Norbert Frank Institut für Umweltphysik Universität Heidelberg Im Neuenheimer Feld 229 69120 Heidelberg

Tel.: 06221 546332 Fax: 06221 546405

email: Norbert.Frank@iup.uni-heidelberg.de

Short Cruise Report M151

Atlantic Thermocline Ocean and Ecosystems Dynamic during Natural Climate Change

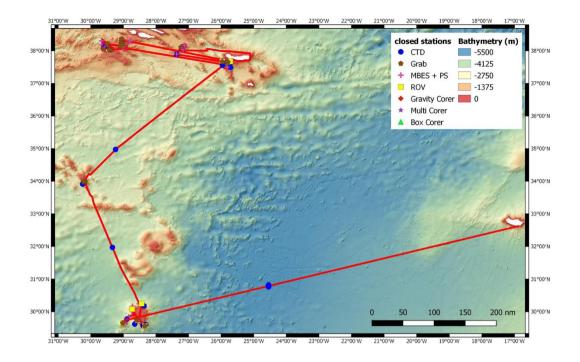


Ponta Delgada (Portugal) - Funchal (Portugal) October 6 - 31, 2018

Chief Scientist: Norbert Frank

Co-Chief Scientists: Dierk Hebbeln, André Freiwald

Captain: Rainer Hammacher



Rational / Objectives

How does the line of zero-Ekman pumping (LZE) evolve in the northeast Atlantic since the last glacial? What is the impact of climate changes on cold-water coral (CWC) populations on seamounts? Do seamount sediments and weathering influence the trace isotope composition of seawater? These questions were in the focus of the M151 - ATHENA cruise conducted along the slopes of the Azores Islands, of Atlantis Seamount and of Great Meteor Seamount (including the western Little Meteor Seamount).

The subtropical northeast Atlantic thermocline water and cold-water coral ecosystem dynamics is today influenced by the eastward propagating eddy driven recirculation at depth as part of the subtropical Atlantic gyre, i.e. the Azores current. Moreover, mid-depth water masses such as Mediterranean Outflow Water (MOW) and Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW) are influencing the stratification of the water column and its isopycnal flow, comprising diurnal tidal forcing, seasonal wind driven forcing and multi-decadal variability. Hence, archives are needed to capture such processes and time scales determining the position of the LZE.

Cold-water corals (CWC) are well known in these areas, but have likely been more abundant during the last glacial compared to today reflecting environmental changes related to the southward shift of sub-polar thermocline waters, i.e. the LZE. To advance our understanding of the climate driven variability of the LZE, and thus the Azores frontal system and its impact on coral ecosystems we have explored potential CWC grounds spanning a longitudinal range of 38.5°N to 29.5°N. To derive from the studied corals information on past seawater properties, past coral abundances and the cycle of trace elements and isotopes in the ocean, the cruise objective is to collect modern and fossil corals, as well as seawater and sediments. Post-cruise the geochemical composition of the recovered coral skeletons, sediments and seawater will be investigated. This can provide measures of time, ambient seawater temperature, water mass provenance, state of ventilation, and even nutrient abundance.

To collect corals, sediment, pore-water and seawater numerous seafloor technologies were applied including a remotely operated vehicle (ROV), box-, gravity-, and multi-corers, and grab sampling as well as CTD-casts and geo-physical seafloor observations (swath bathymetry and parasound). Once the modern hydrography, seawater geochemistry, and ecosystem zonation and health has been assessed, fossil corals will be dated and ambient conditions retrieved to provide quantitative measures of water mass changes and its impact on cold-water coral ecosystems in the past. In each of the vast studied areas our work plan consisted of 5 subsequent steps: (1) First we applied swath bathymetry mapping of the seafloor topography, parasound sounding to describe the sediment cover, and hydro-acoustic current speed measurements to identify possible areas of coral habitats (see

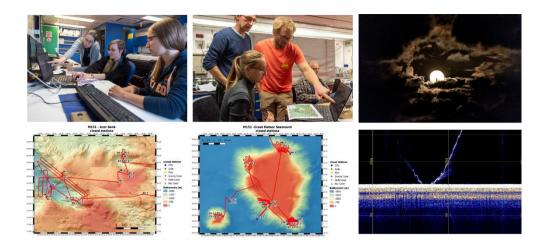
Fig.1). This was followed by (2) a CTD – cast to identify and sample the respective water masses of the region (see Fig. 2). In cases when active coral thickets were found during the later ROV dive or grab sampling we conducted further 6 – 12 hours Yoyo CTD casts to gain insight in the tidal cycle along the partly rough topography. If the weather was permitting (3) the ROV-Squid was deployed along a carefully selected upslope and current facing track of typically 0.5 to 1 nautical miles, which allowed us to identify the composition and distribution of benthic communities in relation to seabed geological features and to document the presence, taxonomic composition and the bathymetric occurrence of living and fossil cold-water corals (Fig. 3). Moreover, the physical water mass properties were measured and if possible water was sampled next to a collected living cold-water coral. Based on the seafloor imaging and preliminary sampling by the ROV further sites were chosen (4) for subsequent grab sampling (Fig. 4). Upon identification of sediment patches, we also deployed box-, gravity-, or multi-corer to recover further coral- and sediment samples (Fig. 5). Hence, this strategy was repeated at all sites studied. The subsequent picture stretch (Fig. 1-6) provides a first glance on the applied methods and resulting onboard observations. We have found numerous coral patches spanning from fossil Lophelia pertusa and Madrepora oculata accumulations to living reeflike environments of Equchipsammia c.f. cornucopia corals and a unique juvenile Madrepora oculata reef-like structure. Diverse coral gardens dominated by octocorals Callogorgia verticillata, Acanthogorgia sp. and Dentomuricea c.f. meteor were also observed.

Numerous other species of hard part forming corals have been recovered such as Solenosmilia variabilis, Caryophyllia spp. and Desmophyllum dianthus solitary corals. In addition to the quantitative collection of cold-water corals on many of the studied sites, we have collected hundreds of seawater samples for various types of tracer studies including the radiogenic isotopes of neodymium, radiocarbon, uranium and lithium isotopes, but also for trace elements. Given the overall lack of sediment availability in oligotrophic waters, sediment recovery was rather sparse and successful solely in topographic depressions of the Acor Bank south of Pico Island, were we found carbonate ooze with a large number of pteropods. Given the numerous recovered living corals we will certainly be able to further advance the calibration of proxies and tracers. Solely the study of sediment Nd fluxes based on the pore fluids of multi-corer samples cannot be achieved due to the lack of samples. A side of the main research subjects, ecosystem videos will be used for spatial planning of marine protected areas by our partners from IMAR / University of the Azores and samples have been taken from corals and bulk sediment to conduct a preliminary study coral and environmental DNA by our partner IFREMER (Fig. 6). We also documented and collected benthic organisms covering at least the ecological dominant key species for taxonomic purposes and for their ecological role in the seamount systems. Especially with the ROV, we were able to conduct our dives in the volcanic hard substrate areas with their rugged topography. Getting biological information from these otherwise impossible to be sampled sites with conventional gears opens a hitherto poorly known insight to the bathyal communities. These samples and video data will be exploited by the team Senckenberg am Meer and IMAR.

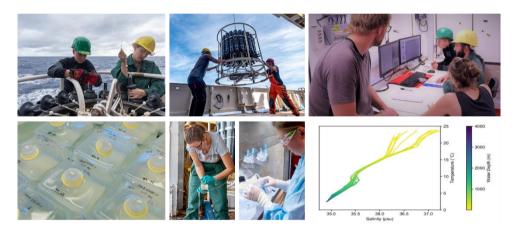
Narrative

Our Cruise was heavily impacted by the weather conditions, which at the end had reduced the planned 18.5 days of exploring work to solely 8 days near the seamounts south of the Azores, i.e. Atlantis-, and Great Meteor. In total we lost however only 1.5 work days when hiding from the storm east of São Miguel and another 0.5 days when recovering spare parts for the ROV in Ponta Delgada on the 17th October 2018. This is due to the fact that we had planned on escape areas since October was a month later than the requested optimal period for the cruise and hence the risk of rough seas was comparably high. Those areas included an area southwest of São Miguel (Mar da Prata) planned for the ROV Test on the 06-07 October, the Albatroz Seamount centered between the Islands of São Miguel and Pico and the Açor and Princesa Alice Bank southwest of Pico. In fact, our cruise was composed of a 1 day short cruise to test the ROV Squid for which a delegation of the German Science Foundation (DFG) visited the RV Meteor. Due to the rough weather, the ROV test dive to the slopes of Mar da Prata was cancelled and replaced by a grab sampling program that successfully identified an Equchipsammia c.f. cornucopia (E.c.) reef like structure at the José Gaspar volcano. On the 07. October we returned to Ponta Delgada and boarded the rest of the scientific team to start on the 08.October with the M151 - ATHENA cruise to the south of the Azores seamounts. However, since the hurricane Leslie was to the southwest of us with a predicted trajectory towards the planned seamounts and northeastern low pressure systems producing high

waves to the eastern escape seamounts, we remained near the Azores to conduct further work until the conditions became better. This off program started on the 08. October and finally lasted until the 20th October when the weather was ultimately clear enough to head south, leaving us with 8 work days for the initially planned scientific program. During the first 10 days we studied several of the escape areas in great detail with first exploration of Mar da Prata (37°39,9'N; 25°57,9'W) on the 08 to 10 October. Here we recovered a large variety of fossil corals in depth ranges from 1200 to 340 m. carefully mapped the area and took seawater samples till 1600 m depth at the end of a first Yovo CTD of 6 hours. At the 10th October we investigated the Albatroz Seamount (38°07'N; 27°10.9'W). Here we mapped the major volcano and obtained from its northern flank fossil remains of the coldwater coral Lophelia pertusa (Lp). However, overall the recovery of grab sampling was small. On the 11th October we were hiding east of Sao Miguel to wait for the weather to clear up. On the 12th October we returned to Ponta Delgada to recover a spare part of the ROV and took further samples on the peak of José Gaspar volcano confirming the presence of living E. cornucopia. In the evening we steamed towards Açor Bank since the weather prediction showed lowest wave height just south of Pico Island. Here we conducted mapping, identified a fishbowl like depression with significant sediment deposits and deployed numerous grab samplers as well as two gravity cores and a multicorer for pore water studies of Neodymium isotopes and trace elements. Additionally, a CTD cast helped to identify the regional water masses from which samples were taken. We stayed in this region until the evening of the 15th October when we steamed back to Sao Miguel Island to again recover another spare part of the ROV. On the transit some interesting sedimentary features had been found which we investigated using gravity corer and grab sampler retrieving only sand. Even though storm Leslie had passed the key work area by now we decided to remain in the region of the José Gaspar volcano to complete the scientific work. Between the 16th to 19th October we completed two further Yoyo CTD's tracing the tidal currents, we discovered a unique patch of fossil L. pertusa and we conducted two ROV dives to monitor and sample the previously discovered E. cornucopia reef of José Gaspar. Boxes filled with samples and with hours of video material and excellent maps we finally steamed south towards Atlantis seamount on the 20th October. On the transit we sampled water of the entire water column down to 3600 m and we collected another multi-corer for pore water geochemistry and environmental genetics. On the 21th October we reached Atlantis seamount and followed the work plan with mapping, water characterization followed by grab sampling since wave height did still not permit to deploy the ROV. By 23:00 this day it became clear that the undercurrents were too strong to place the grab sampler properly on the seafloor, hence we could not recover a reasonable amount of corals even though almost each grab contained small fossil coral samples. Thus, we steamed to the most southern site, the Great Meteor seamount (GMS), taking an additional CTD along the way. From the 22th October to 27th October at midnight we investigated the southeastern, northwestern and western slopes of GMS. Detailed maps were complemented by ADCP current meter measurements and water mass sampling prior to the ROV dives, which revealed frequent fossil coral occurrences. Nevertheless until the 27th October we were unable to detect large coral accumulations or active reef like environments needed for the scientific purpose of our project. Overall we collected numerous fossil corals and observed a greatly depth structured fauna. A major obstacle was the high bottom water currents which made the ROV dives challenging requiring a very detailed planning. On the night to the 28th October we decided to explore the Little Meteor seamount east of GMS. Here we discovered a unique volcanic environment with far more fish and benthic life. By the end of the dive we obtained a glance of a unique Madrepora oculata coral reef-like structure that we subsequently sampled using the grab sampler. At midnight we decided to head towards Funchal since again weather constrains became severe significantly slowing down the transit.



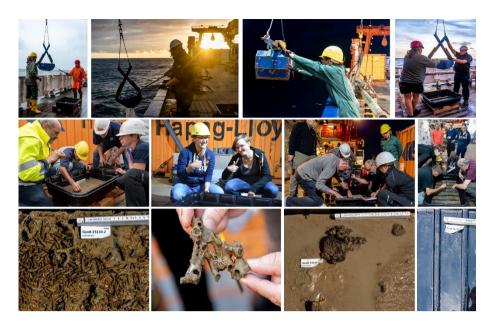
<u>Figure 1:</u> The above images summaries the mapping effort, which was conducted mostly overnight and through which a large number of seafloor details were revealed. The Parasound profile to the bottom right has captured the Multi-Corer. Not shown Acoustic Doppler Current Profiles (ADCP).



<u>Figure 2:</u> CTD casts performed during M151 ATHENA. Water samples and physical property measurements have also been collected during the ROV dives (not shown here). Samples have been filtered if needed and have been treated on board according to the respective international protocols (such as GEOTRACES).



<u>Figure 3:</u> Example Images of the ROV deployment to observe, characterize and to sample living coral habitats and fossil coral thickets. We have made numerous discoveries such as an *Eguchipsammia c.f. cornucopia* reef-like thicket on the José Gaspar Volcano and a flourishing juvenile *Madrepora oculata* ecosystem at the Little Meteor Seamount.



<u>Figure 4:</u> Certainly the most used equipment given the weather constraints was the grab sampler. About 81 times deployed, the grab sampler often just contained a bit of sand and foraminifera, but sometimes it was loaded with fossil and living corals and other fauna.



<u>Figure 5:</u> As expected for the oligothropic waters of the subtropical east Atlantic sediment patches were a quite rare feature. Consequently Box Corer, Gravity Corer, and Multi-Corer could not be deployed systematically.



<u>Figure 6:</u> Other activities on board include the study of the environmental DNA using a portable DNA Sequencer, the microscopic study and identification of species including documentation. Also the German weather station has been of great importance to inform on the trajectories of storms and swell. In-situ water sampling for the calibration of the ship thermos-salinometer was conducted and of course we had convective clouds, spills of water, unique view's of Pico Island and deep fun.

Acknowledgements

We greatly acknowledge the outstanding work of captain Rainer Hammacher and his crew of RV Meteor. We are grateful to the diplomatic representatives of Portugal who granted the possibility to sample the seafloor and seawater in their national waters. We are thankful to Andrea Schröder-Ritzrau who was a cornerstone of the cruise preparation and operations. We acknowledge Klaus Bohn from LPL Hamburg and Götz Ruhland from MARUM, as well as Claudia Müller and the team at the Leitstelle Hamburg for their help and advice regarding logistics and cruise organization. We also acknowledge Ira Weigert and her colleagues from Contiways and the Agents in Ponta Delgada and Funchal who helped with travel, customs and logistics and advice. Last but not least we acknowledge the DFG for funding of this cruise and the visit during the short ROV test.

Participants

Name

Frank, Norbert, Prof. Dr.

Blaser, Patrick, Dr.

Carreiro-Silva, Marina, Dr.

Diekamp, Volker Eichstädter, René

Gaide, Stefanie Günther, Babett, Dr. Hebbeln, Dierk, Prof. Dr. Hemsing, Freya, Dr. Hoffman, Leon

Krengel, Thomas Lausecker, Marleen Leymann, Tom

Link, Jasmin

Matos, Lélia, Dr. Nowald, Nicolas, Dr. Raddatz, Jacek, Dr. Schade, Tobias Schröder, Marcel

Schröder-Ritzrau, Andrea, Dr.

Seiter, Christian Speicher, Ronja Stelzner, Martin Tamborrino, Leonardo Wefing, Anne-Marie Wenzel, Julia Wefing, Anne-Marie

Freiwald, André, Prof. Dr.

Linnemann, Ulf, Prof. Dr.

Wienberg, Claudia

Institute

IUP Heidelberg **GEOW Heidelberg** IMAR Horta, Acores MARUM Bremen **IUP** Heidelbera

SAM Wilhelmshaven MARUM Bremen

IFREMER

MARUM Bremen **IUP** Heidelbera

SAM Wilhelmshaven **IUP** Heidelberg **IUP** Heidelbera MARUM Bremen

IUP Heidelbera SnG Dresden

IPMAR

MARUM Bremen IfG Frankfurt MARUM Bremen

MARUM Bremen **IUP** Heidelberg MARUM Bremen

IUP Heidelberg **DWD**

MARUM Bremen

ETH **DWD** ETH

MARUM Bremen

Discipline

Chief Scientist Water Chemistry Geobiology Photography Geobiology

Co-Chief Scientist

Hydroacustics Mapping

Genetics

Co-Chief Scientist Water Chemistry Geobiology Marine Geology Water Chemistry

ROV

Hydroacustics Mapping

Petrology Observer **ROV**

Marine Geology Marine Geology

ROV

Marine Geology

ROV

Water Chemistry Meteorology Marine Geology Water Chemistry Meteorology Water Chemistry

Marine Geology

Participating Institutes

IUP

Institut für Umweltphysik Universität Heidelberg Im Neuenheimer Feld 229 69120 Heidelberg

MARUM

Zentrum für Marine Umweltwissenschaften Universität Bremen Leobener Str. 8 28359 Bremen

SAM

Senckenberg am Meer Südstrand 40

26382 Wilhelmshaven

SnS

Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Königsbrücker Landstraße 159 01109 Dresden

ETH

Laboratory of Ion Beam Physics, Eidgenössisch Technische Hochschule Rämistrasse 101 8092 Zürich Schweiz

IPMAR

Instituto Portugues do Mar e da Atmosfera Rua C do Aeroporto 1749-077 Lisboa Portugal

IMAR

Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas Universidade dos Açores PT-9901 862 Horta Portugal

IFREMER

Laboratoire Halieutique Mediterranee (PDG-RBE-MARBEC-LHM) Station de Sète Avenue Jean Monnet CS 30171 - 34203 Sète Cedex France

DWD

Deutscher Wetterdienst Seewetteramt Bernhard-Nocht-Straße 76 20359 Hamburg

IfG

Goethe-Universität Frankfurt Institut für Geowissenschaften Altenhöferallee 1 60438 Frankfurt am Main

Stationlist

					Botto	m conta	act / Start of su	urvey / End Su	irvey		
EXPEDITION	GEOB_NR	SHIPSITE	AREA	GEAR	DATE	TIME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DEPTH	RECOVERY	REMARKS
M151	GeoB23101-1	M151/1-1	Sao Miguel Slope	MBES/PS	06.10.18	06:31	37°40.490′N	25°43.020′W	320)	EM122/EM710 plus ADCP
					06.10.18	09:21	37°36.915′N	25°47.720′W	662	2	mapping speed: 5 kn; mapping with EM710 interrupted
M151	GeoB23102-1	M151/2-1	Sao Miguel Slope				37°37.764′N		707	7	SLmax=691m
M151	GeoB23103-1	M151/3-1	José Gaspar seamount	GS	06.10.18	12:11	37°40.225′N	25°42.909'W	505	bulk	few volcano-clastic fine sand
M151	GeoB23104-1	M151/4-1	José Gaspar seamount	GS	06.10.18	12:56	37°40.410′N	25°42.957'W	380	bulk	few medium sand, few bioclasts incl. few coral fragments
M151	GeoB23105-1	M151/5-1	José Gaspar seamount	GS	06.10.18	13:22	37°40.467′N	25°42.992´W	337	bulk	few coral rubble (Eguchipsammia)
M151	GeoB23105-2	M151/5-2	José Gaspar seamount	GS	06.10.18	14:00	37°40.473′N	25°42.997'W	329	bulk	Eguchipsammia rubble
M151	GeoB23106-1	M151/6-1	José Gaspar seamount	GS	06.10.18	14:37	37°40.522´N	25°42.996′W	314	bulk	abundant Eguchipsammia rubble and live Eguchipsammia
M151	GeoB23107-1	M151/7-1	Sao Miguel Slope	MBES/PS	06.10.18	15:50	37°41.513´N	25°53.117′W	613	3	EM122/EM710 plus ADCP, mapping speed: 5 kn
					07.10.18	07:00	37°40.365´N	25°43.972′W	629)	ADCP stopped at 17:00
M151	GeoB23108-1	M151/8-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	08.10.18	09:21	37°40.233′N	25°43.797′W	634	Į.	dive#30; deployment had to be interrupted
					08.10.18	10:15	37°40.233´N	25°43.797′W	634	ļ	due to technical problems with the ROV
M151	GeoB23109-1	M151/9-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	08.10.18	11:54	37°40.112′N	25°55.562´W	834	bulk	coral rubble with shells
M151	GeoB23110-1	M151/10-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	08.10.18	12:43	37°40.278′N	25°55.496′W	714	bulk	coral rubble with other shells
M151	GeoB23111-1	M151/11-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	08.10.18	13:23	37°40.389′N	25°55.476′W	595	bulk	bioclastic sand with few corals and shells
M151	GeoB23112-1	M151/12-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	08.10.18	14:12	37°39.640′N	25°55.080′W	599	bulk	bioclastic sand with few corals and shells
M151	GeoB23113-1	M151/13-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	08.10.18	15:24	37°39.914′N	25°57.755′W	944	bulk	few coral rubble with other shells
M151	GeoB23114-1	M151/14-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	08.10.18	16:58	37°40.149′N	25°54.350′W	406	bulk	volcanoclastic sand
M151	GeoB23115-1	M151/15-1	Mar da Prata NW	MBES/PS	08.10.18	17:37	37°41.959′N	25°53.820′W	674	ļ	EM122/EM710, mapping speed: 5 kn
					09.10.18	00:39	37°36.422′N	25°56.455´W	1145	5	
M151	GeoB23116-1	M151/16-1	deep site SW of Mar da Prata	CTD+RO	09.10.18	01:43	37°33.441′N	25°57.648′W	1903	3	SLmax=1831m; Yoyo CTD for 6 hours (until 07:05)
					09.10.18	07:05	37°33.441´N	25°57.648′W	1903	3	
M151	GeoB23117-1	M151/17-1	Mar da Prata NW	MBES/PS	09.10.18	08:04	37°41.938′N	25°57.157′W	1108	3	EM122/EM710 plus ADCP
					09.10.18	09:24	37°40.527′N	25°57.803′W	1224	ŀ	
M151	GeoB23118-1	M151/18-1	Mar da Prata NW	ROV	09.10.18	12:39	37°40.249′N	25°57.906′W	1237	7	dive#31; dive had to be aborted due to
					09.10.18	13:03	37°40.218′N	25°57.854′W	1227	7	a complete system failout; dead vehicle recovery
M151	GeoB23119-1	M151/19-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	09.10.18	15:15	37°39.957′N	25°57.797′W	925	bulk	coral-barnacle rubble
M151	GeoB23120-1	M151/20-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	09.10.18	16:08	37°39.922′N	25°57.876′W	949	bulk	few but large Solenosmilia rubble
M151	GeoB23121-1	M151/21-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	09.10.18	17:10	37°39.930′N	25°57.968′W	961	bulk	Solenosmilia rubble
M151	GeoB23122-1	M151/22-1	Albatroz seamount	CTD+RO	10.10.18	01:55	37°53.283'N	27°21.675'W	1649)	SLmax=1600m
M151	GeoB23123-1	M151/23-1	Albatroz seamount	MBES/PS	10.10.18	02:53	37°53.889'N	27°21.656'W	1398	3	EM122/EM710 plus ADCP, mapping speed: 8 kn
					10.10.18	10:31	38°9.823'N	27°8.123'W	1509)	
M151	GeoB23124-1	M151/24-1		GS	10.10.18	11:31	38°07.990'N	27°11.910'W	1007	bulk bulk	coral rubble
M151	GeoB23125-1	M151/25-1	Albatroz seamount	GS	10.10.18	12:43	38°06.929'N	27°10.898'W	769	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23125-2	M151/25-2		GS	10.10.18	13:25	38°06.932'N	27°10.893'W		bulk	foraminifera sand
M151	GeoB23126-1	M151/26-1		GS	10.10.18	14:20	38°06.660'N	27°10.195'W	712	bulk	rock colonised with octocorals and sponges
M151	GeoB23127-1	M151/27-1	Albatroz seamount	GS	10.10.18	15:31	38°06.554'N	27°13.805'W	1144	bulk	very few fragments
M151	GeoB23128-1	M151/28-1	Albatroz seamount	GS	10.10.18	16:59	38°04.542'N	27°12.578'W	1125	bulk	silty fine sand
M151	GeoB23129-1	M151/29-1	Albatroz seamount	MBES/PS	10.10.18	18:13	38°09.727'N	27°07.184'W	1125	5	EM122/EM710 plus ADCP, mapping speed: 8 kn
					10.10.18	22:00	38°01.769'N	27°10.101'W	1900)	continuation of GeoB23123-1

	-	•	•	-	Botto	m conta	act / Start of s	urvey / End Su	rvey		
EXPEDITION	GEOB NR	SHIPSITE	AREA	GEAR	DATE	TIME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DEPTH	RECOVERY	REMARKS
M151	GeoB23130-1	M151/30-1	José Gaspar seamount	GS	12.10.18	16:22	37°40.512′N	25°42.999'W	309	bulk	coral rubble and live Eguchipsammia
M151	GeoB23131-1	M151/31-1	José Gaspar seamount	GS				25°43.076′W	293	bulk	coral rubble and live Eguchipsammia
M151	GeoB23132-1	M151/32-1	Acor Bank - fishbowl trough	MBES/PS	13.10.18	10:43	38°16.957'N	28°48.039'W	1008		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
			-		13.10.18	14:00	38°18.072'N	29°02.591'W	1465		· · • ·
M151	GeoB23133-1	M151/33-1	Acor Bank - fishbowl trough	CTD+RO	13.10.18	14:36	38°18.055'N	29°02.626'W	1465		SLmax=1465m
M151	GeoB23133-2	M151/33-2	Acor Bank - fishbowl trough	GC6	13.10.18	15:59	38°18.059'N	29°02.628'W	1465	527 cm	rope speed: 1.2 m/s; opened on-board
M151	GeoB23133-3	M151/33-3	Acor Bank - fishbowl trough	MUC	13.10.18	17:15	38°18.058'N	29°02.629'W	1465	6-12 cm	
M151	GeoB23134-1	M151/34-1	Acor Bank North	GS	13.10.18	18:42	38°21.399'N	29°02.905'W	512	bulk	very few sand
M151	GeoB23135-1	M151/35-1	Acor Bank North	GS	13.10.18	19:28	38°21.524'N	29°03.032'W	648	bulk	sand with abundant polychaet tubes
M151	GeoB23136-1	M151/36-1	Acor Bank North	GS	13.10.18	20:19	38°21.758'N	29°02.654'W	439	bulk	very few sand
M151	GeoB23137-1	M151/37-1	Acor Bank Central	GS	13.10.18	21:48	38°12.655'N	29°00.563'W	173	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23137-2	M151/37-2	Acor Bank Central	GS	13.10.18	22:02	38°12.566'N	29°00.566'W	173	bulk	very few sand
M151	GeoB23138-1	M151/38-1	Acor Bank Central	GS	13.10.18	22:59	38°13.983'N	29°04.555'W	395	bulk	sand
M151	GeoB23139-1	M151/39-1	Acor Bank Central	GS	13.10.18	23:53	38°09.344'N	29°05.042'W	339	./.	not closed
M151	GeoB23139-2	M151/39-2	Acor Bank Central	GS	14.10.18	00:10	38°09.344'N	29°05.042'W	339	bulk	Eguchipsammia rubble
M151	GeoB23140-1	M151/40-1	Acor Bank - deep trough	MBES/PS	14.10.18	03:07	38°11.272'N	29°09.493'W	2667		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 6kn
					14.10.18	8:20	38°08.459'N	29°34.290'W	2671		
M151	GeoB23141-1	M151/41-1	Acor Bank - deep trough	GC6	14.10.18	09:37	38°04.538'N	29°04.391'W	2612	471 cm	rope speed: 1.2 m/s; opened on-board
M151	GeoB23142-1	M151/42-1	Acor Bank - deep trough	CTD+RO	14.10.18	11:59	38°07.548'	29°34.310'W	2667		SLmax=2645m
M151	GeoB23143-1	M151/43-1	Acor Bank South	GS	14.10.18	14:41	38°02.684'N	29°36.428'W	1063	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23144-1	M151/44-1	Acor Bank South	GS	14.10.18	15:55	38°03.292'N	29°36.520'W	1283	bulk	basaltic roundish rock
M151	GeoB23145-1	M151/45-1	Acor Bank South	GS	14.10.18	17:56	38°10.620'N	29°29.417'W	1333	bulk	rope length: 1374 m; sampl. Pos. steep flank; biocl. sand, one Desmophyll
M151	GeoB23146-1	M151/46-1	Acor Bank South	GS	14.10.18	19:39	38°13.406'N	29°29.369'W	979	bulk	well-sorted carbonatic fine sand
M151	GeoB23147-1	M151/47-1	Acor Bank South	GS	14.10.18	21:49	38°01.872'N	29°25.558'W	830	bulk	Lophelia-Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23148-1	M151/48-1	Acor Bank South	GS	14.10.18	22:49	38°01.043'N	29°22.732'W	542	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23149-1	M151/49-1	Acor Bank	MBES/PS	14.10.18	23:22	38°18.362'N	29°22.469'W	715		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
					15.10.18	08:31	38°18.362'N	29°39.761'W	2539		
M151	GeoB23150-1	M151/50-1	Acor Bank South	MUC	15.10.18	10:37	38°07.533'N	29°25.513'W	2672	8 cm	
M151	GeoB23151-1	M151/51-1	Acor Bank South	GS	15.10.18	12:46	38°01.932'N	29°25.511'W	814	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23152-1	M151/52-1	Acor Bank South	GS	15.10.18	13:56	38°01.204'N	29°22.833'W	494	bulk	live hydrozoan with basal part
M151	GeoB23153-1	M151/53-1	Acor Bank South	GS	15.10.18	15:08	38°01.875'N	29°25.565'W	832	bulk	Lophelia-Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23153-2	M151/53-2	Acor Bank South	GS	15.10.18	15:52	38°01.878'N	29°25.562'W	831	bulk	Lophelia-Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23153-3	M151/53-3	Acor Bank South	GS	15.10.18	16:50	38°01.875'N	29°25.562'W	830	bulk	almost empty, one solitary coral
M151	GeoB23154-1	M151/54-1	Acor Bank	MBES/PS	15.10.18	19:05	38°03.072'N	28°58.593'W	959		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 5kn
					15.10.18	19:53	38°04.330'N	28°53.710'W	972		
M151	GeoB23155-1	M151/55-1	Acor Bank North	GC6	15.10.18	20:30	38°04.159'N	28°54.319'W	965	./.	empty, probably due to sandy sediment
M151	GeoB23156-1	M151/56-1	Mar da Prata SW	GS	16.10.18	09:34	37°34.746'N	25°54.848'	925	bulk	volcanoclastic sand
M151	GeoB23157-1	M151/57-1	Mar da Prata SW	GS	16.10.18	10:30	37°35.007'N	25°54.568'W	706	bulk	very few material (2 sponges, 1 barnacle plate)
M151	GeoB23158-1		Mar da Prata SW	GS	16.10.18	11:24	37°35.135'N	25°54.153'W	514	bulk	very few material
M151	GeoB23159-1	M151/59-1	Mar da Prata SW	GS				25°52.820'W	410	bulk	large volcanoclasts, solitary corals

-	Bottom contact / Start of survey / End Survey													
EXPEDITION	GEOB NR	SHIPSITE	AREA	GEAR	DATE	TIME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DEPTH	RECOVERY	REMARKS			
M151	GeoB23159-2	M151/59-2	Mar da Prata SW	GS	16.10.18	13:21	37°33.991'N	25°52.821'W	410	bulk	very few material			
M151	GeoB23160-1	M151/60-1	Mar da Prata SW	GS				25°52.420'W	190	bulk	sand			
M151	GeoB23161-1	M151/61-1	José Gaspar seamount	ВС	16.10.18	15:38	37°40.526'N	25°42.995'W	311	20 cm	same position as 23106-1; live and fossil Eguchipsammia			
M151	GeoB23162-1	M151/62-1		ВС	16.10.18	17:07	37°38.644'N	25°46.860'W	610	13 cm	sand			
M151	GeoB23163-1	M151/63-1	Mar da Prata "dunes"	ВС	16.10.18	18:01	37°38.546'N	25°47.087'W	613	12 cm	sand			
M151	GeoB23164-1	M151/64-1	Mar da Prata "off-dunes"	GC6	16.10.18	19:29	37°38.019'N	25°48.411'W	610	./.	empty			
M151	GeoB23165-1	M151/65-1	José Gaspar seamount	GC3	16.10.18	20:38	37°40.525'N	25°43.008'W	302	30 cm	same position as 23106-1/23161-1; Eguchipsammia rubble			
M151	GeoB23166-1	M151/66-1	deep site SW of Mar da Prata	CTD+RO	16.10.18	22:03	37°33.448'N	25°57.653'W	1906		Yoyo CTD for 12 hours; same position as 23116-1			
					17.10.18	11:02	37°33.448'N	25°57.653'W	1906					
M151	GeoB23167-1	M151/67-1	Mar da Prata	MBES/PS	17.10.18	14:13	37°38.793'N	25°47.355'W	605		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 7kn			
					17.10.18	14:41	37°38.875'N	25°47.296'W	634					
M151	GeoB23168-1	M151/68-1	Mar da Prata NW	GS	17.10.18	15:58	37°39.935'N	25°57.983'W	952	bulk	few coral rubble (Solenosmilia, Madrepora); same position as 23121-1			
M151	GeoB23168-2	M151/68-2	Mar da Prata NW	GS	17.10.18	16:39	37°39.935'N	25°57.982'W	952	bulk	coral rubble (mainly Solenosmilia,Lophelia); same position as 23121-1			
M151	GeoB23169-1	M151/69-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	17.10.18	18:31	37°39.532'N	25°47.310'W	595	bulk	Lophelia rubble			
M151	GeoB23169-2	M151/69-2	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	17.10.18	19:00	37°39.532'N	25°47.313'W	598	bulk	Lophelia-Madrepora rubble			
M151	GeoB23170-1	M151/70-1	Mar da Prata "off-dunes"	GS	17.10.18	19:59	37°37.671'N	25°47.731'W	637	bulk	sand			
M151	GeoB23171-1	M151/71-1	José Gaspar seamount	CTD	17.10.18	21:11	37°39.455'N	25°42.587'W	670		Yoyo CTD for 12 hours; first attempt had to be			
M151	GeoB23171-1	M151/71-1	José Gaspar seamount	CTD	17.10.18	23:15	37°29.607'N	25°42.657'W	785		aborted as the CTD got entangled in a longline			
					18.10.18	07:12	37°29.606'N	25°42.655'W	786		continuation of Yoyo CTD at another position			
M151	GeoB23172-1	M151/72-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	18.10.18	09:48	37°40.204'N	25°42.805'W	544		dive#32; dive aborted due to leak in thruster			
					18.10.18	14:42	37°40.495'N	25°42.861'W	385					
M151	GeoB23172-2	M151/72-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	18.10.18	10:24	37°40.238'N	25°42.804'W	533		sample#1: Lophelia rubble			
M151	GeoB23172-3	M151/72-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	18.10.18	11:40	37°40.291'N	25°42.807'W	503		sample#2: sponge			
M151	GeoB23172-4	M151/72-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	18.10.18	12:31	37°40.347'N	25°42.805'W	469		sample#3: Lophelia rubble			
M151	GeoB23172-5	M151/72-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	18.10.18	14:17	37°40.492'N	25°42.806'W	406		sample#4: net sample with sand and abundant crustacean shells			
M151	GeoB23173-1	M151/73-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	18.10.18	16:18	37°39.534'N	25°47.265'W	600	bulk	Lophelia rubble			
M151	GeoB23174-1	M151/74-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	18.10.18	16:54	37°39.534'N	25°47.286'W	600	bulk	sand very few coral rubble			
M151	GeoB23175-1	M151/75-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	18.10.18	17:30	37°39.524'N	25°47.300'W	603	bulk	sand very few coral rubble			
M151	GeoB23176-1	M151/76-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	18.10.18	18:06	37°39.511'N	25°47.308'W	604	bulk	Lophelia rubble			
M151	GeoB23177-1	M151/77-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	18.10.18	18:46	37°39.578'N	25°47.298'W	605	bulk	sand			
M151	GeoB23178-1	M151/78-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	GS	18.10.18	19:30	37°39.542'N	25°47.332'W	603	./.	empty			
M151	GeoB23179-1	M151/79-1	Mar da Prata	MBES/PS	18.10.18	20:00	37°39.354'N	25°48.094'W	609		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8-9kn			
					19.10.18	07:00	37°29.940'N	25°48.848'W	536					
M151	GeoB23180-1	M151/80-1	José Gaspar seamount	ROV	19.10.18	08:16	37°40.455'N	25°42.082'W	340		dive#33; deployment aborted			
								25°42.081'W	341					
M151	GeoB23181-1	M151/81-1	Mar da Prata "little brother"	BC	19.10.18	11:10	37°39.524'N	25°47.317'W	599	10-14 cm	Lophelia rubble			
M151	GeoB23182-1	M151/82-1	Jose Gaspar seamount	ROV	19.10.18	13:30	37°40.444'N	25°42.964'W	349		dive#33; continuation of 23172-1			
					19.10.18	16:08	37°40.481'N	25°43.162'W	339					
M151	GeoB23182-2	M151/82-1	Jose Gaspar seamount	ROV	19.10.18	13:54	37°40.480'N	25°43.017'W	314		sample#1: water sample (T: 14.02°C, O2: 4.79 ml/l, S: 35.82)			
M151	GeoB23182-3		·	ROV				25°43.017'W	314		sample#2: pushcorer -> empty			

					Botto	m conta	act / Start of si	urvey / End Su	rvey		
EXPEDITION	GEOB_NR	SHIPSITE	AREA	GEAR	DATE	TIME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DEPTH	RECOVERY	REMARKS
M151		M151/82-1	Jose Gaspar seamount	ROV				25°43.048'W	293		sample#3: net sample with fossil/live Eguchipsammia, gorgonians
M151	GeoB23182-5	M151/82-1	Jose Gaspar seamount	ROV			37°40.519'N		292		sample#4: echinoid
M151	GeoB23183-1		Mar da Prata "little brother"	GC3				25°47.307'W	599	./.	empty, but abundant coral rubble in the core catcher
M151	GeoB23184-1		Mar da Prata "little sister"	GS				25°47.704'W		bulk	Lophelia rubble
M151	GeoB23185-1	M151/85-1	Atlantis Basin					29°14.378'W	3649		
M151	GeoB23185-2		Atlantis Basin	MUC			34°58.489'N			1-5 cm	
M151	GeoB23401-1	M151/86-1	Atlantis seamount south					30°11.669'W	387		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8-9kn
							33°55.391'N		1803		
M151	GeoB23402-1	M151/87-1	Atlantis seamount south	CTD+RO				30°14.945'W	2254		SLmax=2257m
M151	GeoB23403-1	M151/88-1	Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°13.324'W		bulk	rope length: 944m(!); very few material, small Solenosmilia fragments
M151	GeoB23404-1	M151/89-1	Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°12.381'W		bulk	rope length: 777m(!); carbonatic sand with some Solenosmilia fragments
M151	GeoB23405-1		Atlantis seamount south	GS			33°58.918'N			bulk	rope length: 662m; very few material, two <i>Madrepora</i> (?) branches
M151	GeoB23406-1		Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°11.891'W		bulk	rope length: 495m; large sponges
M151	GeoB23407-1	M151/92-1	Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°11.711'W	705		empty
M151	GeoB23408-1	M151/93-1	Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°10.604'W		bulk	bioclastic sand
M151	GeoB23409-1	<u> </u>	Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°12.810'W		bulk	almost empty, one shrimp
M151	GeoB23410-1		Atlantis seamount south	GS				30°12.826'W		bulk	almost empty, one live juvenile <i>Leptosammia formosa</i>
M151	GeoB23411-1	M151/96-1	Transit Great Meteor Bank				31°58.363'N		3985		SLmax=4024m
M151	GeoB23412-1	M151/97-1	Great Meteor Bank North					28°30.584'W	2205		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
	0000201121		Great meteer Barnertenn				30°11.765'N		745		
M151	GeoB23413-1	M151/98-1	Great Meteor Bank North	CTD+RO			30°10.456'N		1681		SLmax=1681m
M151	GeoB23414-1		Great Meteor Bank North	GS				28°27.250'W	1032	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23415-1		Great Meteor Bank North	ROV				28°26.291'W	987		dive#34
					23.10.18	19:10	30°14.198'N	28°26.442'W	751		
M151	GeoB23415-2	M151/100-1	Great Meteor Bank North	ROV				28°26.289'W	985		sample#1: Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23415-3	M151/100-1	Great Meteor Bank North	ROV			30°14.688'N		975		sample#2: 2x Acanella arbuscula (isidid octocoral)
M151	GeoB23415-4	M151/100-1	Great Meteor Bank North	ROV			30°14.681'N		972		sample#3: Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23415-5	M151/100-1	Great Meteor Bank North	ROV				28°26.353'W	894		sample#4: Madrepora rubble, Swiftiasp. (red octocoral)
M151	GeoB23415-6	M151/100-1	Great Meteor Bank North	ROV				28°26.352'W	822		sample#5: water sample (T: 9.91°C, O2: 3.73 ml/l, S: 35.48)
M151	GeoB23415-7	M151/100-1	Great Meteor Bank North	ROV	23.10.18	19:09	30°14.206'N	28°26.442'W	751		sample#6: Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23416-1	M151/101-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	MBES/PS	24.10.18	00:32	29°46.546'N	28°32.469'W	323		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8-9kn
							29°44.598'N		340		
M151	GeoB23417-1	M151/102-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	CTD+RO			29°37.206'N	28°39.006'W	2934		SLmax=2624m
M151	GeoB23418-1	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	13:24	29°44.100'N	28°33.457'W	749		dive#35
					24.10.18	17:13	29°44.542'N	28°33.291'W	497		
M151	GeoB23418-2	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	13:41	29°44.334'N	28°33.451'W	731		sample#1: rock
M151	GeoB23418-3	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	15:16	29°44.112'N	28°33.417'W	554		sample#2: white octocoral
M151	GeoB23418-4	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	15:35	29°44.431'N	28°33.395'W	545		sample#3: rock
M151	GeoB23418-5	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	15:54	29°44.454'N	28°33.377'W	535		sample#4: sponge
M151	GeoB23418-6	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	16:33	29°44.491'N	28°33.357'W	518		sample#5: sponge
M151	GeoB23418-7	M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	16:47	29°44.498'N	28°33.329'W	514		sample#6: sponge

	- -	-	-		Botto	m conta	act / Start of si	urvey / End Su	rvey		
EXPEDITION	GEOB_NR	SHIPSITE	AREA	GEAR				LONGITUDE		RECOVERY	REMARKS
M151		M151/103-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	ROV	24.10.18	17:08	29°44.543'N	28°33.285'W	495		sample#7: water sample
M151	GeoB23419-1	M151/104-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	GS	24.10.18	18:38	29°45.008'N	28°31.984'W	320	bulk	carbonatic sand, few small fragments of solitary corals
M151	GeoB23419-2	M151/104-2	Great Meteor Bank SW	GS	24.10.18	19:01	29°45.008'N	28°31.985'W	319	bulk	carbonatic sand
M151	GeoB23420-1	M151/105-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	MBES/PS				28°33.689'W	1189		survey to search for sampling positions
					24.10.18	20:11	29°44.854'N	28°35.885'W	974		,
M151	GeoB23421-1	M151/106-1	Great Meteor Bank SW	GS	24.10.18	20:52	29°44.767'N	28°35.587'W	937	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23422-1	M151/107-1	Great Meteor Bank South	MBES/PS	24.10.18	22:35	29°35.892'N	28°24.335'W	1525		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
								28°18.763'W	1588		11. 6.1
M151	GeoB23423-1	M151/108-1	Great Meteor Bank South	CTD+RO				28°18.764'W	1585		SLmax=1579m
M151	GeoB23424-1			CTD+RO				28°23.650'W	1836		SLmax=1851m
M151	GeoB23425-1	M151/110-1		ROV				28°20.328'W	964		dive#36
-							29°34.329'N	28°20.410'W	964		
M151	GeoB23425-2	M151/110-1	Great Meteor Bank South	ROV				28°20.334'W	948		sample#1: M. oculata with live D. dianthus, sponge (#1-3: one site)
M151	GeoB23425-3			ROV				28°20.334'W	948		sample#2: Acanella arbuscula (isidid octocoral), M. oculata and others
M151				ROV				28°20.334'W	948	1	sample#3: water sample (T: 13.69°C, O2: 4.23 ml/l, S: 35.84)
M151				ROV				28°20.328'W	945	1	sample#4: large sponge
M151				ROV				28°20.336'W	945	1	sample#5: 2 living colonies of Madrepora oculata with Eunice
M151				ROV				28°20.352'W	944	1	sample#6: netsample coral rubble an one rock
M151				ROV			29°33.999'N		903		sample#7: living colony of <i>Madrepora oculata</i> with <i>Eunice</i>
M151				ROV				28°20.384'W	903		sample#8: dead coral framework
M151				ROV			29°34.070'N	28°20.408'W	855		sample#9: netsample with coral rubble
M151	GeoB23426-1			GC3				28°20.414'W	861		just few shells in CC
M151				GS				28°20.414'W		bulk	very few material, one fossil <i>Madrepora</i>
M151				GC3				28°20.382'W	934	./.	just few shells in CC
M151	GeoB23428-1	M151/113-1	Great Meteor Bank	MBES/PS	26.10.18	04:03	30°01.092'N	28°43.768'W	1605		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
								28°43.155'W	1686	ì	
M151	GeoB23429-1	M151/114-1	Great Meteor Bank NW	ROV				28°43.786'W	1032		dive#37
							30°05.181'N		904		
M151				ROV			30°04.929'N		1032		sample#1: netsample with pebbels, echinoid spines
M151				ROV			30°05.033'N		971		sample#2: basaltic rock with sponge
M151				ROV ROV			30°05.191'N		895 895		sample#3: A. arbuscula (isidid octocoral), living M. oculata and sol.corals
M151 M151				ROV			30°05.191'N	28°43.617'W 28°43.617'W	895 895		sample#4: water sample (T: 8.93°C, O2: 3.78 ml/l, S: 35.41) sample#5: dead coral fragments (M. ocu. and L. pert.) (same as #3 & 4)
M151	GeoB23429-6 GeoB23429-7			ROV			30°05.191N		902		sample#6: 3x crust
M151	GeoB23429-7			ROV				28°43.552'W	902		sample#7: netsample with living <i>M. oculata</i> , solitary corals, sponge
M151	GeoB23429-9		Great Meteor Bank NW	ROV			30°05.173'N		906		sample#8: netsample with roral rubble, a piece of crust (same site as #7)
M151				ROV			30°05.181'N		904		sample#9: stone with anemone and barnacles
M151			Transit Great to Little Meteor					28°50.249'W	3073		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
								28°53.333'W	3252		
M151	GeoB23431-1	M151/116-1	Transit Great to Little Meteor	CTD+RO				28°53.258'W	3252		SLmax=3282
M151		M151/117-1	Transit Great to Little Meteor	MUC	26.10.18	23:59	29°46.258'N	28°53.258'W	3256	0-5 cm	same site as CTD GeoB23431-1
M151	GeoB23433-1	M151/118-1	Little Meteor Bank North	MBES/PS			29°38.151'N	28°56.358'W	1248		EM122/EM710 and Parasound; mapping speed: 8kn
					27.10.18	07:03	29°38.428'N	28°58.450'W	288		

	-	-	-	-	Botto	m conta	act / Start of su	urvey / End Su	rvey		•
EXPEDITION	GEOB_NR	SHIPSITE	AREA	GEAR	DATE	TIME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DEPTH	RECOVERY	REMARKS
M151	GeoB23434-1	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North	ROV	27.10.18	09:15	29°39.194'N	29°00.949'W	916		dive#38
							29°39.286'N		757		
M151	GeoB23434-2	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North	ROV	27.10.18	09:22	29°39.194'N	29°00.949'W	916		sample#1: basaltic rock with sponge
M151	GeoB23434-3	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North				29°39.206'N		893		sample#2: live gorgonian and Madrepora oculata
M151	GeoB23434-4	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North	ROV	27.10.18	10:07	29°39.215'N	29°00.910'W	876		sample#3: Lophelia framework
M151	GeoB23434-5	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North	ROV	27.10.18	10:27	29°39.223'N	29°00.895'W	865		sample#4: netsample with coral rubble, live Calliostoma sp.
M151	GeoB23434-6	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North				29°39.289'N		757		sample#5: water sample
M151	GeoB23434-7	M151/119-1	Little Meteor Bank North	ROV	27.10.18	12:37	29°39.289'N	29°00.774'W	757		sample#6: live Madrepora oculata, Aphrocallistes sp.
M151	GeoB23435-1	M151/120-1	Little Meteor Bank North	GS	27.10.18	13:48	29°39.301'N	29°00.765'W	746	bulk	fossil Madrepora-Eunice "pioneer" example (!)
M151	GeoB23436-1	M151/121-1	Little Meteor Bank North	GS	27.10.18	14:35	29°39.235'N	29°00.881'W	852	bulk	small-sized Fe-Mn coated Madrepora rubble, crusts
M151	GeoB23437-1	M151/122-1					29°39.262'N		811	bulk	Madrepora rubble
M151	GeoB23438-1	M151/123-1	Little Meteor Bank North				29°39.301'N		464	bulk	bioclastic sand
M151	GeoB23439-1	M151/124-1					29°38.796'N				bioclastic sand
M151	GeoB23440-1	M151/125-1	Little Meteor Bank North	GS	27.10.18	17:45	29°38.703'N	28°58.501'W	284	bulk	bioclastic sand
M151	GeoB23441-1	M151/126-1	Little Meteor Bank North				29°38.004'N		282	bulk	bioclastic sand
M151	GeoB23442-1	M151/127-1	Little Meteor Bank North				29°37.998'N		274	bulk	bioclastic sand
M151	GeoB23443-1	M151/128-1	Little Meteor Bank North				29°39.794'N		1161	./.	empty
M151	GeoB23444-1	M151/129-1	Little Meteor Bank	CTD+RO	27.10.18	21:53	29°39.496'N	29°39.469'W	1586		SLmax=1612m
M151	GeoB23445-1	M151/130-1	Transit Funchal	CTD+RO	29.10.18	09:42	30°54.260'N	23°57.605'W	5415		Slmax=5469m