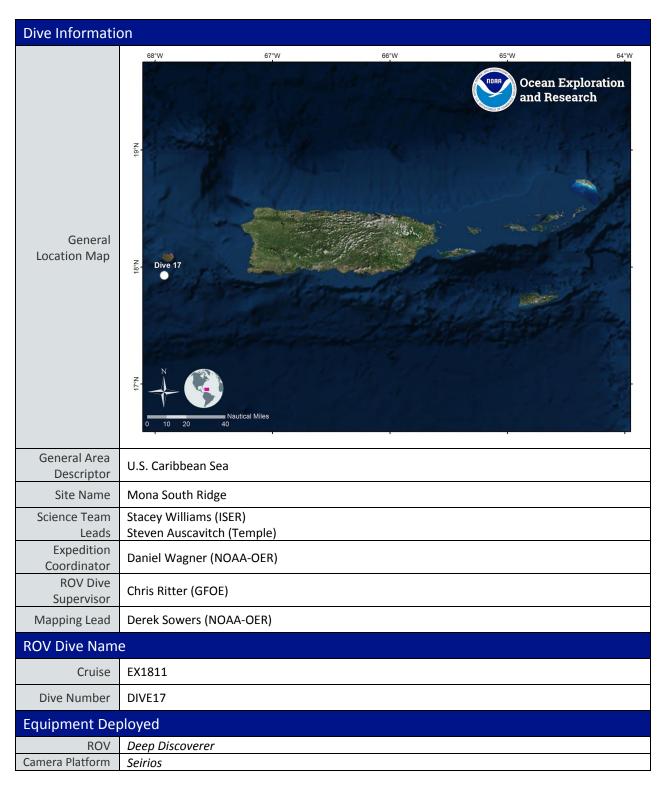


## Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary



	✓ CTD	✓ Depth	✓ Altitude			
	✓ Scanning Sonar	✓ USBL Position	✓ Heading			
ROV	✓ Pitch	✓ Roll	✓ HD Camera 1			
Measurements	✓ HD Camera 2	✓ Low Res Cam 1	✓ Low Res Cam 2			
	✓ HD Calliera 2 ✓ Low Res Cam 3	✓ Low Res Cam 4	✓ Low Res Cam 5			
Equipment Malfunctions	During the dive one of the ship's generators overheated and went down. The ROVs were pulled off the bottom and held at 900 m until the ship generators came back online.					
ROV Dive Summary Data (from processed ROV data)	In Water:	2018-11-17T12:21:47.677710 17°, 56.903' N ; 67°, 53.447' W				
	On Bottom:	2018-11-17T13:05:51.902217 17°, 56.865' N ; 67°, 53.387' W				
	Off Bottom:	2018-11-17T17:14:29.559180 17°, 56.717' N ; 67°, 53.192' W				
	Out Water:	2018-11-17T22:44:35.106375 17°, 56.466' N ; 67°, 52.623' W				
	Dive duration:	10:22:47				
	Bottom Time:	4:8:37				
	Max. depth:	1212.0 m				
Special Notes	N/A					
		1				
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Dive Purpose	depths south of Mona Isla depths. The purpose of th characterize seafloor com	with the first part targeting seafloor and, and the second part including m he first portion of the dive was exploi munities, both hard and soft bottom oral and sponges, were expected on a	nidwater transects at 300-900 m ratory with objectives to n. Hardbottom faunal			



Arriving on bottom, we encountered a primarily sediment-dominated seafloor with a low-profile outcrop of FeMn-coated rock running approximately north to south. Attached organisms were commonly observed on rocky outcrops, including corals, sponges and echinoderms. The main substrate was soft, but we did arrive at a steep section of hard ground that was void of FeMn coating. Three species of fish were observed at this site. We saw two halosaurs, a grenadier (*Coryphaenoides* sp.) and *Bathytyphlops* sp. tripod fish. They were all located on soft sediment area.

Deep-sea corals were very well represented at this site. We observed three species of black corals (*Trissopathes* sp., *Stichopathes* sp., *Parantipathes*-like sp., and an unknown, possible *Trissopathes* sp.). Among the Octocorallia we observed representatives from the Primnoidae, Plexauridae, Chrysogorgiidae, Isididae, and Coralliidae. Primnoids included *Candidella imbricata* and *Candidella gigantea*. One plexaurid (*Paramuricea* sp.) was observed. A single bottlebrush morphology of *Chrysogorgia* sp. was observed with multiple crustacean associates. At least one, possibly two, *Corallium* species were observed on this dive, but colonies tended to be smaller than 10 cm. Of these, one colony was white (likely *Corallium niobe*), while the other had a pink wash or tone at the central portion of the axis. One stylasterid, *Crypthelia* sp., was observed to create numerous small colonies (<5 cm) on available hard substrate. The majority of the Antipatharia and Octocorallia were exclusively found on hard substrate. One bamboo coral, *Acanella* sp., was found to occur in exclusively soft sediment. Two occurences of predation by goniasterid stars (?*Circeaster* sp.) were found on this species of bamboo coral.

Dive Description Scleractinians, while not diverse, were some of the most abundant corals observed on this dive. The two represented species were *Madrepora oculata* and *Javania* sp. cup corals. *M. oculata* was often sparsely branched and found to occur more in soft sediment than on hard bottom. Older exposed skeletal material was at times covered with FeMn crust and indicated additional rubble below the surface of the sediment. Hard surfaces produced by older *Madrepora* skeletal material was observed to be a significant source of hard substrate for attachment of larger coral colonies in the predominantly soft-bottom habitat.

There were a few stalked glass sponges (Hyalonematidae) on soft sediment slopes. Some of these stalked individuals had zoanthids covering the base. Euplectellids were the second most common sponges observed. One Euplectillid had about 6 shrimps inside the sponge. Farreid sponges were also found in this area, but took a yellow coloration that was not previously observed. There were also small sponges, possibly demosponges encrusting the FeMn-coated rocks. We observed a red cidarid urchin (*Histocidaris purpurata*) eating a carnivorous sponge (*Chondrocladia* sp.), which has not been previously observed on this expedition.

Sea cucumbers were commonly observed on soft sediments. There were at least two species of sea cucumbers observed on bottom. *Enypniastes eximia* was also seen hovering above the seafloor, and none were observed on the seafloor. We also saw small recruits of possible sea stars and sea urchins.

At 16:05 UTC vehicles were required to come off bottom to troubleshoot a generator issue. A call was made to hold at 900 m depth in the midwater until the issue could be resolved. At 16:56 UTC the issue was resolved and we proceeded to the midwater portion of the dive, which consisted of horizontal transects at 900, 700, 500, and 300 m. Midwater assemblages at this location were much more diverse than at the last midwater dive done at Mona Canyon (Dive 10). We observed a number of organisms, including ctenophores, radiolarians, shrimp, medusae, siphonophores, and fish. There were at least 200 annotations in SeaTube v2 during the midwater portion of the dive. A time table of each transect in UTC time is shown below.



Depth (m)	Start time (UTC)	End time (UTC)	Length (h:min)
900	17:47	18:40	0:53
700	19:03	19:50	0:47
500	20:15	20:58	0:43
300	21:21	22:06	0:45

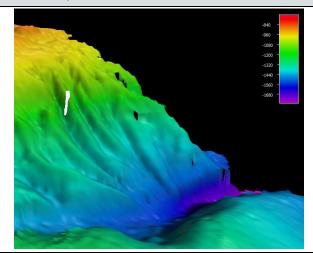
Notable Observations Large black coral fans on rocky outcrops, echinoderm predation on sponges and corals. Excellent imagery of midwater plankton (particularly the radiolarians).

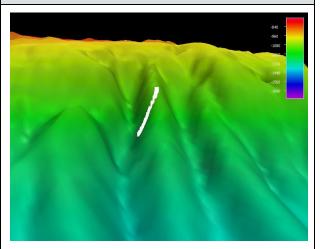
Community
Presence/
Absence
(community is
defined as more
than two
species)

- ✓ Corals and Sponges
- ☐ Chemosynthetic Community
- ✓ High biodiversity Community
- ☐ Active Seep or Vent
- ☐ Extinct Seep or Vent
- Hydrates

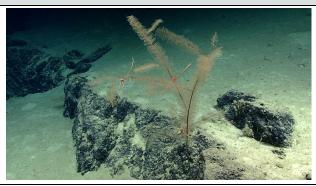
Overall Map of the ROV Dive Area

## Close-up Map of Main Dive Site

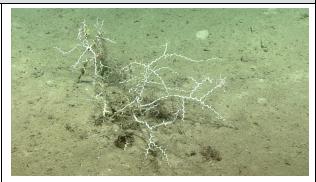




Representative Photos of the Dive

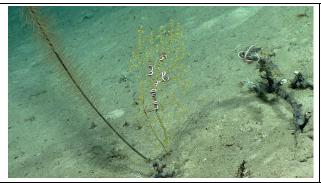


Black corals (possibly *Trissopathes* sp.) were among the largest observed attached to hard substrates.



Colonies of *Madrepora oculata* were commonly observed on soft sediment.





Using *Madrepora* skeleton as a hard attachment point, small octocoral and black coral colonies found habitable space that was often dominated by soft sediments.



Goniasterid sea stars were seen grazing on at least two bamboo coral colonies, both seen with extensive coral tissue loss.

## Samples Collected

Sample ID	EX1811_D17_01B	
Date (UTC)	20181117	
Time (UTC)	140037	
Depth (m)	1192.558	
Temp. (°C)	4.896	
Field ID(s)	Black Coral	



Commensals No commensals

Comments

Sample ID	EX1811D17_02B
Date (UTC)	20181117
Time (UTC)	152212
Depth (m)	1148.829
Temp. (°C)	5.011
<b>5</b> ; 11:5()	
Field ID(s)	Acanella sp.



Commensals	Commensal Sample ID	Field Identification	Count	
	EX1811_D17_02B_A01	Polychaeta	1	
Comments				



## Please direct inquiries to:

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