

Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary

Dive Information			
Dive Map	NYPE NYPE <th< th=""></th<>		
Site Name	Last Dive Guyot (Unofficial name))		
Expedition Coordinator(s)	Brian RC Kennedy		
ROV Lead(s)	Dan Rogers		
Science Team Lead(s)	Chris Kelley and Jasper Konter		
General Area Descriptor	Wake Atoll Unit of the PRIMNS		
ROV Dive Name			
Cruise	EX-16-06		
Leg	0		
Dive Number	14		

Equipment Deployed			
ROV	Deep Discoverer (D2)		
Camera Platform	Seirios		
	🔀 СТД	🔀 Depth	Altitude
	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
Equipment Malfunctions	none		
	Dive Summ	nary: EX1606_DIVE14	
	In Water:	2016-08-15T20:28:02.7050	00
		16°, 33.736' N ; 165°, 20.75	9' E
	Out Water: 2016-08-16T03:15:00.755000		
		10,32.700 N;105,20.19	
ROV Dive Summary	Off Bottom: 2016-08-16T00:47:39.730000 16°. 33.555' N : 165°. 20.642' E		
(from processed ROV data)			20
	On Bottom:	16°, 33.638' N ; 165°, 20.75	4' E
	Dive duration:	6:46:58	
	Pottom Timo:	2.20.5	
	Bottom fille.	5.50.5	
	Max. depth:	1283.9 m	
Special Notes			
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	The objective of the	dive was to survey an un-named gu	uyot and in particular a
	curious mound shape	ed feature that may or may not be	volcanic in origin. If it
	turned out to be volcanic, then it could have formed as a result of rejuvenated		
	the flat guvot summi	t next to the feature then move to	it and up its flank until it
Purpose of the Dive	reached the top. The	e animal focus was the same as mo	st of the previous dives:
	deep water corals, sp	oonges, and fishes, as well as other	animals encountered.
	This dive was one of	the shallowest dives on a guyot in	the monument since most
	of the planned track	was above the main flat summit. N	We hoped this dive would
	also provide data and	a samples for use in determining tr	ie geologic history of this
	This dive was again a	ffected by weather conditions. The	e weather turned
	progressively worse throughout the day, and the decision was made to bring the		
	vehicles up to the surface after 3.5 hours on the seafloor. Upon reaching the bottom around 21:15UTC (1282m depth), we found a field of cobbles and		or. Upon reaching the
			eld of cobbles and
Description of the Dive	boulders with sediment between the rocks instead of the expected sandy		
	seanoor. It appeared that at least this part of the summit was covered with Mn-		
	Mn encrusted basalt sample was obtained from the edge of one of these mounds		
	(22:47UTC, 1279m). As we arrived at the edge of the cone, the surface became		



 even more consolidated, showing larger Mn encrusted surfaces, again appearing to be formed from pillow (and tube) lavas. A fairly uneven terrain was present on the slopes, with multi-meter high offsets. As the dive progressed, the vehicles ended up on the edge of a slightly more level area (before the remainder of the dome's edge), which showed more sediment between the Mn encrusted rocks. The dive was cut short well before the final way point was reached, having covered just under half of the planned dive track, leaving the bottom around 1200m. The top of the guyot and the dome feature were home to many more animals than expected, the most abundant of which were primnoid corals (Narella sp, Calyptrophora sp). Other corals included an isidid (Clade B), chrysogorgiids (Chrysogorgia sp and Iridogorgia spiralis), a plexaurid, a coralliid (Hemicorallium sp), and a Victorgorgia sp (collected). Only one antipatharian was observed, which was growing in a farreid sponge (collected). Other cnidarians were observed as well including a sea pen (Umbellula sp), a single polyp scleractinian, an Anthomastus sp, a tubulariid and a corymorphid hydrozoan, and anemones (including Actinernus nobilis). Sponges were all hexactinellids and included Poliopogon sp. Dictyocalyx sp?, Walteria sp, Dictyaulus sp, Caulophacus sp, and a Tretopleura sp. Crustaceans included a blue colored shrimp (aristeid) that may have appeared that way because it recently molted, a pandalid shrimp, and squat lobsters (Uroptychus sp). Echinoderms were represented by sea lilies (Proisocrinus ruberrimus), feather stars, (Thaumatocrinus sp?, Glyptometra sp?, and other comatulids), ophiuroids (astroschematids and others), a holothurian, an urchin (Aspidodiadema sp), and 2 Hymenaster sp seastars. Aside from the primnoids, fishes were the most numerous animals near and on the dome and included Aldrovandia sp. Bassozetus sp, synaphobranchids, and a species of conger eel (Bathyuroconger sp?). 	
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Image of the base of the feature where sediment and mn crusted rocks were observed as well as stalked crinoids and other animals.		The substrate became more consolidated and the ROV progressed upslope.
Samples Collecte	d	
Sample		
Sample ID	D2_DIVE14_SPEC01GEO	
Date (UTC)	20160815	
Time (UTC)	22:49:20	
Depth (m)	1278.8139	
Temperature (°C)	3.75843	
Field ID(s)	Mn crusted rock	
Comments		
Sample		
Sample ID	D2_DIVE14_SPEC02BIO	AND
Date (UTC)	20160816	a second and
Time (UTC)	23:43:52	
Depth (m)	1241.794	
Temperature (°C)	2.1832	
Field ID(s)	Farrea sp	
Comments	Commensal antipatharian	
Sample		



Sample ID	D2_DIVE14_SPEC03BIO
Date (UTC)	20160816
Time (UTC)	0:46:23
Depth (m)	1215.4846
Temperature (°C)	3.88041
Field ID(s)	Victorgorgia
Comments	Commensal ophiuroid



Please direct inquiries to:

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