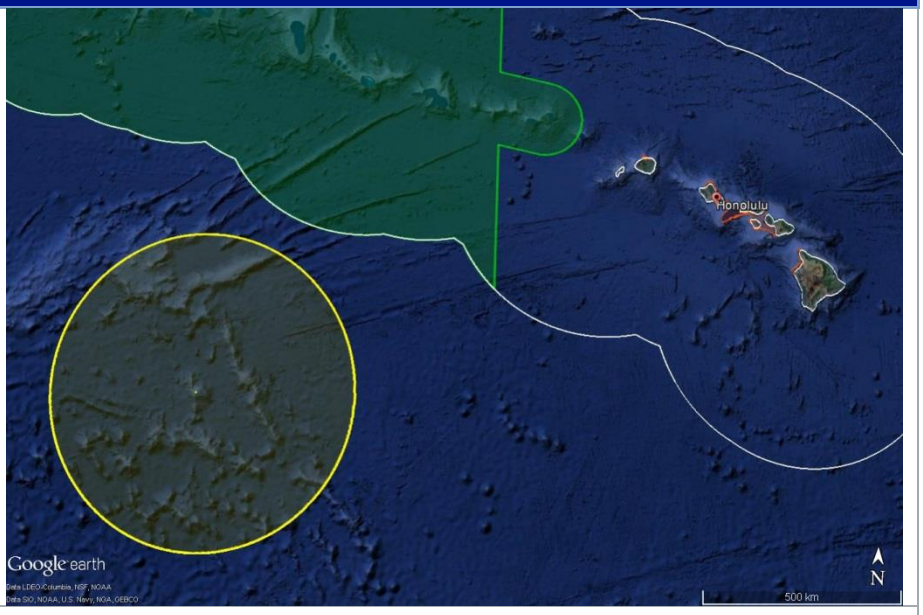
Ocean Exploration and Research

Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary

Dive Information			
Dive Map			
Site Name	Horizon Guyot		
ROV Lead(s)	Dan Rogers		
Expedition Coordinator(s) / Mapping Lead	Kelley Elliott / Mashkoor Malik		
Science Team Lead(s)	Chris Kelley & Chris Mah		
General Area Descriptor	Johnston Atoll Unit of PRIMNM		
ROV Dive Name			
Cruise	EX1706		
Leg			
Dive Number	2		
Equipment Deployed			
ROV	Deep Discoverer (D2)		
Camera Platform	Seirios		
ROV Measurements	☒ CTD	☒ Depth	☒ Altitude
	☒ Scanning Sonar	☒ USBL Position	☒ Heading

	☒ Pitch	☒ Roll	☒ HD Camera 1
	☒ HD Camera 2	☒ Low Res Cam 1	☒ Low Res Cam 2
	☒ Low Res Cam 3	☒ Low Res Cam 4	☒ Low Res Cam 5
	☒ LSS	☒ORP	
Equipment Malfunctions	None		
ROV Dive Summary (from processed ROV data)	Dive Summary: EX1706_DIVE02 ^^^

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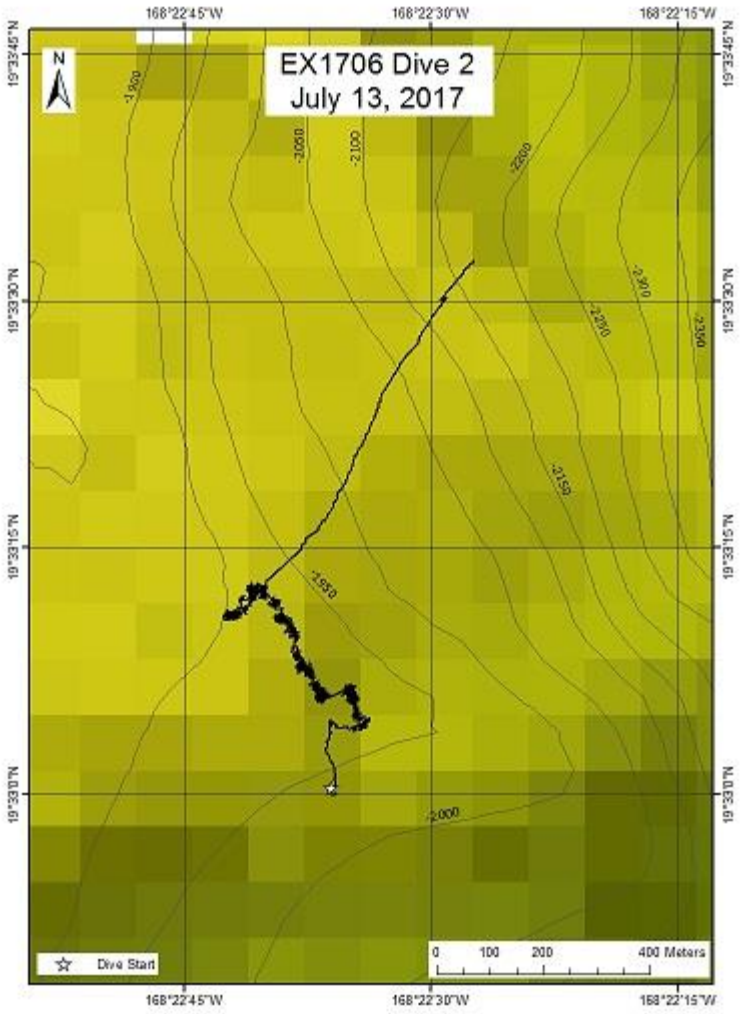
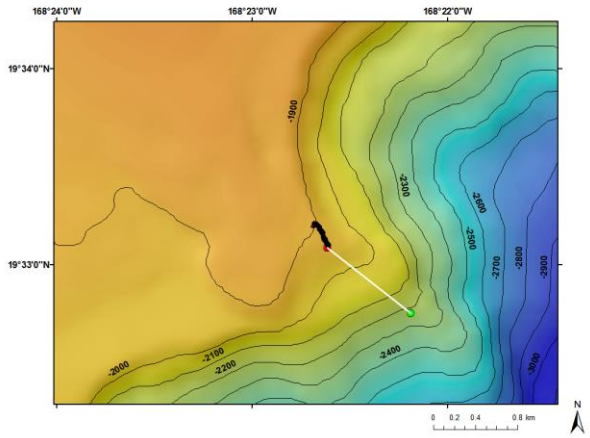
Purpose of the Dive	This is a Mn-crusted guyot located in the PCZ. The edge of the summits of these types of flat-topped seamounts may be targeted by future deep sea mining efforts to extract Mn crusts because they are generally free of sediment, are flat, and the crust is coating soft carbonate or lithified lagoonal sediments and therefore can be relatively easily extracted by mining equipment. Guyot summit edges are also likely locations of deep water coral and sponge communities that could be impacted by crust extraction. This site was selected to explore and gain a better understanding of Mn crust communities but also for logistical reasons, since this was the furthest site in the monument that the ship could reach in time to do a dive.
Description of the Dive	This start of this dive was delayed until 12 pm due to a problem with the ship's DP and Gyro system. D2 reached the bottom at 22:00 UTC at a depth of 1,930 m. The substrate was mixed rock and sediments, the former being more dominant and consisting primarily of manganese covered boulders and cobbles. Most of the sediment formed a relatively thin layer except for a couple of small areas of thicker cover where bedforms were present. The general topography was relatively flat because time constraints required the start point be relocated closer to the Waypoint 2 on the summit. The community observed at the dive site was dominated by hexactinellid sponges including colonies of *Tretopleura* sp, *Walteria* cf *leuckarti*, euretids *Farrea* nr *occa erecta* and a strange colony that was collected that was possibly in the genus *Chonelasma*, and pheronematid in the genus *Poliopogon* and *Sericolophus*. Many of these sponges were observing with associates that included brittle stars (cf. Amphiuridae), small squat lobsters, hydroids. These were widely distributed along the dive track. Also present within this area were apparently dead sponges (white, brown, discolored) laying on their sides, in areas where living sponges were also present. Feather stars (comatulid crinoids) were present on the tops of several standing dead or inert glass sponge stalks. There was also one "sunburst" cladorhizid demosponge. Present in relatively low abundance were several octocorals and antipatharians. Highlights included bamboo corals (*Jasonisis* sp), primnoids (*Candidella gigantea* and *Calyptrophora* cf *angularis*), "mushroom" soft corals (*Pseudanthomastus*), cup corals, (Scleractinia), chrysogorgiids (*Chrysogorgia* sp. and *Irridigorgia magnispiralis*), and a stoloniferan. Other observed invertebrates included several members of the Echinodermata. At least two hyocrinid stalked crinoids, including one in the genus Tiburonocrinus were observed. Multiple ophiuroids were observed, including ophiacanthids which were present as commensals on both octocorals and glass sponges, as well as tiny ophiuroids (likely to be members of the Amphiuridae) which were observed inside glass sponges and on rocks. One very large ophiurid, which resembled *Ophiomusium* was also seen on a sandy bottom. A large spatangoid urchin with prominent spines was observed in conjunction with sediment traces on a large sediment bed. Synallactid sea cucumbers were observed as well as two observations of freyellid brisingidans, probably in the genus Freyella. The brisingids were sitting on dead sponge stalks in a manner similar to the feather stars as described above.

	Only one fish was observed which was a cutthroat eel in the family Synaphobranchidae.

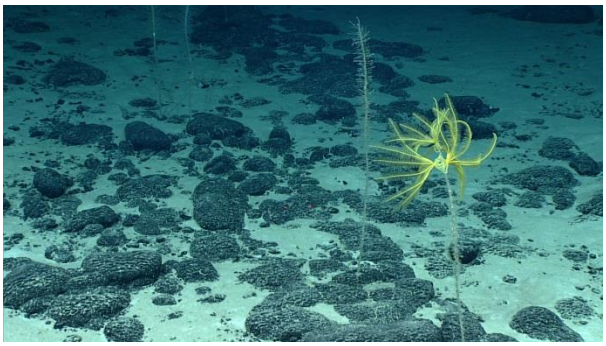
Overall Map of the ROV Dive Area



Close-up Map of Main Dive Site



Representative Photos of the Dive



Walteria sp glass sponge and *Glyptometra* sp crinoid commonly seen during the dive.

Tretopleura sp glass sponge commonly seen during the dive

Samples Collected

Sample

Sample ID	D2_DIVE10_SPEC01BIO
Date (UTC)	20170225
Time (UTC)	22:38:11
Depth (m)	623.388

Temperature (°C)	6.25730
Field ID(s)	Hexactinellida sponge
Comments	

Sample

Sample ID	D2_DIVE10_SPEC02BIO
Date (UTC)	20170225
Time (UTC)	23:05:47
Depth (m)	610.9940
Temperature (°C)	6.33438
Field ID(s)	Antipatharia
Comments	

EX1702_IMG_20170225T225825Z_ROVHD.jpg

Sample

Sample ID	D2_DIVE10_SPEC03GEO
Date (UTC)	20170225
Time (UTC)	23:42:16
Depth (m)	568.0900
Temperature (°C)	6.93560
Field ID(s)	rock

EX1702_IMG_20170225T233930Z_ROVHD.jpg

Comments	

Sample	
Sample ID	D2_DIVE10_SPEC04BIO
Date (UTC)	20170226
Time (UTC)	01:43:52
Depth (m)	361.5599
Temperature (°C)	14.67788
Field ID(s)	Gorgonocephalus?

EX1702_IMG_20170226T014240Z_ROVHD.jpg

Comments	

Sample	
Sample ID	D2_DIVE10_SPEC05GEO
Date (UTC)	20170226
Time (UTC)	02:20:54
Depth (m)	325.4760
Temperature (°C)	16.68620

Field ID(s)	Rock with associate soft octocoral
Comments	

Sample	
Sample ID	D2_DIVE10_SPEC06GEO
Date (UTC)	20170226
Time (UTC)	03:02:05
Depth (m)	315.2899
Temperature (°C)	16.97638
Field ID(s)	Rock with scleractinian and sponge
Comments	Rock had pink spots (likely calcareous algae)

EX1702_IMG_20170226T030048Z_ROVHD.jpg

Please direct inquiries to:

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