

Particle flux in the Rainbow hydrothermal vent field (Mid-Atlantic Ridge): Dynamics, mineral and biological composition

by Alexis Khripounoff¹, Annick Vangriesheim¹, Philippe Crassous¹, Michel Segonzac¹, Ana Colaço², Daniel Desbruyères¹ and Roxane Barthelemy³

ABSTRACT

In order to provide information about the export and the distribution of hydrothermal particulate material to the surrounding deep ocean, four moorings were deployed in the vicinity of the hydrothermal Rainbow vent field (Mid-Atlantic Ridge, 36°14'N, 2250 m depth). The first mooring was a sediment trap with a current meter deployed at 2 m from a chimney of the Rainbow vent field and 1.5 m above the bottom (a.b.) for 16 days. It represented the reference for the initial composition of particles produced by the vent. The total mean mass particle flux ($6.9 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$) was distinctly higher than the flux measured at the shallower hydrothermal vents on the MAR segment. This particulate flux showed a high temporal variation at the scale of a few days and was characterized by a high concentration of sulphur (17.2%) and copper (3.5%) and a very low concentration of organic carbon (0.14%). Several hundred bivalve larvae belonging to the hydrothermal mytilid *Bathymodiolus azoricus* were collected in this trap at the beginning of the experiment. The density of larvae decreased strongly at the end, indicating a patchiness distribution or a discontinuous reproduction of this species. The other three moorings, including sediment traps, current-meters and thermistor chains, were deployed for 304 days at different distances and altitudes from the Rainbow vent field. The mean speed of the current in the rift valley was low (6 cm s^{-1}) and was oriented toward the north. The total mean particle mass flux measured with the five sediment traps varied little, from 10.6 to $25.0 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$, and displayed temporal variations which are typical of deep-sea environments with seasonal changes in the overlying production. However, in the trap at 500 m from the vents 150 m a.b., the presence of the hydrothermal plume can be observed: the sulphur, iron and copper concentrations of particles were significantly higher compared to the particles sampled in the pelagic reference trap. The plume composition was about 50% hydrothermal particles and 50% pelagic particles and its upper limit reached 300 m a.b. at this distance. In the traps at 1000 m from the vents, the elemental composition of particles was similar to the pelagic particles and we assume that these traps were not in the plume during the experiment. The zooplankton obtained in the long-term trap samples revealed high density variations in relation to the distance from the vent site. The nutrient enrichment around the hydrothermal area and the abundance of free living bacteria explain these variations in zooplankton density.

1. IFREMER Centre de Brest, Département DRO/EP, BP 70, 29280 Plouzané, France. *email:* alexis.khripounoff@ifremer.fr

2. IMAR, Laboratório Marítimo da Guia, Faculdade da Ciências de Lisboa, Estrada do Guincho, 2750 Cascais, Portugal.

3. Université de Provence, Laboratoire de Biologie Animale, 3 place Victor Hugo, 13331 Marseille Cedex 3, France.

1. Introduction

The most spectacular manifestations of hydrothermal activity are the high-temperature vent fields, which create particle-rich plumes rising hundreds of meters above the sea floor. The production of this particulate material and its dispersal to the deep ocean mostly depends on the emission of vent fluids that are precipitated as fine particles carried by the neutrally buoyant hydrothermal plume. The hydrothermal plumes, transported by the deep currents, can be detected up to 100 km from the emitting vent (Dymond and Roth, 1988; German and Sparks, 1993). The study of plumes is now an important part of hydrothermal research because of the influence of vent fluids on the ocean chemical balance (see Elderfield and Schultz, 1996). Hydrothermal activity also supports the production of biomass such as planktonic larval stages or juveniles of vent species. These are carried by the near-bottom currents and/or the buoyant hydrothermal plume and are then transported several hundred meters above the bottom (Herring and Dixon, 1998; Kim *et al.*, 1994; Kim and Mullineaux, 1998; Mullineaux and France, 1995; Mullineaux *et al.*, 1995). Through these processes, hydrothermal plumes participate in the dispersal of vent species along the mid-ocean ridges and constitute a possible food source for the surrounding deep-sea fauna.

The aim of this work is to assess the influence of the hydrothermal plume in the surrounding ocean. The Rainbow hydrothermal field (36°15'N) was chosen because it produces the strongest plume of its kind known on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (German *et al.*, 1996; Fouquet *et al.*, 1997), making it an ideal natural laboratory to study plume processes. To provide information about production and export of hydrothermal material by vents and plumes to the deep ocean, four moorings with sediment traps, current meters and thermistor chains were deployed at different distances from the Rainbow site for periods varying from 16 days to 10 months.

2. Materials and methods

a. Study area (Fig. 1a)

The Rainbow site (36°14'N, 33°54'W, 2250 m depth) was detected on the Azores Mid-Atlantic Ridge segment (AMAR) in 1996 (German *et al.*, 1996) and observed by submersible in 1997 (Fouquet *et al.*, 1997, 2001; German *et al.*, 2001). It is situated on the flank of a raised block of ultramafic basement in the discontinuity between two segments of the ridge and produces a strong and persistent hydrothermal plume. It is one of the most active hydrothermal vent fields discovered in the North Atlantic with at least ten major groups of extremely active black smokers without visible fauna. Some diffusive vents are present, located 25–100 m from black smokers with small mussel beds and shrimp swarms (Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001).

b. Sampling

i. *Mooring S (Short-term mooring with small sediment traps).* On the Rainbow hydrothermal vent field (Fig. 1a), one triplicate sediment trap frame (trap S) was deployed

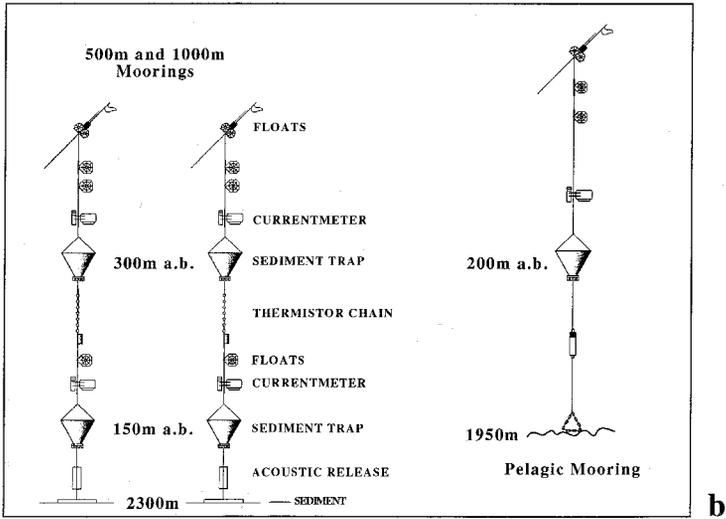
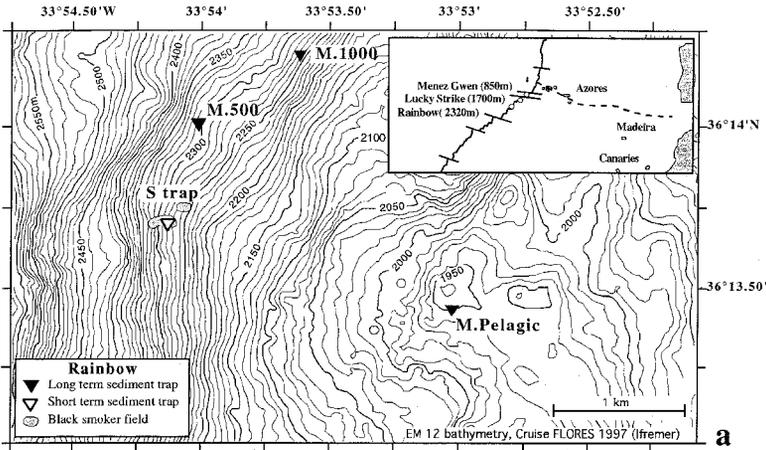


Figure 1. (a) Bathymetric map showing the location of the Rainbow field with the positions of the different moorings. (b) Scheme of the long-term moorings.

(36°13.8N, 33°54.1W) during the Marvel cruise (August 1997) by the submersible *Nautile* for 16 days at 2 m in the southwest of an active vent field (2275 m depth). The description of the deployment method is detailed in Khripounoff and Alberic (1991). The top-collecting surface of traps was situated 1.5 m above the bottom (a.b.), while an Aanderaa current-meter with a recording interval of 5 minutes was positioned 2 m above the trap. The settling particles were collected in 3 epoxy fibreglass traps of cylindrical-conic shape with 5 collection bottles each and assembled (S trap) on a single frame (Khripounoff and Alberic, 1991). Only 4 collectors were used with a sampling period of 4 days each. Each sediment trap had a sampling aperture of 0.07 m² and was covered with a honeycomb

baffle of 1 cm diameter and 10 cm deep cells at the top. Prior to deployment, the sampling bottles of two traps were filled with filtered seawater containing sodium borate buffered formalin to give a final concentration of 3% in order to prevent *in situ* microbial decomposition. The bottles of the third trap were filled with a buffer composed of 5M NaCl, 10% DMSO and 0.001% bromophenol blue to prevent *in situ* DNA degradation (Comtet *et al.*, 2000). After recovery, the samples were stored in the dark at 4°C pending analyses.

ii. Moorings L (Long-term moorings with large traps). Three moorings (Fig. 1b) with sediment traps, current meters and thermistor chains were deployed on the Rainbow field during the Marvel cruise (August 1997) and recovered during the Flame 2 cruise (June 1998). The settling particles were collected over 304 days using cone-shaped traps (PPS5 model, Technicap) with 22 collection bottles. These traps had a sampling aperture of 1 m² and were covered with a honeycomb baffle of 1 cm diameter and 10 cm deep cells at the top. As in the S mooring, the sampling bottles were filled with filtered seawater and sodium borate buffered formalin to give a final concentration of 3%. The sampling periods were 14 days each except for the last collector (10 days).

The aim of the first mooring (H500) was to sample the rising hydrothermal plume. Its position was selected according to the CTD results obtained in this area by German *et al.* (1998). It was deployed ~500 m to the north of the Rainbow vents at 2300 m depth (M500) with two traps (150 m and 300 m a.b.), two current-meters and a thermistor chain in between. Unfortunately, the trap at 150 m a.b. did not work properly between February and April (7 collectors). The location (34°14.0N, 33°54.0W) and depth are those obtained on the vessel at the mooring launching (Fig. 1). Due to a possible drift during the mooring descent, its exact location on the bottom and its depth are given at ±100 m. The second mooring (M1000), with the same configuration as the first, was used to study the neutrally buoyant hydrothermal plume. It was deployed ~1000 m (36°14.2N, 33°53.6W) to the north-northeast of the vents at 2250 m depth. The last mooring (M Pelagic), with only one trap at 200 m a.b. and one current-meter, was positioned (36°13.3N, 33°52.8W) at 1950 m depth, away from the axis at ~2 km to the southeast of the vents. It was intended to sample the pelagic flux only as a reference (Fig. 1). On each of the three moorings, an Aanderaa current-meter was installed 10 m above each trap. The current-meters were equipped with a narrow range temperature sensor (resolution: 0.006°C) and a pressure sensor. The current and its direction as well as temperature and pressure were recorded every hour. For the moorings M500 and M1000, thermistor chains, consisting of ten thermistors (narrow range), 10 m apart, were fixed between the two traps, i.e. between 210 m and 310 m above the bottom. All the current, temperature and pressure sensors were calibrated before and after the experiment.

c. Current data

Time-series analysis of current data has been performed following methods as described in Emery and Thomson (1998). To examine the fluctuations of the residual current and

Table 1. Current data obtained with current-meters fixed on the short (Mooring S) and the long-term moorings (M Pelagic, M500 and M1000).

Moorings	Duration (days)	Altitude (a.b.)	Residual current direction	Mean speed	Max. speed	Residual current speed
Mooring S	16	1.5 m	N330°	9 cm s ⁻¹	19 cm s ⁻¹	2.9 cm s ⁻¹
M Pelagic	304	210 m	N310°	5 cm s ⁻¹	14 cm s ⁻¹	1.1 cm s ⁻¹
M500	304	310 m	N005°	6 cm s ⁻¹	17 cm s ⁻¹	3.1 cm s ⁻¹
M500	304	160 m	N020°	6 cm s ⁻¹	18 cm s ⁻¹	4.5 cm s ⁻¹
M1000	304	310 m	N355°	6 cm s ⁻¹	17 cm s ⁻¹	1.5 cm s ⁻¹
M1000	304	160 m	N355°	6 cm s ⁻¹	18 cm s ⁻¹	3.4 cm s ⁻¹

temperature, the instantaneous current data were low-pass filtered (Lanczos filter, cut-off period of 48 hours) to remove the tidal and inertial oscillations. The calculation of the eastward and northward current components (current vector components on the eastward and northward directions taken as x and y axis) and statistics (current, temperature, pressure) were made from the filtered and unfiltered data.

d. Faunal sorting and particle analysis

In the laboratory, each sample from the traps was sieved and the fraction $> 250 \mu\text{m}$ was examined under a dissecting microscope to sort and to count the organisms (particles smaller than $250 \mu\text{m}$ contained negligible proportion of nauplii and juvenile copepods). The shell hinge structure was examined using a Philips XL30 Scanning Electron Microscope to identify bivalve larvae (Comtet *et al.*, 2000). Then, the remaining particles were rinsed with Milli-Q purified water ($\text{pH} \sim 7$), freeze-dried and weighed. Total sulphur and carbon were determined in duplicate with a Leco CS-125 auto-analyzer. Organic carbon concentration was measured with a Leco WR12 elemental analyzer after removing carbonates with a 2N HCl solution (Weliky *et al.*, 1983). Inorganic carbon content was calculated as the difference between total and organic carbon. Analysis of the chemical composition of particles was undertaken by EDAX 1 DX-4i X-ray spectrometry. Standards were prepared in the laboratory from pure chemical compounds. Particles and standards were strongly compressed (5 tons) to obtain a pellet of 3 mm in diameter with a very flat surface. The averaged accuracy of the analysis was 15% for the elements with a concentration $> 1\%$. Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analyses were performed using a dual inlet Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometer (Finnigan Mat Delta E) coupled with a Carlo Erba NA 1500 auto-analyzer following the method described in Marguillier *et al.* (1997).

3. Results

a. Currents and temperatures

Close to the vent, maximum current speed was 19 cm s^{-1} , and the mean speed was 9 cm s^{-1} during the 16 days of experiment (Table 1). Currents had strong semi-diurnal oscillations (oriented to N040°–N220°) which were responsible for most of the speed and

direction variability (Fig. 2a). A residual current of 2.9 cm s^{-1} was superimposed on the short-term fluctuations. During the 16 days of the experiment, its direction was almost steadily toward N330, perpendicular to the semi-diurnal current (Fig. 2a). The temperature fluctuated between 3.6°C and 10.1°C . The highest temperatures were observed when the current direction was between $\text{N}070^\circ$ and $\text{N}295^\circ$ (Fig. 3) corresponding to the periods when the trap was under the vent effect. The temperature anomalies $\geq 4^\circ\text{C}$ recorded by the current-meter were observed 11% of the time.

Currents were also dominated by the semi-diurnal oscillations oriented to $\text{N}045^\circ$ – $\text{N}225^\circ$ at M500 and M1000 (160 m and 310 m a.b.) and $\text{N}070^\circ$ – $\text{N}250^\circ$ at M Pelagic (210 m a.b.) (current data are summarized in Table 1). At the mooring situated 2 km from the vent (M Pelagic), the current was low (mean speed was 5 cm s^{-1} and maximum speed was 14 cm s^{-1}) and the direction was more variable which led to a much lower residual current (1.1 cm s^{-1}) toward the northwest (Fig. 4). This result indicates that this mooring, chosen as a pelagic reference, was out of the influence of the hydrothermal vents during the experiment.

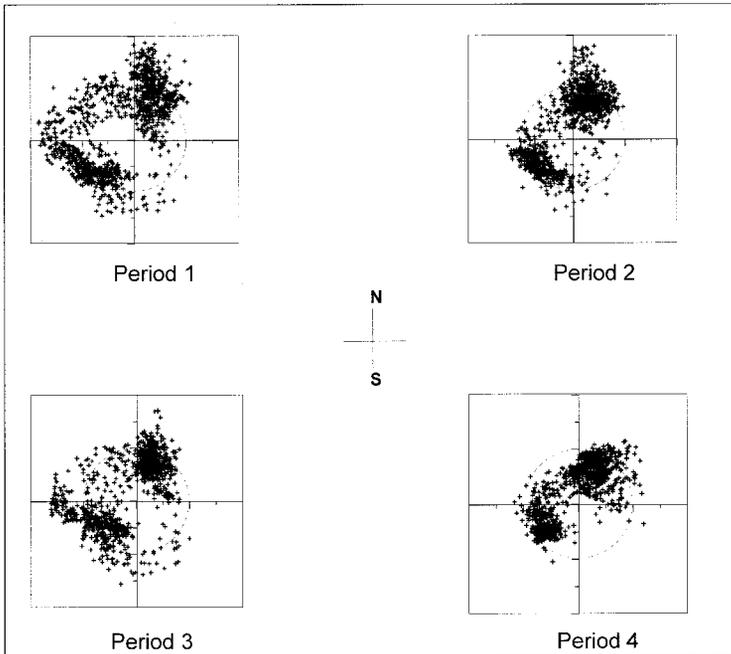
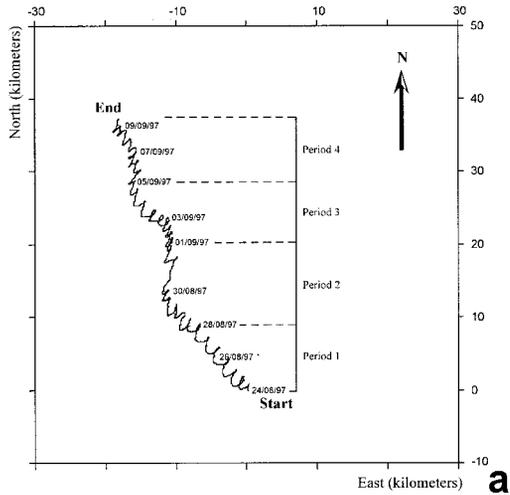
At the moorings situated 500 m (M500) and 1000 m (M1000) from the Rainbow vents, the mean current speed was around 6 cm s^{-1} while the maximum speed reached 18 cm s^{-1} (Table 1). The currents measured at both moorings were similar at the two levels (310 m a.b. and 160 m a.b.). The residual current (Fig. 4) was steadily toward the north at the upper level and veered slightly to the east at the deepest levels (parallel to the local bathymetry). The residual current was higher at the deepest levels and at the mooring nearest to the vent (4.5 and 3.4 cm s^{-1} at 160 m a.b. and 3.1 and 1.5 cm s^{-1} at 310 m a.b., at M500 and M1000, respectively). The steady direction was favorable for advection of the vent emissions toward the traps of these two moorings.

During this experiment, no temperature anomaly exceeding the background of the natural temperature variations was recorded. No variation could be connected to vent input. All the temperature records exhibited semi-diurnal oscillations. These oscillations were always higher at 310 m a.b. than at 160 m a.b. (maximum amplitudes: 0.5°C and 0.3°C , respectively). The temperature minimum values appeared when the current was oriented northward; i.e., when the current went from the vent to the moorings. This observation suggests that the temperature oscillations were only due to the background internal tides and not to the vent influence.

b. Total mass particle fluxes

Near the Rainbow vents (trap S), mean particle flux was $6.9 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (range 0.28 – $19.2 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$). Figure 5a shows the high temporal variations of the mass fluxes during the 16 days of the experiment. During the first and third sampling periods, the particle fluxes were similar. The flux was maximum in sample 2 and was 50 times higher than the last sampling (sample 4).

Over the 304 days, the mean particle flux measured with the sediment trap far from the hydrothermal influence (M Pelagic) was $11.2 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (range 0.45 – $61.7 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$).



b

Figure 2. (a) Progressive vector diagram of the current at 3.5 m above the bottom and at 2 m from the Rainbow black smokers (Flores 5). (b) Scatter plots of the same current for each period of particle sampling.

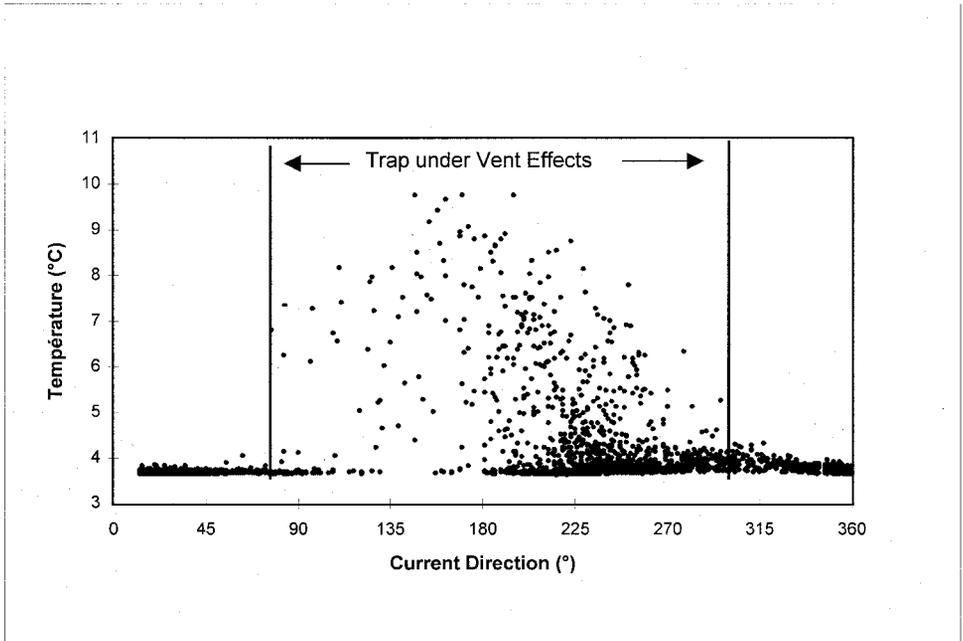


Figure 3. Temperature versus current direction recorded every 5 minutes by the current-meter 2 m above the S trap close to Rainbow vent. The area limited by the two vertical lines is the direction interval for which the trap was under the direct vent effect.

At 500 m northward of the Rainbow vents (M500), it was similar to the pelagic flux and varied from $11.3 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (150 m a.b.) to $10.6 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (300 m a.b.). At 1000 m (M1000), the particle flux was slightly higher than those obtained in the other traps, and equal to $17.5 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (150 m a.b.) and $25.0 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (300 m a.b.) (Table 2). Some trends are evident in all the traps (Fig. 6). The total fluxes decreased regularly in autumn, then remained very weak during the winter (except for a small increase in February) and finished by a peak in June. A fourth large peak appeared at M1000 in January 150 m a.b. and 300 m a.b. explaining the increase of the mean particle flux.

c. Particle composition

The main features of the vent particle composition in the S trap were the dominance of sulphur and calcium (as CaSO_4), the high concentration of iron (7%) and copper (3.5–5.5%) and the low concentration of particulate organic carbon (0.13%) (Fig. 5, Table 3). Inorganic carbon (carbonate) was not detected. The isotopic composition in $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (Fig. 7) of the particulate organic matter collected in the S trap are, respectively, +1.9‰ and -21‰. The major chemical elements did not show spatial or temporal fluctuations (Fig. 5b) indicating that the particle composition of the emission was homogeneous during the 16 days of experiment.

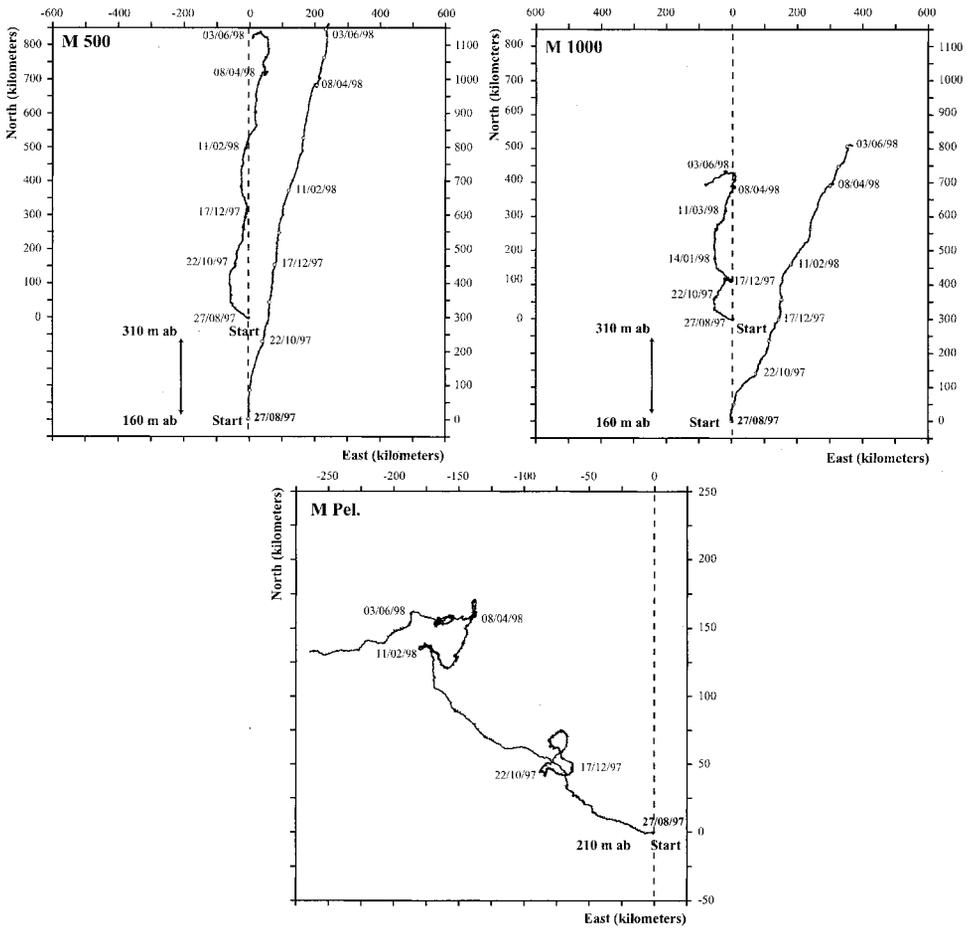


Figure 4. Progressive vector diagram of the current measured with current-meters positioned on M500, M1000 and M Pelagic moorings (Note the scale change for the M Pel. figure.)

The elemental composition of particles from the sediment traps at M Pelagic, M500 and M1000 is shown in Table 3. The organic carbon concentration varied from 4.9% to 7.3% and the organic carbon flux was regularly lower (150 m a.b.) than 300 m a.b. in the M500 moorings. Inorganic carbon concentration was high (>8%) at M Pelagic, M500 (300 m) and M1000 (150 m and 300 m) but it was clearly weak (5.3%) at M500 (150 m). The inorganic carbon flux at M1000 and at M Pelagic did not show particular temporal variation and was always higher than at M500 (Fig. 8). The sulphur concentration (0.13–0.54%) was low throughout the experiment at M pelagic and M1000. In contrast, particles from the M500 (150 m a.b.) were characterized by high sulphur concentrations during the first four months of the experiment (Table 3, Fig. 8). During the same period, the Fe and Cu concentrations were particularly high (respectively, 22.5 and 9.1%) compared

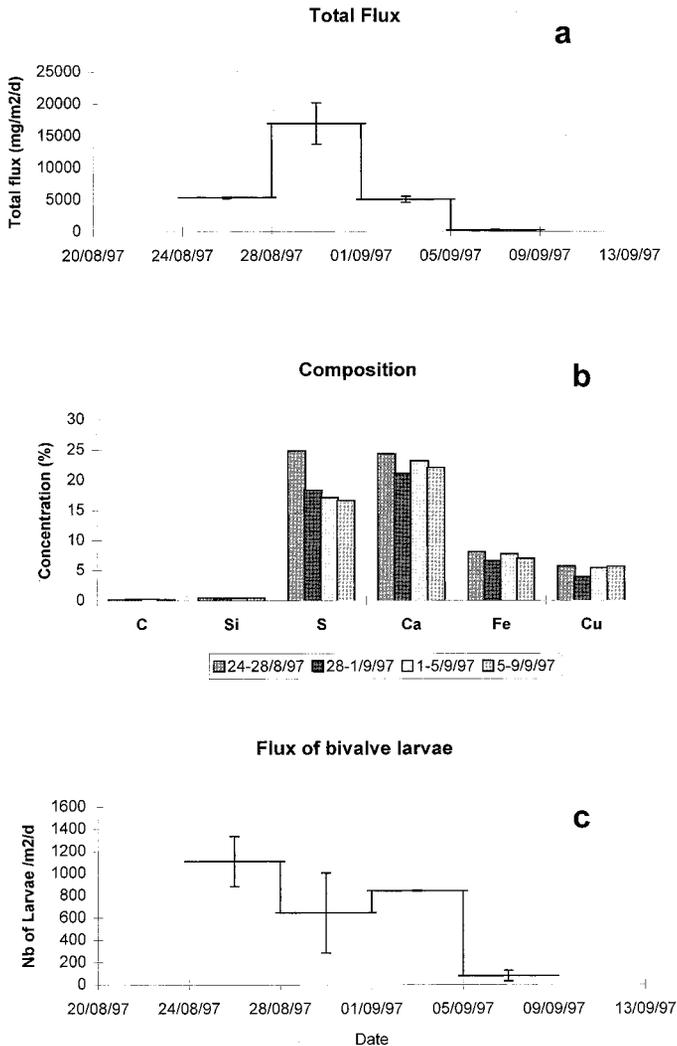


Figure 5. Total particle flux (a), particle composition (b) and larval bivalve flux (c) in the S trap (Bars represent the SD of 3 replicates).

with those measured in the other traps (Table 3). The isotopic composition in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ was similar at M500 and M1000 (~ -23.5) while the M500 (150 m) was enriched in $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (+4.2) in comparison with M1000 (+1.8) (Fig. 7).

d. Fauna

Numerous living organisms were present in the S trap moored close to the vent. Bivalve larvae belonging to the mytilid species *Bathymodiolus azoricus* (Comtet *et al.*, 2000) were

Table 2. Mean particle flux sampled in the large traps (Long-term moorings).

	M Pelagic		M 500		M 1000	
	200 m a.b.	150 m a.b.	300 m a.b.	150 m a.b.	300 m a.b.	
Mass flux ($\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)	11.2	11.3	10.6	17.5	25.0	
Organic C. ($\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)	0.62	0.47	0.66	0.82	1.28	
Inorg. C. ($\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)	1.32	0.63	1.02	1.43	2.10	
Sulphur ($\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)	0.04	0.94	0.10	0.05	0.06	

characterized by the uniform size of their shells ($500 \pm 35 \mu\text{m}$ long) suggesting that they were at the same stage of development. No major difference was observed between the bivalve larvae abundance during the three first periods of sampling. However, the larvae flux strongly decreased during the last period (Fig. 5c) although the number of other organisms did not change (Table 4). A single bivalve larva of the Nuculidae family was collected in the trap. Polychaetes (23) found in the trap were essentially at the larval or juvenile stage. Gastropods (13) belonging to two vent species (*Shinkailepas* sp. and *Phymorhynchus* sp.) and two holoplanktonic species, halacarids and a single pycnogonid were also sampled in the trap S. Numerous copepods were also found in this trap (Table 4).

Benthic and planktonic organisms were collected at different stages of development in the traps M500 and M1000 (Fig. 9). Bivalves, polychaetes, gastropods, euphausiaceans and copepods (harpacticoid and calanoid copepods, nauplii) were the most common taxa. Other organisms were present in low abundance (nematodes, ostracods, amphipods, tanaids, epicarid isopods, larvae of cirripeds, ophiurids, asterids).

Bivalve larvae, belonging to the same species as the mytilid larvae found in the S trap (*B. azoricus*), occurred largely at the beginning of the experiment in the trap M500, 150 m a.b. Only a few individuals of *B. azoricus* were present at M500, 300 m a.b. and M1000, 300 m a.b. Several bivalve larvae belonging to another unknown species were also found at M1000, 150 m a.b. No bivalve larva was present in the pelagic trap. Polychaete larvae and

Table 3. Mean chemical composition (%) of particles sampled in the sediment traps (Only the first 4 month's results were taken into account in the trap M500, 150 m a.b.).

(%)	M500					
	S trap (Vent composition)	150 m a.b. (Plume composition)	M500 300 m a.b.	M1000 150 m a.b.	M1000 300 m a.b.	M Pelagic 200 m a.b.
Organic C.	0.13	4.9	7.3	5.5	5.9	7.2
Inorganic C.	≈ 0	5.3	8.0	8.4	8.4	9.0
Phosphorus	0.45	0.8	0.3	0.21	0.5	0.2
Sulphur	17.2	13	0.90	0.31	0.35	0.31
Calcium	22.6	13.5	22.7	21.2	22.6	22.6
Iron	7.2	22.5	2	0.83	0.84	0.58
Copper	5.0	9.1	0.59	0.45	0.41	0.33
Silica	0.35	3.8	7.1	6.44	7.2	7.21

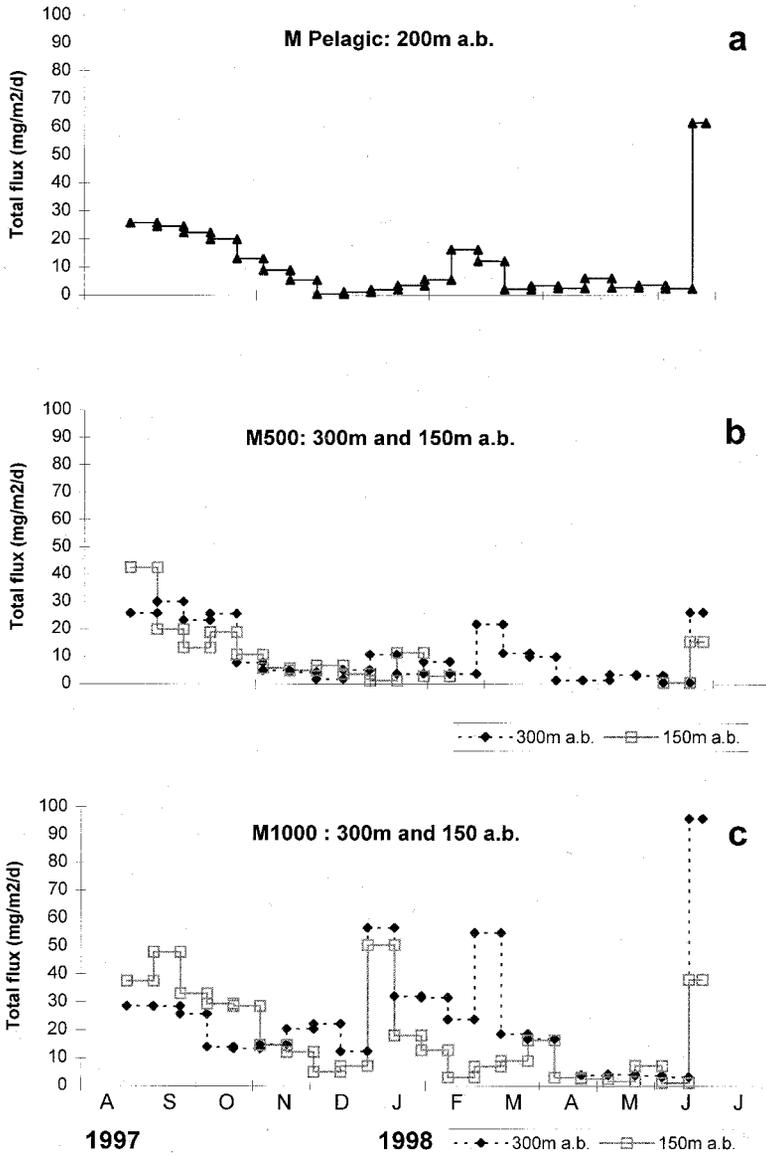


Figure 6. Temporal variation of total flux measured with traps positioned on the M Pelagic (a), M500 (b) and M1000 (c) moorings.

juveniles belonging to several families (Spionidae, Hesionidae, Glyceridae, Syllidae, Poecilochaetidae, Polynoidae, Aphroditidae, Archinomidae, Ophelidae, Typhloscoleci- dae) were also observed in all traps. Only one polychaete Archinomidae, unequivocally belonging to the hydrothermal fauna, was sampled in the trap M500, 150 m a.b. Gastropod

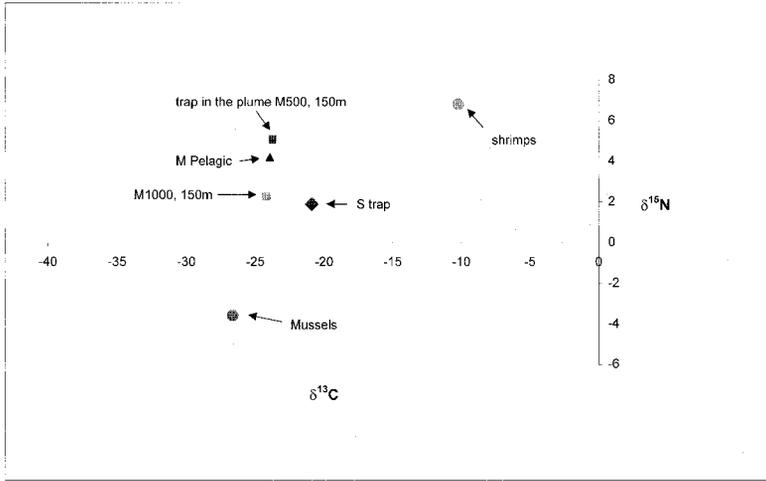


Figure 7. Isotopic composition of the sediment trap material and the organisms (Colaço, 2001) from Rainbow vent field.

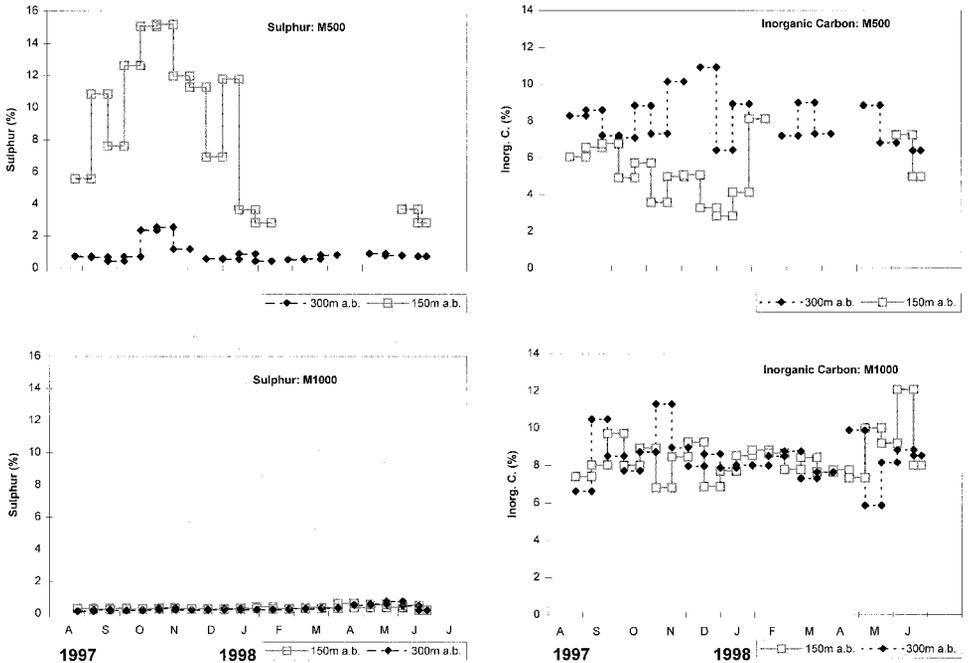


Figure 8. Temporal variation of the particle composition in the traps positioned on the M500, M1000 and M Pelagic moorings.

Table 4. Number (min-max) of living animals collected close to the Rainbow vent in the S trap.

Dates	Bivalves	Polychaetes	Gastropods	Copepods
(24/08/97–28/08/97)	249–355	0–3	1–5	30–53
28/08/97–01/09/97	59–302	2–5	0–3	13–52
01/09/97–05/09/97	80–237	0–5	0–2	30–38
05/09/97–09/09/97	4–32	0–2	0–2	12–27

larval abundance (two benthic species) did not exhibit a temporal trend over the collection period. Juvenile euphausiids, belonging to the genus *Thysanoessa*, were observed in high abundance between August to December 1997 in the traps M500, 300 m a.b., M1000 150 m and 3000 m a.b., but they were rare in the trap M500 (150 m a.b.) and in the pelagic trap (Fig. 9).

4. Discussion

a. Pelagic flux in the Rainbow area

The Pelagic trap, positioned 2 km away from the ridge axis, was taken as a reference for the background flux not influenced by the hydrothermal vents. The mean particle flux

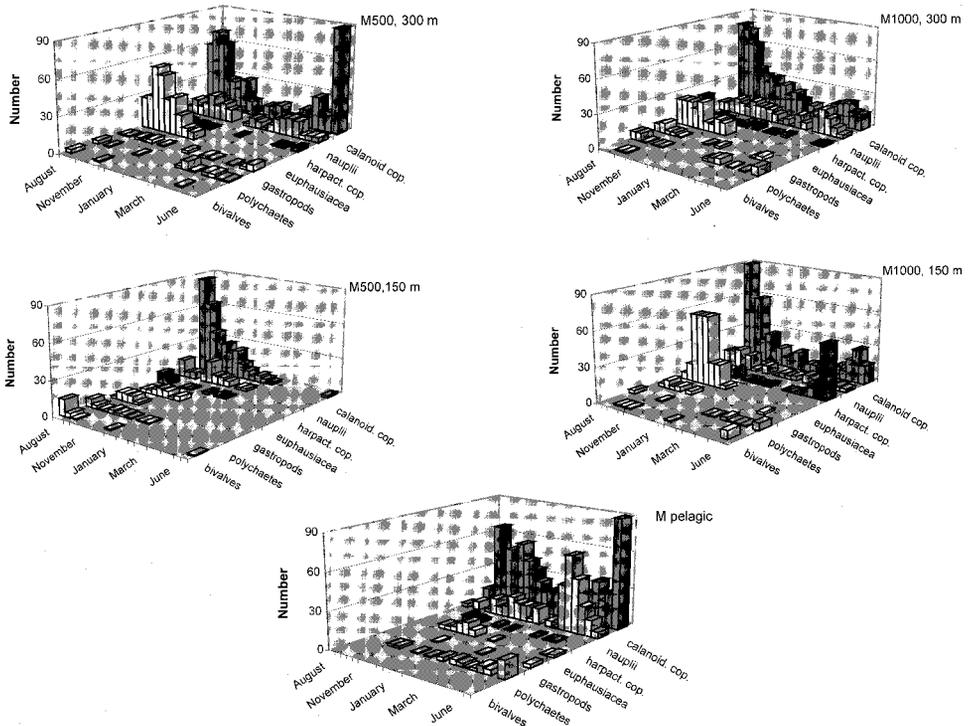


Figure 9. Temporal variations of common taxa sampled with the M500, M1000 and M Pelagic traps.

($11.2 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$), measured with this trap, was comparable to the flux obtained on the Lucky Strike area in the Azores region ($7.7 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$, Khripounoff *et al.*, 2000). These fluxes are among the lowest recorded in the oligotrophic Atlantic Ocean (Honjo and Manganini, 1993; Deuser, 1986; Auffret *et al.*, 1994; Khripounoff *et al.*, 1998). This result is in agreement with the very low primary production in the Azores region observed by Angel (1989). The relatively high $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of material collected in the Pelagic trap (Fig. 6) is consistent with the presence of plankton detritus from oligotrophic, nitrate-poor environments (Holmes *et al.*, 1996; Waser *et al.*, 1998).

The particulate flux coming from the surface showed large fluctuations typical of deep-sea environments with pronounced seasonal changes (Honjo and Manganini, 1993; Newton *et al.*, 1994), with a maximum observed in June due to the spring bloom of the surface primary production and a minimum in winter. The very low concentration of typical hydrothermal compounds (S, Fe, Cu) in the particles and the absence of hydrothermal fauna confirm that the pelagic trap was not under the direct effect of the vents. The high organic carbon concentration indicates the freshness of the pelagic origin particles.

b. Particles emitted by the Rainbow vents

The particle flux in the Rainbow vent area (average $6.9 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$) was 500 times higher than that at the pelagic site. A similar high flux was observed close to the East Pacific Rise hydrothermal vent fields using the same sampling technique (Khripounoff and Alberic, 1991) and the Endeavour Ridge (2200 m) (Roth and Dymond, 1989). On the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the Rainbow vent emitted a comparable flux as on the TAG site (3680 m) ($9.0 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$; Desbruyères *et al.*, 2000) but was significantly higher than that measured at Menez Gwen (850 m) ($0.64 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$, Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001) and Lucky Strike (1600 m) ($0.26 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$, Khripounoff *et al.*, 2000). At Rainbow, in common with TAG and Pacific vents, active black smokers emit dark, particle-rich fluid, while the shallow vents such as Lucky Strike and Menez-Gwen emit translucent fluid with low particle content. These high differences in particle production result from differences in fluid chemistry which depends on the temperature and pressure conditions met during hydrothermal circulation (Douville *et al.*, 1999). Phase separation events due to the shallow depth at Menez-Gwen and Lucky Strike (resulting in a low metal concentration in the fluid) and the extensive alteration of the basaltic substrate explain the low particle production at these shallower stations (Klinkhammer *et al.*, 1995; Wilson *et al.*, 1996).

In addition, the amount of particles collected in the trap also depends on the trap position relative to the chimney and on the current direction. The occurrences of the temperature anomalies $> 4^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig. 3) indicate that the trap was directly under the chimney influence during approximately 11% of the time without regular temporal trend (Fig. 3). This relatively low percentage is easily explainable by the position of the trap (south) in relation to the black smokers and the main current direction (northeast). The current varied very little in direction and speed (Fig. 2) and the hydrodynamic conditions were very similar during the different periods of particle sampling. The strong fluctuations of the particulate

flux during the 16 days of experiment (Fig. 5) were likely, therefore, the result of irregular fluid production rather than current variations. Temporal changes in vent production have been reported at other hydrothermal sites over time scales of minutes (Converse *et al.*, 1984), hours (Chevaldonné *et al.*, 1991) and weeks (Murton and Redbourn, 1997). For Chevaldonné *et al.* (1991), aperiodic variability of temperature observed in different vents can be explained by a change in the plumbing of the porous diffusive system in the chimney, which can explain also the variation of the particle flux emission.

The elemental composition of the particles sampled near the vent (Table 2) was characterized by a high sulphur concentration ($S > 17\%$) of which the main origin was the hydrothermal fluid precipitation. The particulate sulphur content at Rainbow was slightly higher than that measured near the Lucky Strike vents (11%) (Khripunoff *et al.*, 2000) and similar to the sulphur concentration at Menez-gwen (18.2%) (Desbruyères *et al.*, 2001). But it was lower than that observed close to the Pacific vents ($S \geq 25\%$) (Dymond and Roth, 1988; Khripunoff and Alberic, 1991). One of the main features of the Rainbow vent composition is the high concentration of Cu (3.6%), which is consistent with the fluid composition (Douville *et al.*, 1997). The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition of the sediment trap materials was quite different from that of the mussel and shrimp adults collected on the bottom on the Rainbow site (Fig. 7, Colaço *et al.*, 2001). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (-24%) in the sediment traps was more depleted than in the hydrothermal shrimps (-10%). Mussels (*B. azoricus*) tend to have more negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values and are much more depleted in $\delta^{15}\text{N}$. These significant differences suggest that the hydrothermal mussels did not directly consume the organic particulate material emitted by the vents although these organisms demonstrate filtering behavior (Le Pennec *et al.*, 1990).

c. Export of hydrothermal particles to the surrounding ocean

Vent particle export to the surrounding area depends first on the speed and the direction of the local current. To know when the vent particle transport was favorable to the traps at 500 m, the percentage of instantaneous current flowing in the right direction has been computed for each particle-sampling interval. The favorable direction has been chosen as 21° , corresponding to the direction of Rainbow vents to the M500, plus an angle of 20° on each side (to take into account the diffusion). The minimum speed required to cover the vent-trap distance is equal to $500 \text{ m}/3 \text{ h}$ (half time of the tidal current reverse) = 4.6 cm s^{-1} . Figure 10 shows the result of this empirical estimation versus time. For the duration of the sampling, the current was favorable for transporting vent particles to the M500 during 36% of the time on average at 150 m a.b. and 22% at 300 m a.b. The result of this favorable current orientation has been that sulphur, as a hydrothermal chemical signature, was found in large quantity (max = 15%) during the first four months of the experiment in the trap M500 at 150 m a.b. and also at 300 m a.b. with a lower concentration (Fig. 8). This result indicates that the correct orientation of the current from the vents to the traps is necessary in order to sample hydrothermal material in this equipment. However, Figure 10 shows that the favorable direction of the current is not the

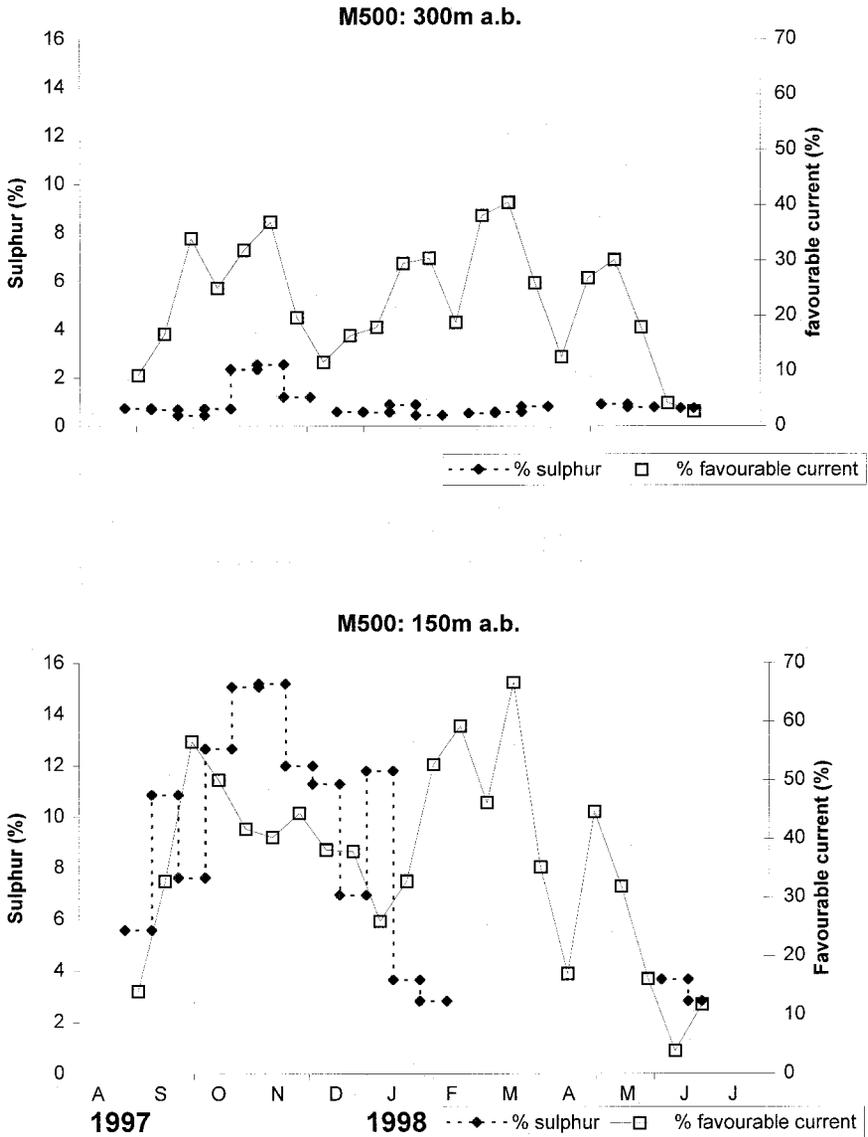


Figure 10. Temporal variations of sulphur concentration in the particles and percentage of instantaneous current flowing in the right directions from the vents toward the mooring M500.

only parameter required to capture hydrothermal particles in the traps with certainty. The sulphur concentration, derived from the plume, showed large temporal fluctuations in the trap 150 m a.b. without direct relationship with our estimation of the right current direction percentage (Fig. 10). This observation suggests variations either in the altitude of the plume (the plume flowed irregularly under the lower trap, 150 m a.b.) or in the particle

emission by the vents on the scale of few days, or modifications of the plume vertical expansion. Multi-peaked plumes (German *et al.*, 1996; Thurnherr and Richards, 2001) indicate that the plume vertical structure might change with the time and that the plume horizontal extent might be compared to patches of particle rich fluid (Thurnherr and Richards, 2001). We observe that the sulphur concentration was low in the trap moored at the upper limit of the plume (300 m a.b.). It corresponds generally to sulphur background variability observed in the pelagic particles with a notable exception in November when the maximum (3%) corresponds to the maximum found in the trap 150 m a.b. (Fig. 10). No evident relationship exists between the sulphur concentration at 300 m a.b. and the current direction at this altitude. Finally, the complete absence of an expected variation in temperature measured with the thermistor chain can be explained by the rapid fluid dilution and only the background variability of the seawater temperature was measured masking the hydrothermal signal (Wilson *et al.*, 1995; Thurnherr and Richards, 2001).

Although the trap M500, 150 m a.b. was significantly enriched with particles from the plume at the beginning of the experiment, the total mass flux measured with this trap did not differ from the pelagic flux measured over the same period (Table 2). This discrepancy can be explained if the trap M500, 150 m a.b. did not receive the totality of the pelagic flux. Assuming that the vent particles did not contain inorganic carbon (no inorganic carbon was measured in the S trap), the estimation of the relative contribution of pelagic particles to the total mass flux at 150 m a.b. for trap M500 during the plume sampling (first four months) is:

$$\frac{\text{Inorg.C.flux, M500}}{\text{Inorg.C.flux, MPelagic}} \times 100 = 48\%.$$

The particle composition in the plume consisted of only 48% of pelagic particles (52% of hydrothermal particles). The same calculation indicates that this ratio was near 100% in the trap 300 m a.b. The main factor, which may account for the low abundance of pelagic particles in the plume, is that the plume had not reached its altitude of neutral buoyancy (iso-density). The result was a discontinuity which disrupted the settling of particles into the plume water (umbrella effect). The multi-peaked plumes observed by German *et al.* (1996) and Thurnherr and Richards (2001) at Rainbow imply different plume densities with different heights of rise and possible different composition which sorts pelagic particles. In addition, there may have been some dissolution of the pelagic carbonates by the acidic plume water. This acidification could be the result of the very acid fluid origin of the plume water or of the high bacteria activity on the plume particles (McCollom, 2000).

Chemical behavior of major elements in hydrothermal plumes has generally been found to show an enrichment of Fe oxides and a decrease of sulphide particles. In comparison to the initial conditions of emission (S trap), the increase of C, Fe, Cu and the decrease of S and Ca in the trap M500, 150 m a.b. confirms these chemical modifications during the plume transport (Table 3). The high concentration of Fe is a characteristic of the neutrally buoyant plume at Rainbow (Edmonds and German, 2001) and apparently results from Fe

hydroxide formation and lesser sedimentation of Fe sulfides as compared with other vent sites (Douville *et al.*, 1997). The increase of Ca and C results from the presence of the pelagic particles in the plume (see above). The large decrease of S indicates rapid settling of this element (as sulfide) near the emission site and dilution of the plume particles with the pelagic particles. The $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ enrichment in the particles from M500, 150 m a.b. suggests that the organic compounds of the plume are composed by mixing of particles from different origins with a dominance of the pelagic organic particles. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition, which overlaps with the one reported for phytoplankton from temperate regions (Fontugne and Duplessy, 1981), confirms this observation.

The same calculation at M1000 as at M500 (see above) of the percentage of instantaneous current flowing in the right direction indicates that the current was in the favorable direction during 9% of the time (the parameters chosen for this estimation are: current direction $38^\circ \pm 20^\circ$, minimum speed $1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} = 9.2 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$). This low percentage could be enough to explain the absence of hydrothermal signature (sulphur anomaly) in the M1000 traps. However, a small increase of Fe-Cu (Table 2) was observed compared with our reference (M pelagic). But the low accuracy of our measurements made with the X ray spectrometry for these elements (due to weak concentrations) makes the confirmation of the hydrothermal particle presence in these sediment traps difficult. Other possibilities can also explain this lack of significant hydrothermal signal. The dilution of the plume at 1 km from the vents was too great for it to be detected in the trap. But this explanation is insufficient because German *et al.* (1996) and German *et al.* (1998) found that particles in the plume, observed by nephelometry, could reach greater distances (50 km). The second hypothesis is that the neutrally buoyant plume passed over the upper trap (300 m) and did not produce settling particles at this altitude. This explanation seems unlikely because Thurnherr and Richards (2001) indicate a maximum plume elevation of 400 m at a distance of 1 km from the vents and the plume thickness exceeds several hundred meters (German *et al.*, 1998). The other possibility is that the traps were regularly in the plume but the large hydrothermal particles, rich in sulphur, settled before reaching the traps or their concentration was too weak to be detected in the samples at this distance. This explanation is consistent with the strong decrease of sulphur concentration observed in this study between the particles in the S trap and the particles in M500 traps. The size distribution of suspended particles in neutrally buoyant hydrothermal plumes rich in Fe is characterized by the dominance of particles with very small diameter (Walker and Baker, 1988; German and Sparks, 1993). These observations suggest that, even if the plume particle density is high, the settling could be very slow and the plume particle flux measured at 1000 m represents only a small fraction of the regional pelagic flux. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition at M1000, which was similar to the value obtained from the pelagic trap, confirms the prevalence of the organic material from the pelagic flux at this distance. The depletion in term of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ at M1000 compared with the pelagic material can be the result of different rates of bacterial degradation which produces a variation in the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (Altabet and McCarthy, 1986) or of the influence of the particle sizes (Altabet, 1988).

d. Fauna

The sediment traps, designed for the study of particle flux in the ocean, proved to be a particularly well-adapted tool to the collection and the observation of small living organisms. In this study, the sampled fauna varied greatly with the time and between traps located at different distances from the vents (Fig. 5 and 9). The occurrence of high densities of hydrothermal vent mytilid populations (identified as *B. azoricus*, Comtet *et al.*, 2000) in the S trap at the Rainbow site suggests that they originated from the mussel beds observed 120 m to the southwest. The majority of the larvae shells were of similar size, indicating a similar stage of development. This implies that the larvae may have stayed on the site over a long time (3–6 weeks if we compare with the larvae development duration of the shallow mussel *Mytilus edulis*). The very high density of bivalve larvae in the S trap was due to the existence of retention factors. Vent larvae may remain aggregated because they have a positive chemosensory response to sulfides (Renninger *et al.*, 1995). Alternatively, the hydrodynamic turbulence (vortex) produced by the active black smokers, could concentrate larvae around the trap and increase their residence time near the vent (Mullineaux and France, 1995). The bivalve larvae flux decreased significantly (Anova: $p < 0.05$) at the end of August (Fig. 5) probably due to the strong decrease of the particle flux at this period and to the spatial heterogeneity of the organism distribution around the vent. However, the hypothesis of a discontinuous (seasonal?) mytilid reproduction cannot be dismissed (Comtet and Desbruyères, 1998). Its starting signal could be the peak of particle flux during the spring bloom in surface waters. Although a lot of bivalve larvae were found around the vent, the black smokers were nearly azoic in August 1997 (Marvel cruise) and one year later, in June 1998 (Pico cruise). The development of mussels around the black smokers was hindered by the very high flux of mineral particles which can affect the water filtration and also juvenile growth (Bricelj *et al.*, 1984). In contrast, the common holoplankton groups, such as the copepods, were clearly more abundant in the trap closer to the vents than in the traps moored far away. Their prevalence near the vents suggests that they found a local nutrient enrichment and it appears that they are highly tolerant to reduced compounds and heavy metals present in the hydrothermal fluids. These groups may be specifically associated with vent habitats (Kim and Mullineaux, 1998).

Bivalve larvae were also caught in the trap M500 (150 m a.b.). Temporal difference in abundance of these organisms, belonging to the hydrothermal species *B. azoricus*, was found with a maximum of larvae in summer, suggesting again a discontinuous hydrothermal bivalve reproduction, in agreement with our results obtained with the trap S moored near the vent. The presence of few individuals of the same species in the M1000 traps (but not in the pelagic trap) indicates that the hydrothermal plume is able to transport few small organisms, at least a kilometre from the vent site, and to disperse the vent species along the mid-ocean ridge (Kim *et al.*, 1994; Mullineaux and France, 1995).

Previous studies have highlighted that zooplankton biomass often increases near the hydrothermal fields (Berg and Van Dover, 1987; Burd and Thomson, 1994; Kaartvedt *et al.*, 1994; Mullineaux *et al.*, 1995; Herring and Dixon, 1998). The presence of high

euphausiacean density in the traps moored in the rift valley in comparison with the pelagic trap confirms this rise. The water nutrient enrichment, due to an abundance of free-living bacteria supporting the hydrothermal trophic food web, is the common explanation for this biomass increase (McCollom, 2000). The depletion of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ in the traps moored in the rift (Fig. 6) is an indication of local organic matter production in the valley which was also confirmed by the increase of organic carbon flux in the M1000 traps (Table 3). This local modification of the food web creates a new environment which facilitates the zooplanktonic congregation (Vereshchaka and Vinogradov, 1999). Burd *et al.* (1992) and Burd and Thomson (1995) suggest that several zooplanktonic taxa (like the euphausiaceans in this study) may approach the plume closely, but the water toxicity prevents them from living within the plume. This hypothesis can explain the very low density of euphausiaceans found in the trap at M500, 150 m a.b. On the contrary, other zooplanktonic groups, like copepods, seem insensitive to this toxicity problem (see above results from the S trap).

5. Conclusions

The hydrothermal particle production and transport at Rainbow have been shown to be controlled firstly by the variation of fluid emission and then by the current direction depending on the topography of the rift valley. The results presented in this work provide important information on the particle production close to the vents and on the dispersion of the hydrothermal plume. Hydrodynamical study and biochemical analyses of the particles form the basis of a detailed description of the hydrothermal Rainbow area. For closer investigation, several studies would have to be improved. Long-term particle sampling close to a vent should provide definite proof of the irregular emission of vent fluids and the possible discontinuous reproduction of some hydrothermal organisms. Because our knowledge of the water circulation is now well documented for the Rainbow area, it will allow us to define the best position for the mooring of instruments in the future to measure the dispersion and the composition of the plume and the consequences for faunal distribution. In conclusion, the Rainbow site offers an ideal natural laboratory to study hydrothermal processes.

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