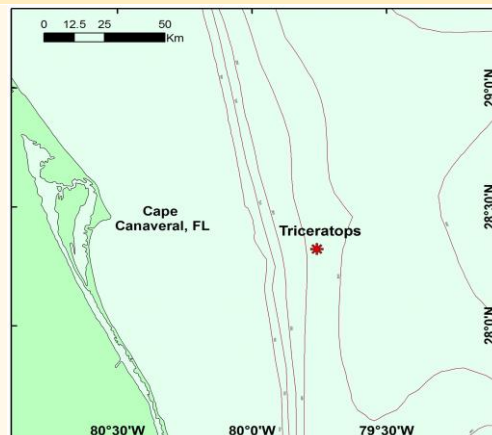
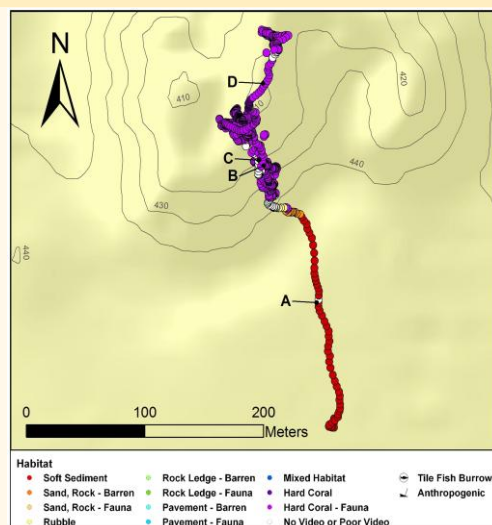


DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3712**STUDY AREA: *Triceratops*****STATION OVERVIEW**

Project	Deep-sea Coral Research
Principal investigators	SW Ross ¹
PI Contact Info¹	Center for Marine Science, 5600 Marvin Moss Ln., Wilmington, NC 28409
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), C Ames (stern)
External Video Tapes	External Hard Drive
Internal Video Tapes	3 mini DVs
Digital Still Photos	No
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Specimens Collected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	
Acknowledgements	NOAA, USGS, SAFMC, OIMB, NC Museum of Natural Sciences
SEADESC Analyst	M Watts
Date Compiled	1/19/2012
PI Station Number	JSLII-09-Atl-3712

GENERAL LOCATION**Dive Track:****DIVE DATA**

Date	12-Aug-09
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	408
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	439
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	16:52
End Bottom End (EDT)	19:03
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 19.092'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 45.495'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 19.257'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 45.521'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	

Image A: Soft Substrate
28° 19.147' N, 79° 45.498' W



DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3712

STUDY AREA: *Triceratops*

IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 19.206' N, 79° 45.528' W

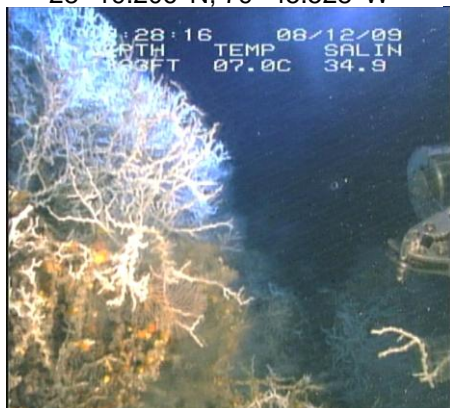


Image C: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 19.217' N, 79° 45.528' W



Image D: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 19.240' N, 79° 45.528' W



RELEVANT WORK AND/OR LITERATURE CITED

- Ayers 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

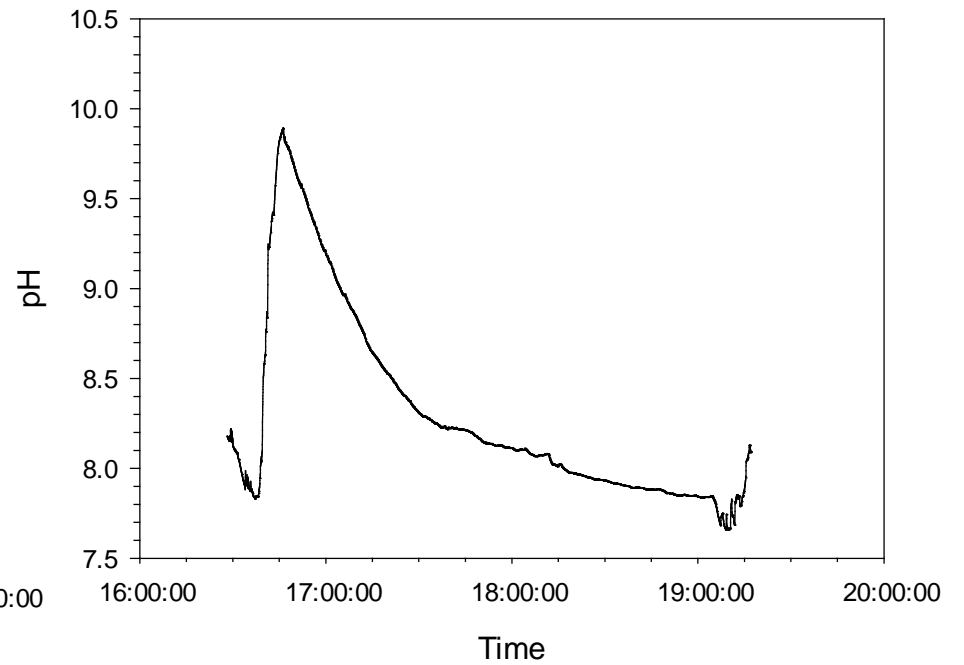
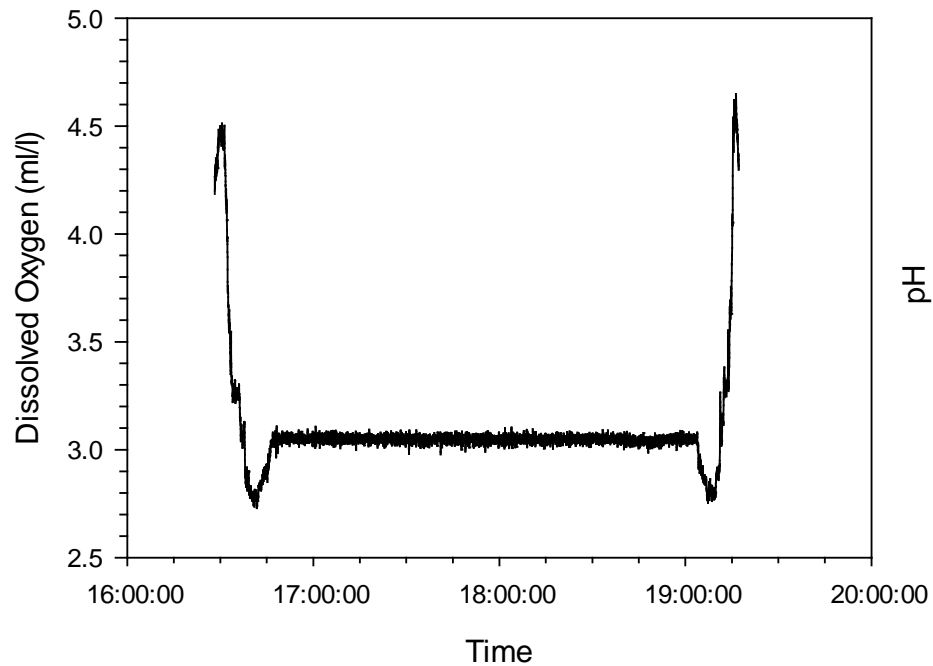
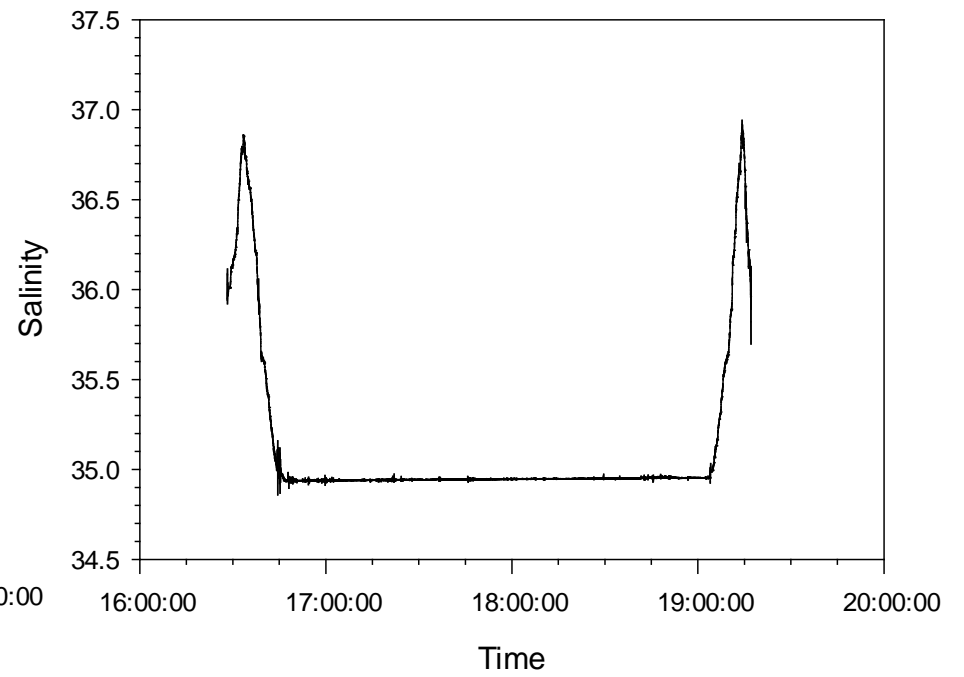
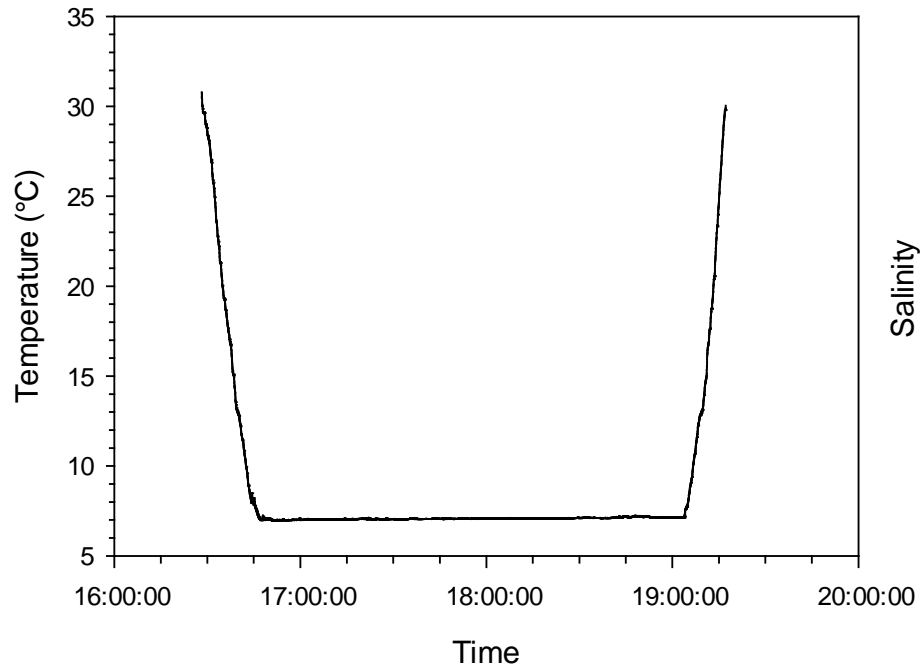
This dive traversed the western *Lophelia pertusa* bioherm of "Triceratops" off Cape Canaveral. The bioherm was comprised of dense, high relief live *L. pertusa* on a dead coral matrix. The hard coral rubble and matrix habitats supported abundant attached fauna such as cup corals, anemones, gorgonians (e.g. *Plumarella* sp.), hydroids, hexactinellid sponges (e.g. *Aphrocallistes* sp. with and without yellow zooanthids). Mobile fauna included echinoid and cidaroid urchins, crinoids, golden and galatheid crabs, scorpionfish, coral hakes, and hatchetfish.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This dive began south of the western *L. pertusa* bioherm, requiring a 150 m northerly traverse over soft sediment before reaching an area of soft sediment and coral rubble without fauna, then coral rubble at the base of the bioherm. At the base of the bioherm the slope increased and was dominated by low to medium relief, 60% cover of 40% live hard coral habitat with abundant attached fauna. Moving upslope, coral cover increased to 90% and consisted of high relief, 70% live *L. pertusa*.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Original dives are on mini DVs that were transferred to digital and stored on an external hard drive. Video quality was clear with only brief sections of unusable footage when the submersible was too far off the bottom. Suction samples for sediment were taken at the base of corals along with collections of numerous live *L. pertusa* with a Kellogg sampler, a golden and a galatheid crab, and an *Aphrocallistes* sp. covered in yellow zooanthids.



Plots of CTD data recorded during submersible dive JSL-2009-Atl-3712 (12 Aug 2009) off Cape Canaveral, FL.