OKEANOS EXPLORER ROV DIVE SUMMARY					
Site Name	Enigma Seamount				
ROV Lead/ Expedition Coordinator	Jim Newman / Kelley Elliott		Construction of Construction		
Science Team Leads	Deborah Glickson & Diva Amon				
General Area Descriptor	Southern Marianas				
ROV Dive	Cruise Season	Leg	Dive Number		
Name	EX1605	1	DIVE 04		
Equipment	ROV:	Deep Dis	coverer		
Deployed	Camera Platform:	Seir	ios		
	🛛 D2 CTD	🛛 Depth	Altitude		
ROV	Scanning Sonar	USBL Position	🛛 Heading		
Measurements	Pitch	Roll	🛛 HD Camera 1		
	HD Camera 2	ROV HD 2	Seirios CTD		
	Temperature Probe	🛛 D2 DO Sensor	Seirios DO sensor		
Equipment		nical problem occurred with the she			
Malfunctions		of its typical recovery rate. It will b vill assess the problem and determ			
	Dive Summary: EX1605L1_DIVE04				
	In Water: 201				
		24.908' N ; 144°, 46.691' E			
ROV Dive Summary (From processed ROV data)		6-04-24T18:16:26.489000 26.529' N ; 144°, 50.604' E			
		6-04-24T02:27:21.166000 24.750' N ; 144°, 47.062' E			
	On Bottom: 2016-04-23T22:42:57.863000 11°, 25.002' N ; 144°, 46.960' E				
	Dive duration: 21:5	50:8			
	Bottom Time: 3:44	1:23			
	Max. depth: 378	4.1 m			
Special Notes					
Scientists		eff Drazen, UH; jdrazen@hawaii.ed			
Involved	Scott France, UL Lafayette; <u>france@louisiana.edu</u> Patty Fryer, UH; <u>pfryer@soest.hawaii.edu</u>				
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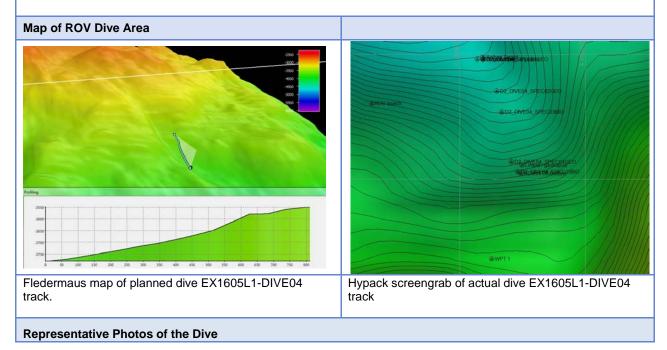
Purpose of the Dive

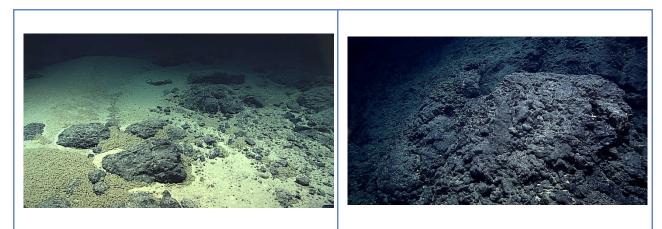
This dive will explore a seamount that may lie on a boundary between the Pacific Plate and a younger tectonic plate. The seamounts aligned along a NNW-SSE trend may denote the plate boundary and this seamount group is currently seismically active. Rock samples collected on this dive could be dated and would help to determine whether in fact the seamounts are younger than the adjacent Jurassic Pacific Plate or not. We plan to begin the dive at WP1 (depth 3778 m), and proceed up slope to the south for 800 m over the steeper slopes that would be more likely to reveal in situ exposures of rock. Ending depth is planned at ~3550 m.

Description of the Dive:

The dive began at 3730 m on the side of the seamount, and moved south for ~900 m to a final target depth of ~3615. The ROV touched down in a sedimented area with some loose rocks, probably of volcanic origin. As we looked for a potential rock sample, we noticed that the area had large concentrations of small, rounded balls of what looked like sediment. We continued to see these balls for at least 1.5 hours before they were tentatively identified as *Gromia sphaerica*, or a close relative. We collected a subangular, Mn-coated rock in this area (D2_DIVE04_SPEC01GEO). As we moved upslope, we found a small outcrop of what we thought were pillow basalts. We sampled a rounded, Mn-crusted, possibly quite altered rock (D2_DIVE04_SPEC02GEO). We continued to move up the center of a small valley, encountering scree slopes, small to medium sized talus that appeared volcanic, and sediment cover that ranged from fine to pebbly. We speculate that in the more pebbly areas, the fine sediments have been swept away by a current. There were also whitish patches of bioturbation within the pebbly sediment. With about an hour left in the dive, we turned and headed out of the valley and toward a ridge feature. This turned out to be several pillow mounds (possibly hornitos) that were at least 10 m high. We collected a subangular, unaltered pillow basalt fragment very close to intact pillows (D2_DIVE04_SPEC04GEO).

The biology observed during this dive was limited, especially within the valley. This was hypothesized to have been because of low currents as suspension feeders (stalked crinoids, *Freyella* brisingids, and primnoid corals) were noted on the outcrops and hornitos. Two primnoids were collected (D2_DIVE04_SPEC03BIO and D2_DIVE04_SPEC05BIO). Several swimming accrocirid polychaetes, as well as a *Bassozetus* ophidiid. Other fauna observed included large Caulophacus sponges, a cladhorizid sponges, Rhopalonematidae, a *Munidopsis* squat lobster, and at least two *Nematocarcinus* shrimp.





Unknown spheres on the seafloor as well as a can, two of the most definitive objects observed during this dive. Lightly-sedimented volcanic outcrop encountered during DIVE 06.

Samples Colle	Samples Collected				
Sample ID	D2_DIVE04_SPEC01GEO				
Date (UTC)	20160423				
Time (UTC)	23:06:24				
Depth (m)	3781				
Temperatur e (°C)	1.541				
Field ID(s)	Clastic sedimentary rock with Mn coating				
Comments	No commensals				
Sample ID	D2_DIVE04_SPEC02GEO				
Date (UTC)	20160424				
Time (UTC)	00:06:36				
Depth (m)	3754				
Temperature (°C)	1.541				
Field ID(s)	Clastic sedimentary rock with Mn coating				
Comments	No commensals.				
Sample ID	D2_DIVE04_SPEC03BIO				
Date (UTC)	20160424				
Time (UTC)	00:36:50				

Depth (m)	3736	
Temperature (°C)	1.534	
Field ID(s)	Primnoid coral	
Comments	No commensals.	
Sample ID	D2_DIVE04_SPEC04GEO	
Date (UTC)	20160424	
Time (UTC)	01:39:36	
Depth (m)	3684	
Temperature (°C)	1.533	
Field ID(s)	Pillow Basalt	
Comments	No commensals.	
Sample ID	D2_DIVE04_SPEC05BIO	
Date (UTC)	20160424	
Time (UTC)	02:16:09	
Depth (m)	3643	
Temperature (°C)	1.555	
Field ID(s)	Primnoid coral	
Comments	No commensals.	
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		