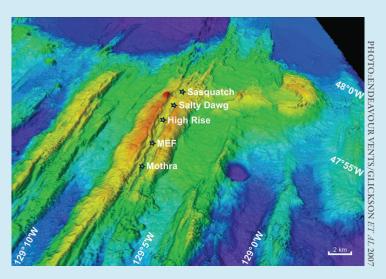


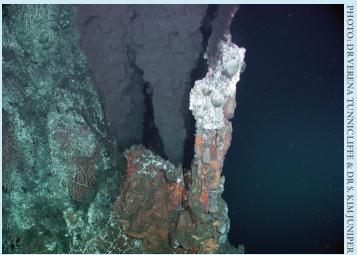
Physical Representation – Hydrothermal Vents

description

A submarine hydrothermal vent can be thought of as a hot spring on the seafloor. It continuously spews warm to super-hot, mineral-rich water that helps support a diverse community of organisms. Active vent sites are biologically more productive than the majority of the deep sea because vent chemicals provide the energy and raw materials for microorganisms to grow. These microorganisms form the basis of the food chain around the vents, in which high organism densities and growth rates occur. Unique biological communities are formed around vents, which host unusual creatures such as red-plumed giant tubeworms and specialized vent clams.

Most of the known hydrothermal vent sites in the world are found in international waters and have been discovered in the last 25 years. The only known sites of hydrothermal vents in Canadian waters are located along the Juan de Fuca/Explorer ridge. This atlas page illustrates hydrothermal vents of varying and unconfirmed activity levels within the BC Marine Conservation Analysis (BCMCA) study area that were obtained from InterRidge, an international research organization. Boundaries for the Endeavour vent zones and Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents Marine Protected Area, as described in the Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents Marine Protected Area Management Plan by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), are also illustrated.





data sources

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada Endeavour Vent Zones (Management Areas) and Marine Protected Area Boundary
- InterRidge Vents Database, Version 2.0

data resolution

• None provided.

data compiled

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada 2004
- InterRidge Vents Database, Version 2.0 2010

reviewers

- Kevin Conley, Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Kim Conway, Natural Resources Canada
- Zach Ferdana, The Nature Conservancy
- Kim Juniper, University of Victoria
- Verena Tunnicliffe, University of Victoria

reviewer comments

- Additional individual vent site locations along the Endeavour Ridge, at very fine scale, are available through the Ridge 2000 program http://www.ridge2000.org/
- The Ridge 2000 data portal is hosted by the Marine Geosciences Data System http://www.marine-geo.org/portals/ridge2000/
- Expert reviewers were not aware of additional data, aside from the Ridge 2000 data, but said that bathymetric data suggests much wider distribution of hydrothermal vents.

caveats of use

- BCMCA did not display additional vents sites from the Ridge 2000 program as they provided no additional information relevant at this coast wide scale.
- Recommended date of expiry for use of these data in a marine planning context: None provided.

map, feature data and metadata access

• Visit www.bcmca.ca/data for more information.

references

- Beaulieu, S.E. *InterRidge Global Database of Active Submarine Hydrothermal Vent Fields:* prepared for InterRidge, Version 2.0. 2010. www.interridge.org/IRvents
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Occurrence, susceptibility to fishing, and ecological function of corals, sponges, and hydrothermal vents in Canadian waters. DFO Can. Sci. Advis. Sec. Sci. Advis. Rep. 2010/041. 2010.
- Glickson D.A., D.S. Kelley, J.R. Delaney. *Geology and hydrothermal evolution of the Mothra Hydrothermal Field, Endeavour Segment, Juan de Fuca Ridge.* Geochemistry Geophysics Geosystems. 2007. 10.1029/2007GC001588.

www.bcmca.ca Marine Atlas of Pacific Canada

