OKEANOS EXPLORER ROV DIVE SUMMARY

Site Name	Welker Canyon		Wassachusells a Baston	
ROV Lead/Expedition Coordinator	David Lovalvo/ Brian Kennedy		GonnBcLicul Rhope (1997)	
Science Team Leads	Amanda Demopoulos Martha Nizinski		01.0	
General Area Descriptor	Northwest Atlantic Ocean; Northeast U.S. Canyons		v.	Data SO NOVA U.S. http://nca.desco. compgruintee
ROV Dive Name	Cruise Season	Leg		Dive Number
	EX1304	2		DIVE14
Equipment Deployed	ROV:	Deep Discoverer		
	Camera Platform:			
ROV Measurements	⊠ CTD	Depth		Altitude
	Scanning Sonar			✓ Heading
	☑ Pitch☑ HD Camera 2	Roll Low Res Cam 1		HD Camera 1 Low Res Cam 2
	Low Res Cam 3	Low Res Cam 4		Low Res Cam 2
Equipment Malfunctions				_
ROV Dive Summary (From processed ROV data)	In Water at: 2013-08-15T12:48:13.604000 40°, 05.976' N; 068°, 28.481' W Out Water at: 2013-08-15T23:36:39.886000 40°, 05.348' N; 068°, 28.216' W Off Bottom at: 2013-08-15T21:32:29.045000 40°, 05.375' N; 068°, 28.204' W On Bottom at: 2013-08-15T16:23:53.142000 40°, 05.359' N; 068°, 28.104' W Dive duration: 10:48:26 Bottom Time: 5:8:35 Max. depth: 1445.4 m			
Special Notes				
Scientists Involved (please provide name / location / affiliation / email)	Primary Amanda Demopoulos (Science Lead), USGS, ademopoulos@usgs.gov Andrea Quattrini, Temple, andrea.quattrini@temple.edu Brian Kennedy, NOAA OER, Brian.Kennedy@noaa.gov Jamie Austin, UT, jamie@ig.utexas.edu Jason Chaytor, USGS, jchaytor@usgs.gov Les Watling, UH, watling@hawaii.edu Martha Nizinski (Science Lead), NOAA NMFS, nizinski@si.edu Michael Vecchione, NOAA NMFS, VecchioneM@si.edu			

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Purpose of the Dive

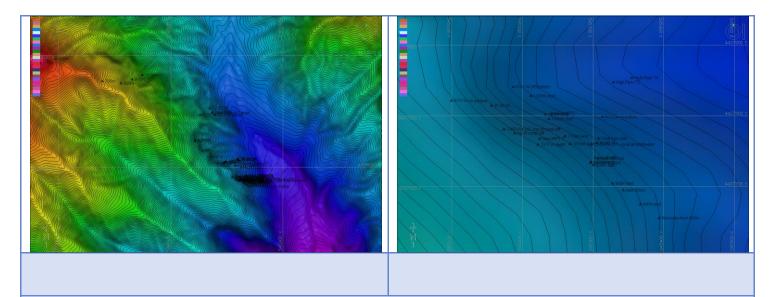
The dive track was chosen based on a combination of regional habitat prediction models for deep sea corals and local identification of high slope features from 20 m multibeam mosaics. Past experience and modeling in this region indicates that deep sea coral habitats are often found in the canyons in areas with slopes > 36°.

Description of the Dive:

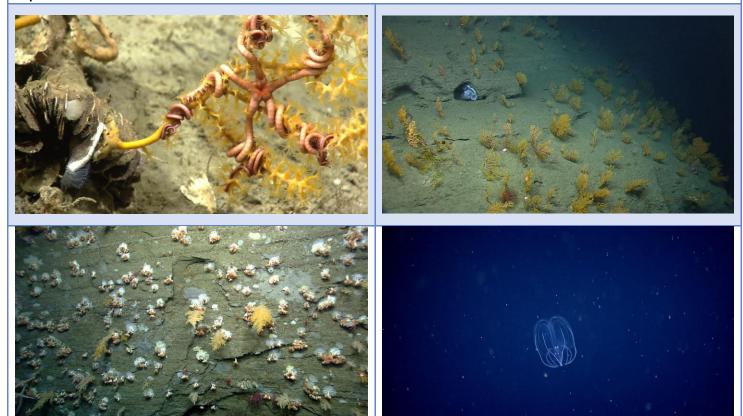
Today we had a deep dive along the southwestern wall of Welker Canyon. The dive started late because there was fishing gear along our planned dive track, and despite a plan to dive at a new target away from the lines, the gear continued to drift toward the ship and ROV. We waited until the fishing vessel removed the line, moved to a safe distance away from a high flier float observed after fishing gear was removed, and then continued deployment of the ROV to the seafloor. While our new track was off the planned waypoints, it still proved to be a very interesting dive. The track started at the base of a wall and transited up a steep slope and around a promontory. The track continued up a sedimented slope, until we reached a ledge. We then changed course and descended back down the wall. The beginning of the dive was characterized by high diversity of corals, including Anthomastus, bamboo (Kerotoisis), Paramuricea, cup corals, and Acanella. We also observed another purple coiled egg mass, possibly from a nudibranch. Along the sedimented slope, we observed extensive colonies of Paramuricea with scattered xenophyophores throughout. Fauna on the steep slope examined in the later part of the dive included multiple large colonies of Bathypathes-related, cup corals, Paragorgia, octopuses, sea pens, and encrusting zoanthids. Several caves, deep concavities or amphitheater shaped curves in the rock wall, clear erosional features were observed. Octopuses were often observed in these depressions and under large rock ledges. There were multiple areas where a thin rock layer failed and reveal clean rock faces. We also observed some large, deep "burrows" or "pipes" of mysterious origin. A few different fish species were encountered at the base of the wall, including cf. Gaidiropsarus, oreo, a skate, and Antimora. At least 17 species of corals were observed throughout the dive, including, Bathypathes, Bathypathes-related, Parantipathes, Anthomastus, Paramuricea, Keratoisis, Solenosmilia, Paragorgia, Acanella, Swiftia, Acanthogorgia, unknown octocoral, Clavularia, Anthothela, sea pen, Thourella, and Radicipes. At the end of the dive, we observed an enormous anemone, >30 cm in diameter, with a polychaete attached to a tentacle. The ROV left bottom at 2130 UTC from a depth of 1407 m. Midwater transects were conducted during ascent.

Overall Map of ROV Dive Area

Close-up Map of Main Dive Site



Representative Photos of the Dive



Please direct inquiries to:

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