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1 **Magmatism, serpentinization and life: Insights through drilling the Atlantis Massif (IODP**
2 **Expedition 357)**

3
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69 metasomatism, deep biosphere

70 **1. Introduction**

71 It is now well recognized that slow spreading ridges are formed by interlinked processes of
72 magmatism, asymmetric extension, and detachment faulting that result in the exposure and
73 alteration of lower crustal and mantle-derived rocks in oceanic core complexes (OCCs)
74 (Andreani et al., 2007; Boschi et al., 2006; Cannat, 1993; Früh-Green et al., 2004; Karson et al.,
75 2006; Kelemen et al., 2007; Rouméjon et al, 2015). OCCs contain olivine-rich rocks that interact
76 with seawater to produce serpentinite over a range of temperatures (Andreani et al., 2007; Boschi
77 et al., 2006a; Boschi et al., 2006b; Cannat, 1993; Früh-Green et al., 2004; Karson et al., 2006;
78 Kelemen et al., 2007; Rouméjon et al, 2015). Serpentinization is a fundamental process that
79 controls rheologic and geophysical properties (Escartin et al, 2008; Schroeder et al, 2002) and is
80 associated with the uptake or release of many major and minor components (Alt and Shanks,
81 2003; Boschi et al., 2008; Delacour et al., 2008; Früh-Green et al., 2004; Schwarzenbach et al.,
82 2012). Serpentinization reactions also lead to highly reduced, alkaline (pH 9-12) fluids with high
83 concentrations of hydrogen, methane and formate, and which have important consequences for
84 long-term global geochemical fluxes and for biogeochemical cycles (Holm and Charlou, 2001;
85 Konn et al., 2009; Lang et al., 2018; Proskurowski et al., 2006, 2008).

86
87 The Atlantis Massif (30°N, Mid-Atlantic Ridge) is one of the best-studied OCCs and hosts the
88 off-axis Lost City hydrothermal field (LCHF) on its southern wall (Fig. 1). Serpentinization
89 reactions in the underlying mantle rocks produce high pH (9-11), <91°C fluids that form large
90 carbonate-brucite structures upon venting on the seafloor (Kelley et al., 2001, 2005; Ludwig, et
91 al., 2006). The fluids have high concentrations of H₂, CH₄, C₂+ alkanes and formate (HCOO⁻)
92 that support novel microbial communities dominated by CH₄-cycling archaea in the

93 hydrothermal carbonate deposits (Brazelton et al., 2006; Brazelton and Baross, 2009; Lang et al.,
94 2010; Méhay et al., 2013; Proskurowski et al., 2006, 2008; Schrenk et al., 2004). Formate and
95 low molecular weight hydrocarbons in the Lost City hydrothermal vents are believed to be
96 formed by abiogenic processes during serpentinization at depth (Lang et al., 2012, 2018;
97 Proskurowski et al., 2008). Thus, the Atlantis Massif provides a natural laboratory to study the
98 links between serpentinization processes and microbial activity in the shallow subsurface of
99 ultramafic and mafic rock sequences that have been uplifted to the seafloor along a major
100 detachment fault zone (Blackman et al., 2002; Cann et al., 1997; Boschi et al., 2006; Karson et
101 al., 2006; Kelley et al., 2001, 2005; Schroeder and John, 2004). The processes controlling fluid
102 flow and a deep biosphere are intimately linked; however, the spatial scale of lithologic
103 variability, the implications for fluid flow paths and geochemical exchange, and the
104 consequences for subsurface ecosystems supported by these systems remain poorly constrained.
105

106 Here we present an overview of Expedition 357 of the International Ocean Discovery Program
107 (IODP), which cored seventeen shallow holes at nine sites (Figs. 1, 2) across the Atlantis Massif
108 (Früh-Green et al, 2016). Expedition 357 was implemented by the ECORD Science Operator
109 (ESO) as a Mission Specific Platform (MSP) expedition and consisted of an offshore phase on
110 board the RRS James Cook in fall 2015 and a two-week onshore phase at the IODP Bremen Core
111 Repository in January-February 2016 (Früh-Green et al., 2017a). A major aim of drilling was to
112 investigate seawater infiltration and alteration processes, and their influence on the nature and
113 distribution of microbial communities in lithologically heterogeneous domains of an oceanic
114 core complex. Drilling along a spreading-parallel, east-west profile with seven sites targeted the
115 serpentinite basement at varying distances away from the ridge axis and the Lost City vent field

116 (Fig. 1, Table 1; see also Früh-Green et al., 2015). Two sites were drilled on the eastern part of
117 the southern wall (Sites M0068 and M0075), three sites in the central section north of Lost City
118 (Sites M0069, M0072, and M0076), and two sites on the western end (Sites M0071 and M0073,
119 with no recovery at M0073). This 8.5 km long profile allows us to explore the extent and activity
120 of the subsurface biosphere in an actively serpentinizing environment and assess how abiotic and
121 biotic processes change with aging of the lithosphere, variations in rock type, and with time of
122 exposure on the seafloor. Two further shallow sites towards the central dome of the massif (Sites
123 M0070 and M0074) targeted the mafic, plutonic domain drilled at IODP Site U1309. Penetration
124 and core recovery were limited at these northern sites, and the recovered sequences were
125 dominated by carbonate sediments and sedimentary breccias. The cores obtained during IODP
126 Expedition 357 are the first continuous sequences of fault rocks recovered along a major
127 detachment fault that has an inferred thickness of ~100 m (e.g., Karson et al., 2006; Schroeder
128 and John, 2004). These cores provide a unique opportunity to study the interaction of
129 magmatism, deformation and fluid-rock interaction during the evolution of the Atlantis Massif
130 and the impact these processes on habitability for microorganisms.

131

132 **2. Expedition strategy and methods**

133 To obtain a comprehensive view of active serpentinization, fluid circulation and microbial
134 activity, a strategy was developed based on the use of seabed drills that combined coring with
135 water sampling and in situ geochemical measurements during drilling (Früh-Green et al., 2015).
136 To enable continuous operations, two seabed drills were used: the British Geological Survey
137 (BGS) RockDrill2 (RD2) and the Meeresboden-Bohrgerät 70 (MeBo) from the Center for
138 Marine Environmental Sciences (MARUM; University of Bremen, Germany). This was the first

139 time that seabed drill technology was used in the ocean drilling program. Both drills are remotely
140 operated systems that are lowered onto the seabed, with power and control maintained from the
141 ship via an umbilical and using multiple rods and core barrels to progressively penetrate into the
142 seabed (Früh-Green et al., 2017b). They are both based on an HQ-size, diamond coring system,
143 producing between 61 and 62 mm diameter cores, similar in size to the standard IODP core
144 diameter, while cutting a smaller diameter hole. By sitting on the seabed, they do not require
145 heave compensation and consequently have good control on bit weight, analogous to land-based
146 coring, and bottom seawater is used as the drilling fluid.

147
148 The expedition included engineering developments that allowed continuous measurement of
149 geochemical parameters during drilling, sampling of bottom water after drilling, and the injection
150 of synthetic contamination tracers during drilling. To evaluate the composition of fluids
151 emanating from the flushed boreholes in real-time, a suite of in situ sensors mounted on the drills
152 measured dissolved oxygen, hydrogen and methane, temperature, pH, and oxidation-reduction
153 potential (ORP) during coring operations. Bottom water was collected prior to drilling using the
154 ship's CTD Niskin bottle rosette and after drilling using Niskin bottles mounted on the drills.
155 Each rock drill was also equipped with a pump system to deliver perfluoromethylcyclohexane
156 (PFC) tracer during drilling to assess seawater contamination of the cores (Orcutt et al., 2017).
157 Shipboard sampling also evaluated contamination potential of the drilling equipment itself,
158 including greases and other lubricants. When recovered to deck, water samples were
159 immediately collected for dissolved H₂ and CH₄ concentration analyses, cell counts and PFC
160 tracer, which were measured onboard, and subsamples were taken for shore-based geochemical
161 and microbiological analyses (see Früh-Green et al., 2017b). Borehole plug systems were also

162 designed to enable future sampling of borehole fluids; these were installed at Holes M0072B and
163 M0075B (Früh-Green et al., 2017b). These will be visited on a US-led research expedition in
164 September 2018 with the ROV Jason (funded by the National Science Foundation) to further
165 investigate the serpentinization and microbiological processes operating in this system.

166

167 To accomplish the microbiology related objectives of the expedition and to enable preservation
168 of ephemeral microbiological properties, whole round core (WRC) samples were collected
169 shipboard immediately after core retrieval, curation, and scanning with the multi-sensor core
170 logger. In total, 42 WRC samples were taken from the 17 holes drilled during the offshore phase
171 of the expedition, yielding nearly 8 m in total length and representing ~14% of the entire core
172 recovered. For part of these WRCs, potentially contaminated exterior surfaces were flame-
173 sterilized on the ship in a KOACH open clean system with care to avoid potential contaminants
174 (e.g. dust). Interior pieces of rock were collected after crushing using a flame-sterilized chisel
175 and fixed for microbial cell detection (Früh-Green et al., 2017b). Subsamples of WRCs were
176 used to establish 29 different enrichment experiments on the ship, with initial indications of
177 positive activity in some of the treatments based on elevated cell counts. Remaining portions of
178 the WRCs were immediately frozen at -80°C and shipped to the Kochi Core Center, Japan, at the
179 end of the offshore phase. There, exteriors of the WRCs were removed under sterile conditions
180 with a band saw system equipped in a clean booth (Orcutt et al., 2017) and the WRC interiors
181 and exteriors were subsampled for multiple shore-based analyses.

182

183 Taking advantage of weather and operational downtime, IODP Expedition 357 generated a high-
184 resolution multibeam bathymetry map across the Atlantis Massif. The new bathymetry, after

185 processing, provides a grid with a resolution of 20–50 m, which is two to five times higher
186 resolution than previously available bathymetry for this area (100 m) (Blackman et al., 2002).
187 The survey covered the entire striated detachment fault surface of the Atlantis Massif and
188 surrounding terrain, which included the ridge axis to the east, the Atlantis Fracture Zone to the
189 south, the tectonized terrain off-axis and west of the detachment, and its gradual narrowing
190 transition to the adjacent seafloor to the north (Fig. 1).

191

192 As with all IODP mission-specific platform expeditions, no cores were split during the offshore
193 phase. A comprehensive onshore phase at the IODP Bremen Core Repository complemented the
194 offshore phase, during which the cores were described in detail and the IODP minimum and
195 some standard measurements were made (see Früh-Green et al., 2017b for details). Bulk rock
196 preparation and geochemical analyses deviated from standard IODP procedure and were
197 conducted in the ultraclean laboratories of the Pacific Centre for Isotopic and Geochemical
198 Research at the University of British Columbia (Canada). Major elements were measured using
199 an inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) and trace elements
200 (including Cr and Ni) were determined with a high-resolution inductively coupled plasma-mass
201 spectrometer (HR-ICP-MS), using international standards and an in-house standard (see
202 Geochemistry section in Früh-Green et al., 2017b).

203

204 **3. Expedition highlights**

205 In brief, comparison of the recovered rock types (Fig. 2), cross-cutting relationships and the
206 newly produced bathymetric map (Fig. 1) indicate that the central sites recovered in situ
207 sequences that provide a record of (from oldest to youngest): early magmatism emplaced in the
208 shallow mantle, multiphase progressive seawater penetration, serpentinization and
209 metasomatism, dolerite intrusions, and recent basaltic volcanism. As the boreholes were located
210 across the detachment fault zone, the cores likely sampled different structural levels which were
211 tectonically transposed over the thickness of the detachment fault zone (~100 m). The two
212 eastern Sites M0075 and M0068 and the western Site M0071 recovered fault scarp deposits. The
213 scarp deposits and rubble intervals provide no information as to the orientation of structures or
214 veins; however, the rock types, deformation and alteration characteristics, as well as contact
215 relationships preserved in coherent portions of the cores, are similar to those recovered in the in
216 situ sequences at the central sites and provide information about the magmatic, metamorphic and
217 deformation history at shallow levels of the detachment fault zone. Sedimentary breccias with
218 variably rounded clasts (predominantly basalt with some serpentinite, gabbro, and dolerite) in a
219 foraminiferous carbonate matrix were recovered at Site M0070 to the north of the east-west
220 transect, and only one short highly disturbed sediment core was recovered from Site M0074.

221

222 3.1 Multibeam bathymetry

223 New bathymetric mapping revealed a striated detachment surface with variations in geometry
224 along-axis from south to north (Fig. 1a). Near the transform wall, the detachment fault surface
225 summits near the Lost City hydrothermal field at <800 meters below sea level (mbsl); from there
226 it dips ~8° east toward the ridge axis, ~6° to the west, and ~8°–10° to the north toward the

227 central dome. The detachment deepens to the north to >1500 mbsl. This deepening is associated
228 with a change in shape; the detachment shows curvature along the spreading direction with
229 slopes of up to 15° at its termination toward the ridge axis, becomes subhorizontal, and dips up
230 to 10° away from the axis.

231
232 The hanging wall cutoff (termination) is well preserved toward the northern, deeper part of
233 Atlantis Massif, corresponding to a sharp contact between the ridgeward-dipping striated fault
234 plane and the adjacent seafloor volcanic terrain. This volcanic terrain has a <10° tilt westward,
235 away from the ridge axis, and hosts volcanic cones and a bathymetric texture typical of volcanic
236 terrain along the rift valley floor (Fig. 1b). This portion of volcanic seafloor is bound further east
237 by a fault scarp and corresponds to the top of a back-tilted tectonic block, as previously
238 identified (Blackman et al., 2002; Cann et al., 1997).

239
240 The termination is not preserved to the south, ridgeward of the elevated portion of the
241 detachment. Instead, the striated surface is dissected by a major scarp, with a relief of up to 3000
242 m from the rift valley floor and the top of the scarp. This scarp shows a lobate structure
243 indicating mass-wasting processes (slumping). Laterally, it links north with the fault scarp
244 bounding the tectonically uplifted volcanic seafloor, which corresponds to the present-day rift
245 valley wall fault. The striated surface is also affected by extensive mass wasting along its
246 southern boundary toward the transform valley (Fig. 1b). The mass wasting produces scarps that
247 are concave at their subvertical headwall. The transform wall south of Atlantis Massif has an
248 average slope of ~20° and numerous channels bound by high ridges channelling debris at the
249 base of the transform valley. Widespread mass wasting at smaller scales is also observed on

250 steeper slopes of the detachment fault surface along the flanks of larger-scale striations. Late
251 small-slip faults (centimeters to tens of meters) cut the striated detachment surface and are
252 subparallel to oblique to the ridge axis. Most have scarps facing away from the ridge axis, with
253 scarps up to ~10–20 m in vertical relief and which have irregular traces.

254

255 3.2 Lithology, alteration, and structure

256 3.2.1. Lithology

257 More than 57 m of core were recovered, with borehole penetration depths ranging from 1.3 to
258 16.44 meters below seafloor (mbsf). Core recoveries ranged from 23 to 75% of total penetration,
259 with 100% recovery in some intervals (Table 1; Figure 2). This significant recovery of exhumed
260 mantle peridotite at the surface of a major detachment fault zone is unprecedented in the history
261 of ocean drilling and provides a new window into understanding interlinked processes of crustal
262 accretion, deformation and alteration that to date could not be deduced with conventional rotary
263 drilling, dredging or submersible sampling. Many lithologic and intrusive contacts, deformation
264 features and alteration characteristics are preserved in the cores, even in highly fractured and/or
265 sheared intervals. The cores highlight a highly heterogeneous lateral and vertical distribution of
266 ultramafic and mafic rocks that host a range of alteration styles and extent of deformation (Figs.
267 2 and 3).

268

269 Of the core recovered from the six sites across the southern wall (from west to east: M0071,
270 M0072, M0069, M0076, M0068, M0075; Figs. 1a and 2), serpentized harzburgite and dunite
271 make up 44% of the core by length. Other major rock types include basaltic rocks and
272 metadolerites (combined 24%) and schistose metasomatic rocks with varying proportions of talc,

273 amphibole and chlorite (11%). Minor lithologies include calcareous sedimentary units (8%), and
274 gabbroic rocks (4%). In comparison, previous dredging and Alvin dive campaigns at the
275 southern Atlantis Massif recovered a similar percentage of ultramafic rocks (45% of total
276 samples collected), but a higher percentage of gabbroic rocks (24%), metasomatic rocks (22%)
277 and sediments (15%), and less basaltic and doleritic rocks (5%) (Schroeder and John, 2004;
278 Boschi et al., 2006a; Karson et al, 2006). The proportion of gabbro to peridotite was less than at
279 IODP Site U1309, where 1408m of gabbroic rocks were recovered; however, the proportion of
280 dolerite was comparable (Blackman et al., 2006; McCaig and Harris, 2012). A synthesis of the
281 lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the key sites are given in
282 Appendixes A through J.

283
284 The ultramafic rocks are dominated by harzburgites punctuated by intervals of dunite and minor
285 pyroxenite veins. Gabbroic rocks occur locally as zones of melt impregnation (tens of
286 centimeters thick) and veins at Sites M0068, M0071, M0072 and M0076 (Fig. 2). The
287 harzburgites and dunites exhibit protogranular textures and are extensively serpentinized.
288 Intervals of weakly porphyroclastic serpentinized peridotites were rare and localized.
289 Serpentinized dunites are found exclusively as discrete intervals alternating with harzburgite and
290 likely represent relict mantle melt channels or domains of melt-rock interaction (Kelemen et al.,
291 1992; Nicolas, 1986). Mantle melt-rock reaction textures including vermicular to subhedral
292 spinels (e.g., Nicolas and Prinzhofer, 1983) and pyroxene veins were also observed. The
293 distribution of gabbro rocks is highly heterogeneous downhole and there was an absence of
294 continuous, coherent sections of gabbroic core. Rare magmatic fabrics characterized by diffuse
295 but planar centimeter-scale banding/layering of igneous minerals in gabbroic rocks were

296 recovered in Hole M0068B. Dolerite intrusions, basaltic rocks and local domains of
297 hyaloclastites represent the latest stage of magmatic activity. Metamorphosed dolerite intrusions
298 ranging from a few cm to several meters in thickness were recovered at the central and eastern
299 sites, and some dolerite intervals in Hole M0075B show chilled margins against fault rocks (see
300 Fig. F5 in Früh-Green et al., 2017c). Dolerites and metadolerites as well as poorly vesicular
301 aphanitic to microcrystalline basalts with glassy margins also occur as mm-dm sized components
302 within the sedimentary breccias. The dolerites were variably altered, while basalts were often
303 fresh, with no sign of metamorphism.

304
305 All types of variably altered and deformed ultramafic and mafic rocks occur as clasts in
306 sedimentary breccias overlying the basement sequences and as fault scarp deposits. The
307 sedimentary cap rocks include basaltic breccias with foraminiferous carbonate sand and/or
308 lithified foraminiferous carbonate matrix. Fresh and partially palagonitized glass in basaltic
309 components and hyaloclastites were observed in some of the breccias and in some cores
310 containing carbonate sediment.

311

312 3.2.2 Serpentinization and metasomatism

313 The IODP Expedition 357 cores reveal a high degree of alteration and intervals with variable
314 metasomatic overprinting in the ultramafic rocks. Different types of alteration are distinguished
315 depending on protolith: serpentinization, talc-amphibole-chlorite metasomatism and oxidation in
316 the ultramafic rocks; and hydration, oxidation, and local Ca-metasomatism/chloritization along
317 contacts between doleritic and gabbroic domains and serpentinites. The sequence of alteration

318 textures and the associated mineralogical assemblages vary between sites and downhole in some
319 cases (Früh-Green et al., 2017c, d,e and f).

320

321 Serpentinization is common in the ultramafic rocks at all sites and occurs as pervasive alteration
322 with extensive to complete replacement of the primary mineralogy, forming mesh textures after
323 olivine, bastites (lizardite \pm chrysotile) after orthopyroxene, and different generations of
324 serpentine veins (Fig. 4). A detailed study of the textures and mineralogies of the serpentinized
325 serpentinites combined with in situ major and trace element analyses in primary phases and
326 serpentine minerals is given in Rouméjon et al. (2018). These are used to make a model for the
327 development of alteration heterogeneities at the Atlantis Massif and are summarized briefly here.
328 Hydration of olivine led to a typical serpentine mesh texture, which is characterized by mesh
329 cells, tens to hundreds of microns in size, delimited by microfractures that initially crosscut the
330 olivine. Lizardite mesh rims form the outer part of cells, whereas the mesh cores are made up of
331 poorly crystallized lizardite and/or chrysotile. Magnetite tends to crystallize in the mesh rims and
332 concentrates along microfractures. Progressive fluid infiltration and serpentinization is evident
333 by recrystallization of mesh textures to chrysotile-polygonal serpentine or antigorite, and by
334 multiple sets of veins with variable infillings (Fig. 4; see also Rouméjon et al., 2018). The
335 orthopyroxenes also show overprinting relationships with replacement by serpentine, talc,
336 tremolite and/or chlorite.

337

338 Although the depth of penetration was limited, the abundance of gabbroic intrusions appears to
339 increase from west to east and is associated with talc-amphibole-chlorite metasomatism and in
340 some cases chlorite blackwall formation. Multiple generations of amphibole are observed in the

341 gabbroic domains, reflecting progressive alteration from amphibolite to greenschist-facies
342 conditions during exhumation, as described in previous studies (Schroeder and John, 2004;
343 Boschi et al., 2006a). Metasomatism is characterized by varying proportions of talc, chlorite and
344 tremolitic amphibole and is a common feature at the central and eastern sites, evident as pale
345 greenish-white domains or vein networks (Figs. 3b and d). Talc-metasomatism is rare at the
346 western Site M0071 and is most prevalent in Hole M0072B near Lost City (Fig. 2). It develops
347 both as pervasive, irregular patches in the serpentinites or as localized alteration associated with
348 mafic intervals, enclosing serpentinitized harzburgite on centimeter to decimeter scales (Figs. 5
349 and 6). The metasomatic domains are locally deformed and the talc-rich zones are commonly
350 sheared, forming intervals of talc-amphibole-chlorite schists. Talc generally replaces mesh
351 textures or forms in veins in the serpentinites, whereas tremolitic amphibole and chlorite
352 assemblages are found in mafic domains and at contacts between serpentinite and gabbro or
353 metagabbro, or in domains that have been infiltrated by mafic melts (Figs. 5 and 6). In some
354 sections, amphibole and chlorite appear to have formed prior to talc. Relict olivine is also found
355 in a number of cores in the central and eastern sites (Holes M0068, M0072, M0076) where talc-
356 amphibole-chlorite metasomatism and/or chlorite-rich alteration is most prevalent.

357
358 Metasomatism is particularly pronounced in Hole M0072B, where complex zoned intervals
359 (approximately 5 cm thick) with mafic lenses adjacent to chlorite-rich blackwalls are repeatedly
360 present over a few meters. Exceptional relationships between mafic intrusions (possibly doleritic
361 or microgabbro), talc \pm amphibole \pm chlorite zones, and serpentinitized dunite and harzburgite are
362 observed in Cores M0072B-6R1 (Fig. 5d) and M0072B-7R1 (Fig. 6). The mafic intrusions in
363 these cores have pale brown to pinkish-brown central domains that are surrounded by external

364 dark green domains made up mostly of chlorite (chlorite blackwall), which in turn grade into
365 talc-amphibole-rich domains at the contact to the serpentinites. The pinkish brown domains were
366 originally described as rodingites (Früh-Green et al., 2017d), which have been found during
367 previous sampling campaigns along the southern wall of the Atlantis Massif (Boschi et al.,
368 2006a). However, subsequent analyses have yet to identify typical Ca-Al silicates, such as
369 epidote (clinozoisite), diopside, prehnite, (hydro)garnet or vesuvianite, which are commonly
370 found in rodingites in similar associations with serpentinites. Instead, preliminary X-ray
371 diffraction (XRD), micro-Raman spectroscopy and microprobe analyses (unpublished data)
372 indicate that these zones are indeed Ca-rich but are made up of chlorite and fine-grained
373 aggregates of anorthite \pm tremolitic and/or pargasitic amphibole. The association of chlorite and
374 anorthite in these domains could result from higher temperatures of alteration than are typically
375 associated with rodingite ($> \sim 350^\circ\text{C}$). Anorthite may also form from fluids with higher CO_2
376 concentrations (Rice, 1983).

377
378 Although brucite occurs in the actively venting carbonate structures at Lost City (Kelley et al.,
379 2001; Früh-Green et al., 2003; Ludwig et al., 2006) and is a common product of serpentinization
380 reactions, it has not been found in previous studies of the basement rocks of the Atlantis Massif
381 (e.g., Boschi et al., 2006a; 2008). In the IODP Expedition 357 cores, brucite could not be
382 detected visually, microscopically or with XRD on bulk rock samples (Früh-Green et al.,
383 2017c,d,e). In addition, a brucite signature is absent in micro-Raman spectra, which together
384 with nearly stoichiometric serpentine compositions of the mesh texture serpentine minerals
385 (Rouméjon et al., 2018; Rouméjon et al., this issue) strongly suggest that brucite is absent in the
386 serpentinized peridotites that make up the southern wall of the Atlantis Massif. The absence (or

387 dissolution) of brucite and abundance of talc in the metasomatic assemblages may be a
388 consequence of high Si activities in the fluids during progressive hydrothermal alteration along
389 the detachment fault zone and/or high alteration temperatures (above 350°C) during denudation
390 of the mantle.

391
392 Finally, later-stage oxidation of the serpentized harzburgites and dunites is characterized by
393 reddish to brown alteration, occurring as both pervasive and localized features, and is commonly
394 associated with calcium carbonate veins (Fig. 3a). Overprinting relationships in the ultramafic
395 rocks demonstrate an overall progression from local amphibole-chlorite alteration to
396 serpentinization to talc ±amphibole ±chlorite metasomatism and later oxidation.

397
398 Hydration of the dolerites and basalts manifests as pervasive background alteration with
399 moderate to high intensity accompanied by alteration halos that flank veins. Secondary minerals
400 vary depending on the temperature of alteration, with dolerites dominated by greenschist-facies
401 minerals (chlorite, amphibole, and epidote), and basalts by low-temperature oxidation to iron
402 oxyhydroxides and clays. Epidote occurs as a dominant vein mineral in metadolerites in Hole
403 M0069A often with vein halos dominated by chlorite. Chilled margins in dolerite dikes that have
404 intruded into talc-amphibole-chlorite schists are observed at the most eastern Site M0075.

405 Hydration of gabbros is generally associated with chlorite-amphibole assemblages.

406
407 Hydrothermal veins are present in all rock types. Vein minerals include serpentine, talc, chlorite,
408 amphibole, epidote, quartz, and calcium carbonate. The veins are often complex, with multiple
409 infillings and internal textures, highlighting a protracted formation history. Crosscutting

410 relationships are also complex, with the same veins observed both crosscutting and being
411 crosscut by a second vein type. The occurrence of calcium carbonate veins was surprisingly
412 limited in the recovered cores. Carbonate veins are more prevalent in the sites around the Lost
413 City hydrothermal field, where they occur mostly within entirely serpentinized dunites and
414 harzburgites. At the western Site M0071, calcium carbonate veins in the serpentinites predate
415 fractures that are infilled with foraminiferous carbonate sand (Fig 3a), suggesting open fractures
416 at the top of the detachment fault zone, as described by Schroeder et al. (2002) based on Alvin
417 dive samples.

418

419 3.2.3 Structures and deformation history

420 The drilled sites are located along a roughly spreading-parallel, 8.5 km transect (west–east) in
421 various positions (trough or wall/flank) relative to individual corrugations of the detachment
422 fault over the southern wall of Atlantis Massif (Fig. 1). Despite the fact that a number of the
423 holes recovered rocks that are considered not to be in situ, generalizations can be made about the
424 structural history recorded (Früh-Green et al., 2017c,d,e,f). As in IODP Hole U1309D at the
425 central dome of the Atlantis Massif (Blackman et al., 2006), strongly deformed microstructures
426 formed at high temperatures are rare in the IODP Expedition 357 cores. The majority of the
427 recovered cores show amphibolite- to greenschist-facies, semibrittle and brittle deformation
428 (Figs. 3 and 6), which contrasts with previous studies of samples recovered by submersible and
429 by dredging that document higher temperature, high strain conditions in parts of the southern
430 wall of the massif (Boschi et al., 2006a; Karson et al., 2006; Schroeder and John, 2004). Fault
431 rocks in shear zones preserved in the cores are dominated by anastomosing intervals of variable
432 intensity, with schistose amphibole ± talc ± chlorite zones up to tens of centimeters thick. The

433 schistose shear zones contain undeformed dolerite intrusions with preserved chilled margins;
434 elsewhere, dolerite sheets record brittle and semibrittle deformation textures indicating repeated
435 magmatism and faulting. Extensive intervals of flattened breccia are associated with dolerites but
436 often contain clasts of fault rocks derived from other lithologies. Some breccia clasts show relicts
437 of higher temperature amphibolite facies deformation, as do serpentized intervals in the
438 margins of talc-tremolite-chlorite schist zones. Intense cataclastic intervals and possible fault
439 gouge occur within some breccias and also as thin intervals within the schistose shear zones.
440 Discrete fault planes occur in most cores with a range of orientations, but lineations are generally
441 shallow on both steep and shallow fault planes. An important observation is that the serpentinites
442 are almost invariably statically altered, with no schistose serpentine developed and only
443 occasional cataclastic seams. Strain within serpentinite intervals seems to be almost entirely
444 localized within metasomatic talc-tremolite-chlorite horizons.

445

446 3.3 Bulk rock geochemistry

447 A wide range of major and trace element bulk rock compositions reflect the differences in rock
448 type as well as the type and extent of alteration (Table 2, Figs. 7, 8 and 9). Independent of site
449 location, the talc-amphibole-chlorite schists typically have high SiO₂ contents, ranging from 50-
450 60 wt%, and low MgO/SiO₂ ratios (0.45 – 0.51) as well as lower loss on ignition (LOI: 4.3 – 5.3
451 wt%) than the serpentinites (LOI: 11.95 – 13.8 wt%). The serpentized ultramafic rocks have
452 the highest MgO/SiO₂ ratios (0.96 – 1.19) and variable but high Cr (up to 29,698 ppm in Hole
453 M0069) and Ni (up to 14,590 ppm in Hole M0071A) contents. Overall, the talc-amphibole-
454 chlorite schists (and in some cases the impregnated/metasomatized ultramafic rocks) are richer in
455 Al₂O₃, Na₂O, CaO, TiO₂, and depleted in Fe₂O₃ (Fig. 7). The talc schists are also enriched in Cr

456 and Ni relative to the gabbroic rocks and dolerites but have lower concentrations than the
457 ultramafic lithologies (Fig. 8). Samples from Hole M0068B exhibit the highest SiO₂, CaO, and
458 Na₂O contents, but the lowest Al₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃ contents. The most altered dolerites and gabbros
459 have characteristically low SiO₂ concentrations (26.2 – 31.6 wt%), high Fe₂O₃ (18.8 – 32.1 wt%)
460 and low Ni and Cr (Fig. 8), which reflects the high modal abundance of chlorite in these rocks
461 and suggests Si mobility and loss during alteration (Fig. 9). The Mg and Ni concentrations of the
462 IODP Expedition 357 serpentinites and impregnated serpentinites are higher than those
463 recovered during IODP Expeditions 304-305 and likely reflects the more primitive nature of the
464 mantle peridotites recovered along the southern wall. The gabbroic compositions are similar to
465 the IODP Hole U1309D gabbros, but the dolerites and metadolerites have higher Ni
466 concentrations and may be the result of a higher primary modal abundance of olivine (Fig. 9).

467
468 The Rare Earth Element (REE) patterns group by lithology and show a weakly defined
469 enrichment from west to east (Fig. 10) and some variations downhole. The serpentinitized
470 ultramafic rocks have relatively flat to slightly light REE (LREE) depleted chondrite-normalized
471 patterns (i.e., typically centered around 1 or below). The impregnated/metasomatized
472 serpentinites from Hole M0072B exhibit values slightly higher than 1. Dolerites and gabbros
473 exhibit moderate LREE depletions with values ranging between 1 and 10. Two of the talc-
474 amphibole-chlorite schists have REE patterns resembling the impregnated/metasomatized
475 samples. Positive and negative europium anomalies were observed but do not correlate with a
476 particular lithology or site. Along with correlated Mg# and Ni abundances (Fig. 8), geochemical
477 trends in the serpentinitized ultramafic rocks include a common uranium positive anomaly (the
478 intensity of which decreases in impregnated / metasomatized samples) (Früh-Green et al.,

479 2017c,d,e) and enriched lithium, cerium, and strontium anomalies in the central sites (Table 2).
480 Such anomalies are commonly related to alteration processes, either from hydrothermal
481 alteration or from late interaction with seawater on the seafloor. Rouméjon et al. (2018)
482 document regional trends in trace and REE element compositions in serpentine minerals
483 compared to primary olivine and attribute the regional and downhole variations to mobilization
484 of elements during the successive stages of exhumation as a result of early melt emplacement,
485 serpentinization-related fluid-rock interaction, and later fluid-rock interaction. LREE
486 enrichments due to the proximity with metagabbros or metadolerites are particularly observed in
487 samples from Holes M0068B and M0072B (see also Boschi et al, 2006a) and contribute to the
488 downhole variations.

489 490 3.4 Volatile concentrations

491 Elevated bottom water gas concentrations recorded by the sensor package and water sampling
492 confirmed that serpentinization is on-going at the Atlantis Massif (Figs. 11 and 12). Water
493 samples before and after drilling indicated “hot spots” of dissolved hydrogen over Sites M0068,
494 M0072, M0069, M0070 and M0071, with the highest concentrations of 323 nM measured in
495 Hole M0072B. Elevated concentrations of methane were found over Sites M0072, M0070, and
496 M0071 (Fig. 11, Table 1; see also Table T12 in Früh-Green et al., 2017c). A CTD cast directly
497 over the Lost City hydrothermal vents (Site M0072) just south of the central drill sites had
498 significantly elevated methane and hydrogen (35–48 nM and 196–267 nM, respectively). On a
499 regional scale, hydrogen concentrations tended to be highest in the central sites and at the eastern
500 Site M0068, which may reflect active serpentinization in the vicinity of the Lost City
501 hydrothermal field (Fig. 11; Table 1). However, the interpretation of the regional-scale influence

502 on methane and hydrogen fluxes out of the basement is ambiguous since the depth of penetration
503 into the basement was limited to <20 mbsf.

504

505 In addition to elevated dissolved gas concentrations measured in the fluids, gas bubbles were
506 observed issuing from the hole and around the drill base during operations at Site M0070, even
507 when coring had stopped (Fig. 13). The bubbles could not be sampled directly with the seabed
508 drills and thus their composition remains unknown. Bathymetry indicates that Site M0070 lies
509 west of the western limit of the preserved striated detachment surface of Atlantis Massif (Fig. 1)
510 at the foot of a ~30 m high irregular mound (Figure F2A in Früh-Green et al., 2017f). The three
511 holes penetrated the same structural unit composed of either loose or cemented basalt clasts with
512 vesicles and glass within a carbonate matrix. The mound is likely a volcanic cone that has
513 undergone faulting and/or mass wasting and, thus, we cannot exclude volcanic gases as a source
514 of the bubbles observed at this site.

515

516 In addition to the water sampling observations, the drill-mounted sensors recorded peaks in
517 methane and pH that correlated with sharp decreases in oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) at
518 many sites (Figure 12, Früh-Green et al., 2017c,d,e,f). Low ORP (or Eh) reflects reducing
519 conditions and can be interpreted as elevated hydrogen concentrations and/or other reduced
520 components (such as reduced iron and hydrogen sulphide) in the fluid. The ORP sensor does not
521 respond to methane. In some cases, excursions in the sensor signals were observed while
522 drilling, which suggests that horizons that were penetrated released reduced basement fluids and
523 volatiles into the drilling fluid. In other cases, we observed variations in the methane, pH and
524 ORP signals even when no drilling operations were underway or when the drills touched down

525 on the seabed, suggesting that diffuse reduced fluids may be present at the top of the massif. In
526 many cases we observed strong negative spikes in the ORP signals without a corresponding
527 methane signal, which points to hydrogen and/ or other reduced phases being released into the
528 drilling fluids. Due to limited core recovery, we were not able to clearly correlate the excursions
529 in sensor data with specific horizons or rock types. On a regional scale, negative spikes in ORP
530 were observed in most of the holes in the central sites, which is consistent with the higher
531 dissolved H₂ and CH₄ concentrations at these sites and may reflect hydrothermal circulation
532 related to the Lost City hydrothermal field.

533
534 It is worth noting that the dissolved methane concentrations were monitored with a Franatech
535 METS sensor. Post-cruise evaluation of this sensor revealed that it responds to both CH₄ and H₂
536 with a response factor of 1 to 0.02, respectively. This complicates interpretations of the output of
537 this sensor because H₂ concentrations typically exceed those of CH₄ in this environment. For
538 example, in Lost City hydrothermal fluids, the H₂/CH₄ ratio varies from 0.5 to 9.2 (Proskurowski
539 et al, 2008). Where we measured bottom water concentrations from CTD casts, CH₄ was often
540 below our detection limit (0.7 nM); however, at some sites both H₂ and CH₄ were present and the
541 H₂/CH₄ ratio ranged from 5.5 to 20.9. In samples taken in the Lost City plume, the average ratio
542 was 5.3. Samples from the drill-mounted Niskin bottles yielded H₂/CH₄ ratios ranging from 1.2
543 at Site M0070A to 167 at Site M0068B (see Table T12 in Früh-Green et al., 2017c). Although
544 we were unable to make quantitative estimates of volatile concentrations from the sensor data,
545 the METS sensor likely recorded both H₂ and CH₄, and it is possible that the output values we
546 observe represent H₂ concentrations that are a factor of 50 times higher than the actual recorded

547 values given as CH₄ concentrations. Horizons with high H₂ concentrations are also indicated by
548 the fact that elevated CH₄ signals often correlated with strong decreases in ORP.

549

550 3.5 Microbiology sampling

551 To accomplish the microbiology-related objectives of the expedition, an extensive program was
552 carried out on board the ship to collect whole-round core samples immediately after core
553 retrieval, curation, and scanning with the multisensor core logger to enable preservation of
554 ephemeral microbiological properties. This program included (1) frozen preservation of core
555 material for DNA- and lipid-based analyses in shore-based laboratories, (2) establishment of
556 enrichment incubations on the ship (at ambient or in situ pressure) to assess the potential for
557 various microbial metabolisms, (3) collection of samples to evaluate the performance of the
558 contaminant tracer delivery, (4) preservation of samples for biomass determination via cell
559 counting, and (5) collection of parallel samples for spatial and isotopic geochemical
560 determination, particularly focused on carbon and minerals.

561

562 A major technical development for this expedition to enable microbiological analysis was
563 establishing the delivery system for adding a synthetic tracer (PFC) into the drilling fluids to
564 monitor the possibility of drilling-induced contamination (Orcutt et al., 2017). Samples of core
565 barrel liner fluids, sensor package Niskin bottles, and exterior and interior pieces of whole-round
566 core were collected to quantify the concentration of PFC tracer added during drilling operations
567 and track its potential distribution into samples. After overcoming some technical difficulties
568 with the metering pump in the delivery system, we established that PFC was delivered at
569 saturating (>1 mg/L) concentrations into the drilling fluids (Orcutt et al., 2017). Moreover,

570 appropriate handling conditions combined with coherent core samples resulted in the absence of
571 tracer from the interior of core samples (whereas less coherent materials suffered potential
572 contamination from intrusion of tracer). Overall, implementation of the tracer injection system
573 for seabed drill systems proved to work, and PFC concentrations on the exterior and interior of
574 core samples could be used as a measure to assess the quality of the sample material for detailed
575 microbiological and geochemical analyses (Orcutt et al., 2017).

576

577 To obtain an initial assessment of microbial biomass in the core samples, cell abundance was
578 determined on the ship and onshore at the Kochi Core Center (Japan) in an ultraclean laboratory.
579 Direct counting was made with an epifluorescence microscope following cell separation from
580 flame sterilized interior portions of subsamples. To enable low levels of cell detection, great care
581 was taken onshore and offshore to minimize contamination of samples (Früh-Green et al., 2017b;
582 Morono et al., 2017), resulting in a limit of detection of 9.8 cells cm⁻³. Cell abundance in the
583 core samples was variable and relatively low, ranging from tens to thousands of cells/cm³, with
584 many of the basement samples often below the minimum quantification limit of 9.8 cells cm⁻³
585 (Fig. 14). Cell counts in the interior portions of the basement rocks ranged from <10 to 6.5 x 10²
586 cells cm⁻³, with one sample from Hole M0071A yielding 4.1 x 10³ cells cm⁻³. Excluding the
587 short core obtained at Site M0074 (because of contamination issues with core handling), the
588 highest cell counts were found in the sediments in Hole M0069A near the contact to the
589 basement, reaching up to 1.6 x 10⁴ cells cm⁻³ at 5.46 mbsf, and decreased rapidly to <10² cells
590 cm⁻³ in the underlying basement rocks. The deepest samples were from this hole (at 14.6 mbsf),
591 where 10-24 cells cm⁻³ were measured in the serpentinites. A similar trend was observed at Hole

592 M0072B, with up to 5×10^2 cells cm^{-3} within the top meter of the hole and decreasing to <20
593 cells cm^{-3} below 6.5 mbsf (Fig. 14).

594

595 The cell densities in the IODP Expedition 357 drill cores are distinctly lower than in the actively
596 venting Lost City carbonate towers (10^7 to 10^8 per gram of wet weight; Kelley et al., 2005). They
597 are also low in comparison to cell densities in fluids sampled in actively serpentinizing
598 environments on land, which are typically less than 10^5 cells ml^{-1} , and as low as 10^2 cells mL^{-1} ,
599 although continental sites of serpentinization represent different niches within the subsurface
600 ecosystem (e.g., Schrenk et al., 2013; Brazelton et al., 2017). These cell densities are also lower
601 than in mafic seafloor cores, which have been estimated at $\sim 10^4$ cells per gram of rock
602 (Jørgensen and Zhao, 2016). Overall, the strict sampling handling protocols allowed for very
603 low limits of microbial cell detection, and our results show that the Atlantis Massif subsurface
604 contains a relatively low density of microbial life compared to other seafloor crustal and
605 serpentinizing systems. This low density suggests that something may be limiting life in this
606 subsurface habitat compared to the other habitats, such as energy availability, high pH, or low
607 carbon dioxide availability, but further analyses are required to determine this.

608

609 **4. Implications for understanding oceanic core complex processes**

610 Expedition 357 was the first IODP expedition to successfully use seabed drills to acquire intact
611 shallow mantle sequences at the top of the footwall of an oceanic detachment fault zone and to
612 monitor borehole fluids while drilling. This expedition provides insights into magmatic, tectonic
613 and alteration processes of an oceanic core complex that is actively undergoing serpentinization
614 and has the potential to sustain a unique subsurface biosphere. The cores have exceptionally

615 well-preserved contacts and show strong lateral and vertical variations (from cm to m scale) in
616 rock type and alteration assemblages that are a consequence of multiple phases of magmatism,
617 fluid-rock interaction and mass transfer along the detachment fault zone. The results of this
618 expedition are expected to address fundamental questions that were part of the motivation for the
619 expedition (Früh-Green et al., 2015), such as: How are seafloor spreading and mantle melting
620 linked to ocean crustal architecture? How do oceanic detachment faults develop and facilitate
621 hydrothermal circulation? How do they affect the development of alteration patterns and the
622 evolution of the deep biosphere in these environments?
623
624 IODP Expedition 357 sampled only the very shallowest level of the detachment fault zone and
625 overlying talus blocks at the top of the massif. However, this is the first time that clear
626 relationships of gabbro and dolerite hosted by mantle peridotite along the southern wall of
627 Atlantis Massif have been documented. These relationships imply that melts are generated
628 beneath volcanic-poor ridge segments at ridge-transform intersections, but much of the melt may
629 be trapped in the mantle as it turns into lithosphere beneath the ridge axis, rather than migrating
630 upward to form a continuous magmatic crust. Based on high-resolution ion microprobe (i.e.,
631 SHRIMP) U-Pb zircon ages from IODP Hole 1309D and broadly spaced samples collected along
632 the southern ridge of Atlantis Massif, Grimes et al. (2008) document a protracted history of
633 accretion in the footwall. They calculate a detachment fault slip rate of 28.7 ± 6.7 mm/a, which
634 implies significant asymmetric plate spreading (up to 100% on the North American plate) for at
635 least 200 ka during core complex formation. Our results are consistent with previous studies that
636 indicate that ongoing magmatic activity associated with asymmetric plate spreading results in a
637 heterogeneous mafic and ultramafic lithosphere with late dolerite intrusions exposed in the

638 denuded footwall, whereas accretion of volcanic seafloor persists in the hanging wall (Cannat et
639 al., 2006; Grimes et al., 2008; Ildefonse et al., 2007; John and Cheadle, 2010; Karson et al.,
640 2006; McCaig and Harris, 2012; Smith et al., 2006).

641
642 The volume of gabbros in the southern wall of the Atlantis Massif and their mode of intrusion as
643 thin lenses are distinct from the thick gabbroic sequence recovered at IODP Site U1309 (IODP
644 Expeditions 304 and 305) at the central dome (Blackman et al., 2006; Ildefonse et al., 2007;
645 McCaig et al., 2010; McCaig and Harris, 2012). Although a direct comparison of the two drilling
646 campaigns is difficult to make because of depth of penetration, and the possible tectonic control
647 on emplacement of rock sections, both campaigns yield important information about accretion
648 and alteration processes as well as regional heterogeneities associated with the architecture and
649 evolution of OCCs. The surface of the central dome was cored at IODP Hole U1309B, where
650 dike rocks and basalts were recovered, and a few pebbles of talc schist together with highly
651 altered basalt and dolerite were recovered in IODP Hole U1309H (Blackman et al., 2006; John et
652 al 2009). In addition, Alvin sampling during cruise AT3-60 in 2000 (MARVEL expedition;
653 Blackman et al., 2002) recovered one talc schist sample (sample 3642-1309; see Boschi et al.,
654 2008) along dive tracks in the vicinity of IODP Site U1309. Metasomatic talc-amphibole-chlorite
655 rocks are considered key components of detachment fault zones (e.g., Escartin et al., 2003;
656 Boschi et al., 2006a,b; McCaig et al., 2010) and pre-date dolerite diking events and basaltic
657 eruptions (Karson et al. 2006; McCaig and Harris, 2012). Although not abundant, the occurrence
658 of talc schists in the central dome of the Atlantis Massif hints at the presence of a thin
659 detachment fault zone in this area. However, on a regional scale, the newly acquired multibeam

660 data (Fig. 1) clearly allow the corrugated surface related to the detachment fault zone to be
661 distinguished.

662

663 The mineralogical assemblages, alteration textures, and bulk rock chemistries recorded in the
664 IODP Expedition 357 drill cores indicate progressive seawater infiltration along the detachment
665 fault and into the footwall, pointing to an important role of the mafic intrusions in controlling
666 fluid chemistry and metasomatism. Early high temperature, amphibolite-facies alteration and
667 ductile deformation features have been reported from studies of dredged and submersible
668 sampling of the southern wall (Boschi et al., 2006a; Karson et al., 2006; Schroeder and John,
669 2004), but such features are less common in the IODP Expedition 357 drill cores. In contrast,
670 alteration in the shallow IODP Expedition drill cores is dominated by serpentinization processes,
671 brittle deformation and mass transfer between mafic and ultramafic lithologies under
672 greenschist-facies conditions.

673

674 The occurrence of gabbroic intrusions is associated with talc-amphibole-chlorite metasomatism
675 and local blackwall formation and appears to increase from west to east. Metasomatism and talc
676 precipitation are most prevalent at contacts between mafic and ultramafic domains (Figs. 5 and
677 6.). A systematic overprinting of serpentinite by talc- and chlorite-rich assemblages is associated
678 with the occurrence of variably thick (micro)gabbroic lenses and points to silica mobility and
679 channelled fluid flow at varying depths within the detachment fault zone (see also Boschi et al.,
680 2006, 2008). The geochemical influence of the gabbroic intrusions and progressive fluid-rock
681 interaction is also evident from REE enrichments measured in serpentine minerals and tends to
682 increase from west to east (Rouméjon et al., 2018). The general trend to slightly larger volumes

683 of gabbroic intrusions from west to east (assuming the position of the drill holes roughly reflect
684 differing original depths in the lithosphere) suggests that magmatic activity may have been
685 greater at depth within the detachment fault zone before emplacement to their current locations.

686

687 The textural sequences and mineralogical assemblages in the ultramafic rocks reveal a transition
688 between an initial pervasive phase of hydration along grain boundaries to produce mesh-textures
689 in the serpentinites, with subsequent serpentinization and metasomatism focused along localized
690 fluid pathways (Rouméjon et al., 2018). Alteration commences as the peridotites and gabbros are
691 subjected to active hydrothermal circulation, but alteration of the dominant phase, olivine, to
692 produce serpentine minerals will be limited to temperatures below approximately 500°C
693 (Chernosky, 1973). Serpentinization of olivine becomes more effective below 350-400°C
694 (Evans, 2004) and reaches maximum rates between 250°-300°C (Andreani et al., 2007; Martin
695 and Fyfe, 1970; Malvoisin et al., 2012; McCollom 2016). Hydration is intense directly along the
696 detachment fault zone, where permeability is expected to be highest (McCaig et al., 2007;
697 McCaig et al., 2010), and progresses inside the footwall. When the fluids reach temperatures
698 below ~350°C, efficient serpentinization commences and is recorded by the development of
699 mesh texture at all sites. Based on zircon analyses and multicomponent magnetic remanence data
700 in the central dome, Schoolmeesters et al. (2012) proposed a model for the thermal structure of
701 the Atlantis Massif in which the 350°C isotherm corresponds to a depth of approximately 5 km
702 below the surface. Thus, initiation of serpentinization would have occurred at significant depths
703 and early in the exhumation history of the massif. The infiltration of seawater-derived
704 hydrothermal fluids is facilitated by the closely-spaced microfracture networks that crosscut the
705 olivine and result from combined thermal and tectonic stresses, enhanced by reaction-induced

706 permeability at the onset of serpentinization (Rouméjon and Cannat, 2014; Rouméjon et al.,
707 2018). As the footwall reaches shallower crustal levels, fluid flow will likely be dominated by
708 more continuous fracture planes that can channel hydrothermal fluids through the peridotite and
709 form veins (Andreani et al., 2007; Rouméjon et al., 2018). The transition from more pervasive
710 grain-boundary flow to localized or channeled flow is indicated by recrystallization of the mesh
711 texture to chrysotile-dominated serpentine and by banded veins (Rouméjon et al., 2018;
712 Rouméjon et al., this issue).

713

714 Talc formation postdates an early phase of serpentinization, and in some cases amphibole
715 formation (see also Boschi et al., 2006a), but predates late-stage intrusions and alteration of some
716 dolerite dikes and the extrusion of basalt, indicating that basaltic magmatism continued as the
717 variably altered basement sequences were emplaced on the seafloor. Alternating metasomatic
718 and serpentinized domains as well as irregular cross-cutting vein relationships in the IODP
719 Expedition 357 cores from the central (M0072 and M0076) and eastern sites (M0068) emphasize
720 the dynamic nature of the system with similar composition of veins forming at multiple times.

721 Textural relationships and the lateral and vertical distribution of metasomatic assemblages
722 indicate that Si ± Ca ± Al mass transfer occurred locally at peridotite/gabbro or
723 peridotite/dolerite contacts as well as through infiltration and interaction with Si-rich fluids along
724 fractures to form talc-rich assemblages (see also Boschi et al., 2006a; McCaig et al., 2010;
725 Rouméjon et al., 2018). In addition, the volume of carbonate veins was surprisingly low in the
726 recovered cores, even in the sites directly above the Lost City hydrothermal field. This suggests
727 that present-day fluid flow and hydrothermal activity at Lost City is localized by late normal
728 faults that cut the southern wall (Denny et al., 2015).

729

730 The presence of the mafic lenses within the serpentinites – and their alteration products to
731 mechanically weak minerals, such as talc, serpentine and chlorite – may also be critical to the
732 development of the detachment fault zone and may enhance unroofing of upper mantle
733 peridotites and lower crustal gabbroic rocks during seafloor spreading (Escartin et al., 2003;
734 Schroeder and John, 2004; Boschi et al., 2006b). Talc in particular may be influential in
735 lubricating and softening mylonitic shear zones and can lead to strain localization and focused
736 hydrothermal circulation along such faults (see also McCaig et al, 2010). In fact, low-T
737 detachment strain ($< \sim 300^{\circ}\text{C}$) may actually be concentrated with time in the weak, talc-
738 serpentine-rich rocks, creating a runaway system and allowing movement on the detachment
739 fault zone to remain active while leaving a large portion of the exposed lithosphere undeformed.
740 In addition, based on detailed studies of greenschist- to amphibolite-facies assemblages in
741 metadolerites in the upper 130m of the IODP Site U1309D drill cores, McCaig and Harris (2012)
742 argue that the detachment fault zone itself acts as a conductive boundary layer between gabbroic
743 intrusions in the footwall and active hydrothermal circulation within the fault zone. They
744 conclude that widespread occurrences of gabbro at high levels in the crust below detachment
745 faults may be an expression of the same fundamental balance between magmatism and
746 hydrothermal circulation that produces a layered structure at fast-spreading ridges.

747

748 Although alteration in the IODP drill cores is dominated by earlier phases of serpentinization and
749 metasomatism associated with detachment faulting and denudation of mantle peridotites, wide-
750 scale, active serpentinization at Atlantis Massif is indicated by elevated concentrations of H_2 and
751 CH_4 in bottom water sampled before and after drilling. Even at the transform fault, H_2

752 concentrations in CTD casts were elevated (6.2 nM) relative to background seawater (<0.3 nM).
753 Monitoring of the borehole fluids during drilling operations recorded numerous excursions in
754 methane, temperature and ORP that often correlated with each other. The fact that the excursions
755 occurred both while drilling as well as when no coring operations were taking place implies that
756 horizons of reduced, and likely hydrogen-rich, fluids must exist in the basement rocks and that
757 volatiles are being continuously expelled during active serpentinization at the Atlantis Massif.
758 Active volatile expulsion was also indicated as bubbles emitting from Site M0070. The diffuse
759 fluid flow indicated by the sensor package data and water sampling during IODP Expedition 357
760 contrasts strongly with the focused flow associated with the actively venting Lost City
761 hydrothermal field. The detachment fault zone seems to play a passive role in channelling the
762 basement fluids. Instead, present-day hydrothermal fluid flow is likely controlled by late-stage
763 normal faults cutting the southern wall (Fig. 1; see also Denny et al., 2015). In addition, the
764 present-day hydrothermal fluids, characterized by high pH, low Si, and low metal concentrations
765 are controlled by serpentinization reactions and are chemically distinct from the higher
766 temperature fluids that were involved with mass transfer and metasomatism at deeper levels of
767 the detachment fault zone and at earlier stages in the evolution of the Atlantis Massif.

768

769 A major achievement of IODP Expedition 357 was to obtain microbiological samples along the
770 west-east lithospheric age profile, which will provide a better understanding of how microbial
771 communities evolve as ultramafic rocks are emplaced on the seafloor. Our results indicate that
772 the subsurface of the serpentinite basement of Atlantis Massif has relatively low biomass. We
773 anticipate that on-going post-cruise microbiological studies will provide important constraints to
774 address basic questions, such as what is the nature of microbial communities hosted by

775 serpentinizing rocks, and to what depth is microbial activity sustained? How do these vary with
776 aging of the lithosphere? How do they differ from or interact with communities in sediments and
777 mafic substrates in the same age crust? Because of the significant difference in volatile
778 compositions and limited CO₂ stability at high pH, one can expect that biotopes hosted in
779 serpentinizing environments will differ significantly from axial, basaltic-hosted vent systems in
780 which CO₂ is a dominant volatile species. In addition, the mixing of oxidized seawater with
781 highly reduced fluids leads to complex gradients in fluid chemistry and possibly temperature that
782 may influence microbial distribution and activity. Substantially different habitats harboring
783 various types of aerobic and anaerobic metabolisms may thus occur over a narrow spatial scale
784 in these types of environments.

785

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787

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794

795 **Supplementary Material**

796 Appendix A. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
797 western Hole M0071A (IODP Expedition 357).

798

799 Appendix B. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
800 western Hole M0071B (IODP Expedition 357).

801

802 Appendix C. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
803 western Hole M0071C (IODP Expedition 357).

804

805 Appendix D. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
806 central Hole M0069A (IODP Expedition 357).

807

808 Appendix E. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
809 central Hole M0072B, IODP Expedition 357 (Part 1).

810

811 Appendix F. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
812 central Hole M0072B, IODP Expedition 357 (Part 2).

813

814 Appendix G. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
815 central Hole M0076B, IODP Expedition 357 (Part 1).

816

817 Appendix H. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of the
818 central Hole M0076B, IODP Expedition 357 (Part 2).

819

820 Appendix I. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of eastern
821 Hole M0068B (IODP Expedition 357).

822

823 Appendix J. Synthesis of the lithological contacts, mineralogies and off shore analyses of eastern
824 Hole M0075B (IODP Expedition 357).

825

826

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Table 1. IODP Expedition 357 site locations, core recovery, and maximum volatile concentrations.

Hole	Latitude	Longitude	Water depth (m)	Drill	Number of cores	Interval cored (m)	Core recovered (m)	Core recovery (%)	Interval open-holed (m)	Penetration depth (mbsf)	Maximum hydrogen (nM)*	Maximum methane (nM)*
Eastern Sites												
M0068A	30°7.49'N	42°5.74'W	1102.7	RD2	1	1.97	0.47	23.9	0	1.97	34	BDL
M0068B	30°7.51'N	42°5.75'W	1102	RD2	9	9.6	6.34	66.04	0	9.6	137	BDL
M0075A	30°7.67'N	42°3.98'W	1568	RD2	1	1.72	0.65	37.79	0	1.72	3	BDL
M0075B	30°7.65'N	42°3.97'W	1568	RD2	3	5.7	2.73	47.88	0	5.7		BDL
Central Sites												
M0069A	30°7.94'N	42°7.20'W	850.9	RD2	10	16.44	12.29	75	0	16.44	58	4
M0072A	30°7.79'N	42°7.32'W	820.3	RD2	2	2.23	0.87	39.1	0	2.23	12	2
M0072B	30°7.79'N	42°7.32'W	820.3	RD2	8	11.61	6.49	52.3	0.825	12.43	323	2
M0076A	30°7.62'N	42°7.08'W	768	RD2	1	1.72	0.4	23.26	0	1.72	–	–
M0076B	30°7.62'N	42°7.07'W	768	RD2	10	16.31	11.71	71.8	0	16.31	12	3
Western Sites												
M0071A	30°7.71'N	42°9.20'W	1390.8	MeBo	2	5.22	2.85	54.6	0	5.22	61	BDL
M0071B	30°7.72'N	42°9.19'W	1380	RD2	3	4.3	2.31	53.62	0	4.3	8	BDL
M0071C	30°7.70'N	42°9.21'W	1390	MeBo	9	12.15	4.44	30.29	0	12.15	6	BDL
M0073A	30°7.90'N	42°10.97'W	1430.2	MeBo	1	2.2	0	0	0	2.2	40	BDL
Northern Sites												
M0070A	30°8.55'N	42°8.19'W	1140.5	MeBo	3	4	2.09	52.25	0	4	73	2
M0070B	30°8.54'N	42°8.16'W	1140.5	RD2	1	1.3	0.38	29.23	0	1.3	5	5
M0070C	30°8.54'N	42°8.19'W	1140.5	MeBo	3	5.21	2.21	42.42	0	5.21	–	–
M0074A	30°9.87'N	42°7.32'W	1550	MeBo	1	2.68	0.86	32.09	0	2.68	BDL	BDL
Notes: * Maximum dissolved concentrations in waters sampled after drilling. Full data set of hydrogen and methane concentrations in Früh-Green et al., 2017c.												
http://publications.iodp.org/proceedings/357/EXP_REPT/TABLES/357_103/357_103_T12.CSV												
BDL = Below detection limited												

Table 2. Bulk rock chemical compositions of representative lithologies from IODP Exp. 357

Hole	M0071A	M0071A	M0071C	M0071C	M0069A	M0069A	M0069A	M0069A	M0072B	M0072B	M0072B	M0072B	M0076B	M0068A	M0068B	M0068B	M0068B	M0068B	M0075B
Core	1R-2	2R-1	1R-1	2R-1	5R-1	5R-1	10R-1	10R-3	5R-1	7R-1	8R-1	8R-2	7R-1	1R-1	1R-1	1R-1	2R-1	2-1R	2R-1
Cm	120-121	64-67	11-13	74-76	29.5-32	110-113	80-87	0-2.5	37-38	72.5-75	34-38	76-77	81-83	34-35	37.5-40	134-139	31-36	52-55	66-
68																			
Top depth	1.780	3.360	0.110	3.420	7.175	7.980	15.520	16.290	6.355	9.713	11.048	12.268	10.534	0.340	0.375	1.340	2.030	2.240	2.940
Bottom depth	1.790	3.390	0.130	3.440	7.200	8.010	15.590	16.315	6.365	9.738	11.088	12.278	10.554	0.350	0.400	1.390	2.080	2.270	2.960
Rock type	Serp	Metagb	Serp.	Serp	Metadol	Metadol	Serp	Serp	Talc schist	Metasom	Metasom	Metasom	Serp	Talc schist	Serp	Gabbro	Gabbro	Talc schist	
	Metadol				Dunite				Harzburgite	Harzburgite	Harzburgite	Harzburgite		Harzburgite					
	Dunite		Harzburgite	Harzburgite		Harzburgite	Dunite		Harzburgite	Harzburgite	Harzburgite	Harzburgite		Harzburgite					
Major elements (wt.%)																			
SiO ₂	36.62	26.21	37.75	39.95	26.31	31.61	36.19	33.08	50.64	42.41	38.60	43.53	39.55	50.01	40.03	52.14	50.77	59.63	47.09
TiO ₂	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.05	0.92	1.40	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.43	0.30	0.02	1.08
Al ₂ O ₃	1.11	21.04	1.17	1.27	18.48	20.36	1.02	1.58	3.82	1.05	1.22	1.86	0.86	4.27	1.16	16.40	17.53	1.05	18.23
Fe ₂ O ₃	9.06	32.07	9.19	9.34	27.46	18.75	8.85	10.98	3.35	9.79	9.91	6.92	8.24	8.49	9.98	8.30	6.75	6.68	12.09
MnO	0.08	0.68	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12
MgO	40.05	14.19	39.58	39.49	16.68	17.41	37.71	39.22	26.06	37.03	37.61	33.18	37.86	22.87	38.78	9.25	8.98	28.14	11.23
CaO	0.09	0.40	0.10	0.27	1.06	3.58	1.75	0.18	7.66	0.72	0.45	2.26	1.03	2.64	0.25	11.62	11.27	1.66	7.90
Na ₂ O	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.66	0.09	0.00	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.35	0.14	0.26	0.15	2.82	2.75	0.22	1.88
K ₂ O	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
P ₂ O ₅	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.07
LOI	12.10	8.49	11.82	12.06	8.31	7.86	13.58	13.81	4.73	10.82	12.38	10.27	12.97	5.34	11.95	0.41	0.30	4.30	3.33
TOTAL	99.14	103.63	99.76	102.70	99.59	101.92	99.29	98.95	96.70	102.10	100.38	98.55	100.91	94.16	102.47	101.57	98.80	101.86	
	103.02																		
Mg#	90	47	90	89	55	65	89	88	94	88	88	90	90	84	89	69	73	89	65
MgO/SiO ₂	1.09	0.54	1.05	0.99	0.63	0.55	1.04	1.19	0.51	0.87	0.97	0.76	0.96	0.46	0.97	0.18	0.18	0.47	0.24
Al ₂ O ₃ /SiO ₂	0.03	0.80	0.03	0.03	0.70	0.64	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.31	0.35	0.02	0.39
Trace elements (ppm)																			
Cr	21572	748	11705	3796	680	523	8363	29698	1986	2746	3614	2663	2420	1349	3079	100	142	1746	414
Ni	14590	190	6715	2987	341	436	6531	7931	1253	3687	2193	1984	2810	1640	1651	97	94	1741	226
Li	22.74	16.60	12.95	3.93	6.76	12.76	2.59	0.22	0.15	1.47	0.49	1.94	8.73	13.12	6.29	5.65	4.39	21.67	12.48
Sc	82.79	41.08	30.04	16.53	37.40	41.16	29.24	14.31	17.68	9.71	6.60	8.35	7.95	7.91	10.37	41.62	35.61	7.56	35.90
V	340	139	190	74	198	292	85	116	60	28	26	32	34	29	42	190	151	19	179
Co	622	152	315	137	191	149	282	408	33	155	101	77	116	78	95	38	35	56	53
Cu	120	0	231	16	0	1	5	14	3	1	0	1	4	18	24	49	44	18	2
Zn	318	331	395	64	44	38	88	255	7	21	16	21	16	73	57	48	39	87	24
Ga	9.62	10.49	5.55	1.58	18.54	23.42	2.96	7.10	5.56	2.13	1.74	3.17	1.23	7.34	1.21	14.86	14.46	2.03	17.29
Rb	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.31	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.36	0.16	0.11	0.27	
Sr	17.24	3.01	10.09	3.06	1.73	57.97	757.58	3.61	2.72	2.13	1.02	3.01	13.60	3.96	3.29	81.98	84.97	2.36	72.47
Y	2.33	6.88	0.99	0.38	22.71	31.68	2.18	0.09	7.15	3.54	1.84	7.12	2.12	41.57	1.03	14.84	8.08	0.43	27.57
Zr	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.09	23.45	20.82	1.23	0.00	4.11	1.54	1.17	5.11	0.38	5.43	0.33	17.45	4.76	0.41	39.78
Nb	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.35	1.56	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.49	0.47	0.51	0.03	1.89	0.06	0.30	0.05	0.05	1.24
Mo	2.18	0.22	1.04	0.27	0.21	0.14	0.62	0.37	0.01	0.21	0.18	0.21	1.30	0.46	0.40	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.18
Cd	95.23	40.86	33.98	26.71	8.63	16.64	17.48	15.49	4.10	6.83	6.43	10.01	49.11	29.42	27.48	62.06	35.36	9.30	20.17
Sn	0.05	1.71	0.20	0.08	0.55	0.81	0.20	0.14	0.22	0.23	0.28	0.53	0.10	1.28	0.82	1.16	0.26	0.37	0.83
Sb	1.09	0.02	1.34	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.05	0.29	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
Ba	1.19	0.17	0.97	0.30	0.20	1.33	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.16	4.58	0.87	0.88	4.41	2.15	0.23	2.32
La	0.16	0.30	0.18	0.00	0.85	3.05	0.23	0.00	0.21	0.47	0.24	0.57	0.13	8.56	0.30	0.92	0.26	0.09	1.55
Ce	0.33	0.72	0.05	0.00	2.69	10.48	0.74	0.02	1.06	1.72	0.90	2.33	0.29	30.19	1.32	3.29	0.84	0.28	5.82
Nd	0.40	1.05	0.22	0.01	3.81	9.26	0.60	0.03	1.56	1.23	0.75	2.20	0.49	16.89	0.61	3.21	1.15	0.15	6.44
Sm	0.17	0.54	0.05	0.00	1.92	3.33	0.17	0.01	0.68	0.34	0.22	0.72	0.15	4.43	0.16	1.28	0.58	0.04	2.53
Eu	0.10	0.41	0.05	0.02	0.24	0.96	0.11	0.01	0.26	0.10	0.06	0.19	0.07	4.52	0.25	0.63	0.45	0.04	0.95
Gd	0.33	0.80	0.08	0.00	2.57	4.09	0.23	0.00	0.89	0.40	0.24	0.85	0.20	4.86	0.17	1.72	0.86	0.05	3.23
U	5.05	0.01	3.27	1.52	0.02	0.06	2.22	4.50	0.02	0.16	0.03	1.19	1.98	0.09	0.47	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02

Notes:

Depths are given as meters below surface (mbsf).

Abbreviations: LOI = Loss on Ignition; Serpentinized: Serp; Metagb: metagabbro; Metasom: metasomatic overprinting

Mg# = Mg/(Mg + Fe)*100. Note: Mg#s published in Früh-Green et al., 2017a are incorrect. These have been recalculated here from the oxide weight %, assuming the atomic ratio of 100 x Mg/(Mg + Fe²⁺), using molecular weights and a factor of 0.8998 to calculate Fe²⁺ from Fe₂O₃.

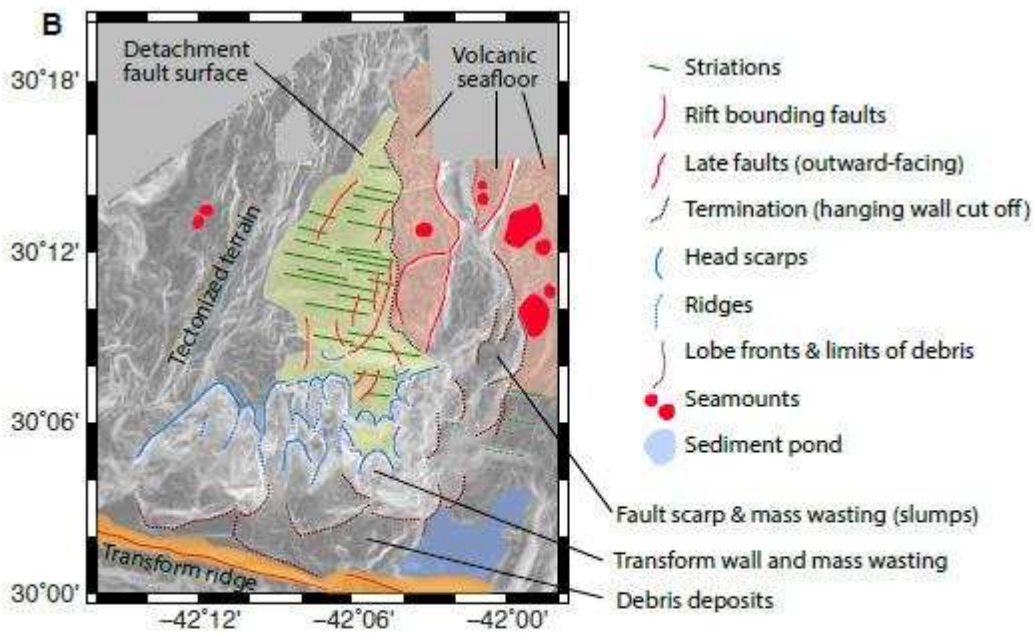
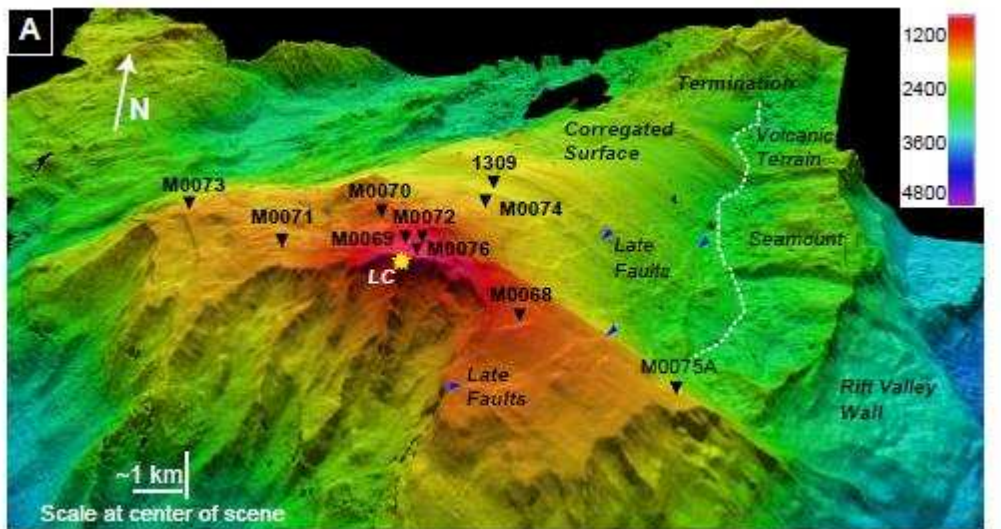


Figure 1. Bathymetry together with structural and morphological characteristics of the Atlantis Massif. (a) 3-D terrain model with a northward view of the detachment fault surface showing striations associated with detachment faulting, cross-cutting tectonic structures, with locations of the IODP Expedition 357 drill sites, the Lost City hydrothermal field (LC, yellow star) and IODP Site U1309. Based on new multibeam bathymetry acquired at 50 m resolution. (b) Interpretation of structural and morphological characteristics from new bathymetry data acquired during the expedition (reproduced from Früh-Green et al., 2017a).

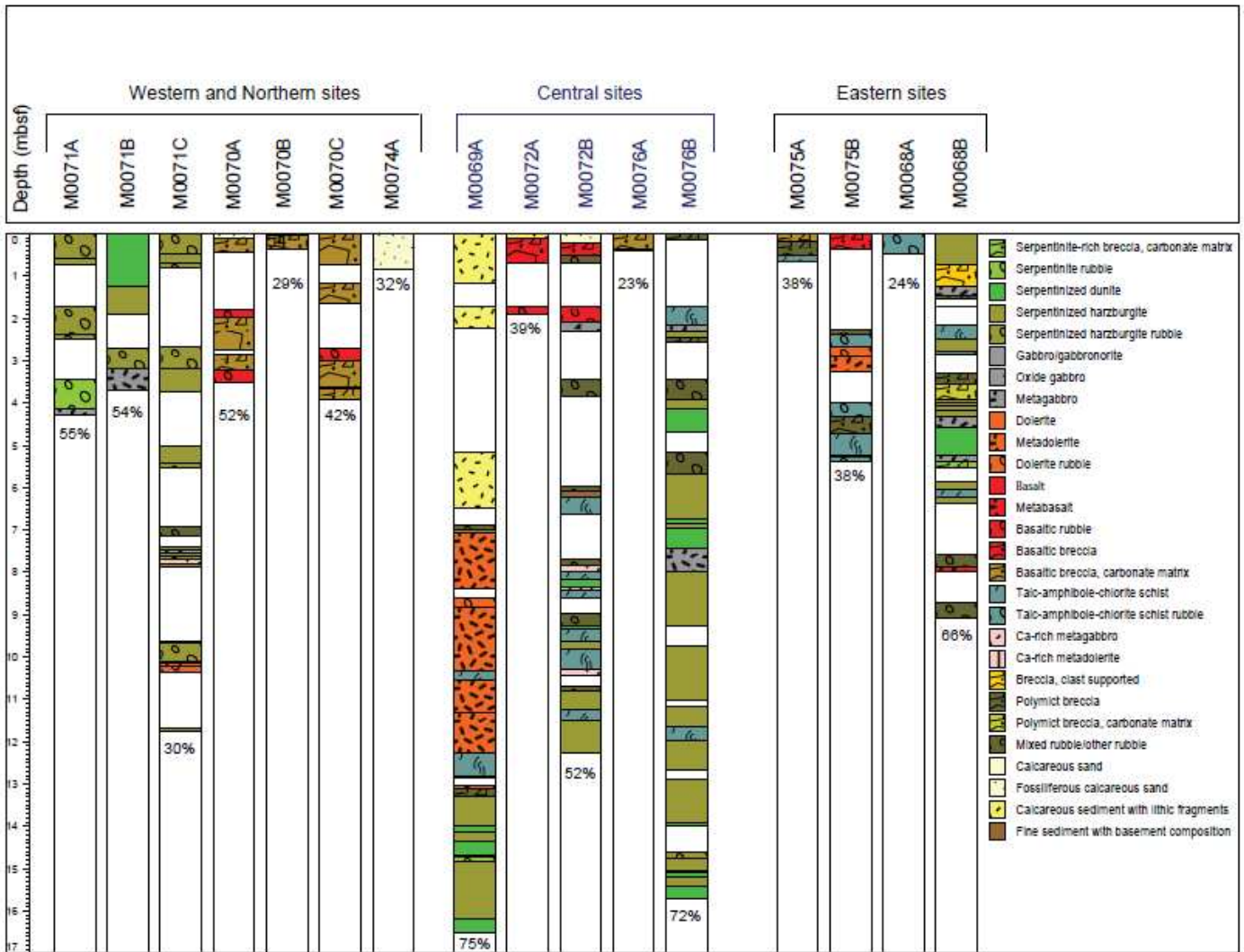


Figure 2. Lithologic variations on a regional scale and with depth in cores recovered during IODP Expedition 357. Percentages indicate overall percent core recovery for each hole. The central sites, highlighted in blue, recovered in situ sequences, whereas talus debris was recovered at the western and eastern sites along the southern ridge.

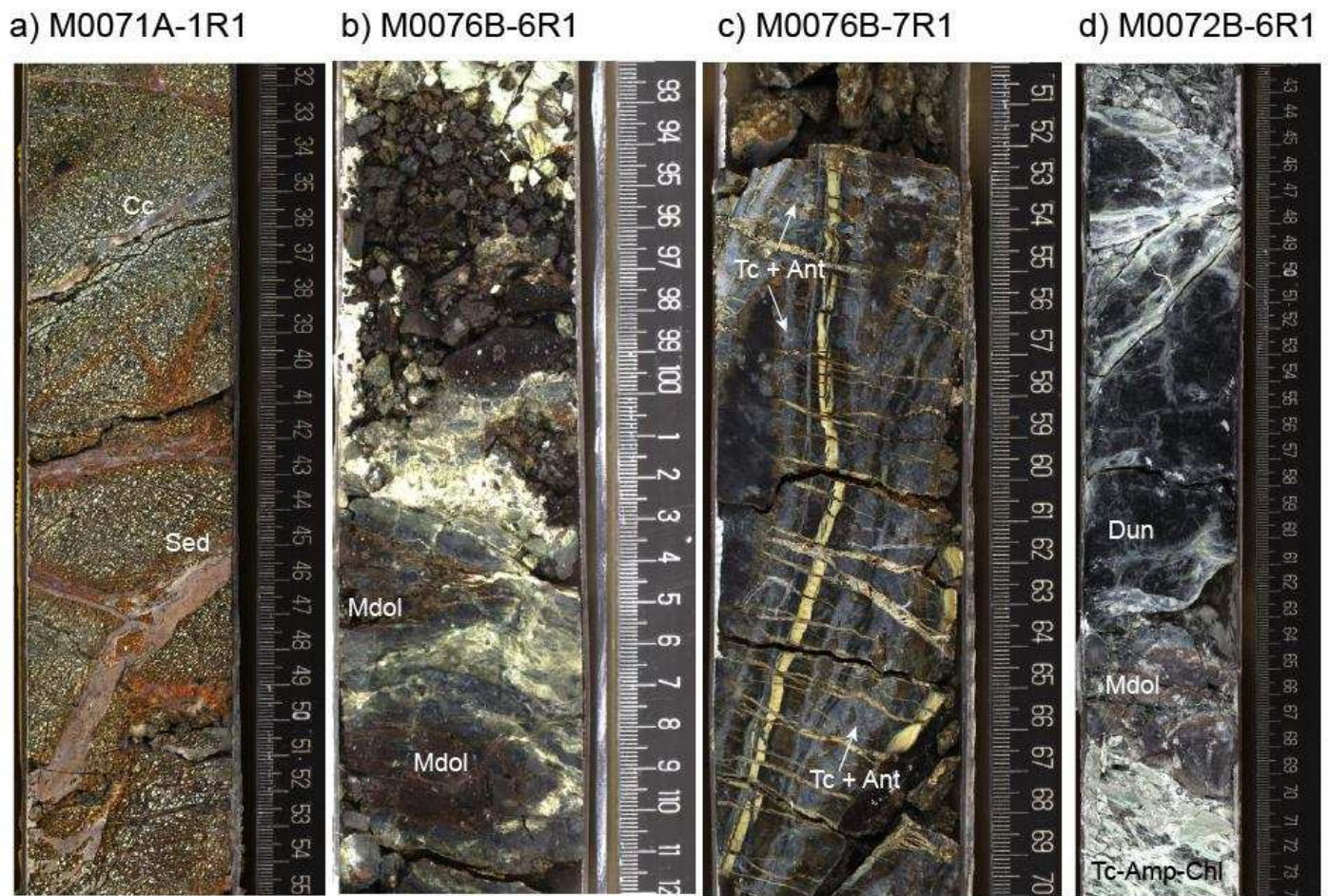


Figure 3. Examples of variations in rock type and structures in IODP Exp. 357 drill cores. (a) Serpentinized and oxidized dunite cut by moderately dipping calcite veins (Cc) and fractures filled with foraminiferous carbonate sediment (Sed). (b) Relationships between schistose zone talc-amphibole-chlorite schists (greenish-white domains) at the contact to cataclastically deformed metadolerite (Mdol). (c) Steeply dipping banded serpentine \pm talc veins cutting serpentinized harzburgite. Light grey domains are previous fluid pathways resulting in metasomatic replacement of antigorite (Ant) by talc (Tc) (Rouméjon et al., 2018). (d) Metasomatic zones of talc-amphibole-chlorite schist (Tc-Amp-Chl) at contact to serpentinized dunite (Dun) intruded by dolerite and transitioning again to talc-amphibole-chlorite schist. Photos: IODP ESO.

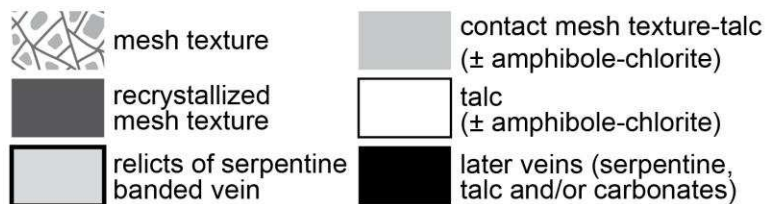


Figure 4. Characteristic serpentinite textures and cross-cutting relationships associated with progressive alteration and veining in serpentinitized harburzgitite (example from M0076B-7R1, 43-45cm); (a) plane polarized light, (b) crossed polarized light, and (c) schematic representation of overprinting relationships. Modified from Früh-Green et al., 2017d, Fig. 7.

Figure 5

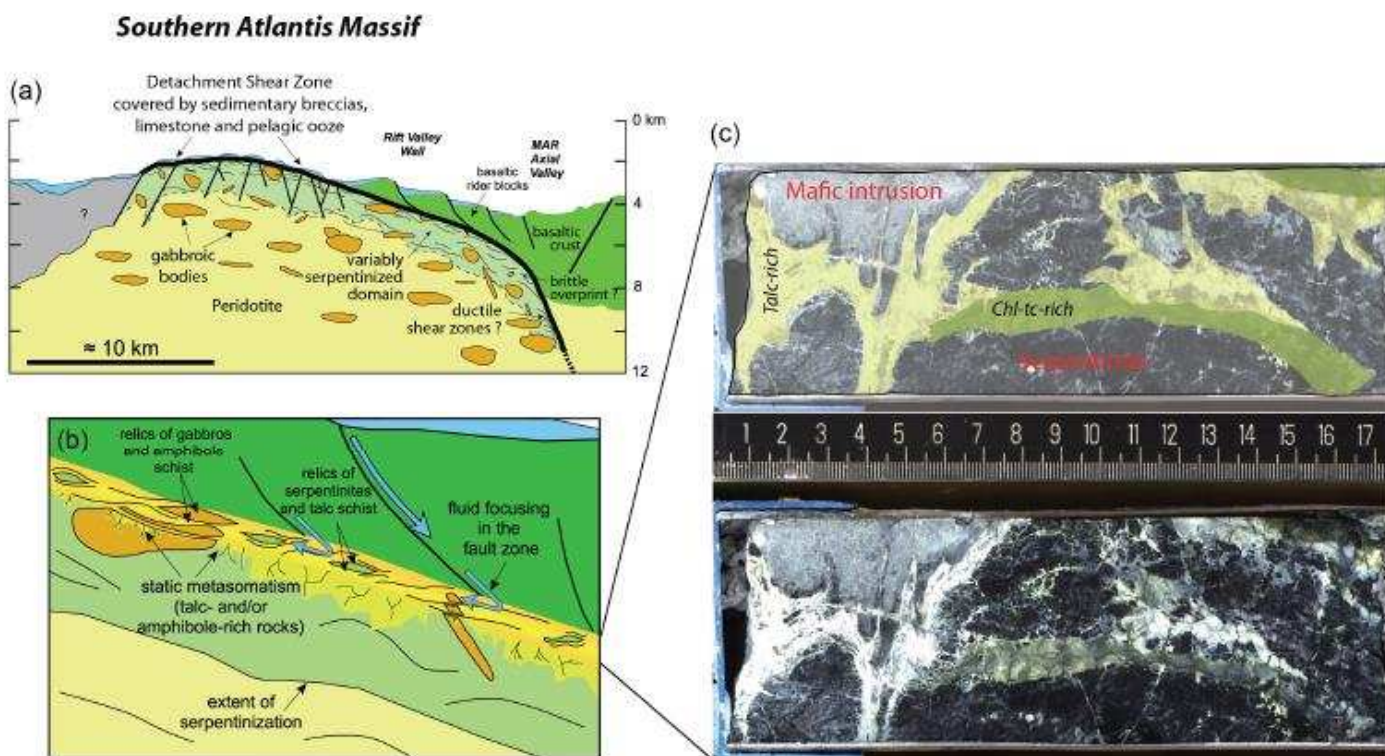


Figure 5. Model of the tectono-magmatic evolution and alteration of heterogeneous lithosphere at Atlantis Massif. (a) Interpretative cross section showing fluid pathways, metasomatic zones and extent of serpentinization (light green shaded region) related to detachment faulting and steep normal faults (modified after Boschi et al., 2006a). (b) Detail of <100 m detachment shear zone (in red-yellow) characterized by heterogeneous, variably altered and deformed gabbroic and peridotite lithologies and with extensive synkinematic metasomatism. The resulting talc-amphibole schists enclose lenses of relic, locally less deformed, serpentinite and gabbroic rocks (modified from Boschi et al., 2006a). (c) Example of magmatic intrusion in a fully serpentinized harzburgite from Core M0072-8R2, 0–18 cm. Late metasomatic alteration at the contact between the mafic/ultramafic rocks produced white and green talc-amphibole-chlorite assemblages that crosscut the previous texture. Chl = chlorite, tc = talc (reproduced from Früh-Green et al., 2017d, Fig. 13).

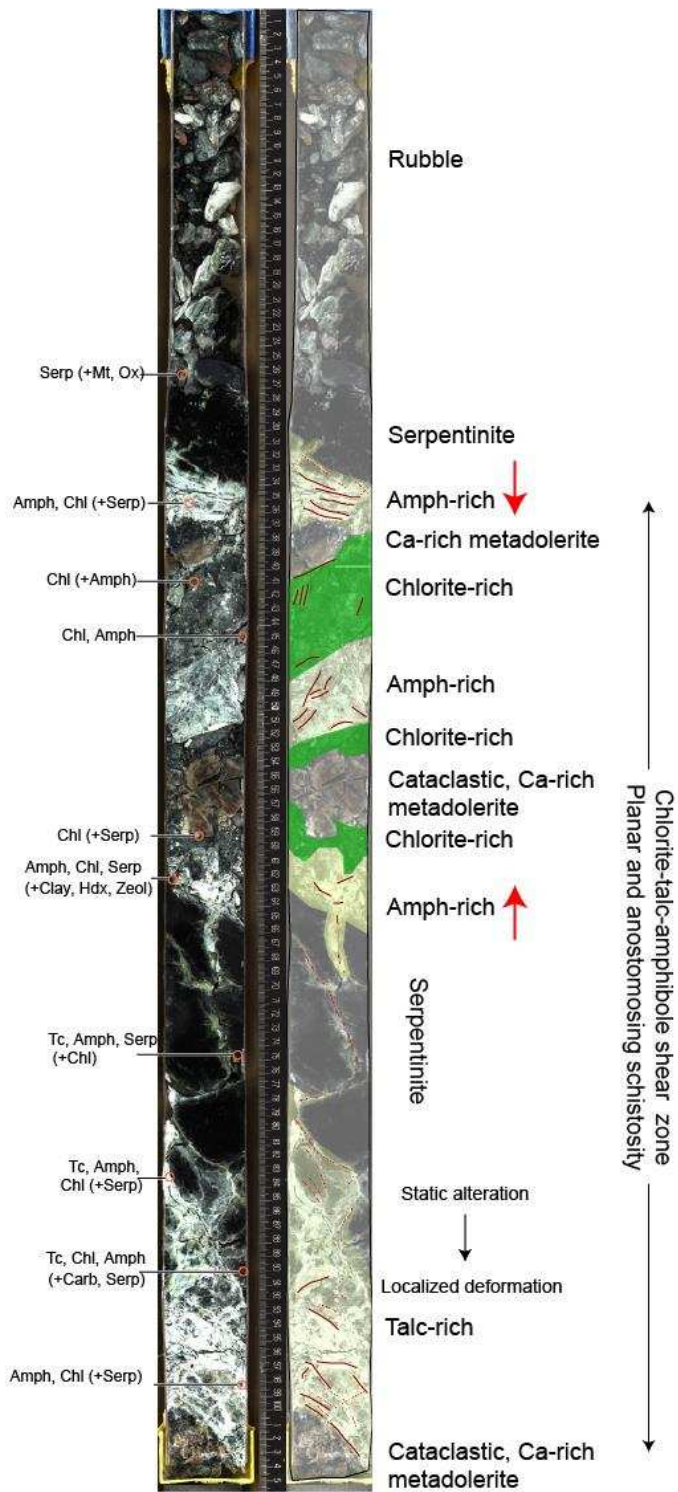


Figure 6. Example of complex lithological and deformation relationships between mafic intrusions in peridotite and metasomatic domains in the IODP Expedition 357 cores, showing a transition from static alteration to strain localization in alternating talc-, amphibole-, and chlorite-rich shear zones (from Core M0072B-7R-1, 0–105 cm). Red circles = samples taken for XRD analyses and corresponding mineral assemblages. Serp = serpentinite, Mt = magnetite, Ox = oxide, Amph = amphibole, Chl = chlorite, Hdx = hydroxide, Zeol = zeolite, Carb = carbonate. Modified from Früh-Green et al., 2017d, Fig. 12.

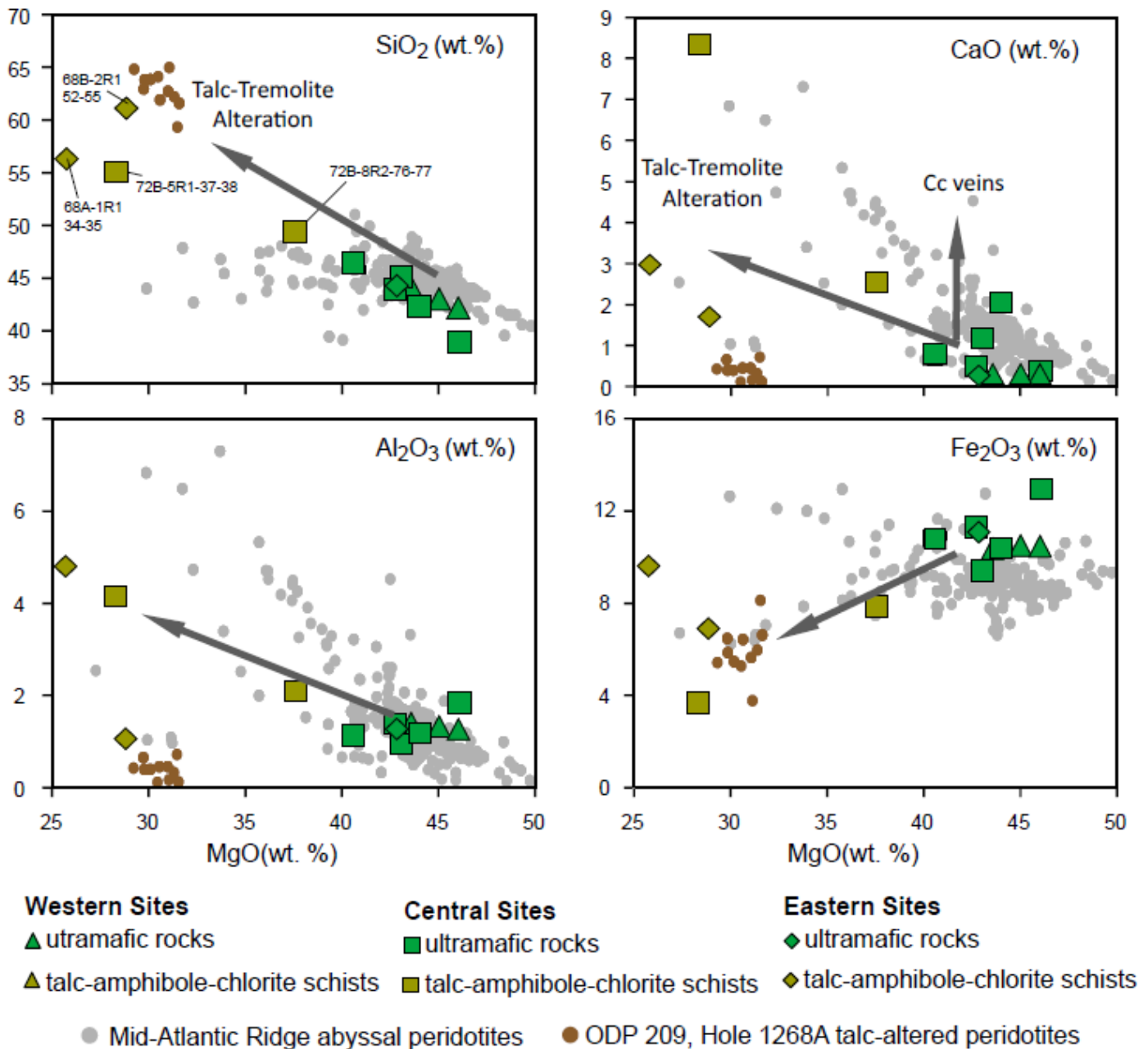


Figure 7. Selected whole-rock major elements (normalized, volatile-free compositions, and in weight % oxides, wt %) vs. MgO for serpentinized ultramafic rocks (including impregnated / metasomatized samples) and talc-amphibole-chlorite schists from Atlantis Massif, IODP Exp. 357. Data from Mid-Atlantic-Ridge abyssal serpentinized peridotites and talc-altered peridotites are shown for comparison. Talc-amphibole alteration is associated with a general trend to higher Si, Ca and Al compositions and a decrease in Mg and Fe. Global abyssal peridotite field defined by data from PetDB (<http://www.earthchem.org/petdb>, May 2016). Data for talc-altered peridotite field from ODP Leg 209, Hole 1268A (Paulick et al., 2006; also from PetDB). Modified from Früh-Green et al., 2017a, Fig. 11.

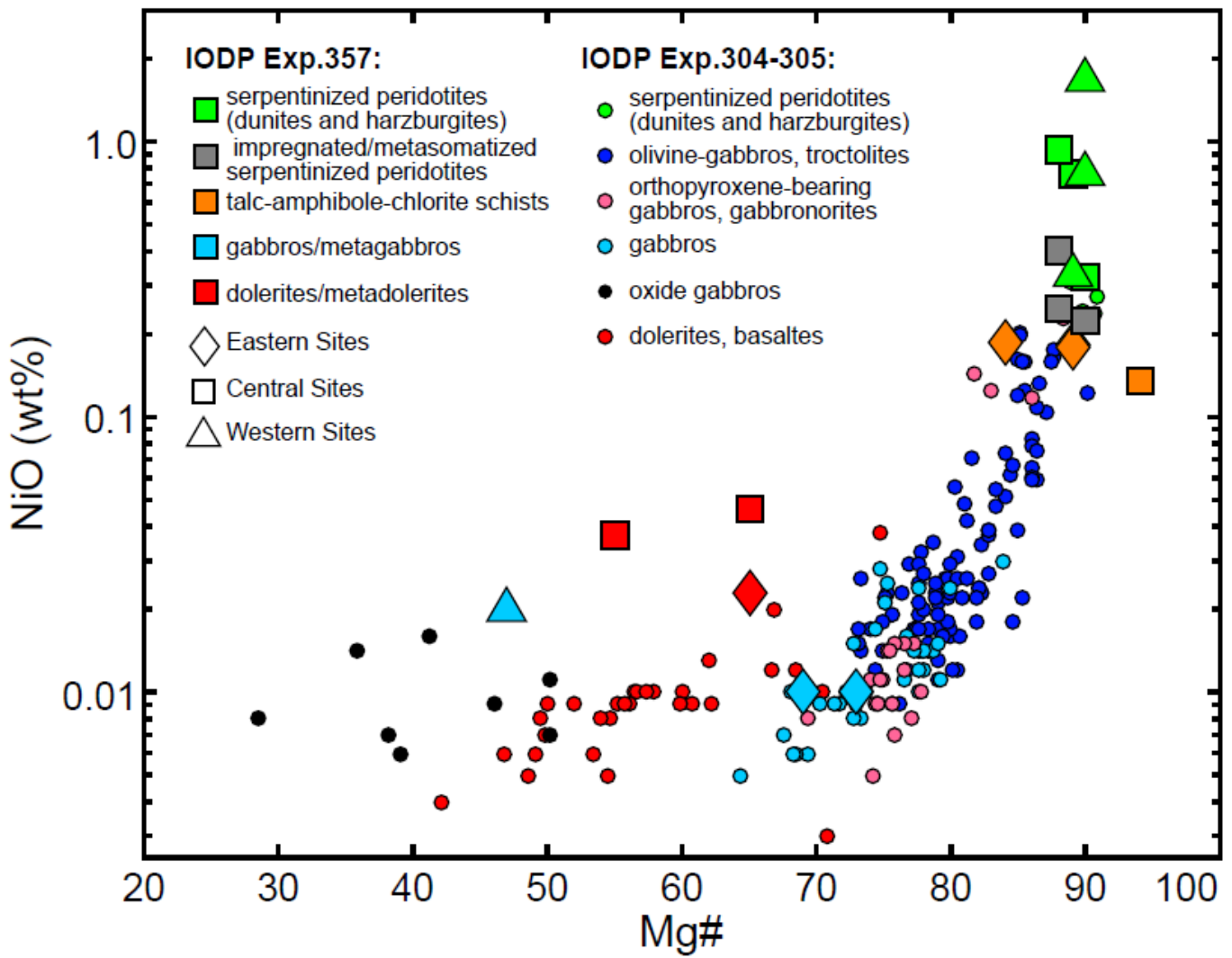


Figure 8. Ni concentrations (calculated as weight % (wt %) oxides and normalized to volatile-free concentrations, plotted on a log scale) vs. Mg# of Atlantis Massif mafic and ultramafic rocks from Expedition 357 compared with those from cores recovered at Site U1309 during Integrated Ocean Drilling Program Expedition 304/305 (Godard et al., 2009).

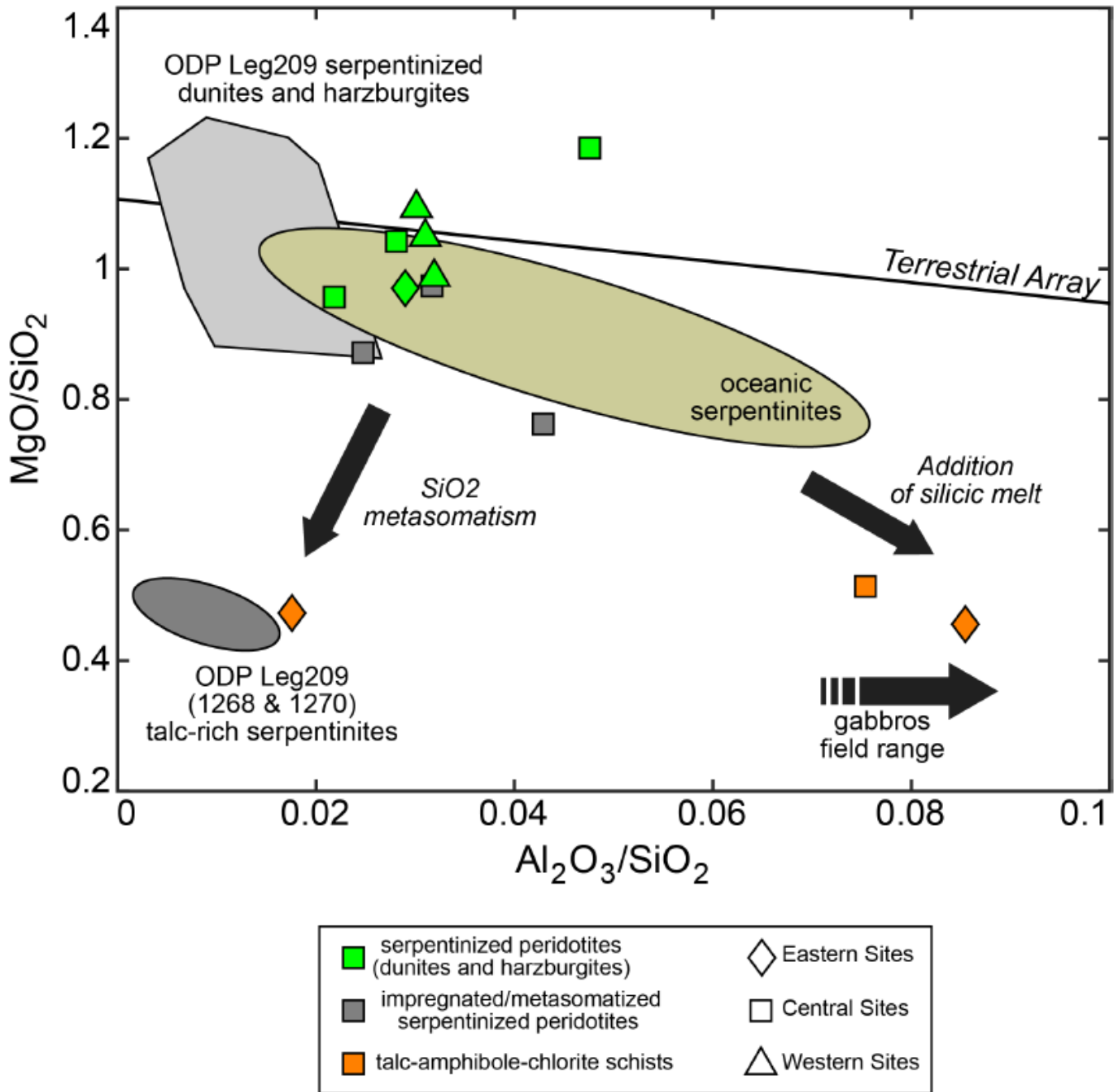


Figure 9. MgO/SiO₂ vs Al₂O₃/SiO₂ diagram showing variations in bulk rock chemistry and changes with Si-metasomatism. Atlantis Massif compositions are also compared with compositions of serpentinites and talc schists from IODP Site U1309 and from 15°20'N recovered during ODP Leg 209 (Paulick et al., 2006) as well as the global data set of abyssal peridotites reported in Niu (2004), which define a trend parallel to the terrestrial array (Jagoutz et al., 1979). The geochemistry of the Atlantis Massif samples reflects a variety of processes including modal mineralogical composition, melt impregnation and multiple phases of hydrothermal alteration.

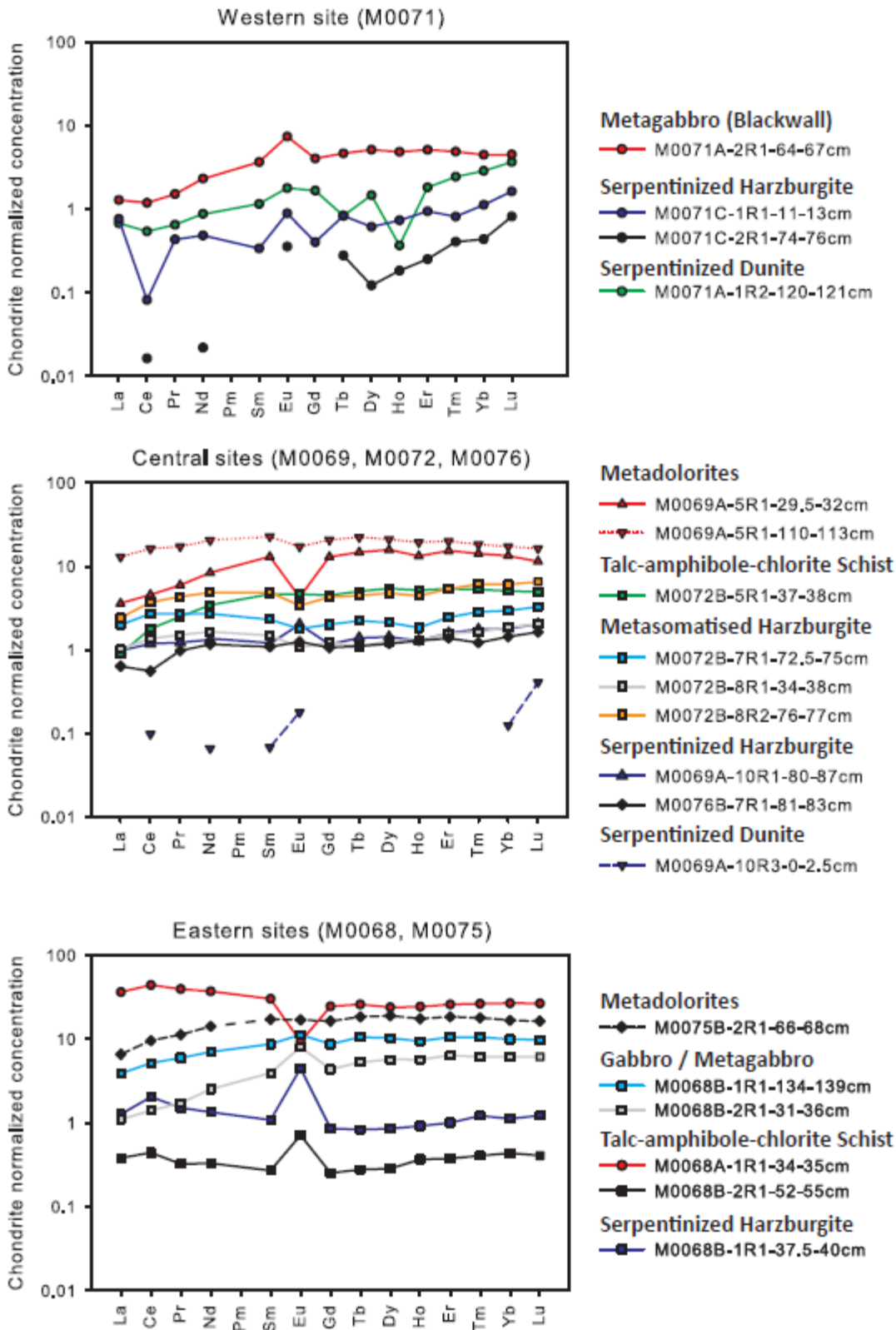


Figure 10. Compilation of chondrite-normalized REE concentrations of Atlantis Massif mafic and ultramafic rocks from samples of the IODP Expedition 357 drill cores (see Table 2). Values for CI chondrite from McDonough and Sun, 1995.

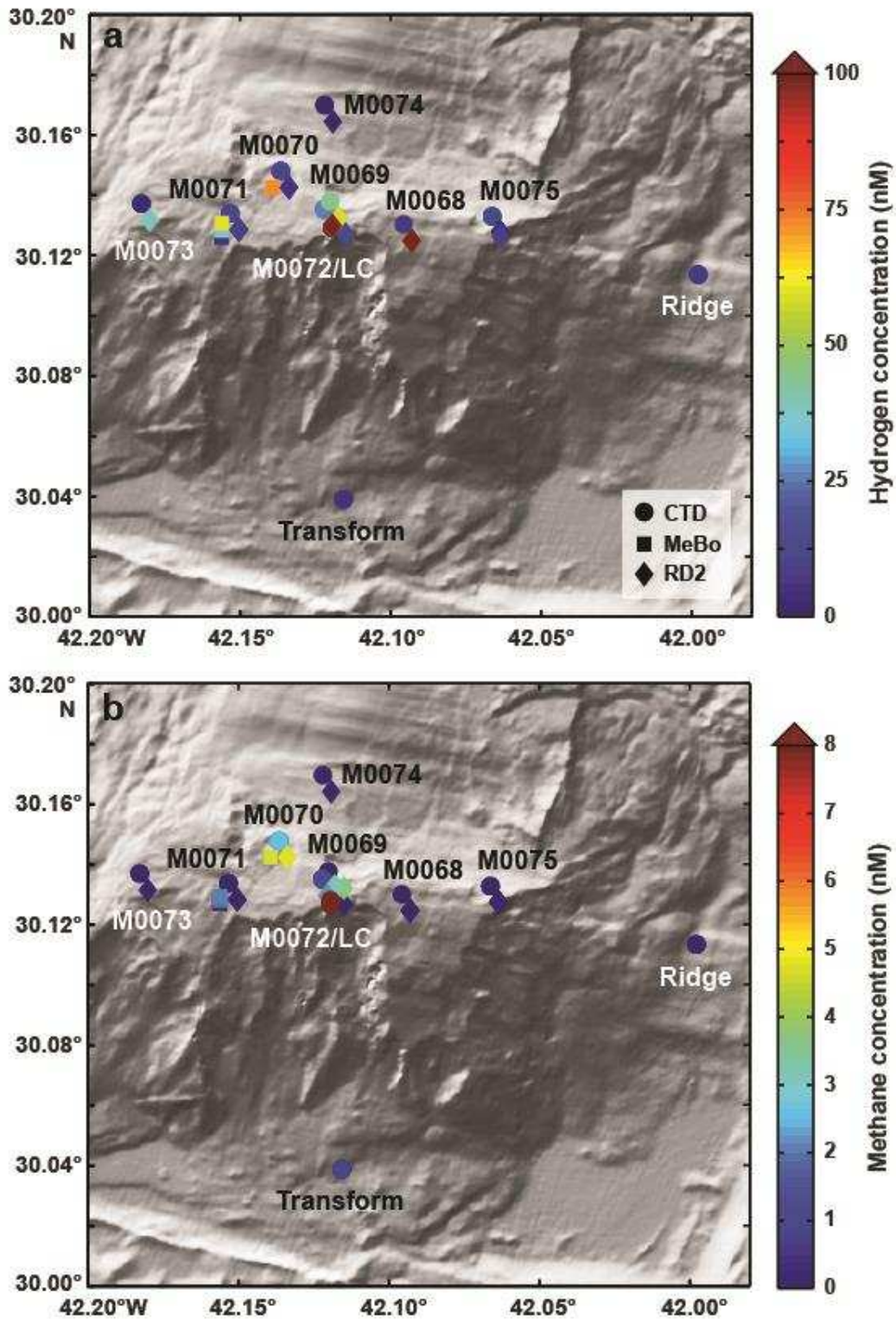


Figure 11. Highest measured hydrogen and methane concentrations in samples from CTD rosette bottom waters acquired before drilling and sensor package Niskin bottles taken by RD2 and MeBo after drilling at the Atlantis Massif drill sites during IODP Expedition 357. Dark red circles indicate samples from the Lost City (LC) plume.

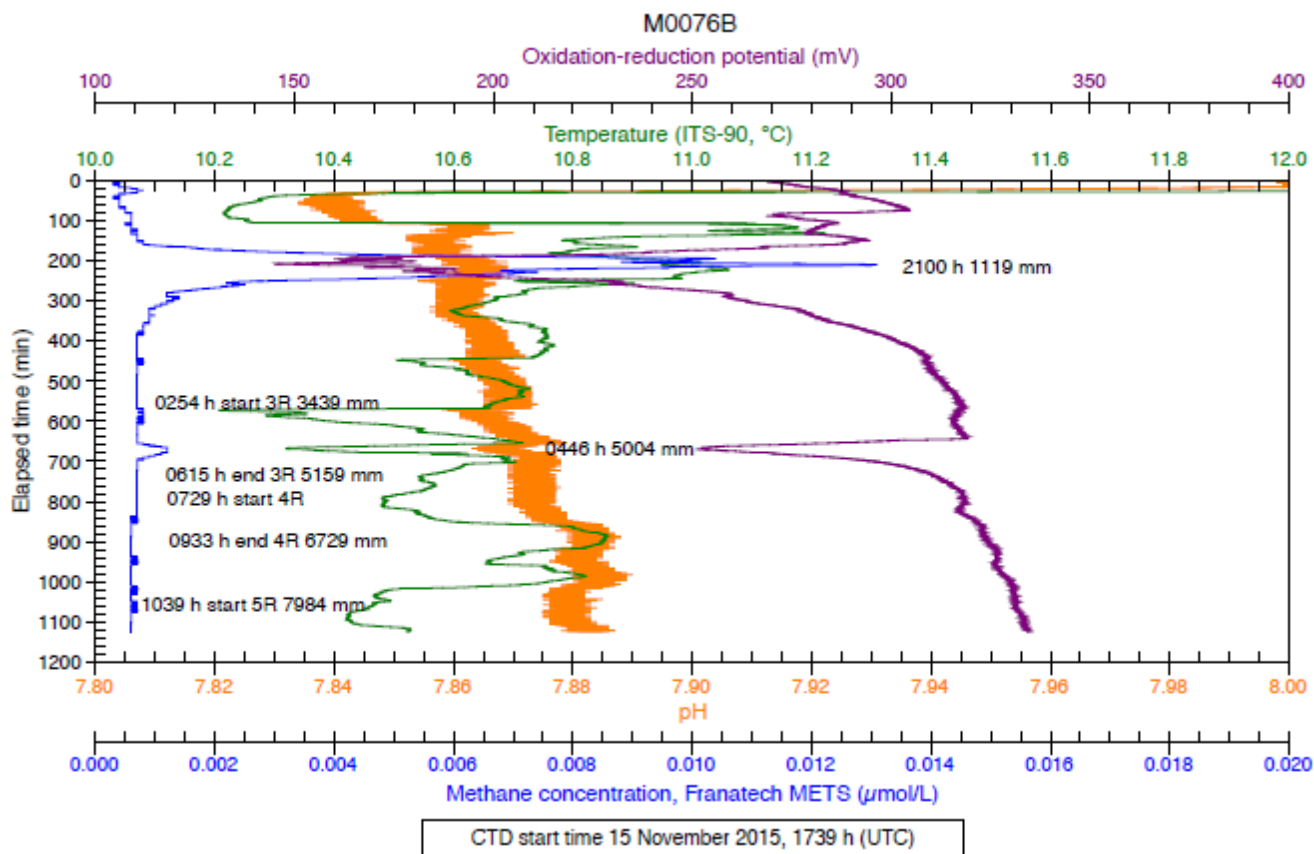


Figure 12. Example of variations in fluid chemistry during drilling operations and correlations of geochemical signatures recorded by the sensor packages on the rock drills from sensor data for Hole M0076B, Cores 1R–5R. Elapsed time = time since the start of the sensor package data file. Penetration depth (in mm) was reconstructed from drill logs.



Figure 13. Frame-grab photograph from drilling video of bubbles (black arrows) that were observed issuing from Hole M0070C and around the drill base during operations at this site, even when coring had stopped.

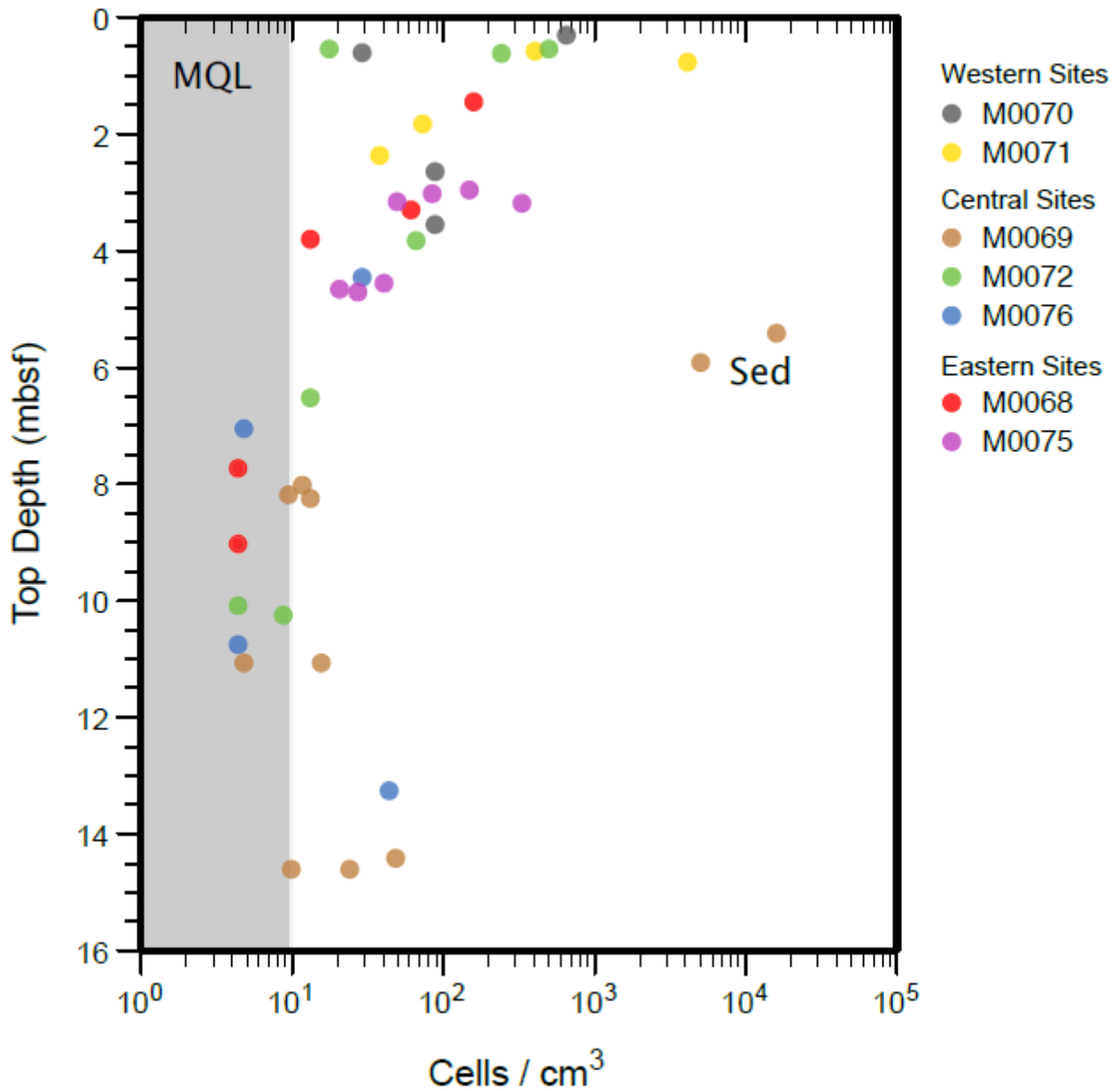


Figure 14. Downhole variations in cell counts from interior portions of whole round cores of the basement rock samples (and two sediment (Sed) samples from Hole M0069A) taken onboard during IODP Exp. 357. Data from Hole M0074 not included due to extensive damage to this short sediment core. The shaded region shows the range of counts below the minimum quantification limit (MQL) of 9.8 cells cm⁻³.