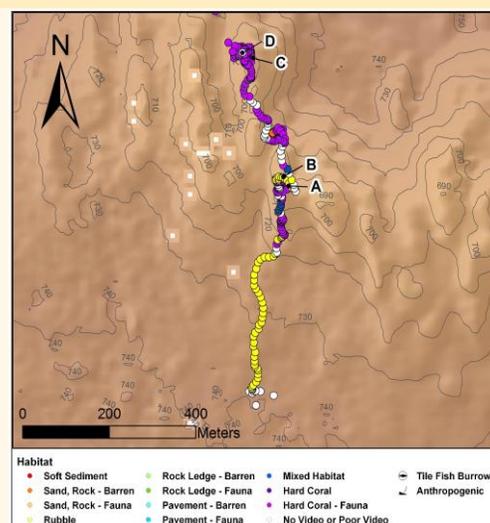


DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3718**STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral South****STATION OVERVIEW**

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	E Baird (bow), M Rhode (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	1/31/2012
PI Station Number	JSLII-09-Atl-3718

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

Date	15-Aug-09
Minimum Bottom Depth (m)	693
Maximum Bottom Depth (m)	736
Start Bottom Time (EDT)	17:08
End Bottom End (EDT)	19:23
Starting Latitude (N)	28° 02.088'
Starting Longitude (W)	79° 36.867'
Ending Latitude (N)	28° 02.492'
Ending Longitude (W)	79° 36.862'
Surface Current (Kts)	
Bottom Current (Kts)	

Image A: Hard Coral - with Attached Fauna
28° 02.340' N, 79° 36.822' W



DIVE NUMBER: JSLII-3718

STUDY AREA: Cape Canaveral South

IMAGE GALLERY

* indicates image position is approximated

Image B: Rubble

28° 02.351' N, 79° 36.834' W



Image C: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 02.494' N, 79° 36.864' W



Image D: Hard Coral -
with Attached Fauna

28° 02.494' N, 79° 36.876' 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

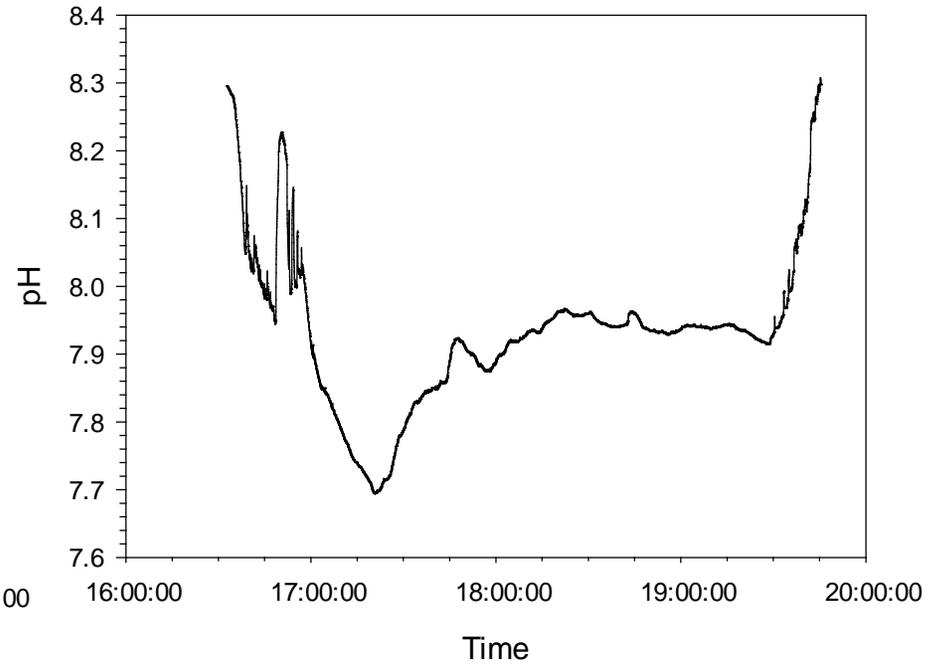
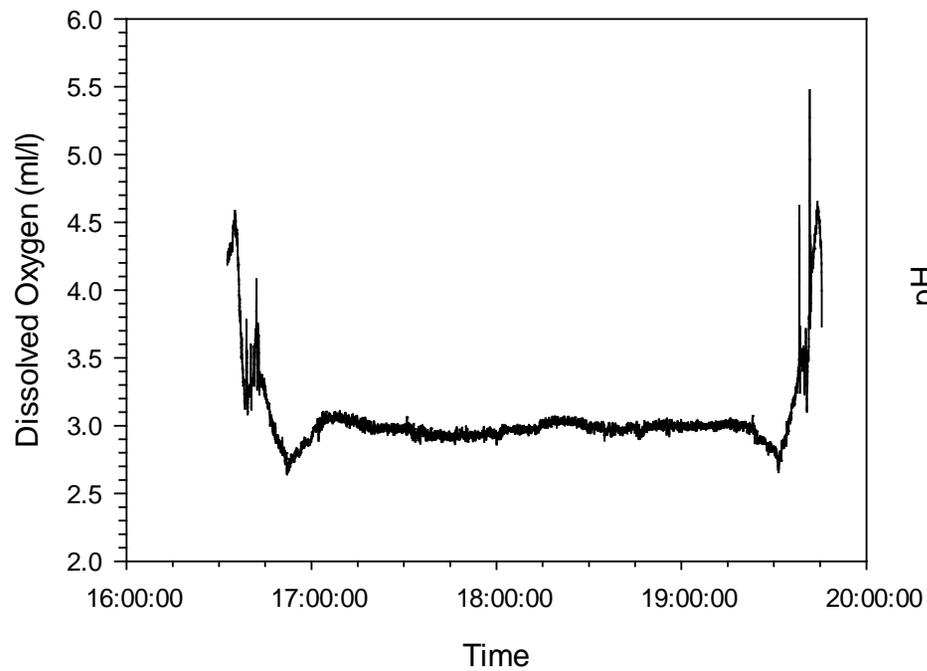
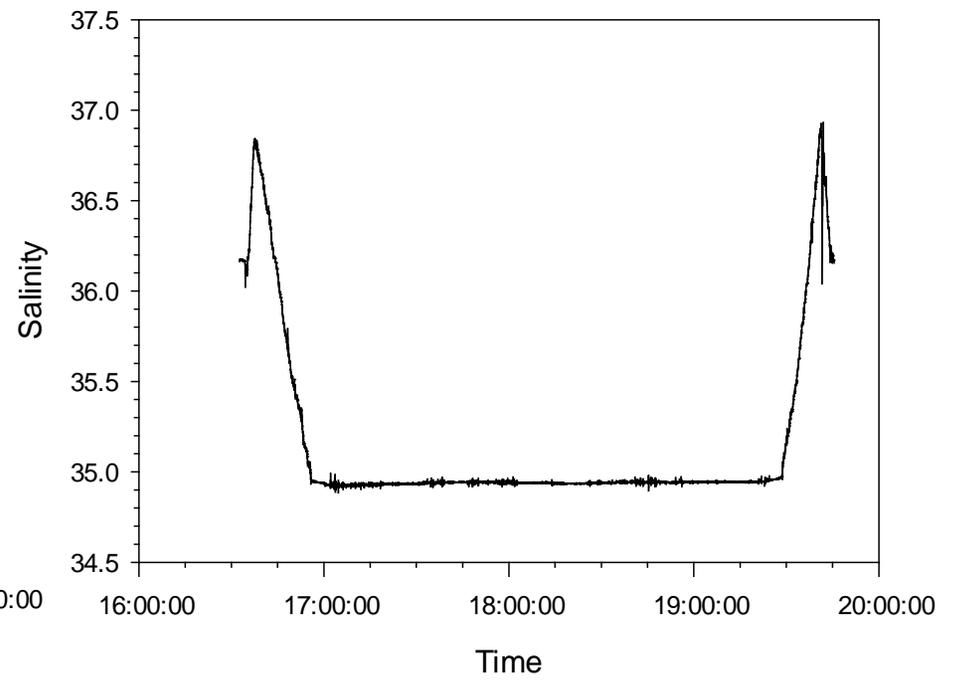
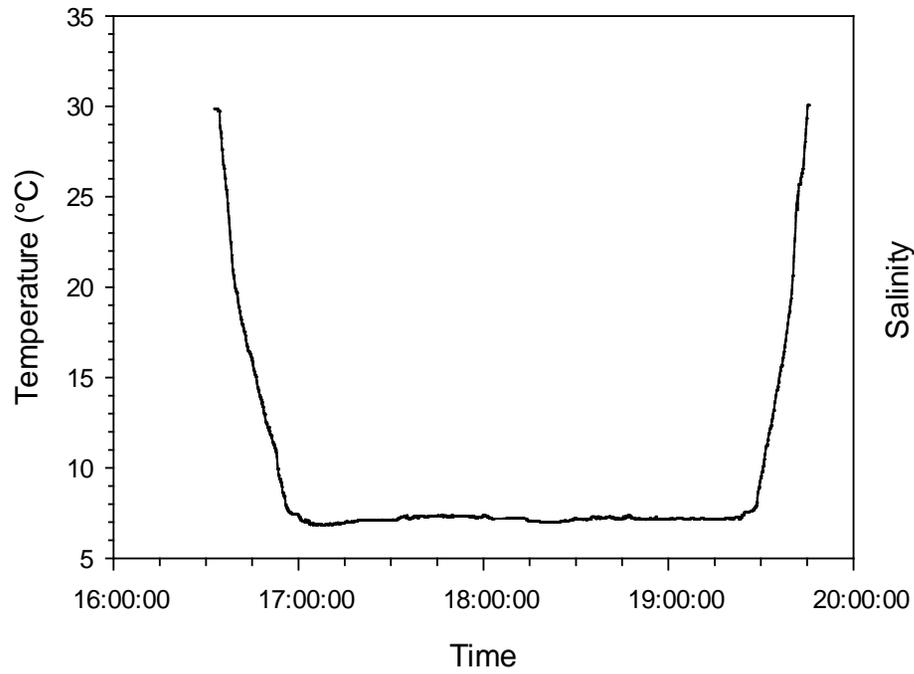
This dive traversed a few *Lophelia pertusa* bioherms off Cape Canaveral. The hard coral habitat was comprised of 99% dead, low to medium relief *L. pertusa*. The hard coral and rubble habitats supported abundant attached fauna such as the alcyonacea *Anthomastus* sp., bamboo coral (e.g. *Keratoisis* sp.), hydroids, hydrozoan corals (e.g. Stylasteridae), and a huge diversity of demospongia and hexactinellid sponges (e.g. *Aphrocallistes* sp. and *Hertwigia* sp.). Mobile fauna included cidaroid and echinoid urchins, crinoids, galatheid and golden crabs, synphobranchid eels, chimaeras, rattail fish, a coral hake, and a goosefish.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This dive began 300 meters to the south of a few small *L. pertusa* bioherms off Cape Canaveral. The submersible conducted a northerly transect over rubble habitat before reaching the base of the first bioherm. Coral cover of each bioherm was 99% dead, low to medium relief *L. pertusa* with occasional tips of live coral. Additionally, these standing coral regions were often adjacent to areas that rapidly flattened out into rubble and mixed habitat. There was a huge diversity of sponges attached to 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 generally clear though the submersible was often too far off the bottom and the lights not directed downward enough to identify invertebrates and habitat type. Suction samples and punch cores for sediment were taken at the base of corals along with collections of live and dead *L. pertusa*, galatheid crabs, echinoid and cidaroid urchins, a blue sponge and an unidentified sponge, a synphobranchid eel and a goosefish.



Plots of CTD data recorded during submersible dive JSL-2009-Atl-3718 (15 Aug 2009) off Cape Canaveral, FL.