OKEANOS EXPLORER ROV DIVE SUMMARY

Site Name	Guyot Ridge			1803	1	Guyot Ridge	
ROV Lead/Expediti on Coordinator	Karl Mcletchie/ Brian RC Kennedy			**************************************	5	A ST	
Science Team Leads	Scott France and Mackenzie Gerringer			6	John Ston Atoll		
General Area Descriptor	Johnston Atoll Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument						
ROV Dive	Cruise Season		Leg		Di	ive Number	
Name	EX1504		4			DIVE13	
Equipment Deployed	ROV:		Deep Discoverer				
Deployed	Camera Platform	า:	Seirio				
	✓ D2 CTD✓ Scanning Sonar		Depth USBL Posi	tion			
ROV Measurement	Scanning Sonar		Roll	иоп		Camera 1	
S	HD Camera 2		ROV HD 2		Seirio		
	Temperature Probe		D2 DO Sensor			os DO sensor	
Equipment Malfunctions	VSAT continues to underperform						
	Dive Summary: EX1504L4_DIVE13						
	In Water: 2015-09-26T19:04:45.953000 18°, 07.005' N; 169°, 00.072' W						
	Out Water:	2015-09-27T02:41:39 18°, 07.043' N ; 168°, 59.586' W					
ROV Dive Summary (From	Off Bottom:	2015-09-27T00:26:59.984000 18°, 06.995' N ; 169°, 00.044' W					
processed ROV data)	On Bottom:	2015-09-26T20:38:39.937000 18°, 07.020' N ; 169°, 00.138' W					
	Dive duration:	7:36:53					
	Bottom Time:	3:48:20					
	Max. depth:	2133.9 m					
Special Notes							
Scientists Involved (please	Name	Institution		Email Addres	ss		
provide name	Asako Matsumoto	Universit	ty of Tokyo	amatsu@goi	rgonian.ip		
/ location / affiliation / email)	Chris Kelley			-	@hawaii.edu		
Gillali)							

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Purpose of the Dive

To explore the bathyal community of a hard bottom on the slope just below the steepest part of the wall at the edge of the plateau on the NW end of the Karin Seamounts in the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument and to conduct 5 midwater transects at 100 m intervals between 1200-800 m depth

Description of the Dive:

The landing site was marked by steep topography, including tall pillars or boulders. The sharp relief of the wall and pinnacle features offered an excellent habitat for a wide variety of sponges and corals and their associates. Immediately, several corals were seen, including a boulder that had colonies of all three major families of deep-sea octocorals (Chrysogorgiidae, Isididae, Primnoidae). Corals were in high abundance on the sharp slopes of the wall. In particular, there was an overwhelming abundance of planar *Chrysogorgia* colonies (unidentified species) for over 100 m of vertical elevation change on the dive; a sample was collected from 1937 m.

The list of octocorals observed includes bamboo corals (isidid whips, *Lepidisis, Acanella weberi, Jasonisis*), Primnoidae (*Calyptrophora, Candidella gigantea*, unidentified fans), Chrysogorgidae (*Pleurogorgia, Chrysogorgia pinnata, Iridigorgia magnispiralis, Iridigorgia ?superba*), a precious coral, *Hemicorallium lauense*, and several *Anthomastus* soft corals. Many large precious corals (Coralliidae) were seen just below the plateau edge. Interestingly, we recorded no black corals. Large, purple tube anemones (Ceriantharia) were imaged, as were.

The sharp sloping features gave way to interspersed fields of rubble. Some of these showed high accumulations of dead sponge skeletons. Very little sediment was seen throughout the dive, and then tucked in areas of rubble and vesiculated manganese encrustation. Holothurians (Synallactidae) were seen in these patches. Two rocks were collected from these rubble fields, from 2104 and 1971 m. Several squat lobsters (Galatheidae, Chirostylidae) were seen, most of which were associated with *Chrysogorgia* coral colonies. Crinoids (some stalked but mostly unstalked, several *Atelocrinus*) were imaged, often attached to the taller sponges. A couple of large, purple tube anemones (Ceriantharia) were seen. As with most dives on this leg, few fish were seen, only four individuals, each of a different family – Macrouridae (*Kumba hebetate*), Ophidiidae, Synaphobranchidae, and Moridae.

Moving from the steep slope to the edge of the plateau showed a sharp transition from coral dominated community to a high abundance of sponges, including at least seven genera on the flat edge of the plateau.

The D2 ROV left bottom at 00:34:25 UTC from a depth of 1880 m to do midwater transects. Five midwater transect were conducted, each for 10 minutes, at depths of 1200, 1100, 1000, 900 and 800 m. Several organisms were imaged, including multiple medusa, larvaceans, salp chains, chaetognaths, a decapod shrimp, and two fishes (Gonostomatidae, Myctophidae).

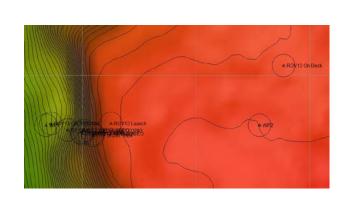
Other Metazoa Observed

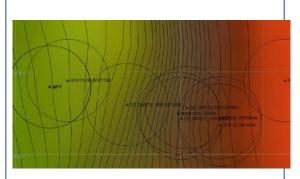
Crustaceans: Pycnogonid sea spider (on bamboo coral)

Other: swimming polychaete

Overall Map of ROV Dive Area

Close-up Map of Main Dive Site





Representative Photos of the Dive









Samples Collected

Sample ID	EX1504L4_20150926T211815_D2_DIVE13_SPE C01GEO
Date (UTC)	20150926
Time (UTC)	211815
Depth (m)	2104.05



Temperat ure (°C)	1.86	
Field ID(s)	Mn-encrusted basalt	
Comment s		
Sample ID	EX1504L4_20150926T231823_D2_DIVE13_SPE C02GEO	
Date (UTC)	20150926	
Time (UTC)	231823	
Depth (m)	1971.51	
Temperat ure (°C)	2.14	
Field ID(s)	Mn-encruted basalt	
Comment s		
Sample ID	EX1504L4_20150927T002243_D2_DIVE13_SPE C03BIO	
Date (UTC)	20150927	
Time (UTC)	002243	
Depth (m)	1882.44	
Temperat ure (°C)	2.08	
Field ID(s)	Chrysogorgia sp.	
Comment s		
Please direct inquiries to: NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration & Research 1315 East-West Highway (SSMC3 10 th Floor) Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 734-1014		