<b>OKEANOS EXPLORER ROV DIVE SUMMARY</b>						
Site Name	Kunanaf Hulo Seamount (Mud Volcano)					
ROV Lead/ Expedition Coordinator	Jim Newman / Kelley Elliott					
Science Team Leads	Deborah Glickson & Diva Amon					
General Area Descriptor	Southern M	larianas				
ROV Dive Name	Cruise Season	Leg	Dive Number			
	EX1605	1	DIVE 13			
Equipment Deployed	ROV: Deep Discoverer		Discoverer			
	Camera Platform:	Se	Seirios			
	🖾 D2 CTD	Depth	Altitude			
DOV	🛛 Scanning Sonar	USBL Position	🛛 🖂 Heading			
ROV Measurements	Pitch	🛛 Roll	🛛 🖾 HD Camera 1			
modouromonio	🛛 HD Camera 2	🛛 ROV HD 2	🛛 Seirios CTD			
	Temperature Probe	🛛 🖂 D2 DO Sensor	🛛 🖂 Seirios DO sensor			
Equipment Malfunctions						
	Dive Summary: EX1605L1_DIVE13					
ROV Dive Summary (From processed ROV data)	In Water: 20	Nater: 2016-05-03T20:23:31.228000   16°, 01.772' N ; 147°, 06.990' E				
	Out Water: 20	2016-05-04T04:44:14.540000 16°, 02.139' N ; 147°, 07.351' E				
	Off Bottom: 20	2016-05-04T02:36:45.308000 16°, 01.824' N ; 147°, 06.711' E				
	On Bottom: 20	2016-05-03T22:35:37.558000 16°, 01.652' N ; 147°, 06.886' E				
	Dive duration: 8:	8:20:43				
	Bottom Time: 4:	4:1:7				
	Max. depth: 37	depth: 3703.7 m				
Special Notes						
Scientists Involved (please provide name / location / affiliation / email)	Scott France, UL Lafayette; <u>france@louisiana.edu</u> Patty Fryer, UH; <u>pfryer@soest.hawaii.edu</u> Mackenzie Gerringer, UH; <u>mgerring@hawaii.edu</u> Tara Harmer Luke, Stockton University; Tara.Luke@stockton.edu Julie Huber, MBL; jhuber@mbl.edu Chris Kelley, UH; ckelley@hawaii.edu Jonathan Kellogg, U Victoria; <u>jkellogg@uvic.ca</u> Machel Malay, U Guam; machel.malay@gmail.com					

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## Purpose of the Dive

The edifice is very similar in morphology to other serpentinite mud volcanoes on the Mariana Forearc. It had never been dived on, and lies farther from the trench axis (thus a proxy for greater depth to the top of the subducting Pacific Plate) than nearby mud volcanoes that had been sampled. Active springs on these seamounts are known to have chimneys of carbonate and/or brucite. The morphology of chimney structures and their composition changes with distance from the trench at the springs. There are benthic animals at active springs and the sidescan show high backscatter that indicates a rough seafloor. Obtaining subbottom profiles would be very useful for determining if there are thick or thin mudflows on the summit area of this edifice. Usually there are thinner flows near active springs, but some mudflows appear to be voluminous and cover up to a half of the edifice flank. The dive track was planned to begin at 3685 m and to move along the crest for 650 m to a depth of 3675 m.

## **Description of the Dive:**

This dive began at a depth of 3662 m near a ridge at the summit of the Kunanaf Hulo mud volcano. This was fairly heavily sedimented area with small areas of rocks, none of which were in situ. Most rocks appeared to have a Mn crust. We picked up a small Mn-crusted rock in this area (D2\_DIVE13\_SPEC01GEO). As we moved, we saw more indurated platy sediment and some rocks. We saw also small Mn nodules in areas with less sediment. After traversing to the west along our WP line, we then traversed north for 300 m and then headed east. The entire dive had very little relief or slope. We also did not encounter any seeps or venting.

Most of the biology encountered on this dive was what is commonly seen on sedimented abyssal plains and was similar to that seen at these depths elsewhere in the Pacific Ocean. There was a high abundance of lebensspuren, indicating that there are many sediment-dwelling fauna, although few were actually seen. One of the dominant fauna observed was a *Caulophacus* sp. with a *Relicanthus* living commensally on the stalk. Other interesting fauna observed included *Ipnops meadi*, enteropneusts, benthic ctenophores, and a parapagurid hermit crab with commensal actinarian. One biology sample was collected: one of the *Caulophacus* sp. which had a root structure likely acting as an anchor for this individual in the sediment (rather than the more conventional attachment base to hard substrate).



Most of Dive 13 was on a sedimented seafloor with patchy An enteropneust observed during Dive 13. outcrops. Here, a <i>Relicanthus</i> sp. is seen on a						
Caulophacus	sp.					
Samples Coll	D2 DIVE13 S	PEC01GEO				
Sample ID	20160503					
	23.14.07					
Time (UTC)	3677 3					
Depth (m)	0011.0		The down family meta			
Temperatur e (°C)	1.504	See Decision See Section 2015 Section 2015				
Field ID(s)	Mn-crusted roo					
Comments	One commensal juvenile crinoid (D2_DIVE13_SPEC01BIOCO1)					
Sample ID	D2_DIVE13_SPEC02BIO					
Date (UTC)	20160504		THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL			
Time (UTC)	02:22:36		Contraction and the second sec			
Depth (m)	3701.0					
Temperatur e (°C)	1.483					
	Caulophacus	sp.	Verse: Datasets bytisme counterfollowing: Datasets bytisme counterfollowing: Datasets bytisme			
Field ID(s)						
Comments	No commensals.					
Please direct inquiries to:NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration & Research 1315 East-West Highway (SSMC3 10th Floor) Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 734-1014			oration & Research SSMC3 10 <sup>th</sup> Floor)			