

Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary



	(4 - 1	4
	✓ CTD	✓ Depth	✓ Altitude
ROV Measurements	Scanning Sona	r 🗸 USBL Position	✓ Heading
	🗸 Pitch	✓ Roll	✓ HD Camera 1
	HD Camera 2	 Low Res Cam 1 	 Low Res Cam 2
	Low Res Cam 3	3 🖌 🖌 Low Res Cam 4	 Low Res Cam 5
Equipment Malfunctions	None		
	In Water: 2018-11-08T12:21:14.498731 17°, 51.088' N ; 67°, 3.427' W		
ROV Dive Summary Data (from processed ROV data)	On Bottom:	2018-11-08T13:04:18.271158 17°, 51.118' N ; 67°, 3.318' W	
	Off Bottom:	2018-11-08T20:01:21.986265 17°, 51.495' N ; 67°, 3.007' W	
	Out Water:	2018-11-08T20:44:03.748931 17°, 51.251' N ; 67°, 2.408' W	
	Dive duration:	8:22:49	
	Bottom Time:	6:57:3	
	Max. depth:	1101.0 m	
Special Notes	N/A		
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Dive Purpose	The purpose of the dive was to characterize deep-sea coral and sponge communities in an unexplored ridge feature off La Parguera. The dive also sought to identify occurrences of deepwater demersal fish species, as well as their habitat preferences along the dive track. The dive track began near the bottom of a steep slope (average 30 degree incline) and continued eastward toward a more moderate ridge.			
Dive Description	During this dive we slowly climbed a gentle slope dominated by soft sediment. The fish diversity was relatively high, considering there was not much structure or refuge during the dive. We observed 13 fish species. The most common fish along the dive were ophidiform (<i>Dicrolene</i> ? sp.) and a halosaur (<i>Aldrovandia</i> sp.). Congrid eels (<i>Arisoma</i> sp.) and <i>Bathypterois</i> spp. were also abundant towards the second half of the dive. The other fish observed were halosaurs (<i>Aldrovandia affinis</i>), <i>Bathypterois</i> sp., unknown ophidoform (big with black head, navy blue, and black pectoral fins), <i>Bathytyphlops</i> sp., bristlemouth, <i>Neoscopelus</i> sp., <i>Bathypterois viridensis</i> , <i>Squalus cubensis</i> , <i>Peristedion</i> sp. and the skate <i>Fenestraja ishiyamai</i> . Several fish had ectoparasites (parasitic copepods and isopods), as well as scars.			
	were sea pens (Protoptilidae), one of which was collected for identification purposes (?Anthoptilidae). Sea pens were not abundant in this area. Curiously, one live colonial scleractinian (<i>Madrepora oculata</i>) was observed growing on soft bottom. One sponge was observed to be colonizing part of the exposed skeletal material, often growing over branch material. Upon collection, it was revealed that a significant mass of dead skeleton was hidden under the soft substrate.			
	The sponge diversity was low in this area compared to previous dives. We only saw two species of glass sponges, <i>Euplectella</i> sp. and a stalked sponge in the family Hyalonematidae. Their stalks were mostly covered with zoanthids and usually had commensal squat lobsters or crinoids on them. One sponge was collected (<i>?Geodia</i> sp.) It was observed growing on dead and live <i>Madrepora oculata</i> skeleton. In addition, we made several observations of cladorhizids sponges, one of which was collected off St. Croix (<i>Chondrocladia</i> sp.) on an earlier dive, and the other is new for the expedition (possibly <i>Asbestopluma</i> sp.).			
	Echinoderms were by far the most diverse and most abundant taxa. Sea cucumbers were very abundant throughout the dive. We observed four different species of holothurians. A small opaque holothurian (Elpidiidae), <i>Enypniastes</i> sp., one Deimatidae, and an unknown smooth pinkish sea cucumber. One of the first holothurians observed had numerous gastropod and amphipod parasites on its back. Crinoids were also present throughout the dive, both stalked and unstalked. Most common was a 10-armed species from the Atelecrinidae. One stalked crinoid was <i>Rouxicrinus vestitus</i> and was recently described in 2010 by Chuck Messing. The deepest record for this species was 887 m, and we saw it deeper on this dive. We saw only one species of sea star (mud star, Asteropectinidae), and one had a really enlarged madreporite.			
Notable Observations	We saw two urchin species, <i>Phormosoma</i> sp. and <i>Cidaris blakei</i> . There was quite a few pieces of wood fall (one fragment was collected for faunal identification) and debris, like seagrass blades and <i>Sargassum</i> . For anthropogenic debris, we saw an aluminum can and a glass jar during the dive. Large burrows in the sand were common in the slope-side and could be from large isopods (<i>Bathynomus gigantea</i>) or the blind lobsters observed on this dive			
Community Presence/ Absence (community is defined as more than two	 Corals and Sponges Chemosynthetic Community High biodiversity Community Active Seep or Vent Extinct Seep or Vent Hudrates 			







Samples Co	llected		
Sample ID	EX1811_D08_01B		
Date (UTC)	20181108		
Time (UTC)	163721	See B 2011, 50, 00 March 2010, 50, 00 March 2010, 50, 00 Constitution	
Depth (m)	907.436	The design of the second	
Temp. (°C)	6.294		1
Field ID(s)	wood fall		
	Commensal Sample ID	Field Identification	Count
	FX1811_D08_01B_A01 Crinoidea		1
	EX1811 D08 01B A02	Crinoidea	1
Commensals	EX1811_D08_01B_A03	Gastropoda	1
	EX1811_D08_01B_A04	Polyplacophora	3
	EX1811_D08_01B_A05	Polychaeta	1
Comments			
Sample ID	EX1811_D08_02B		
Date (UTC)	20181108	Part -	1
Time (UTC)	170008	Field ID: Sea per Vessel: Okeanos Explorer CruiseID/Direit/Stal1_UV608	
Depth (m)	899.384	UTC Date/Time: 20181108/170008 Dive Site: Atlantic Ocean, La Parguera Ridges Lat/Lon/Depth(m): 17553/c9.0523/899.38	
Temp. (°C)	6.339	Preservative: EtOH	1
Field ID(s)	Pennatula sp.	Artististististististististististististist	
Commensals	No commensals		
Comments			



Sample ID	EX1811_D08_03B	and and an an		
Date (UTC)	20181108	South Chever Designed South Chever South Chever South Chever Statistics South Chever Statistics South Chever Statistics South Chever So		
Time (UTC)	174656	Digense (Dir	3	
Depth (m)	890.817		F	
Temp. (°C)	6.372		5	
Field ID(s)	Madrepora oculata			
Commensals	Commonsal Sample ID Field Identification Count			
	EX1811 D08 03B A01	Porifera	1	
	EX1811_D08_03B_A02	Polychaeta	1	
Comments				

Please direct inquiries to:

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