DIVE NUMBER: JSLI-4681

STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral North

STATION OVERVIEW

Project	Life on the Edge 2004
Principal investigators	SW Ross ¹
	KJ Sulak, MS Nizinski, E Baird
PI Contact Info ¹	Center for Marine Science, 5600 Marvin Moss Ln., Wilmington, NC 28409
Purpose	Mapping of deep coral banks, ecological studies of macroinvertebrates and fishes, paleoclimate studies, coral genetics and educational outreach
Vessel	R/V Seward Johnson, Johnson Sea Link I Submersible
Science Divers	SW Ross (bow), KJ Sulak (stern)
External Video Tapes	2 mini DVs, 1 HD
Internal Video Tapes	3 mini DVs
Digital Still Photos	0
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	
Specimens Collected	
Other	Hard copies of bow and stern audio logs
Acknowledgements	NOAA-OE, NOAA Fisheries, USGS, UNCW, NC Museum of Natural Sciences
SEADESC Analyst	AM Quattrini, ML Partyka
Date Compiled	11/16/2006







DIVE DATA

Date	09-Jun-04
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	709
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	783
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	9:10
End Bottom End (EDT)	11:12
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 47.546'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 37.191'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 47.600'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 37.311'
Surface Current (Kts)	3
Bottom Current (Kts)	

Image A: Hard Coral-Fauna 28° 47.624' N, 79° 37.298' W





RELEVANT WORK AND/OR LITERATURE CITED

EEZ-SCAN 87 Scientific Staff (1991) Reed (2002) Reed and Ross (2005) Reed et al. (2006) Ross and Nizinski (in press)

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Very few species of fish or invertebrates were seen during this dive. *Synaphobranchus* spp. dominated this area and was seen primarily over flat sediment/rubble habitat. Other species included *Fenestraja plutonia, Nezumia sclerorhynchus,* and *Laemonema melanurum*. There were a large number of sessile invertebrates in the area, such as anemones, hexactinellid sponges, antipatharians and *Madrepora* corals. No galatheid crabs were seen during this dive. Living *Lophelia pertusa* was found in scattered small patches as well as occasional large thickets.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The habitats observed during this dive were generally of three types: 1) primarily low relief area with a combination of fine rubble and 'crunchy' sediment layers, 2) small patches of live and dead hard corals, primarily *L. pertusa* with attached soft corals and sponges, and 3) hard coral stands composed of >50% dead coral, often surrounded by large glass sponges.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

This dive was captured on 2 mini DVs and 1 HD and archived on 2 DVDs. Internal video footage from the bow was used to compensate for missing data during the last 30 minutes of the dive. The overall video quality was mediocreto-fair, owing largely to low lighting during transects and moderate marine snow.