


# OKEANOS EXPLORER ROV DIVE FORM

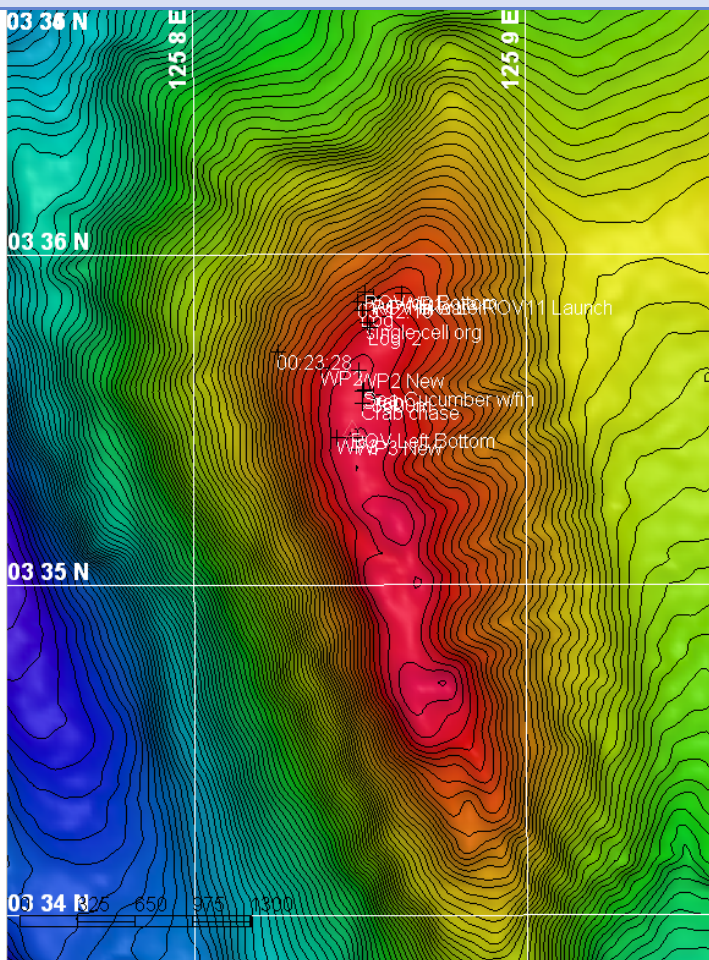
<b>Site Name</b>	Memeridge					
<b>ROV Lead</b>	Dave Lovalvo					
<b>General Area Descriptor</b>	237 km N of Bitung, Indonesia					
<b>UTC Date &amp; Time</b>	Deployment	8/4/2010 12:45 AM				
	Recovery	8/4/2008 10:10 AM				
<b>Bottom Time [HH:MM]</b>	03:53					
<b>Landing Time &amp; Location</b>	UTC Time	03:23		Depth [m]	3633	
	Latitude	3	°	35.884539	N	
	Longitude	125	°	8.516451	E	
<b>Off Bottom Time &amp; Location</b>	UTC Time	07:16		Depth [m]	3585	
	Latitude	3	°	35.467405	N	
	Longitude	125	°	8.476795	E	
<b>ROV Dive Name</b>	Cruise Season	EX1004		Leg	LEG03	
				Dive Number	ROV12 (25)	
<b>Equipment Deployed</b>	ROV:	Little Hercules				
	Camera Platform:	Phoenix Camera Platform				
<b>ROV Measurements</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CTD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altitude		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scanning Sonar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USBL Position		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heading		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pitch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roll		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HD Camera		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Res Cam 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Res Cam 2				
<b>Equipment Malfunctions</b>	None					
<b>Special Notes</b>	Click here to enter text.					
<b>Scientists Involved</b> <i>(please provide name / location / affiliation / email)</i>	<p>Santiago Herrera (on-board Science Lead), EX, WHOI, <a href="mailto:sherrera@whoi.edu">sherrera@whoi.edu</a>  <b>Tim Shank (on-shore Science Lead), ECC Jakarta, WHOI, <a href="mailto:tshank@whoi.edu">tshank@whoi.edu</a></b>  Rainer Troa, EX, <a href="mailto:renertroa@gmail.com">renertroa@gmail.com</a>  Stephen R. Hammond, ECC Jakarta, NOAA, <a href="mailto:Stephen.R.Hammond@noaa.gov">Stephen.R.Hammond@noaa.gov</a>  Eleanor Bors, ECC Seattle, WHOI, <a href="mailto:ekbors@gmail.com">ekbors@gmail.com</a>  Tryono, ECC Seattle  Sam Zelin, ECC Seattle, UMass Amherst  Jonathan Rose, U. Victoria, U. Victoria, <a href="mailto:jonmrose@uvic.ca">jonmrose@uvic.ca</a></p>					

**Purpose of the Dive:** The goal of this dive was to transit upslope on the northeastern margin of this mound feature, reaching the top and exploring along the crest to the south in order to examine resident geological features and compare faunal composition at this deep site to shallower sites, with and between K, for example at K and Landat.

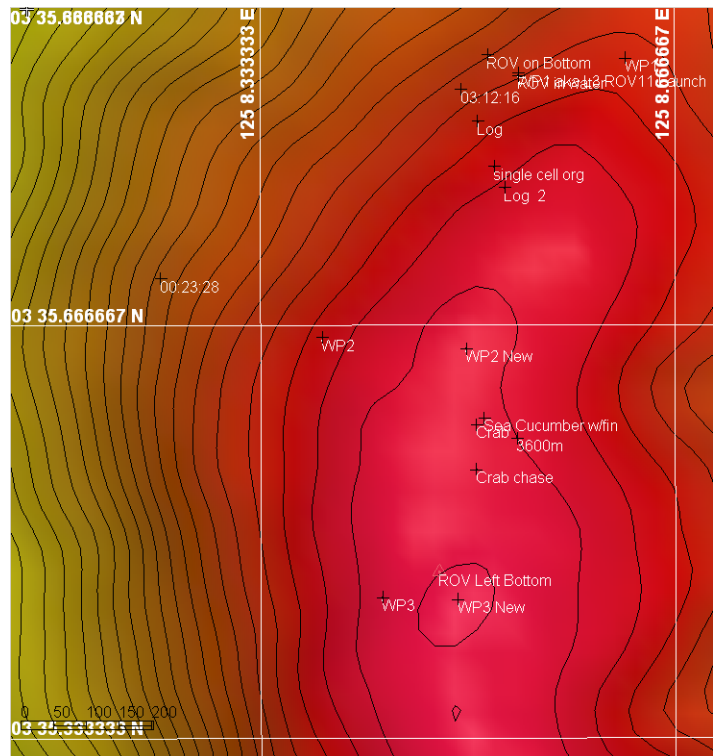
**Description of the Dive:**

The dive began by transiting upslope on the northeastern margin of this mound feature. Once the summit peak was reached, we transited along the crest to the south until dive time ran out. The seafloor at this site was mostly covered in a thick layer of smooth sediment. The uppermost layer had a dark yellow-green coloration, possibly phyto-detritus. Notably low abundances and diversity of megafauna were observed. Little evidence of bioturbation and few holothurians were also observed. Xenophyophores and gromiids were the dominant fauna on the sediments. Large aerial expanses lacking hard substrate dominated the landscape. An exception to this lack of epibenthic megafauna was found on the multiple organic falls of plant debris that were somewhat frequently seen. Most common organic fall materials were tree trunks and coconut shells. High abundances of organisms were observed on these wood falls. Animals associated with these hot-spots included squat lobsters, urchins, serpulid polychaetes and gastropods.

**Overall Map of ROV Dive Area**



**Close-up Map of Main Dive Site**



**Representative Photos of the Dive**



**20100804\_05h45m05s06\_ROVHD\_SEA\_CUCUMBER**

The seafloor at this site was mostly covered in a thick layer of smooth sediment. Top layer had a dark yellow-green coloration, possibly phytodebris. Extremely low abundances and diversity of megafauna were observed.

**20100804\_04h34m36s06\_ROVHD\_LOG\_09**

An exception to this lack of epibenthic megafauna was found on the multiple organic falls of plant debris that were somewhat frequently seen. Most common objects were tree trunks and coconut shells. High abundances of organisms were observed on these wood falls.

**Please direct inquiries to:**

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