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Interpreting the Subsurface Beneath the TAG Hydrothermal Field Using the Isotopic and Geological Evolution of Oceanic Core Complexes in the Atlantic; Serpentization and Associated Hydrogen and Methane Fluxes at Slow Spreading Ridges; High Production and Fluxes of H₂ and CH₄ and Evidence of Abiotic Hydrocarbon Synthesis by Serpentization in Ultramafic-Hosted Hydrothermal Systems on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge; Phase Equilibria Controls on the Chemistry of Vent Fluids From Hydrothermal Systems on Slow Spreading Ridges: Reactivity of Plagioclase and Olivine Solid Solutions and the pH-Silica Connection; Geodiversity of Hydrothermal Processes Along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and Ultramafic-Hosted Mineralization: A New Type of Oceanic Cu-Zn-Co-Au Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide Deposit; Hydrothermal Systems: A Decade of Discovery in Slow Spreading Environments; Chemosynthetic Communities and Biogeochemical Energy Pathways Along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge: The Case of *Bathymodiolus Azoricus*; Index

Sommario/riassunto

Published by the American Geophysical Union as part of the Geophysical Monograph Series, Volume 188. *Diversity of Hydrothermal Systems on Slow Spreading Ocean Ridges* presents a multidisciplinary overview of the remarkable emerging diversity of hydrothermal systems on slow spreading ocean ridges in the Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic oceans. When hydrothermal systems were first found on the East Pacific Rise and other Pacific Ocean ridges beginning in the late 1970s, the community consensus held that the magma delivery rate of intermediate to fast spreading was necessary to suppo
