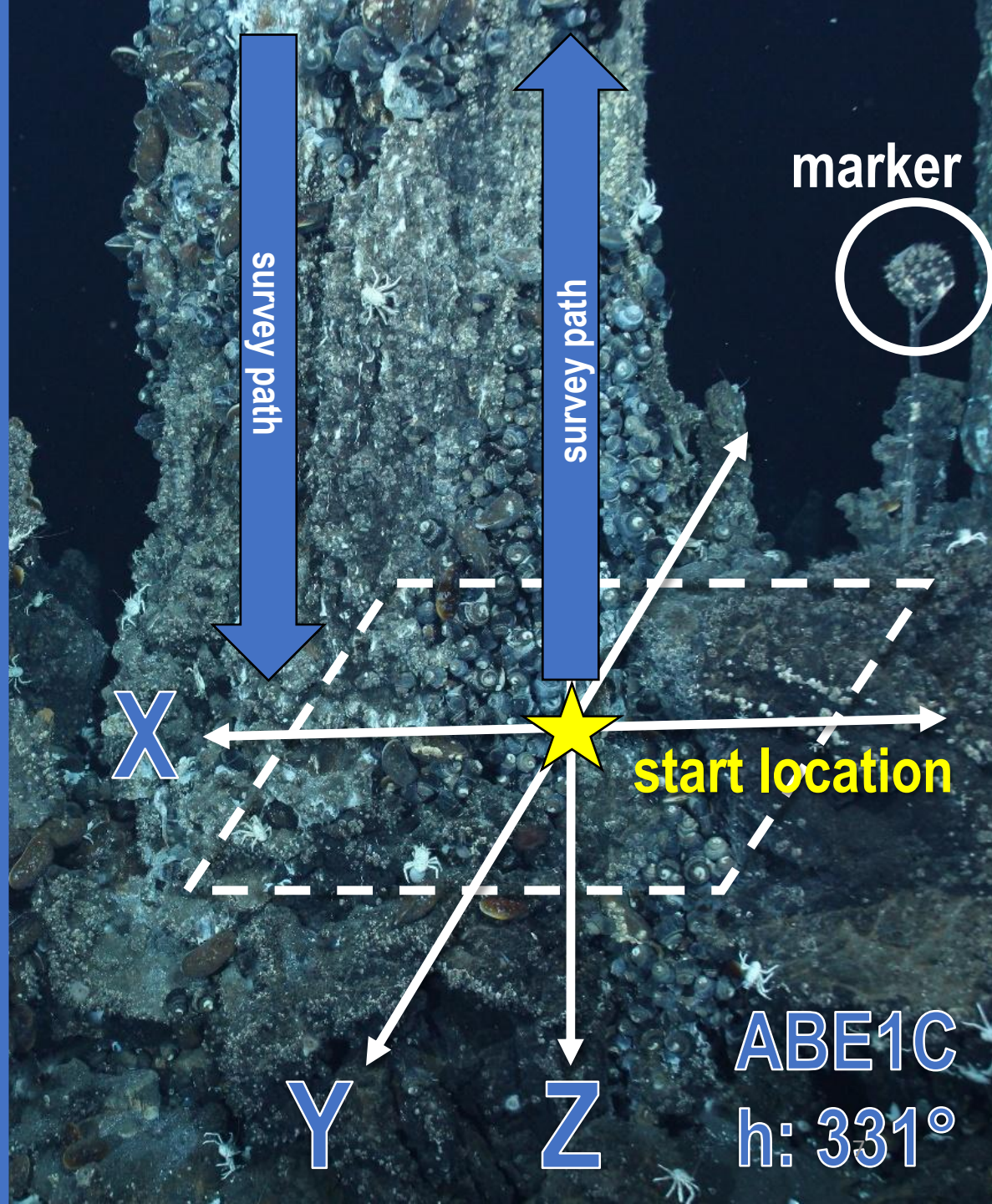
Re-position at the start location

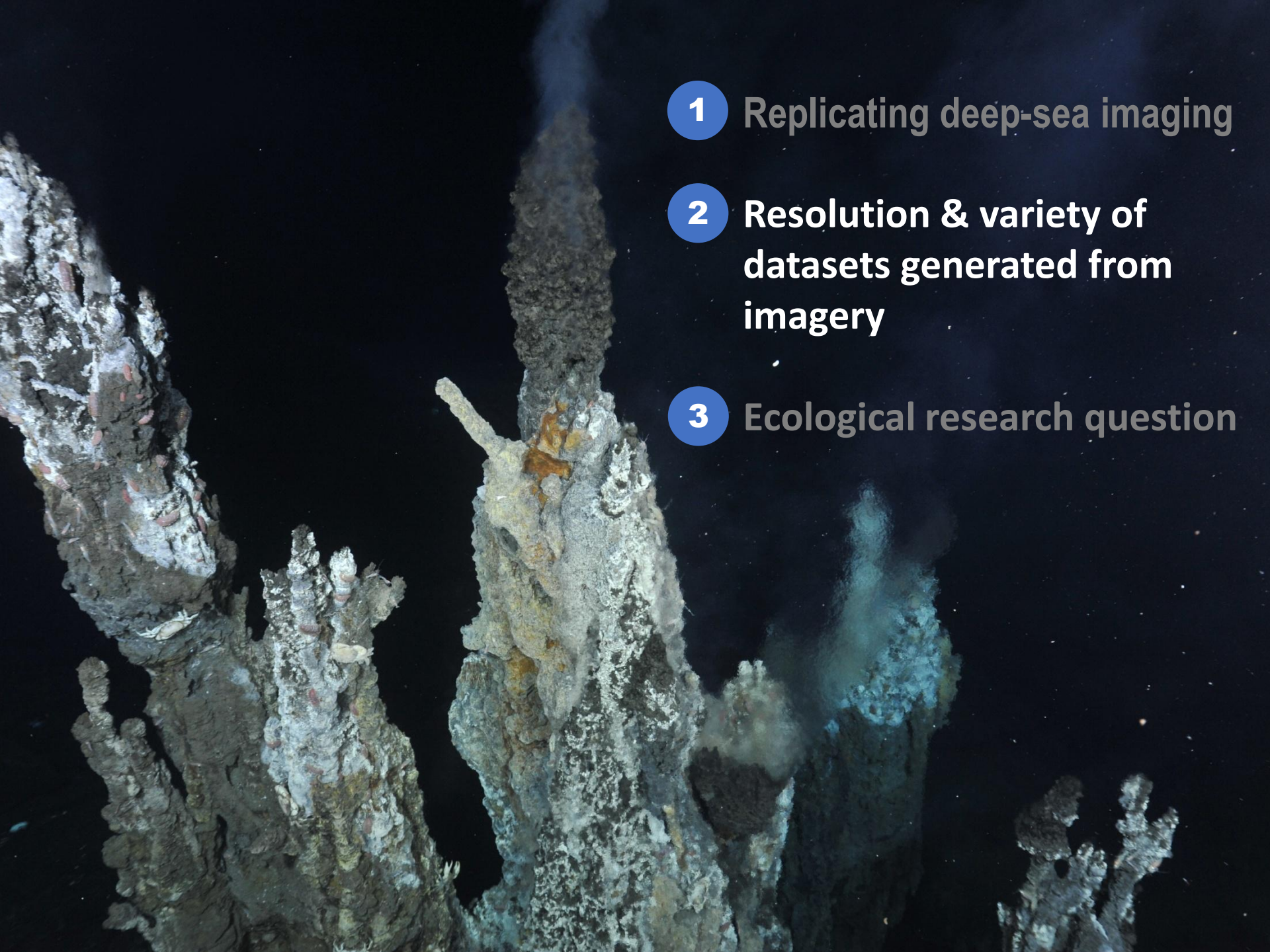
Re-orientate to the survey heading

Re-trace planar path of the original survey while maintaining a constant:

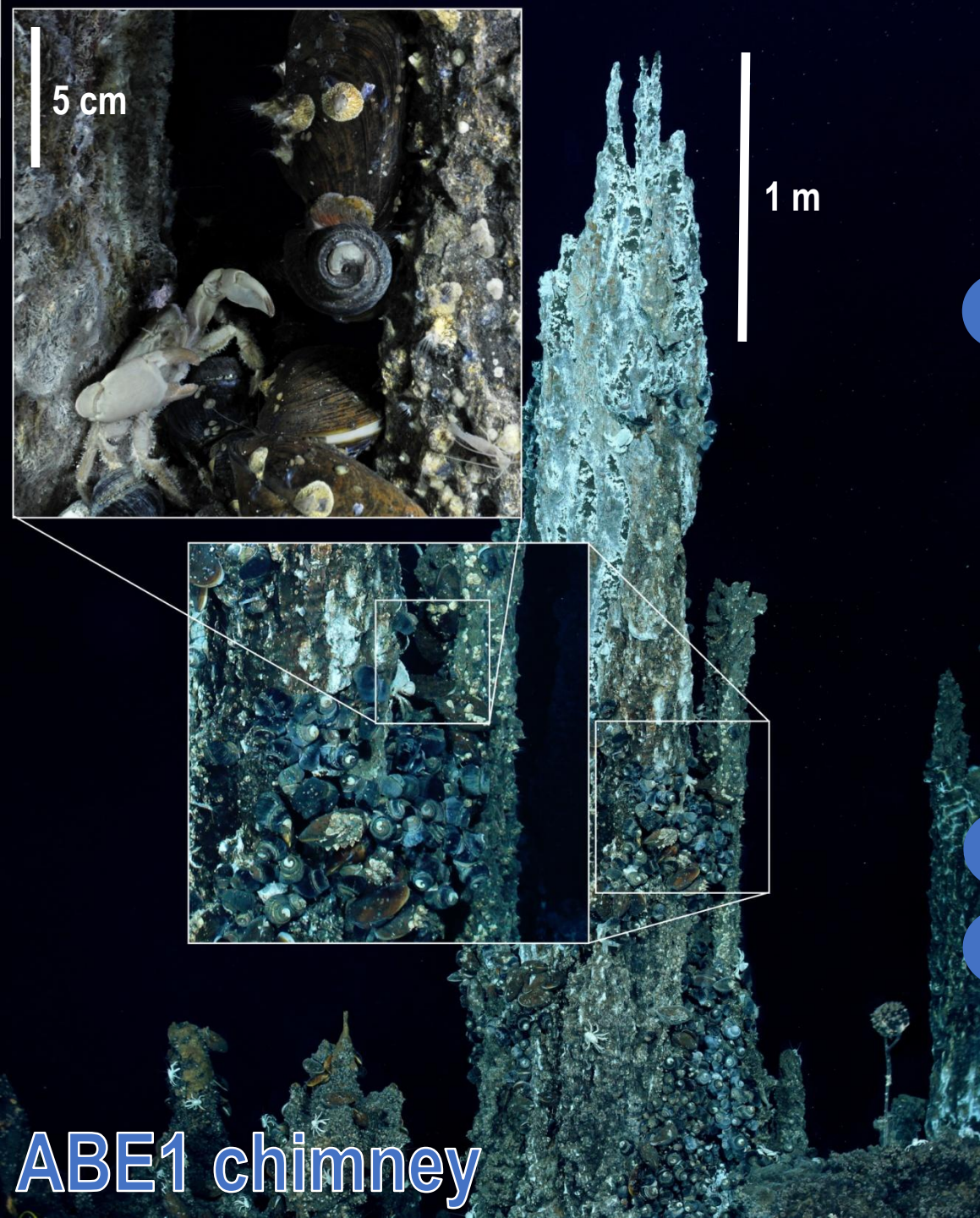
- heading
- distance (1-2 m)
- speed

1/3 overlap





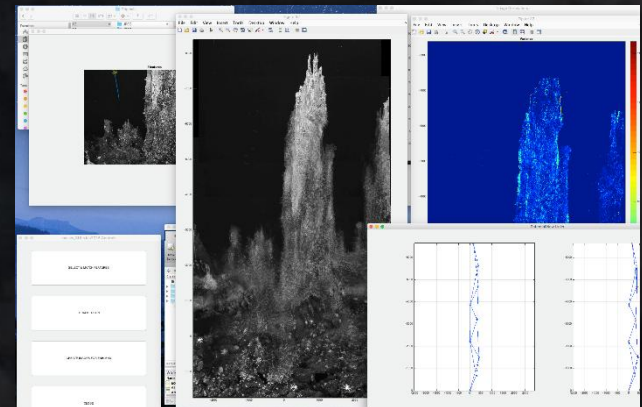
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METHODS

PROCESSING & MANIPULATION

Large-area photo-mosaics code, Matlab (Pizzaro & Singh 2003; Singh *et al.* 2004)



High-res digital still camera

Close proximity imaging

Sub-centimeter resolution

ABE1 chimney

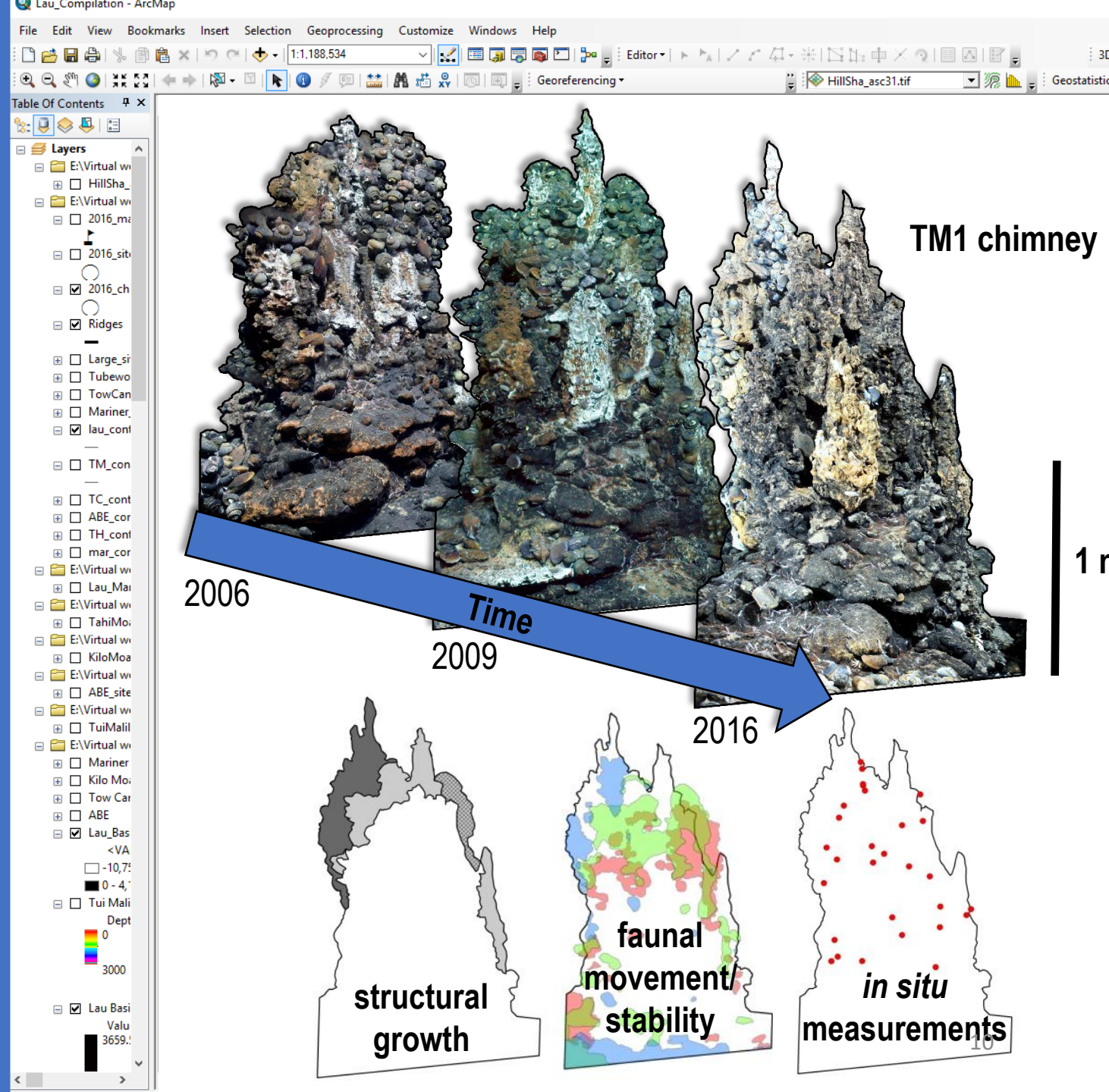
METHODS ANNOTATION

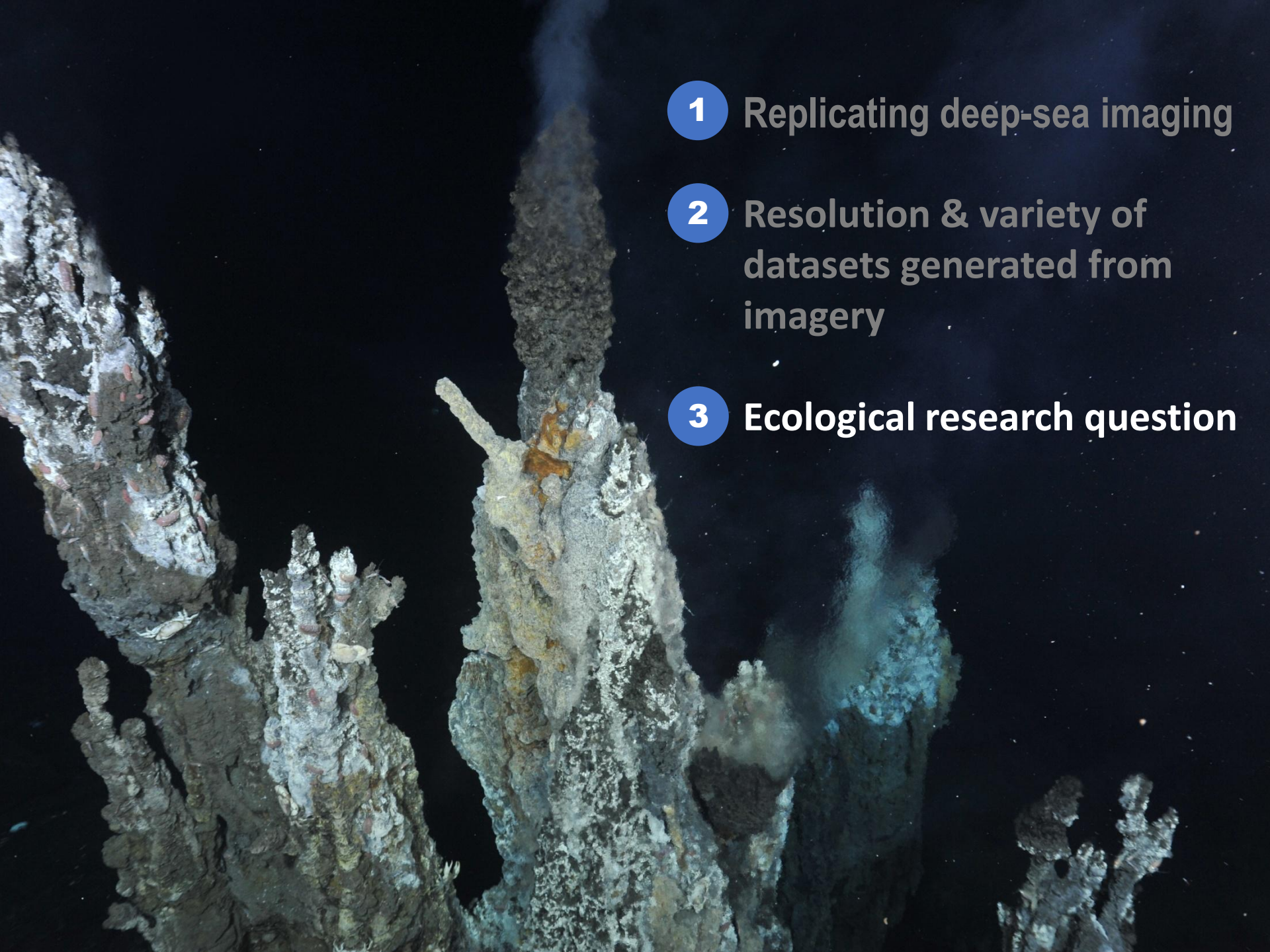
In ArcGIS

Georeferenced to
original mosaic

Map abiotic &
biotic features at
sub-cm scale

- structure
- substratum
- venting locations
- vent fauna
- *in situ* measurements
- temp. + chem.



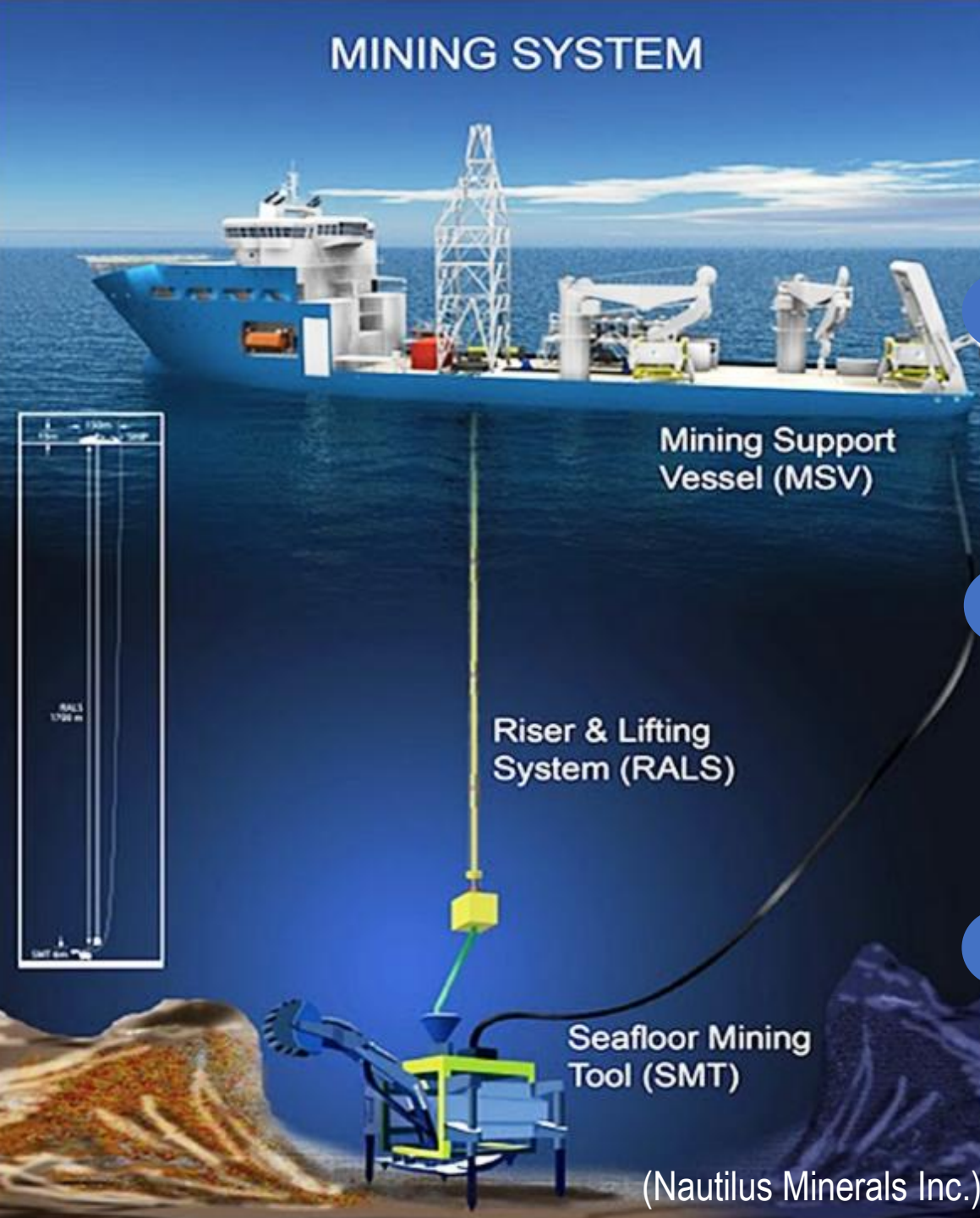


1 Replicating deep-sea imaging

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MINING SYSTEM



SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES

Pro mining: higher natural variability → resilience & high recovery potential → lower vulnerability to anthropogenic impacts

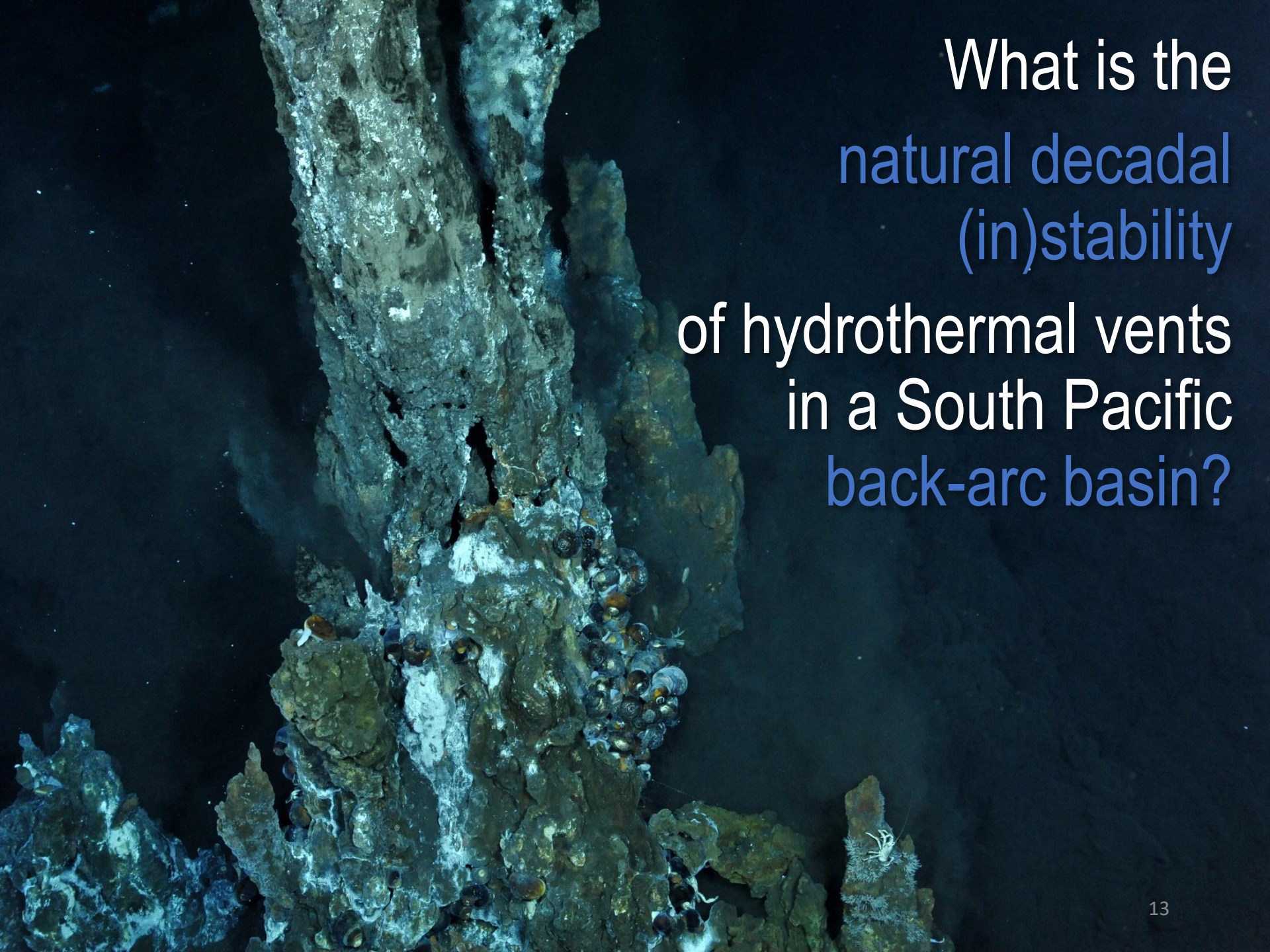
Research bias

- vent fields ready to be mined are almost all on back-arc basin spreading centers BUT majority of studies at mid-oceanic ridges

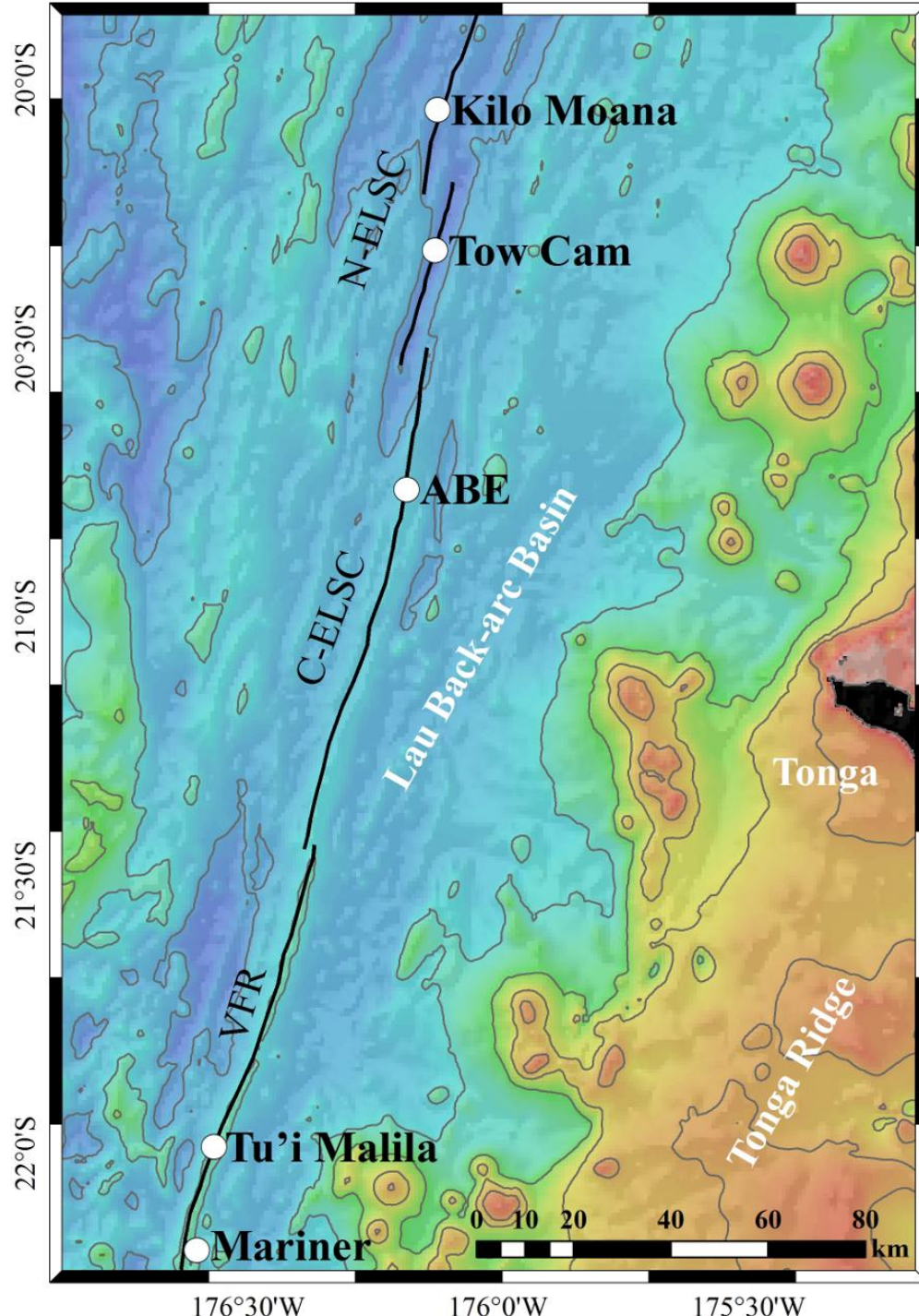
Time-sensitive

- mining exploration licenses already granted by South Pacific Island countries

(Nautilus Minerals Inc.)

A photograph of a hydrothermal vent chimney, likely a carbonate structure, covered in a dense cluster of small, dark, spiral-shaped snails. The background is dark, suggesting an underwater environment.

What is the
natural decadal
(in)stability
of hydrothermal vents
in a South Pacific
back-arc basin?



RESULTS

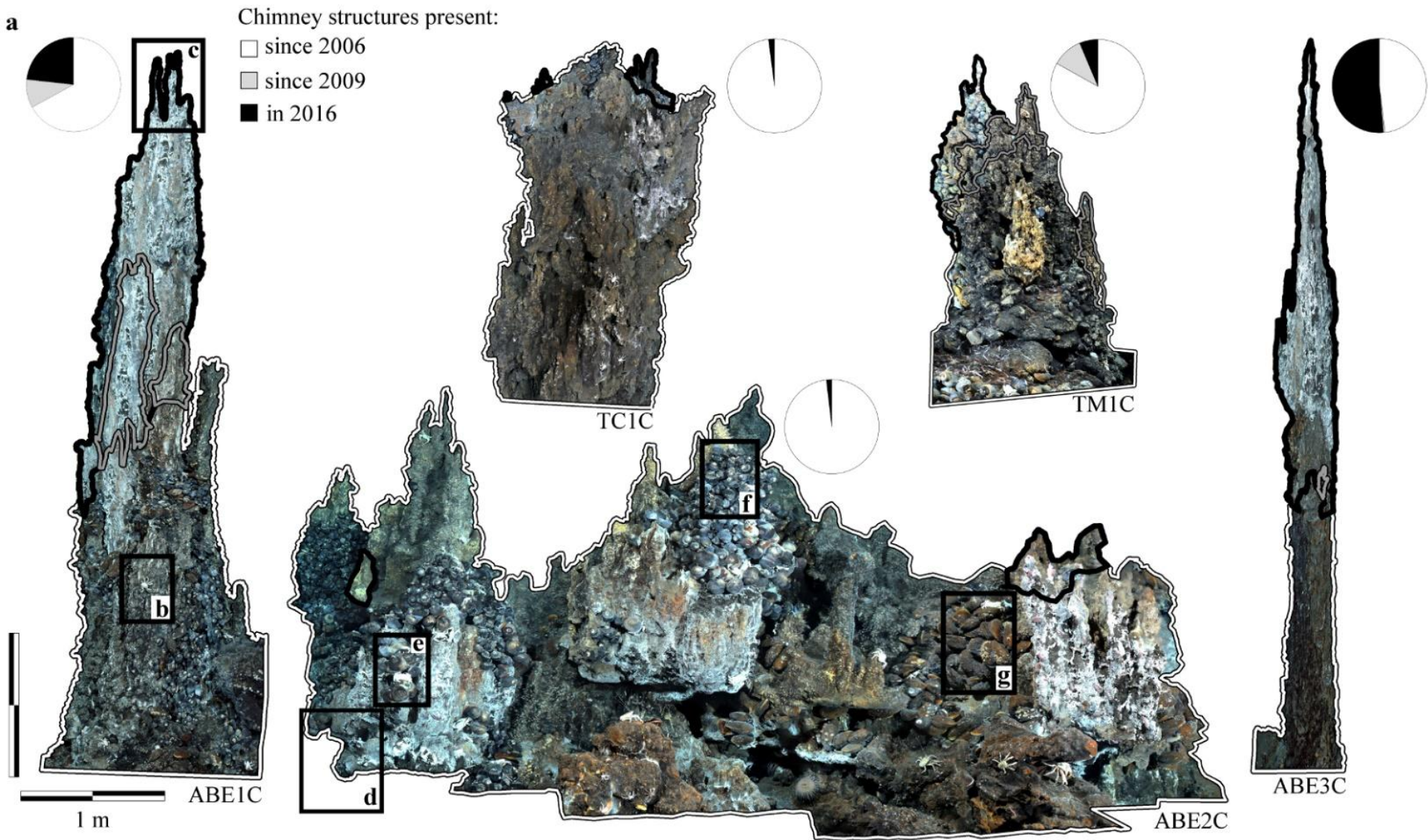
DECADAL STUDY

Re-located seafloor marker and long-term study sites

- intact
- all active

Over a decade, no catastrophic events or diversion/arrest of sub-surface hydrothermal activity

CHIMNEY STUDY SITES



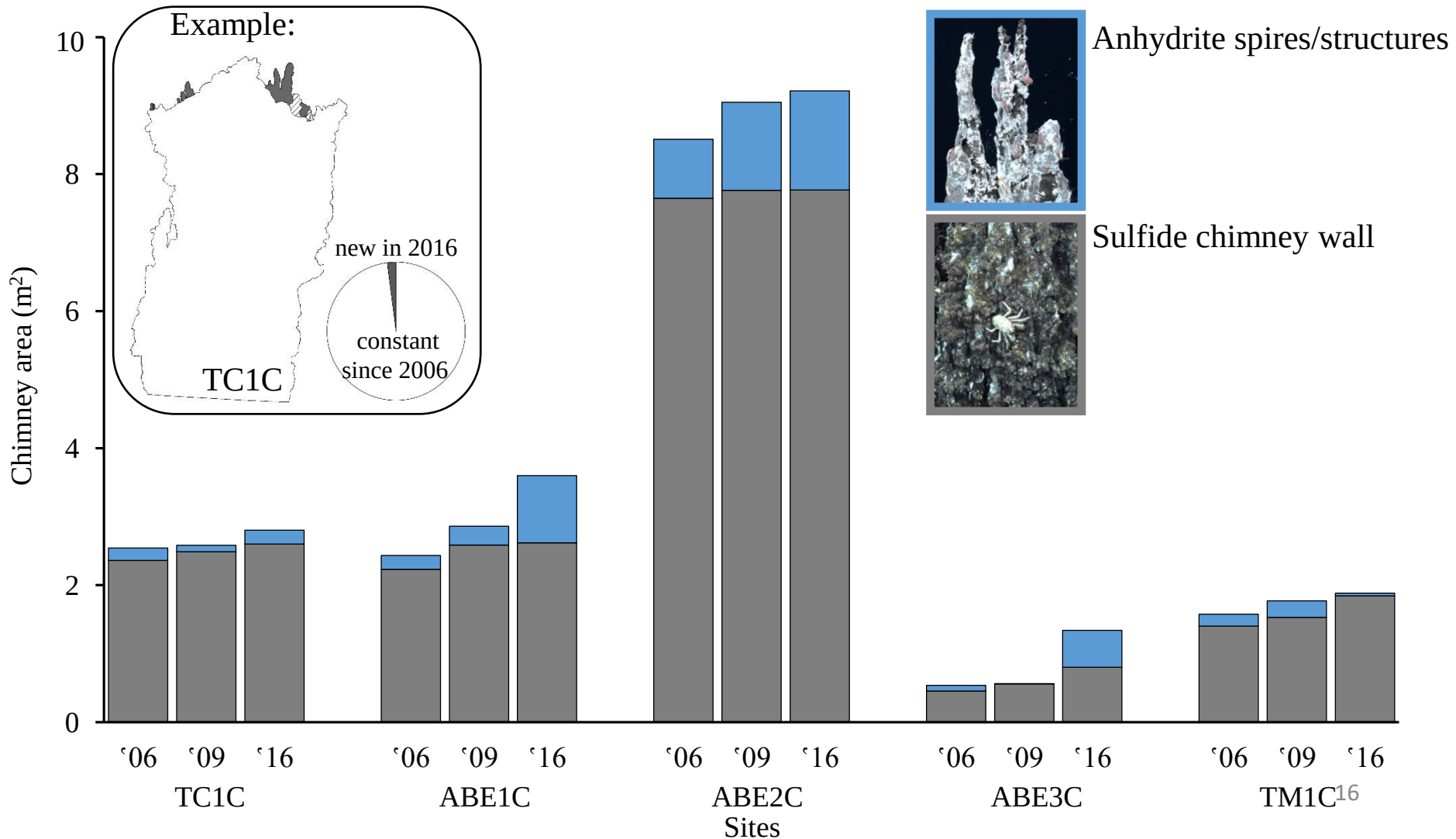
RESULTS

DECADAL CHIMNEY STUDY

On chimneys ranging from 0.5 to 9.5 m²:

- sulfide chimney growth: $\leq 5 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$
- anhydrite spires growth: $\leq 8 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$

Stable structures, slow growth (mainly anhydrite spires)



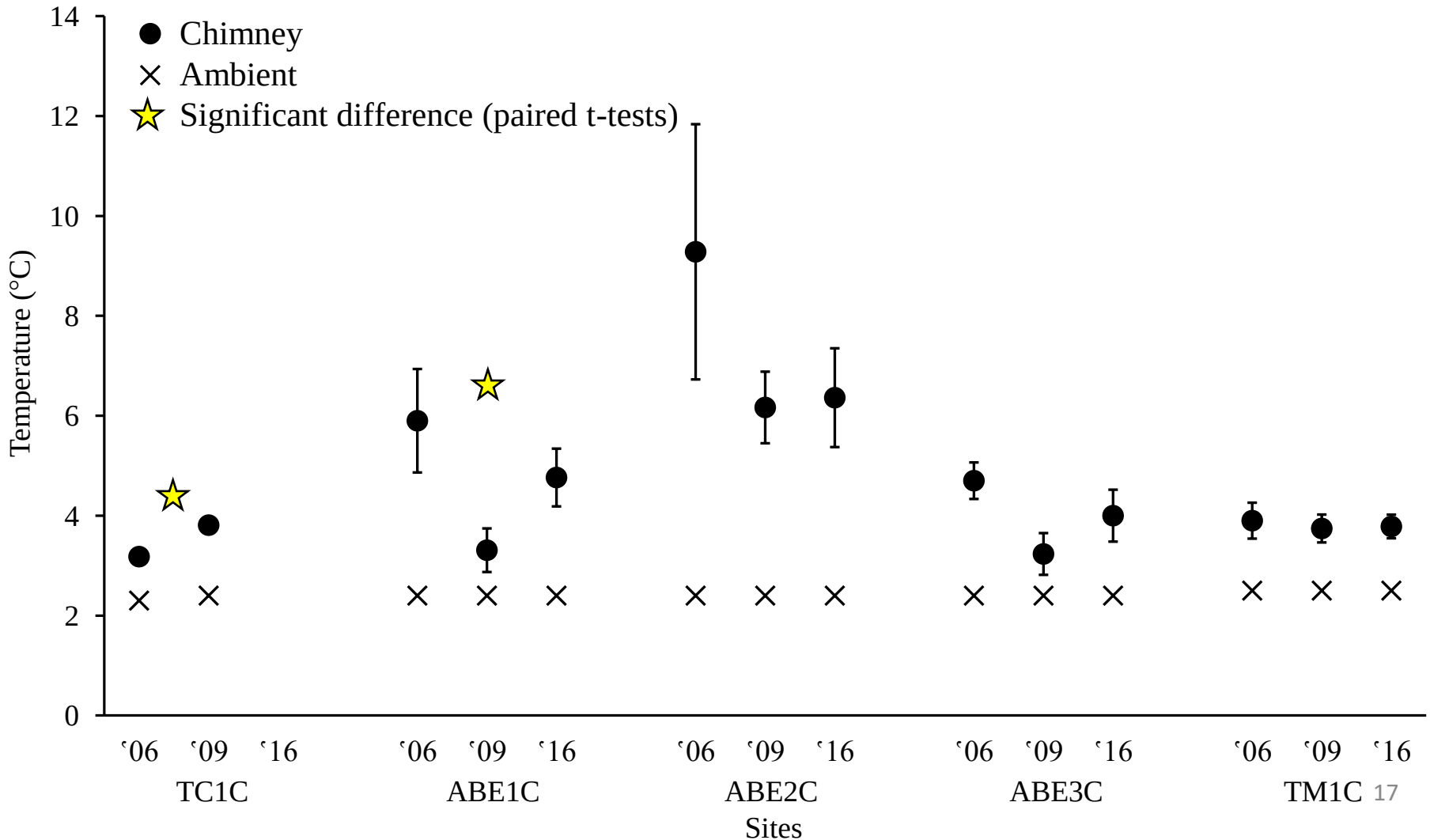
RESULTS

DECADAL CHIMNEY STUDY

No change in ambient temperature

Chimney: no sig. dif. or a sig. dif. $\leq 2.6^{\circ}\text{C}$

Little to no change chimney temperature



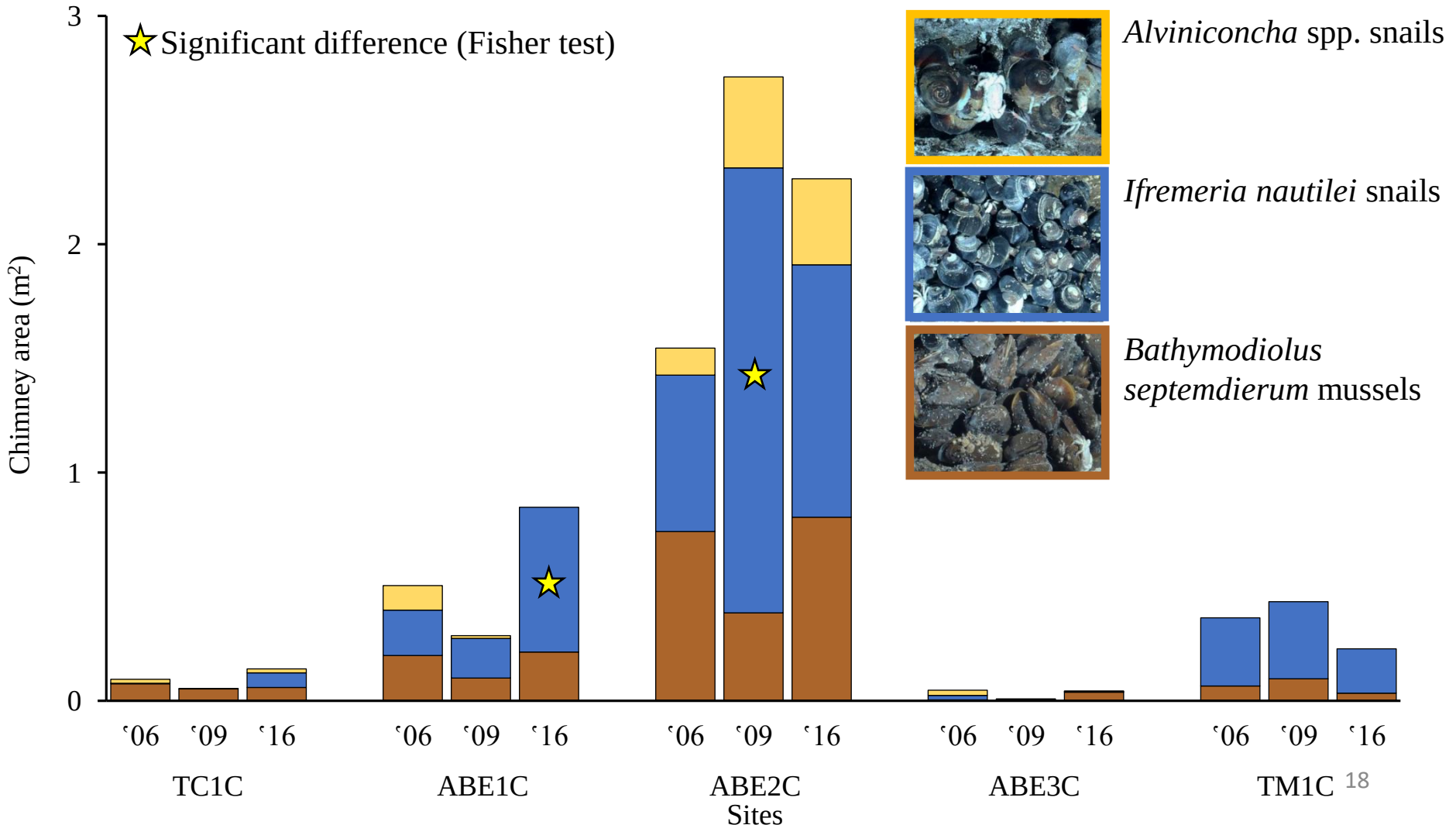
RESULTS

DECADAL CHIMNEY STUDY

No succession

91% of analyses: no sig. dif. in abundance

Stable foundation fauna assemblages



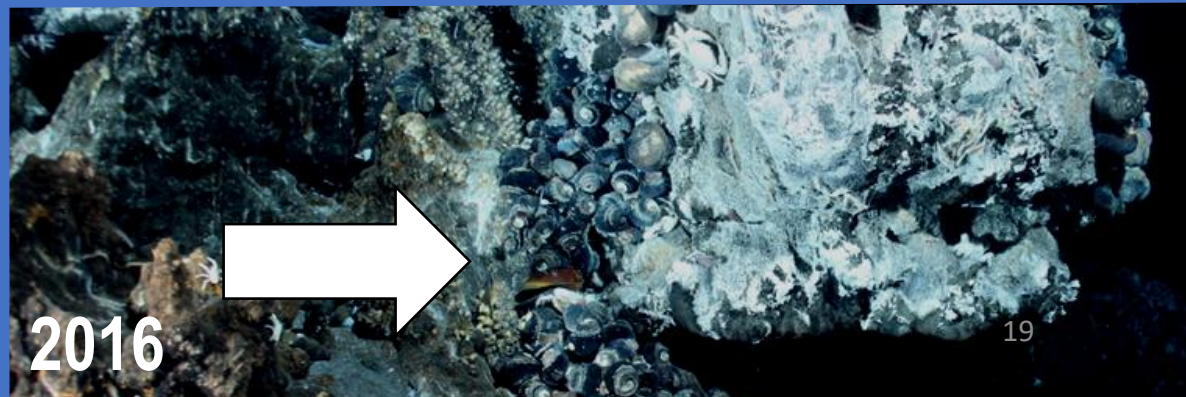
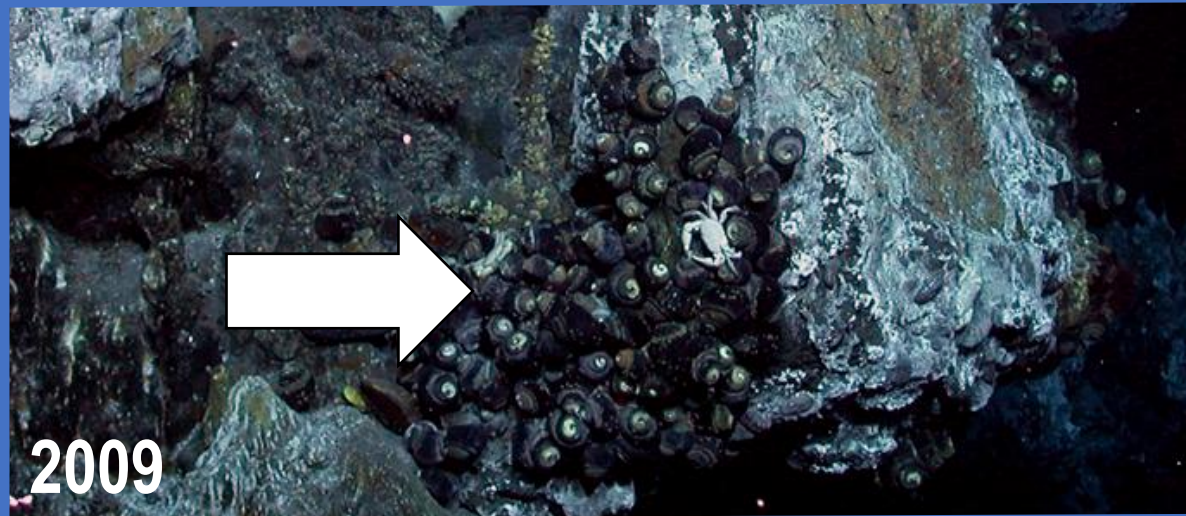
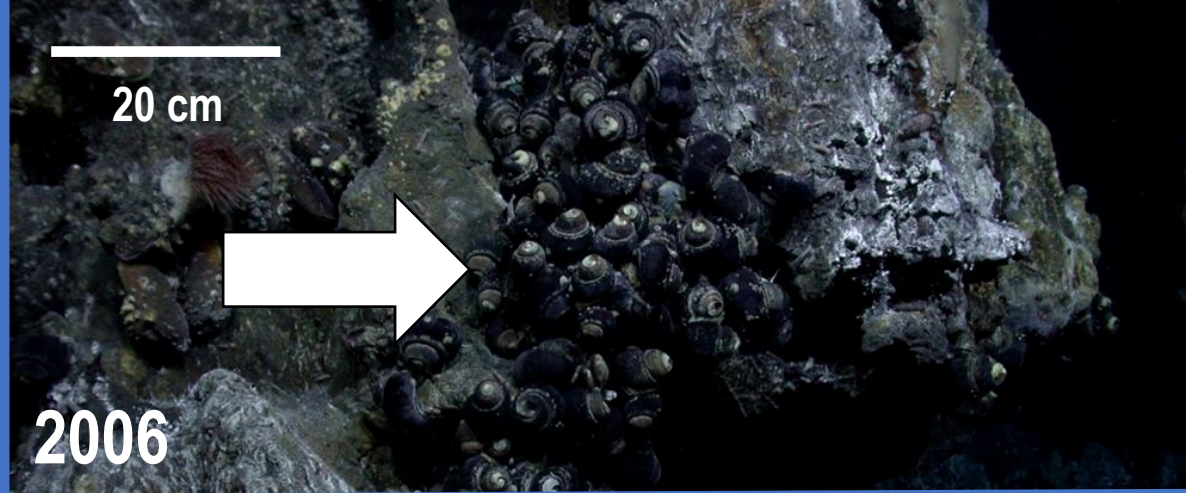
RESULTS

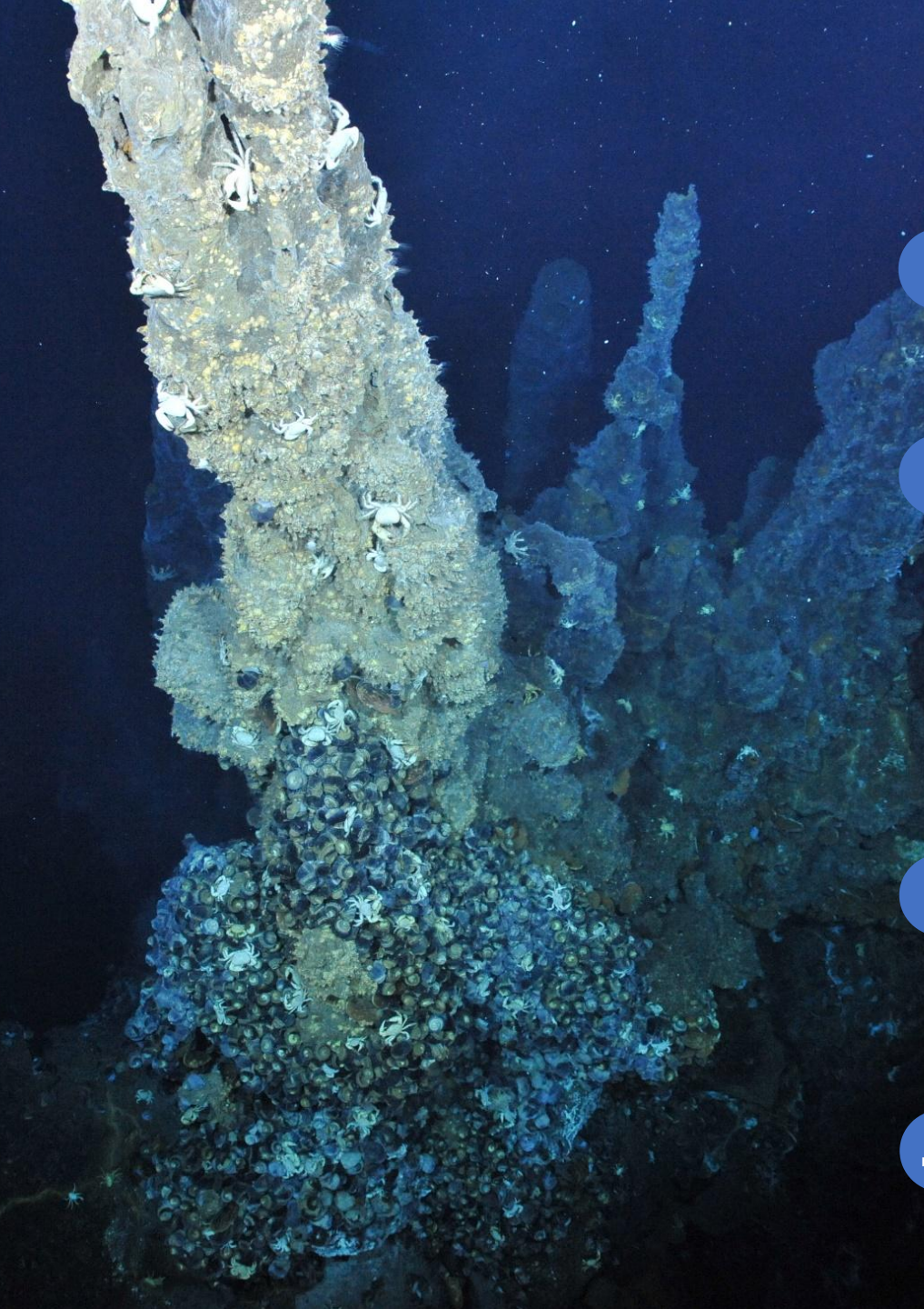
SPATIAL STABILITY

Resolved a high-degree of spatial stability within each site between years

Up to 50% spatial overlap between surveys for species distribution (sig. >> expectation)

ABE3 chimney



A vertical, mineral-rich hydrothermal vent chimney, likely a carbonate structure, covered in various deep-sea organisms including crabs and small fish. The background is dark blue, indicating the deep-sea environment.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A DECADE OF MAPPING

1

Replicating deep-sea imaging: decadal monitoring program based on precision re-location for imagery acquisition

2

Resolution and variety of image-based data sets:

- photo-documentation at sub-cm scales using close proximity, high-resolution camera & large-area mosaic processing
- ArcGIS for imagery annotation

3

Ecological research question:

- the chimneys of the Lau Back-arc Basin are remarkably stable habitats
- implications for deep-sea mining

...

Future direction: integrate 3D imagery

Thank you to the MIW organizing committee & thank you for your attention

Peter Girguis
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Roxanne Beinart
Jeff Seawald

Arunima Sen
Elizabeth Podowski
Molly McGuigan
Alicia Yang
Fanny Girard
Sam Vohsen

The crew of the R/V
Melville, Thomas G.
Thompson, Falkor, &
the ROV *Jason II* &
ROPOS



ROPOS



CANADIAN SCIENTIFIC
SUBMERSIBLE FACILITY

