

2019 Southeastern U.S. Deep-sea Exploration (EX1906 and EX1907)

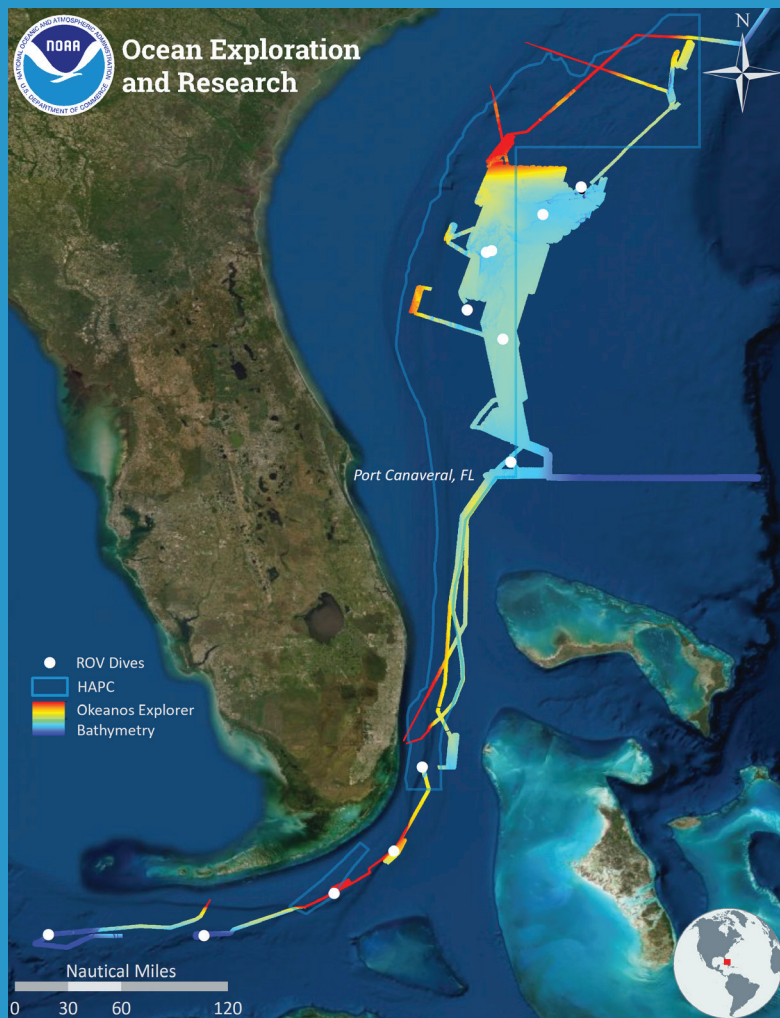
NOAA Ship *Okeanos Explorer*, October 5 - November 20, 2019

oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/okeanos/explorations/ex1907/welcome.html

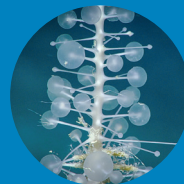
ASPIRE



Ocean Exploration and Research



Map of the data collected during the 2019 Southeastern U.S. Deep-sea Exploration (EX1906 and EX1907). Map courtesy of the NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration and Research.



This *Chondrocladia* sp. was one of many carnivorous sponges seen during the expedition, some of which may be species new to science.



Striking a pose, this *Sladenia shaefersi* (Schaefer's anglerfish) was among the first and favorite animals seen during the last dive of the expedition.



This *Lophelia pertusa* mound was one of two newly discovered mounds with living *Lophelia* colonies verified with remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) on the central Blake Plateau. Thousands of mound features were mapped on the first leg of the expedition that likely contain coral rubble from former *Lophelia* reefs and living deep-sea coral communities.



33,000+ square kilometers of seafloor mapped



3 dives documented high-density coral and sponge communities



12 ROV dives at depths between 347 and 1,218 meters



50+ scientists and managers from 30 institutions around the world



69 biological and 6 geological primary samples collected



207,700+ live video views and 18,350+ expedition content views