

DIVE NUMBER: JSLI-4702

STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral North

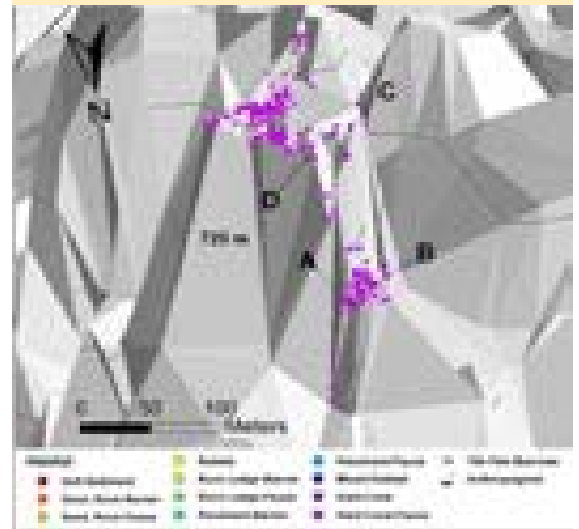
STATION OVERVIEW

Project	Life on the Edge 2004
Principal investigators	SW Ross ¹ KJ Sulak, MS Nizinski, E Baird
PI Contact Info¹	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	A Howard (bow), E Baird (stern)
External Video Tapes	3 mini DVs, 3 HDs
Internal Video Tapes	1 mini DV
Digital Still Photos	0
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Specimens Collected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	No bow audio log, 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	20-Jun-04
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	709
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	738
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	8:38
End Bottom End (EDT)	10:42
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 47.699'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 37.398'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 47.605'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 37.380'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	0.4

Image A: Hard Coral-Fauna

28° 47.682' N, 79° 37.404' W *



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IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

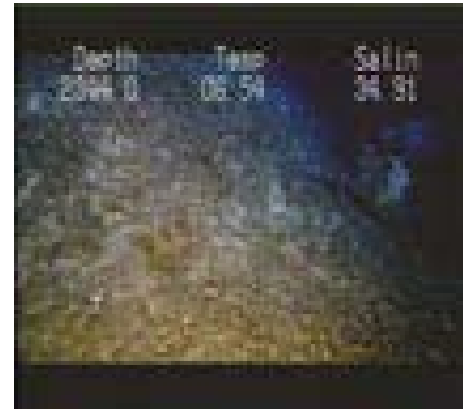
Image B: Hard Coral-Fauna
28° 47.694' N, 79° 37.398' W



Image C: Hard Coral
28° 47.670' N, 79° 37.398' W



Image D: Hard Coral
28° 47.670' N, 79° 37.374' 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

Synaphobranchus spp. was the most abundant fish species observed during this dive. Relatively few other fishes were observed. Pencil urchins were abundant throughout this dive and were observed on sponges, rubble, and hard corals. Other mobile invertebrates observed included several galatheid species and *Echinus tyloides*. Sessile invertebrates were diverse, and included alcyonaceans, antipatharians, sponges, and hydroids.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Hard coral habitat, with and without attached fauna, was the dominant habitat observed during this dive. These areas were mostly small mounds, with <2 m profile, of mostly (~60%) live *Lophelia pertusa*. In some areas, hard corals were covered with attached fauna, including hexactinellid sponges, large white sponges, alcyonaceans, and hydroids. Coral rubble was another substrate observed during the dive on slope faces, and one stretch of this habitat had attached starburst corals.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

This dive was recorded on 3 mini DVs and archived on 3 DVDs. The overall video quality varied between DVs. The first DV contains a large amount of close footage with little perspective. The remaining 2 DVs were frequently underlit during transects but were still of good quality. There was no time overlay for any of this dive, so audio transmissions were used to correlate these data with real time.