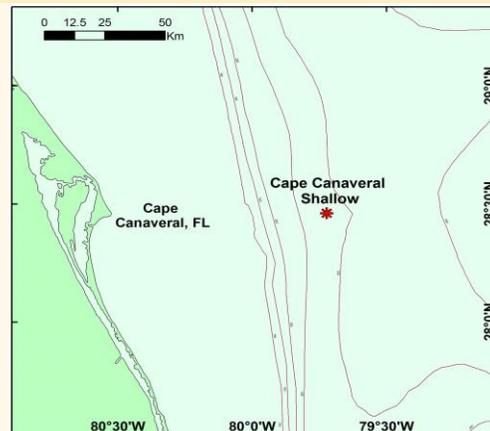
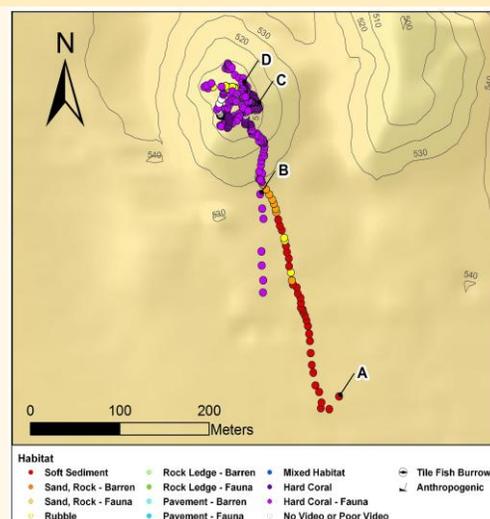


DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3716**STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral Shallow****STATION OVERVIEW**

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 Reed (bow), C Morrison (stern)
External Video Tapes	External Hard Drive
Internal Video Tapes	2 mini DVs
Digital Still Photos	Yes
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	1/29/2012
PI Station Number	JSLII-09-Atl-3716

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

Date	14-Aug-09
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	491
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	534
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	17:03
End Bottom End (EDT)	19:25
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 27.343'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 43.331'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 27.516'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 43.395'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	

Image A: Soft Substrate
28° 27.342' N, 79° 43.332' W



DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3716

STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral Shallow

IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 27.478' N, 79° 43.386' W



Image C: Hard Coral -
without Attached Fauna

28° 27.514' N, 79° 43.386' W



Image D: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 27.523' N, 79° 43.392' 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

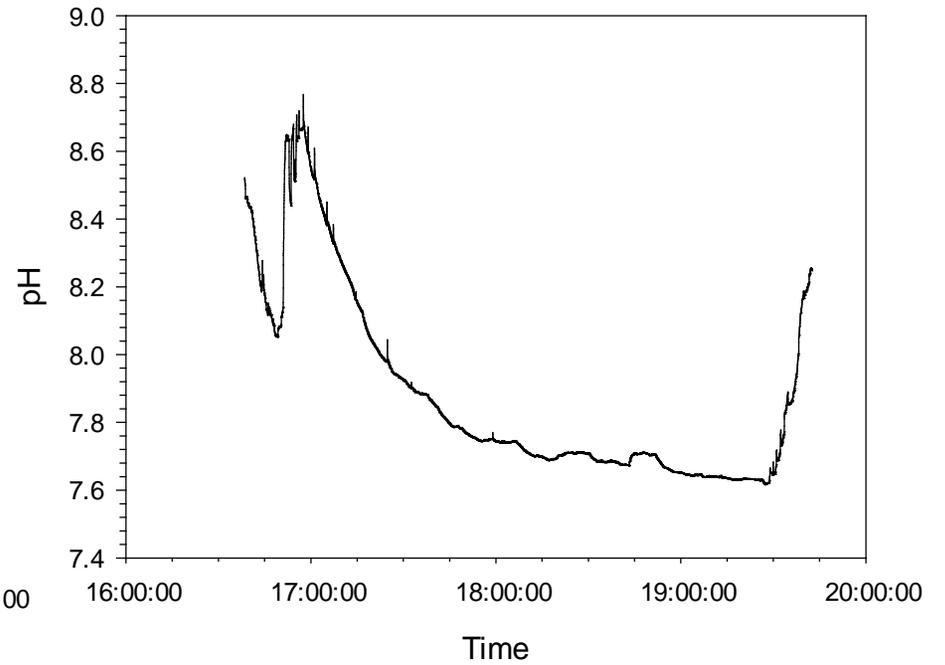
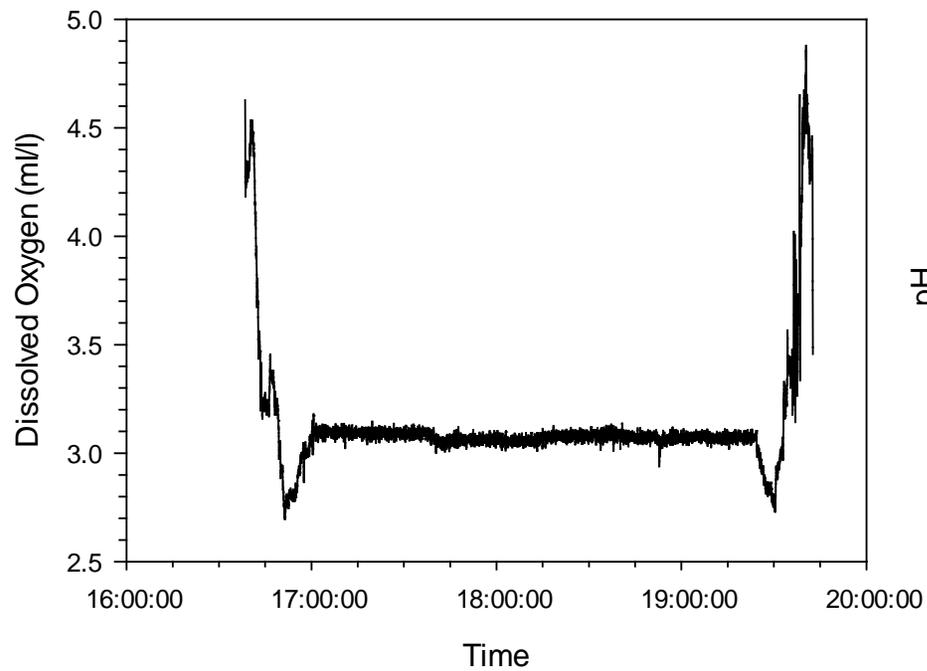
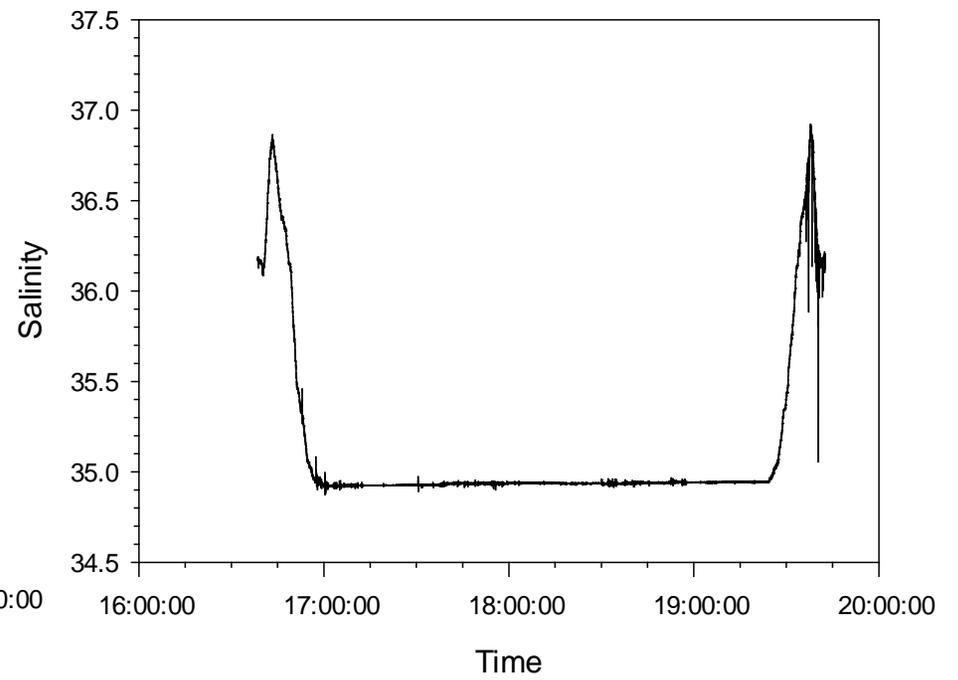
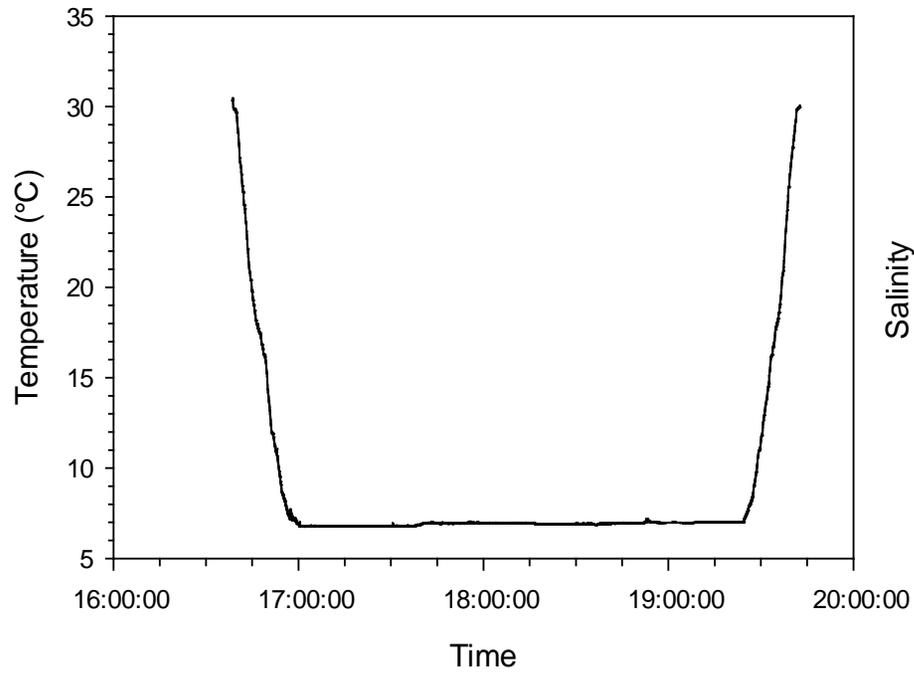
This dive traversed a *Lophelia pertusa* bioherm off Cape Canaveral. The coral bioherm was comprised of very dense, high relief, live *L. pertusa* on a dead coral matrix. The hard coral often supported abundant attached fauna such as cup corals, anemones, gorgonians (e.g. *Plumarella* sp.), *Paramuricea* sp., hydroids, hexactinellid sponges (e.g. *Aphrocallistes* sp. with and without yellow zooanthids) and frequent, large patches of the hard coral *Enallopsammia profunda* and *Madrepora oculata*. Mobile fauna included echinoid and cidaroid urchins, crinoids, golden and galatheid crabs, blackbelly rosefish, coral hakes, rattail fish, and chain catsharks.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This dive began south of a *L. pertusa* bioherm, requiring a northerly traverse over soft sediment and rubble habitats to reach the bioherm. The habitat on the bioherm turned quickly from sparse rubble and standing coral mixed with soft sediment into dense (100% cover) hard coral habitat with and without attached fauna as the submersible moved up the slope. Hard coral habitat consisted of extensive, very high relief, 60-80% live, densely packed hard coral thickets that were oriented in several ridges along the bioherm. This site contained some of the healthiest and most extensive *L. pertusa* habitat off the Cape Canaveral area.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Original dives are on mini DVs that were transferred to digital and stored on an external hard drive. Video quality was clear except for brief sections of dark footage as the submersible passed over deep areas between ridges. Suction samples and punch cores for sediment were taken in soft sediment at the base of corals along with collections of live *L. pertusa*, *E. profunda*, *Aphrocallistes* sp., and a pachastrellid cup sponge. A benthic lander was also recovered.



Plots of CTD data recorded during submersible dive JSL-2009-Atl-3716 (14 Aug 2009) off Cape Canaveral, FL.