DIVE NUMBER: JSLI-4687

STUDY AREA: Savannah Banks West

STATION OVERVIEW

Project Life on the Edge 2004

Principal investigators SW Ross¹

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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), K Cartwright (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 copy of stern audio log

Acknowledgements NOAA-OE, NOAA Fisheries, USGS, UNCW, NC

Museum of Natural Sciences

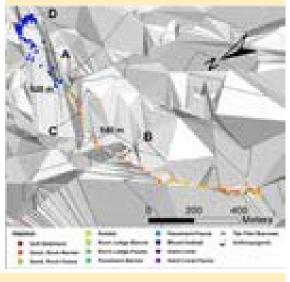
SEADESC Analyst AM Quattrini, ML Partyka

Date Compiled 11/16/2006

GENERAL LOCATION



Dive Track:



DIVE DATA

Date	12-Jun-04
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	497
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	541
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	8:32
End Bottom End (EDT)	10:13
Starting Latitude (N)	31° 44.357'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 06.088'
Ending Latitude (N)	31° 44.523'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 05.660'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	0.7

Image A: Mixed Habitat 31° 44.54' N, 79° 05.670' W



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IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Sand/Rubble/Rock-Barren

31° 44.490' N, 79° 05.862' W



Image C: Sand/Rubble/Rock-Barren 31° 44.508' N. 79° 05.742' W





Image D: Mixed Habitat 31° 44.520' N, 79° 05.634' W *

RELEVANT WORK AND/OR LITERATURE CITED

Milliman et al. (1967) Ayers and Pilkey (1981) EEZ-SCAN 87 Scientific Staff (1991) Reed (2002) Reed and Ross (2005) Reed et al. (2006) Ross and Nizinski (in press)

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Several fishes and invertebrates were observed during this dive. The most abundant fishes observed included *Nezumia sclerorhynchus, Laemonema barbatulum,* and *Laemonema melanurum.* Other species observed included *Fenestraja plutonia, Chlorophthalmus agassizi,* and *Trachyscorpia cristulata.* Galatheids were uncommon in this area. *Bathynectes* were more common and were seen throughout the mixed habitat. Other invertebrates observed included pencil urchins and starfish. No invertebrates were on the sand/rock/rubble substrate in the beginning of the dive. Sponges, *Lophelia pertusa*, and *Enallopsammia* were common sessile invertebrates.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The substrate in the beginning of the dive was mostly coarse sand with few scattered small rocks and rock rubble. Mostly, fauna was absent in this area, except for a few patches of large, white sponges. The submersible then approached a mixed transitional habitat, which climbed a steep (70-80°) slope. This habitat did not have much coral development, just a few small twigs of live *Lophelia pertusa* and *Enallopsammia* on a coral rubble covered bottom. Also present in this mixed habitat were an abundance of glass sponges. Near the top of the slope, the mixed habitat became denser with greater relief (~ 1m). Sponges and live coral were more common; however, there were no large coral mounds present. Strong currents were apparent throughout this dive.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

This dive was recorded on 2 mini DVs and archived on 2 DVDs. The internal bow video was used throughout to supplement the external video when footage was too dark. The internal video was high quality.