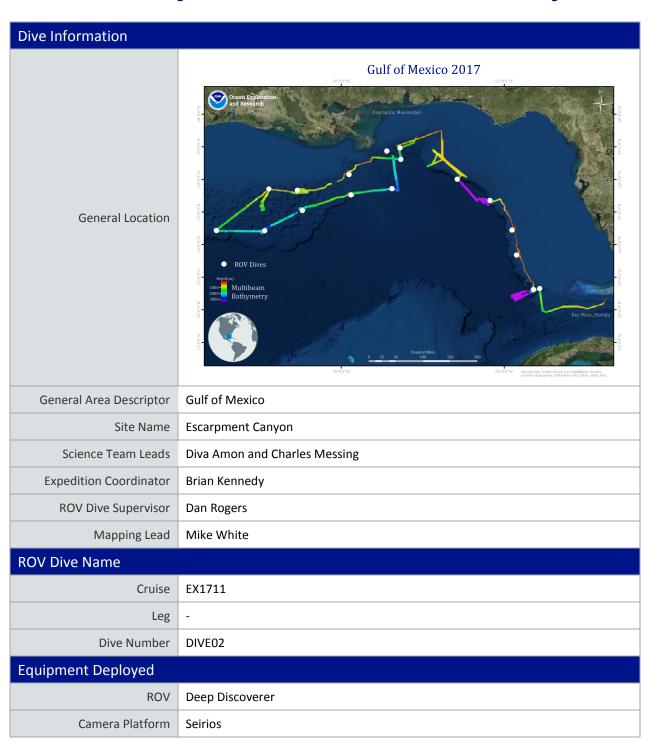


## Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary



	⊠ стр	□ Depth	☑ Altitude
ROV Measurements	Scanning Sonar	USBL Position	
		⊠ Roll	
	HD Camera 2	Low Res Cam 1	∑ Low Res Cam 2
	Low Res Cam 3		∑ Low Res Cam 5
Equipment Malfunctions	none		
	Dive Summary: EX1711_DIVE02		
	^^^^^		^^^^^
	In Water: 2017-12-01T13:43:24.283000		
		24°, 37.343' N ; 084°, 0	06.237' W
	Out Water: 2017-12-01T21:42:37.435000		
		24°, 36.240' N ; 084°, (	
ROV Dive Summary	Off Bottom: 2017-12-01T20:20:58.976000		
(from processed ROV data)	24°, 37.422' N ; 084°, 06.279' W		
	On Bottom: 2017-12-01T15:06:01.051000		
	24°, 37.260' N ; 084°, 06.173' W		
	Dive duration:	7:59:13	
	Pottors Times		
	Bottom Time: 5:14:57		
	Max. depth:	2321.5 m	
Special Notes	none		
	Name	Affiliation	Email
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Purpose of the Dive	The Florida Escarpment southwest of Pulley Ridge has a complex canyon and promontory system with relief exceeding 1000 m. These extraordinary "spur and groove" or "saw-tooth" structures have steep cliffs and canyon features with extensive hard substrate walls that are ideal for the establishment of deep-water sessile communities, as well as soft-sediment habitats. This dive site, given the canyon location, allowed us to encounter and characterize a variety of benthic habitats and associated communities, including the distribution and abundance of corals and sponges. This generated information on the distribution, diversity, biogeography, and connectivity of these communities.		
Description of the Dive	EX1711 Dive 2 was at 'Escarpment Canyon', located west of south Florida. The ROV descended to the sedimented canyon floor at 2319 m and encountered Nematocarcinus sp. and Pleoticus robustus (Royal Red shrimp) before quickly traversing to the base of the canyon wall. The wall initially appeared to be fractured blocky carbonate with a ferromanganese crust and hosted a number of sponge species (Euplectellidae sp., Cladorhizidae sp. and Hyalonematidae sp.). Additional organisms included two ophidiids (Acanthonus armatus and Ophidiidae sp.), several Bathypterois sp. (tripod fish), a Bathycrinidae sp. stalked crinoid, and Enypniastes eximia holothurian. Moving up the wall, the slope shallowed to another sedimented area where an Argonauta egg case, a ctenophore, several halosaurs, an asteroid, a corallimorpharian and a Coryphaenoides macrourid were observed.  The canyon wall steepened again as the ROV continued ascent.  Sparse fauna dominated by a few Euplectellidae sp. sponges led to a section of wall with thousands of Euplectellidae sponges, as well as areas of large coral colonies (Isididae spp., Chrysogorgiidae spp., Anthomastus/Pseudoanthomastus? sp., Corallium sp., and solitary cup corals) apparently restricted to projections and corners (likely areas of elevated current flow). Many of these corals supported associated shrimp, brisingid asteroids, zoanthids, hydroids, scalpellid		

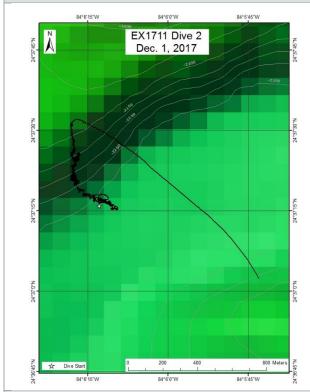


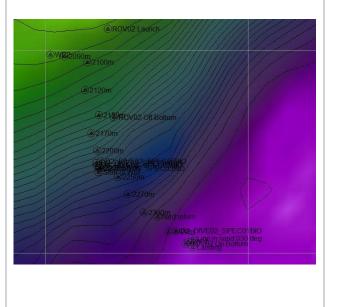
barnacles, chirostylid squat lobsters, and Antedonidae spp. featherstars. Bathycrinidae occurred in greater numbers higher up the slope. A notable observation made here was a live larvacean (Bathochordaeus? sp.).

Closer to the top of the canyon wall (2180 m), a heavily sedimented area on a much shallower slope supported a surprisingly sparse fauna, including only a few deposit feeders (Bathyplotes abyssicola holothurian), as well as sponges (Euretidae sp. and Pheronematidae sp.), cerianthids, and a fantastic polychaete (?Onuphidae), which had incorporated a number of pteropod shells into its tube. The geology along the upper edge of the wall was particularly dramatic, and consisted of several large, heavily pitted, carbonate structures. Unfortunately, we also observe a large amount of marine debris (numerous gaskets, two plastic bags, a bucket, a Danish cookie tin, a can, two glass bottles, and a fluorescent tube) throughout the dive.



Close-up Map of Main Dive Site

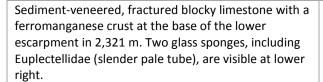




Representative Photos of the Dive









The bony-eared assfish, *Acanthonus armatus* (Ophidiidae), on a muddy bottom in2,283 m.



A soft coral, either *Pseudoanthomastus* sp. or *Anthomastus* sp. (Alcyoniidae), on a vertical wall in 2,254 m. The mustard-colored worm coiled around the coral is an unidentified aplacophoran mollusk.



Giant gooseneck barnacles (Scalpellidae) on a dead octocoral colony, with slender-branched bamboo coral (Isididae) on either side on an escarpment wall in 2,221 m.

## Samples Collected

## Sample

Sample ID	EX1711_20171201T154009_D2_ DIVE02_SPEC01BIO
Date (UTC)	20171201
Time (UTC)	154009
Depth (m)	2312.58
Temperature (°C)	4.35
Field ID(s)	Cladorhizidae sp (Sponge)





Commensal ID and Field Identification	Polychaeta N=2		
Comments			
Sample			
Sample ID	EX1711_20171201T180514_D2_ DIVE02_SPEC02BIO		
Date (UTC)	20171201		
Time (UTC)	180514		
Depth (m)	2224.74		
Temperature (°C)	4.35		
Field ID(s)	Euplectellidae sp (Sponge)		
Commensal ID and	none		
Field Identification			
Comments			
Sample			
Sample ID	EX1711_20171201T183013_D2_ DIVE02_SPEC03BIO		
Date (UTC)	20171201		
Time (UTC)	183013		
Depth (m)	2219.84		
Temperature (°C)	4.35		
Field ID(s)	Isididae, maybe <i>Caribisis</i> sp (bamboo coral)		
Commensal ID and Field Identification	none		
Comments			
Sample			
Sample ID	EX1711_20171201T190455_D2_ DIVE02_SPEC04BIO		
Date (UTC)	20171201		
Time (UTC)	190455		
Depth (m)	2211.35		
Temperature (°C)	4.34		
Field ID(s)	Corallium sp. (precious coral)		
Commensal ID and Field Identification	none		



Comments		
Sample		
Sample ID	EX1711_20171201T192027_D2_ DIVE02_SPEC05BIO	
Date (UTC)	20171201	
Time (UTC)	192027	
Depth (m)	2209.32	
Temperature (°C)	4.36	
Field ID(s)	Bathycrinidae (crinoid)	<b>一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个</b>
	Antedonidae (feather star) N=1	
Commensal ID and	solitary hydroid N=1	
Field Identification	Sabellidae N=1	
	juvenile feather star N=1	
Comments		

## Please direct inquiries to:

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