# DIVE NUMBER: JSLI-4701

# STUDY AREA: Jacksonville

### STATION OVERVIEW

OTATION OVERVIEW	
Project	Life on the Edge 2004
Principal investigators	SW Ross <sup>1</sup>
	KJ Sulak, MS Nizinski, E Baird
PI Contact Info <sup>1</sup>	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	J Potter (stern)
External Video Tapes	2 mini DVs, 2 HDs
Internal Video Tapes	0
Digital Still Photos	10
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	
Specimens Collected	
Other	Training dive, hard copy stern audio log
Acknowledgements	NOAA-OE, NOAA Fisheries, USGS, UNCW, NC Museum of Natural Sciences
SEADESC Analyst	AM Necaise, ML Partyka
Date Compiled	11/16/2006

# **GENERAL LOCATION**







### **DIVE DATA**

Date	19-Jun-04
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	645
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	674
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	17:04
End Bottom End (EDT)	18:43
Starting Latitude (N)	30° 28.944'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 38.500'
Ending Latitude (N)	30° 28.933'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 38.379'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	

Image A: Hard Coral-Fauna 30° 28.944' N, 79° 38.496' W \*



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#### **IMAGE GALLERY**

Image B: Hard Coral-Fauna 30° 28.962' N. 79° 38.496' W

\* indicates image position is approximated Image C: Rubble 30° 28.938' N. 79° 38.400' W

Image D: Rubble 30° 28.914' N, 79° 38.394' W



### **RELEVANT WORK AND/OR LITERATURE CITED**

Ayers and Pilkey (1981) EEZ-SCAN 87 Scientific Staff (1991) Paull et al. (2000) Reed (2002) Reed and Ross (2005) Williams et al. (2006) Reed et al. (2006)

Ross and Nizinski (in press) Williams et al. (in press)

### **BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

Few species of fishes were observed during this dive, and were represented by very few individuals. The most common species was Nezumia sclerorhynchus. Other species included single individuals of Dactylobatus armatus (Image C), Synaphobranchus spp., and Laemonema melanurum. Mobile invertebrates included Eumunida picta, Chaceon spp., Bathynectes longispina, brittle stars, spiny and pencil urchins. The dominant coral in the area was Lophelia pertusa, though small isidids and Madrepora were also observed. Other sessile invertebrates included hexactinellid sponges, large venus flytrap anemones, hydroids and solitary cup corals.

#### PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This dive took place over a relatively steep, 50-60°, slope. Two major habitat categories were observed, rubble and hard coral. The areas of hard coral habitat could be further differentiated into areas with attached fauna and areas without attached fauna. The areas of hard coral without attached fauna tended to have a lower abundance of live L. pertusa (<25%) and a higher occurrence of large pieces of cemented coral rubble. The areas that contained a large percentage of live L. pertusa were of high relief (>1m) and tended to have numerous attached fauna, including anemones, hydroids, sponges, and small isidids. The rubble habitat, with few attached fauna, was primarily restricted to the base of the slope.

### **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

This dive was recorded on 2 mini DVs and saved to 2 DVDs for archiving. There was no time overlay during this dive. At times there was some video feed interference. A large number of collections took place during the dive so the sub was stationary most of the time.