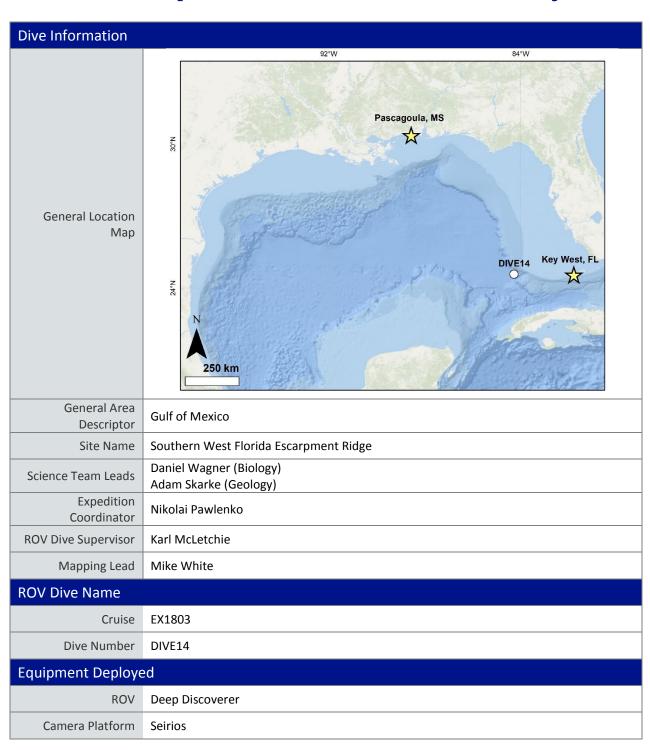


Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary



ROV Measurements CTD Depth Altitude						
ROV Measurements Pitch Roll HD Camera 1				□ Depth	Altitude	
HD Camera 2 Low Res Cam 1 Low Res Cam 2 Low Res Cam 2 Low Res Cam 3 Low Res Cam 4 Low Res Cam 5	ROV Measurements	Scanning Sonar		USBL Position	Heading	
Equipment Malfunctions Dive Summary: EX1803_DIVE14		New Pitch		⊠ Roll	HD Camera 1	
None. Dive Summary: EX1803_DIVE14		⊠ HD Camera 2				
Dive Summary: EX1803_DIVE14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA				Low Res Cam 4		
In Water: 2018-05-01T13:28:29.430700 24*, 34.297' N; 84*, 16.356' W On Bottom: 2018-05-01T15:06:09.191617 24*, 34.693' N; 84*, 16.263' W ROV Dive Summary (from processed ROV data) Off Bottom: 2018-05-01T20:20:07.267781 Out Water: 2018-05-01T20:22:07.267781 Out Water: 2018-05-01T21:38:32.151898 24*, 34.593' N; 84*, 15.816' W Dive duration: 8:10:2 Bottom Time: 5:13:58 Max. depth: 2366.0 m Special Notes Adam Skarke Mississippi State University adam.skarke@msstate.edu Daniel Wagner NOAA/NCCOS daniel.wagner@noaa.gov Mike White NOAA/OER michael.white@noaa.gov Mike White NOAA/OER michael.white@noaa.gov Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute at Florida Atlantic University barrettnh@g.cofc.edu Rachel Bassett NOAA rachel.bassett@noaa.gov Robert Carney Sciences, LSU rcarnel@lsu.edu Erik Cordes Temple University ecordes@temple.edu Amanda Demopoulos USGS ademopoulos@usgs.gov Kelley Elliott NOAA OER kelley.elliott@noaa.gov University of Louisiana at Scott France Lafayette france@louisiana.edu		_				
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Erik Cordes Temple University ecordes@temple.edu Amanda Demopoulos USGS ademopoulos@usgs.gov Kelley Elliott NOAA OER kelley.elliott@noaa.gov Mike Ford NOAA Fisheries michael.ford@noaa.gov University of Louisiana at Scott France Lafayette france@louisiana.edu						
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Scott France Lafayette france@louisiana.edu		Mike	Ford	NOAA Fisheries	michael.ford@noaa.gov	
Lauren Jackson NCEI-Stennis Lauren.Jackson@noaa.gov		Scott	France	-	france@louisiana.edu	
		Lauren	Jackson	NCEI-Stennis	Lauren.Jackson@noaa.gov	



numerous patches with exposed rocks and boulders, which hosted corals and sponges. A majority of the dive was characterized by large rock outcrops intermittently separated by areas of sediment cover. The observed rock outcrops hosted isolated corals and sponges as well as denser clumped communities of benthic organisms. Periodically the rock outcrops displayed clear layering with beds dipping at varying angels in a southeasterly direction. Most observed rocks displayed a black oxide crust. At approximately 18:00 UTC pronounced scour pits were observed around some rocks indicating previous excavation by rapid currents. Beginning at approximately 19:30 UTC the relief of the terrain increased, and vertical rock walls were observed. Additionally, the ridge crest narrowed to only a few meters across. At 19:55, the ROV encountered a large rocky outcrop with vertical relief of >10 m at a depth of 2240 m. Very high densities of bambo corals and Hyalonema sp. glass sponges were recorded on this feature. The most commonly encountered animals included bamboo corals (Isidella sp., Keratois sp., Jasonisis sp., Lepidisis sp., Bathygorgia sp., Acanella sp.), black corals (Bathypathes sp., Stichopathes sp., Stauropathes sp., Telopathes sp., Heteropathes cf. americana), plexaurid corals (Paramuricea biscaya), and glass sponges (Hyalonema sp., Farrea sp.,				Florido Fish and MULIUE-	
Dept of Invertebrate Zoology, NMNH Smithsonian Planetary Exploration Research Center, Chiba Asako Matsumoto Institute of Technology Southern Maine Community Megan McCuller Ollege Shirshov Institute of Tina Molodtsova Oceanology RAS Tina@ocean.ru Proux University of Charleston Carolyn Ruppel USGS Enrique Salgado NOAA enrique.salgado@noaa.gov Michael Vecchione Joana Xavier University of Bergen joanarxavier@gmail.com Amy Bowman NOAA/OER enrique.salgado@noaa.gov The purpose of Dive 14 was to survey the biology and geology of a narrow ridge feature at depths between 2200-2400 m. This narrow ridge feature is located off a system of canyons on the southern end of the West Florida Escarpment. This area is completely unexplored, with the closest historical dive being conducted over 24 km away. Additionally, this dive explored ridge feature that was similar in shape to many ridges ynexyeey during the CAPSTONE efforts in the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, this dive would also provide insights into how the faunas of these two ocean basins compare to one another in similar environments. The ROV landed on the ridge crest at a depth of 2363 m at 15:06 UTC. There were several exposed rocks ear the landing spot, but these did not have any encrusting organisms growing on them. As the ROV moved up along the ridge crest, it encountered numerous patches with exposed rocks and boulders, which hosted corals and sponges a well as denser clumped communities of benthic organisms. Periodically the rock outcrops displayed ablack oxide crust. At approximately 18:00 UTC pronounced scour pits were observed around some rocks indicating previous excavation by rapid currents. Beginning at approximately 19:30 UTC the relief of the terrain increased, and vertical rock walls were observed and dittionaly, the ridge crest anarrowed to only a few meters across. At 19:55, the ROV encountered a large rocky outcrop with vertical relief of 10 m at a depth of 2240 m. Very high densities of bambo corals and Hyolonema sp., Eardrais sp., Stichopathes sp., Sticho		Daul	Larcon		naul larcan@mufus.com
Christopher Mah Smithsonian brisinga@gmail.com Planetary Exploration Research Center, Chiba Asako Matsumoto Institute of Technology amatsu@gorgonian.jp McCuller College mccullermi@gmail.com McCuller College mccullermi@gmail.com Shirshov Institute of Tina Molodtsova Oceanology RAS Tina@ocean.ru Tach Proux University of Charleston Prouxze@c.ocfc.edu Carolyn Ruppel USGS cruppel@usgs.gov Enrique Salgado NOAA enrique.salgado@noaa.gov Michael Vecchione SI vecchiom@si.edu Joana Xavier University of Bergen joanarxavier@gmail.com Amy Bowman NOAA/OER amy.bowman@noaa.gov The purpose of Dive 14 was to survey the biology and geology of a narrow ridge feature at depths between 2200-2400 m. This narrow ridge feature is located off a system of the West Florida Escarpment. This area is completely unexplored, with the closest historical dive being conducted over 24 km away. Additionally, this dive explored ridge feature that was similar in shape to many ridges surveyed during the CAPSTONE efforts in the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, this dive would also provide insights into how the faunas of these two ocean basins compare to one another in similar environments. The ROV landed on the ridge crest at a depth of 2363 m at 15:06 UTC. There were several exposed rocks near the landing spot, but these did not have any encrusting organisms growing on them. As the ROV moved up along the ridge crest, it encountered numerous patches with exposed rocks and boulders, which hosted corals and sponges. A majority of the dive was characterized by large rock outcrops intermittently separated be areas of sediment cover. The observed rock outcrops intermittently separated be areas of sediment cover. The observed rock outcrops intermittently separated be areas of sediment cover. The observed rock outcrops intermittently separated be areas of sediment cover. The observed rock outcrops intermittently separated be areas of sediment cover. The observed rock outcrops intermittently separated be areas of sediment cover. The observed rock alls were observed A		Paul	Larson	Dept of Invertebrate	paul.iaison@myrwc.com
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seapens (Pennatulacea), anemones (Actinaria), tube-dwelling anemones (Ceriantharia), demosponges (Cladorhizidae, unidentified Demospongia), seastars (Goniasteridae, Freyestera sp.), zoanthids (Zoantharia), crinoids (stalked and unstalked), bryozoans (Bryozoa), benthic ctenophores (Platyctenida), barnacles (Scalpellidae, unidentified Scalpellidae), shrimp (Nematocarcinus ensifer), and a sea cucumber (Deimatidae). Fish observed during the dive included tripodfishes (Ipnops murrayi, Bathypterois grallator), halosaurs (Aldrovandia sp.), and a cusk eel (Unidentified Bythitidae). The ROV left the seafloor at 20:16 UTC at a final depth of 2237 m. Towards the end of the dive (20:07 UTC) the ROV came across a very high density of Notable bamboo corals and glass sponges, which are among the deepest high-density

Observations

communities recorded in the Gulf of Mexico to date.

Community Presence/ Absence (community is defined as more than two species)

⊠Corals and Sponges Present ☐ Chemosynthetic Community Present

☐ Extinct Seep or Vent

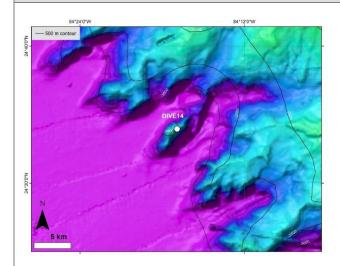
⊠ High biodiversity Community Present

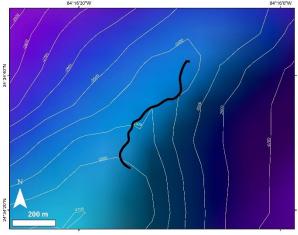
☐ Hydrates Present

☐ Active Seep or Vent

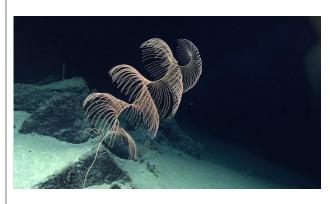
Overall Map of the ROV Dive Area

Close-up Map of Main Dive Site





Representative Photos of the Dive





Iridogorgia magnispiralis.

Corallium niobe and crinoid.







Glass sponge.

Bathypathes sp. black corals

Samples Collected

Sample

Sample ID	EX1803_20180501T152631_D2_DIVE14_S PEC01BIO
Date (UTC)	20180501
Time (UTC)	152631
Depth (m)	2360.6
Temperat ure (°C)	4.3
Field ID(s)	Bathygorgia sp.



Commens
als

Commensal ID	Field Identification	Notes
none		

Comment

S

Sample

Sample ID	EX1803_20180501T160818_D2_DIVE14_S PEC02GEO
Date (UTC)	20180501
Time (UTC)	160818
Depth (m)	2344.64
Temperat ure (°C)	4.31
Field ID(s)	Carbonate rock





	Commensal ID	Field Identification	Notes
	EX1803_20180501T160818_D2_D IVE14_SPEC02GEO_A01	Crinoid	stalk only N=1
Commens als	EX1803_20180501T160818_D2_D IVE14_SPEC02GEO_A02	Hexactinellida	1 live and 2 dead
	EX1803_20180501T160818_D2_D IVE14_SPEC02GEO_A03	Polychaeta	N=2

Comment

Sample

30	ilibie	
Sa	ample ID	EX1803_20180501T175005_D2_DIVE14_S PEC03BIO
	Date (UTC)	20180501
	Time (UTC)	175005
De	epth (m)	2283.59
	emperat ure (°C)	4.31
Fi	eld ID(s)	Monanicrinus sp.



	Commensal ID	Field Identification	Notes
Commens	EX1803_20180501T175005_D2_D IVE14_SPEC03BIO_A01	Bryozoa	N=3
als			

Comment

Sample	
Sample ID	EX1803_20180501T194849_D2_DIVE14_S PEC04BIO
Date (UTC)	20180501
Time (UTC)	194849
Depth (m)	2274.52
Temperat ure (°C)	4.3





Field ID(s)	Isidella kerl2c				
Commens als	Commensal ID none	Field Identification	Notes		
Comment					
S					

Please direct inquiries to:

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