

Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary

| Dive Information | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Dive Map | <complex-block></complex-block> | | |
| Site Name | "Keli" Ridge Seamount | | |
| ROV Lead(s) | Dan Rogers | | |
| Expedition Coordinator(s) / Mapping Lead | Kelley Elliott / Mashkoor Malik | | |
| Science Team Lead(s) | Chris Kelley & Chris Mah | | |
| General Area Descriptor | Johnston Atoll Unit of PRIMNM | | |
| ROV Dive Name | | | |
| Cruise | EX1706 | EX1706 | |
| Leg | | | |
| Dive Number | 6 | | |
| Equipment Deployed | | | |
| ROV | Deep Discoverer (D2) | | |
| Camera Platform | Seirios | | |
| | СТD | Depth | Altitude |
| POV Moosurements | Scanning Sonar | USBL Position | Heading |
| ROV Measurements | Pitch | Roll | HD Camera 1 |
| | HD Camera 2 | Low Res Cam 1 | Low Res Cam 2 |

| | Low Res Cam 3 | Low Res Cam 4 | Low Res Cam 5 |
|---|--|--|---------------|
| | LSS | ORP | |
| Equipment Malfunctions | This dive was riddled with challenges. About an hour into the seafloor component of the dive, all video feeds to shore stopped transmitting off the ship. The feeds were restored shortly after 1:00 pm HST. At approximately 1:15 pm HST, power was lost to the D2 and recovery of the D2 began immediately which ended the dive. | | |
| | Dive Summary: EX1706_DIVE06 | | |
| ROV Dive Summary (from processed data) | In Water: | 2017-07-18T18:53:33.169000 15°, 41.047' N ; 169°, 29.046' W | |
| | Out Water: | 2017-07-18T23:12:22.995000 15°, 41.203' N ; 169°, 29.421' W | |
| | Off Bottom: | 2017-07-18T22:53:22.250000 15°, 41.182' N ; 169°, 28.931' W | |
| | On Bottom: | 2017-07-18T19:50:10.6 15°, 41.013' N ; 169°, 29 | |
| | Dive duration: | 4:18:49 | |
| | Bottom Time: | 3:3:11 | |
| | Max. depth: | 1249.7 m | |
| Special Notes | | | |
| Scientists Involved (please provide name, location, affiliation, email) | Asako Matsumoto, Planetary Exploration Research Center, Chiba Institute of Technology, Japan, amatsu@gorgonian.jp Chris Kelley, UH, ckelley@hawaii.edu Chris Mah, SI NMNH, brisinga@gmail.com John Smith, University of Hawaii/SOEST, jrsmith@hawaii.edu Les Watling, University of Hawaii at Manoa, watling@hawaii.edu Scott France, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, france@louisiana.edu Elisabeth Mcelwee, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, emcelwee@whoi.edu | | |

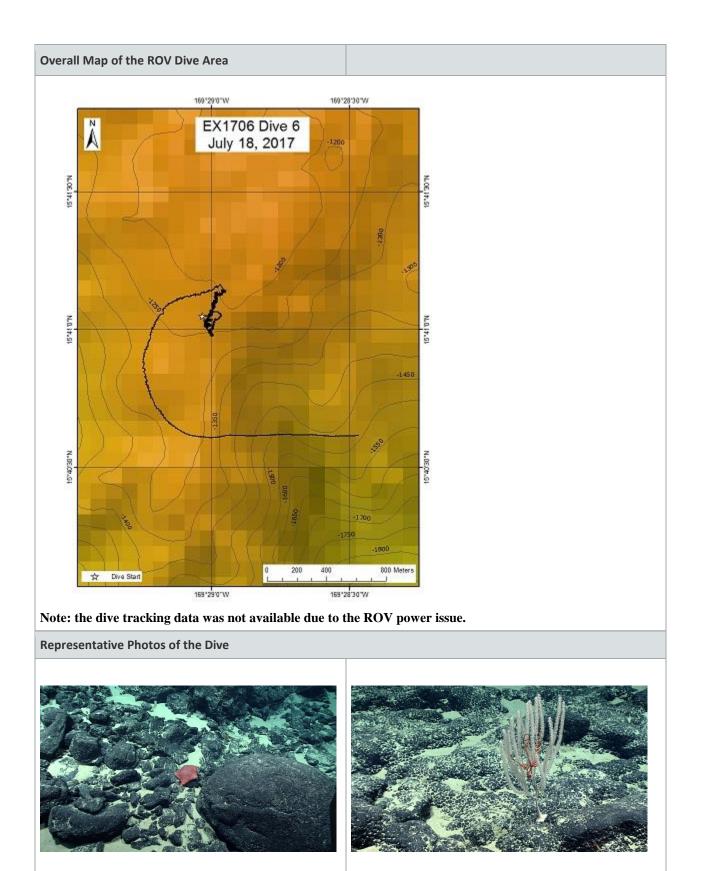


| Purpose of the DiveMost dives in 2015 were at depths of 2000 m or greater (exceptions were solve a s | wer his depth Ilong a N-S The intent e deeper dive ple the same ary objective hic fauna, in emes to nd |
|--|---|
|--|---|



| Description of the Dive | The ROV D2 was deployed at 8:45 am and reached bottom a little over an hour later at a depth of 1232 m. The substrate was relatively flat and composed of Mn encrusted cobbles, boulders, and light to moderate (30-50%) sediment cover between rocks. Relatively small lobed Mn encrusted pillow lavas were encountered further upslope and two rocks were sampled in this area for geologic aging. Individual organisms were widely spaced at this dive site and included primarily sponges and colonial cnidarians. Consistently encountered throughout the day were several colonies of the primnoid octocoral (<i>Narella</i> sp), each of which hosting a commensal euryalid ophiuroid (i.e., snake star that appeared to be the same species. Other colonial octocorals included an unbranched bamboo coral (Isididae), a coralliid (<i>Hemicorallium</i> sp), <i>Anthomastus tahinodus</i> (over 15 cm in height), a small colony of an unidentified member of the same genus, and the sea pen <i>Umbellula</i> sp. Other cnidarians included a giant solitary hydroid in the family Corymorphidae found in a sandy bottom "pool" among Mn coated rocks, a very large hydrozoan colony in the genus <i>Solanderia</i> extending nearly 10 feet across was observed under a basalt overhang, tube anemones (<i>Ceriantharia</i>), and a venus flytrap anemone (Hormathiidae). |
|-------------------------|---|
| | Glass sponges included the stalked euplectellid <i>Bolosoma</i> sp, a vase-shaped euplectellid (<i>Dictyaulus</i> sp), <i>Tretopleura</i> sp in the family Uncinateridae, a paper thin euretid (<i>Chonelasma</i> sp) as well as an unidentified species in that family, and a very unusual glass sponge that was collected and later identified by microscopic spicules as being in the family Tretodictyidae, possibly in the genus <i>Tretodictyum</i> . Several colonies of this sponge were encountered and they all hosted other invertebrate species, including rarely seen benthic ctenophores, a large squat lobster, a gastropod, and several hydroid commensals. |
| | Echinoderms included a comatulid crinoid, as well as several asteroids, one being a large, prominent goniasterid identified in the field as <i>Atelorias</i> based on size and arm shape. However based on closer study of the image, it appears likely that this was a new genus and species. A white "cookie" type goniasterid, possibly <i>Bathyceramaster</i> , was observed feeding on a glass sponge. Two others were documented including a species in the genus <i>Hymenaster</i> , and a species of <i>Leptycaster</i> . Ophiacanthid ophiuroids were also imaged on dead sponge stalks along with a synallactid holothurian. |
| | The highlights of the arthropod observations were a large solitary archaeobalanid barnacle in the genus <i>Chirona</i> and a homolid crab (genus <i>Lomoha</i>) carrying an anemone in its hind legs. Other arthropods included squat lobsters and shrimp. |
| | Fish were observed throughout the dive, including at least 3 "cusk eels" that included several large individuals of <i>Lamprogrammus</i> sp and a very small transparent individual that appeared to be a juvenile of a different species. Several synaptobranchid eels as well as a grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides</i> sp) were also observed. |
| | At approximately 1:15 pm HST, power was lost to the D2 and recovery of the D2 began immediately which ended the dive. |







Hymenaster seastar seen on a mixed sediment, cobble, and boulder substrate that predominated the dive site. Primnoid coral (Narella sp) with an snake star attached to Mn crusted pillow lava formations.

Samples Collected

Sample

| Sample ID | D2_DIVE_SPEC01GEO | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Date (UTC) | 20170718 | | |
| Time (UTC) | 203320 | | |
| Depth (m) | 1245 | | |
| Temperature (°C) | | | |
| Field ID(s) | Mn crusted rock | | |
| Comments | | | |
| | | | |
| Sample | | | |
| Sample Sample ID | D2_DIVE_SPEC02GEO | | |
| | D2_DIVE_SPEC02GEO 20170718 | | |
| Sample ID | | | |
| Sample ID Date (UTC) | 20170718 | | |
| Sample ID Date (UTC) Time (UTC) | 20170718 212917 | | |
| Sample ID Date (UTC) Time (UTC) Depth (m) | 20170718 212917 | | |
| Sample ID Date (UTC) Time (UTC) Depth (m) Temperature (°C) | 20170718 212917 1220 | | |



| Sample ID | D2_DIVE_SPEC03BIO | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Date (UTC) | 20170718 | |
| Time (UTC) | 223446 | |
| Depth (m) | 1214 | |
| Temperature (°C) | | |
| Field ID(s) | Unidentified hexactinellid sponge | |
| Comments | Initially identified as a potential calcaracean sponge in the genus Clathrina. A bleach prep was conducted on a small piece after the specimen was brought on board and the sponge was determined to be a very unusual glass sponge with a morphology of anastomosing tubes. | |

Please direct inquiries to:

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