

Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary



Equipment Deployed				
ROV	Deep Discoverer (D2)			
Camera Platform	Seirios			
ROV Measurements	🖂 СТД	🔀 Depth	Altitude	
	Scanning Sonar	USBL Position	Heading	
	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	
Equipment Malfunctions	The ROV experienced a hydraulic leak on the initial descent that required the ROV to be recovered repaired and redeployed without the port upper swing arm.			
	Dive Summary: EX1606_DIVE02			
	In Water:	2016-08-01T20:33:34.057000		
	20°, 04.550' N ; 163°, 12.728' E			
ROV Dive Summary (from processed ROV data)	Out Water:	2016-08-02T06:34:51.386	5000 119' F	
	Off Bottom:	2016-08-02105:22:29.727000 20°, 04.580' N ; 163°, 12.722' E		
	On Bottom [.]	2016-08-02T02:32:29 886	5000	
		20°, 04.476' N ; 163°, 12.578' E		
	Dive duration: 10:1:17			
	Bottom Time: 2:49:59			
	Max. depth: 2250.7 m			
Special Notes				
	First Name Last			
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	The objective of the	e dive was to conduct a s	urvey of the deepwater
	coral and sponge community on a ridge extending from this guy inside the northwestern part of the Wake Monument. We		
	expected the ridge	to be Mn crusted and th	e goal was to increase
	our knowledge of t	he animals that are pote	ntially at risk from deep
Purpose of the Dive	Dive sea mining activities in the future. Documenting Mn crust communities is a major CAPSTONE priority. A second objective of this dive is to provide data and samples for use in determining the geologic history of this seamount. This geology of the seamounts		
	in this area of the Pacific is poorly understood, and it has never		
	been explored or sa	ampled before to our kno	owledge.



The ROV (D2) reached the bottom at about 02:27 UTC time, at a depth near 2240m. This location represents the southwest side of Sampson Seamount (unofficial name by Smoot, 1991). Given its depth and morphology, we expect that this seamount is a Cretaceous guyot. The dive location focuses on one of the volcanic rift zones that emanate from the central guyot platform. During this shorter dive (due to some technical difficulties), the bottom was quite massively coated in Mn crust. Along the entire ridge, we observed layered rock coated in Mn crust. The layers could be seen through the coating as tilted beds, truncated at the ridge crest. Near the end of the dive track, a smaller section of the ridge was more massive, likely representing some coated volcanic rocks. As the ROV ascended, the terrain remained steep with massive coating, and very rare loose pieces of rock (one was sampled near the beginning of the dive; a volcaniclastic sedimentary rock with Mn crust). The Mn crust mimicked the underlying shapes, but did show mm-cm scale texture. Relief along the ridge was up to meter scale. The original dive track was designed to pass through a more level section, followed by another steep section, but due to the **Description of the Dive** shortened time available, we only reached this intermediate level section. A slight amount of light-colored sediment covered the rocky bottom here. The massive, rocky bottom (potentially combined with the southeasterly current) proved to be a location of relatively high animal density. The steeper section during the first half of the dive was dominated by small primnoid octocorals, likely in the genus Narella but also a few Candidella cf gigantea. Most of the former had only 2 branches suggesting they were not just young colonies but something different from what we had seen in Hawaii and the Marianas. Interspersed between these were a large number of black corals, including a few Bathypathes and Stauropathes sp. as well as numerous colonies of either a Heteropathes or Trissopathes sp. Glass sponges were also common and included colonies in the genera Tretopleura, Caulophacus, Aspidoscopulia, Farrea, Hyalonema, Poliopogon, and Bolosoma. A few anemones were aseen, one possibly in the family Exocoelactinidae, and a several fish that included one rattail (Kumba sp) and several cutthroat eels (Synaphobranchus and Ilyophis sp).



In the latter half of the dive where the terrain leveled out, we encountered a modest but dense stand of large bamboo corals concentrated along a rise and prominent boulder on top, including Jasonisis sp?, Keratoisis sp, and at least one other species branching at the nodes. A few chrysogorgiids were mixed in the stand, all believed to be in the genus Chrysogorgia, as well as a very small unbranched stylasterid?? which occurred in patches. Of particular interest was the observation of a rare seastar (Pythonaster sp) on a sponge. We also saw other echinoderms during the dive that included ophiuroids and unstalked crinoids. Two samples were taken during the dive that included one Mn crusted volcaniclastic rock that appeared to be mostly sedimentary, and two colonies of the Heteropathes/Trissopathes sp. When the rock was examined in the lab, we found 2 intact and 1 broken colony of the tiny stylasterid coral.









Comments	Two colonies of Heteropathes/Trissopathes collected with one grab by the manipulator		
Sample			
Sample ID	SPEC01GEO_C1		
Date (UTC)	20160802	Okeanos Explorer CruiselD: EX1006 DiverSpecID: D2: DVF02 SPEC01GEOC01 Date: 20160802 Time:03:33:01 ID: Ma engruged a ediment	
Time (UTC)	03:33:01		
Depth (m)	2229	Lat:20.07492 Lon:163.21028 Depth(m): 2228.0453	
Temperature (°C)	1.9		
Field ID(s)	Tiny stylasterid?? coral found attached to the rock		
Comments			

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