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Brine Pools and its Habitat in the Red Sea

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Abstract:

Red Sea which sometimes referred as Erythraean Sea is a bay that is found between Africa and Asia between Salt tectonics and has intensely shaped the sediment that is superimposed assemblies. There are some places beneath the sea or ocean where the layer of salt scatter and spread up itself in such a way that it forms the arrangements of sediments in shape of domes, forming outsized hills like structure at the seabed. While at some other places, the salt is used to ooze out, which is the leading reason that why the sediment flows out towards the sea bottom where the sea basin is shallow. Salt migration mounting superficially is the chief power that guards this oozing motion. The association of chemosynthetic groups and salt may be ranges a far unpretentious perforation deposits of hydrocarbons. When seawater interacts with deposits of salt, it gets liquefied and the consequential outcome appears as brines which is saltier countless times than natural occurring seawater. They are majorly found in the Red Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico. These heavy brine streams in network that are outside of the seabed consequence into forming pond like structures, and sometimes even lagoons of brine which are huge in dimension. Among these few of them don't have an evident synthesis of chemical action. While some other brines, they have impenetrable floor-coverings of methane-using mussels forming into tassels and twist like network all around its peripheral edge. The reasons for these disparity is not acknowledged yet. In this paper, we have studied the brine pools of the Red Sea and its habitat.

Keywords: *Red Sea, Brine, Hyper-saline, Temperature, Salt-tectonic, Bay.*

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Introduction

Brine pools area tome of hyper saline water which is way denser than its surrounding water forming anywhere from a pool to a lake on the bed of the ocean with a characteristic water's edge and surface. They are mostly found the Red Sea and in the Bay of Mexico. It requires a submersible to down thrust to actually penetrate one of these pools. As they are a highly dense area in oceans, denser than the surrounding water of the ocean. They are also highly concentrated in salinity that's why they're hyper saline because the salt concentration of brine pools is much higher than the ocean water and equipment, such as a submersible, actually float on its surface rather than diving deep down into it.

Formation of Brine Pools

Brine pools take place at most convergent or divergent plate boundaries. Brine pools are found most remarkably in the Red Sea where Arabian plates and the African plates moves distantly in contrary directions. Atlantis Deep II which is world's one of the biggest deep-sea brine pool is actually a consequence of actions of these tectonic plates. There is brine deposit of width with almost of 13 km with depth ranging approx. 200m and this dimension has stretched out as brine structure for over 2000m in range beneath the sea in the ocean. This brine is considered as the hottest among all the brine structures in the world as its temperature at its deepest point increases up to almost 68.2 degrees Celsius. The concentration of saltiness in the brine also escalates as we go deeper into its bottom and touches almost a maximum of 25.7% salt- hyper salinity.

Brine pools are not just specific to continental plate margins. Brine pools can also be formed by unconventional process one of which is through process of movement in salt tectonics. The Gulf of Mexico is the best example among brine pools that is formed through this process. In the duration of the dawn of Jurassic times, the superficial ocean in the Bay of Mexico was surrounded by land, a layer of salt got deposited behind in loads when the water got vaporized. With the passage of time this deposition gradually got buried in the form of sediments right before the bay was released into the ocean once more preventing it from mingling it. The cumulative sedimental weight distorts the least dense layer of salt which was obligatory moved to the shallower remote predicament founding the brine pools. This movement is known as salt tectonics and has intensely shaped the sediments that overly the assemblies. There are some places beneath the sea or ocean where the layer of salt scatter and spread up itself in such a way that it forms the arrangements of sediments in shape of domes, forming outsized hills like structure at the seabed. While at some other places, the salt is used to ooze out, which is the leading reason that why the sediment flows out towards the sea bottom where the sea basin is shallow (http://extrememarine.org.uk).

Organisms in alliance with brine pool

Mussels are found in abundance around brine pools. The shores of brine pools are mostly covered with mussels that are in symbiotic relationship with the periphery of these pools as they hold bacteria which synthesizes chemical for establishing symbiotic relationship for methane utilization and eventually producing a functional carbon sugar. The peripheral sediment is also surrounded by the mussels which is often concealed with network of numerous bacteria. Apart from Mussels some other Gastropods, crustaceans and scale worms are also found (Bergquist *et al.* 2005).

Review of Literature

Miller *et al.*(1966), they majorly studied deposition of iron that got sediment and heavy-metal of uncertain size that are found in the Red Sea at about the depth of 2000 meters beneath the sea. This finding was made from the Research Vessel Atlantis II, which was involved for oceanographic surveys which ultimately ended in November 1965, after the ship was revolved around the earth. Their finding was noteworthy since the atmosphere, situations and the progressions governing heavy metal deposits were noticeable.

Bischoff (1969), performed analysis of abstract chemical and mineralogical examination of samples from ten, particularly chosen centers of geothermal deposits from the Red Sea. The deposits were separated into seven categories and sideways correlative characteristic appearances were as follows:

- Anhydrite
- Manganite
- Sulfide
- Manganosiderite
- Iron-montmorillonite
- Goethite-amorphous
- Detrital

Appearance wise characteristic circulation and their unconsolidated maturity and temperament associations directed solids emerged out of the superimposing column of the brine. The zone of the release of brine is quite neighboring inside the Atlantis II Deep. The brine holds certain chemistry that has been altered significantly with the passage of time.

Their investigation sorted that implements of the hail comprised trouble-free freezing of brine in subterranean region since it liberated towards the sea-bed of the Atlantis II Deep and mingling of the overlying sea water with the brine. Their work was apprehensive with the deposition of brines in the Red Sea, their distribution, chemistry, study of mineral and approach towards process of hail. For method of sampling, 10 sites were elected to revise illustrative of numerous zones in the geothermal region thoroughly. Sites were selected for their study was Kasten Core and Piston core which were namely as 84K, 120K, 126P, 127P, 128P where 'K' and 'P' represents 'Kasten' and 'Piston' and were present beneath the Atlantis II Deep.

Erickson and Simmons (1969), researched in the residues underneath the Atlantis II Deep for measurement of 14 thermal inclination that showed large alterations in temperature. Thermal gradients were hotter at the depth with approximate range of. 3.75°C/m. to −0.87°C/m i.e. cooler towards surface from the bottom. The undeviating molecular transfer of heat through the sediment in hot brines underneath the Atlantis II Deep seems to be most rational and valid, although previous hydrothermal liberation stages were quite credible.

Turner (1969), they researched into the construction of temperature of brines in the Red Sea, that transpire as heterogeneous strata detached from shrill intermingles, was equated with other natural samples of strata of sea water and with laboratory tryouts considered to learn about the occurrence. The presence of these layers is typical in nature which are stable in presence of salt but can be unbalanced by warming it from beneath. Several conceivable processes of their preservation and creation were assessed through physical perception. The accessible proof through the study supported all the indication that the Atlantis II Deep is the cradle of the brines that flooded other dumps and hollows also lately.

Danielsson, Dyrssen and Granéli (1980), they worked to gather data through analytical method from the Discovery deeps and Atlantis II that are situated in the Red Sea. All the proceeding of methodology implementation and study was held during March and June in year 1976 in the Indian Ocean. Onboard evaluation were made regarding criteria like chlorinity, Sr., Ca. density, Mg and few other elements that were present in trace amount. The salinity -Ca association was undeviating for both deeps viewing that midway seawaters are designed by collaboration of the Red Sea water (RSDW) with brines. The brines of the Atlantis II deep comprises of approx. 80 mg/kg of Fe and Mn whereas the warm brine in the Discovery deep has a very little amount of Fe and of about Mn. of 50 mg/kg. RSDW involvement encompasses the anoxic deep brines with 2 ml/l of oxygen with which are roots for the drizzle of hydroxides of hydrous Mn (IV) and Fe (III). The reactions of hydrolysis-oxidation projected was persistent by profiles of depth in alkalinity and pH dimensions. These reactions explained a few element's circulations and also about the arrangement and settlement of the slurry of SiO2-Fe (III) hydroxide improved through samples of water from the Atlantis II deep.

Anschutz, Turner, and Blanc (1998), the brines of the Atlantis II Deep from the Red Sea follow in parallel direction evenly, miscellaneous layers are mixed well, with the fieriest and briniest ocean water at the sea-bed, parted from the consecutively calmer, colder and newer strata of surface water by hiking salinity gradients and temperature. Statistics collected over 30 years aided to check the extensively recognized theory that the high temperature and salt for the brine layers are delivered from below and that the layered brine structure is the outcome of double diffusion. Using the variations in temperature and salinity in every layer over a consecutive period of intervals, one can assume the equivalent fluctuations of heat and salt transversely the boundaries. It was found that the obligatory flux of salt cannot be continued by double diffusion only. A substitute calculation demonstrated that the most of the salt in the sequentially forming superior layers must have been shooting up directly from the bottommost of the deep through one or more outlets situated overhead the level of the lowermost brine interface. For the bottom layer, however, it was not promising to get the experiential salinity and temperature deviations unless hot saline water is inserted directly into that layer and certain heat and a smaller portion of the salt are relocated upward through the interface. This progression will also uphold convection in every layer and retain mixation, as was observed. The new clarification in relations of distinct inputs at several stages in the Atlantis II Deep was also reinforced by recent geochemical confirmation.

Boetius and Joye (2009), they majorly studied halophilic organisms in or around brine pools in the Red Sea. They explained that liquids with ≥5% salt content are categorized as brines. Even in such an extreme environment, there are some microbes that flourish at such high salty environment and this salinity id about 35% saltier than sea water. Their Recent findings of novel saline habitats like brines beneath deep sea, seeps of subsurface aquifer, earliest sub-glacial brines and other pools extended the knowledge about the life existence on the Earth afar limits and revealed that how sulfur cycle, CH_4, and Fe can aid in maintaining ecosystems of microbes in chemically isolated habitats even in the deficiency of natural light. They further added that high salt needs microorganisms to reduce water loss and osmotic pressure. They studied about it and noticed that organisms achieve this by engaging intracellular solutes and by reworking on their enzyme. They reported that the only animal recognized to endure extraordinary salt concentration is the "living fossil" brine shrimp Artemia which is a member of the Branchiopoda and also said that there is a wide diversity, such as the endangered species A. monica. The most famed halophilic algae, Dunaliellasalina, a very pink member of the Chlorophyceae, endures up to 23% salt.

Swift, Bower, and Schmitt (2012), they calculated temperature and salinity in hot, hyper saline brine from Atlantis II in the Red Sea scattering in the center west of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. With the aid of their previous interpretations in the Atlantis II Deep, they found a heap of four convective layers with sheer uniform temperature outlines detached by thin interfaces with extraordinary vertical temperature gradients. They showed that temperature in the thick lower convective layer in the Atlantis II Deep persistent to slowly increase at 0.1 °C/year since the last observations which were made in 1997. Their study found that temperature in the upper convective layers deviates about 0.2 ° cover 5–6 km but the temperature in the lower brine layer leftovers stayed the same. The temperature in the lower convective layer in the Discovery Deep remains unaffected at 48 °C. To explain the results, they theorize that heat flux from a hydrothermal vent at the bottom of the Discovery Deep has been steady for 40 years, while the temperature of the brine in the Atlantis II Deep is regulating to the alteration in hydrothermal heat flux from the vent in the Southwest Basin. They established that no changes in the upper switch of the layer at 1900–1990 m depth appeared between 1976 and 1992 and suggested that this layer originated from the seabed elsewhere in the rift. Their observation emphasized that-

- Maximum temperatures were 68.3 °C in the Atlantis II Deep and 45.0 °C in Discovery Deep.
- New upper brine layer at 1900–1990 m observed sometime between 1976 and 1992
- The heat was lost from the brine pools to superimpose Red Sea Deep Water.
- Hydrothermal heat flux shrunk since 1966 from 0.54 GW to 0.18 GW.
- The temperature of all convective layers amplified since the 1960s at the same degree.

Siam *et al.* (2012), explained brines uniquely as seabed of exclusive atmosphere, that allows understandings of how geochemical processes has shown its impact on the assortment of biological life. The 'polyextremophiles' that establish the microbial accumulation of these deep hot brines have never been widely studied. They reported that relative taxonomic investigation of the prokaryotic communities of the sediments straight below the Red Sea brine pools, namely, Atlantis II, Discovery, Chain Deep, and an adjacent brine-influenced site. Examination of sediment examples and high-throughput pyro sequencing of PCR-amplified environmental 16S ribosomal RNA genes (16S rDNA) revealed that one sulfur (S)-rich Atlantis II and one nitrogen (N)-rich Discovery Deep section confined distinctive microbial populations that fluctuated from those found in the other sediment samples inspected. Proteobacteria, Actinobacteria, Cyanobact eria, Deferribacteres, and Euryarchaeota were the richest bacterial and archaeal phyla in both the S- and N-rich sections. Relative abundance-based hierarchical clustering of the 16S rDNA pyrotags allocated to chief taxonomic crowds permitted them to classify the archaeal and bacterial communities into three major and different groups. Group I was exceptional to the S-rich Atlantis II section (ATII-1), Group II was typical for the N-rich Discovery sample (DD-1), and Group III imitated the configuration of the residual sediments. Countless groups spotted in the S-rich Atlantis II section were likely to play a leading part in the steering of methane and sulfur production due to their phylogenetic associations with bacteria and archaea intricate in anaerobic methane oxidation and sulfate discount.

Ahmed Sayed *et al.* (2013),their work defined novel reworking that permits enzymes to survive with numerous abiotic stressors simultaneously. They chiefly researched into a unique combination of physicochemical circumstances prevailing in the lower convective layer (LCL) of the brine pool at Atlantis II (ATII) Deep in the Red Sea. Theyprove that a metagenomic dataset resultant from the microbial community in the LCL, for which they further researched and designated factor for a novel mercuric reductase - a crucial constituent of the bacterial decontamination system for elemental mercury. They synthesized metagenomic derived gene and an ortholog from an unrefined soil bacterium and expressed it in E. coli. The possessions of their products showed that, in contrast to the soil enzyme, the ATII-LCL mercuric reductase is practical purposeful in high salt and was stable at high temperature. Also, unaffected to high concentrations of Hg2+, and competently cleanses Hg2+ in vivo. Despite the obvious functional alterations between the orthologs, their amino acid arrangements vary by less than 10%. Regions exposed to mutagenesis and kinetic analysis of the malformed enzymes, in combination with 3D modeling showed distinctive structural structures that contribute to extreme halophilicity, thermostability, and high detoxification capacity respectively, suggesting that these were attained independently during the progression of this enzyme. Thus, their work provided vital structural visions into a novel protein that has experienced numerous biochemical and biophysical revisions to indorse the endurance of microorganisms that exist in the tremendously challenging environment of the ATII-LCL.

Arz, Lamy, and Pätzold (2017), they sampled partly laminated sediments from the brine-filled, anoxic Shaban Deep basin from the northern Red Sea. At about 4200 calyr BP more than two millennia of anoxic sedimentation was replaced by a sub-oxicfacies strongly signified the episodic absenteeism of the brine. At the same time, stable oxygen isotopes from surface-dwelling foraminifera showed a severe rise directing to a solid positive salinity irregularity at the sea bottom. This foremost evaporation event suggestively improved the renewal of deep water and the consequent exposure to air of the small Shaban Deep basin. Besides all these facts they also added that the timing and power of the restored environmental fluctuations was around 4200 cal. Yr. It was suggested that this event was the regional manifestation of a major drought occurrence, which was widely detected in the adjacent regions which causea strong impact on the Middle East agricultural civilizations.

Conclusion

The Red Sea represents a 450,000-km2 inlet of the Indian Ocean located between the African continent and the Arabian Peninsula. Among the most intriguing ecological niches in the Red Sea are its deep-sea brines, which exhibit unique and diverse geochemical conditions. Twenty-five brine pools have been described to date in the Red Sea. Contrary to expectations, however, there is often abundant life surrounding brine pool. Studies about brine under oceans and seas have given light on habitat that once did not think to exist. Researches have not only identifies major microbial consortiums in sediments of brine and brine-influenced sites in the Red Sea but also looked up into the mechanism behind their survival and few other factors that uphold the mystery of this brine so far. Saline habitats and their diverse halophile inhabitants will remain an important focus for extremophile studies, furthering our knowledge of their unique adaptations and providing novel enzymes for biotechnological applications. In addition, remote and isolated briny habitats such as those described in recent studies are fascinating natural laboratories to study the persistence, energetics, and complexity of microbial life, with implications for the evolution of biogeochemical cycles on Earth and elsewhere. We can assume now that when life can endure the most extreme places on Earth then why cannot on extreme places off of Earth. All we might need to look is for a different perception and more sophisticated technique and more intellectual mind with not just knowledge but with efforts.

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