20 years on... *AquaCorps* ...What has changed?

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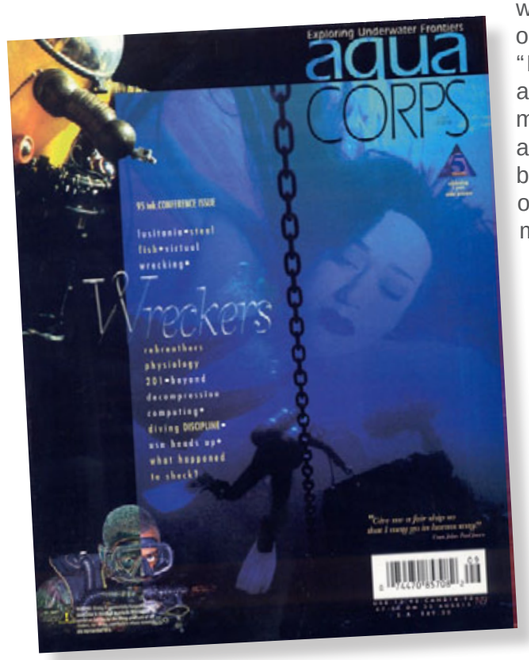
The Independent Journal for Experienced Divers

Call it "High-Tech" Diving

Some of the most experienced leaders in the scuba world are dead set against releasing information—let alone encouragement—on the diving methods under discussion here.

Text by R.W. Bill Hamilton, PhD.

A new category of diving is taking shape in the recreational diving world that sparks controversy and is a cause of great concern. This, in general terms, is diving deeper and staying down longer than the traditional limits. Although by no means new, for many years it was a cause for concern more than controversy. There was general agreement that it was surely dangerous, was not approved by anyone, and one could say with a clear conscience, "Don't do it". Now methods are coming along that, for the price of extra effort, make it possible to extend both depth and bottom time with what is regarded by some as an acceptable degree of risk, and in comparison with older methods, some tempting efficiencies.



This article describes the new technology, setting the stage for future articles that explore some of these methods in more detail, but it also contains a serious caveat about all this: It has to be done properly, or it should not be done at all.

Limits of traditional recreational diving

Recreational diving is defined by the so-called *training agencies*—the organizations of diving instructors (NAUI, PADI, etc.)—as no-stop scuba diving with air to 40 metres, or 30 feet. Many more experienced divers push beyond that envelope, either by doing longer bottom times that require decompression stops or by going deeper. Although there are often some definite objectives for these dives, they are nevertheless being done for fun, so it still comes under the recreational label. It does not, however, fit within the traditional definition. A new term is needed.

The training agencies discourage the use of the term, *sport diving,* because it implies some sort of competition. A colleague mentioned that he saw two young divers holding onto the bottom with their BCUs inflated, then letting go and racing to the surface. It is appropriate to discourage that sort of competition, just as it is the equally risky practice of seeing who can swim the farthest underwater in breath hold

So, what is *AquaCorps*?

Text by Rosemary E. Lunn

Corey Mears from Light Monkey mentioned it when I was interviewing him. You never know what connections you are going to make through diving, and the path each individual relationship will follow. Flying into Sydney early Saturday morning, I had no idea that a few hours later I would meet Michael Menduno at OzTek 2011. Some of you will be reading this and wondering—and yes, it was him, the one and only Michael Menduno—the rest of you will have absolutely no idea of who I am talking about. Let me fill you in...

Jump back to the summer of 1996 and British Cave Diver Mike Thomas presents me with a copy of aquaCORPS magazine, (and I still have this issue in my office today). It was a defining moment in my diving career. Mike had taken me under his wing, showing me there was more than 30 metre, single tank, recreational, air diving. The aquaCORPS issue was N11, October / November 1995 and I vividly remember being thrilled to learn of a brave new world of diving.

The Man

The power behind *AquaCorps* was Menduno. He conceived and edited "the independent journal for experienced divers", commissioning a crème da la crème stable of knowledgeable diving pioneers to write for him. The resulting prose was greedily consumed by every diver wanting to know more about the evolution of sport diving—the new and exciting movement—high-tech diving.

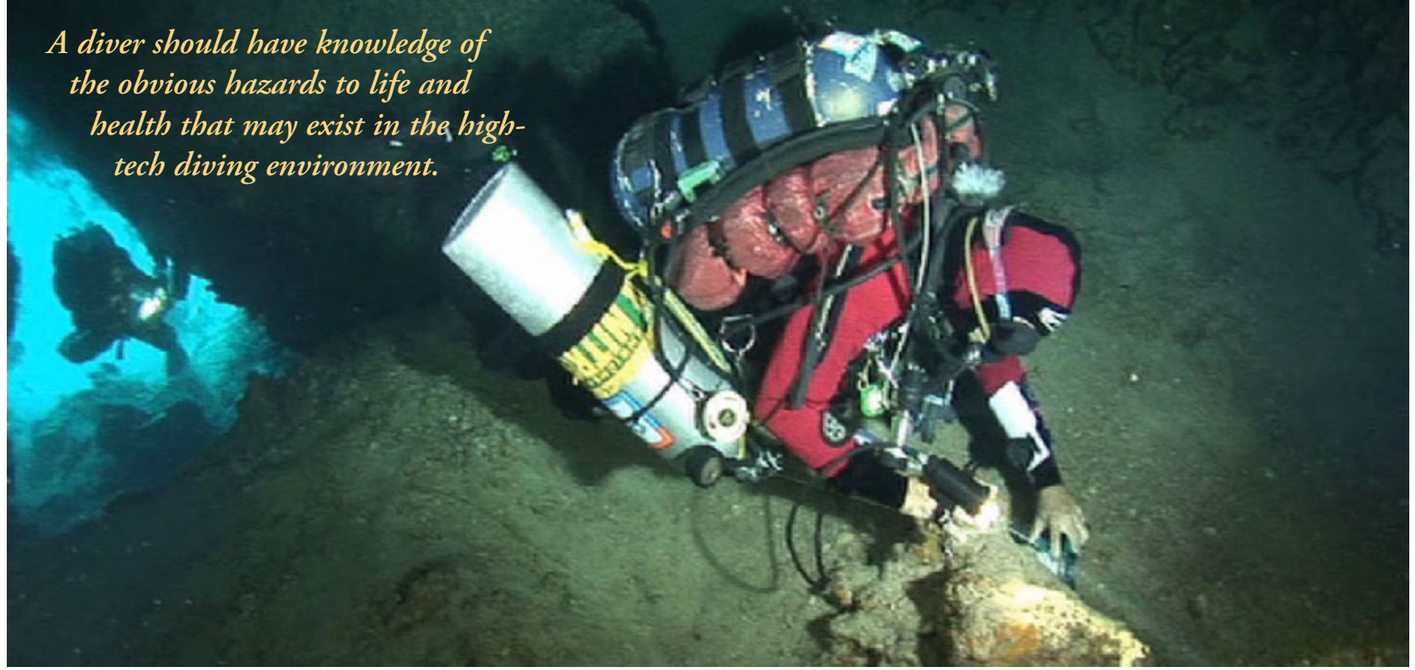
AquaCorps was born at a very exciting time, and it certainly greatly influenced the technical diving revolution of the late 80's to early 90's. *Wired Magazine* described it as "The Sea Geek's Bible", and if you ever wanted confirmation of this, just talk to pretty much any technical diver of note today. They will all agree on one thing—the publication that greatly influenced their personal diving was *AquaCorps*.

Bumping into Menduno at OzTek was the moment I met a personal diving hero. Later, over a game of pool, I was delighted to discover he was an utterly charming, approachable and generously spirited man. We talked about *AquaCorps*, writing, rebreathers, diving and magazines. Sometimes all the very best things happen over a beer. "Would it be okay for *X-RAY MAG* to republish articles from *AquaCorps*, starting with issue one, Michael?" I asked. "Yes, sure Roz," said Menduno.

High Tech Renaissance

Ironically, we are now enjoying a renaissance in high-tech diving. In the last two years, there's been an explosion in side-mount diving. PADI is now moving into rebreather training, with other agencies wanting to follow the same path, hot on their heels. So, grab a cup of coffee, take your phone off the hook, indulge yourself with a moment of peace and discover what influenced so many of today's leading technical divers. Some of these articles are just as pertinent today as they were when they were penned, and others are a charming look back at how we were. Either way, enjoy this slice of diving history, with many grateful thanks to Michael Menduno and *AquaCorps* magazine. ■

Michael Menduno of *AquaCorps* magazine



A diver should have knowledge of the obvious hazards to life and health that may exist in the high-tech diving environment.

What does it take to be prepared for high-tech diving? Knowledge, practice, the right kit and good planning.

dives. Certainly, advanced divers can practice their sport without dangerous interpersonnal competition, so the term, sport diver, does not meet our needs. Competition is indeed a motivation, not so much for the depth and time records—since nowadays they are limited to those willing to make exceptional efforts—but to be the first in an unexplored cave, or the first to look into a virgin wreck. *Sport* does not fit the bill here.

Two other names seem to be suitably descriptive. One is the possibly underused term, *advanced* recreational diving, which already has many specific meanings, but is perhaps valuable for its ambiguity. This applies to a diver working outside the no-stop, 40-meter (130-foot) limit, regardless of the technique used. The other, *high-tech* diving, relates to the new methods but does not include all situations, since the traditional limits can easily be exceeded with standard gear. The task of picking a single all-inclusive term can be left to others; for now, I am calling dives outside the traditional limits advanced, and those done outside those limits using equipment other than standard wetsuits for thermal protection, as high-tech.

This includes the use of dive computers and new decompression techniques, dry suits, scooters, multiple or over pressurized tanks, as well as special gas mixtures. Use of dry suits and dive computers within the traditional depth and decompression limits can be considered traditional diving, although some special training is needed. While some of these high-tech items are relatively new to recreational diving, many of the terms are old stuff to commercial divers.

The need for competence

Considering the unforgiving nature of mistakes in diving, just talking about advanced and high tech diving has to be done with caution, lest it lead innocent lambs to the slaughter. Therefore, this general topic has to lead off with a note on competence. We cannot proceed without such a caveat.

Somehow it seems unnecessary to warn a novice skier against trying an international head-over-heels flip (some of us do them occasionally without intending to, but that is another matter). But novice divers, it seems from the accident reports do equally risky things, apparently without recognition of the risks involved. Something that may involved just a little extension beyond standard limits, if it seduces a diver into running out of air at depth, can be a great deal more risky than trying a flip on skis. Divers do these things. Therefore, allow me this bit of preaching on competence.

Novice divers, it seems from the accident reports do equally risky things, apparently without recognition of the risks involved.

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Before doing a new and dangerous thing, one must be highly experienced in it. The way around this double-bind is practice, something one can do at any level of experience.

High-Tech Diving

Many things can be done with acceptable risk, even flips on skis, by someone competent to do them. But in advanced and high-tech diving, there are many things that seem easy and indeed are easy for experts, but which can involve unacceptable risk for ordinary divers. The bottom line is: divers must become competent in new diving practices before sticking their necks out.

The need for proper knowledge and training is not a new idea. When numerous commercial diving fatalities swept the early days of offshore oil exploration in the North Sea, a number of regulations were issued that addressed proper equipment and procedures. But they had no great impact on the safety record.

The thing that brought about a sharp reduction in fatalities was an emphasis on competence. Although this is hard to define, it was followed by specific requirements for training, certification, and updating of divers and their supervisors. And it has worked. Many of the early accidents were human error, and while it is difficult to legislate that people must not make mistakes, it is possible to ensure that they at least know— and know well—the right way to do risky things.

All this is merely a prelude to a difficult task: to discuss what is happening in advanced, high-tech recreational diving without encouraging people to try things they are not prepared for, and thus, to lead them into situations they cannot handle.

So, in very general terms—you heard it here—don't do it if you do not know what you are doing.

Training and then competence

What does it take to be prepared for high-tech diving? Knowledge, practice, the right equipment and good planning.

First, a diver should have knowledge of the obvious hazards to life and health that may exist in the high-tech diving environment. In addition to knowing when an oxygen mix can be expected to explode, this includes an understanding of the body's physiological limits, first in the classic *black and white* limits, but also in the duration of exposure as well as other environmental and physiological factors.

Necessary knowledge includes the procedures and practices to be used—not just what they are but what they mean, the consequences of deviation, and how best to proceed when things are not going to plan. Familiarity with equipment is also critical—how it works, how to use it, how it should be maintained, and what to do when it malfunctions.

Considering the unforgiving nature of mistakes in diving, just talking about advanced and high-tech diving has to be done with caution, lest it lead innocent lambs to the slaughter.

Next is practice

And I offer this as the proverbial Catch-22: before doing a new and dangerous thing, one must be highly experienced in it. The way around this double-bind is practice, something one can do at any level of experience.

An aspiring advanced diver should practice all the various steps that are required, from reading a table to connecting apparatus. Practice things in parts, then link them together. Practice first with everything right, then with some various different, and finally, with some things out of order. And take small steps; perhaps it is best not to try to stage bottles and oxygen in the water the first time you use your new dry suit.

Consider the pilot of a high performance jet; it may take only a few months of round-the-clock training to learn to fly it, but this practice must go through many stages before real proficiency is achieved. What some world-class divers do is every bit as challenging as flying *Top Gun*; divers have a different task, but they will be just as dead if they screw up.

Much of the high tech in high-tech diving has to do with equipment. It need not be the most expensive, but it has to be right for the job. Know that it is right, and know that it is working and in good shape. Pilots may not take their own planes apart, but they do have to know when the aircraft needs fixing. Likewise, whether or not you design, build

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High-Tech Diving

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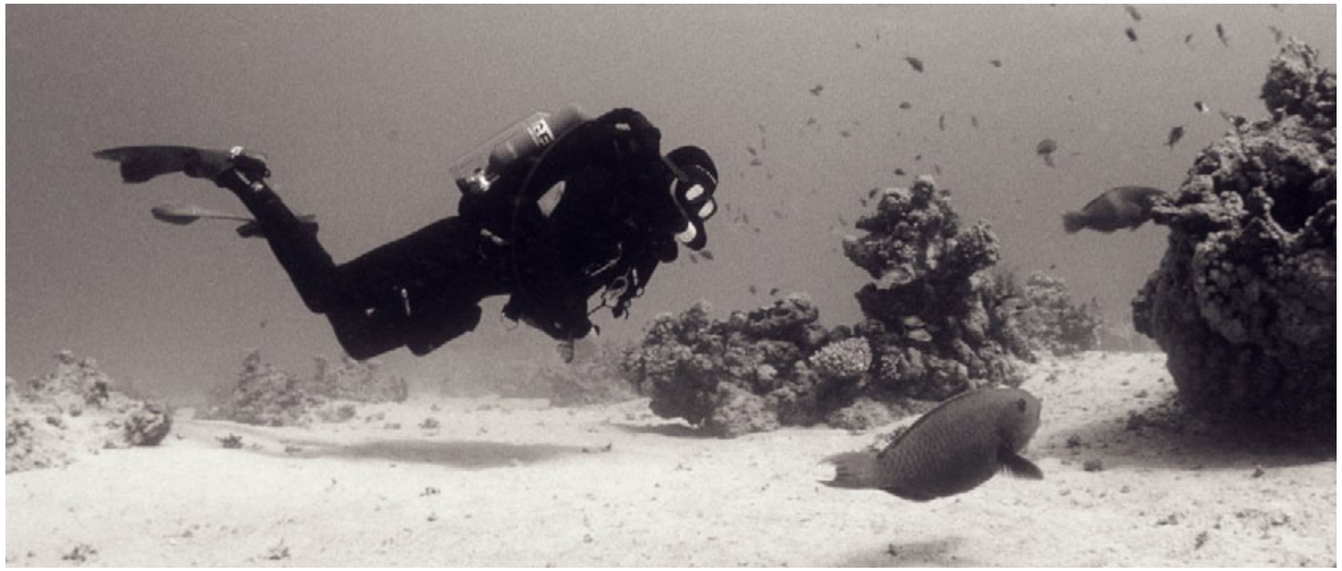


or maintain your own dive gear, you do need to know how to tell when it is—or it is not—right.

The last item on this list is planning, but it may be first in importance. All modern divers get some training in dive planning, and let us hope that they all use it. Planning a high-tech dive is no different in principle, but it can be a great deal more complex. Not much more needs to be said here, just be sure to make planning a fundamental part of every dive.

Getting the technology

It is one thing to instruct new high-tech divers on the importance of learning, it is something else to provide the necessary information.

Likewise, preaching about *the right equipment* does not make it available, nor does it define what is needed. How does one go about getting the information—the knowledge—do to advanced and high-tech diving?

There is no easy way. Some of the most experienced leaders in the scuba world are deadset against releasing information—let alone encouragement—on the diving methods under discussion here. And they are right to be. The word-of-mouth network that gives someone just enough information to get started but not enough to do it right, is extremely dangerous.

Proper textbooks and courses are hard to come by for several reasons. First, most recreational divers shouldn't consider advanced, high-tech diving because they cannot—or will not—get the necessary knowledge and training to do it safely. Second, those who train divers as a profession don't want to add to their own woes; and the average instructor seldom has the specialized knowledge anyway.

Third, the scientific diving community, who, while diving professionally, generally use recreational diving practices; they are not eager to see an excess of recreational diving accidents threaten their programs. A final point is perhaps the most important, things are not well enough developed that a crisp textbook can be written; we basically do not know as much about this as we would like.

Even so, state-of-the-art does exist, and because high-tech diving is here to stay and is going to continue to be used, books and courses will become available in time. Several university diving programs are beginning to move into advanced diving practice, standards are being developed, and the documentation is slowly taking shape.

Organized programs are another approach. At present, virtually all of the high-tech divers are individuals

working alone. Each has his or her own equipment and procedures, maintenance, and planning practices; only when diving with partners will he or she follow the same dive profile as someone else. So in organized groups, individual divers can follow the group's practices and can gain experience with risk reduced to the practical limit. This is not widely available yet, but it is coming.

Another tried and true way to learn new tricks is from someone who already knows how. How do you know if a diver already knows how?

How do you know when your expert is telling you the right things? Obviously you check his track record, find out how he got his training, and how he is regarded by the community.

Our contribution is to offer more specific details in future articles, including a review of the activities being carried out by high-tech diving programs.

Risk

At some point, it is necessary to discuss risk. Diving is a risky enterprise. Like anything else, the risk involved is directly related to the style of the practice. Some automobile drivers go their entire lives without accidents, others have them all the time. Most of the factors that influence driving risk are well-known, with attitude—the strong desire to drive safely—being the most important item. Diving is the same, and the consequences of an accident—a loss of control—are just as serious as in driving.

In a recent talk on fitness to divers, Dr Fred Bove said, "The first guy to be eliminated should be the one who runs out of gas on the freeway." There is no such thing as perfectly safe diving, any more than there is a decompression table with a true zero-bends incidence. The only way to be perfectly safe underwater is to stick to cold showers. But diving can involve an acceptable risk.

Recreational diving, as currently practiced, has less risk than many other activities, both sport and occupational, and the risk is acceptable to most. Advanced high-tech diving will involve a higher risk than routine diving, but the risk can be kept within acceptable limits by having the right attitude and by following guidelines like those given above. If you do not intend to do it in a safe way, then for goodness sake, don't do it at all.

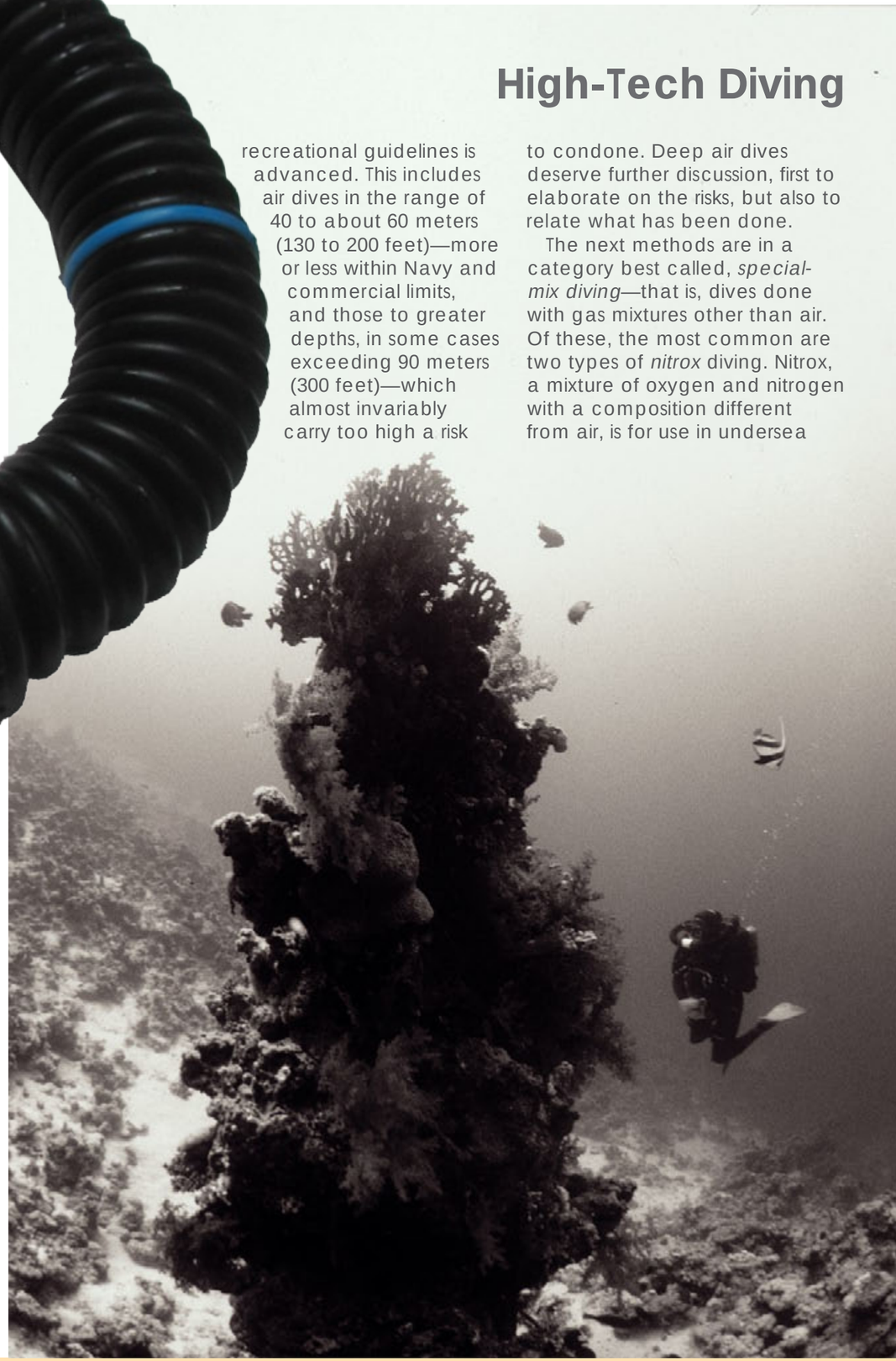
Experience deserves a special emphasis here. Whether they be metallurgy or medicine, practices that work on numerous occasions are generally regarded as *acceptable*. This is certainly the way decompression tables become validated, and other diving practices might follow the same path. Although this is a complex issue, since real depth of experience is generally lacking, the principle holds.

Running out of gas is more serious in diving than in driving, but the point was made. The guy who runs out of gas or suffers frequent fender benders has no business in high-tech diving.

Current high-tech diving practices

For those who have paid their dues and bravely read the sermon, it is now time for a brief discussion of what this is all about. As explained, any proper diving outside the recreational guidelines is advanced. This includes air dives in the range of 40 to about 60 meters (130 to 200 feet)—more or less within Navy and commercial limits, and those to greater depths, in some cases exceeding 90 meters (300 feet)—which almost invariably carry too high a risk to condone. Deep air dives deserve further discussion, first to elaborate on the risks, but also to relate what has been done.

The next methods are in a category best called, *special-mix diving*—that is, dives done with gas mixtures other than air. Of these, the most common are two types of *nitrox* diving. Nitrox, a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen with a composition different from air, is for use in undersea



habitats and has less oxygen than air. This method offers certain specific advantages, the main one being access to the depth range of from 10 to 60 meters with very long bottom times, and little or no decompression following excursions (depending on the depth of the habitat).

The term, nitrox, is also used for a mixture of air and oxygen more properly called, *enriched air nitrox*. This method, or *EANx*, is useful in the range from 10 to about 35 or 40 meters, and allows greatly increased bottom times with no increase in decompression time. It is being used by some university diving programs, is described by the NOAA diving manual, and is beginning to be embraced by recreational divers.

There are two main hazards to EANx, both related to its oxygen content. Since excess oxygen is being breathed, the possibility for toxicity must be accounted for, and handling mixtures rich in oxygen is a fire and/or explosion hazard. Decompression tables for EANx diving can be derived from existing air tables by the *equivalent air depth* calculation, but some advantage can come from custom table computation.

Perhaps the most exciting of the special mix methods are *trimix* and heliox diving. Trimix involves the use of mixtures of helium, nitrogen and oxygen that are appropriate for diving in the range of 50 to 100 meters. At the deeper end of this range, a mixture of helium and oxygen, with little or no nitrogen, is better. Trimix or heliox diving takes considerable operational planning and preparation because of gas logistics, problems and, in most cases, special decompression tables are needed. Logistics applied first at the level of mixing—which takes both skill and equipment—and later, at the level of breathing, since all the gas needed for a deep Trimix or heliox dive cannot normally be carried by the diver.

Still another special mix method involves the use of rebreathers. These supply gas to the diver in a closed or semi-closed loop from which CO_2 is absorbed. They are not readily available to recreational divers, but some scientific diving programmes are beginning to use them, and they have been used for years by many navies. In addition to long in-water times, rebreathers offer the possibility of optimal oxygen level to gain decompression advantages. The need for redundancy in the event of system failure is a problem in some applications.

As mentioned, other high-tech items are having an impact on diving. Dive computers make variable depth diving (multi-level) and repetitive diving more accessible, albeit with meaningful risk of decompression sickness unless certain precautions are taken. Dry suits are making all types of diving more comfortable, and with proper training this is probably with less overall risk. Dry suits are essential for the long dives possible with special mixtures.

With all of these warnings issued, and all of the described parameters met, advanced high-tech diving offers the prepared, knowledgeable diver a change to experience a realm not previously accessible to humans. And there is every reason to think—as our technology and knowledge advance—that we will be able to push the envelope even further. ■

Bill Hamilton, a physiologist with 25 years of specialization in the diving aerospace and environmental fields, has spent much of his professional effort bridging the gap between the laboratory and the field. A resident of Tarrytown, New York, USA, he is the principal in his consulting firm, Hamilton Research, Ltd., where his work includes the development and assessment of commercial, institutional, and government decompression procedures.

Text and photos by Lawson Wood

False Killer Whales

— *Enchanting Cetaceans of Dominica*

Dominica

Once or twice in a rare Blue Moon, opportunity sometimes comes along and hits you on the head—or in my case, I *was* hit on the head—by a juvenile sperm whale.

Let me recap. Along with a small group of like-minded conservationists and underwater photographers, we were working under a special permit issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the Island of Dominica (pronounced *DOMINEEKA*) to try and identify returning sperm whales and other cetaceans.

Dominica is the youngest of the Caribbean islands and is flanked by Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique to the south, which are both French colonies. Inevitably, many of the locals speak a derivative of a French, Carib and West African creole known as Kwéyòl.

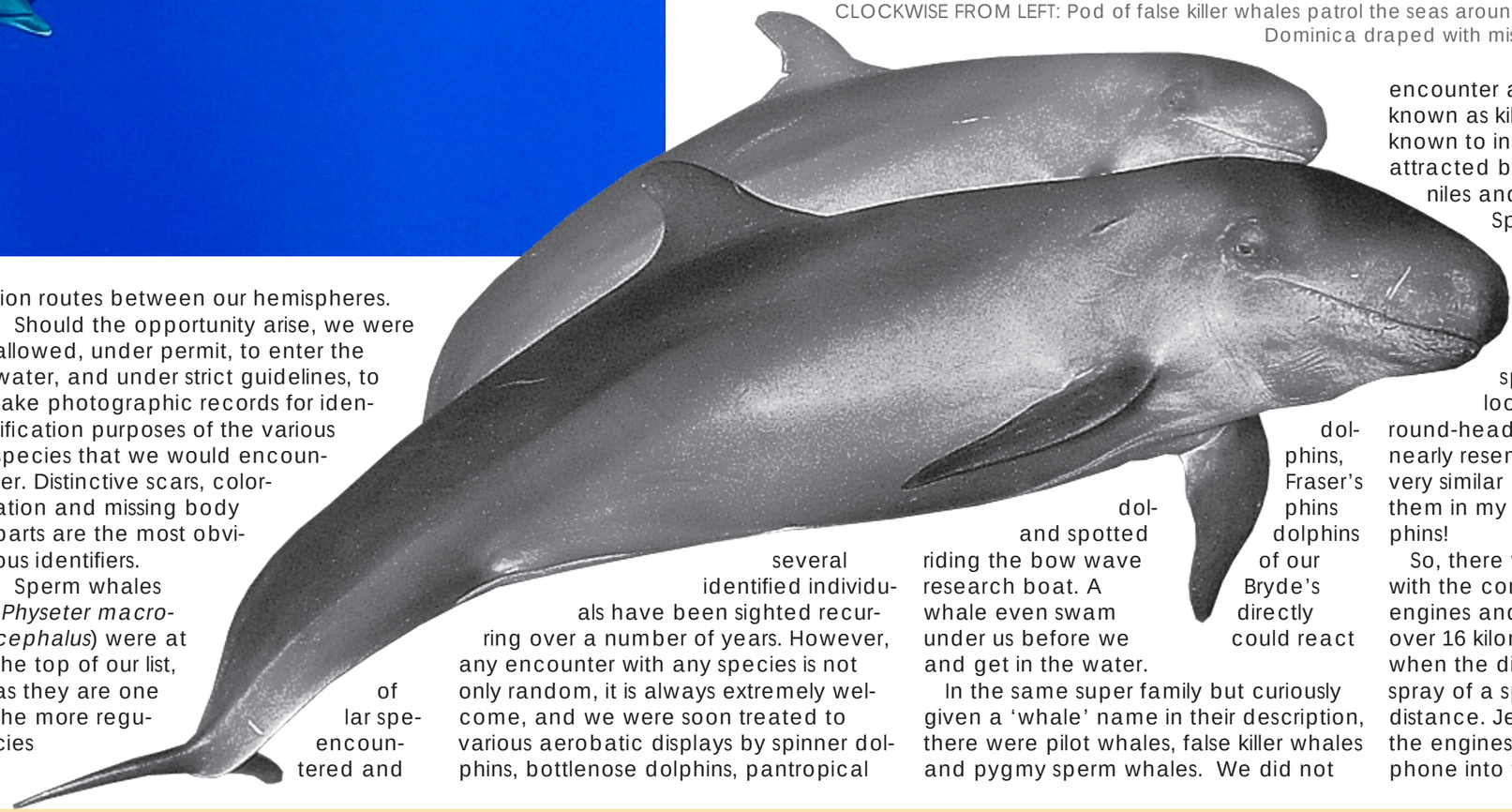
Ancestors of the original Carib Indians, the Kalinago still live by traditional fishing and farming methods and are rather distinctive in appearance, resembling South American Amazon tribes and are much shorter in stature.

The Kalinago name for the island is Wai'tukubuli. The local beer is called Kubuli!

Extremely mountainous in aspect, two of the peaks are over 1,300 metres (4,500ft). I can honestly say that the topography is incredible with fantastic rainforest fauna and flora all found within cloud-topped peaks, dra-

Eye of scarred sperm whale, Band Aid

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: Pod of false killer whales patrol the seas around Dominica; Rugged coastline of Dominica draped with mist; Pair of false killer whales (inset)



matic gorges, caverns, waterfalls and hidden lakes. There are many hot sulphur springs and one of the dive sites is known as "Champagne" due to the continuous streams of bubbles coming up through the reef.

The underwater reefs also resemble more tropical dive sites due to the rarity of curious fish species, thousands of colourful crinoids, black coral forests and superb colourful sponges.

And so to sea...

Struggling along approximately five to ten miles off the western (Caribbean) coast of Dominica, our goal was to catalogue as many cetacean species that use these deep waters as breeding and feeding grounds on their annual migration routes between our hemispheres.

Should the opportunity arise, we were allowed, under permit, to enter the water, and under strict guidelines, to take photographic records for identification purposes of the various species that we would encounter. Distinctive scars, coloration and missing body parts are the most obvious identifiers.

Sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) were at the top of our list, as they are one of the more regular species encountered and several identified individuals have been sighted recurring over a number of years. However, any encounter with any species is not only random, it is always extremely welcome, and we were soon treated to various aerobatic displays by spinner dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, pantropical dolphins, Fraser's dolphins and spotted dolphins riding the bow wave of our research boat. A Bryde's whale even swam directly under us before we could react and get in the water.

In the same super family but curiously given a 'whale' name in their description, there were pilot whales, false killer whales and pygmy sperm whales. We did not encounter any orca (unfortunately also known as killer whales), but they are also known to inhabit these coastal waters, attracted by the large number of juveniles and calves of the larger whales.

Speaking of which, whilst orca are members of the dolphin super family, so are false killer whales. Like orca, false killer whales are also known to prey on other dolphins and sperm whales, however they look more like pilot whales, or round-headed dolphins, than anything nearly resembling an orca, yet they have very similar behaviours. I have renamed them in my personal logbook as killer dolphins!

So, there we were, bobbing along with the constant drone of our vessel's engines and the roll of the oceanic swell over 16 kilometers (ten miles) offshore, when the distinctive plumed exhalation spray of a sperm whale was seen in the distance. Jerry, our captain, quickly cut the engines, dipped his directional hydrophone into the water and confirmed the

THIS PAGE: Views of the cheeky juvenile sperm whale, Band-Aid—nicknamed thus due to the scar over his left eye—that pushed underwater photographer/dive writer Lawson Wood out of the way with its large head

sonar clicks of a juvenile sperm whale.

We maneuvered into position ahead of our moving target and quietly slipped into the water. Undeterred by our presence, this young small fellow, at over 12 metres (40ft) in length actually swam directly towards us (me!) I then found myself squished between the research boat and a the spy-hopping whale, which casually shunted me out of its way by its rather large and scarred head.

Hey, don't worry—I was out of there! This was a BIG baby beast, which quite pointedly informed me who was the boss.

After the initial shock and seeing my compatriots swimming off after Scarface, it took all of my effort to catch up with them. The sperm whale, which deigned to allow me to have an encounter, can only be described as magical. Now nicknamed, Band-Aid, due to the curious scar over his left eye, he put up with our intrusion into his space for over 20 minutes before he very obviously vented all of his orifices and sounded in front of us. What an end to a rather perfect day.

Day two

Day two was another matter altogether. There was an ocean, empty of noise, out there.

We motored and plunged through a rising oceanic swell, and the constant rain battered our hopes. It was so bad at one point that we lost sight of the island of Dominica. Our captain continually tried the hydrophone, but other than a few distant dolphin clicks, there were no whales within ten miles of any of our positions.

CLOCKWISE FROM ABOVE: Landscape shot of Dominica; Playful dolphins mixing in the waves; Typical Dominican homes dot the hillside; Wild dolphin leaps out of the sea

Our team leader Brandon Cole (ever the optimist) informed us that there may not be any whales in our research zone, as they always swim away whenever false killer whales are in the vicinity—a behavior that had been observed on previous occasions. "So, keep a look out for false killer whales!" he said.

They are kind of like large dolphins, with that same wry, or sly grin, but are almost black in colour and have rounded bulbous heads, not dissimilar to a pilot whales.

Impatiently, we strained our eyes as the very patient boat captain scoured the ocean and deployed his hydrophone to search for any indication of life in the depths.

We did not know at the time, but when false killer whales are hunting, they travel in stealth mode—completely silent—as they attack their intended prey. So, the ocean was silent—for hours—and then, just in front of us, a black, rounded head breached, and then several more immediately behind it.

Brandon Cole immediately identified them as false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*). They were hanging around, enjoying their own company and socializing.

Get in the water!

With heightened adrenalin and nervousness, we all entered the water and swam slowly towards where the group could be seen on the surface. They certainly spotted us before we spotted them underwater in the low visibility, as we were quickly battered by their sonar clicks when they all swooped around us, to check out visually what their sensors were telling them. (Stupid, slow, landlubbers, pretending to be dolphins, uttering unrecognizable squeals and whoops trying unsuccessfully to communicate our love and passion for the species!). What a joke. They left us floundering about on the surface.

Just when we were about to give up hope and return to the research boat, a young bottlenose dolphin (*Tursops truncatus*) appeared.

Very quickly, a large male false killer whale returned, swam in and started to escort his 'cousin' towards the larger group, then a second false killer whale appeared and acted as 'shotgun' on the other side of the dolphin. I had a moment of unease over the plight of this young fellow, as false killer whales are known (as mentioned) to go into stealth mode when hunting, but when interacting with other dolphins, they have been observed to mimic the sounds of other species and also to actively hunt and kill other dolphins.

I may well be wrong, but, for me, it looked like a young dude had just swam into the wrong neighbourhood. Soon, the small dolphin was in the middle of at least ten BIG guys, many of whom were exhibiting very obvious sexual behaviour, as well as rather exaggerated movements. Thankfully, whilst this scene was being played out beneath us, we all had a window of opportunity to duck-dive down and quickly snap as many photographs as possible of this quickly changing scenario.

The false killer whales (killer dolphins) have a very distinc-

Dominica

Lawson Wood was raised in the Scottish east coast fishing town of Eyemouth and spent his youth exploring the rock pools and shallow seas before learning to scuba dive at the tender age of 11. Now over 44 years later, Lawson has been fortunate to make his passion his career and has authored and co-authored over 45 books mainly on our underwater world. He is a founding member of the Marine Conservation Society, founder of the first Marine Reserve at St. Abbs in Scotland, and made photographic history by becoming the first person to be a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society and Fellow of the British Institute of Professional Photographers solely for underwater photography. For more information, see: ***Lawsonwood.com*** ■

tive, rather large, toothy, sly grin, which they continued to flash at us, as if they were stating, "We know something you don't," or, "Don't mess with us—we may look like we are smiling, but the teeth are big and sharp, and the little guy is ours!"

I had a rather unsettling feeling, which, as the pack led this young innocent dolphin away from us, that this may be the last time anyone would ever see the dolphin again.

Our group was somewhat stunned, yet exuberant over the encounter, yet all of us had quite an uneasy feeling during the encounter. Rather humbling, these beasts made us feel amateurish, ungainly and clearly out of our depth.

The rest of the week yielded few results other than sightings of small dolphin groups, the killer dolphins had certainly spooked the bigger whales as well as ourselves. Deciding to concentrate on a few reef dives before leaving our lodgings at the Titiwi Inn in the capital Roseau, we were soon enthusing about the very high quality of reef life, colourful critters and friendly fish.

Dominica had certainly lived up to its reputation as being the whale watching capital of the Caribbean, but no-one had prepared us for the quality of the reef diving.

Things you need to know

As Dominica was formerly a British protectorate, electricity is all 220v (British style plugs). Most hotels will have 110v adapters.

Driving is also British style, and cars usually drive on the left side of the road. For those more nervous types who would rather not negotiate the narrow, winding, often single-track roads on the island, there are local taxis and minibuses that are quite inexpensive and very regular.

Currency is the EC$ (Eastern Caribbean Dollar) which is approximately 2.67 to the U.S. dollar. U.S. dollars are accepted everywhere, but the exchange may not be in your favour.

Flight services are handled by America Eagle (American Airways) from Miami and Tampa (via Puerto Rico) or with Liat or Winair for transfers from Antigua, Barbados, Virgin Islands, St. Maarten, Guadeloupe, Martinique and St.Lucia. There is a departure tax of EC$59.00 (US$23.00) payable at the airport.

For those who love island hopping, there is a 300-seat catamaran ferry that operates between Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique and St. Lucia.

Whale watching scientific permits are rarely issued and then only to bona fide enthusiasts who will pass over photographs and a report to the ministry in charge. Tourists can go whale and dolphin watching on a number of boats, but are not allowed in the water.

The Dominica Hotel and Tourism Association (DHTA) can be found at: Dhta.org. Diving information can be found at: Dominicawatersports.com.

THIS PAGE: Scenes of a pod of false killer whales surrounding and escorting their captive, a single dolphin, away from the divers

Sharks can literally be a 'million-dollar' species and a significant economic drive. Because of their low rates of reproduction and late maturity, shark populations have been driven into a global decline due to fishing. Yet our study shows that these animals can contribute far more as a tourism resource than as a catch target.

Sharks 17,000 times more worth alive than dead

PETER SYMES

Sold for consumption the shark is worth around $108. In this case a shark is worth a stunning 17,000 times more alive than dead. Image shows sharks on a market in Sandakan, Malaysia

For the Pacific island nation of Palau, sharks are worth much more alive than dead. A new study by the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) has found that one reef shark during its full life is worth $1.9 million to Palau in tourism revenue. Sold for consumption the shark is worth around $108. In this case a shark is worth a stunning 17,000 times more alive than dead.

Globally, up to 73 million sharks are killed every year primarily for their fins, which are used in the Asian delicacy shark fin soup. The Pacific Island States have been among the first to recognize the danger of this unsustainable rate of consumption. Some species' populations have fallen by over 90% Shark finning alone is estimated to have killed an average of 38 million sharks per year between 1996 and 2000.

Million dollar species

"Sharks can literally be a 'million-dollar' species and a significant economic driver," explained Mark Meekan, principal research scientist at AIMS, in a press release. "Because of their low rates of reproduction and late maturity, shark populations have been driven into a global decline due to fishing. Yet our study shows that these animals can contribute far more as a tourism resource than as a catch target."

In total, the study found that shark tourism brings in $18 million to the island nation a year (8% of the country's gross domestic product), making each shark worth around $180,000 annually.

In 2009, Palau declared its waters as a 'shark sanctuary', completely off-limits to shark fishing and finning. Since then it has declared whales, dolphins, and dugongs off-limits as well, making it one of the most progressive marine conservation nations in the world.

A number of other counties and states have followed suit and banned shark finning in their waters or landing shark fins without the bodies. Chile, with the seventh largest fishing fleet in the world is seening a new bill being introduced in the Senate there, which would see shark finning banned in Chilean waters. In the United States. Oregon House passed a bill banning shark fin soup in April 2011. In California a bill recently introduced in the would ban the sale and possession of shark fins, including the serving of shark's fin soup. In Hawaii, restaurants have until June 30 to cook or dispose of their fin inventories, and penalties for possession will be severe, with fines of $5,000 to $15,000 for a first offense.

"Shark tourism can be a viable economic engine," said Matt Rand, director of Global Shark Conservation for the Pew Environment Group, which commissioned the research. "Overfishing of sharks can have disastrous effects on ocean ecosystems, but this study provides a compelling case that can convince more countries to embrace these animals for their benefit to the ocean and their value to a country's financial well-being."

The study looked solely at a shark's worth for tourism, and not at the economic worth of ecological services provided by sharks. As top predators sharks play a major role in marine ecosystems.

SOURCE: PEW ENVIRONMENT GROUP PRESSRELEASE