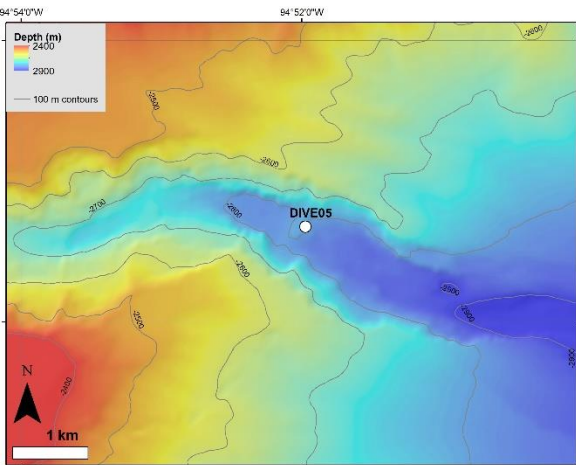
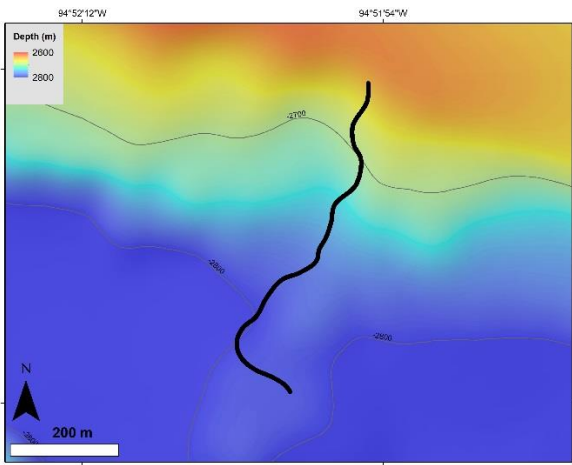


Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary

Dive Information	
General Location Map	
General Area Descriptor	Gulf of Mexico
Site Name	North Wall of Perdido Canyon / AC 813
Science Team Leads	Daniel Wagner (Biology) Adam Skarke (Geology)
Expedition Coordinator	Nikolai Pawlenko
ROV Dive Supervisor	Karl McLetchie
Mapping Lead	Mike White
ROV Dive Name	
Cruise	EX1803
Dive Number	DIVE05

	Megan	Cromwell	NOAA-NCEI/MSU-NGI	megan.cromwell@noaa.gov
	Amanda	Demopoulos	USGS	ademopoulos@usgs.gov
	Scott	France	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	france@louisiana.edu
	Lauren	Jackson	NCEI-Stennis	Lauren.Jackson@noaa.gov
	Brian	Kennedy	NOAA/OER	brian.kennedy@noaa.gov
	Christopher	Mah	Dept of Invertebrate Zoology, NMNH Smithsonian	brisinga@gmail.com
	Asako	Matsumoto	Planetary Exploration Research Center, Chiba Institute of Technology	amatsu@gorgonian.jp
	Megan	McCuller	Southern Maine Community College	mccullermi@gmail.com
	Clifton	Nunnaly	University of Hawaii Manoa	seagrifo@gmail.com
	Andrea	Quattrini	Harvey Mudd College	aquattrini@g.hmc.edu
	Carolyn	Ruppel	USGS	cruppel@usgs.gov
	Enrique	Salgado	NOAA	enrique.salgado@noaa.gov
	Andrew	Shuler	NOAA/JHT, inc.	andrew.shuler@noaa.gov
	Ken	Sulak	Wetlands and Aquatic Research Center	ksulak@usgs.gov
	Tracey	Sutton	NOVA Southeastern University	tsutton1@nova.edu
	Michael	Vecchione	SI	vecchiom@si.edu
	Mary	Wicksten	TAMU	wicksten@bio.tamu.edu
	Amy	Bowman	NOAA/OER	amy.bowman@noaa.gov
Purpose of the Dive	The purpose of Dive 5 was to survey the biology and geology of the north wall of Perdido Canyon, a submarine canyon that has never before been explored using deep-sea submersibles by the scientific community. The closest scientific dives to the site, two 2006 surveys by AUV <i>Alvin</i> , were conducted in Alaminos Canyon close to 25 km to the east. Therefore, this dive sought to provide important baseline information about an unexplored deep-sea canyon. Submarine canyons are generally regarded as hotspots of abundance and biodiversity, but have been particularly undersurveyed in many remote and offshore locations like the Western Gulf of Mexico.			
Descriptio n of the Dive	<p>The ROV reached the bottom on a heavily-sedimented, flat area at a depth of 2786 m at 15:07 UTC. An <i>Umbellua</i> sp. seapen was observed close to the landing spot. The dive started on the floor of Perdido Canyon and proceeded northwest up a sediment covered mound that was oriented across the canyon axis. At approximately 16:22 UTC the ROV preceded north up the canyon wall. The lower portions of the canyon wall were characterized by fine grained sediment cover with periodic excavation burrows and linear ripples. The ripple crests were oriented north-south indicating that prevailing currents move parallel to the canyon axis. Notably, the ROV pilots indicated that currents during the dive were observed to move from north to south across the canyon axis. Higher portions of the canyon wall exhibited limited sub angular rock rubble as well as outcrops of bedded sedimentary rock. The ROV arrived at the top of the canyon wall at a depth of 2600 m at approximately 19:08 UTC and briefly explored the canyon rim to the northwest. At 19:24 UTC the ROV came off bottom to address a problem with the configuration of the tether between D2 and Serios. After the problem was addresses it was determined there was not sufficient time remaining to return to the seafloor and the dive concluded at approximately 19:40 UTC.</p> <p>The most commonly observed animals were the seapen <i>Umbellula</i> sp., the holothurian <i>Benthodytes typica</i>, the glass sponge <i>Hyalonema</i> sp., <i>Nematocarcinus ensifer</i> shrimp, a</p>			



	<p>Hometheiid anemone, an unidentified anemone, tubeworms, and the tripod fishes <i>Bathypterois phenax</i> and <i>B. grallator</i>. Star-shaped impressions on the sediment were also commonly observed throughout the dive, a few of which with the mudstar <i>Dytaster</i> sp. partially burrowed. Other species observed during the dive included several species of fish (<i>Coryphaenoides mediterraneus</i>, <i>Acanthonus armatus</i>, and <i>Bassogigas?</i> sp.), glass sponges, the ophioroid <i>Ophiomusa lymeni</i>, <i>Anthophilum</i> sp. seapen, unidentified bryozoans, the holothurian <i>Benthothuria</i> sp., a ceriantharian, and the crab <i>Parapagurus</i> sp. with commensal cup corals.</p>	
<p>Notable Observations</p>	<p>[Can include number of communities, notable collections or observations, high density communities, etc.]</p>	
<p>Community Presence/Absence (community is defined as more than two species)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corals and Sponges Present</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chemosynthetic Community Present</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> High biodiversity Community Present</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Active Seep or Vent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Extinct Seep or Vent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hydrates Present</p>
<p>Overall Map of the ROV Dive Area</p>		<p>Close-up Map of Main Dive Site</p>
		
<p>Representative Photos of the Dive</p>		

[Descriptive caption here]	[Descriptive caption here]
[Descriptive caption here]	[Descriptive caption here]
Samples Collected	
No samples were collected during the dive.	

Please direct inquiries to:

NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration & Research
 1315 East-West Highway (SSMC3 10th Floor)
 Silver Spring, MD 20910
 (301) 734-1014

