

## Okeanos Explorer ROV Dive Summary

Dive Information	
General Location	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gulf of Mexico 2017</b></p>
General Area Descriptor	Gulf of Mexico
Site Name	AT 251
Science Team Leads	Diva Amon and Charles Messing
Expedition Coordinator	Brian Kennedy
ROV Dive Supervisor	Dan Rogers
Mapping Lead	Mike White
ROV Dive Name	
Cruise	EX1711
Leg	-
Dive Number	DIVE08
Equipment Deployed	
ROV	Deep Discoverer
Camera Platform	Seirios



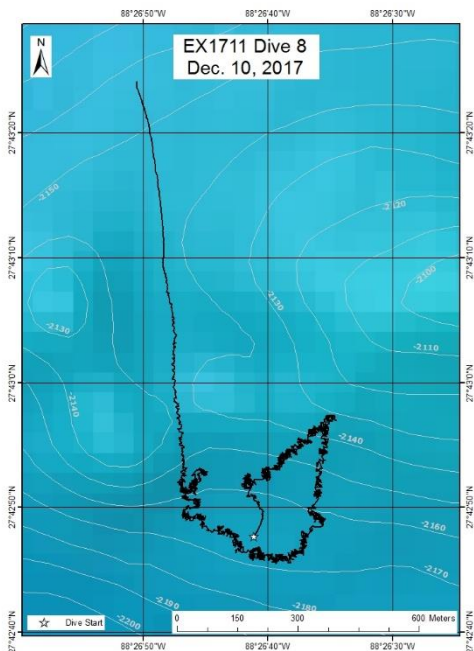
	Carolyn Ruppel	US Geological Survey	cruppel@usgs.gov
	Charles Messing	Nova Southeastern University	messagingc@nova.edu
	Christopher Mah	Dept of Invertebrate Zoology, NMNH Smithsonian	brisinga@gmail.com
	Daniel Wagner	NOAA	daniel.wagner@noaa.gov
	Diva Amon	Natural History Museum, London	divaamon@gmail.com
	Erin Easton	UTRGV	erineeaston@gmail.com
	Kenneth Sulak	USGS	ksulak@usgs.gov
	Kevin Rademacher	NOAA/NMFS/MS Labs	kevin.r.rademacher@noaa.gov
	Kristopher Benson	NOAA Restoration Center	kristopher.benson@noaa.gov
	Lauren Jackson	NCEI-Stennis	Lauren.Jackson@noaa.gov
	Les Watling	University of Hawaii at Manoa	watling@hawaii.edu
	Megan Cromwell	NCEI	megan.cromwell@noaa.gov
	Nolan Barrett	Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute at Florida Atlantic University	barrettnh@g.cofc.edu
	Robert Carney	Oceanography and Marine Sciences, LSU	rcarne1@lsu.edu
	Scott France	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	france@louisiana.edu
	Tara Harmer Luke	Stockton University	luket@stockton.edu
	William Shedd	BOEM	william.shedd@boem.gov
	Daniel Warren	P&C Scientific, LLC	daniel.warren@pandcscientific.com
Purpose of the Dive	<p>The dive was located on a BOEM seismic anomaly located in a geologically active area. The dive explored this feature, which included two possible locations of methane bubble plumes (confirmed during multibeam surveys by the NOAA Ship <i>Okeanos Explorer</i>). ROV exploration of this feature aided our understanding of the geological composition and origin of this area. Additionally, baseline data was collected on the distribution, abundance, diversity, biogeography and connectivity of chemosynthetic communities and surrounding faunal assemblages.</p>		



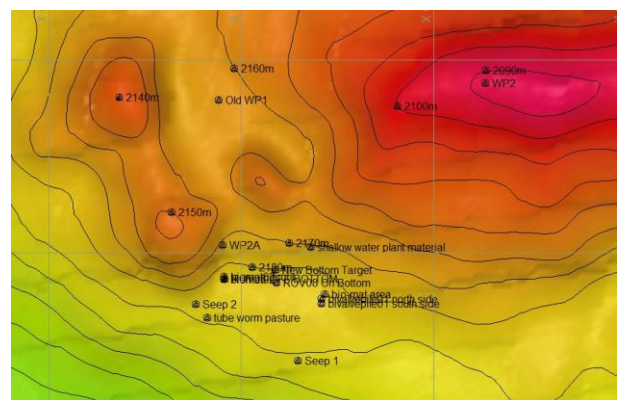
Description of the Dive

EX1711 Dive 8 was on the southeastern side of a BOEM seismic anomaly at a site dubbed 'AT251'. The dive track was meant to climb to the local high of the feature where exposed authigenic carbonates with accompanying coral communities were expected. However, several hours into the dive, it became apparent that the entire feature was covered in a thick layer of sediment. As a result, a decision was made to change the objective of the dive to instead search for the sources of two of the four bubble plumes detected during the previous night's multibeam survey. The ROV descended to a sedimented slope at 2160 m where a high diversity of fishes were observed, including *Coryphaenoides armatus*, *C. mexicanus*, Synaphobranchidae sp., *Penopus microphthalmus*, *P. porogadus* and *Bathypterois quadrifilis*. Numerous invertebrates on the sediment slope included *Nematocarcinus* sp., a hermit crab (Paguroidea sp.) with an actinarian replacing its shell, holothurians (*Benthothuria funebris*, *Benthoodytes* sp., *Chiridota heheva*, and *Psychropotes depressa*), *Hymenodiscus* sp. brisingids, and *Lepidisis caryophyllia*, siboglinids (*Sclerolinum contortum* and *Siboglinum* sp.), *Bathymodiolus* sp. (both dead and alive), and a small area of reduced blackened sediment with bacterial mats. This area also hosted small sediment mounds, with infaunal residents evidenced by sediment released from their tops. After altering the ROV track to move towards the two bubble targets, we undertook a long transit over chiefly vacant sediment. Although the first bubble target supported no chemosynthetic communities, the second supported an assemblage including *Siboglinum* sp., *Lamellibrachia* sp., *Chiridota heheva*, *Munidopsis* sp. bacterial mats, and numerous spatangoid heart urchins. Nearby, small carbonate outcrops hosted Hormathiidae sp., Corallimorpharia sp. and *Desmophyllum* sp. Other notable observations included large areas of sargassum that had drifted from the sea surface, a small Cladorhizidae sp., as well as several pieces of marine debris.

Overall Map of the ROV Dive Area

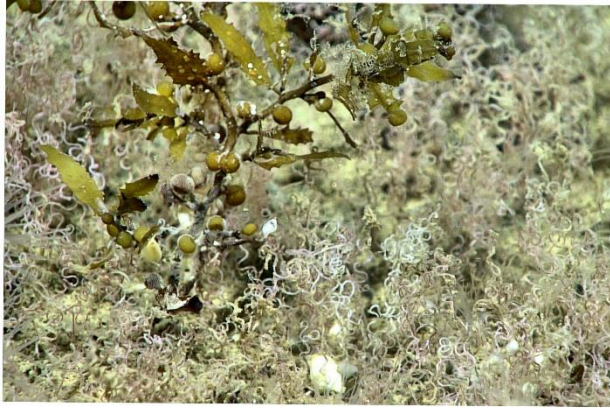


Close-up Map of Main Dive Site



Representative Photos of the Dive





A dense bed of *Sclerolinum contortum* chemosynthetic worms in curlicue tubes accompanied by sunken *Sargassum* brown algae on a fine muddy bottom adjacent to several bacterial mats. Depth: 2,154 m.



The ophiurid *Penopus microphthalmus* photographed at a depth of 2,152 m.



The apodid sea cucumber *Chiridota heheva* on a fine muddy bottom accompanied by dead *Sargassum* brown algae and bacterial mats. This species occurs in association with cold seeps. The white spots are clusters of microscopic wheel-shaped skeletal ossicles. Depth: 2,163 m.



A dense bed of chemosynthetic mussels, *Bathymodiolus* sp., and siboglinid polychaete worms, perhaps *Lamellibrachia* sp., accompanied by the shrimps *Alvinocaris* sp. and small anemones, at a cold seep at a depth of 2,163.5 m.

Samples Collected- None

Sample

Sample ID		No samples were collected on this dive
Date (UTC)		
Time (UTC)		
Depth (m)		
Temperature ( ° C)		
Field ID(s)		

Commensal ID and Field Identification	
Comments	

**Please direct inquiries to:**

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

