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A five-year scientific investigation of a site of a sunken ship on the North Atlantic seafloor, 270 km off Cape Fear, NC at a depth of 2,200 m, occurred during recovery operations on the nineteenth-century steamship SS Central America which sank in an 1857 hurricane while carrying passengers and cargo—including millions of dollars of gold—on its way to New York from the California gold fields.

Activities in the disciplines of oceanography, marine geology, marine biology, materials science, and undersea archaeology, were undertaken with the tele-directed submersible robot, Nemo. The study included field observations at the site (recorded in over 3,000 hours of videotape and 25,000 still photographs), examination of hundreds of deep ocean specimens and artifacts, and analysis of several experiments deployed on the seafloor.

Resting on a gentle slope of the Blake Ridge, the shipwreck environment was cold, lightless, oxygen-rich, and flushed by moderate currents. The sediments were a foraminiferal-pteropod ooze, deposited at a slow rate (1.7 cm/1,000 years). A diverse community of invertebrates and fishes colonized the shipwreck deriving from it food, cover and a place of attachment. This deep-ocean oasis supported a greater variety and concentration of animal life than did the surrounding ooze habitat. The timbers of the shipwreck were degraded by wood-boring bivalves. The iron machinery was extensively corroded and mobilized into flow structures (rusticles) by iron-oxidizing bacteria.

Passenger luggage recovered from the shipwreck contained artifacts which provided insight about the lifestyles of the voyagers during the Gold Rush. This project demonstrated that a holistic approach to a deep-ocean site of historic importance can provide understandings of the interrelated processes which affect cultural deposits on the abyssal seafloor and the marine life that they foster.

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STYLE. The general style of papers previously published by THE OHIO JOURNAL should be employed, and can be determined by reading recent issues of THE OHIO JOURNAL. Manuscripts should be typewritten with wide margins on 21.0 x 27.9 cm (8.5 x 11 in) paper, and be double-spaced throughout including the title and abstract. The only words to be underlined are scientific names. Spell out numbers one through nine and use Arabic numerals above nine. Excessive quotations in the text should be typed slightly indented from the other text. Acceptable symbols and abbreviations for units of measurement should be used as given in the CBE Style Manual, 5th ed. (Council of Biology Editors, Inc., 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814). This volume is used for editorial decisions with regard to style. Primary text reference should use the International System of Units in all cases, with parenthetical reference to English units at the discretion of the author.

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Attention to the above instructions will minimize the need for revision and editorial correction, and will shorten the time from submission to publication. Any questions which are not answered by these instructions, by examining papers in recent issues of THE OHIO JOURNAL, or by the CBE Style Manual, 5th ed., should be addressed to the editor.
F.T. Stone Laboratory, Ohio's Lake Erie laboratory and freshwater biological field station since 1895, is located on Gibraltar Island across the harbor from Put-in-Bay on South Bass Island. Dr. Jeffrey M. Reutter is the Director.

Stone Laboratory is a unique facility and a resource for the entire state and region. The Laboratory is located on an island and the "field" includes much of the western basin of Lake Erie, including glacial grooves, abandoned limestone quarries, several acres of wet prairie, stream environments, extensive shoreline marshes, alvars, and larger inhabited islands.

Research in aquatic, terrestrial, and island sciences has been conducted at the Laboratory since 1895. Stone Laboratory's association with other programs based at The Ohio State University — the Ohio Sea Grant College Program, the Center for Lake Erie Area Research (CLEAR), and the Great Lakes Aquatic Ecosystem Research Consortium (GLAERC) — has made it an important research facility. Recent research projects have dealt with the following issues:

- Control and impact of zebra mussels and other nonindigenous species
- Island ecology
- Toxic algae and water taste and odor problems
- Transfer of contaminants through the food chain
- Ecosystem management
- Controlling nonpoint source pollution and agricultural run-off
- Wetland research and management
- Sport fishery development
- Insect and snake populations.

Summer Courses
Stone Laboratory students learn in the classroom, laboratory, and field in courses that provide a comprehensive background in freshwater systems and specific information on the unique environmental attributes of Lake Erie.

Upper-level courses are designed for undergraduate and graduate students in biological sciences, education, and natural resources; professional biologists and ecologists; and biology and general science teachers. These courses meet three days a week for five weeks.

Introductory courses are available to college and select high school students who have completed a high school biology course. These courses meet daily for one week.

Other uses of Stone Laboratory
Custom-designed aquatic science workshops and group field studies are offered from mid-April through October. Science teachers who teach 4th grade and higher are encouraged to bring their students to Stone Laboratory for one to three days of field study. Stone Laboratory can provide laboratories, research boats, field equipment, and experienced field ecologists for such groups.

Conference and retreat facilities are available from mid-April through October. The isolated, informal atmosphere on the island makes it ideal for these programs.

Research facilities at Stone Laboratory are available year round.

For more information, contact:
Dr. Jeffrey M. Reutter, Director, F.T. Stone Laboratory, The Ohio State University, 1314 Kinnear Road, Room 1541, Columbus, OH 43212-1194, 614/292-8949, Fax 614/292-4364. Web site http://www-ohiosg.osc.edu/OhioSeagrant

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- Improve research skills with practical, hands-on experience in a living laboratory.
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- Enhance teaching skills in environmental sciences.
- Live, study, and work on an island for one to 12 weeks.
- Get to know your professors personally with 12 to 20 people in your classes.
- Attend Stone Laboratory to prepare for college, graduate school, your career, and your life.

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Fish Ecology

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Aquatic Biology
Study of Birds
Field-Based Oceanography
Local Flora NEW

1-Week Courses for Educators
Great Lakes Education Workshop
Geologic Setting of Lake Erie
Principles of Oceanography for Science Teachers
Insect Biology for Teachers

Stone Laboratory's facilities include a research building (above), a library, a 21-room laboratory/classroom building (top of page), a dining hall, and five residence halls.