



Discovery and Mapping of the *Triton* Seep Site, *Redondo Knoll*: Fluid Flow and Microbial Colonization Within an Oxygen Minimum Zone

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This paper examines a deep-water (~900 m) cold-seep discovered in a low oxygen environment ~30 km off the California coast in 2015 during an E/V *Nautilus* telepresence-enabled cruise. This *Triton* site was initially detected from bubble flares identified via shipboard multibeam sonar and was then confirmed visually using the remotely operated vehicle (ROV) *Hercules*. High resolution mapping (to 1 cm resolution) and co-registered imaging has provided us with a comprehensive site overview – both of the geologic setting and the extent of the associated microbial colonization. The *Triton* site represents an active cold-seep where microorganisms can act as primary producers at the base of a chemosynthesis-driven food chain. But it is also located near the core of a local oxygen minimum zone (OMZ), averaging <0.75 μM oxygen, which is significantly below average ocean levels (180–270 μM) and, indeed, extreme even among OMZs as a whole which are defined to occur at all oxygen concentrations <22 μM . Extensive microbial mats, extending for >100 m across the seafloor, dominate the site, while typical seep-endemic macro-fauna were noticeably absent from our co-registered photographic and high-resolution mapping surveys – especially when compared to all adjacent seep sites within the same California Borderlands region. While such absences of abundant macro-fauna could be attributable to variations in the availability of dissolved oxygen in the overlying water column this need not necessarily be the case. An alternate possibility is that the zonation in microbial activity that is readily observable at the seafloor at *Triton* reflects, instead, a concentric pattern of radially diminishing fluxes of reductants from the underlying seafloor. This unusual but readily accessible discovery, in close proximity to Los Angeles harbor, provides an intriguing new natural laboratory at which to examine biogeochemical and microbiological interactions associated with the functioning of cold seep ecosystems within an OMZ.

Keywords: cold seep, oxygen minimum zone, California Borderlands, microbial mats, continental margin

INTRODUCTION

Historically, our understanding of cold seep distributions and their attendant chemosynthetic fauna (e.g. Sibuet and Olu, 1998) was limited due to the cost, time, and technology required for systematic search patterns. However, more accessible and higher resolution modern multibeam bathymetric approaches allow detection of gas-rich bubble flares in the water column rising above cold-seep

sites that can be traced very efficiently back to their seafloor source (Merewether et al., 1985; Weber et al., 2012; Skarke et al., 2014; Levin et al., 2016). In this study, we utilized these techniques to locate a unique environment off the Los Angeles coast, which, despite its proximity to a major U.S. city, had yet to be visually explored. In this paper, we report the discovery of this $\sim 30 \text{ m} \times 40 \text{ m}$ *Triton* site, which exhibits the dual redox-active characteristics of being a gas-rich seep site that is located within the core of an oxygen minimum zone (OMZ).

Along the Pacific coast of North and South America the majority of cold seeps located, to-date, have been characterized by various combinations of soft sediments, exposed authigenic carbonates, methane-rich fluid flow, microbial mats, and endemic megafauna. In the case of cold seeps located along the U.S. West Coast, the predominant megafauna reported from such sites are vesicomyid clams, although vestimentiferan tubeworms and diverse less abundant megafauna (including solemyid clams, galatheid crabs, limpets, and snails) have also been described, as well as a diversity of macrofaunal and meiofaunal species (e.g. Barry et al., 1996; Levin et al., 2003, 2010; Grupe et al., 2015).

Oxygen minimum zones are widespread along the eastern Pacific Ocean, where the dissolved oxygen concentration falls $< 22 \mu\text{M}$, equivalent to 0.5 mg/L (Helly and Levin, 2004; Karstensen et al., 2008), in comparison to $180\text{--}270 \mu\text{M}$ ($4\text{--}6 \text{ mg/L}$) typically found in the ocean. Strong upwelling of nutrients along the continental slope results in rapid growth of phytoplankton and zooplankton biomass, which then sinks and decomposes, overwhelming the rate of dissolved oxygen resupply during the degradation process (Wyrski, 1962; Karstensen et al., 2008). In combination with reduced circulation and mixing, stratification can create a persistent zone of low oxygen levels within the water column, typically within the $200\text{--}1000 \text{ m}$ depth range (Levin, 2003). Along the Eastern Pacific boundary, such OMZs repeatedly intersect the continental slope, affecting benthic ecosystems by limiting fauna and decreasing diversity within the zones. Helly and Levin (2004) estimated that there are $> 1 \text{ million km}^2$ of shelf and seafloor along the margins of the eastern Pacific, western Atlantic, and Indian Ocean basins under permanent OMZ conditions.

In this study, we report the discovery of a particularly interesting site of seafloor fluid flow that appears unique, at least among the California Borderlands seep-sites: a chemosynthetic ecosystem located at the base of *Redondo Knoll*, $\sim 30 \text{ km}$ from Los Angeles, that is situated at the same depth as the core of the local OMZ. Using state of the art mapping techniques we have achieved high resolution imaging and mapping (at better than 1 cm resolution), which is rare for such environments and has allowed us to complete a detailed examination of the site's surface morphology and its associated microbial colonization without perturbing the pristine ecosystem.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The California Borderlands extend up to 200 km offshore from the densely populated California coastline and display an unusually rugged topography for a continental margin.

They are made up of a series of deep ($500\text{--}2,000 \text{ m}$) basins separated by shallow ridges – some of which outcrop above sea level as islands, such as Catalina Island. Surprisingly, this area of seafloor has only been sparsely investigated, and while there has been extensive mapping undertaken by ships passing through the region along transits of opportunity (the area underlies a major shipping route between Los Angeles harbor and the port of San Francisco) what has remained lacking, to date, is a comprehensive and systematic campaign to map this complex region of seafloor, despite its proximity to metropolitan Los Angeles. Geologically, the California Borderlands are a component of the same Pacific/North American tectonic plate boundary as the San Andreas Fault (SAF). But while the latter, which lies above sea-level, is now increasingly well characterized, about 20% of all plate motion associated with the SAF system takes place offshore within the relatively poorly studied California Borderlands. This includes multiple sub-orthogonal faults that extend from onshore through the Los Angeles metropolitan area to offshore across the shelf and margin, representing a major potential earthquake and coastal tsunami hazard. While much of the seafloor of the California Borderlands remains unmapped, our work illustrates that the tectonic faults crossing this highly tectonized region of seafloor also have the potential to host a diversity of styles of seafloor fluid flow, sustaining associated chemosynthetic biological communities.

The *Redondo Knoll* (Figure 1) represents just one of numerous uplifted blocks of seafloor within the larger California Borderlands area. It is centered at $\sim 33^\circ 45' \text{N}$, $118^\circ 40' \text{W}$, $\sim 30 \text{ km}$

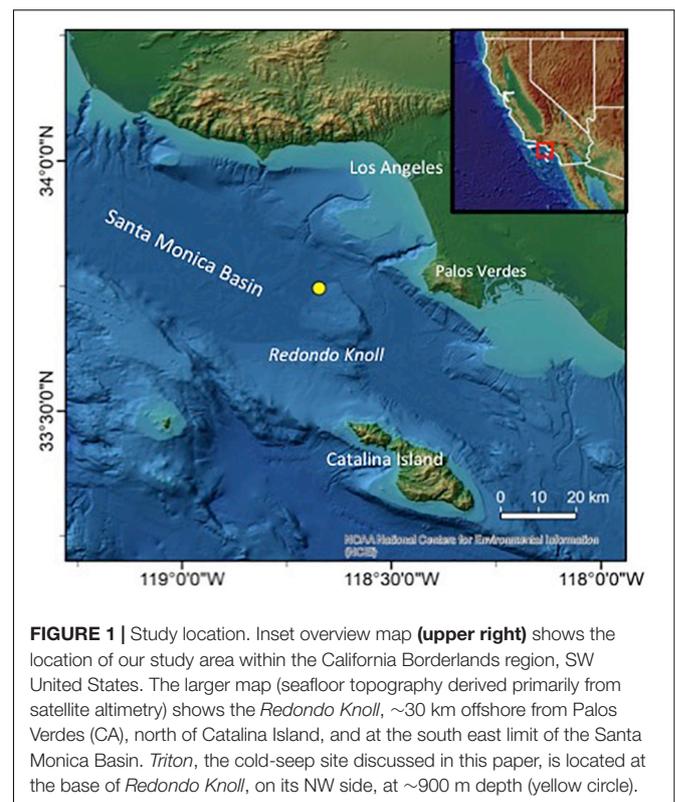


FIGURE 1 | Study location. Inset overview map (upper right) shows the location of our study area within the California Borderlands region, SW United States. The larger map (seafloor topography derived primarily from satellite altimetry) shows the *Redondo Knoll*, $\sim 30 \text{ km}$ offshore from Palos Verdes (CA), north of Catalina Island, and at the south east limit of the Santa Monica Basin. *Triton*, the cold-seep site discussed in this paper, is located at the base of *Redondo Knoll*, on its NW side, at $\sim 900 \text{ m}$ depth (yellow circle).

North of Catalina Island's most northwestern limit and <30 km west of Palos Verdes, CA, United States. As such, it defines the southeastern limit of the deep Santa Monica Basin, which extends NW for ≥ 70 km. A flare appearing within the multibeam water column data, diagnostic of active gas bubble release, was identified toward the base of the Knoll on its NW side (i.e. at the south-east limit of the Santa Barbara basin) during multibeam mapping within the California Borderlands region in 2015. Tracing the acoustic signals to the seafloor indicated a location immediately adjacent to the primary shipping lanes between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The source of the active fluid flow, together with associated microbial colonization, was confirmed at ~ 900 m depth during a subsequent dive with the ROV *Hercules*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

E/V *Nautilus*

The tandem ROVs *Hercules* (Figure 2A) and *Argus*, deployed from E/V *Nautilus* (Ocean Exploration Trust), were used for exploring, imaging, and surveying the *Triton* site. Data for this study were collected during E/V *Nautilus* Cruise NA067 in August 2015, on ROV *Hercules* dive H1461 (Levin et al., 2016). The *Triton* seep site, hosting active fluid flow and associated microbial colonization, was centered at $33^{\circ}45'N$, $118^{\circ}40'W$.

Seafloor mapping was initially conducted from the E/V *Nautilus* using a hull mounted Kongsberg EM 302 multibeam sonar system. Operating at 30 Hz, this system is capable of gathering bathymetric data at depths of up to 7000 m, resulting in grid resolutions of up to 1% of water depth. Resulting seafloor data products include bathymetry maps and acoustic backscatter, which can be useful for investigating geologic processes at the seafloor including changes in sediment cover (thickness and composition). Additionally, data collected within the water column can indicate differentials in acoustic impedance, thus allowing for the detection of rising "bubble-flares" indicative of gas-rich seafloor seep activity (e.g., Merewether et al., 1985). Bubbles rising from a vigorous seep are typically apparent within two to five sequential multibeam water column fan images and can be identified at rise-heights of tens to hundreds of meters above the seafloor. Correlation between acoustic water column images and the ships differential GPS allows for the positions of the seeps that produce these detected gas bubble "flares" to be located precisely at the underlying seafloor. In this study, sonar data from the EM302 multibeam system revealed bubbles rising through the water column over the NW corner of *Redondo Knoll*. Once it had been confirmed to be a previously unknown seep site, the target was located and selected for detailed seafloor exploration using the ROV *Hercules*.

ROV *Hercules* Systems

A forward mounted high definition video camera (Deep Sea Power and Light) was used for site reconnaissance and for recording video footage. Additional sensors included a Sea-Bird FastCAT 49 conductivity, temperature, and depth sensor (CTD), an Aanderaa 3830 Oxygen sensor, and a temperature probe (0–450°C).

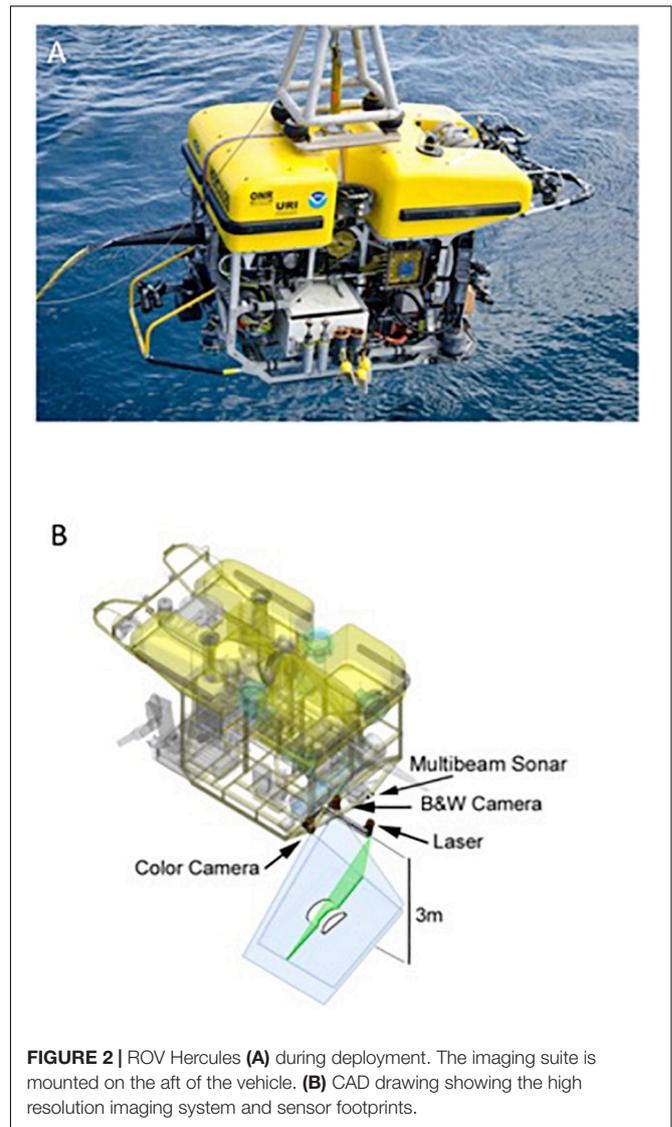


FIGURE 2 | ROV *Hercules* (A) during deployment. The imaging suite is mounted on the aft of the vehicle. (B) CAD drawing showing the high resolution imaging system and sensor footprints.

Mapping and imaging surveys at the *Triton* site were conducted using a state-of-the-art high resolution imaging suite (Inglis et al., 2012; Roman et al., 2012) mounted on the ROV *Hercules* (Figure 2). Optical and acoustic data for centimeter resolution bathymetric and photographic maps were collected to gain a spatial understanding of the site both visually and bathymetrically. Color and monochromatic stereo images were collected with two 12-bit Prosilica GC1380 computer vision cameras. The structured light laser sensor, for high resolution bathymetric data collection, consists of a 12-bit mono Prosilica GC1380 camera and verged 100 mW 532 nm Coherent PowerLine sheet laser mounted on a rigid frame with known relative geometry. The stereo camera frame rate was 0.33 Hz, interlacing images with the structured light laser system, collecting images at 20 Hz. Acoustic bathymetric data were collected by a 1350 kHz BlueView multibeam sonar system. Placing the imaging suite at the back of the vehicle separated it from the forward mounted operational HD video camera

and lights to minimize lighting artifacts. All imaging data were collected simultaneously and, hence, were both navigationally and temporally co-registered.

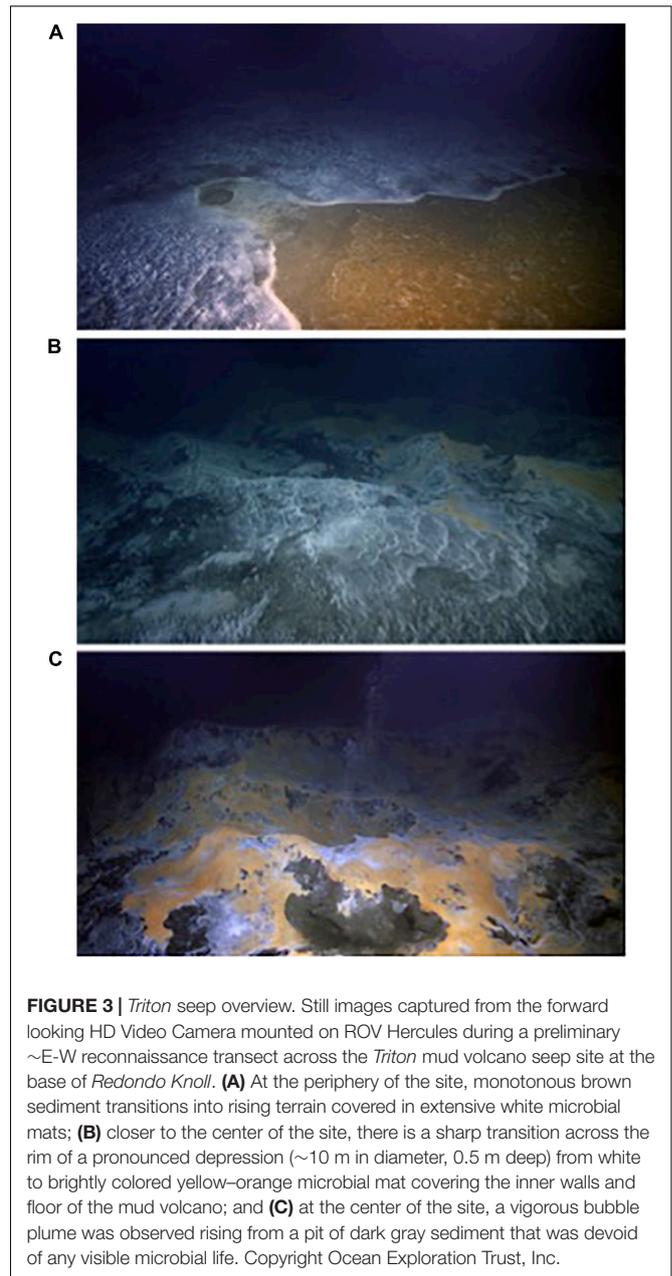
During high resolution imaging surveys, a closed loop control system on the ROV was used to complete organized track-line surveys at prescribed velocities and altitudes. High-resolution mapping data that could be gridded at a sub-centimeter scale were collected from 3 m above the seafloor along track-lines completed at a velocity of 0.15–0.20 m/s. The navigation sensor suite included a 600 kHz Teledyne RDI Doppler velocity log (DVL), a Paroscientific pressure depth sensor, and an IXSEA Octans fiber optic gyro system for heading and attitude information.

Note that all capabilities of the investigations described here were non-invasive, by design, and involved no physical interactions with the seafloor. Because the site discovery was unexpected and because we did not have the equipment and expertise aboard ship to fully process any samples for fluid geochemistry or microbiology it was decided to preserve the site in pristine and unperturbed condition to await dedicated future process-oriented studies.

RESULTS

Overview of the *Triton* Seep Site

The *Triton* site located just off the California coast exhibits features characteristic of a cold seep fluid flow site hosting associated microbial colonization but it is simultaneously located at the core of an OMZ. An initial exploration transect of the area with the ROV, oriented approximately from East to West, progressed from flat tan sediment onto a region of rougher, and rising/shallowing seafloor covered in extensive white microbial mats (**Figure 3A**). Continuing west toward a bubble target detected by *Hercules*' forward-looking sonar, the ROV next encountered a sharp drop in terrain that was coincident with a marked change in the color of the microbial mats draped over the seafloor from white to a bright yellow–orange color (**Figure 3B**). Toward the center of this low-lying area covered with thick yellow–orange mats (subsequently revealed to be the floor of a quasi-circular “crater”) were a series of deeper ~1–2 m diameter pits exposing dark gray sediment that were devoid of any visible evidence for microbial life. Vigorous plumes of bubbles were observed rising from at least one of these pits (**Figure 3C**), coincident with where the original shipboard multibeam survey had predicted that the source of the water column “flare” should occur. Subsequently, an imaging survey of the entire site (see next section) revealed that this same observational sequence was repeated in all directions away from the center of the site with quasi-radial symmetry (**Figures 4, 5**). The microbial mats extended for ~135 m in the longest dimension. Located at close to 900 m water depth, close to the base of the East Pacific OMZ (Helly and Levin, 2004), what was perhaps just as notable as the presence of abundant microbial mats across this seep site was the corresponding absence of abundant endemic seep megafauna. This represented a striking contrast to adjacent seep sites at other depths studied within the California Borderlands region as part



of the same expedition (Levin et al., 2016). The only evidence for multi-cellular organisms observed at the *Triton* site were dark red cnidarians (jellies) swimming in the overlying water column and small kelp falls, covered in microbial mat, at the seafloor.

High-Resolution Spatial Surveys of the *Triton* Seep Site

Following our initial ROV reconnaissance transect, a 30 m × 40 m area that included the actively bubbling seep was mapped using the high-resolution imaging suite outlined in the Materials and Methods section. A north-south “raster” survey pattern was established, which was completed at a vehicle altitude of 3 m above the seafloor and at a programed velocity

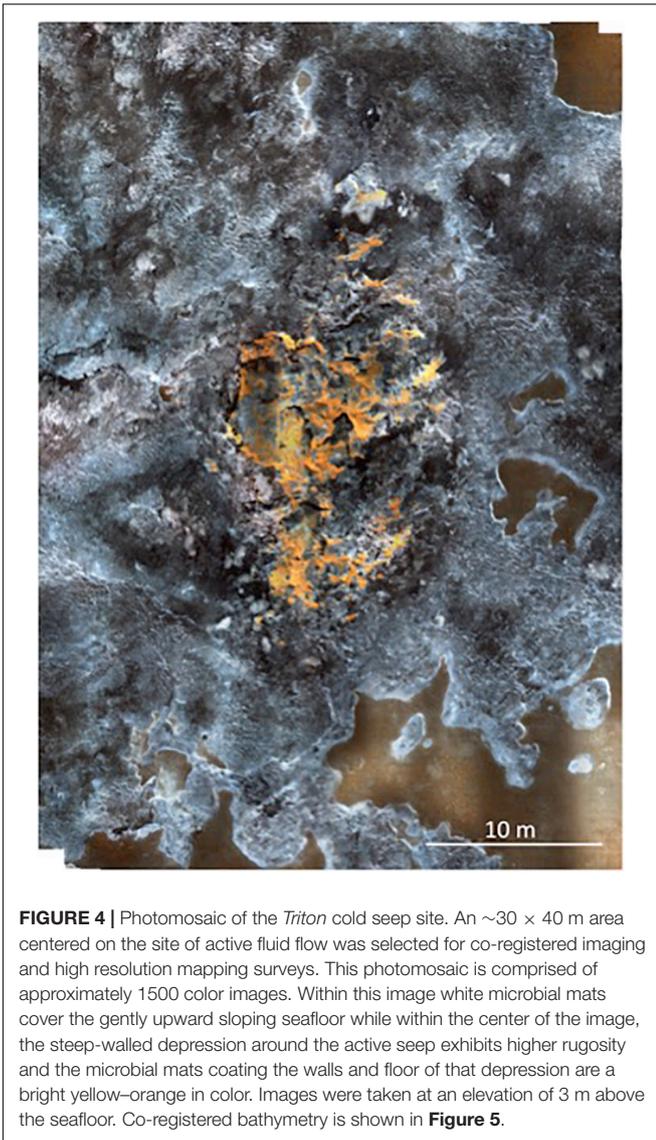


FIGURE 4 | Photomosaic of the *Triton* cold seep site. An $\sim 30 \times 40$ m area centered on the site of active fluid flow was selected for co-registered imaging and high resolution mapping surveys. This photomosaic is comprised of approximately 1500 color images. Within this image white microbial mats cover the gently upward sloping seafloor while within the center of the image, the steep-walled depression around the active seep exhibits higher rugosity and the microbial mats coating the walls and floor of that depression are a bright yellow–orange in color. Images were taken at an elevation of 3 m above the seafloor. Co-registered bathymetry is shown in **Figure 5**.

of 0.18 m/s. The resulting photomosaic (**Figure 4**) comprises approximately 1500 separate color still images. To create a bathymetric map from the same survey, the structured light laser data were gridded to centimeter level resolution and co-registered with ROV vehicle navigation. Track lines were spaced to ensure 30–40% overlap between adjacent survey lines to ensure complete coverage of the site (**Figure 5**). *In situ* sensor data (including CTD and oxygen) were collected from the ROV along the same track lines to provide co-registered information about overlying water column properties (**Figure 6**). Consideration of the imagery and bathymetric data, together, reveals a near concentric pattern in which an extensive area covered in white microbial mat surrounds a 1–2 m lower lying central region, ~ 10 m in diameter, that is covered in bright yellow–orange microbial mat. It is within this central region that discrete sub-circular pits are observed lined with dark gray sediments and lacking any evidence of microbial colonization.

These barren pits display the most vigorous bubble plume activity (**Figure 3C**). Across the entire survey, dissolved oxygen concentrations were close to the limits of detection at $<1.0 \mu\text{M}$, representing $<0.2\%$ of saturation levels at the ocean surface. Beyond the limits of the imaged area, the surrounding habitat consisted of soft tan sediment, which was much flatter than the rugose (1–2 m topography) region associated with active fluid flow (**Figures 4, 5**). No evidence for authigenic carbonate was observed throughout the dive.

Time-Variable Fluid Flow at the *Triton* Seep Site

Active gas bubbles at the NW limit of *Redondo Knoll* were originally detected, as discussed in Section 2.2, from the ship-mounted multibeam system. Imaging of the cold seep site included an initial reconnaissance of the site, which revealed a steady stream of rising bubbles early in the dive both in our forward-looking sonar and as imaged directly from our forward-looking camera at 03:24:09 GMT (**Figure 3C**). During the subsequent high-resolution mapping and imaging survey centered on the same site, bubble-flow remained visible but, on a like-for-like basis, appeared much less vigorous based on the forward-looking HD video monitored by the watch leaders when passing over the same site (04:35:43 GMT). Upon completion of the survey, the ROV returned to these same central pits to conduct temperature probe measurements only to find that, by 05:26 GMT, active fluid flow and gas bubbling at this location had (at least temporarily) ceased (**Figure 7**).

DISCUSSION

Temporal Variability in Seafloor Fluid Flow at the *Triton* Seep Site

The time-variant nature of flow that we observed at the *Triton* seep site aligns directly with the local diurnal tidal cycle. In our study of how fluid flow at *Triton* varied while we were on-site on 16 August 2015 (vigorous at 03:24 GMT; diminished at 04:35 GMT; absent at 05:26 GMT), the highest flux-rates that we observed, at the very start of our ROV dive, occurred at ~ 4 h after local low-tide along the adjacent Los Angeles shoreline (23:20 GMT, 15 August; 49 cm height). Our subsequent observation that all flow had ceased coincided almost perfectly with local peak high tide (05:21 GMT, 16 August, 171 cm height). Tidal-related changes in seafloor fluid-flow have been well documented for decades at submarine hydrothermal vent-sites (e.g., Johnson et al., 1988; Little et al., 1988) and a similar correlation between methane flux and tidal height at cold seeps has subsequently been hypothesized to arise from a causative mechanism in which fluxes vary according to a reduction in hydrostatic pressure at low tide (e.g., Boles et al., 2001; Torres et al., 2002; Krabbenhöft et al., 2010). It is entirely consistent with such a hypothesis that the flow of bubbles from the seafloor at *Triton* only ceased completely as peak high tide was approached. Had this ROV dive (H1461) been extended beyond an operationally imposed vehicle recovery time, we can hypothesize that the flow of bubbles from this site

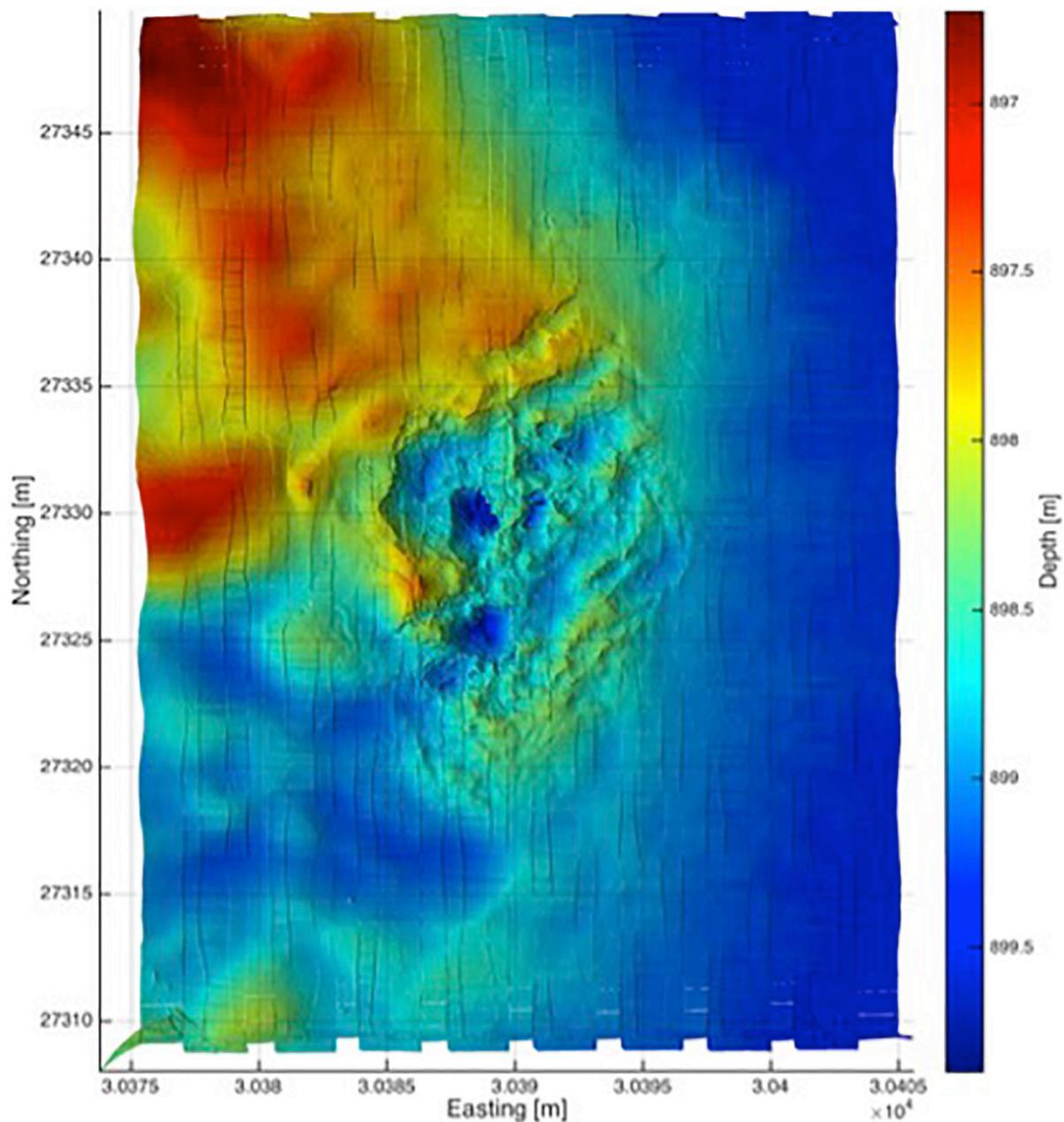


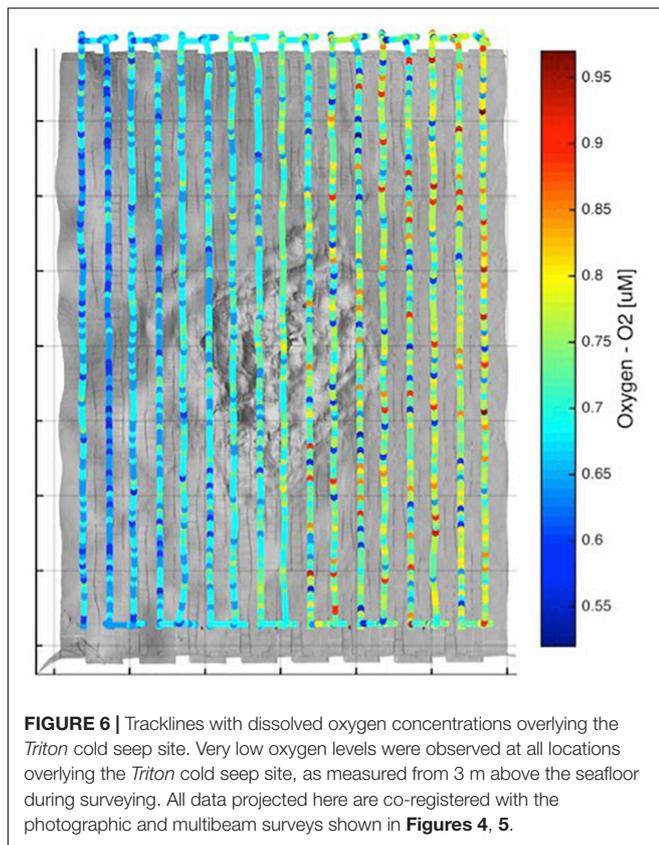
FIGURE 5 | High resolution bathymetric map of the *Triton* cold seep site. This map was created using structured light laser data, and gridded to 1-cm level resolution. Bathymetry was obtained while the ROV surveyed at 3 m above the seafloor. The bathymetric data shown here are co-registered with the photomosaic shown in **Figure 4**.

would have been seen to resume within as little as 1 h of further on-bottom time beyond peak local high-tide.

Microbiological Distributions Across the *Triton* Seep Site

Because *Triton* appeared to represent such an unusual setting among the California Borderlands sites investigated during our cruise (Levin et al., 2016), a conscious decision was made

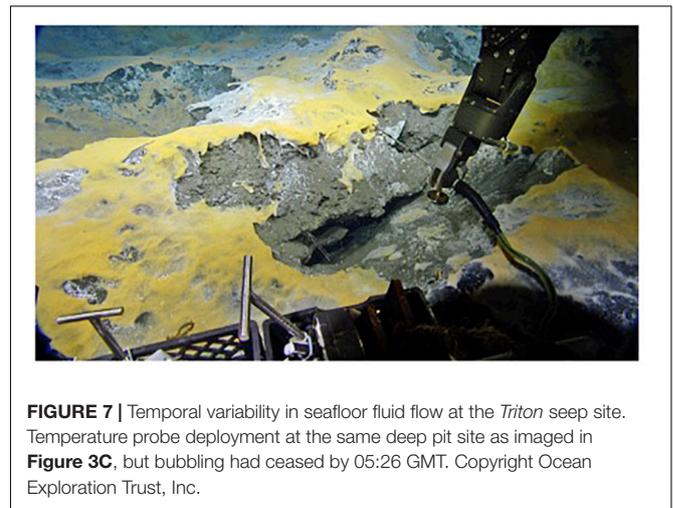
during our sole exploratory dive not to conduct any seafloor sampling that might perturb this otherwise pristine site. While that absence of sampling precludes definitive determination of what the dominant microbial species responsible for the extensive colonization of the seafloor at *Triton* might be, we do note the following: (a) chemoautotrophic bacteria that thrive on hydrogen sulfide commonly form mats at all sites of active seepage along ocean margins (Levin et al., 2003); (b) *Beggiatoa* spp. bacteria are one of the most common types of sulfide-oxidizing and



mat-forming microbial species found at seeps worldwide (Larkin and Henk, 1996; Gilhooly et al., 2007; Fischer et al., 2012); (c) *Beggiatoa* spp. bacteria are also known to thrive in OMZs (Jørgensen and Gallardo, 1999; Schulz et al., 1999); (d) the morphology of the mats observed at the *Triton* site match closely to the characteristics identified as diagnostic of *Beggiatoa* spp. bacteria: a large (20–200 μm diameter, up to 2 cm in length) filamentous sulfur-oxidizing organism (Larkin and Henk, 1996). Pursuing this line of reasoning further, mats of *Beggiatoa* spp. have also been found, previously, to exhibit “color-coded” bimodal distributions similar to those shown here, with orange coloration at areas of greater sulfide flux, and white coloration at areas of lower sulfide flux at seep-sites in the Gulf of Mexico and at the Pakistan margin (Gilhooly et al., 2007; Fischer et al., 2012). It will be interesting to investigate, in future dives, whether the microbial mats distributed extensively across the *Triton* cold seep site are dominated by *Beggiatoa* spp. sulfide-oxidizing bacteria.

Absence of Seep-Endemic Macrofauna at the *Triton* Seep Site

While *Triton* lacked any endemic seep-related megafauna and macrofauna, the adjacent *Point Dume* seep site, located ~ 40 km to the NW, was found to host dense populations of vesicomid and lucinid clams, aggregations of polychaetes, foraminifera, galatheid crabs, anemones, soles, rockfish, and catsharks (Levin et al., 2016). Importantly, however, the *Point*



Dume site was 150–200 m shallower than *Redondo Knoll*, at 700–750 m water depth rather than 900 m. This meant that it was poised at a shallower depth within the East Pacific OMZ, such that the benthos at that location were exposed to significantly higher dissolved oxygen concentrations of 1–5 μM when compared to the ~ 0.75 μM that is more typical of seafloor conditions at the ~ 900 m *Triton* site. One possibility, therefore, is that the notably lower levels of dissolved oxygen found at the *Redondo Knoll* seafloor could be responsible for the notable absence of seep-endemic macro-fauna at this specific California Borderlands seep site. Certainly, prior work in OMZ regions off Chile, Pakistan, and the United States (Oregon) has indicated that community structure at seep sites can vary depending on their location within an OMZ: near the fringes (where oxygen levels are higher) or closer to the core (where oxygen levels approach zero). For example, some seep sites with nothing but microbial mats have been observed at OMZ settings off Chile and Pakistan, while others have also hosted vesicomid clams, and polychaete worms (Sellanes et al., 2010; Fischer et al., 2012; Himmler et al., 2015). Two lines of reasoning suggest that we should exhibit caution before attributing an absence of visually observed seep-endemic macro-fauna at *Triton* to its positioning within the OMZ, however. First, in the absence of any direct sampling, it is possible that small fauna were present on the seafloor at *Triton* but fell below the spatial resolution of the imaging undertaken using our high definition cameras (we calculate ~ 3 mm/pixel resolution for our 3 m altitude survey, thus any organism < 1 cm across may not have been well resolved). Alternately, there might also have been fauna present at the *Triton* site but living beneath the seafloor within the underlying sediments. At *Hydrate Ridge*, on the Oregon Margin, Guilini et al. (2012) have studied the abundance and species richness of OMZ-tolerant nematodes found in sediment cores collected at and away from cold seep fluid flow settings indicating that the absence of observed multi-cellular organisms at the seafloor at the *Triton* site does not preclude the presence of abundant sediment in-fauna. Importantly, however, in that same study cold seep sites were identified along *Hydrate Ridge* that were at depths directly

comparable to that of the *Triton* site (700–900 m) which meant that they were comparably close to the core of the local OMZ (~800 m) but they were characterized, variably, by the presence of microbial mats alone – as seen at the *Triton* site – or by clam beds replete with the vesicomysids *Calyptogenica pacifica* and *Calyptogenica klimeri* (Sahling et al., 2002; Levin et al., 2003). Thus, while our observations of the seafloor at the *Redondo Knoll* and adjacent *Point Dume* seep sites, on consecutive days during our 2015 cruise, revealed clear and distinct differences in the abundances of seep-endemic macrofauna present, it may be an over-simplification to attribute those variations exclusively to differences in the depths of their seafloor settings and associated ambient deep ocean oxygen levels, above or at the core of the local OMZ. What else, then, could account for the absence of abundant seep-endemic macro-fauna at the *Triton* seep site?

The Importance of Fluid Flow Rates at the *Triton* Seep Site?

The presence of an area of seafloor thickly carpeted with microbial mats but with a region at its center that is devoid of microbial life, at the *Triton* seep site, is somewhat reminiscent of what has previously been reported, extensively, from another active and vigorous cold seep site at an ocean margin setting: the *Haakon Mosby* mud volcano (de Beer et al., 2006; Jørgensen and Boetius, 2007; Feseker et al., 2014). There, albeit over a larger (~1 km) diameter, a central region that is devoid of microbial colonization hosts active bubble-fluxing from the seafloor while a surrounding zone with less active fluid flow is colonized extensively by thick microbial mats. In that system, it has been concluded that the flow rate of methane from the seabed toward the center of the mud volcano is so fast that it precludes any anaerobic oxidation of methane within the sediment pore-fluids prior to release from the seafloor. Consequently, insufficient sulfide is generated in the pore fluids to sustain sulfur oxidizing *Beggiatoa* spp. bacteria and, hence, bacterial mats are absent from the center of the site. Instead, it is only toward the outer reaches of the mud volcano at *Haakon Mosby* that flux rates of dissolved methane are sufficiently slow (and concomitant pore-water sulfide concentrations are correspondingly high) that extensive microbial mats are observed (de Beer et al., 2006). Could concentric zonation of flow rate at the *Triton* seep site explain both the absence and distributions of microbial mats reported here? Two further lines of reasoning suggest that this might be the case.

First, while the core of the *Triton* cold seep site appears completely devoid of microbial life, when compared to our observations of the surrounding seafloor, there is also a further distinction that is immediately apparent in **Figure 4** between the yellow–orange coloration of the microbial mats draping the inner walls and floor of the *Triton* cold seep system and the white coloration of the microbial mats draping the outer flanks of the site, onlapping the surrounding tan sediments. In the Gulf of Mexico, exactly the same bi-modal distribution of coloring has been reported for *Beggiatoa* spp. bacterial mats surrounding a seafloor cold-seep site and, at that location, the readily visible color change was shown to coincide with

a marked decrease in sulfide concentrations from >6 nM in the sediments underlying yellow–orange mats to concentrations that were a factor of 5 lower beneath white-colored mats of the same species (Gilhooly et al., 2007). The same bi-modal color distribution has also been reported for microbial mats along the Pakistan margin (Fischer et al., 2012) where pore fluid sulfide concentrations were ~6 mM beneath orange mats but significantly lower (~0.75 mM) beneath white mats. At *Hydrate Ridge*, an even more marked variation in seafloor colonization of cold seeps in an OMZ setting is apparent as a function of net fluid flux rates and H₂S concentrations. There, sulfide concentrations in excess of 28 mM have been reported from the uppermost sediments directly underlying sites characterized by microbial mats only, whereas clam bed sites at the same depths within the OMZ are characterized by much lower flux rates and much lower H₂S concentrations at the same depths into the underlying sediments (Sahling et al., 2002; Valentine et al., 2005; Sommer et al., 2007).

Combining the above arguments with our direct observations of concentric microbial color-zonation and gas bubbles streaming from the seafloor it seems evident that the maximum flux of methane from the *Triton* seep site must occur at the center of our survey area. We can then hypothesize that the surrounding yellow–orange mats correspond to regions of sufficiently less vigorous flow that anaerobic methane oxidation can occur within the underlying sediment pore-spaces, together with concomitant hydrogen sulfide generation. Extending the analogy to what has been observed at other cold seeps, we would then infer that the outer concentric region that is dominated by *white* microbial mats at the *Triton* seep site (**Figure 4**) represents a zone of still lower net fluid flux rates and hydrogen sulfide generation – but that even here the conditions remain too hostile for colonization by seep-endemic macro-fauna. In this scenario, it would be the rates of methane flux and sulfide generation associated with the *Triton* seep that preclude colonization of the site by endemic macro-fauna rather than just the low oxygen concentrations found here, at the core of the OMZ. Continuing the analogy further, the central dark gray sediment pits that are devoid of microbial life at *Triton*, coincident with where vigorous bubble activity was observed, would correspond to environments reported elsewhere (e.g. at the center of the *Haakon Mosby Mud Volcano*) where the physical flux of reductants exiting the underlying sediments is so high that it overwhelms the ability of any chemosynthetic microorganisms to exploit redox couples at the seafloor leading to a central “dead zone” (de Beer et al., 2006). The occurrence of such extremes at *Triton* both for macro-faunal and microbial colonization is, of course, all the more plausible precisely because of the extremely low dissolved oxygen concentrations observed across the entire survey area (**Figure 6**).

CONCLUSION

We report the discovery of a new cold seep site, *Triton*, that is located at ~900 m water depth and within <30 km from

Los Angeles in the California Borderlands region. The site is distinct from adjacent cold seep sites that were already known in this area in two regards. First, *Triton* is deeper than other previously studied seep sites in the California Borderlands region and, hence, lies closer toward the core of the OMZ with lower concentrations of dissolved oxygen in the overlying water column ($<0.75 \mu\text{M}$) placing this site toward the lower bounds of known OMZ settings worldwide. Second, the site is notably devoid of the same seep-endemic macro-fauna that are observed in abundance at other seep-hosted chemosynthetic ecosystems in the California Borderlands region. At *Triton*, what is observed is a concentric distribution of features: a rugose and concentric morphologic feature, $\sim 30\text{--}40$ m in radial extent, slopes upward toward the center and is covered in white microbial mats. At the rim of a central “crater” the color of this microbial mat switches to a bright yellow–orange color that drapes the inward facing walls and floor of the central depression which measures ~ 10 m across. Within that central depression lie a series of deeper pits of the order 1–2 m in diameter and up to 1 m deep that are devoid of microbial life and from which active (but time-varying) gas bubbling is observed. From a comparison with other cold seep systems associated with OMZs, both in the California Borderlands and along other ocean margin settings, we hypothesize that both the absence of abundant macrofauna at the seafloor at *Triton*, and the concentric nature of the distributions of microorganisms may be attributable to variations in the flux of reductants from the underlying seafloor (with highest fluxes at the center) rather than the low oxygen concentrations in the overlying water column. The discovery of this new and intriguing study site, in such a readily accessible location close to Los Angeles harbor, provides a novel natural laboratory at which to test this and other hypotheses concerning the functioning of, and biogeochemical–microbiological interactions at, cold seep ecosystems associated with OMZs.

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DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The datasets generated for this study are available on request to the corresponding author.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

JW conducted the analysis of the biological and fluid flow data. CS conducted the mapping surveys and performed the analysis of the bathymetric, photo, ROV sensor, and navigation data. CG led the ROV dive to the study site and provided geological insights. All authors contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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