

An underwater photograph showing a large school of small, silvery fish swimming in the upper left portion of the frame. The background is a deep blue. In the lower right, there is a vibrant coral reef with various types of coral, including a prominent white branching coral. The overall scene is rich in marine life and color.

Cayman Islands

Text by Cathy Church
Photos by Cathy Church and Tony Mark

—*A guided tour with Cathy Church*



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PREVIOUS PAGE: Coral garden at Blackie's Hole. ABOVE: I stayed overnight on my boat in the north sound so that I could wake up with the sun and be at Stingray City sandbar when all of the rays came in for the day's action. This photo is the sum of two photos taken as they approached me. The large stingray in the center is the same individual as the one just to the right of him. His shadow is not missing—it is hidden in a small valley of sand. He was not photoshopped, only the large stingray in front was

When people ask me where my favorite dive spots in the entire world are, I have to stop and give it some serious thought. I like Fiji for soft corals, Chuuk for wrecks, Indonesia for critters, the Solomon Islands for an all-around trip and the U.S. west coast for kelp. But I usually reply that I like wherever I am going next, and that often includes right here in the Cayman Islands where I have the good fortune to live.

Like most dive areas in the world, there are always surprises, always something lovely and always something to photograph. Let me tell you what is so special about my hometown diving.

The Cayman Islands are three small islands isolated in the Western Caribbean. They barely protrude from the ocean surface, atop a steep mountain that plunges abruptly

hundreds to thousands of feet. This wonderful wall provides stunning diving and the water is clear and warm. Although sealife is not nearly as varied and prolific as in the south Pacific, it is nonetheless pretty and interesting and some spots are down-right spectacular.



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Juvenile spotted drum. By moving my point of focus to the lower right, and using only one strobe from the lower right, and waiting until the fish swam to the right, I was able to get the sort of photo that I visualized

Grand Cayman

Grand Cayman is the largest and most populated island of the three and is just 150 miles (241km) south of Cuba, which

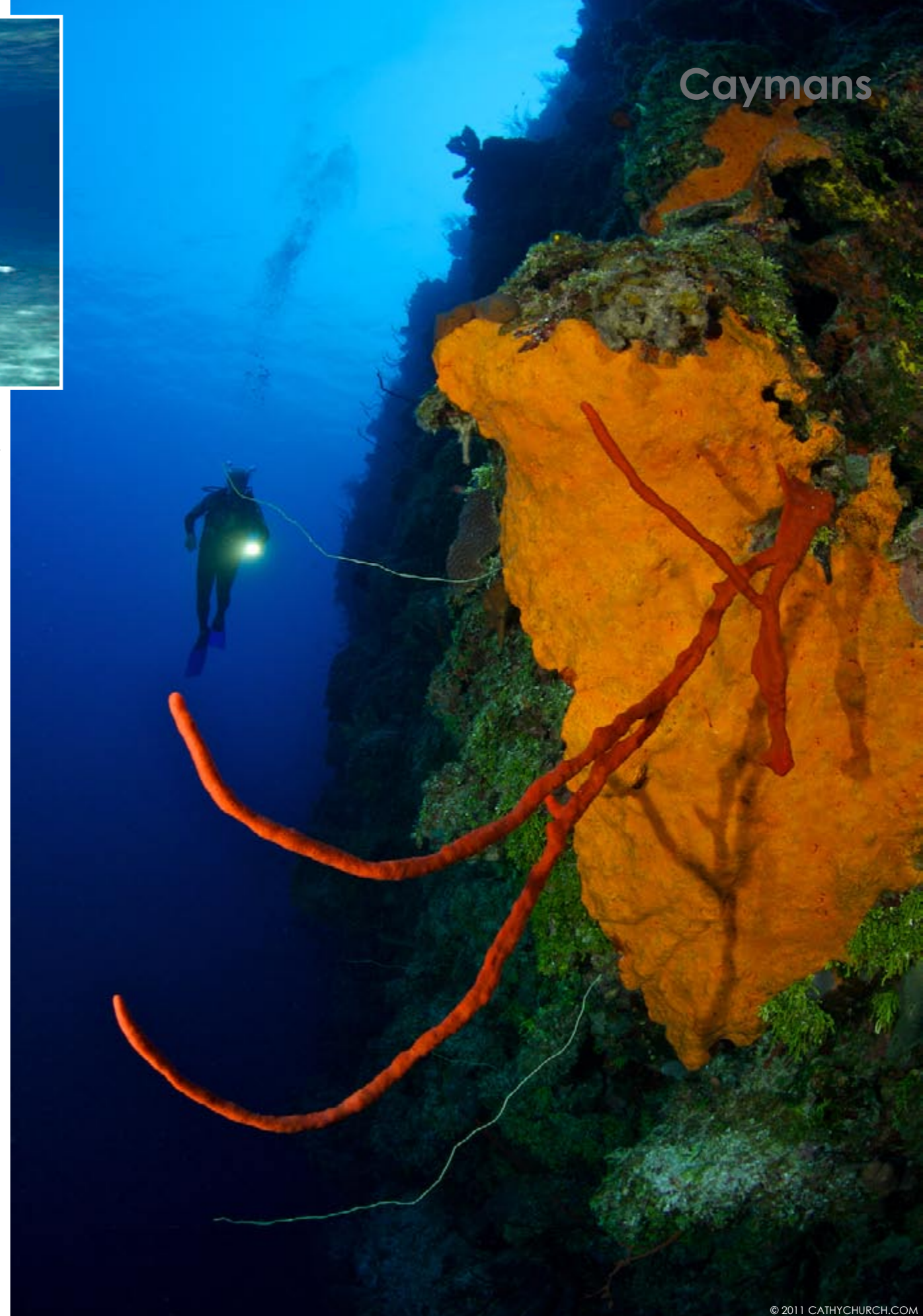
is south of Florida, USA. It is famous above water for its world class Seven Mile Beach that runs along the entire center of the western coast. The sand is just right—not too fine, but not coarse either. It suits a set of bare feet perfectly.

Where to stay

Seven Mile Beach is lined with every range of accommodations from small condominiums to the extravagant Ritz Carlton Hotel. Many dive operators pull their boats right up to the beach to pick up guests. While the snorkeling here has some good spots, the diving is too far from shore for shore diving. There are other hotels, villas and condos throughout the island.

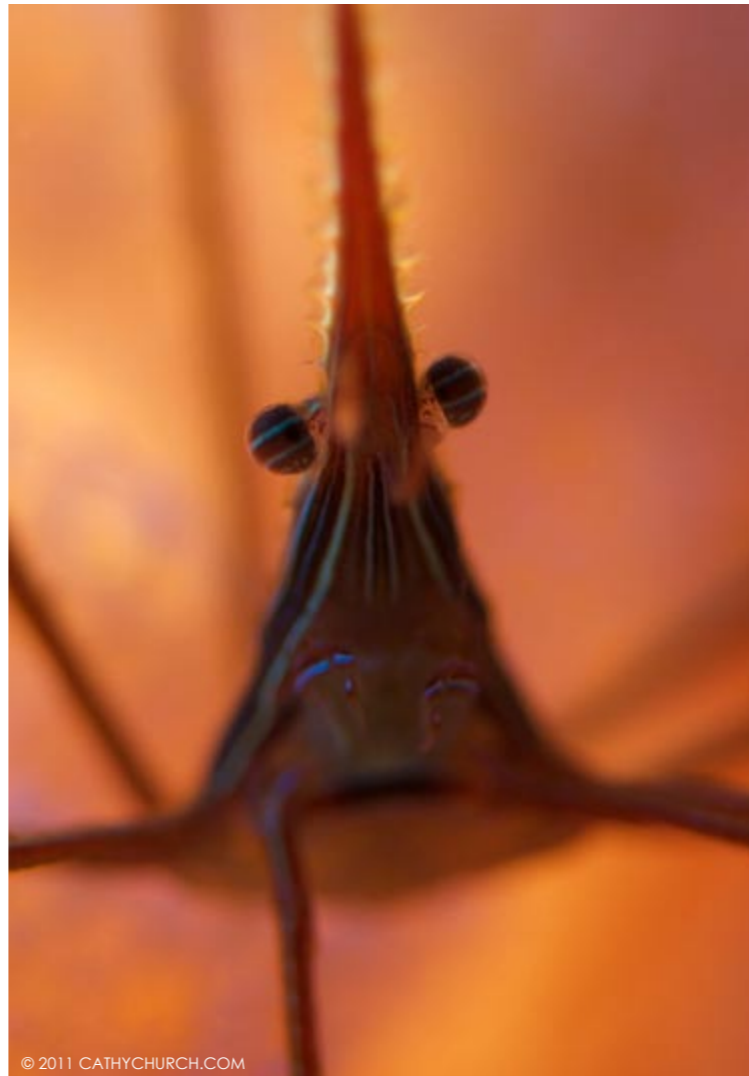
There are four small, dedicated diving resorts—all with a friendly family atmosphere. Ocean Frontiers Diving Adventure at Compass Point Dive Resort (all with full kitchens) has the whole pristine East side virtually to themselves. Divetech Divers at Cobalt Coast (all rooms are one or two bedroom ocean-view suites) and their new environmentally friendly Lighthouse Point (nine condominiums with full kitchens) on the Northwest corner has the best shore diving for critters. They are also close to the great diving along the north wall and the west bay area.

Sunset Divers at Sunset House on



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Red finger sponges are common along the walls



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Even the most common blennies look great when you find one in a perfect setting (above); Arrow crab (left); Fancy sponges are reef sculptures (far left)

the southwest is closest to the airport, shopping, restaurants and town. They also have the best shore diving for variety—a small wreck, a nine-foot bronze statue, friendly fish, a huge anchor and even a canon. I may be prejudiced when writing about this location, as this is where my photo center is, but I chose to be here because of the easy shore access and leeward location for the most days of the year. The hotel itself does not have the apartment and other amenities of the other much newer hotels.

What to do

If, for some strange reason, you do not want to spend every waking moment underwater, there are a few things to do in Grand Cayman. There is a lovely Botanical Park where you can see the rare and endangered Blue Iguana. They are being overrun by thousands of the recently introduced Green Iguanas everywhere around the island, includ-

ing one crossing my dock as I write this. Darn, he is going to eat some of my garden plants. Oh, well—my plants should not just be for the bugs to eat.

You can also visit the Cayman Turtle Farm where they raise turtles for food and to replenish their numbers in the wild. This appears to be an environmentally acceptable activity. On the other hand, I would suggest that you consider not paying to watch trapped dolphins work to get fed. The captive dolphin entertainment industry is active in Cayman with two dolphinariums. Since I have seen the horrors of how these wonderful dolphins are captured and ripped from their families, I cannot personally condone supporting their ongoing enslavement. That said, there is always another side to every story, and I will still love you even if you tell me you went anyway.

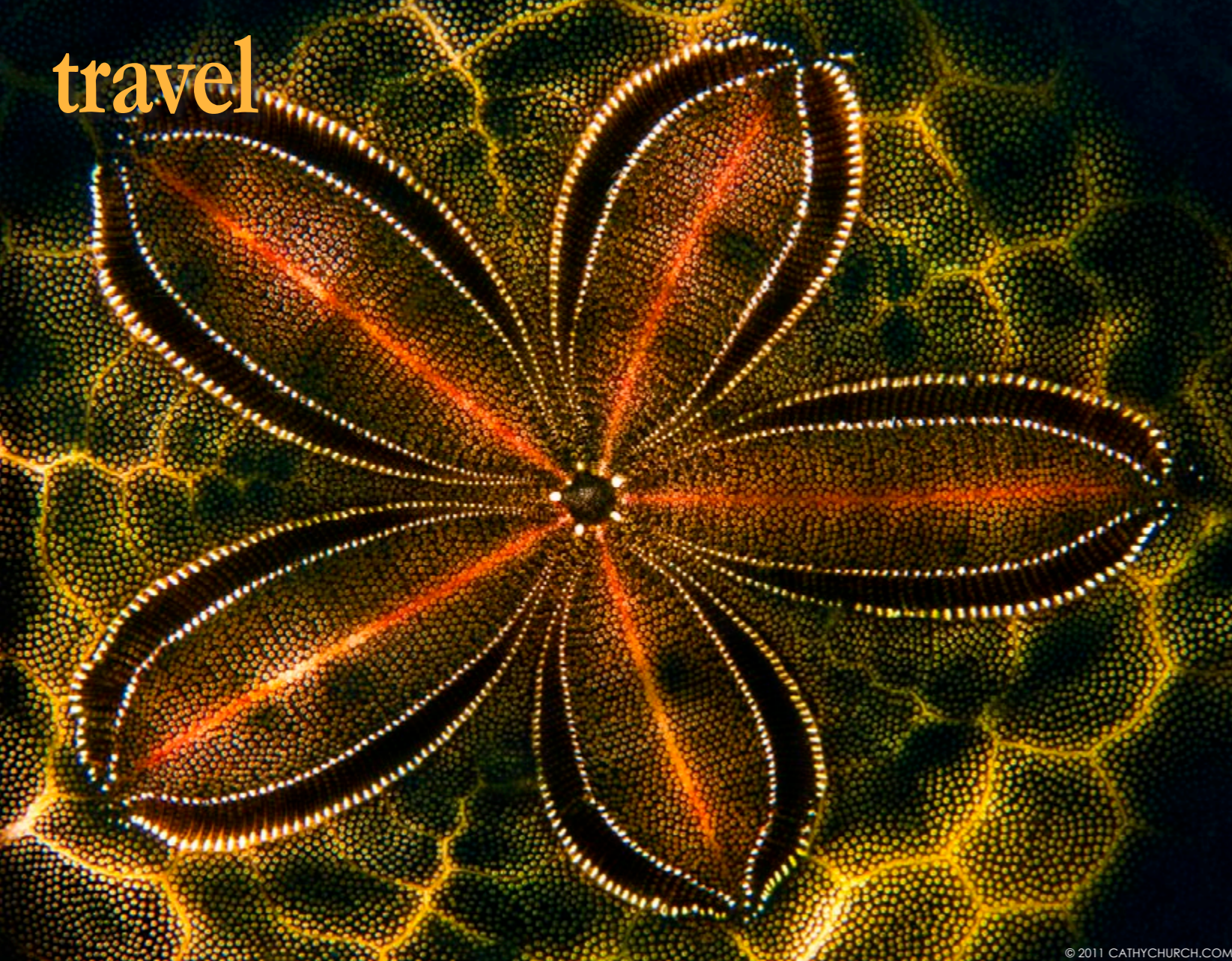
Diving in Grand Cayman

Now for the diving! This is the real rea-

son to visit us. The diving is warm, calm, safe, comfortable, usually free of current, shallow and varied with lots of canyons and interesting terrain. Let's start with the very first Stingray City.

Stingray City and Stingray Sandbar

Back in the day, fishermen came in from the north wall through a natural cut in the barrier reef of North Sound and cleaned their catch in the calm water. Stingrays quickly associated the sound of a motorboat with the onslaught of fish cleanings dropped overboard and immediately congregated below the boats. One day, Pat McKenney said, "Golly, I wonder if a diver could get close to them while they are eating?" I made up that sentence, but the idea is accurate. Anyway, he got into the water and was mobbed. The rest is history; Cayman visitors come by the hundreds to feed these wonderful creatures. They are smooth and soft underneath and being



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Sea biscuit—by backlighting this empty shell and adding a little reddish color, I made a new image of an old subject

relatives of sharks, they have rough skin on the top.

Orange Canyon West Bay wall dive

The next big treat are the walls. My personal favorites include Orange Canyon. This labyrinth of coral pinnacles and swim throughs has orange sponges everywhere you turn. When mixed with bright green halimeda algae and tall red finger sponges, every photo turns out wonderfully. Turtles are not uncommon here; tiger groupers, angel fish, and ocean trigger fish hang out here also. During certain seasons in spring and summer, look for schools of silversides flowing

through the deep crevasses.

Babylon North wall dive

Babylon, like my other favorite walls has a large pinnacle separated from the main wall by just a few feet. You can swim through the gap, being careful not to disturb the fragile sponges and gorgonians lining the crevice. On your way out, keep your eyes to the blue for the spotted eagle rays which cruise all of the walls of the Cayman Islands.

Blackie's hole, Southwest wall dive

This dive is why I still like to dive in Cayman. I had not visited this site since hurricane Ivan in 2004. It

had gotten a bit beaten up and was NOT back on my list of good dives. A few months ago my close friend Christine and I went out on my boat, the *M/Y Photo Journey*, dropped down to 50 feet at the top of the large coral mound and to my surprise the swim throughs were filled with silversides. I started taking pictures and almost yelled underwater at the combination of the flowing silversides and the beautiful colors of the sponges. I took some of my favorite photos ever that day. They are not the kind of photos that will sell and make me rich and famous, but they are the type of photos



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Red sponges



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Divers enjoy a colorful overhang with sponges on Cayman wall (left); Watch for spotted eagle rays off the walls or on the sand flats (above); Rock Beauty, a yellow-faced damselfish, will look right at you (right); I found this incredible gorgonian hydroid near the stern of the wreck of the *Polson* (lower right)

that make me enjoy looking at them, and remembering a dive where I felt so much at home in the water. As the school moved around me, and curved over the sponges, I was mesmerized. I have been diving for over 45 years, and here was a wonderful, new array of creatures. I have seen sponges before and I have seen silversides before, but the combinations at Blackie's Hole were unique. They are not there often—this is an example of a nice surprise.

Hepp's Pipeline / Armchair Reef
Hepp's Pipeline (northwest) and Armchair Reef (southwest) are great dives for the same reasons. They both start shallow at 25 to 30 feet deep (7-9m) with small schools of fish and lots of sponges and reef creatures. They both have a horseshoe curve with a vertical, "mini wall" drop-off to 65 and 55 feet respectively. Along this wall are pretty outcroppings

of sponges, plenty of queen angel fish, a turtle on occasion, arrow crabs, and at a large overhang at Hepp's, there is almost always a school of tarpon.

Snapper Hole

Snapper Hole, like many sites on the east end is loved for the swim-throughs and tunnels with plenty of fish including snappers, tarpon and sometimes those incredible schools of silversides. There is a large 1872 Spanish Anchor, small critters and more. It is a great exploratory event. Since I do not get many chances to dive on the East end, I will let Ocean Frontiers tell you about the East End dive sites at: www.oceanfrontiers.com.

Balboa Wreck

I have been diving on the wreck

of the Balboa for 45 years, and I still enjoy its serenity. It is broken into many small sections over a shallow sand bottom in Georgetown harbour. I have watched it break up a little more each year, but the prominent propeller of this small interisland freighter that sank in a hurricane in 1932, still sits atop a section of the upside-down stern. Endangered by an encroaching plan to build a large cruise ship dock, I take more photos every year to help preserve its memory.

I will never forget a night dive back in the 70's (let's see—not the one where we got caught among a group of nasty box jellyfish—we were all fine after a



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quick visit to the local hospital for anti-histamine and pain killers), oh yeah, the one where a group of my students were photographing an octopus hunting along the top of the boiler room. The student got really close and the octopus evidently detected his fish prey at the same time that he encircled her Nikonos camera and close up framer. (We did not have autofocus in those days and depended on metal framers extended in front of the lens to tell us where the focused distance and picture area were.) The octopus would not let go, so she had to let him have the camera. He moved away with it, did a lot more gyrations and finally abandoned her camera. This wreck is still a

wonderful night dive. It is shallow, well defined, and often has large crabs, octopus, and orange-balled anemones.

The wreck of the *Doc Polson*

This is my favorite wreck for photography in Cayman. It is small enough to fit the entire wreck into your photo. The growth is wonderful, including yellow tube sponges, tall gorgonians with basket stars curled up asleep in the fronds. The structures include well-defined winches, an open hold, and a colorful bridge often with a large barracuda or even a goliath grouper inside. Go into the bridge and spread your strobes far to the sides. Expose for the open blue

toward the bow and shoot. The colors lining the inside will amaze you. Along the edges of the wreck, you can kneel in the sand and look for small corals and worms. By the port side of the stern, I found the largest, most complex, gorgonian hydroid that I have ever seen.

The new *Kittiwake*

There is so much news about the recent sinking of the new *Kittiwake*, that I will not repeat it all here. It is a 1945 U.S. submarine rescue boat sunk 5 January 2011. You can see me photographing it on Youtube.com. For a complete news update go to: www.kittiwakecayman.com.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Diver and large grouper meet on a reef off Grand Cayman; Scenes at Cayman Bay with fountains at night; Sunset with *Jolly Roger* sunset sail boat in foreground; Guest holds a sea turtle at one of the sea turtle farms on Grand Cayman Island; Fishermen sell fish from a thatch-covered trailer



LEFT: Underwater photographer on *Nicholson* wreck
FAR LEFT: Colorful sponges at Babylon

Caymans

take a look at Walton's Mango Manor on the north side. The six units of this delightful bed and breakfast are elegant and appealing. Bring your own phone if you have to make calls. For a larger dedicated diver resort with full amenities, there is the Brac Reef Beach Resort (Reef Divers II and Reef Photo centre). This is a hammock kind of island. No crowds, just a wonderful climate, friendly people, and lots of water. I have not been to the new Alexander Hotel, so I will defer reviewing them.

What to do

With a population of only 1,200, there are not enough people to support things like large shopping malls—this is a quiet island. There is an active rock climbing community of visitors that has established over 70 bolted routes. (I have no idea what that means, but if you are a climber, I am sure that that is clear.) For more information, go to: www.caymanbrac.com/islandattractions/climbing.html.

Brac diving

The Brac wall is further from shore and less steep than on the other two islands, but since diving at Little Cayman is just a short boat ride away you can enjoy both islands from one destination. The two must-see highlights on the Brac are the *M/V Capt. Keith Tibbetts* wreck and Atlantis.

The Tibbetts

The wreck of the *MV Capt. Keith Tibbetts* is a 330-foot Russian-built Cuban naval frigate built in 1984 and deliberately sunk off the island's northwest coast in 1996. I have done this dive only once and have actually not been inside it, so I have that to look forward to next time. It is lying in sand 110-feet deep under the bow and 55 feet under the stern. The forward half of the ship was broken away from the stern

Cayman Brac

Cayman Brac is the next largest island. "Brac" means bluff, and there is a tall bluff on the east end that is 43m high. Go to: [www.gocayman.ky/cayman-](http://www.gocayman.ky/cayman-brac-information.html)

[brac-information.html](http://www.gocayman.ky/cayman-brac-information.html) for complete information about the Brac.

Where to stay

You can't all of you go at once, but



section and lies on its port side. The stern section is still upright, and has an impressive canon. There is relatively little growth yet on this wreck. Many openings are sealed off with grates. Those on the coning tower of the superstructure are so filled with colorful sponges that it is hard to imagine that this was built for war.

Atlantis

A passionate, colorful (to say the least) artist named Foots has used concrete formations to create his vision of the lost underwater city of Atlantis. His sculptures, resting on a sand bottom 40 to 50 feet (12-15m) deep, include a sundial, figures of the elders (modeled after actual people whom Foots chooses to immortalize), arches and more. It is an easy shore dive from the steps at Stake Bay in front of the government administration buildings. Visit: www.atlantiscaymanbrac.com/index.html for a complete look at Foots and his dream creation.

Little Cayman

The smallest island of our trio boasts the most wonderful walls. They not only start as shallow as 30 feet (9m) but wall at Bloody Bay forms a perfectly sheer vertical drop-off. While it is fun to look at, other areas of the wall are actually more photogenic.

Where to stay

The choices of dive resorts is amazing: Consider the twelve-bungalow Southern Cross Club Fish and Dive Resort, 11-room Pirates' Point Resort and Dive Centre (this place has a unique cozy style of family friendliness and incredible!! food that keeps it close to my heart) and the lovely 40-room Little Cayman Beach Resort with a larger menu and more amenities. All three have their own excellent dive operations.

Brown sponges—I cannot resist shooting sponges with such beautiful texture

Little Cayman Walls

I could write a whole book just about the diving along the Little Cayman wall. The mile-long stretch along Bloody Bay that continues into Jackson's Bight is among the most famous walls in the world. Dive sites here are photogenic and full of life, color and interesting terrain. Some parts of the wall start as shallow as 25 feet, so you can start your dive as deep as you safely can, and then work your way toward the shallows and spend a long time finishing up your tank. Watch for all types of rays—spotted eagle rays and Southern stingrays feed in the sand.

Try to get to places like Randy's Gazebo with a small, colorful archway through a coral pinnacle that provides the setting for many great photos. I can't help loving Mixing Bowl (also called Three Fathom Wall). It starts shallow (three fathoms, about 18 feet or 5.5m) so that you can have a really long dive. For divers familiar with Grand Cayman, it is like having Devil's grotto sitting on top of Trinity Caves. Jackson Bay starts deeper, around 50 feet (15m) and is lush with sponges. The sandy plateaus are probably the best in the islands for seeing spotted eagle rays.



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Live-aboard

Another great way to visit it all would be to stay on the *Cayman Aggressor*. Although it is sometimes limited by weather, this boat visits all of the islands and offers plenty of diving. With no time spent traveling between your bed and dive boat, you have more time to eat, sleep, dive, eat, nap and dive some more.

Conclusions

It is hard for me to describe the features of the dive sites around the Cayman Islands. There will soon be

365 moored sites and lots more shore dives. When I get to a site while I have my close-up lens on, I often don't need a big drop-off wall or swim-throughs. I just need to get close to the bottom and search for strange things that look like something

The endangered blue iguana eats plants. Many of them are being carefully raised in captivity for release in the botanical park and elsewhere



TONY MARK

Little Cayman wall



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© 2011 TONY MARK

ABOVE: These four fascinating squat urchin shrimp (*Gnathophylloides mineri*) are found on the underside of the Variegated sea urchins (*Lytechinus variegatus*) found commonly in shallow water. I am looking forward to taking a really close photo with my newest camera. CENTER: A fine wedding on the beach would be a great start to a honeymoon diving in Cayman

other than what they are. I look for faces, textures, circles, anything that makes me laugh or challenges my creativity. I am still a sucker for Christmas Tree worms and flamingo tongues. I always remind myself that the most beautiful photograph of anything has yet to be taken and off I go, shooting another dozen angles.

I enjoy trying to get that perfect face-on photo of a fish and close-ups of their scales or eyes. When the water is clear, use a mild telephoto lens to shoot the dorsal fin of a squirrel fish or the eye of a mutton snapper. Look for juvenile spotted drum fish. If you have a movable point of focus set it for a point to the lower left (or right), and using just your single left (or right) strobe wait until the fish swims into that point of focus and shoot. Keep the strobe well to the side and shoot only as the fish is swimming toward the strobe.

There are lots of yellow-head jaw fish in the rubbly sand. Keep your strobe far to the side and low against the bottom and aiming slightly upward. If you underexpose them a little, their tails will turn a beautiful blue.

Every creature is a photo opportunity, even on the plainest reef. As I write this I am thinking of going right off the entry at Sunset House and try to get a better jawfish photo with my new D3x. Or maybe I will get a better tiny close-up of a blenny with my new close-up attachment from Kerri Wilk. Or maybe I will just take my new scooters and zoom around.

The biggest problem for both our shallow reefs, and many of our deeper reefs is the incredible loss of hard coral due to global climate change and diseases. Whether man-made or not, as the temperatures rise too quickly for nature to adapt, the corals are dying off at a rapid rate. Algae is covering bare places before the corals can attach, and without our population of long-spined black urchins (*Diadema*) to eat the algae away every night, new recruits of corals and other sessile animals do not stand a chance or finding a place to settle.

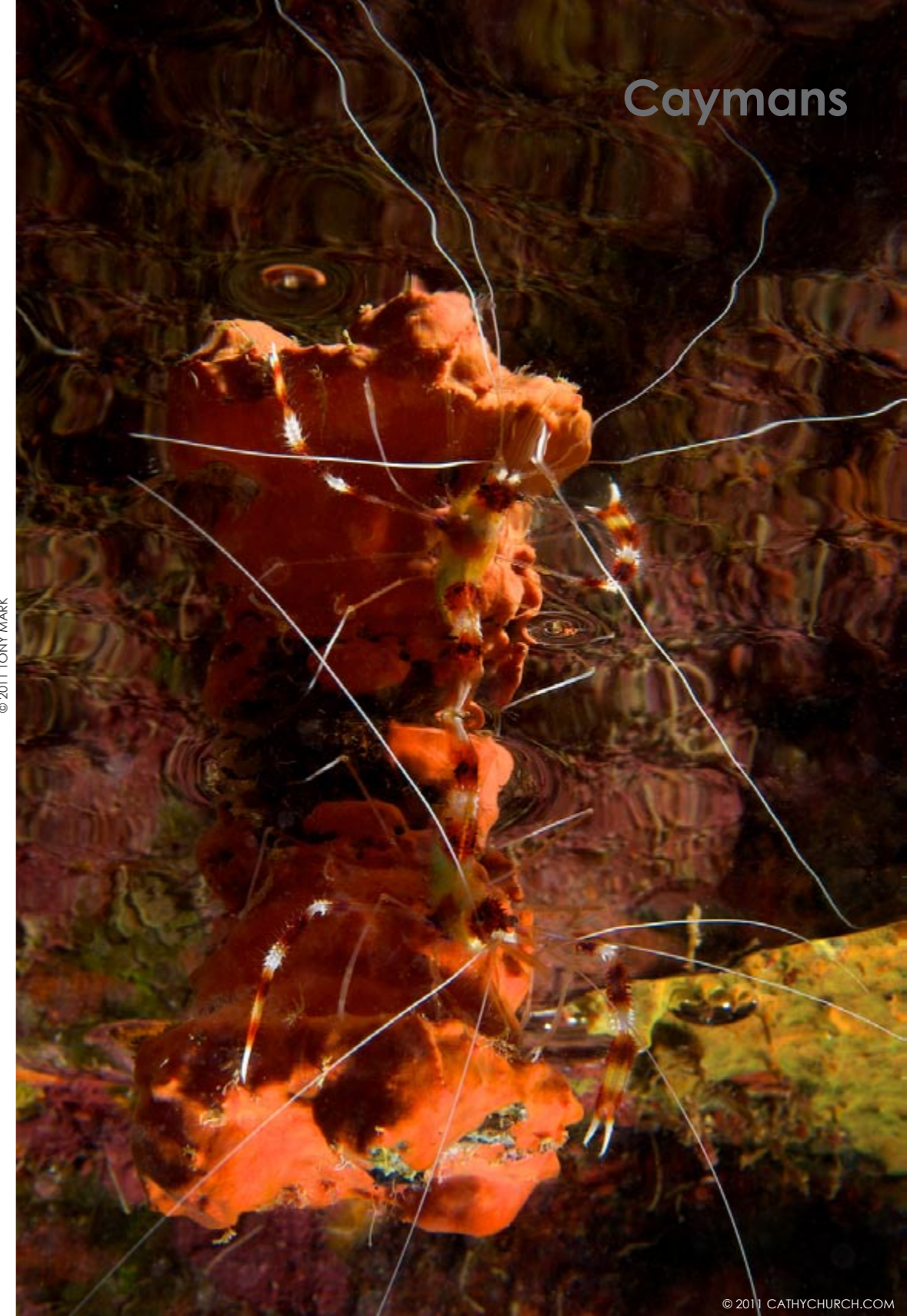
Sponges are replacing the corals and are pretty to photograph, but they do not have the durability of corals. As long as I am underwater, I can find something wher-

ever I go. And as long as I am underwater, I am content, I am where I want to be and I never think of some other place.

Cathy Church has been taking photos underwater since 1965. She has master's degree in Marine Biology, and has received many awards for her pioneering work in underwater photography. She has written five books and a coffee table book, My Underwater Photo Journey, and has taught underwater photography to thousands of



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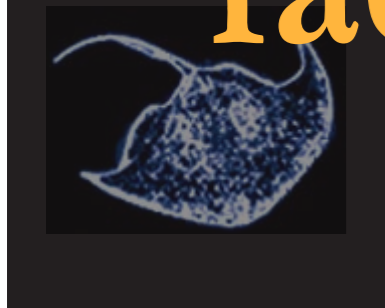
LEFT: Cathy Church. ABOVE: Shrimp reflection—this photo was taken inside the wreck of the *Nicholson* at Sunset House reef

students in the United States and Grand Cayman. This accomplished woman is in four halls of fame and continues to dive year round to take photos and teach. Go to: www.cathychurch.com

for full information about Cathy Church and about the services that she provides at her photo centre and gallery. ■

fact file

Cayman Islands



SOURCES: CATHY CHURCH
CIA.GOV WORLD FACTBOOK

History The Cayman Islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1503, and he named them "Las Tortugas" because of the abundant turtle population. In the late 16th century, Sir Francis Drake named the islands "Caymanas" (derived from the Carib word for marine crocodile) which were also plentiful. Early visitors to the islands included explorers and their crews from England, France, Spain and the Netherlands and, of course, pirates. The Caribbean islands collectively known as the West Indies, became part of the British Empire in 1670, and the Caymans were designated as a dependency of Jamaica for nearly 300 years. Although Jamaica gained independence in 1962, the Cayman Islands chose to remain a British Crown Colony. Presently, tourism and the international offshore financial services sector are the main contributors to the Cayman Islands' economy. In 2004, Grand Cayman was hit badly by Hurricane Ivan; Hurricane Paloma did extensive damage to Cayman Brac in 2008. Both islands have recovered nicely, and structures were repaired to even higher building standards to withstand future storms.

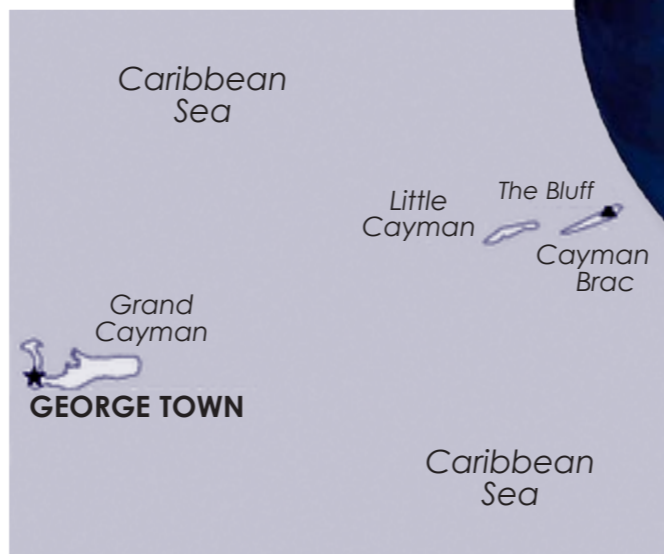
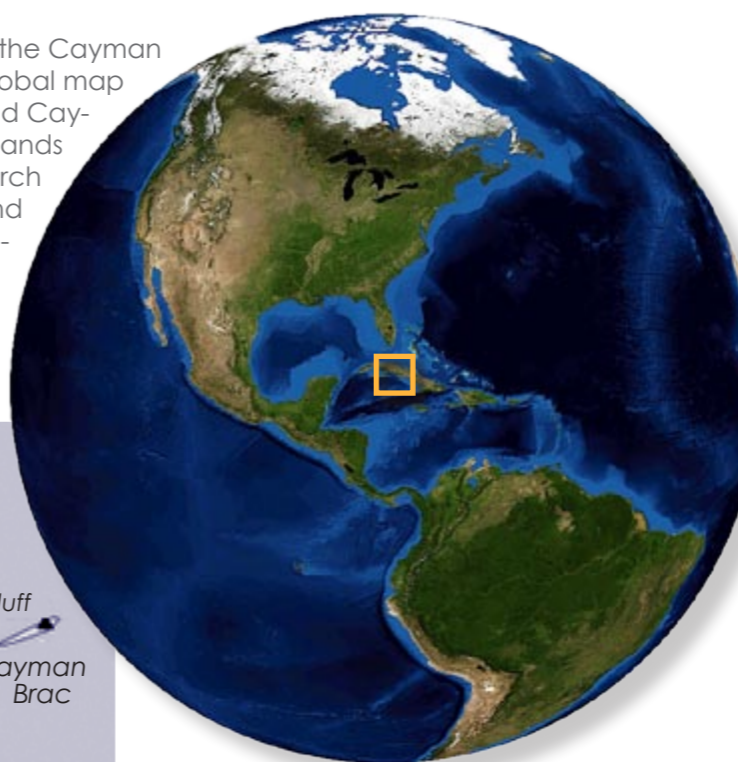
Geography The three islands that make up the country have a total land mass of only 100 square miles (161 square kilometers). The Cayman Islands are located in the Caribbean Sea 149 miles (240km) south of Cuba and 167 miles (269km) northwest of Jamaica. Grand Cayman is approximately 22 miles (35km) long, 8 miles (13km) at its widest, with a maximum elevation of 80 feet (24.4m).

Cayman Brac is 14 miles (22km) long, 2 miles (3.2km) wide with breathtaking bluffs rising up to 152 feet (46.3m). Little Cayman is only 10 miles (16km) long, 1 mile (1.6km) wide with a maximum elevation of 55 feet (16.8m). Primarily limestone, the Caymans are the visible portion of the submarine mountain range known as the Cayman Ridge. Because they are small and comprised of porous limestone, there are no rivers or streams; this lack of fresh water runoff contributes to the amazing underwater visibility (often exceeding 120ft or 36.6m). The Cayman Trough or Trench lies between the Cayman Islands and Jamaica; this is the deepest point in the Caribbean Sea at over 4 miles (6.4km) deep.

Climate The weather is warm and humid year-round; easterly trade winds keep the Caymans from being unbearably hot. Summer temperatures range from 30-34°C, with frequent showers or heavy rain, usually of short duration. December through April is drier with cooler temperatures ranging from 25-30°C. Storms called nor'westers cause high seas from the north west and occur when strong cold fronts descend from the USA. Hurricane season is from June 1 to November 30.

Getting there Several U.S. airlines offer nonstop flights to Grand Cayman, as do carriers from Canada and the U.K. Cayman Airways offers daily service from Miami as well as select service from other

RIGHT: Location of the Cayman islands on global map
BELOW: Location of Grand Cayman on map of Cayman Islands
BOTTOM RIGHT: Cathy Church (second from right), husband Herb (second from left) and long-time friends Dorothy and Marv Gelb relaxing on the beach during their first Cayman visit, "which is truly what Cayman is all about"



Cayman dollar (CI); U.S. dollar is accepted everywhere. The Cayman currency is tied to it. Exchange rate: 1USD =0.80CI. Banks will exchange U.K. Pounds and Euros at current rates.

Population As of July 2010, the estimated population is just over 50,000 with over 95% living on Grand Cayman. In 2008, expatriates made up a majority of the workforce, with about 40% of that number coming from Jamaica, followed by the Philippines, the UK, Canada, USA (6%) Honduras and dozens of other nationalities.

Language English (official)

Time zone Eastern Standard time (-5 GMT) year round—same time zone as New York City, but Cayman does not participate in Daylight Savings Time.

Health There is no need for any type of immunization to travel to Cayman. The overall quality

U.S. cities, Cuba, Honduras and Jamaica. Cayman Airways Express provides multiple flights daily to the sister islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. Grand Cayman is also a popular destination among many of the cruise ship lines.

Entry requirements A passport is always your best travel document. Visitors must also have a round-trip ticket. To see detailed requirements for visas, etc. go to www.immigration.gov.ky

Economy The Cayman Islands has one of the highest standards of living in the world driven by its two primary industries of international finance and tourism, especially divers and other watersports enthusiasts. Due to its tax-free status, tens of thousands of companies are registered as businesses in the Cayman Islands. Agricultural products include small amounts of vegetables, fruit, livestock, farmed turtles and sea salt. Almost all food and consumer goods must be imported.

Currency The official currency is the

of medical care in the Cayman Islands is considered to be good—comparable to what is generally available in a small city in the United States. Medical evacuation to the States is often appropriate for certain procedures and critical care cases. Cash payment may often be expected for medical services.

Hyperbaric Chamber A hyperbaric chamber is available and well run at the Cayman Hospital on Hospital Road, George Town, Grand Cayman. Email: diveraid@candw.ky

Websites
Cayman Islands Tourism
www.caymanislands.ky

Underwater photography There are ample tiny subjects for close-up lenses, and good wide-angle opportunities can be found on the walls and wrecks. Telephoto lenses can be used for fish, especially the Rock Beauty (a lovely yellow-faced damsel fish that often turns and looks directly at you from a hiding place—but you usually cannot get close enough with a normal lens).

If you need to rent cameras, there are several locations to try but you will find the largest selection at Cathy Church's Photo Centre and Gallery at Sunset House, Grand Cayman. It is just a mile south of George Town. ■



Inner space 2011

Inner Space—the world's largest closed circuit rebreather event—marks its eighth anniversary, 21-28 May 2011.

Hosted by DiveTech at the Cobalt Coast Dive Resort, Grand Cayman, this week-long seriously cool event welcomes 60 plus closed circuit rebreather (CCR) divers from all the globe. They come to dive the shallow reefs and deep walls of Grand Cayman, attend classes, share stories and have fun. And you don't have to be an experienced CCR diver to take part; any level of rebreather diver is most welcome at Inner Space. But, if you do desire some top notch training, this is the perfect event for learning, because some of the world's very best CCR instructors also attend this event taking recreational or Normoxic / Advanced Trimix classes.

Inner Space also attracts the who's who in the CCR world and many manufacturers bring along products, which the divers can play with. There are also product and seminar lectures during the evening from luminares representing Dive Rite, IANTD, Kiss, Silent Diving Systems and VR Technology.

Places are limited. To find out more about Inner Space, log onto: www.divetech.com/Innerspace.htm or email Nancy on divetech@candw.ky. ■

"I look forward to experiencing Inner Space every year. You get a vast array of rebreather technology, like-minded divers and five star logistical support. This is topped off by warm water diving (from 10 to 100 metres) just a step away off the end of the dock."

— Mike Fowler, President of Silent Diving, North American Distributor of Inspiration and Evolution Rebreathers



"Inner Space is the ultimate gathering of Rebreather manufacturers, instructors and divers in one of the best venues to truly make the most of Rebreather Technology."

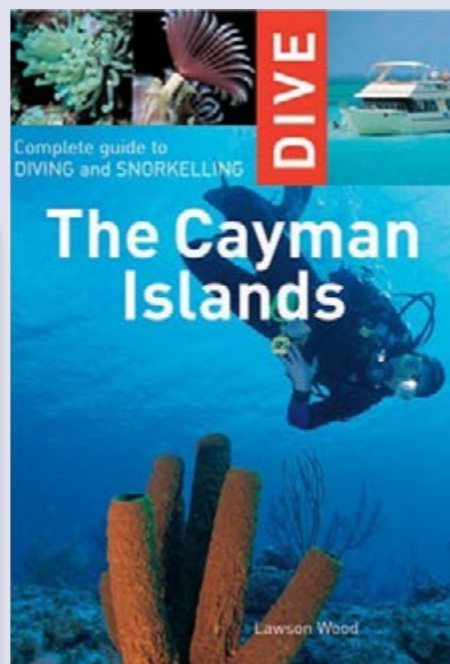
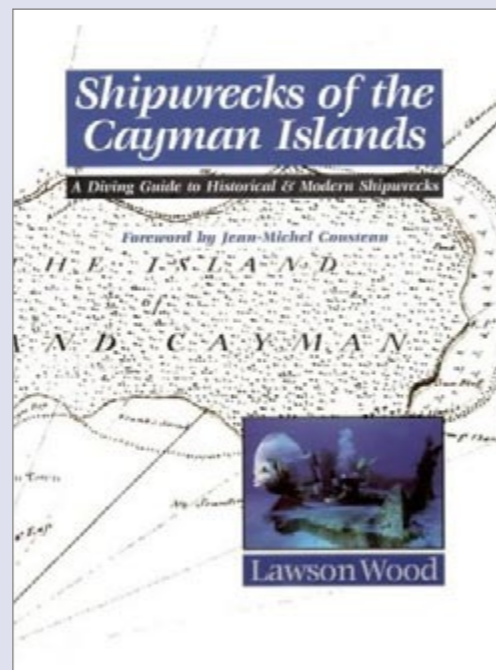
— Phill Short, Technical Director IANTD UK

Cayman Adventure Awaits!

Dive the walls, explore the new USS Kittiwake wreck and experience the vibrant colorful reefs in your free shore diving package. At Cobalt Coast Dive Resort, you'll be treated to great hospitality with an owner-operator flair. Onsite dive operator, Divetech, will keep you diving 24/7 in 30m vis and warm waters year round!

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