DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3705

STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral North

STATION OVERVIEW

Project Deep-sea Coral Research

Principal investigators SW Ross¹

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Purpose Exploration of Deep-water Coral Ecosystems off

Cape Canaveral, Florida

Vessel R/V Seward Johnson, Johnson Sea Link II

Submersible

Science Divers J Galkiewicz (bow), J McClain (stern)

External Video Tapes External Hard Drive

Internal Video Tapes 3 mini DVs

Digital Still Photos Yes

Positioning System dGPS

CTD File

Specimens Collected

Other

Acknowledgements

NOAA, USGS, SAFMC, OIMB,
NC Museum of Natural Sciences

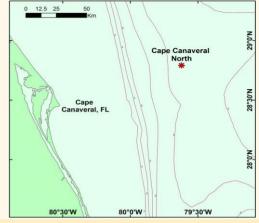
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SEADESC Analyst M Watts

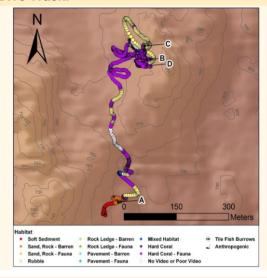
Date Compiled 1/4/2012

PI Station Number JSLII-09-Atl-3705

GENERAL LOCATION



Dive Track:



DIVE DATA

Date	09-Aug-09
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	743
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	778
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	8:47
End Bottom End (EDT)	11:08
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 46.306'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 37.024'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 46.526'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 36.955'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	

Image A: Sand/Rubble/Rock Barren

28° 46.326' N, 79° 37.002' W



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IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Hard Corals with Attached Fauna

28° 46.534' N, 79° 36.948' W



Image C: Rubble 28° 46.556' N. 79° 36.954' W

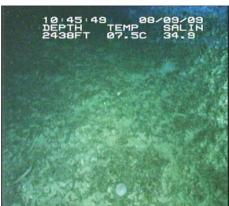


Image D: Hard Corals with Attached Fauna 28° 46.526' N. 79° 36.948' W



RELEVANT WORK AND/OR LITERATURE CITED

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

Ross and Nizinski (2007) Ross and Quattrini (2007, 2009) Ross et al. (2012)

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

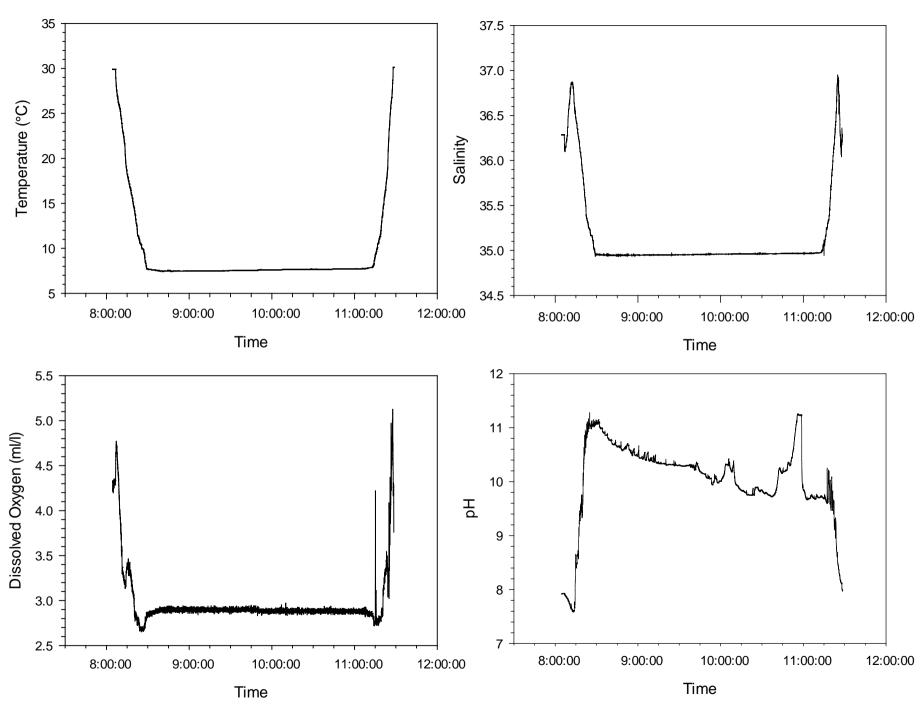
This dive explored a Lophelia pertusa bioherm off Cape Canaveral. The hard coral habitat was comprised of 99% dead, low relief L. pertusa. The hard coral and rubble habitats supported abundant attached fauna such as the alcyonacea Anthomastus sp., gorgonians (e.g. Plumarella sp.), bamboo coral (e.g. Keratoisis sp.), anemones, hydroids, a large diversity of hexactinellid sponges (e.g. Hertwigia sp.) and demospongia sponges, and a patch of the hard coral Madrepora oculata. Mobile fauna included cidaroid and echinoid urchins, chimaeras and synaphobranchid eels.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This dive began south of a L. pertusa bioherm off Cape Canaveral, requiring a northerly traverse over first soft sediment, then soft sediment and rubble, then coral rubble before reaching hard coral habitat with attached fauna. The feature consisted of a series of coral ridge spurs separated by grooves of rubble and soft sediment. Hard coral habitat consisted of 99% dead, low relief L. pertusa with occasional tips of live coral. The height of standing coral and the percentage of live distal tips increased with elevation of the bioherm at the northern extent of the dive. Rubble habitat comprised the steep north slope of the bioherm. Attached sponges and soft corals were very abundant on both the hard coral and rubble habitats.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Original dives are on mini DVs that were transferred to digital and stored on an external hard drive. Video quality was mostly clear though large portions of transects were dark with lots of debris in the water making the visibility too poor to identify many invertebrates to lower taxonomic levels. Suction samples for sediment were taken at the base of corals along with collections of live and dead L. pertusa, an anemone, and a piece of a hexactinellid sponge.



Plots of CTD data recorded during submersible dive JSL-2009-Atl-3705 (9 Aug 2009) off Cape Canaveral, FL.