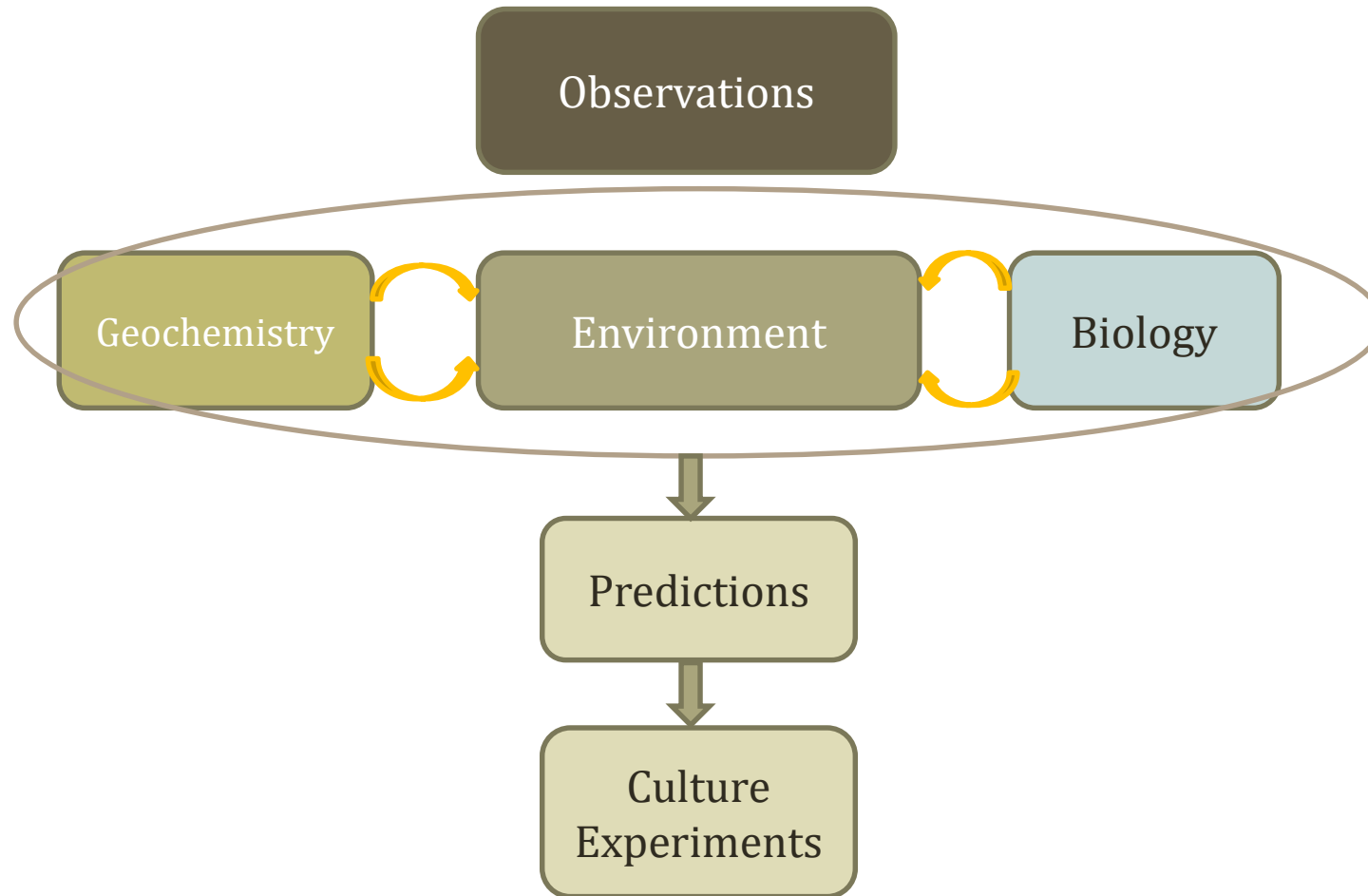


Methane Oxidation in Serpentinization- Hosted Ecosystems

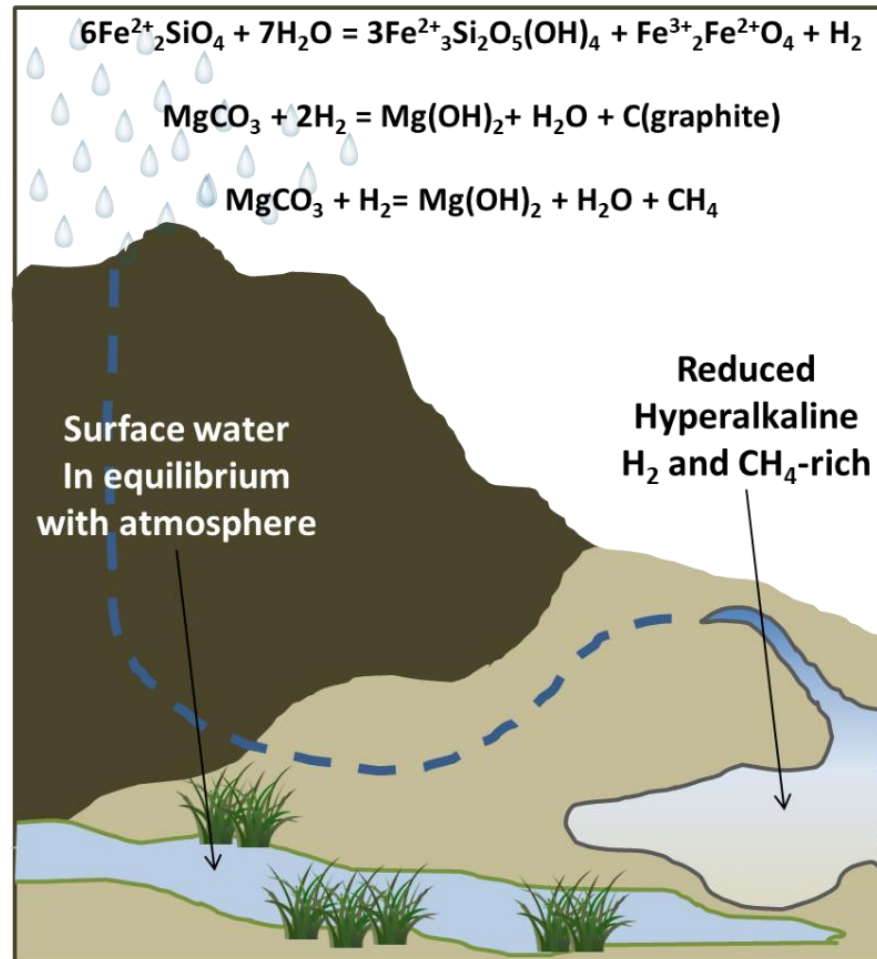
Taylor Walton

Alta Howells, Michelle Santana, Everett Shock

Culture Dependent Approach: Test Predictions from Environmental Observations

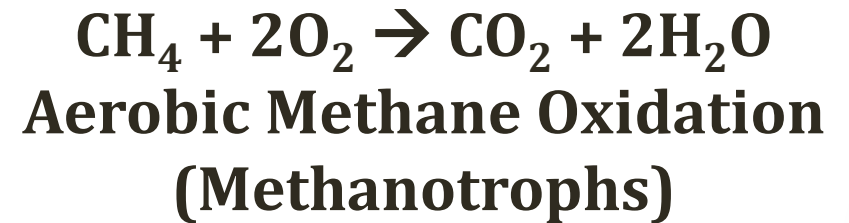


Serpentinization in the Oman Samail Ophiolite



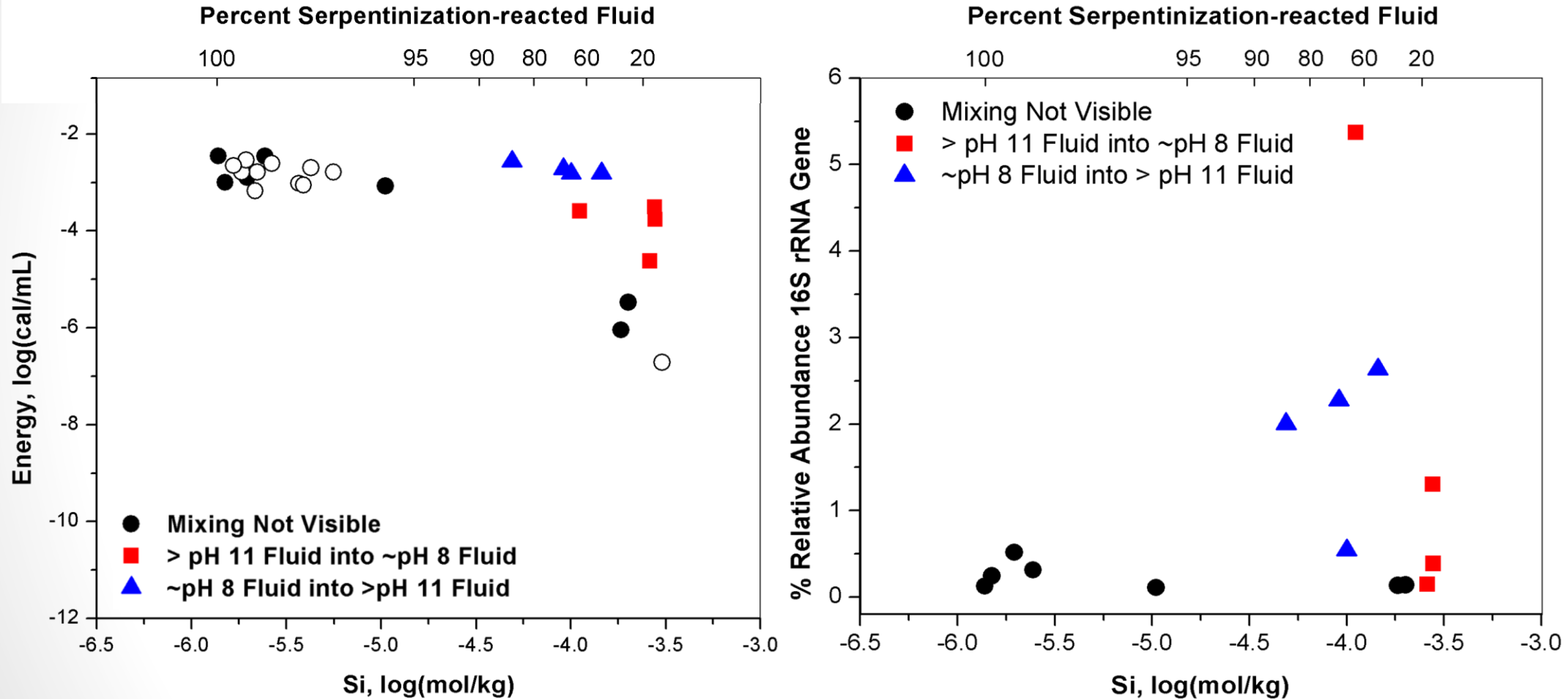
Mixing = Disequilibrium

Energy for...



Energy available, are methanotrophs present?

16S rRNA Gene Analysis



Culture Dependent Approach

To Test Hypothesis

Inoculate media designed from environmental geochemistry, ~20% O₂, ~5% CH₄ headspace, pH 11.4, 34°C

- Vary [NH₃]
 - Environmental concentration
 - NH₃ replete
 - NH₃ deplete



Evaluate growth of methanotrophs

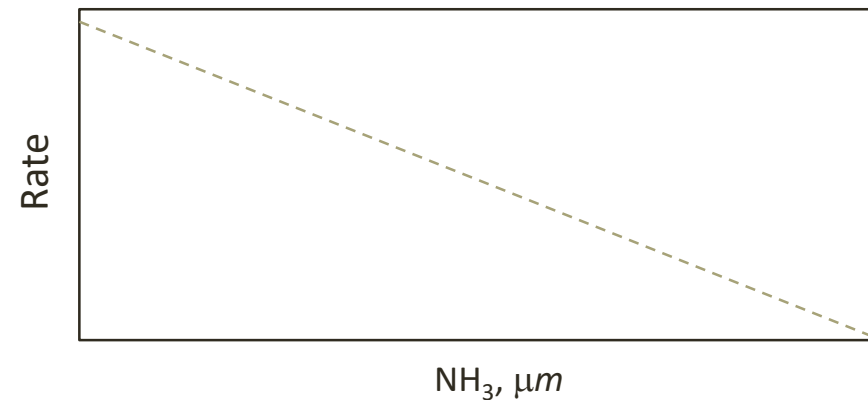
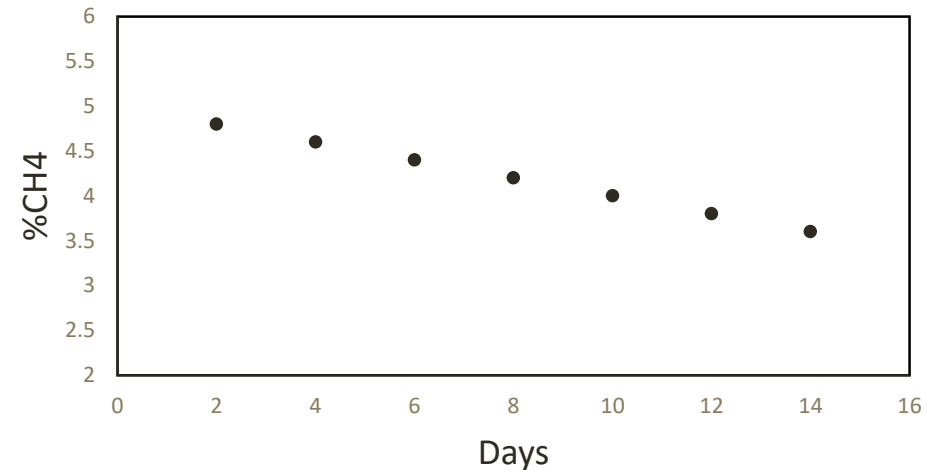
- CH₄ consumption
- 16S rRNA gene analysis

Calculate methane oxidation rate

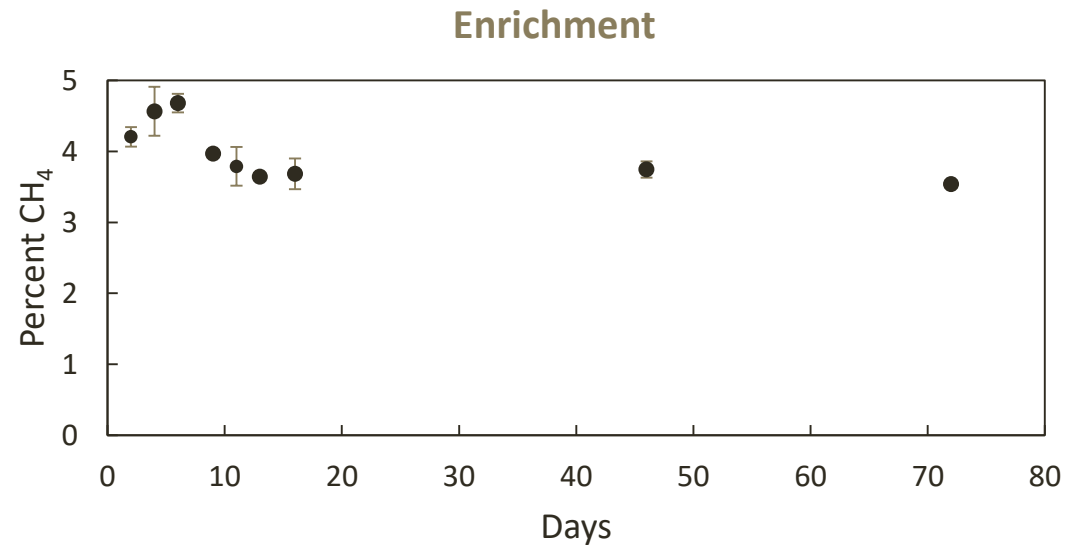
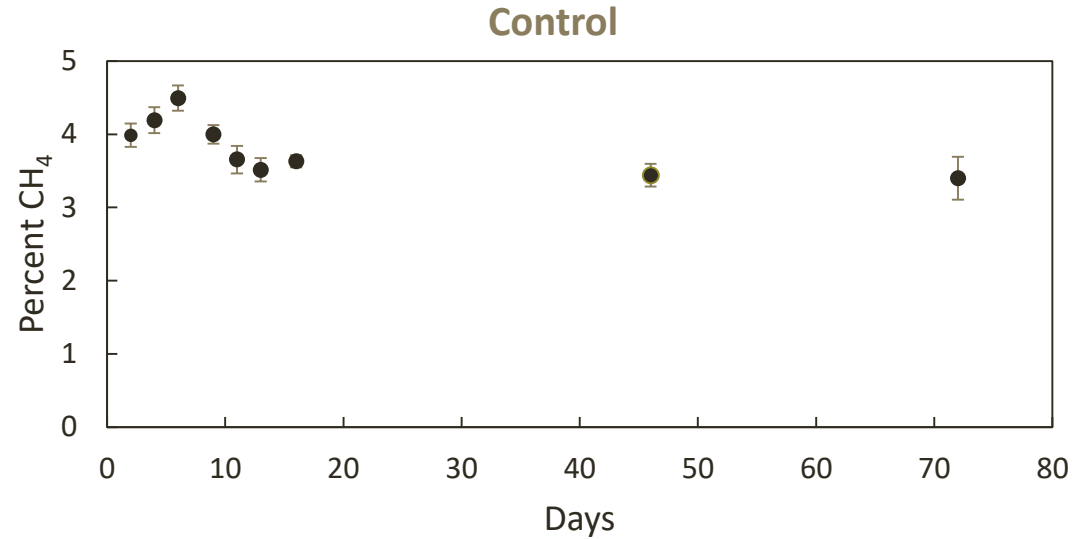
Test hypothesis: Compare rate to [NH₃]



Growth

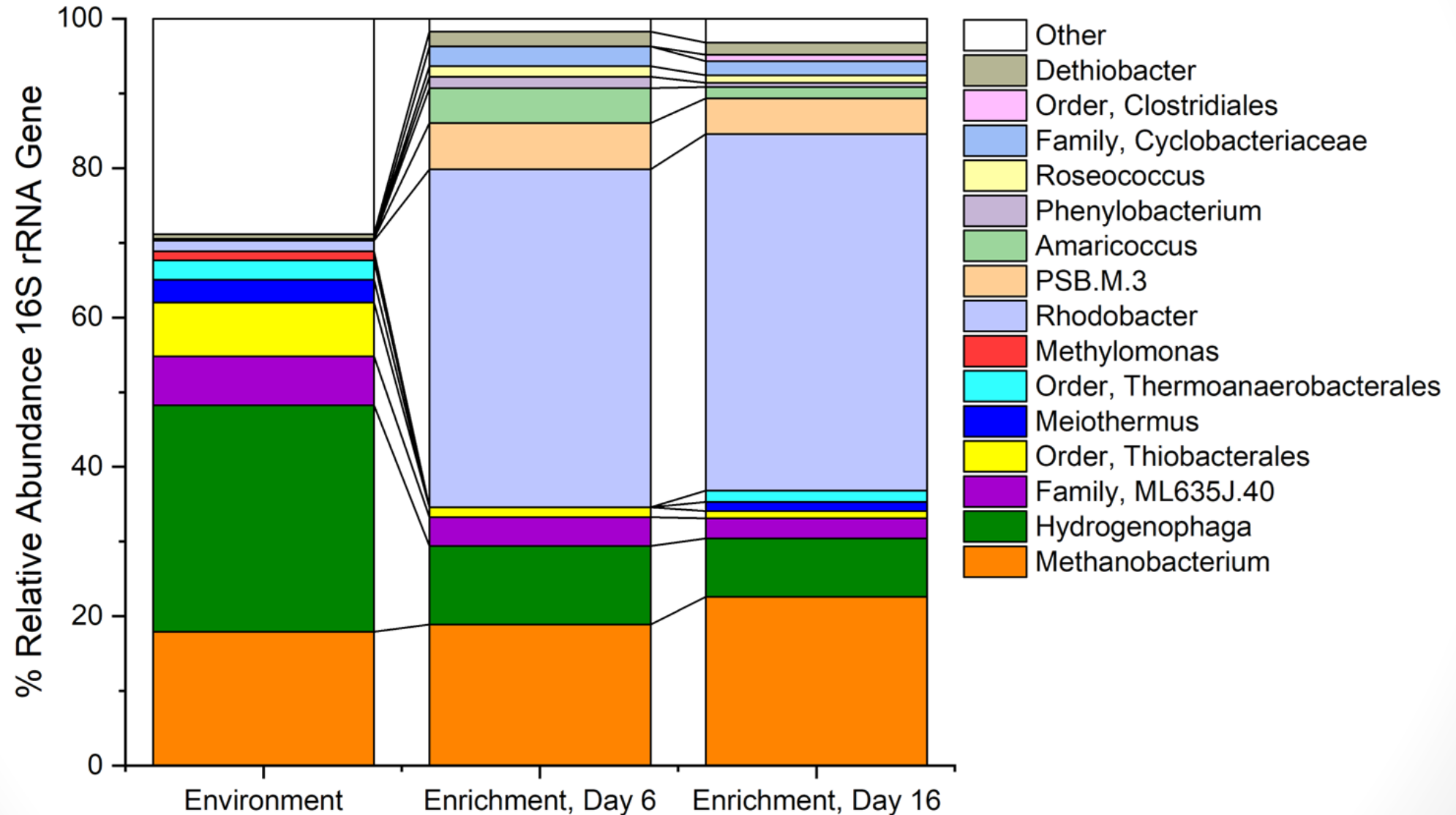


Results from Environmental [NH₃] Experiment



No significant decrease in methane over 72 days

Populations Selected for and Against Environment to Culture



Early conclusions and future work

- Influence of NH_3 methanotroph growth
 - From these preliminary results, environmental $[\text{NH}_3]$ inhibits growth of methanotrophs in culture
 - Alternatively, methanotrophs could be slow growers, and longer observation is required
- Community response
 - Diversity changes
 - Rhodobacter, as photo-heterotroph greatly enriched
 - Methanogens still present in the culture
- Next steps
 - Continue monitoring community growth of environment $[\text{NH}_3]$ experiment
 - Continue CH_4 measurements
 - 16S rRNA gene sequencing on all time points
 - Run replete/deplete NH_3 experiments

Acknowledgements

- ASU/NASA Space Grant

ASU/NASA Space Grant Program



- GEOPIG research group
 - Alta Howells, Michelle Santana, Everett shock

GEOPIG

Group Exploring Organic Processes In Geochemistry

- Rock Powered Life

