OKEANOS EXPLORER ROV DIVE FORM

| Site Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|----------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| ROV Lead | Dave Lovalvo | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Area Descriptor | 100km N of Bitung, Indonesia | | | | | | | | anos | | |
| UTC Date & Time | Deployment | 7/25/2010 12:20 AM | | | 20 AM | | | | | 8 | |
| OTC Date & Time | Recovery | 7/25/2010 8:39 AM | | | | | | | | | |
| Bottom Time [HH:MM] | | 05:11 | | | | | OZOLO (Zint-Min OZOLO EUROP Technologia) (US Dept of State Geographic Ories (In Ories US ories) (OXOLO (In New YOR) OZO 1930/1,02°N 125/12/17/59 E Hee /370 | | Google Eye at 400.00 mi | | |
| Landing Time & Location | UTC Time | | 02: | 11 | | Depth [m] | | | 1928 | | |
| | Latitude | 2 | | 0 | | 15.98998 | | | 1 | N | |
| | Longitude | 124 | | 0 | | 50.120479 | | 1 | E | | |
| Off Bottom Time & Location | UTC Time | | 07:22 | | Depth [m] | | 1790 | | | | |
| | Latitude | 2 | | o | | 16.143478 | 3 | | 1 | N | |
| | Longitude | 124 | | 0 | | 49.657205 | | | 1 | E | |
| ROV Dive Name | Cruise Season | | Leg | | | | | | Number | | |
| Equipment | EX1004 ROV: | | LEG03 | | | ROV03 (16) Little Hercules | | | | | |
| Deployed | Camera | Phoenix Camera Platform | | | | | | | | | |
| ROV Measurements | CTD | | | Depth | | | Altitude | | | | |
| | Scanning Sonar | | USBL Position | | | ☐ Heading | | | | | |
| | ☑ Pitch ☑ Roll ☑ Low Res Cam 1 ☑ Low F | | | | | ☐ HD Camera | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malfunctions | None | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Notes | Click here to enter text. | | | | | | | | | | |
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Purpose of the Dive: To explore unexplored areas on the summit of Site G, and of potential hard bottom in this region of the south to compare to site "T" and sites in the north over depth zones.

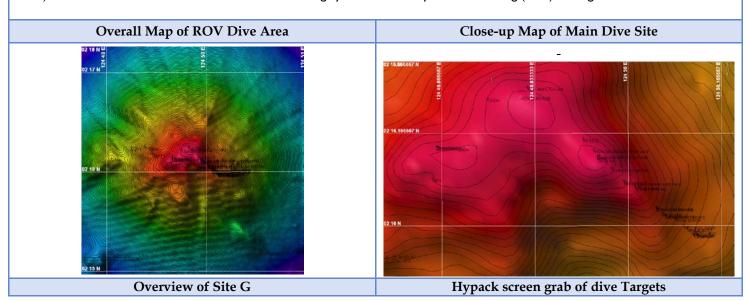
Description of the Dive:

The dive began at WPI on the SE slope of the main cone of the volcano at 1926m (water temperature 3.69C and salinity 34.58; were largely constant throughout the dive). In this area, the seafloor was covered in yellow sediment (photodebris?), scarce benthic fauna observed, mostly ophiuroids. Burrows were observed (apparently biogenic), and pieces of wood with distinctive fauna: tubeworms, amphipods and some limpets?; possible chemosynthetic ecosystem. As we progressed upslope toward the SE peak of the summit, the amount of exposed rock and abundances and diversity of fauna increased gradually. There was a predominant upwelling current heading 273d, 0.15 Knots.

A strong demarkation in substrate from soft mud to exposed basalt (large boulders) was observed at the SE peak of the summit (~1800m). Large abundances of corals particularly bamboo corals and black corals, and also few paramuricids and paragorgiids were present. Abundant coral epibionts, especially ophiuroids, were observed.

As we moved along the summit toward WP2, we passed a saddle between the two peaks (SE and N). Seafloor was also covered in yellow sediment (photodebris?), and scarce epifauna were observed, similar to what was seen at the beginning of the dive. Apparent higher abundance of large burrows. This continued until we reached the northern peak of the summit, WP2. We then moved on SW toward WP3 at the SW peak of the summit.

In this last segment explored, the seafloor was completely covered with soft sediment, as observed previously, except for one large boulder observed at the end of the dive (with abundant coral and crinoid fauna as observed in the SE region of the summit near WPI). The current at the summit of the volcano was largely at a constant speed and heading (NW) throughout the dive.



Representative Photos of the Dive





| 20100725_03h28m30s10_ROVHD_OCTOCORAL The seafloor was covered in yellow sediment (photodebris?), very scarce epifauna observed, mostly ophiuroids. | | 20100725_05h24m54s26_ROVHD_PINK_CORAL_STARS Completly exposed basalt (large boulders) was observed at the SE peak of the summit (~1800m). Very high abundances of large corals, especially bamboo corals and black corals, and also few paramuricids and paragorgiids. Abundant associates, especially ophiuroids. | | | | |
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| Please direct inquiries to: | NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration & Research 1315 East-West Highway (SSMC3 10 th Floor) Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 734-1014 | | | | | |