

Discover the underwater charms of



Newfoundland

Many millions of years ago, a piece of a land broke away from the ancient continent, Gondwanaland, from the place we now know as Morocco, and traveled a long journey westward until it collided with the North American continent a bit to the south of Greenland. The first Europeans who visited this new world in 986 A.D. were the Icelandic Vikings under the command

of Thorfinn Karlsefni, but the newcomers did not settle the area for a long time. Five hundred years later, on June, 24, 1497, eighteen British sailors on the crew ship *Matthew* under the command of Genoese Captain Giovanni Caboto (in English, John Cabot) made the long crossing over the Atlantic Ocean in search of a sea route to China, but landed instead on the coast of an unknown island. They raised the Union Jack—the British flag—on this island and named it New Found Land.

American continent a bit to the south of Greenland. The first Europeans who visited this new world in 986 A.D. were the Icelandic Vikings under the command



Text by Andrey Bizyukin
Photos by Andrey Bizyukin,
Ingo Vollmer, Debbie and Rick Stanley

No, this is not French Polynesia –
Here, one can find many times more fas-
cinating and exciting diving adventures!
--- Andrey Bizyukin





Newfy

LEFT:
Diving with iceberg

TOP RIGHT: Aerial view
of Bell Island and Con-
ception Bay

INSET: Curious New-
foundland moose



PHOTO BY TINA OLIVERO COURTESY OF OCEAN QUEST CHARTERS

After coming back to Bristol, John Cabot informed the authorities that "the lands, which I have found, are not rich with gold, but a lot of fish inhabits the seas along coast." For this discovery, King Henry VII awarded John Cabot the premium prize of ten pounds and an annuity of twenty pounds sterling, which established the British claim to this territory until 1949. Newfoundland remained the first overseas colony of the British Empire. Today, the replica of the *Matthew* sits proudly in Bristol Harbor for all to see.

Newfoundland is the biggest of the Atlantic Canadian provinces, the mother land for hundreds of thousands of caribou, millions of birds, the famous breed of black diving dogs and moose, which can be found walking on motorways. Human population on the island numbers half a million inhabitants (many with Irish origins), ten thousand of whom are divers. Newfoundlanders differentiate themselves from the Canadian nation. "The Irish spirit and

traditions are still strong here," the old residents tell us with pride. Local residents respond with pleasure to the

nickname *Newfy*.

Newfy are benevolent, quiet, socially balanced and relaxed people, speaking one of the oldest English language dialects with the Newfoundland accent.

The capital of the island, St. Johns, is the most eastern port and the oldest city in North America. The city is filled with great history: Water Street – the first and oldest street of North America; the Titanic museum with exhibits of artifacts lifted from the sunken giant; Signal Hill with Marconi's legendary tower—a symbol of the

technological achievements of the last century when in 1901 the first transatlantic radio signals sounded in the heretofore silent ether of the planet; Cape Spear—the most eastern extrem-



Whale's greeting—different forms of life have different ways of saying *hello*



ity of America; and the Bay of St. Johns—the first reliable harbour on the ocean away from Europe.

The weather of the northern Atlantic region does not

indulge in permanency. The thick fog, snow or rain can suddenly be replaced by strong winds or a storm or by sunshine in the blue cloudless sky above the sea where

Newfoundland

icebergs race swiftly past the coast. Here, there are plenty of inns and bars, where it is possible to meet adventurers and seamen from around the world.

Natural treasures

The nature here is familiar to me as it is an exact copy of the central part of Russia—birches, fur-trees, mountain ash, lilac, clover and rose-bay. Only the sea and underwater world are unique.

Where two powerful ocean currents meet—the cold Labrador current and the warm Gulf Stream—a unique underwater biodiversity is created.

Hundreds of species—sea-weed, fish, sponges, anemones, jellyfish and starfish, molluscs, octopus, lobster and crabs, seals, white whales, narwhales, sharks and slopes—live and breed here. Newfoundland's Great Banks, one of the richest places in the world's ocean for fish, provides a habitat for the largest colony of sea birds on Earth as well as a population of over 5000 whales.

At the end of June and July, the sea giants, who have over eaten capelin and cuttlefish, start to play. They wave huge chest fins, clap tails and jump out of the water, attracting a human



LEFT AND RIGHT: Great diving photo luck—an infrequent meeting with a friendly narwhale

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LEFT: Whale, just before breaching, races upwards towards the surface of the sea



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Amazing and exciting moments for lucky "whale-tail-watchers"



audience of enthusiastic gapers.

Aside from the whales' performances, tourists and divers adore the parade of Greenlandic icebergs. Year round, Labrador's current brings hundreds of the ice monsters that have broken away from a continental glacier. The age of some of these icebergs can reach up to ten thousand years, and they can weigh up to two hundred thousand tons. Nine-tenths of icebergs are under water, therefore one must immerse oneself with an aqualung to catch a glimpse of the blue bulky freakish forms of ice leaving the sea abyss. Nobody is left indifferent after such an experience.

Diving with whales

The North Atlantic is an area of risky diving. Too much depends on quickly changing weather conditions. The diving season in Newfoundland is from May until November. During the rest of



the year, the bays become covered in ice.

Rick and Debbie Stanley, our kind dive masters and engineers of the Sea Quest Company, have constructed a magnificent two-floor hotel for divers with a great view over the sea bay and islands. Strong wind and rain remind us that it is time to go out

and dive. "It is my swimming pool," Rick tells us with pride as he shows us the bay, which is covered with fog. He adores his 18-seat dive boat, and while imitating Schumacher, flies out onto the bay in the huge brightly coloured red inflatable Zodiac with 150-strong Mercury engine, overtaking the wind.



Newfoundland

Rick chases some whales and comes nearer to them—a distance of a few meters. It is possible to observe the behaviour of these sea giants indefinitely—to examine their huge fins, tails and backs and to admire their perfection. With any great divers' luck and a happy coincidence of circumstances, one can also dive together with them.

Wrecks

The most popular place for diving is a coastal zone of Bell island, named so because of a rock located near to it that outwardly resembles a bell. Here, at depths of up to 45 meters, four "smart" military transport shipwrecks lie on the sea floor. The history of their occurrence and the events leading up to their sinking are full of drama and military riddles.

During the Second World War, this small island located in Conception Bay, became a strategically important military base. The reason for this was that the largest iron ore mines in North America were located here—huge labyrinths and tunnels located two hundred meters down in the earth were excavated lower than sea level. The mines were a source of ore with an iron content up to 50-60 percent.

Prior to the war, Germany was a major purchaser of this ore. In 1939, Germans imported more than five hundred thousand tons. Clearly, that was a reason for the beginning of military operations. The role and importance of Bell island ore increased over time.

In addition, St. Johns became the gathering place for military transport escorts in the days before transports used the North Atlantic passage to England and Russia. Many Allied ships voyaged between



LEFT AND INSET:
Wrecks of Conception Bay

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EXTREME PERFORMANCE UNDERSUIT

comfort
freedom of movement
low bulk
superior insulation

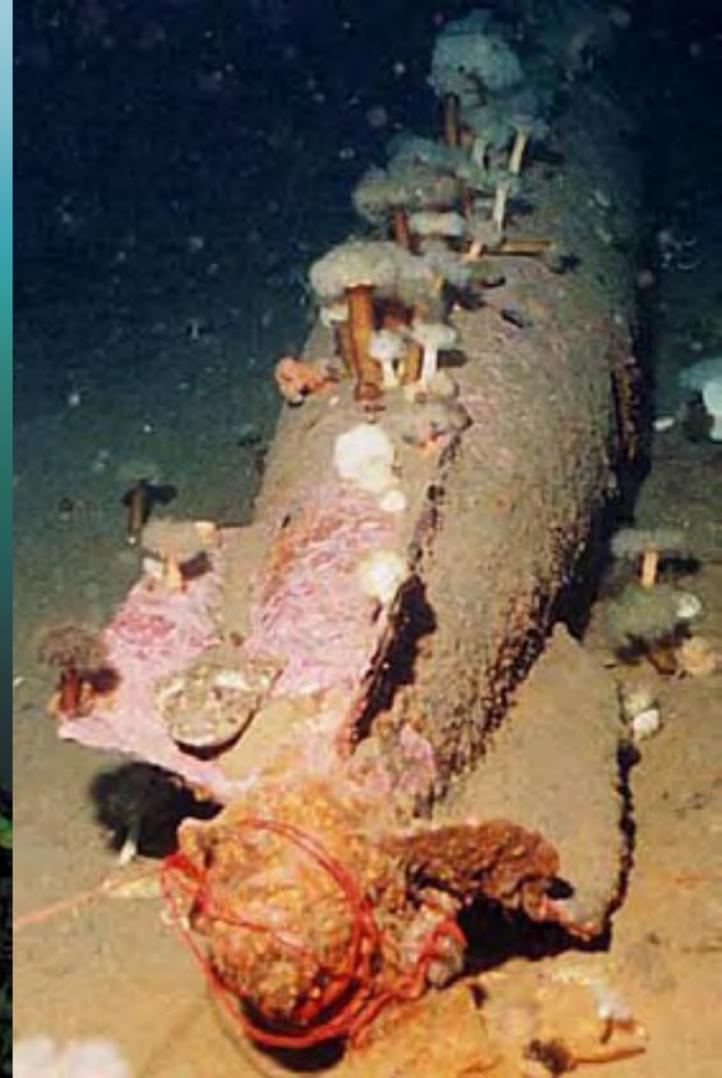
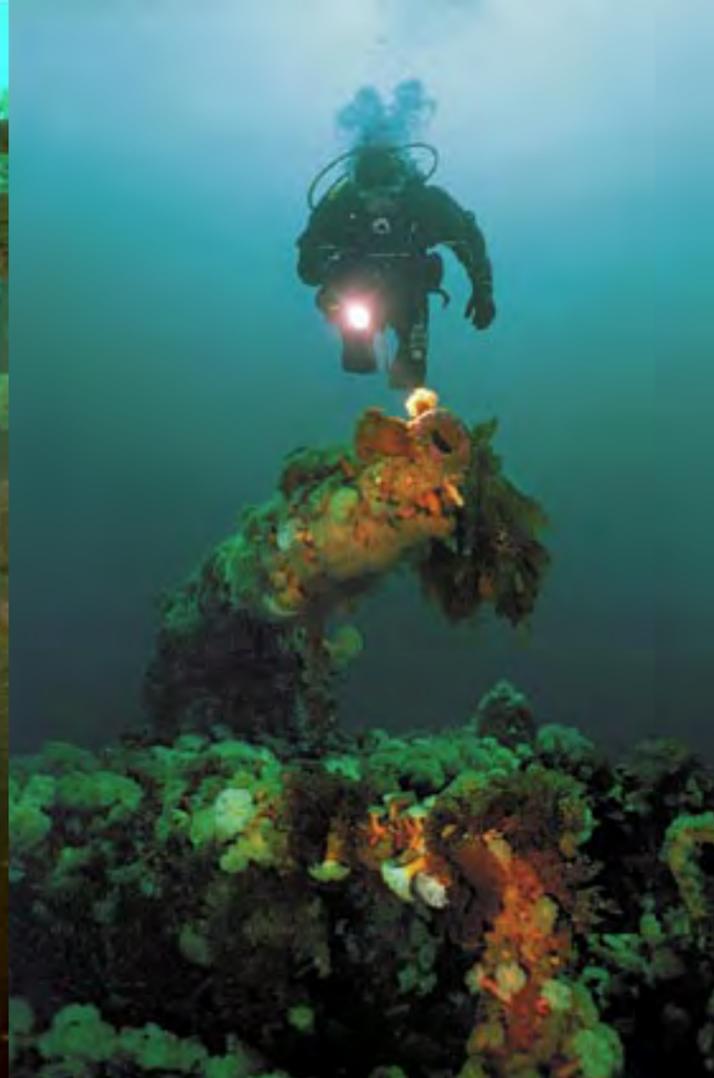
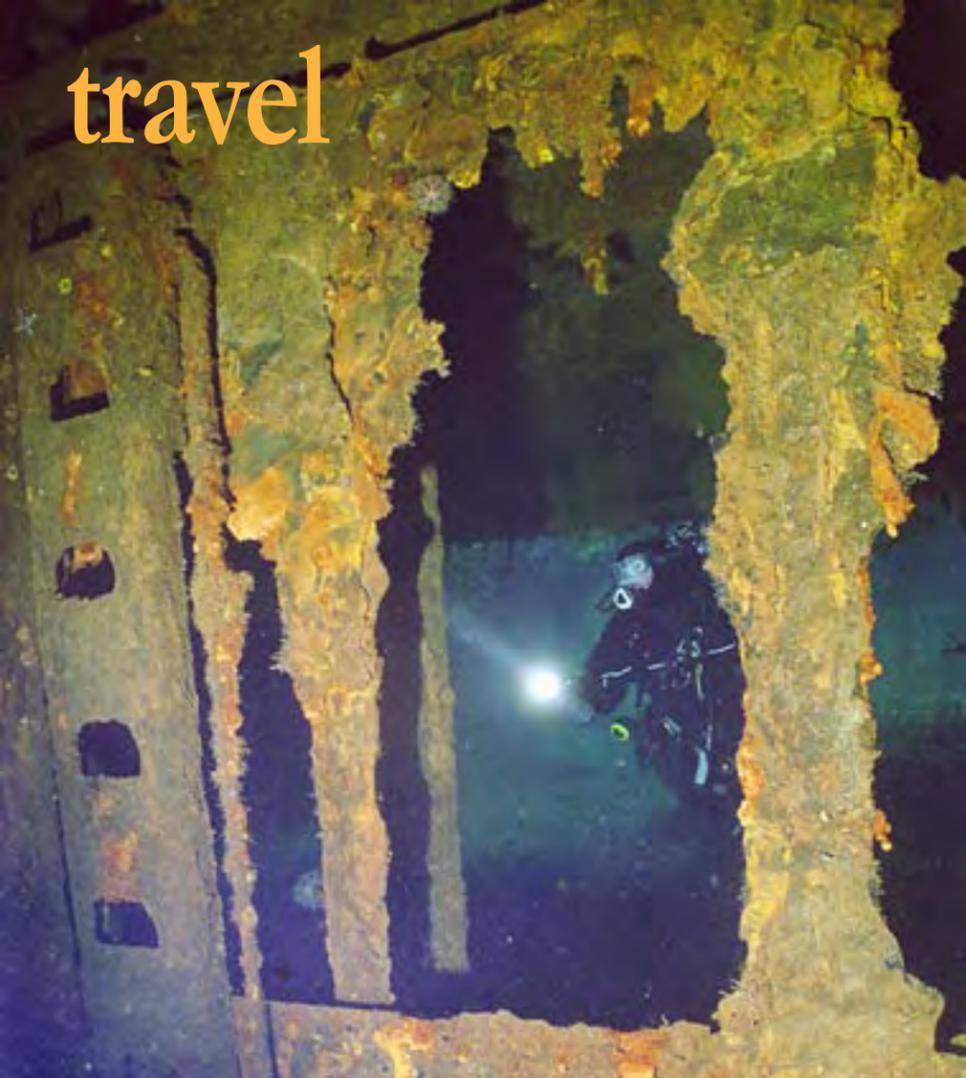
"I did not get cold during the 14 day expedition diving in water temperatures of down to 2 degrees"

Phill Short, pioneering cave diver after a 14 day exploration of a cave system in Siberia.

fourth element
www.fourthelement.com

Photo: www.stipsemuray.com

Newfoundland



ALL PHOTOS THIS PAGE: Sunk wreck treasure of Bell Island - unexplored holds, cannons, unexploded torpedo and collection anchors

Bell, Newfoundland, and the great ports of the world continuously.

The Second World War began for Newfoundlanders on September 5th, 1942, when the British military transport ships, *Saganaga* and *Lord Strathcona*, which were standing at anchor in Lance Cove, were attacked and sunk by the German submarine *U-Boat 513*, IXC-type, led by Captain Rolf Ruggenberg.

Two months later, while taking advantage of the limited measures taken by British and Canadian Navy on navigational protection of ships, another German submarine *U-Boat 518*, of the same IXC type under the command of Captain Friedrich Wissmann, attacked and sunk the 140-meter British giant, *Rose Castle*, and the small French ship, *PLM 27* (Paris-Lyon-Marseilles), in the same place.

Two successful missions of German submarines left four "brilliant wrecks", according to our hosts, and two unexploded torpedoes, which have sunk in the sea, because their accumulators were faulty. Now, they are a source of inspiration and many an exciting conversation among wreck enthusiasts in the diving community.

"Why do you like to dive these wrecks?" we asked William Flaherty, our encyclopaedic erudite skipper and the local expert on the dive sites of Newfoundland.

"Imagine the bird's flight, when you fly in the sky above a city and examine the people, trees, streets and houses below. Precisely the same sensations I also suffer when I plunge into the depths to see the wreck. It seems to me that I see the wreck like a city—a sunken underwater

city. I am travelling on it and researching it. This is a unique feeling of flight, the freedom of movement in three dimensions, and the pleasure of the discovery, simultaneously. I have made about forty dives just on *Rose Castle* and still have not exhausted my curiosity as a researcher," said Bill.

Diving the wrecks

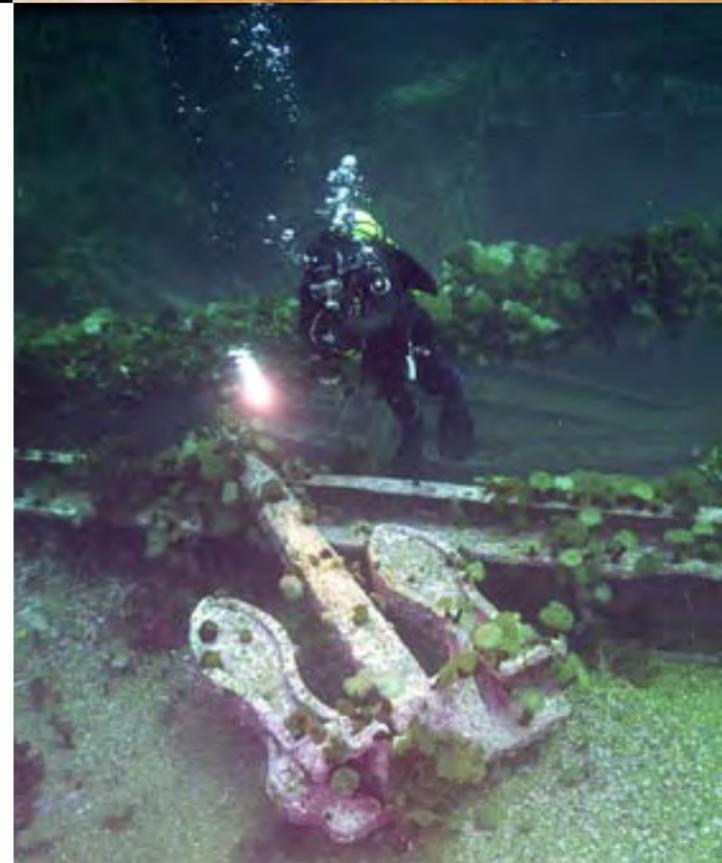
Having heard plenty of these stories, we decided that it was time to dive the wrecks immediately. Heavy fifteen liter tanks with 25% nitrox, a wide step into the water with a loud "pluh!!!" and a big splash of heavy lead-gray coloured water. The dry suit is excellent gear when it is made to measure. How comfortable it makes you feel in any body of water.

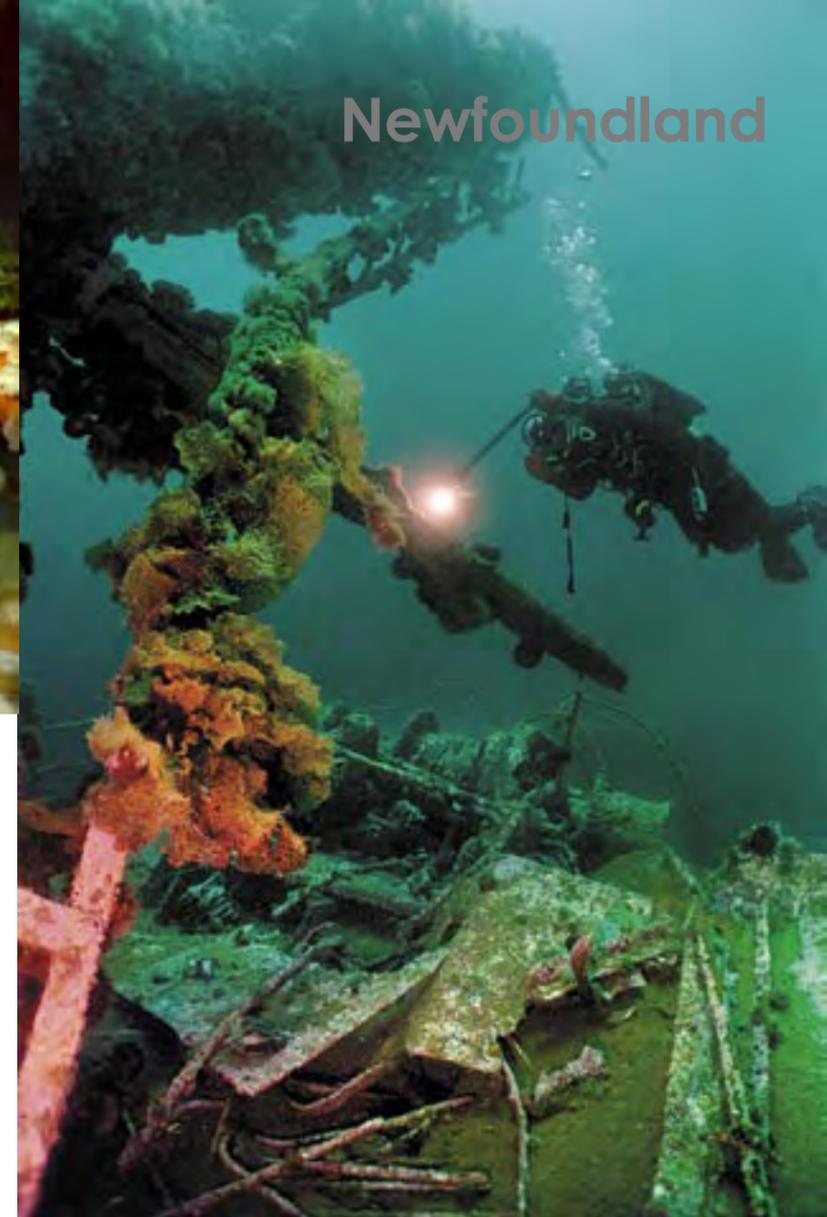
Submersion started along a line tied

to a bright red buoy on the surface. I admired the unusual transparency of the water and the solar beams that played in the depths.

At the depth of 15-20 meters, we could already see the huge sunken ship below. The bow deck of *Rose Castle* was directly under us. Bow reels and bulwark were visible. They had become overgrown with actiniums. The deck house, cabins, cock boat-beams, masts and funnels were all overgrown with anemones, but were still pleasing to the eye. At 35 meters, the water was so clear that the sunlight penetrated the deep very well, and there was no necessity for additional illumination.

My dive buddy today is the self-proclaimed "slowest trimix diver of Newfoundland" and a former US Navy diver.





He does it all very slowly, for ultimate safety, and fixes a decompression cylinder on the wreck deck. Only after that, do we start our underwater journey.

In the beginning, we find the huge aperture of a hold and after turning on our torches, we are immersed in the gloom. Pipes, ladders, cross-beams, heaps of rusty metal and crystal-clear water. We hang with neutral buoyancy in the darkness of the hold. In absolute blackness, we rummage the sides with the light beams of our torches. We try do not to sift up the silt mud or catch our SCUBA hoses on the wreckage.

A light from the opening of a turned-out section of the vessel is piercing the dark ahead of us. This is the place of the torpedo's impact.

We are not sure if the construction of the wreckage is safe enough to pass here, therefore we decide not to return to the surface through the exploded aperture, and instead, swim back the same way we came inside the wreck.

On the main deck, we are met again by sunlight. We mount our tanks above the deck to reduce

the decompression time, check the gas volume and decide to examine one of the top rooms of the vessel.

It appeared to be a radio cabin. As in all old ships, the radio cabin, or Marconi's room, was located just above the superstructure of the ship. The door was absent, so we went inside. There were old broken wood boards and a panel with old style arrow galvanometers with scraps of wires hanging on them. Antiquated microphones, or headphones were also visible.

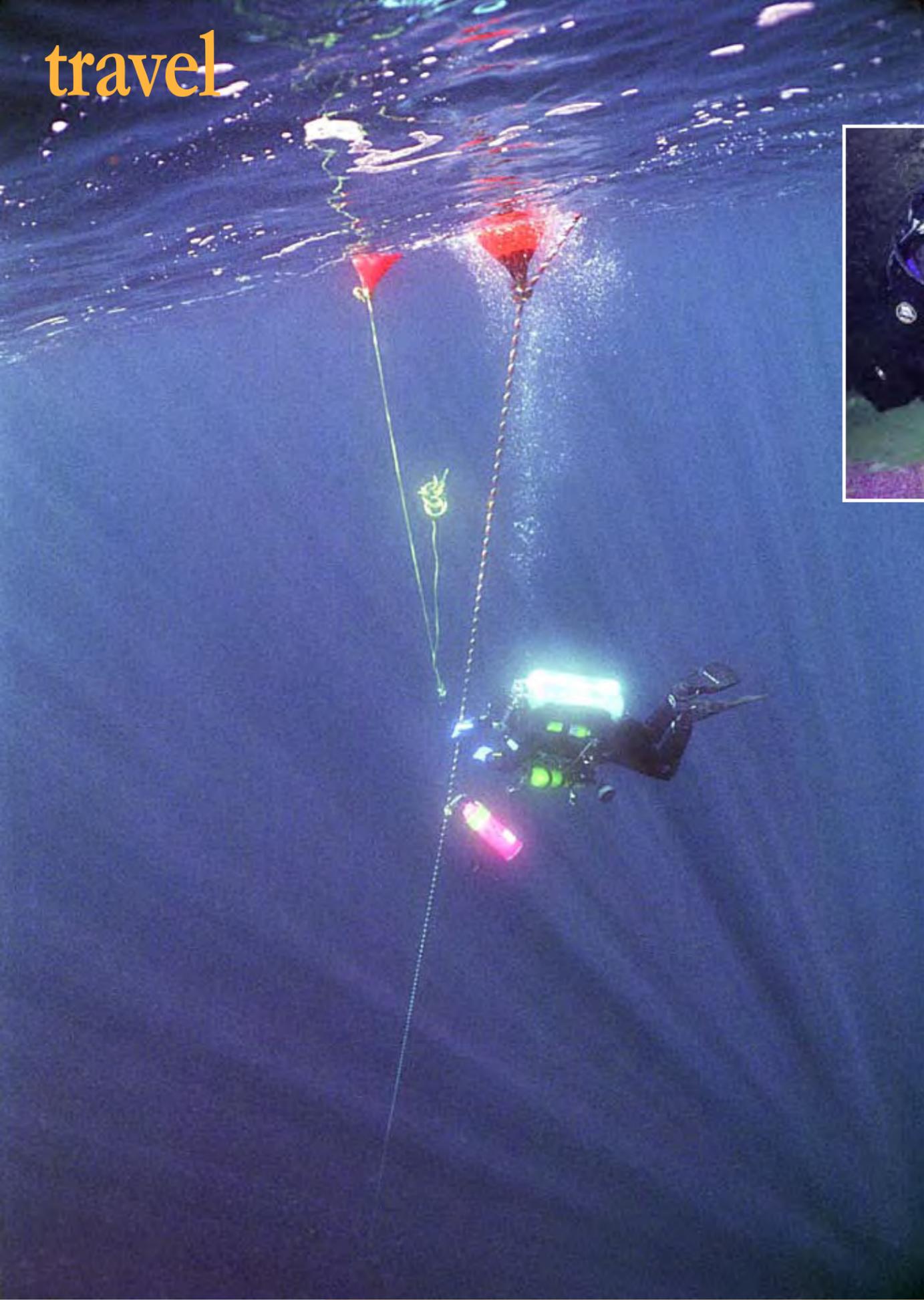
I found out that my dive buddy also happened to be a specialist in wireless radio communications with knowledge accumulated over 23 years of service in the Navy. So, he was ecstatic over this find. His eyes burned with enthusiasm and his happiness about the discovery was boundless. If only he could have touched the history of radio here in this British wreck in the Northern Atlantic, he would have been all the more excited.

Despite language barriers under water, it was simple to understand his exuberance, because I had enough knowledge and appreciation of the topic myself. During that



ALL PHOTOS THIS PAGE: People, wrecks and fishes, researching each other

Newfoundland



moment however, I was more nervous about the gas pressure in my small cylinder. Decompression time was growing too quickly, so I was the first to give the signal that it was time to go home.

We came up to the sun and warmth very slowly with "deep micro bubble stops". We each retreated into our own thoughts, recollecting the brightest impressions of the dive. After returning to the surface, both of us were in unanimous agreement with our skipper that the ship was a huge underwater city full of fascinating secrets and exciting discoveries. We were full of desire to dive it again and again knowing that we could never completely explore everything in this sunken city.

Newfy Charm

Newfoundland is home to an underwater world full of life—blue ice blocks and brilliant icebergs, whales breaching, mysterious coastal grottoes (which should be checked for hidden pirate treasure) majestic wrecks and the unique, sun lit and clear waters of the North Atlantic. Peering at this wonderful island far below the wing of the plane on my return flight home,

the uncontrollable desire to come back here again arose—as with any good fairy tale, you want to read it again—to see 5000 whale tails and to experience once more the underwater charm of NEWFY.

PS: The editors of X-RAY MAG would like to express their gratitude to Rick and Debbie Stanley, skipper William Flaherty and Steve Moore, and Ocean Quest Charters for their hospitality and guidance in the experience of Newfoundland.

www.oceanquestcharters.com ■



ALL PHOTOS THIS PAGE: Great marine life, great landscape, great views, great diving and ... great luck! This is Newfoundland



fact file

Newfoundland, Canada



History Canada is a country of rich natural resources and vast distances. In 1867, Canada became a self-governing territory while retaining its relationship with the British crown. The country has developed economically and technologically in parallel with its southern neighbor along an unfortified border, the United States. After a decade of budget cuts, the country's greatest political issues are improving education and health care services. Recently, the issue of reconciling Quebec's francophone heritage with the rest of the country's population which is anglophone, has receded after a referendum held by the Quebec government failed to pass in 1995. Government: confederation with parliamentary democracy.

Geography Located on the northern half of the North American continent, Canada is bordered by three oceans: the North Atlantic Ocean on the east and the North Pacific Ocean on the west, as well as the Arctic Ocean to the north. After Russia, Canada is the second largest country in the world. It has a strategic position between Russia and the US on the north polar route; about 90% of Canadian are concentrated in the area within 160 km of the border with the US. Terrain: wide plains with mountains in the west and lowlands in the southeast; Natural resources: iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybde-

num, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydro-power; Natural hazards: continuous permafrost in north is a serious obstacle to development; as a result of the mixing of air masses from the Arctic, Pacific, and North American interior, cyclonic storms form east of the Rocky Mountains and produce most of the country's rain and snow east of the mountains.

Economy Canada closely resembles the US in its market-oriented economic system, pattern of production, and high living standards. It is an affluent, high-tech industrial society. Agriculture: wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables; dairy products; forest products; fish; Industries: transportation equipment, chemicals, processed and unprocessed minerals, food products; wood and paper products; fish products, petroleum and natural gas.

Climate varies from temperate in the south to subarctic and arctic in the north

Population 32,507,874
Ethnicity: British Isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European



Web sites

Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism www.gov.nf.ca/tourism
Newfoundland&Labrador.com
www.newfoundlandandlabrador.com

Dive Operators

Ocean Quest Charters
www.oceanquestcharters.com

Deco Chamber

Centre for Offshore and Remote Medicine (MEDICOR)
Faculty of Medicine,
St. John's, NF, Canada, A1B 3V6
Telephone: (709) 737-6433,
<http://www.med.mun.ca/medicor/pages/nasa.htm> ■

15%, Amerindian 2%, other, mostly Asian, African, Arab 6%, mixed background 26%; Religions: Roman Catholic 46%, Protestant 36%, other religions 18%

Currency Canadian dollar (CAD) Exchange rate: 1 CAD = \$.82 USD / € .63 EURO

Language English 59.3% (official), French 23.2% (official), other languages 17.5%



DISCOVER OUR WORLD

Newfoundland, Canada

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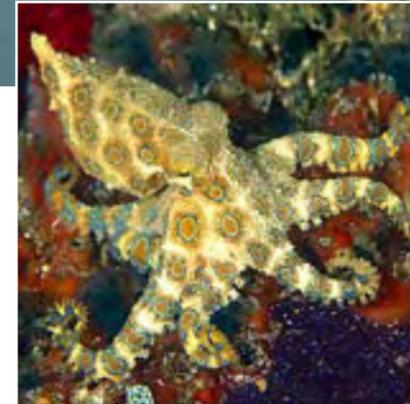


Diving Indonesia in Style

Raja Ampat Liveboard



LEFT: *SMY Ondina*, a Spanish owned ship built by hand using the traditional methods of South Sulawesi, was designed for diving ABOVE: Wayag's Rock Islands top Palau for beauty RIGHT: Red-orange starfish on blue tunicates; Blue-ringed octopus; Elegant squat lobster on soft coral



Text and photos by Deb Fugitt

Raja Ampat in Indonesia is dotted with tiny islands scattered like beads across an area of sea and surrounded by large platform and fringing reef systems. The seas here are calm much of the year due to light winds and the shelter provided by nearby islands and reefs. Everywhere

one looks, potential dive sites beg to be explored and with a water temperature always in the 27-28° C range we would be happy to spend many hours per day doing so. Strong currents are very common on reefs throughout the area. This is a good thing as the current diving

provides us colourful soft corals and packs the huge schools of fish into dense masses. The currents also bring nutrients for the small creatures. Raja Ampat is becoming well known for its diverse marine life by scientists and divers alike.





Raja Ampat



A pristine white sand beach on Gam Island

As a still photographer, Raja Ampat appeals to me for its wide angle opportunities, video being the only better tool to capture the area's wonders. No where else I've dived offers such consistent mind boggling vistas of fish and corals. Yet, focusing down to a smaller level there are macro creatures galore.

Areas of mushroom shaped rock islands seem to harbour some of the better dive sites and make for beautiful and interesting topside scenery as well. This area is destined to become a World Heritage Site.

Dr Gerald Allen declared recently that "Raja Ampat represents the bulls-eye of biodiversity in coral reefs" and recommended "we protect the reef at all costs, because it represents the baseline to which all other reefs in the

world be compared."

Raja Ampat is considered remote. Located off the Northwest "Bird's Head" Peninsula of New Guinea Island, Raja Ampat is a cluster of over 1500 small islands, bays and shoals surrounding the four islands of Misool, Salawati, Batanta and Waigeo. Named after the "Four Kings" of these islands, Raja Ampat is a part of the West Papua province of Indonesia which was formerly Irian Jaya and is now its own district with its own government.

"Remote" depends on your definition. While much of the area is unexplored, it is easy enough to fly by jet into the local Sorong airport from Manado or Makassar (Ujung Pandang) where you are collected by ship to travel an hour or so to the diving areas.



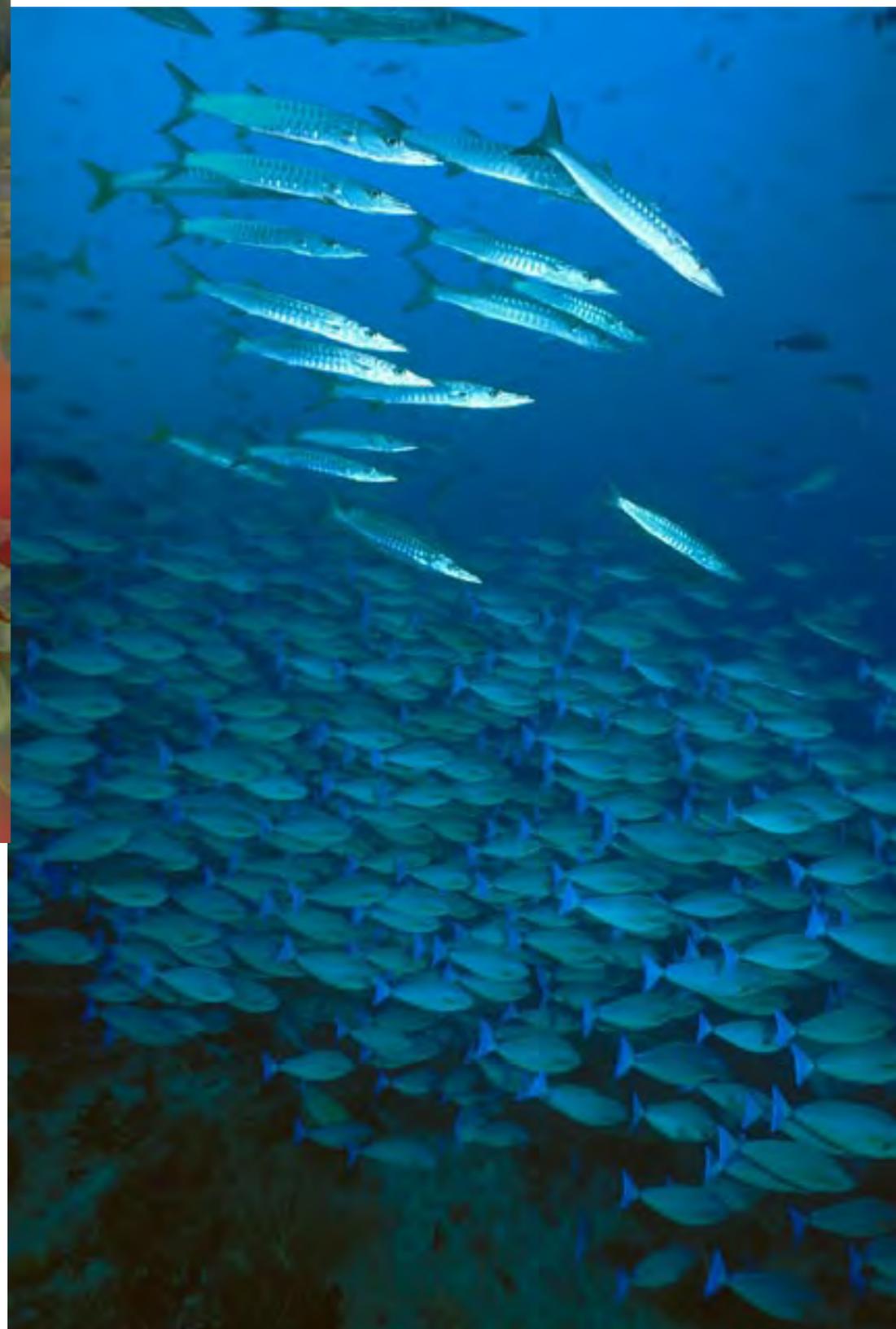
ABOVE: Ghost pipefish can be found on night dives around Waigeo, Fam, Dampier Straits, Misool

LEFT: Orange gorgonian fans, red soft corals and golden cup corals grow within inches of the rainforest overhanging The Passage



LEFT: This beautiful Ctenophore, *Coeloplana astericola*, is found on the arms of starfish in Raja Empat

BELOW: Blue Tail Surgeonfish and Barracuda. Small schools of barracuda often hang near or mix into schools of surgeonfish and other species



Michael

Bear hugs and big fish

"Michael!" We cried out in unison as we hopped aboard *SMY Ondina*, our liveaboard home for the next month. Stepping agilely across the deck, sidestepping bewildered look-

ing new passengers, crew and luggage, Michael reached my companion, Tony, quickly. Wrapping his powerful arms around Tony's waist, Michael hoisted Tony in a giant bear hug spinning him effortlessly in a circle while carrying him across the deck. A joyous reunion with an old friend portended great adventures for our first liveaboard charter in the Raja Empat islands.

When Tony Matheis and I began coming to Raja Ampat in '99, it was Michael who, after two weeks of so-so diving with other guides, put us into the water in the conditions that we now recognize as optimal for seeing the reefs and fish life at their finest. Opting for diving with him from a longboat instead of with the other tourists on the dive

boat was the best decision I had made in years.

Michael has an uncanny ability to know the conditions underwater, where the fish are schooling and the direction and force of the current, all necessary skills to get the most out of a dive in the current-swept areas of the enormous reef systems in this hot new dive destination. Thanks to his years of experience in the area, we came home with some of the best images in years.

Our guide dropped us into immense schools of Pale or Blue Tail Surgeonfish. As we plunged headfirst toward the bottom we scattered huge schools of bannerfish

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Raja Ampat

and streams of fusiliers so as to get in front of the reef before the current carried us over the top. The surgeonfishes hanging effortlessly in the current were so densely packed, they were like black and blue walls stretching from the sand to the top of the reef. When separated by less than 10 meters from my buddy, I could not see him or the flash from his powerful strobes.

Over and over, we jumped into the fishiest dives I had ever seen. Again and again, we left our secure current-less spot in front of the reef out of film but not bottom time. We soared like gliders over the tops of immense reefs surveying the life below until we slowly surfaced a hundred meters or more away from our site and were met instantly, and incredibly, by Michael, who hoisted me up with his muscular arms back onto the longboat.

The longboat is a sort of overgrown wooden canoe equipped for transporting material through the islands, not for divers. While the men with their natural upper body strength climbed easily aboard, I had to be lifted.

After the first day and multiple bruises on hip bones, I worked out a successful, if rather comical, alternative method that always put the men into fits of laughter. After handing up my fins, I would lay back in the water and throw my legs over the edge, then two of the men would grab my arms and sit me up into the boat. Hey! At least the bruises were all behind me now.

That was when we fell in love with Raja Ampat's diving.

Ah, those were the good old days! We survived on peanut butter, bread and canned tuna and



kept on coming back to dive as often as we could.

The Liveboard Trip

For our month long trip, I chartered SMY Ondina, a traditional Phinisi ship built in Bira, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, of exotic hardwoods. She is a Spanish-owned ship whose

interior layout was designed by the on-board owner and cruise director, Ricard Buxo, who also supervised the ship's construction. Ricard's careful design makes Ondina function as though it is a much larger ship. Cabins are spacious, and the dive deck is well organized. There are tables, charg-

ABOVE: Lionfish on red fan coral



Raja Ampat

CLOCKWISE FROM LOWER LEFT INSET: Kaboi Bay, as well as many other areas of Raja Ampat, is filled with small rock islands

SMY Ondina is outfitted in exotic wood and decorated with Indonesian art

Ondina has a large table for working on cameras, deep storage for cameras underneath and two fresh water padded camera rinse tanks

There is plenty of light in the cabins and individual AC units



ing and camera rinse facilities for the photographers, and there is room for guests to spread out. Numbers of guests are limited, so that divers can get in more dives.

Ondina's Captain Ambo worked in Papua for five years on a different ship and now has a total of seven years experience in the area. He is quite skilled in navigating the treacherous reefs and helps plan our flexible itinerary estimating times and possible routes when we want to make a change.

Although SMY Ondina's crew is quite experienced, Michael and one other Papuan guide were asked to come along to help with the dive schedule, which included more dives per day than a normal trip.

Michael fished these waters with his father before showing the first dive operator in the area the best reefs for fish as well as the location of many WWII wrecks. Every trip made is geared toward photographers, and entire days are often spent at one site alone diving the sites as many times as desired. Bottom time is not arbitrarily limited.

The crew is happy with our arrangement, as the guests can dive and the crew can still get a bit of rest during the day. Michael, however, is always watching the divers and somehow knows which diver is where on the reef—although I would swear he cannot see them.

Dampier Straits

First, we headed out to the Dampier Straits to dive the long, fishy reefs there. Depending on the current, dives are best at one reef or another. There are several world-class sites within a 15 minute ride. When the current is running, the best location is chosen, divers are dropped just in front of the reef and then the current carries them back into the sweet spot just in front of the boat.

In this area, we expect to see lots of fish, turtles, manta rays, schools of large bumphead parrotfish munching the corals and plenty of fish. Oh, and did I mention there are quite a lot of fish here?

First Dive

The red and white inflatable dive tenders ferried us out to the reef where fortunately there was a manageable current running. Falling backward over the side, I did a complete underwater somersault and surfaced briefly for Michael to hand in my camera.

I made a quick survey from the top which showed so-so visibility but plenty of fish and diver activ-





LEFT: A beautiful green anemone is host to a pair of brilliant red Spinecheek Anemonefish
RIGHT: A frilly-edged Tasseled Wobbegong Shark rests on a table coral

ity. Clouds of tiny fish surrounded some of the coral bommies while up and down the steep slopes of the site, schools of four-lined snappers, sweetlips, fusiliers and rabbitfish wandered amongst red and purple soft corals, leather and black coral bushes.

The divers from the first tender were already busy. From my vantage point, I saw several divers waiting around an overhang to photograph a frilly-edged Tasseled Wobbegong Shark, which rested underneath; others lining up shots with several intermediate batfish in front of coral covered bommies; and our trip's anemonefish addict, Marylou, setting her sights on a beautiful green anemone that was host to a pair of brilliant red Spinecheek Anemonefish.

The current split at the point of

the reef. I let myself be carried down current to check out some coral-encrusted bommies on the white sand bottom that are very colourful places to make a horizontal image. Afterwards, I stayed low, ducking behind corals and large fans, playing eddies created by the current so as to get back up to the point without an exhausting swim in open water.

Just to the other side of the point, yellow streams of four-lined snappers swarmed over the slope like yellow rivers, parting around coral islands and pausing beneath towering table corals. These docile fish allowed me to swim right into their schools, coming within inches of my camera lens. The school flexed and finally parted to let me pass.

I made a brief visit to a large soft coral covered bommie with a hori-

zontal V-shaped crevasse underneath to see that it was, as usual, filled with several large batfish, some oriental sweetlips and a few smaller fish.

Turning back toward the point, the area most densely covered in life, I spotted a giant clam on top of the point. The spot must have been a great place for filter feeders as the clam was huge. But it was also a tough spot for a diver to stay still. I ducked down behind the bommie beside the clam and waited for schools of fish to pass over and behind the clam to catch a more interesting wide-angle scene on film.

Favourite Sites for Small Creatures

One of the favourite macro photography sites on the trip was in

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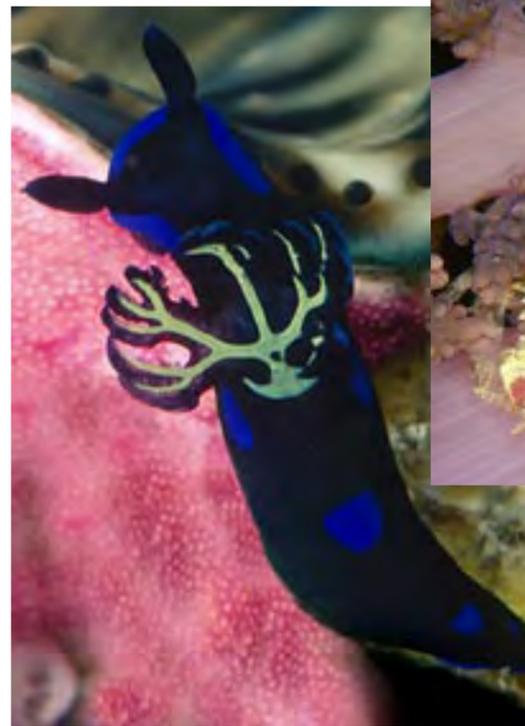
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LEFT TO RIGHT:
Orange Pygmy Sea-horse; Tambja morosa Nudibranch on Giant Clam; Juvenile crab on pink coral in silty bay of Batanta; Blenny on soft coral; Flatworm on Gold Sponge

a deep bay on the western end of Waigeo where a long wall alternates with a steep slope both covered in corals and anemones and shadowed by rainforest from the island above. The site is populated by orang-utan crabs, ghost pipefish, a great variety of nudibranchs, several species of lionfish and of course, pygmy seahorses.

Pygmy seahorses seem to be everywhere, so we restrict ourselves to looking for them on designated *macro* days when we are diving in calm areas.

This site could be dived from 30 meters to the surface so bottom time was no problem. We took advantage of this by spending the entire day at this site, most of it in the water. Highlights were the abundance of orang-utan crabs, striking orange 'pygs' (pygmy seahorses) on a matching fan, a giant zebra crab on a fire urchin, and bizarre *Phyllodesmium* species nudibranch, juvenile egg cowries and both robust and ornate ghost pipefish.

The dive site is long and protected. Although there occasionally was a current, there was no chance of getting lost or being swept away and there was always a sheltered area.

What we found immediately were schools of silversides so dense they would turn day into night when overhead. Even in the brightest part of the day, I would need a light to enable me to focus on the robust ghost pipefish or on the tiny crabs in the fire urchins.

Every bubble coral had its orang-utan crab. Nudibranchs and flatworms were scattered like confetti over much of the site. There was always something interesting to be found on the soft corals, among the algae or in the holes. Rainbow-coloured mantis shrimp would sit up and watch as divers swam past then dart toward their hole when approached. Certain areas were covered in the small yellow holothurians (sea cucumbers) that are common in Indonesia as well as an orange and green coloration that

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Raja Ampat

I had never seen before.

Divers came and went as they pleased all day changing locations as they learned what others found in their explorations, trading information on critters, their depth and landmarks to find them.

On the second dive, I came upon a beautiful orange sea fan perched on a sandy ledge in the wall. It was such a beautiful colour that I searched it carefully for any small creature to use as a subject for a photo composition. Imagine my surprise when I found three nice-sized pygmy seahorses! I marked the fan with a nearby stick that had fallen from the rainforest above, sticking it vertically into the sand. Other divers were able to locate the fan and get some photos of these cool 'pygs'.

After a lengthy night dive at the site, we started the long overnight leg of the cruise. Everyone sat down for a dinner of Indonesian specialties inside *SMY Ondina's* air conditioned dining room and lounge.

Night diving

In Raja Ampat, the stems of the tiny mushroom-shaped islands sit upon a shallow plateau, or ridge, and are covered in soft corals, fans and tunicates. These are also among the most favourite spots for night dives and small creatures. During the day, vertical schools of fish often drape these islands' sides or swirl across hard coral covered plateaus. Divers search the tunicate laden sides of the islands for nudibranchs, flatworms, blennies and scorpionfish.

At night, even spots that looked barren during the day come alive with small crabs, shrimps and other night creatures. In the dark with our



vision narrowed to the beam of our dive lights, we focus on tiny creatures crawling across most of the corals and crinoids. Decorator crabs, hermit crabs, squat lobsters cling to the corals and are happy to grab and eat the tiny worms attracted by our lights.

At one site where I noticed a beautiful yellow gorgonian in daylight, I was pleased to find now-conspicuous tiger cowries crawling amongst its branches at night. Raja Ampat is home to a huge variety of molluscs, so it is very common to find allied cowries and other species of shells moving at night.

ABOVE: Chromodoris Koi nudibranch in The Passage
 INSET TOP: This blenny made its home in a deserted worm tube
 INSET BOTTOM: Night is the time to find crabs, shrimp, lobster, eels and molluscs. Decorator crabs can be quite funny with a top hat of coralimorph or upside-down jellyfish

TOP: Sargassum Frogfish live in floating sargassum weed
 BOTTOM: Bright Red Orange Sponge and Orange Tunicates

Raja Ampat



Unusual Dives

No story on Raja Ampat diving can be complete without a mention of the narrow passage between Gam and Waigeo Islands. A channel, so narrow it seems to be a small river, divides the two islands and runs into Kaboi Bay, a bay which at first seems to be a large lake. On both sides of the channel dense rainforest overhangs the water. The channel is shallow and at times has a ferocious current with mini whirlpools in the larger bays. The best dives here start

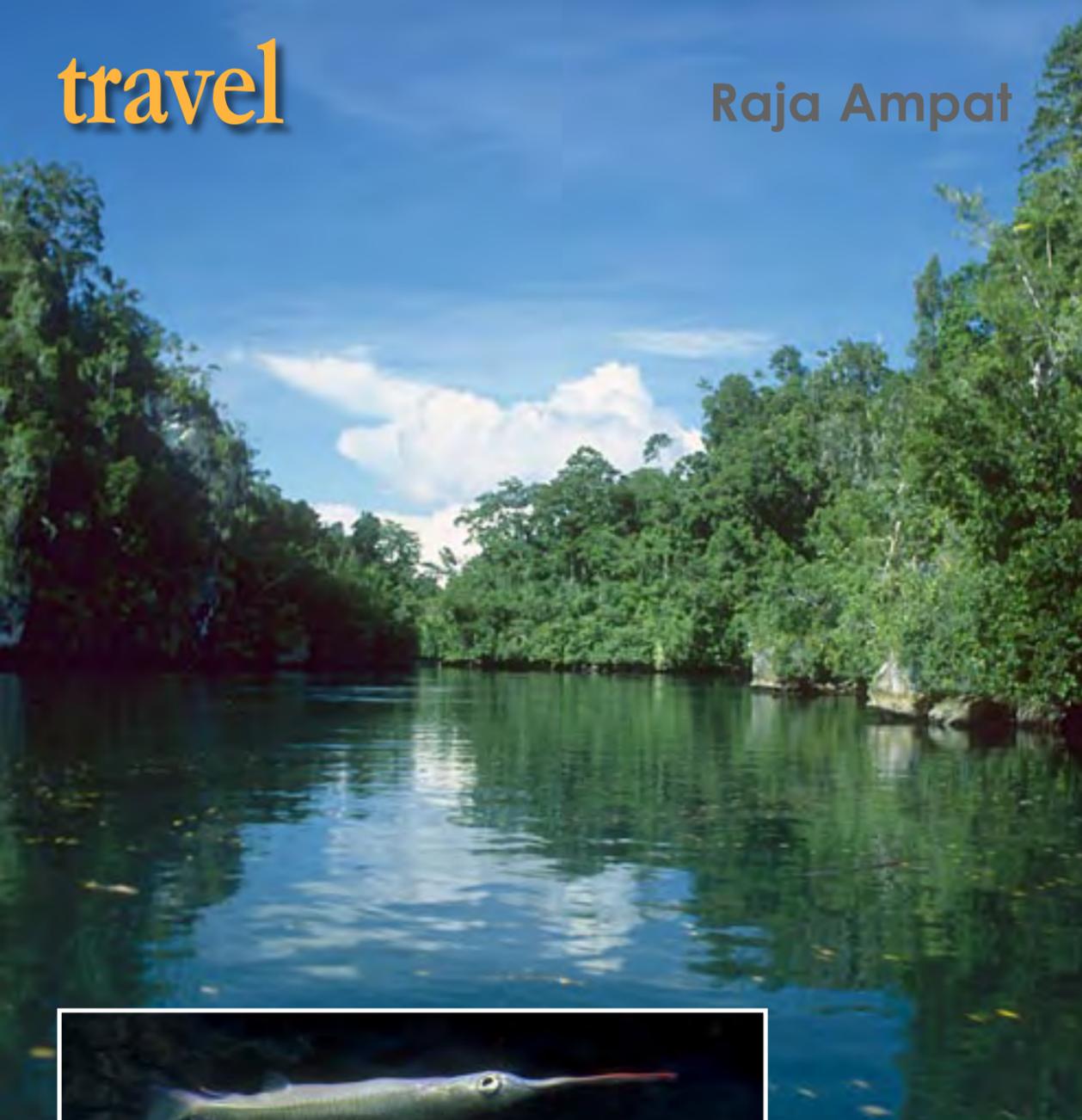
at the open end of the channel in shallow water during a period when the current is running toward Kaboi Bay and before it gets too strong.

In the shallow water, delicate lettuce leaf corals grow just beyond reach of the current. Small soft red corals cling to the bottom out in the channel. Let the current carry you along while you manoeuvre to stay close to the side. Otherwise, the dive will be over in minutes.

Along the channel, divers pass areas of golden cup corals, red and

TOP LEFT: Nude pygmy seahorse
TOP CENTER: Tiger cowrie
BOTTOM CENTER: Black coral shrimp
RIGHT: Pregnant shrimp on Bubble coral

pink soft corals that line the channel's sides. Tuck inside a shallow bay for a relaxing look around. There



in the calm water, pinnacles covered with tunicates host many flatworms and nudibranchs. Soft corals and fans grow on drowned logs while the sun paints the dark water with streaks of light. Inside these mysterious bays where the water's surface is very calm, one can look up past brilliantly coloured sea fans

the perfect reef and rainforest photo, would be a Wilson's Red Bird of Paradise perched on a branch just above the water. This bird lives nearby so it is not a completely unreasonable hope.

Back out in the channel, Bumphead Parrotfish, large tuna, turtles, jacks or sometimes sharks seemingly come out

to see rainforest where archerfish seem to fly through the green leafy branches of trees.

In some places, corals are only inches from leaves. We've joked that the only thing missing to complete



of nowhere, swerve to avoid divers and continue on out of sight. Everything in the channel is on a mission. Divers can continue this journey, in and out of the current and quiet bays until they reach a large bay where they finish the dive in a sandy shallow area with many species of shrimp gobies.

If the day is overcast and dark, photographers can concentrate on shooting scenes of archerfish, polka-dot cardinalfish, flatworms and nudibranchs.

The Passage is a short cut for boats in the area, so one can often see families of Papuans while anchored there. We were visited by entire families who live on a covered raft, catching and drying fish on the roof. One of the crew bought a Cockatoo from them, which was quickly adopted by some of the women on the trip. They cleaned and nursed the poor creature for the remainder of the journey.

Overview

The only long passage on our trip was from Waigeo to Misool, about a 10-hour

overnight voyage, but always comfortable as the waters in Raja Ampat are very protected from rough seas by the abundance of islands. Misool's dive sites are certainly the most densely covered with the most colourful soft corals, fans and tiny fish that I have ever seen and are excellent for colourful coral shots and for macro, particularly at night. However, we do not see the variety of larger fish found in northern Raja Empat or the variety of underwater structures there. On other days, sailing time lasts from 30 minutes to no more than 4-5 hours after the night dive.

Conservation

Raja Ampat is a relatively small area with a huge number of world-class dive

CLOCKWISE FROM INSET LEFT: Halfbeak. The Passage, Waigeo and Gam

Entering The Passage. A narrow channel between Gam and Waigeo is a short cut for boat traffic and an excellent dive site. This site must be dived near slack tide

Tunicates and hydroids are food for nudibranchs and flatworms. *Nembrotha purpureolineolata* feeds on tunicate

Archerfish skim along just beneath the surface watching the leaves above for bugs. They can shoot a bug with a stream of water knocking it into the sea



sites and more waiting to be discovered. Each dive site is large and there is such variety and diversity on each one that a long article could easily be written about each site. I encourage everyone who wants to experience this area to do it quickly while this it is still relatively untouched.

There is currently no effort at conserva-



LEFT: Blue-ringed octopus are smaller than a hand
 ABOVE: Scorpionfish are often well camouflaged among the corals and sponges. Be careful what you touch!
 INSET: Underwater photographer and diver, Deb Fugitt



Raja Ampat

tion in the area, and it is likely to be years before any effective conservation plan is in place to protect this amazing ecosystem. We hope the new Raja Ampat district government will resolve some of these issues and help to protect the people, reefs and rainforests of this remarkable and unspoiled area. Only time will tell.

Our Raja Empat dive guide, Michael, eagerly anticipates this year's voyage with SMY Ondina's superb ship and

crew for another month in Raja Empat. He has new places to show us. We are keen to see new sites and to spend time with our gregarious Papuan friend. We anticipate more bear hugs from him, which are given generously to us and to those who have also caught the Raja Empat "bug". We will meet him again in Papua.

Deb Fugitt is an underwater photographer and owner of an Internet marketing company

that designs web sites for travel, dive and photography businesses. For more information or to make reservations for one of Fugitt's special Raja Empat trips organized a few times each year, see: www.cityseahorse.com/rajaampat

Visit www.smyondina.com for liveaboard trips to Papua and other destinations within Indonesia with SMY Ondina. ■



Soft Corals at Slacking Tide. When there is no current, Raja Empat's dive sites change in appearance. The current is slowing to a stop in this photo. Some of the corals have started to droop and shortly they will be difficult to see



fact file

Raja Ampat, Indonesia



History Humans first settled New Guinea at least 50,000 years ago, when it was connected to Australia by a land bridge. A British attempt at colonization in 1793 colony was evacuated within two years. The Dutch were next, proclaiming in 1828 that the natives of the western half of New Guinea were to be subjects of the King of the Netherlands. They opened Fort du Bus to protect their lucrative trade with the spice islands from other European powers, but abandoned the area after only 10 years. No continuous settlement was established in West Papua until 1897, and no substantial development was undertaken within the country until the 1950s. In 1949 the Dutch ceded sovereignty of Dutch East Indies to the Indonesian Republic, but excluded Dutch New Guinea (West Papua). A long and tortuous history followed. The controversial West Papuan version can be examined at www.newint.org/issue344/history.htm.

Government Republic of Indonesia, Papua is one of 27 provinces with its capitol in Jayapura. As of late 2004 Raja Empat has a separate district government.

Geography Southeast Asia. Raja Empat is the most western district of the Indonesian province of Papua. Raja Empat consists of an area surrounding four major islands

off the western coast of the Bird's Head Peninsula of New Guinea Island, the western half of which is Indonesia and the eastern half, Papua New Guinea. The province was formerly called "Irian Jaya".

Climate Tropical, hot and humid. The water temperature is normally 84-86F / 28-29C year round, with an occasional "chilly" 82F / 27C spot. We've had no problem with cold when diving 4 -7 long dives per day in 1mm neoprene suits, however some people prefer 3mm.

Environment Logging. The rainforests within the combined West Papua/Papua New Guinea land mass are second in size only to those of the Amazon, making it 'the lungs of Asia'. In 2001 there were 57 forest concession-holders in operation around the country and untold other forest ventures operating illegally. Mining. Tailings from copper, nickel, and gold mining are real threats.

Currency The currency is the Indonesian rupiah. ATM machines generally offer the best exchange rates, dispense rupiah and are readily available in most major cities or where there are many foreign visitors. Large denominations (\$100 bills) of cash in US dollars is fairly easy to exchange, however all bills must be issued after 1999

and certain series of bills are almost impossible to exchange. Travelers' cheques are becoming quite difficult to use except at banks.

Visa cards, and cash in major currencies are widely accepted at banks, money changers and hotels in major cities and tourist destinations. When visiting Raja Empat it is unlikely you will have an opportunity to use an ATM or exchange money. Check with the dive operator for forms of currency they accept, or bring cash in rupiah for tips and purchases.

Population All of Papua Province - Total population: 2.1 million (2.5 million). Indigenous: 1.3

million (1.5 million). Migrants and transmigrants born in other parts of Indonesia: 350,000 (850,000).

Language Bahasa Indonesian, in addition to 253 tribal languages. West Papua and its neighbour, Papua New Guinea, contain 15% of all known languages. English, Spanish, German are spoken on the ship. Bahasa Indonesian and English generally spoken at hotels and airports along the route and in Sorong.

Security Although they are in an active Independence movement in Papua, tourists have not been impacted.

Electricity Standard electricity is 220V, 50Hz. A few hotels and live-aboards have transformers to provide 110V. Bring smart chargers for rechargeable batteries. The plugs have two prong round plugs.

Health & Vaccinations Nearest decompression chamber: Manado. Malaria is common in the area. Check with WHO or your dive operator for prophylaxis recommendations. Larium is not effective in Papua. Be prepared with insect repellents containing DEET. International Certificate of Vaccination required for Yellow Fever required if arriving from infected area within five days.

Visas & Permits A 30 day visa-on-arrival facility is available to nationals of the USA, UK, most European countries and many Asian countries. The fee is currently \$25 for visitors from most countries. Check with the Indonesian Embassy or Consulate nearest to you for a longer visa. All passports must be valid for a minimum period of six months beyond your intended stay. To enter Papua, you need a *surat jalan* which is issued by the local police. This can be arranged by your dive operator who will require a copy of the photo page of your passport and the visa-on-arrival or visa page from your passport. ■



RAJA AMPAT LIVEABOARD TOUR WITH THE SMY ONDINA

PRICES
Sorong-Sorong Trips: SMY Ondina standard trip, 10 night trip, 2200 euro; City Seahorse special 11 night charter (limited participation, extra dives, special meals & guides): \$3245 / 2660 euro.

TRAVEL
Reach Sorong to meet liveboards via Makassar (Ujung Pandang) or Manado in Sulawesi. There are several flights daily. Visitors can also connect from their International flights from Bali or Jakarta. Flights into Sorong require booking through an agent in Indonesia, or through your local dive travel agency who works with an agent in Indonesia. SMY Ondina's office in Bali or City Seahorse's agent can book your flight into Sorong.

REFERENCES
Interesting reading about the culture, fauna and flora of Papua and the Raja Empat Islands:

The Malay Archipelago (1869)
by Alfred Russel Wallace

Illustrated excerpts on the Papua chapters can be found at:

<http://www.papuaweb.org/dlib/bk/wallace/papuan.html>

CHAPTER XXXV: VOYAGE FROM CERAM TO WAIGIOU

CHAPTER XXXVI: WAIGIOU

CHAPTER XXXVII: VOYAGE FROM WAIGIOU TO TERNATE

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