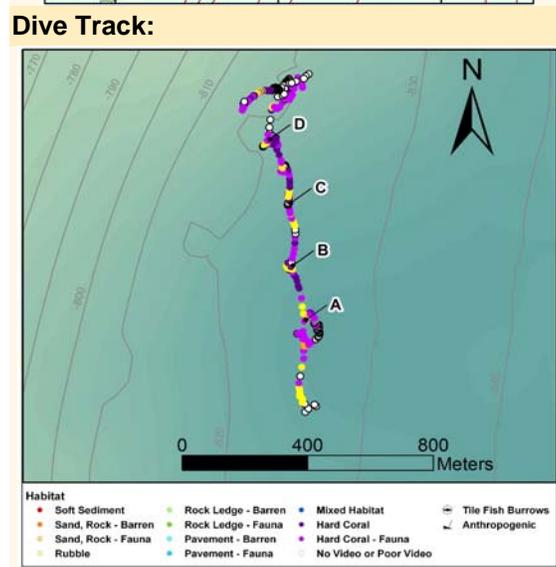
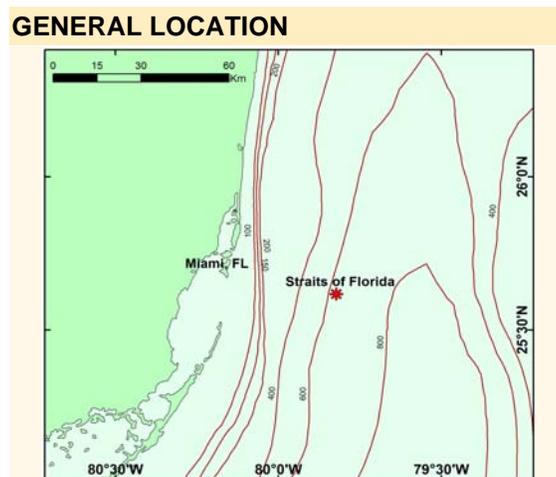


DIVE NUMBER: JSJI-4918**STUDY AREA: Straits of Florida**

STATION OVERVIEW	
Project	Ocean Exploration 2005
Principal investigators	SD Brooke ¹ J Reed, C Messing
PI Contact Info ¹	Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, 63466 Boat Basin Rd., Charleston, OR 97420
Purpose	Exploration of deep-water coral ecosystems off the east coast of Florida
Vessel	R/V Seward Johnson, Johnson Sea Link I Submersible
Science Divers	J Olson (bow), J Jamegren (stern)
External Video Tapes	External Hard Drive
Internal Video Tapes	0
Digital Still Photos	0
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Specimens Collected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	
Acknowledgements	NOAA-OE
SEADESC Analyst	M Watts
Date Compiled	10/11/2011
PI Station Number	16-XI-05-2

**DIVE DATA**

Date	16-Nov-05
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	744
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	868
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	16:55
End Bottom End (EDT)	19:42
Starting Latitude (N)	25° 44.808'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 47.082'
Ending Latitude (N)	25° 45.343'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 47.208'
Surface Current (Kts)	3.6
Bottom Current (Kts)	0.1

Image A: Rubble
25° 44.959' N, 79° 47.106' W



DIVE NUMBER: JSLI-4918

STUDY AREA: Straits of Florida

IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

**Image B: Hard Corals -
without Attached Fauna**
25° 45.055' N, 79° 47.130' W



**Image C: Hard Corals -
with Attached Fauna**
25° 45.168' N, 79° 47.130' W



**Image D: Hard Corals -
with Attached Fauna**
25° 45.289' N, 79° 47.166' 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)

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Coral ridges were comprised of moderate to high relief 90% dead *Enallopsammia profunda* with 10% live distal tips interrupted by valleys of soft sediment and coral rubble. The hard coral habitats supported attached fauna such as abundant small hydrozoan corals (e.g. Stylasteridae), aggregations of *Anthomastus* spp., purple Stoloniferan octocorals, gorgonians, and hexactinellid sponges. Mobile fauna included crinoids, *Bathynectes* sp., Atlantic deep lobsters, shrimp, eels, rattail fish and a dogfish. Fauna were difficult to identify from a distance due to high concentrations of flocculent in the water.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The habitat at the base of this Florida Strait bioherm was soft substrate with low relief coral rubble. The bioherm consisted of frequent ridges of hard coral interspersed with valleys of soft sediment and coral rubble. Moderate and high relief hard coral habitat increased with elevation and was comprised of 90 -100% dead *E. profunda* with and without significant attached fauna.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Original dives are on mini DVs transfer to digital on a mini DV reader and stored on an external hard drive. Video quality was mostly clear though visibility was poor at a distance due to flocculent in the water. The few sections of unusable footage were places where the submersible coasted over periodic soft sediment and coral rubble valleys or where the bow scientist turned the camera off for short intervals. Collections were taken of *E. profunda*, Stylasteridae, a purple Stoloniferan octocoral, an orange gorgonian, a hexactinellid sponge, and water samples.

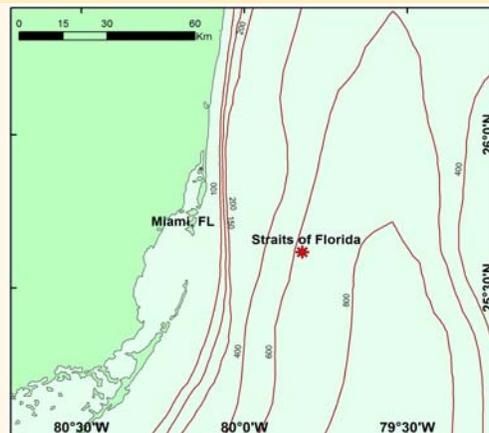
DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3585

STUDY AREA: Straits of Florida

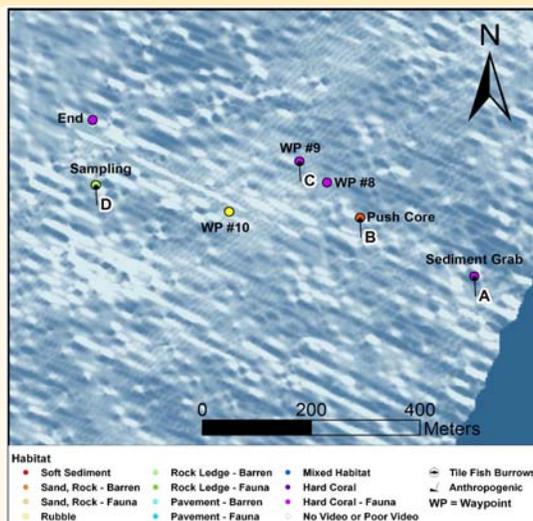
STATION OVERVIEW

Project	Ocean Exploration Deep Coral Expedition
Principal investigators	C Messing ¹ SD Brooke, J Reed
PI Contact Info¹	Nova Southeastern University, Oceanographic Center, 8000 N Ocean Drive, Dania Beach, FL 33004
Purpose	Exploration and characterization of deep sea coral habitats off the east coast of Florida
Vessel	R/V Seward Johnson, Johnson Sea Link II Submersible
Science Divers	C Kellogg (bow), J Reed (stern)
External Video Tapes	External Hard Drive
Internal Video Tapes	3 mini DVs
Digital Still Photos	
Positioning System	dGPS
CTD File	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specimens Collected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	
Acknowledgements	NOAA-OE
SEADESC Analyst	M Watts
Date Compiled	8/18/2011
PI Station Number	29-V-07-2

GENERAL LOCATION



Dive Track:



DIVE DATA

Date	29-May-07
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	700
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	831
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	16:15
End Bottom End (EDT)	19:23
Starting Latitude (N)	25° 37.065'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 49.176'
Ending Latitude (N)	25° 37.114'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 49.694'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	0.1

Image A: Hard Corals - with Attached Fauna
25° 36.953' N, 79° 49.315' W



DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3585

STUDY AREA: Straits of Florida

IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Sand/Rubble/Rock - Barren

25° 37.014' N, 79° 49.429' W



Image C: Hard Corals - with Attached Fauna

25° 37.072' N, 79° 49.489' W



Image D: Rock Ledge - Barren

25° 37.047' N, 79° 49.691' 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)

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Coral ridges were comprised primarily of low relief 100% dead *Enallopsammia profunda* matrix interspersed with a mix of soft sediment and coral rubble. The dead hard coral rubble and matrix habitats supported attached fauna such as small hydrozoan corals (Stylasteridae), slender whip-like gorgonians and numerous hexactinellid sponges. Mobile fauna included crinoids, golden crabs, rock lobsters, shrimp, eels, a skate, and a dogfish. Soft sediments and rubble surrounding and leading up to the mounds occasionally had stalked hexactinellid sponges and rock lobster holes.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Straits of Florida site consisted of frequent ridges of 100% dead hard coral covered and interspersed with soft sediment and mixed coral rubble. Major waypoints were reached by traversing flats or valleys of soft sediment and coral rubble with or without fauna that would transition abruptly into steep inclines with dead hard coral habitat with attached fauna interspersed areas of coral rubble and soft sediment. Around waypoint 12, the habitat changed at the base of an incline composed of large rocks and slabs that were mostly barren of fauna.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Original dives are on mini DVs transferred to digital on a mini DV reader and stored on an external hard drive. Video quality was mostly clear. There were very few sections of unusable footage for habitat characterization though the camera rarely focused in to allow more than rudimentary identification of corals and associated invertebrates. CTD and navigation data for this JSL dive are missing. Therefore, only fixes taken during the dive and recorded in dive logs are shown on the dive track map with pictures taken at those fixes. Sediment cores were taken. Collections were taken of dead *E. profunda* rubble and surrounding sediment, sediment punch cores and a rock.