DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3406

STUDY AREA: Savannah Banks East

STATION OVERVIEW	
Project	Investigating the Charleston Bump 2003
Principal investigators	GR Sedberry ¹
	SE Stancyk
PI Contact Info ¹	Marine Resources Research Institute, SCDNR P.O. Box 12559 Charleston SC 29422-2559
Purpose	To explore and describe habitats and associated fauna of high-relief features of the Charleston Bump
Vessel	R/V Seward Johnson, Johnson Sea Link II Submersible
Science Divers	EL Werner (bow), SE Stancyk (stern)
External Video Tapes	2 mini DVs
Internal Video Tapes	
Digital Still Photos	
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	
Specimens Collected	
Other	
Acknowledgements	NOAA-OE
SEADESC Analyst	ML Partyka
Date Compiled	11/16/2006

DIVE DATA

Date	03-Aug-03
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	552
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	564
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	16:28
End Bottom End (EDT)	18:09
Starting Latitude (N)	31° 42.120
Starting Longitude (W)	78° 48.510
Ending Latitude (N)	31° 42.036
Ending Longitude (W)	78° 48.771
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	

GENERAL LOCATION







Image A: Mixed Habitat 31° 42.066' N, 78° 48.696' W



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IMAGE GALLERY

Image B: Sand/Rubble/Rock-Fauna 31° 42.108' N, 78° 48.684' W * indicates image position is approximated

Image C: Mixed Habitat 31° 42.018' N, 78° 48.738' W Image D: Mixed Habitat 31º 42.042' N, 78º 48.792' W



RELEVANT WORK AND/OR LITERATURE CITED

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Very few fishes or mobile invertebrates were captured in the footage for this dive. These included *Chlorophthalmus agassizi, Fenestraja plutonia* and *Laemonema melanurum*, as well a several pencil urchins. The sessile community, however, was quite diverse. Hard corals were represented by *Lophelia pertusa, Stylaster* and *Enallopsammia*. Small *Keratoisis* isidids were common as well as encrusting sponges and larger hexactinellid sponges. Ascidians were seen in high numbers near the end of the dive.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This dive was attempted on the north face of the Wreckfish Scarp, but strong currents displaced the sub to the north, over flat bottom. The portion of this dive that was video taped took place over relatively flat terrain with a mixture of sand/rubble/rock habitat with attached fauna and mixed habitat. The mixed habitat areas were typically low-relief and made up of small hard corals, assorted sponges and a few soft corals. The underlying substrate was hardpan rock with a thin veneer of sediment. The other habitat encountered was marked for deeper sediment and a reduced macrofaunal community.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

This dive was recorded on 2 mini DVs, however, the first DV contains only 5 minutes of footage, which was filmed during the descent. The second DV begins an hour later. There is no time overlay on this video and no CTD overlay for the first 10 minutes. The overall quality of the footage is fair-to-mediocre. Most of the transect video was poorly lit and a good deal of the close footage was slightly out of focus. The inner lens of the camera was clouded over at the center of the viewing field. This second DV had only 40 minutes of footage. Fishes, crustaceans, sponges and sediment were collected.

Excerpt from: Southeastern United States Deep-Sea Corals (SEADESC) Initiative: A Collaborative Effort to Characterize Areas of Habitat-Forming Deep-Sea Corals (Partyka et al., 2007)