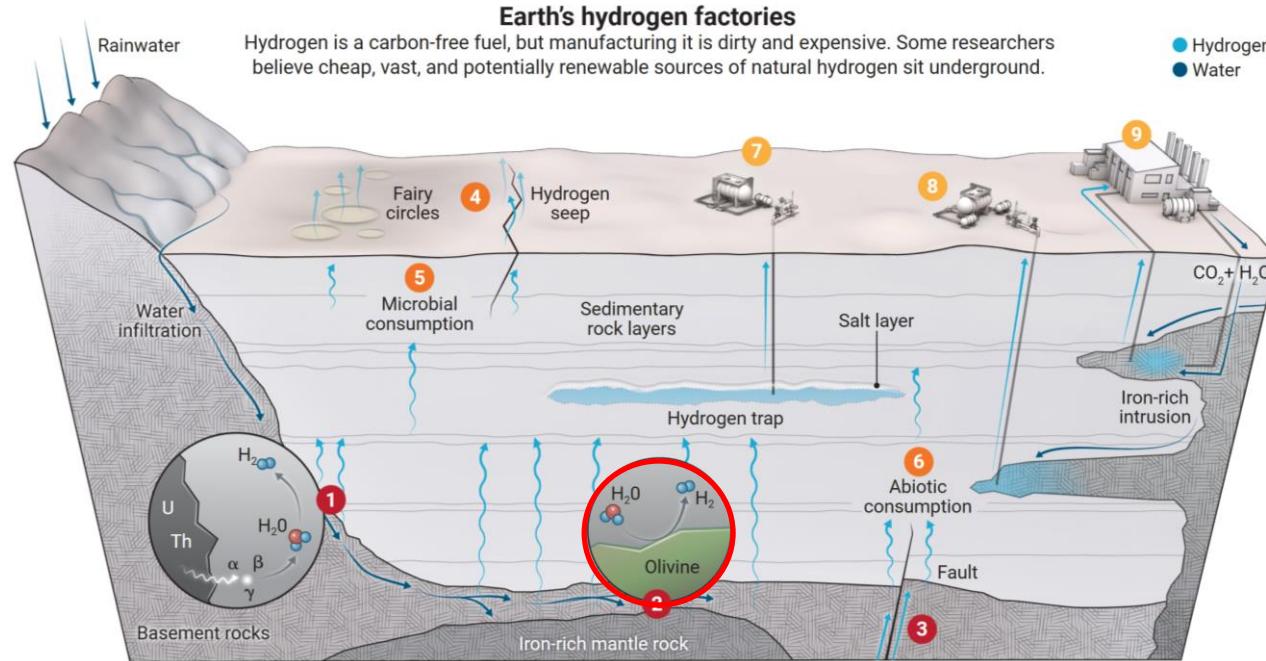
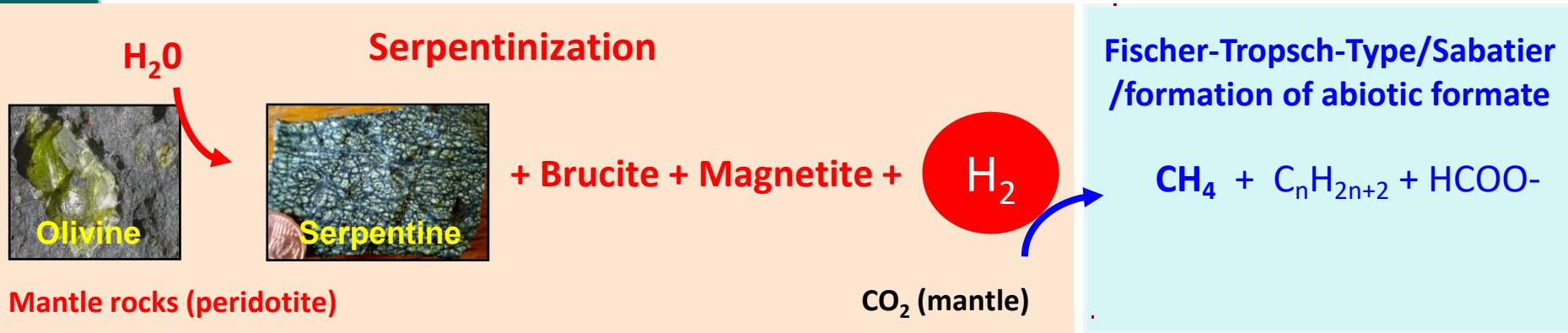


Microbial diversity in hydrogen-rich and high-pH waters of hyperalkaline springs (New Caledonia)

Marianne Quéméneur
Research scientist

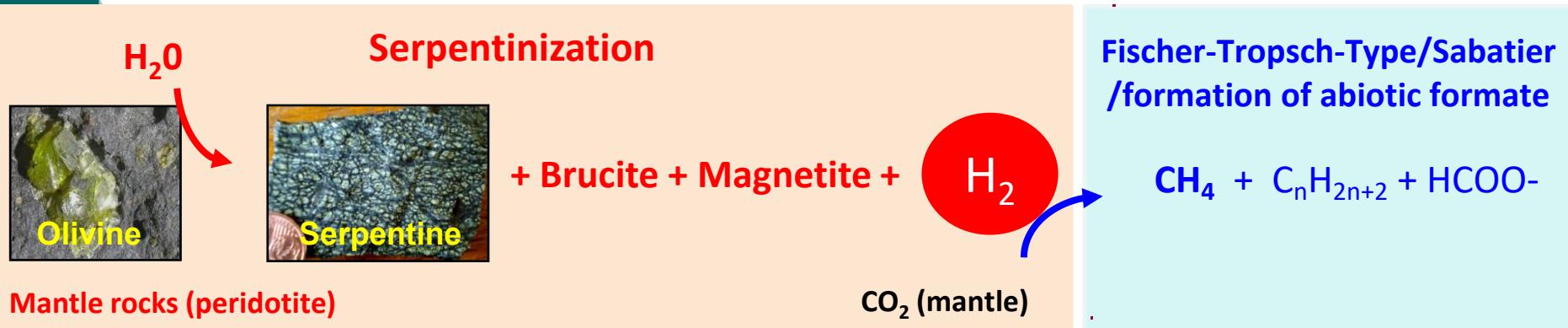
Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography (MIO) – Marseille (France)
French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD)

Serpentinization and associated reactions



Serpentinization and associated reactions

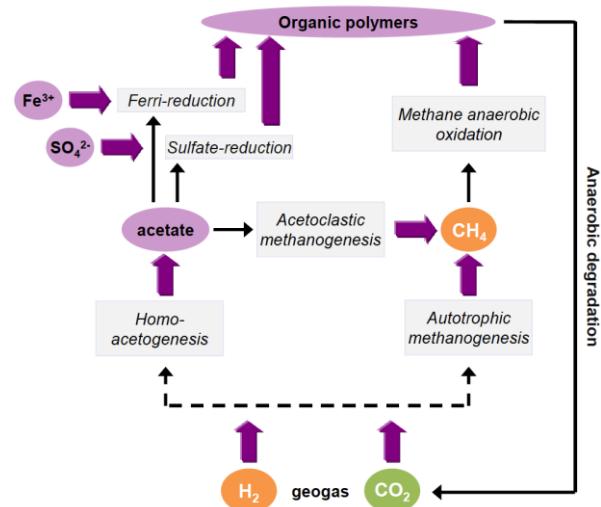
Subsurface microbial communities sustained by serpentinization



Trends in Microbiology

Hydrogen-driven subsurface lithoautotrophic microbial ecosystems (SLiMEs): do they exist and why should we care?
TRENDS in Microbiology Vol.13 No.9 September 2005

Kenneth H. Nealson^{1,2}, Fumio Inagaki² and Ken Takai²



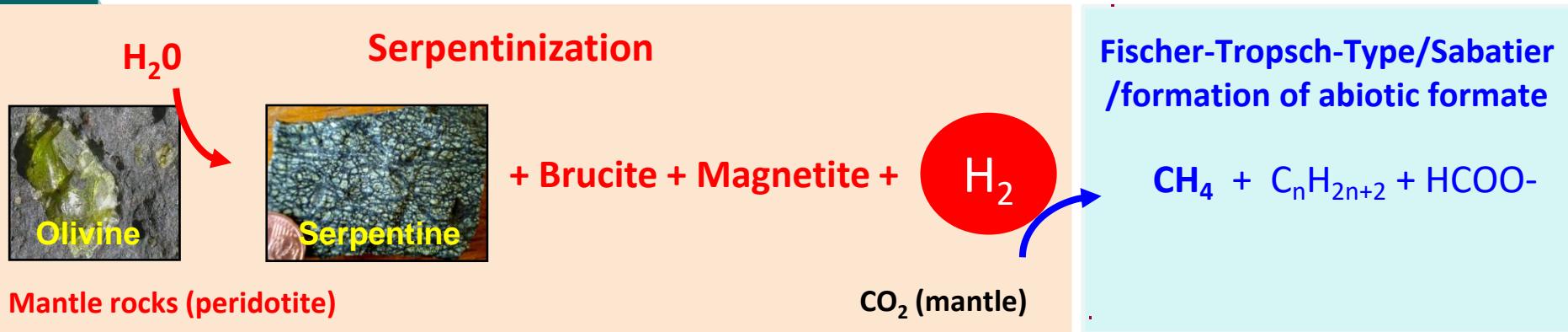
Sources of energy and carbon sources for microorganisms living in subsurface environments (in the absence of light)

Autotrophic methanogenesis:
 $HCO_3^- + 4H_2 + H^+ \rightarrow CH_4 + 3H_2O$
methane

Homoacetogenesis:
 $2HCO_3^- + 4H_2 + H^+ \rightarrow CH_3COO^- + 4H_2O$
acetate

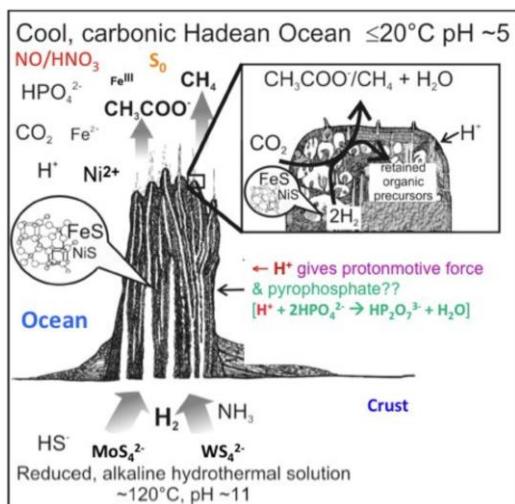
Serpentinization and associated reactions

Subsurface microbial communities sustained by serpentinization



Serpentinization as a source of energy at the origin of life

M. J. RUSSELL,¹ A. J. HALL,² AND W. MARTIN³

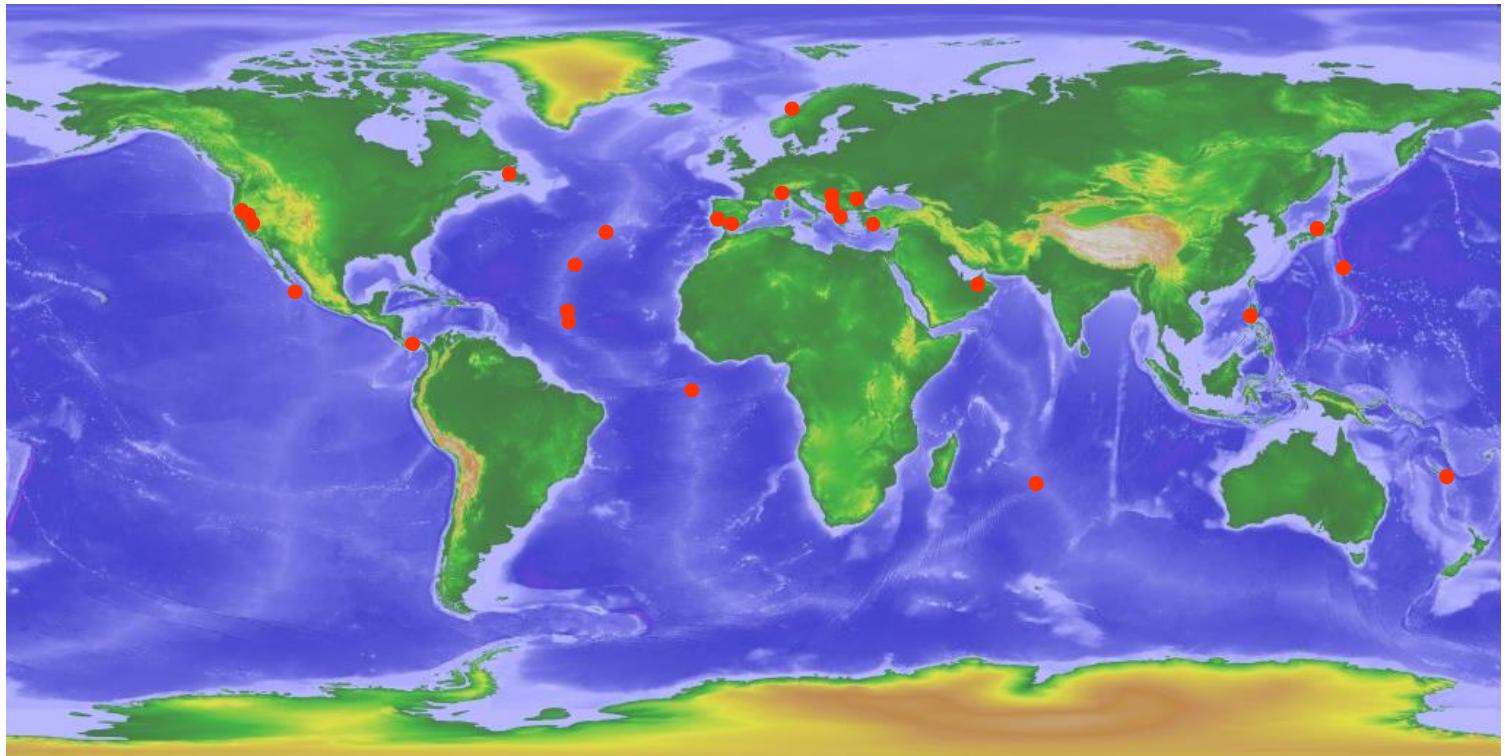


Research interests in microbiology:

- Origin and limits of life on Earth or other planets?
- Biotechnologies of extremophiles ($pH > 10$)
- CO_2 Storage
- Natural H_2 production

Microbial ecosystems associated with serpentinization

Hydrothermal systems: windows into the subsurface



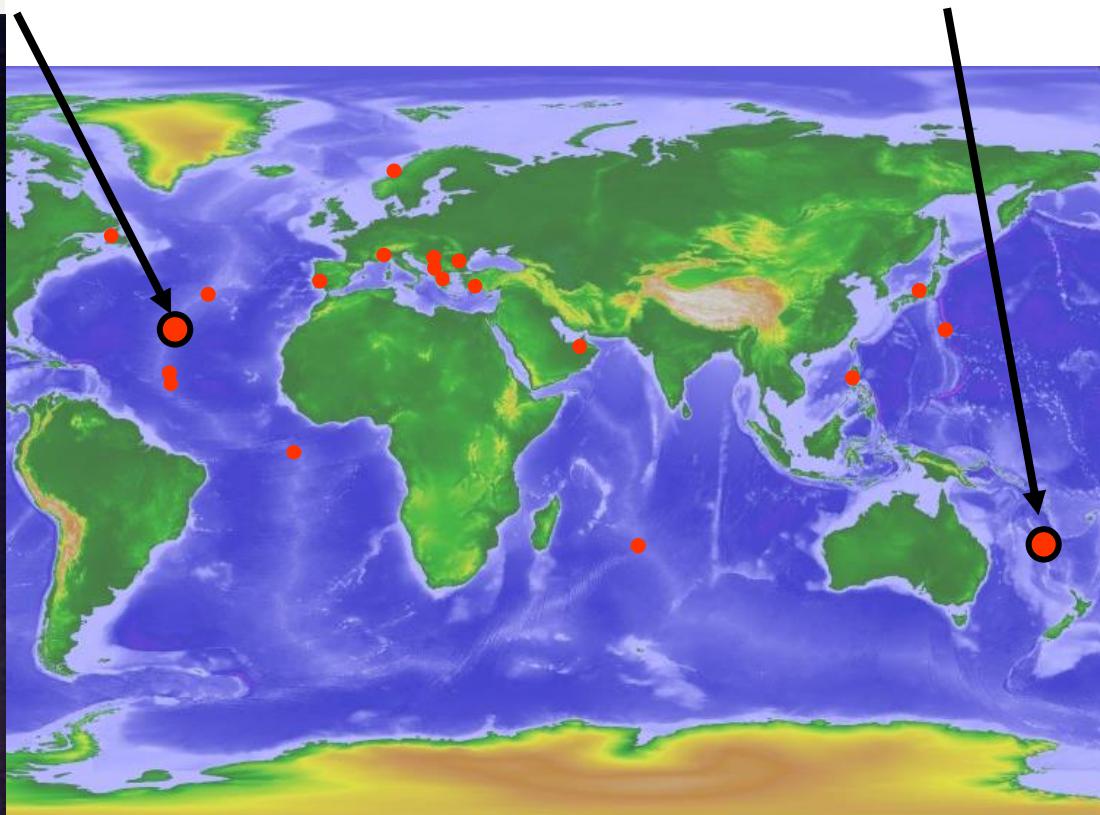
Microbial ecosystems associated with serpentinization

Hydrothermal systems: windows into the subsurface

**Lost City
(MAR)**



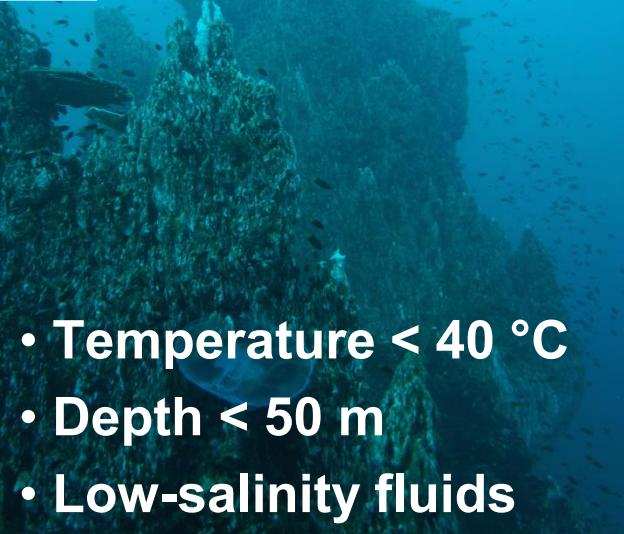
**Prony bay
(New Caledonia)**



Submarine hydrothermal systems associated with serpentinization : Prony (New Caledonia) vs Lost City

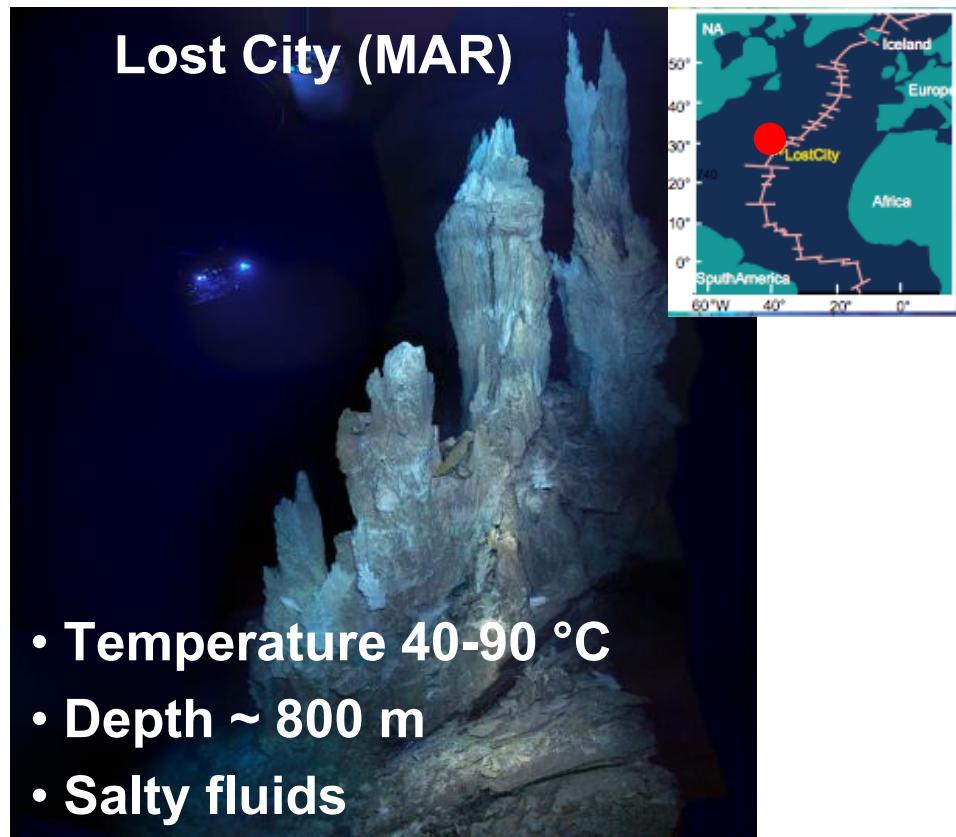


Prony Bay (NC)



- Temperature < 40 °C
- Depth < 50 m
- Low-salinity fluids

Lost City (MAR)



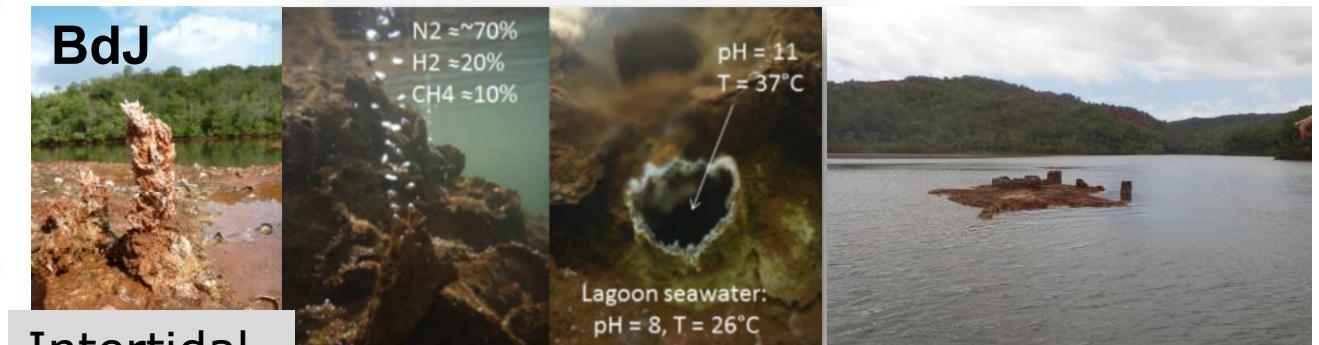
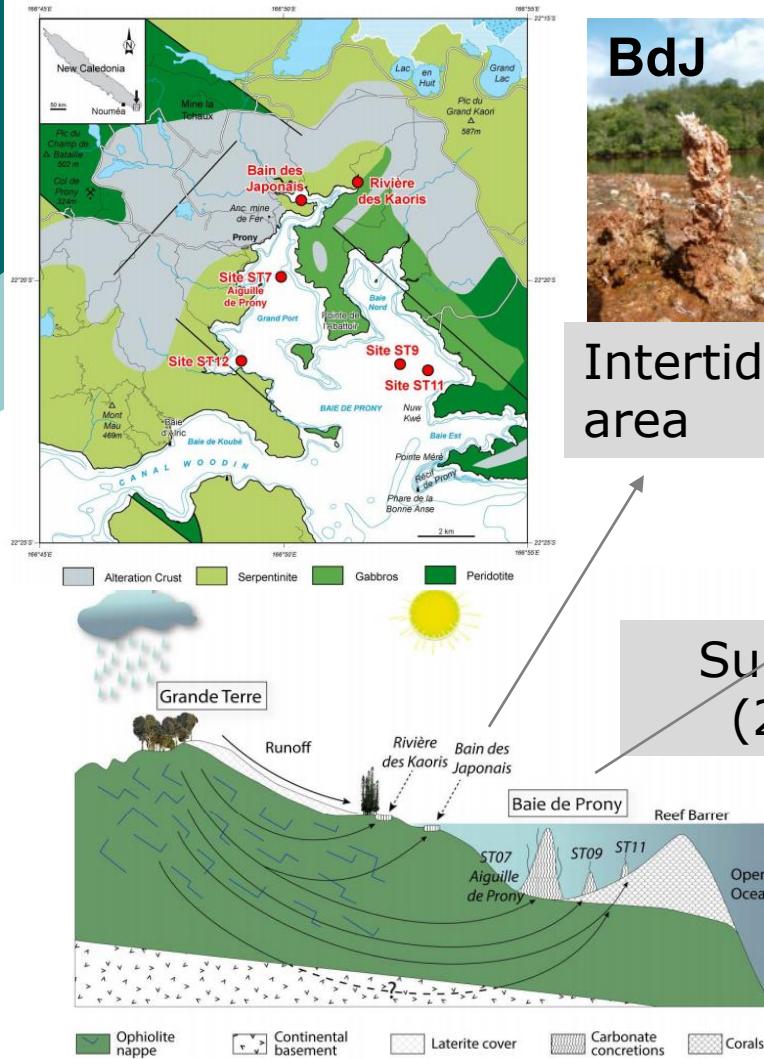
- Temperature 40-90 °C
- Depth ~ 800 m
- Salty fluids

Active chimneys composed of calcite (CaCO_3) and brucite (Mg(OH)_2)
Anoxic and alkaline fluids (pH 9-11) rich in H_2 , CH_4 et others $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$

HYDROPRONY Campaign 2011

(Head of mission : Bernard Pelletier, IRD Nouméa)

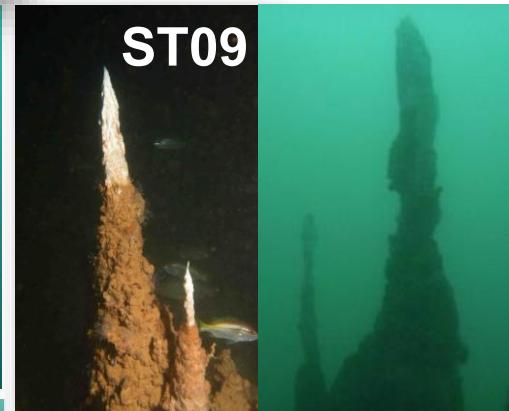
Coastal Hydrothermal Field of the Prony Bay (NC)



Intertidal area



Submarine area
(20-45 mbsl)



ST07



ST12



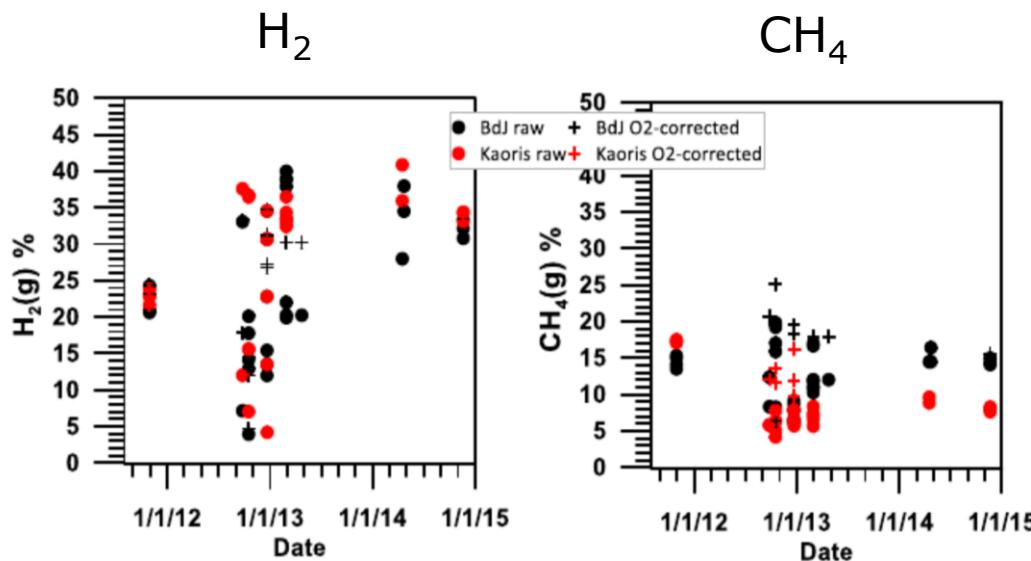
Fluid composition of New Caledonian springs

Monnin et al., Biogeosciences, 2014

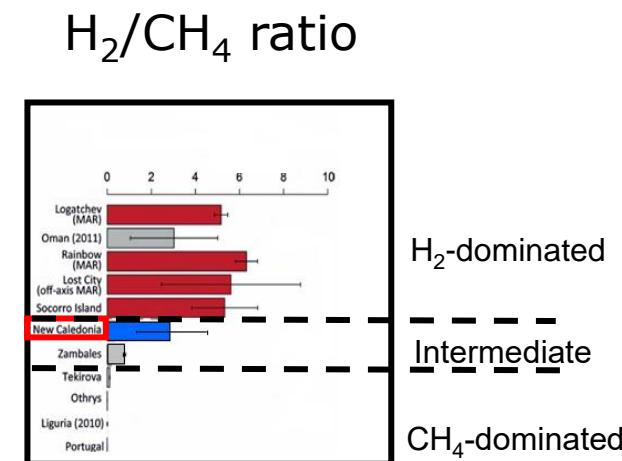
Site	Sample name	pH	T	Si mmol L ⁻¹	DIC mmol L ⁻¹	Mg mmol L ⁻¹	Ca mmol L ⁻¹	Na mmol L ⁻¹	K mmol L ⁻¹	F mmol L ⁻¹	Cl ⁻ mmol L ⁻¹	SO ₄ mmol L ⁻¹
Bain des Japonais	HP11-BdJ-Ilot1-W1C	11.08		0.0009	0.3921	0.006	0.518	2.38	0.32	0.0071	2.22	0.10
	HP11-BdJ-Ilot1-W2	10.48		0.0028	0.3573	0.198	0.525	7.29	0.42	0.0055	5.47	0.28
	HP11-BdJ-Ilot1-W3	10.01		0.0102	0.4737	2.344	0.957	26.14	0.81	0.0059	21.61	1.24
	HP11-BdJ-Ilot1-W5	11.07		0.0025	0.4601	b.d.l.	0.444	1.28	0.30	0.0055	0.41	0.01
	HP11-BdJ-Ilot1-W6	10.68		0.0059	0.3616	0.092	0.667	5.68	0.41	0.0061	4.02	0.19
	HP11-BdJ-Ilot2-W1	10.87		b.d.l.	0.4096	0.029	0.594	2.98	0.36	0.0069	1.84	0.07
	HP11-BdJ-Dil1	10.05	36.0	0.0073	0.4599	3.98	1.29	22.63	1.54	0.0053	52.67	3.36
	HP11-BdJ-Dil2	9.13	31.1	0.0432	1.2946	23.83	5.00	197.98	4.75	0.0064	179.27	11.85
	HP11-BdJ-Dil3	8.66	29.8	0.0498	1.6152	33.58	6.87	284.15	6.36	0.0204	241.80	16.09
	HP11-BdJ-Dil4	10.20	36.8	0.0052	0.4774	1.34	0.97	1.91	1.15	0.0055	34.52	2.16
Rivière des Kaoris	HP11-BdJ-Dil5	9.30	29.2	0.0316	1.7884	45.16	9.16	392.81	8.52	0.0257	322.05	21.45
	HP11-BdJ-Dil6	11.00	37.1	0.0039	b.d.l.	0.028	0.21	2.55	0.43	0.0269	1.44	0.06
	HP11-BdJ-Dil7	10.92	37.6	0.0029	0.3097	0.024	0.22	1.85	0.39	0.0109	0.66	0.02
	HP11-BdJ-Dil8	10.88	36.9	0.0025	0.3996	0.036	0.41	1.75	0.40	0.0064	0.76	0.02
	HP11-CarKao-W1	10.80	31.0	0.0662	0.1440	b.d.l.	0.36	0.65	0.08	0.0032	0.23	b.d.l.
	HP11-CarKao-W2	10.80	31.0	0.0656	0.0000	b.d.l.	0.38	0.58	0.08	0.0025	0.19	b.d.l.
Site ST11	HP11-Site11-W1	10.64		0.0502	0.5376	2.516	2.28	40.52	0.00		45.78	1.54
	HP11-Site11-W4	9.58		0.0394	1.1156	31.69	7.28	270.85	5.09		327.74	16.16
	HP11-Site11-W5	8.76		0.0116	1.8450	45.44	9.45	386.58	7.36		451.96	22.56
	HP11-Site11-W10	9.06		0.0344	1.5244	31.37	7.19	263.71	4.87		319.18	15.79
	HP11-Site11-W11	9.38		0.0432	1.2131	22.75	6.31	199.40	3.69		248.69	12.13
	HP11-Site12-W1	11.00		0.0298	0.3824	b.d.l.	0.55	40.05	0.14		41.74	0.38
Site ST12	HP11-Site12-W3	8.92		0.0249	1.3080	44.02	8.27	384.52	7.56		432.70	21.50
	HP11-Site12-W4	9.50		0.0207	0.6818	22.18	4.43	191.24	3.91		247.31	11.53
	HP11-Site12-W5	8.85		0.0121	1.6377	45.18	8.69	385.32	7.49		440.03	21.79
	HP11-Site12-W6	9.34		0.0158	0.9075	37.44	6.32	323.69	6.47		371.92	18.20
	HP11-Site12-W7	8.60		0.0108	1.8849	45.34	8.90	393.22	7.79		447.21	22.17
	HP11-Site12-W8	8.15		0.0077	0.4070	54.65	10.28	475.50	9.28		515.39	25.89
Site ST7	HP11-Site7-W1	9.73		b.d.l.	0.5830	23.32	4.91	190.96	3.69		252.37	12.24
	HP11-Site7-W2	9.66		b.d.l.	0.6886	22.92	4.96	187.73	3.62		250.44	12.14
	HP11-Site7-W3	9.67		b.d.l.	0.6721	18.69	4.43	154.31	2.93		212.43	10.17
	HP11-Site7-W4	9.61		b.d.l.	0.6342	20.42	4.59	167.61	3.40		225.87	10.82
	HP11-Site7-W5	9.72		b.d.l.	0.7691	24.43	5.17	198.08	3.74		262.81	12.78
	HP11-Site7-W6	9.61		b.d.l.	0.7067	28.73	5.74	235.44	4.53		297.38	14.59
	HP11-Site7-W3Ti	9.44		0.0138	0.6870	41.14	7.16	346.46	7.33		400.87	19.95
	HP11-Site7-W7	10.00		0.0001	0.5377	27.95	5.46	232.61	4.81		290.68	14.20
	HP11-Site7-W8	10.13		b.d.l.	0.4945	20.08	4.41	163.75	3.32		223.03	10.64
	HP11-Site7-W9	9.91		0.0006	0.4971	29.36	5.76	249.17	4.95		309.31	15.19
	HP11-Site7-W10	10.14		b.d.l.	0.4482	12.43	3.49	97.32	2.00		163.85	7.53
	HP11-Site7-W11	9.96		b.d.l.	0.5121	28.02	5.45	228.89	4.58		292.43	14.25
Site ST9	HP11-Site9-W1	10.45		0.0119	0.5280	3.60	2.95	36.67	1.51		81.52	3.31
	HP11-Site9-W3	10.62		0.0127	0.3995	2.768	2.76	6.46	0.98		50.58	1.72
	HP11-Site9-W4	10.46		0.0118	0.4094	4.80	2.98	44.96	1.76		91.62	3.82
	HP11-Site9-W6	9.18		0.0079	1.6885	38.77	8.56	337.76	7.34		380.77	19.85
	HP11-Site9-W7	10.51		0.0137	0.6342	4.96	3.22	47.54	1.78		95.84	4.03

Gas composition of New caledonian springs and others hydrothermal systems associated with serpentinization

Temporal variation



Monnin *et al.*, JGR Biogeosciences, 2021



Modified from Boulart et al., 2013

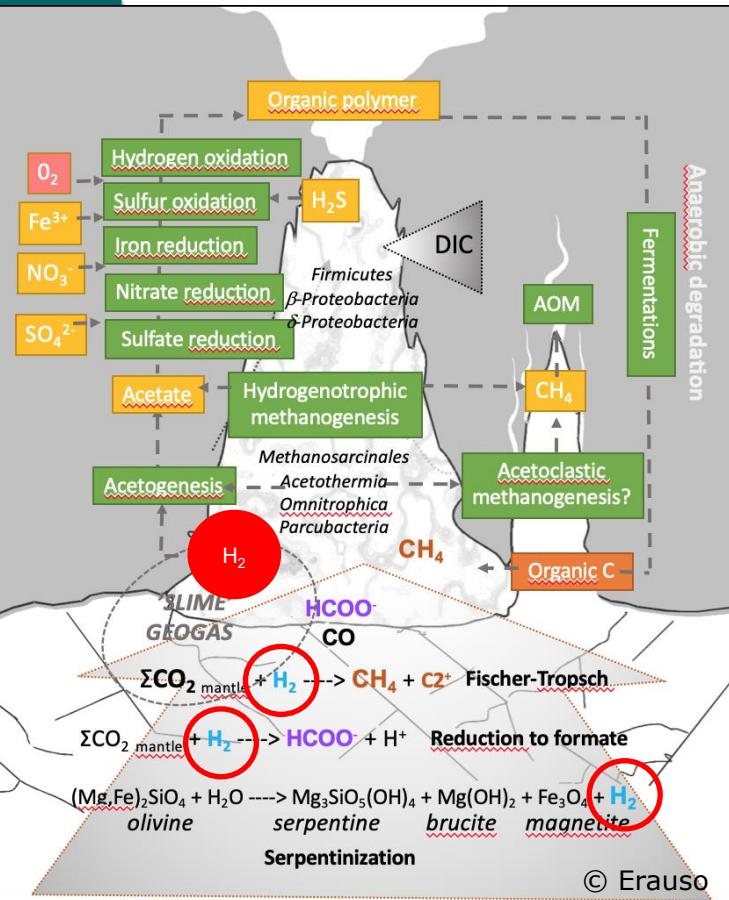
Project MICROPRONY (ANR 2020-2024)

(PI : Gael Erauso, Méditerranean Institute of Oceanography)



Main objectives

- To describe microbial diversity associated to Prony Hydrothermal Field
 - To Identify, isolate and study model microorganisms or microorganisms with biotechnological interest
- To determine the role of different microbial groups in biochemical cycles
 - What are key abiotic and biotic factors? Biological consumption and production of H₂ and CH₄ ?
- To investigate the microbial groups and processes involved in the formation and in the colonization of the carbonated chimneys
 - To understand the emergence of life on Earth



Detected or hypothetical
metabolisms in microbial ecosystems
on the Prony Hydrothermal Field

Methodology

Molecular and culture approaches

Fluids (0.5-2L)



Needle of Prony

Chimneys (0.5-1g)



DNA extraction



Illumina MiSeq metabarcoding and quantifications of DNA PCR-amplified or metagenomics

Identification and abundance of microorganisms



Microscopy (FISH)

Detection and abundance of microorganisms



Enrichments and isolation of microorganisms

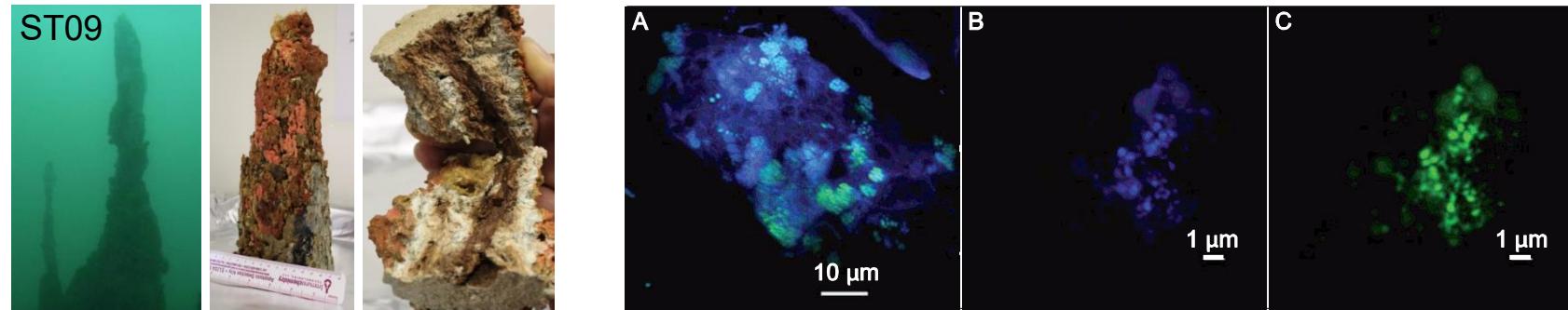
Monitoring of growth and metabolites

Consumption or production of H₂ (or CH₄)

Alkaline and anaerobic media



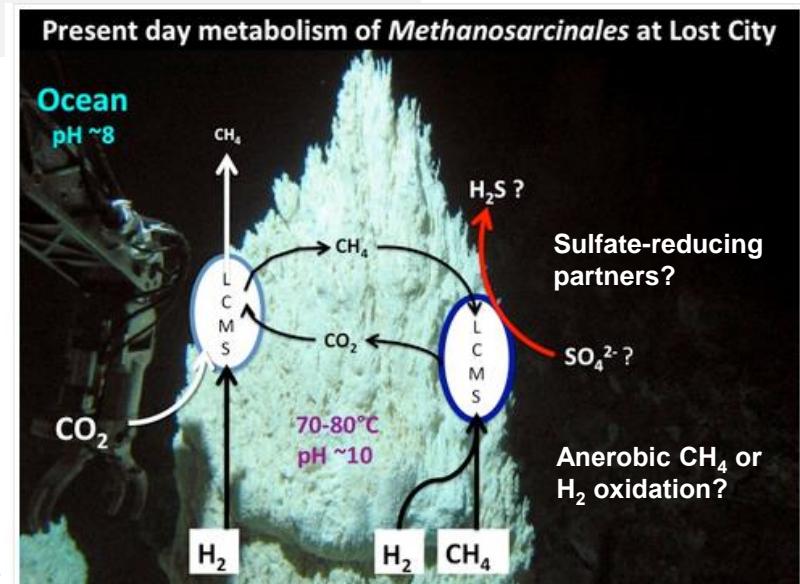
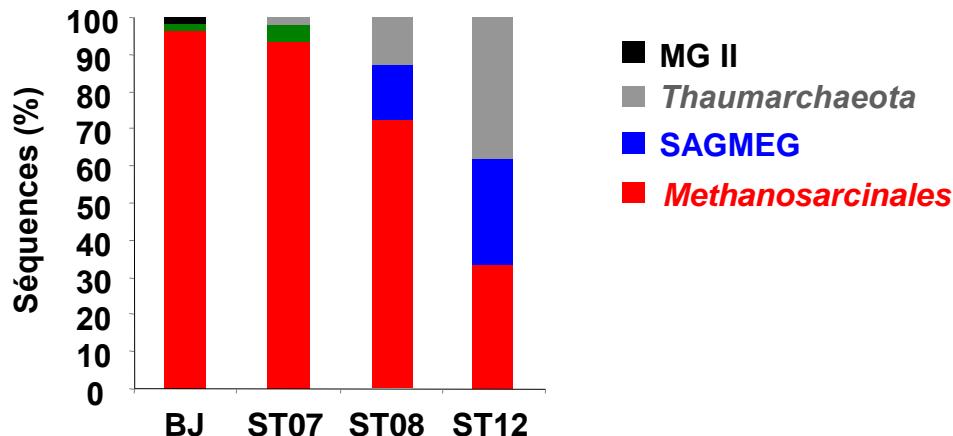
Archaea dominated by *Methanosa**cinales* (oxidizing CH₄ or producing CH₄ using H₂)



Postec et al., Frontiers in Microbiology, 2015

Low diversity of Archaea dominated by incultivated *Methanosa**cinales*

Specific phylotype previously detected at Lost City or The Cedars
potentially oxidizing or producing CH₄



Quéméneur et al., EMR, 2014; Frouin et al., Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018

Isolation and characterization of an alkaliphilic and hydrogenotrophic methanogen

Methanobacterium alkalithermotolerans

- Archaea adapted to pH > 9
- CH₄ production by reduction of CO₂ and **H₂ oxidation**
- *Methanobacterium* often detected in on-land springs associated with serpentinization (Oman, Italy)



Quéméneur et al., Microorganisms, 2021;
Mei et al., IJSEM, 2022

Methanobacterium alkalithermotolerans str. CAN (New Caledonia) [KR349725]

Methanobacterium alcaliphilum str. NBRC 105226 [NR_112910]

Methanobacterium movens str. TS-2^T [NR_116289]

Clone_MOB4-4 (Deep subsurface gas-associated water) [DQ841230]

Methanobacterium flexile str. GHT^T [NR_116276]

OTU_A4340927_GOR35 (Voltri massif spring, Italy) [KP096730]

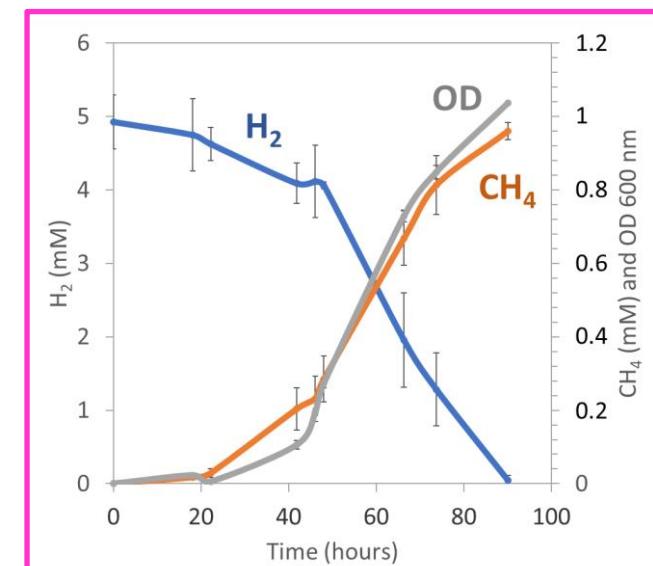
Clone_J8B1 (halo-alkaline sulfate-reducing bioreactor) [KJ491002]

Methanobacterium alcaliphilum str. WeN4^T [DQ649335]

Methanobacterium congolense str. CT^T [AF233586]

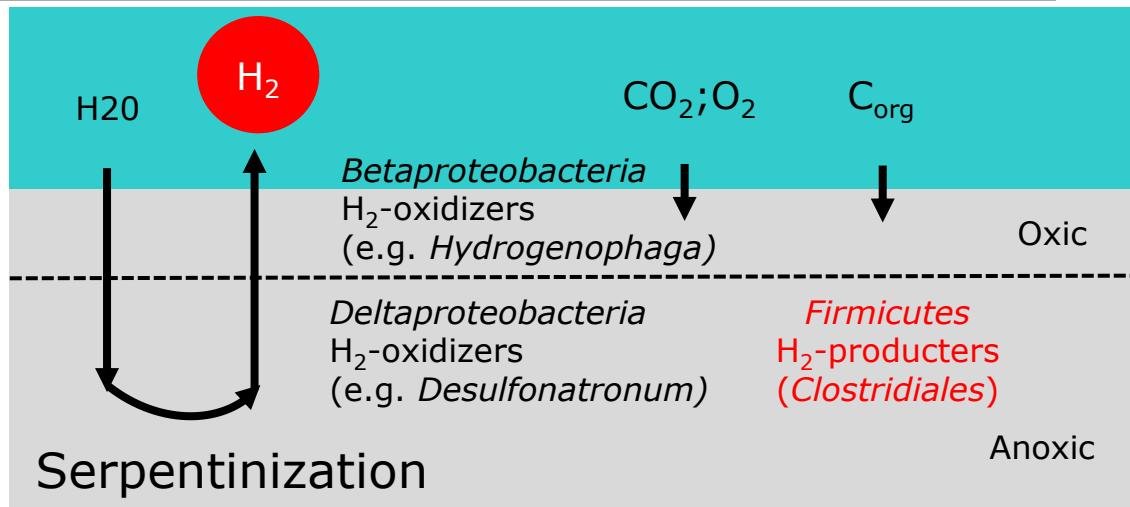
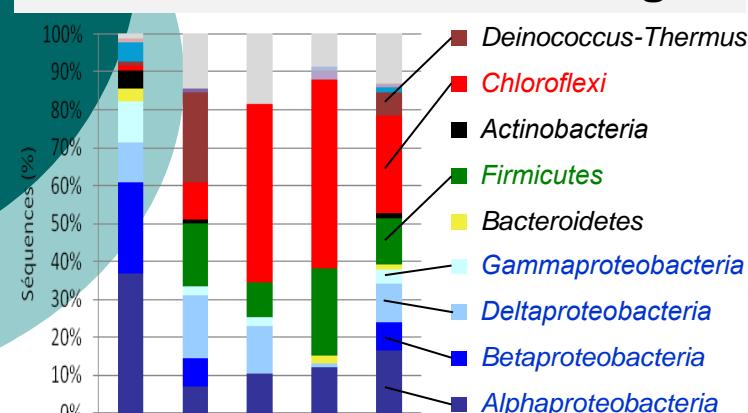
OTU #178 La Crouen spring (New Caledonia) [MW801418]

OTU_A105600_GOR35 (Voltri massif spring, Italy) [KP096718]



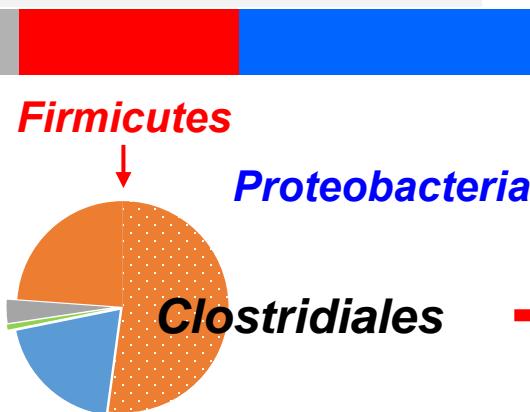
Biological hydrogen consumption and production by diverse bacteria

ADNr 16S Metabarcoding



Quéméneur et al., EMR, 2014; Mei et al., Frontiers in Microbiology, 2016;
Frouin et al., Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018

Metagenomic analyses



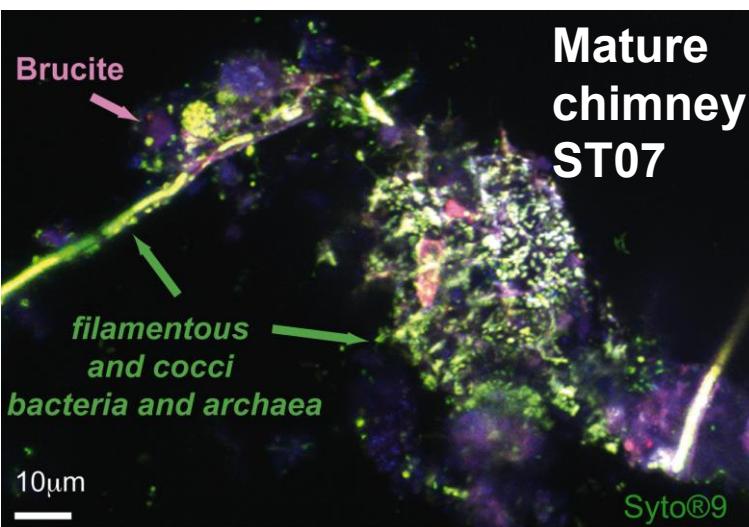
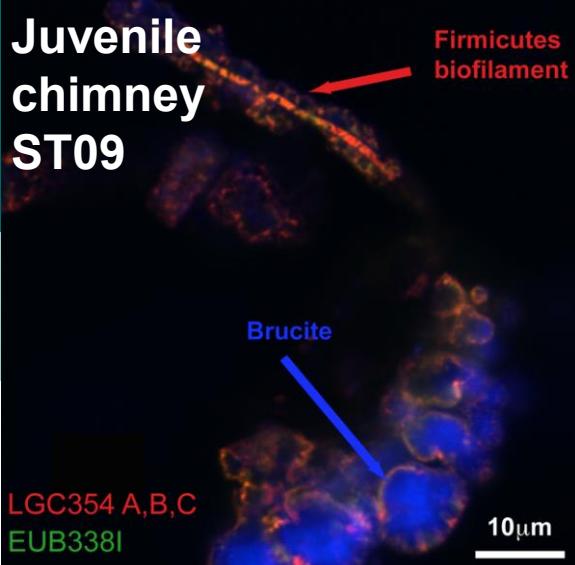
High diversity of *Firmicutes* and *Proteobacteria*

Firmicutes → Role in H₂ oxydation

Proteobacteria → Role in H₂ production

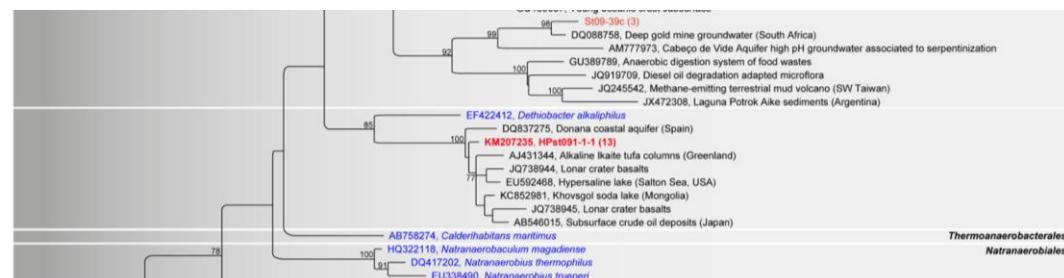
Clostridiales → Contain the majority of Fe-Fe hydrogenases

Bacteria of the phylum Firmicutes identified as the first colonizers

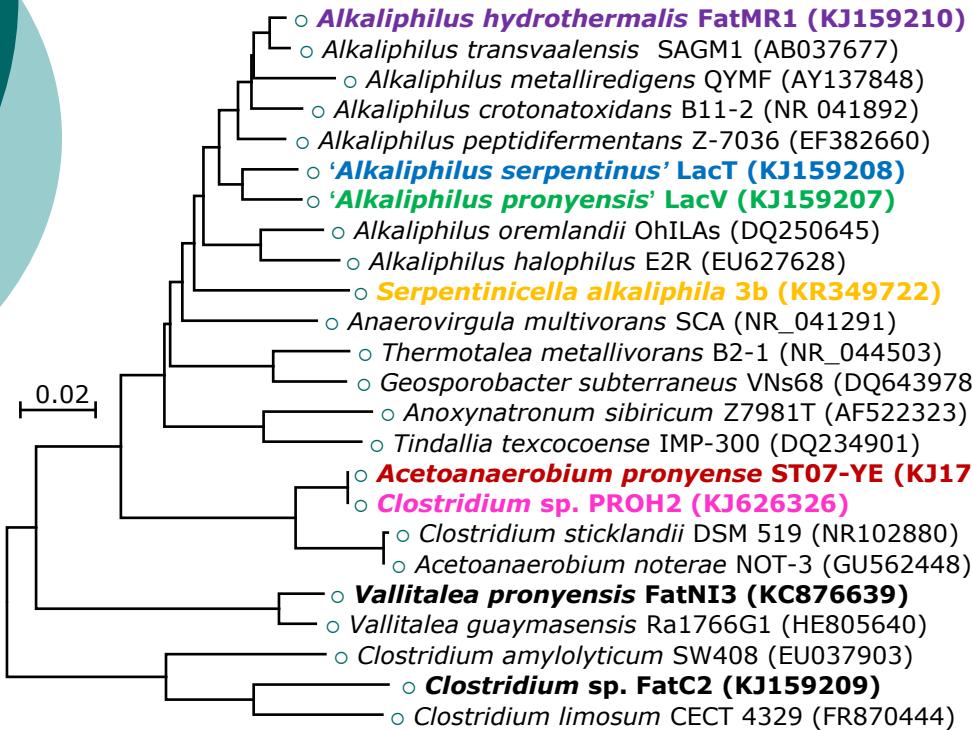


- o *Firmicutes* (biofilament) identified as the first colonizers on fresh chimneys, followed by archaeal *Methanosarcinales* present only in mature chimneys
- o *Firmicutes* are involved in the formation and early consolidation of the carbonated structures via organomineralization processes

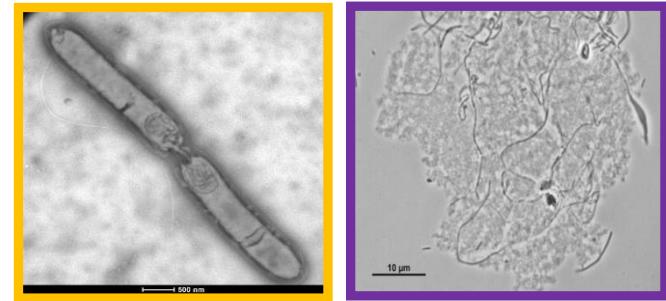
Uncultivated bacteria belonging to the *Firmicutes* play a central role in the ecology of the PHF.



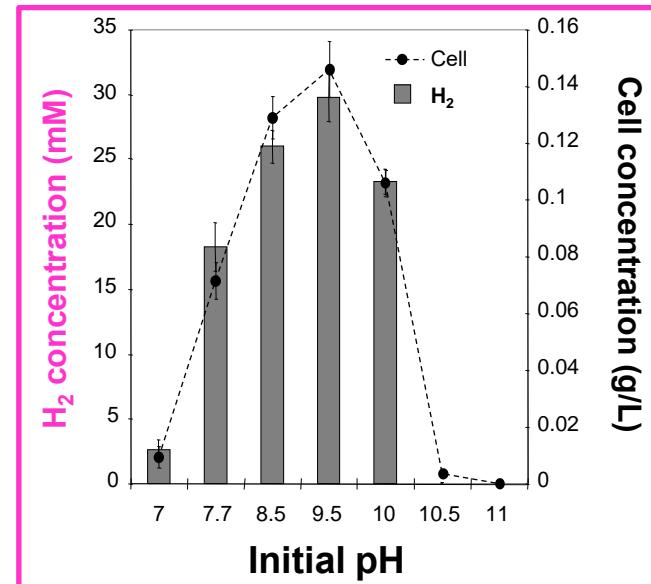
Isolation and characterization of alkaliphilic and anaerobic bacteria belonging to the phylum *Firmicutes*



- Five novel anaerobic species
- Clostridiales* species adapted to alkaline pH ($\text{pH} > 9$)
- Fermentation of sugars, organic acids and aminoacids
- High production of H_2 at alkaline pH by strain PROH2



Ben Aissa et al., IJSEM, 2014; Mei et al., IJHE, 2014;
Ben Aissa et al., Extremophiles, 2015; Bes et al., IJSEM, 2015,
Mei et al., IJSEM, 2016; Postec et al., SAM, 2021



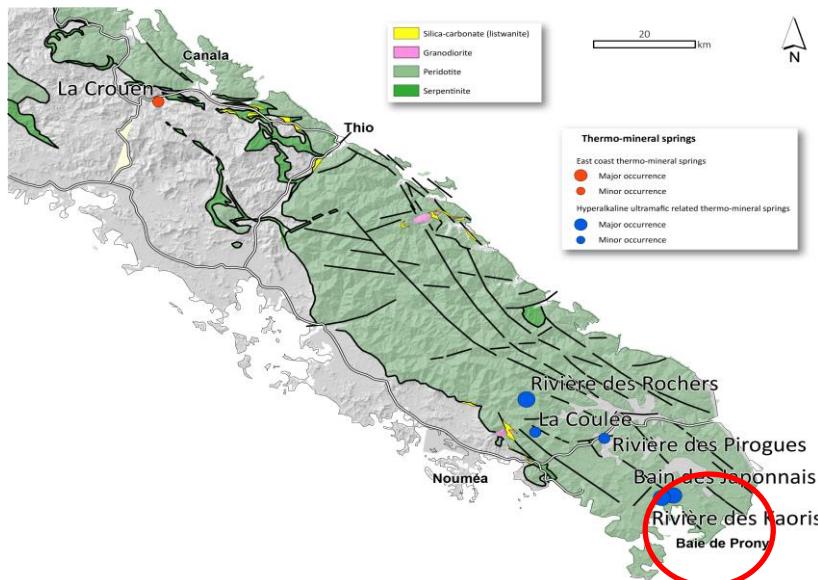
Projet H2NAT 2014 : Production d'hydrogène à basse température dans les environnements hyperalcalins naturels

(PI : Christophe Monnin, financé par l'Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées)

Objectif général : Evaluer les rôles respectifs des processus abiotiques et biogéniques dans la production naturelle d'hydrogène

Objectifs spécifiques d'écologie microbienne :

- Évaluer les variations de la structure et de la diversité des communautés microbiennes en fonction des facteurs environnementaux des sources alcalines
- Identifier et isoler les microorganismes producteurs ou consommateurs d'hydrogène dans les sources alcalines de Nouvelle-Calédonie



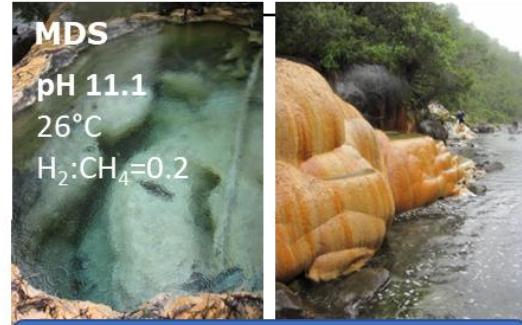
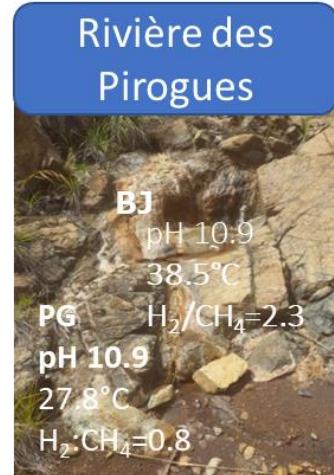
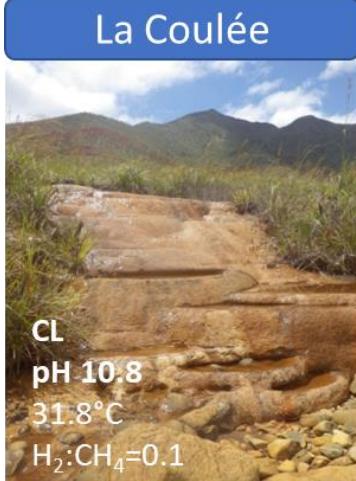
Modifié à partir de Maurizot et al., Geological Society, London, Memoirs, 2020

Hyperalkaline springs of New Caledonia

- Hyperalkaline thermo-mineral springs

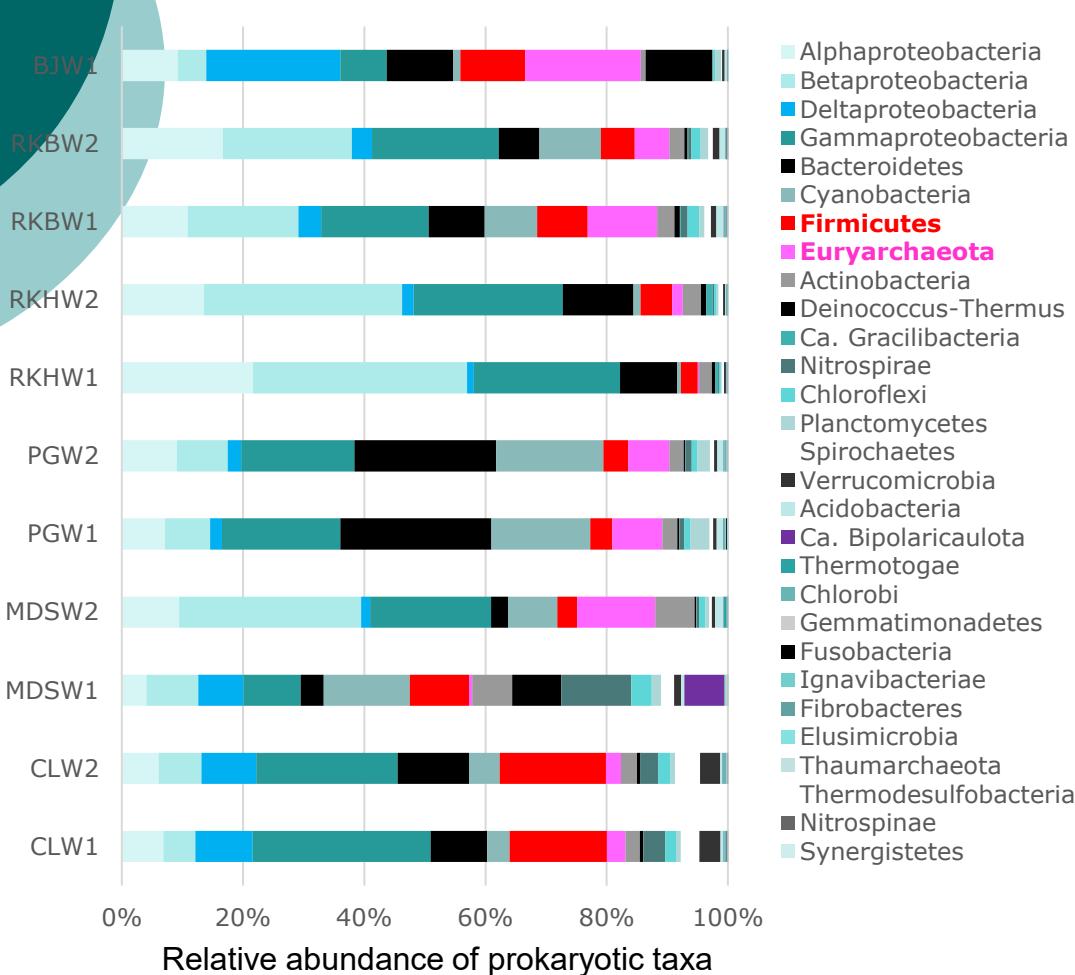
- Silica-carbonate (listwanite)
- Granodiorite
- Peridotite
- Serpentinite

20 Km N



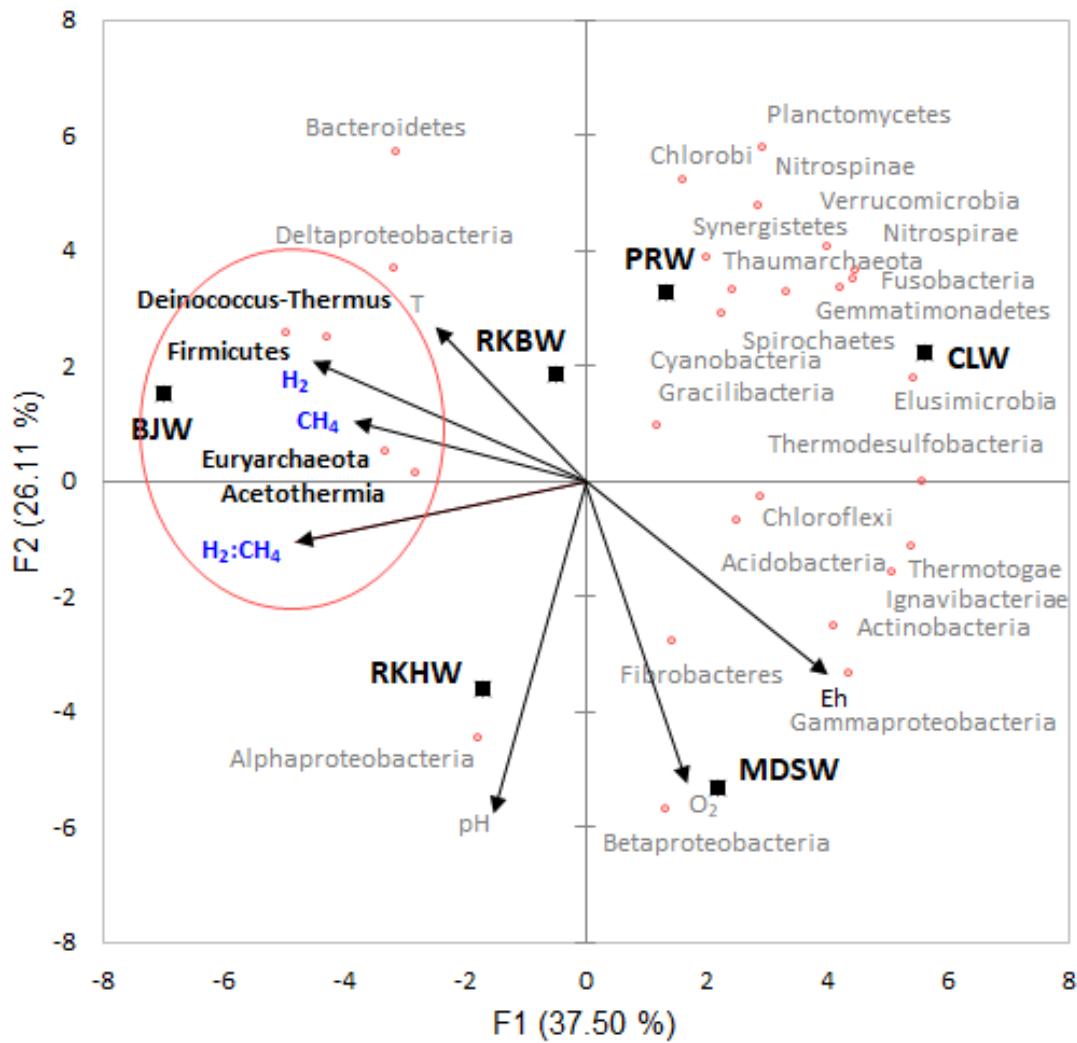
Prokaryotic diversity in high-pH waters of hyperalkaline springs

16S rDNA metabarcoding



- **Archaea (Lost City Methanosaecorales)**
>1% of prokaryotes; max ~20% BdJ
- Omnipresence of **Firmicutes**
- **Betaproteobacteria** oxidizing H₂
(*Hydrogenophaga/Serpentinomonas*)
- Sulfate-reducing bacteria in the intertidal BdJ site (*Desulfonatronum*)
- **Beta- et Gammaproteobacteria** oxydant le CH₄ et les composés soufrés

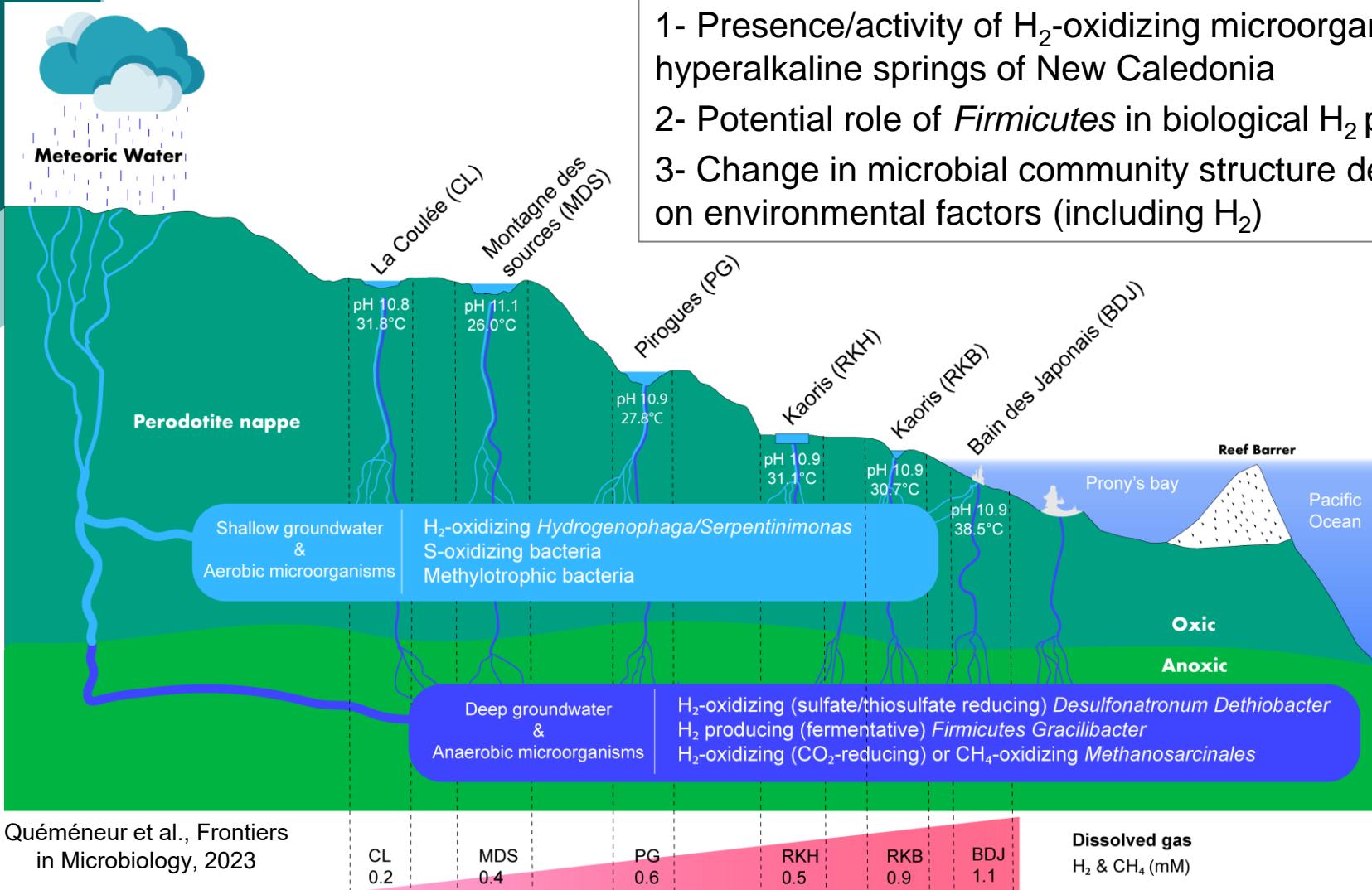
Variations in prokaryotic communities in high-pH waters of hyperalkaline springs



- Link between microbial taxa and environmental factors (temperature, O₂, H₂, CH₄)
- Positive correlation between Archaea (*Methanosaecinales*) and CH₄
- Positive correlation between *Firmicutes* (*Clostridiales*) and H₂

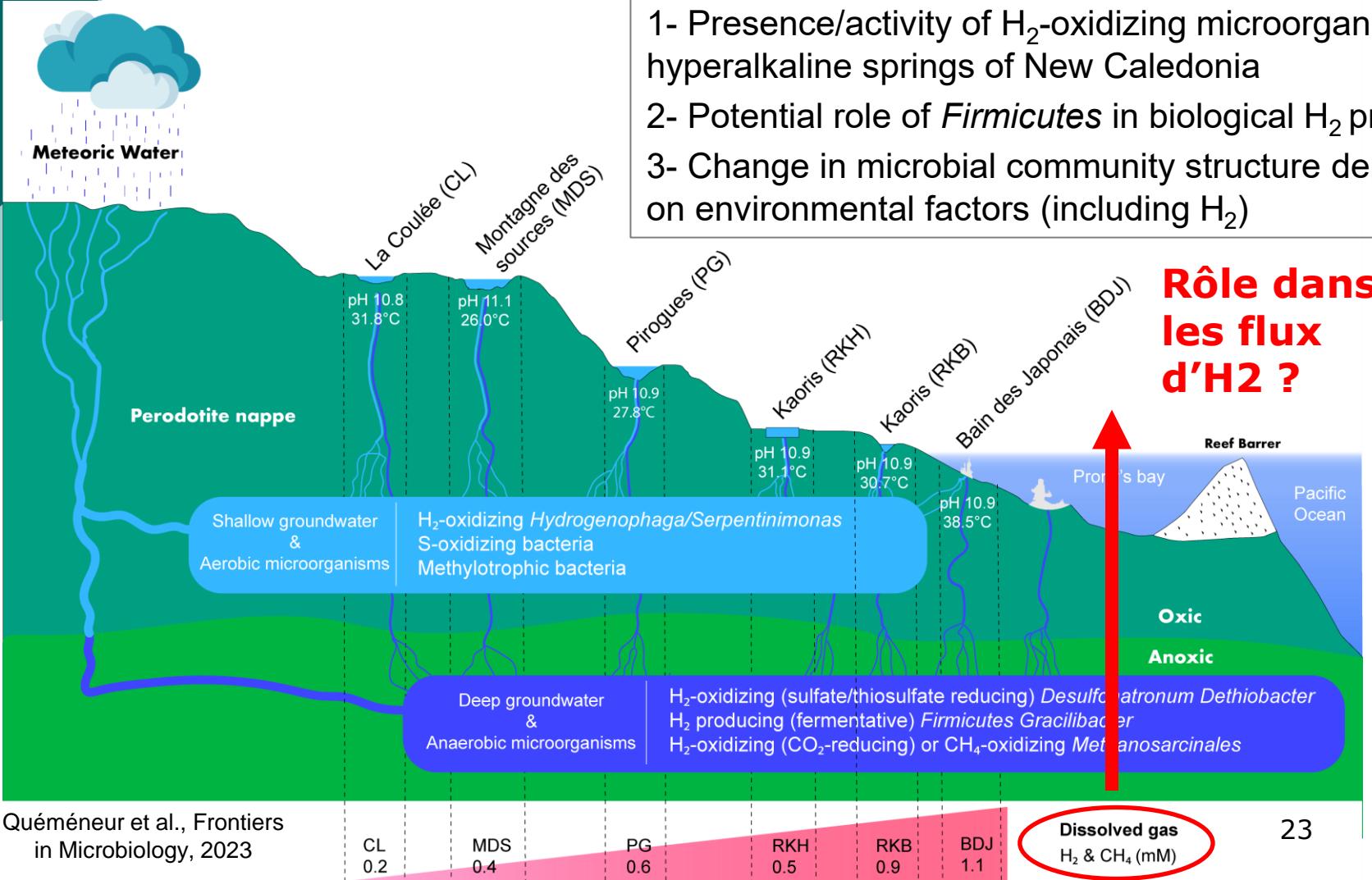
Conclusions and Perspectives

Subsurface microbial ecosystems: Sinks or sources of hydrogen ?



Conclusions and Perspectives

Subsurface microbial ecosystems: Sinks or sources of hydrogen ?

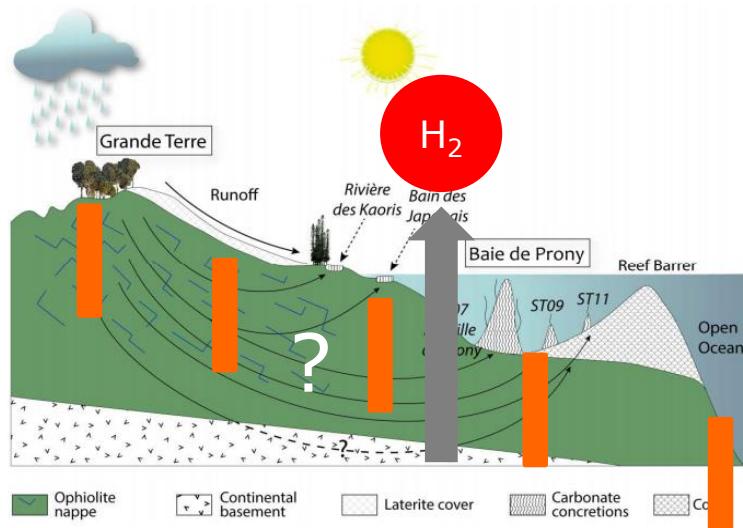


Conclusions and Perspectives

Subsurface microbial ecosystems: Sinks or sources of hydrogen ?



MICRO PRONY

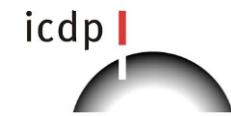


Modified from Monnin et al., Biogeosciences, 2014

Projet EC2CO/INSU HYDROMIC (2023-2024)

Partenaires: MIO, GET, ISTERRE, DIMENC

- What is the role of microorganisms in the H₂ concentration measured at the surface? What are the key factors influencing their activities?
 - How does H₂ shape the community composition and functioning in subsurface?
 - What are the main microbial groups oxidizing H₂? Are there bioindicators?
-
- Project ANR MICROPROMY (2020-2024)
 - **New Caledonia Ophiolite Land-to-Sea Drilling Project (NCDP)** - Proposal submitted to IODP/ICDP



Thank you for your attention
and

Thank you, colleagues of the MIO team and our partners



<https://microprony.org/>



Gael Erauso
Anne Postec
Manon Bartoli
Marie-Laure Fardeau
Bernard Ollivier
Yannick Combet-Blanc
Sylvain Davidson
Fabrice Armougom
Nan Mei
Méline Bes
Eléonore Frouin

Christophe Monnin
Valérie Chavagnac

Bernard Pelletier

Julie Jeanpert
Pierre Maurizot

Bénédicte Ménez
Emmanuelle Gérard

