During the ground-truth-survey cruises, the camera sled was towed 1 to 2 m above the seafloor, at speeds of between 1 and 2 nautical miles per hour. The sled was towed in a consistent direction (southwest to northeast) relative to the current direction to provide a more consistent dataset. The acquisition of the images was based on a detailed understanding of the seafloor and the need to capture images of the seafloor character, the presence of biological structures, and the abundance and diversity of biologic cover. The images were acquired using both digital still photographs and videos, with a focus on capturing the seafloor character and the presence of biological structures. The images were acquired at a rate of 15 cm between lasers (green dots), providing a detailed view of the seafloor character and the presence of biological structures.