## **DIVE NUMBER: JSLI-4705**

# STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral South

### STATION OVERVIEW

Project Life on the Edge 2004

Principal investigators SW Ross<sup>1</sup>

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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), M Niziniski (stern)

External Video Tapes 2 mini DVs, 2 HDs

Internal Video Tapes 2 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

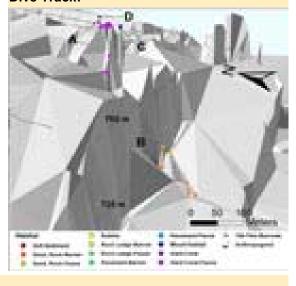
SEADESC Analyst AM Quattrini, ML Partyka

Date Compiled 11/16/2006

### **GENERAL LOCATION**



**Dive Track:** 



### **DIVE DATA**

Date	21-Jun-04
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	679
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	725
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	17:18
End Bottom End (EDT)	19:08
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 02.159'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 36.837'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 02.377'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 36.784'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	1.1

Image A: Hard Coral 28° 02.388' N, 79° 36.774' W



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### **IMAGE GALLERY**

\* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Sand/Rubble/Rock-Barren

28° 02.334' N. 79° 36.774' W \* 28° 02.232' N. 79° 36.822' W

Image D: Hard Coral 28° 02.376' N. 79° 36.786' W





Image C: Hard Coral-Fauna



### **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**

Several fish and invertebrate species were observed during this dive. Only Fenestraja plutonia was observed off reef. Synaphobranchus spp., Laemonema melanurum, and scorpaenids were observed in rubble and hard coral habitats. One Chaceon sp., a few pencil urchins, and several small galatheoids were observed throughout the dive. Sessile invertebrates included a diversity of sponges, alcyonaceans, Lophelia pertusa, antipatharians, hydroids, and isidids.

#### PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This area consisted of a series of valleys and ridges with patches of coral rubble, hard corals (Lophelia pertusa), and sand mixed with coral rubble. The faces of the ridges were covered with coral rubble with attached fauna. Tops of ridges were dominated by hard corals with varying degrees of live L. pertusa (10-40%) and attached fauna, relief <2 m. Associated attached fauna included large white sponges, few large antipatharians, alcyonaceans, isidids, hydroids, and hexactinellid sponges. Substrate in the valleys was mostly sand with small amounts of coral rubble and no attached fauna.

#### **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

This dive was captured on 2 mini DVs and saved to 2 DVDs for archiving. There was a large amount of marine snow, which made habitat classification difficult in the beginning of the dive. Garbage was also observed on the bottom.