

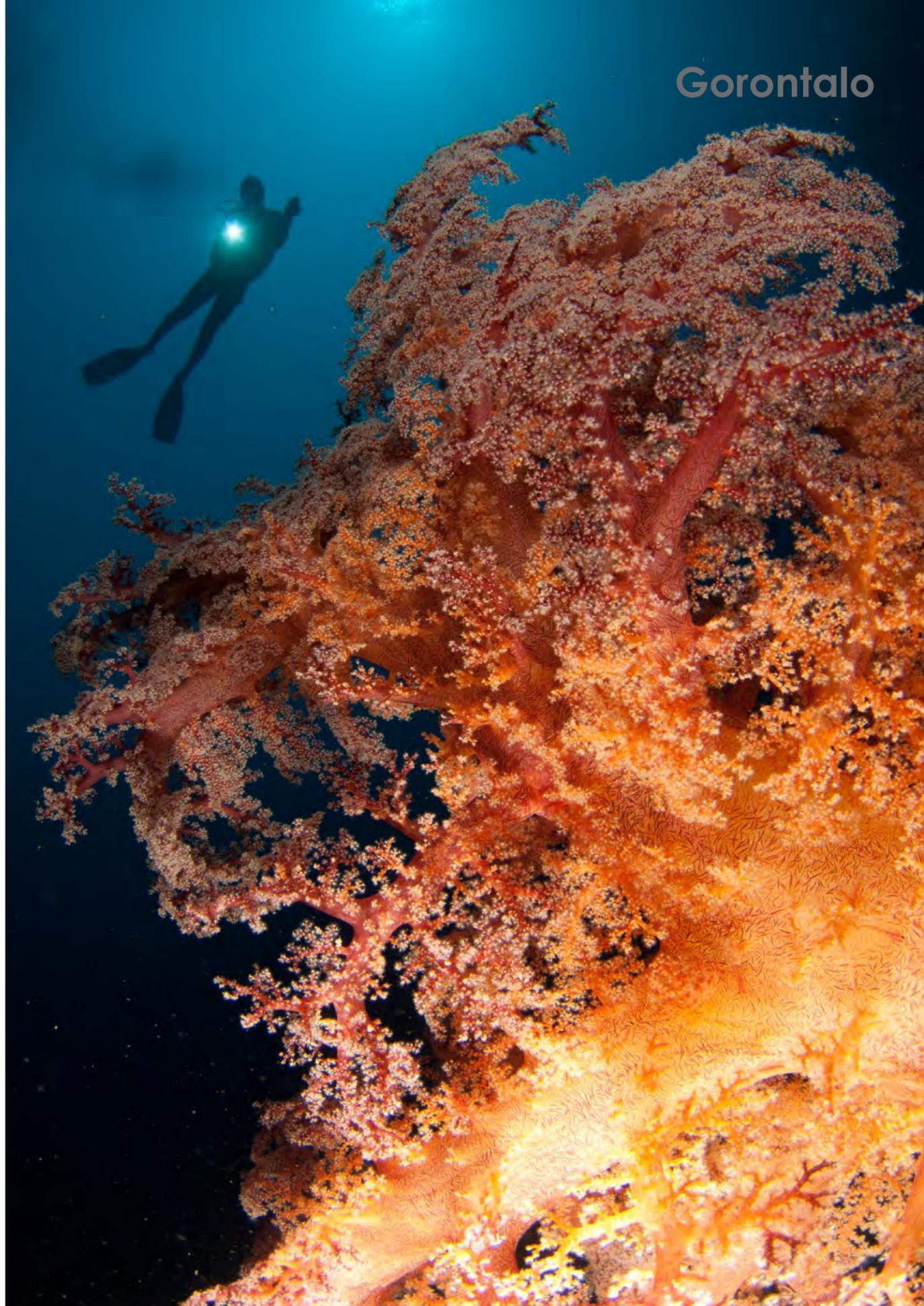


*The Surreal Shores of*  
**Gorontalo**  
*Indonesia*

Text and photos by Steve Jones



Scenes from Gorontalo, Sulawesi, Indonesia. Spotted porcelain crab, *Neopetrolisthes maculatus*, in anemone (left); Side view (above) of squat anemone shrimp, *Thor amboinensis*; Close-up detail of tree soft coral, *Dendronephthya* sp., with diver (right). PREVIOUS PAGE: A very rare blue sea fan, *Acanthogorgia* sp., found below 45 metres depth, with diver, Gorontalo, Indonesia



Text and photos by Steve Jones  
www.millionfish.com

**Barely beaten tracks are an increasingly rare find for travellers in this ever more accessible world. Yet on the shores of Tomini Bay on the Indonesian Island of Sulawesi, one such place still exists. Here the lesser explored waters teem with the intensity of the biodiversity found in this part of the world. The name of this place is Gorontalo, an oasis often bypassed as visitors descend on the world famous destinations of Bunaken and Lembeh Strait further up the Sulawesi coastline.**

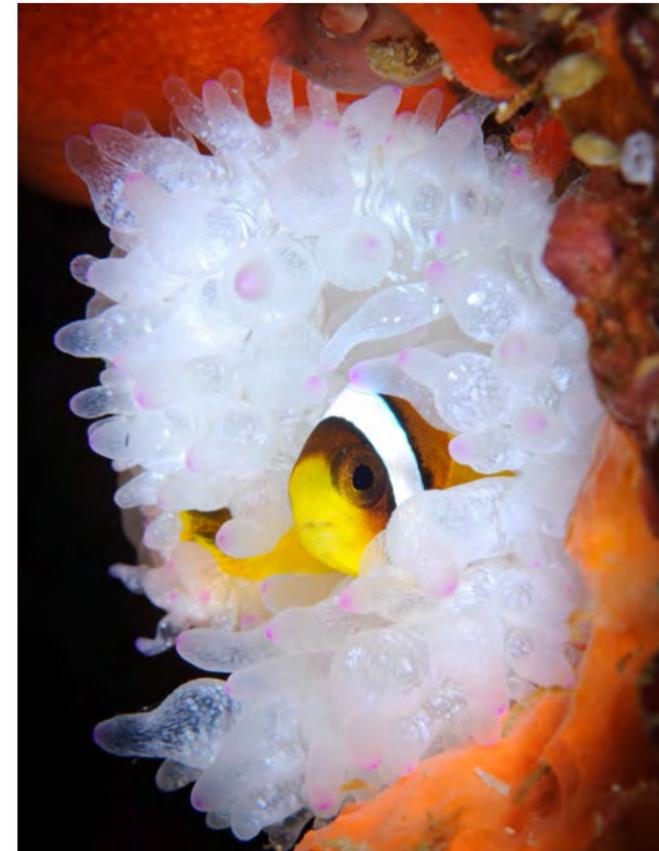
Gorontalo Province lies on a peninsula extending from the northeast of the flower-shaped island of Sulawesi, reaching out towards the Philippines. This peninsula, known as the Minahasa, is bounded by the Celebes Sea to the north and the Gulf of Tomini to the south, and it is on this southern ocean boundary that the provincial capital, Gorontalo City, lies. The term *City*, however, is deceptive, since Gorontalo is more akin to a rural town, where chickens risk all as they cross roads that are traversed by over-laden scooters and motorised rickshaws, known locally as *bentor*.

Along the main streets, double-parked horse-drawn carts contrast sharply with shops that hint at influences of the modern world—the mobile phone accessory outlets that fuel Indonesia’s fascination with mobile communications. This is an obsession that has led the country to become the world’s fourth largest user of cellular phones. Yet, despite

these few signs of the emergence of modern day culture, Gorontalo City remains distinctly traditional and a world away from the usual hustle and bustle you expect to find in an Indonesian city.

Legend has it that when the seas subsided, Gorontalo appeared on a plateau amongst three surrounding mountains. Whether the legend is true or not, there is no denying that the landscape here is ruggedly beautiful, comprising steep cliffs and valleys that channel fresh water on a downward journey toward the sea, cutting swathes through the soft limestone on the way. It is at the coastline where the vulnerability of limestone to natural erosion is most strongly evident and the impact on the underwater topography is dramatic.

To the east and west of Gorontalo City, steep cliffs plummet vertically into the sea and underwater channels and gulleys lead the way to the extreme depths of the bay. These are



Diver (left) looks into cavern at sponge; Diver (above) with one at the Salvador Dali sponges (*Petrosia lignosa*) which only grow with this intricate swirling surface pattern in Gorontalo waters. These sponges grow to up to 3m in length. Anemonefish in anemone (right)

often beautifully interlaced with catacombs of chimneys, caverns and tunnels, providing refuge for some of Gorontalo's numerous species, some of which are endemic.

Tomini Bay is over 4,000 metres deep, and the seabed drops so rapidly that it is common to see open ocean species such as whales, dolphins and strange pelagic invertebrates close to the shoreline. A plummeting seascape so close to land also has other benefits, in providing a near-shore habitat for sessile species that would otherwise be vulnerable to shallow water wave action and therefore in the depths they can thrive.

digestive system and rely on their collar cells to force water through their structures, bringing in nutrients and oxygen and taking away carbon dioxide. Here in Gorontalo's depths they are able to grow to enormous sizes.

Amongst Gorontalo's healthy sponge population, a phenomenon has occurred that illustrates perfectly how local conditions can influence evolution. The sponge in question is *Petrosia lignosa*, a species found only in Sulawesi and the Philippines and first described by renowned zoologist Henry Van Peters Wilson in 1925.

In Gorontalo waters it grows with an intricate, deep swirling pattern etched on its surface, which so far has only been observed here. Local dive pioneer Rantje Allen was the first man to document this unusual morphology and has christened the species with a name befitting the bizarre patterns—"Salavador Dali"—named of course after the surrealist Spanish painter.

**Giant sponges**

Descending past 20 meters, you enter the domain of the giant sponges, firmly gripping the porous limestone while the nutrient rich currents wash over them. Simple multi-cellular animals rather than plants, there are around 8,000 described species of sponge, with the total number of species thought to be upward of 15,000<sup>[1]</sup>, classified collectively under the scientific phylum Porifera, which means "pore bearing".

These sponges come in various shapes



Peacock mantis shrimp



once rock-hard sponge begins to crumble, dissolve into dust and disappear without a trace.

Emphasising just how unexplored these waters are, no one has yet documented how far along the coastline this phenomenon occurs on this species.

However, it is known that by the time you reach Lembeh Strait or even the nearby Togian Islands, the morphing of *Petrosia lignosa* cannot be observed.

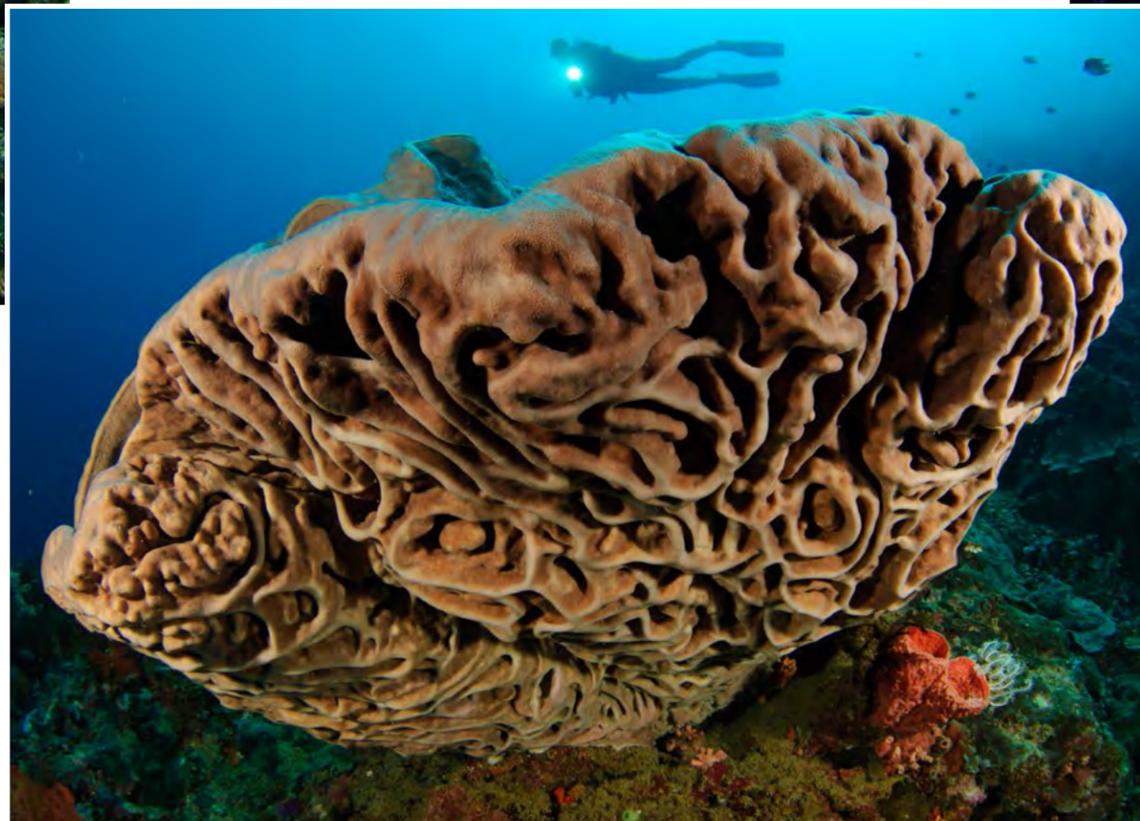
Allen recalls in his highly acclaimed book, *Gorontalo: Hidden Paradise*, of when he first

and sizes, the largest can be over three metres in length. All of them display the distinctive patterns, from juveniles of only 20cm in length to those that have reached gargantuan sizes. The Salvador Dali's have been observed in two colours, a dark shade of brown, sometimes with a green tint, or light grey for the ones that dwell out of direct sunlight. Allen has christened this variety the albino Salvador.

The larger sponges extrude

into the bay from Gorontalo's ocean facing walls in a seeming act of defiance against the currents, however living in such an exposed location is not without its hazards. Occasionally even the mighty Dali succumbs to the rigours of ocean life, lose their grip on the wall and tumble away to the depths.

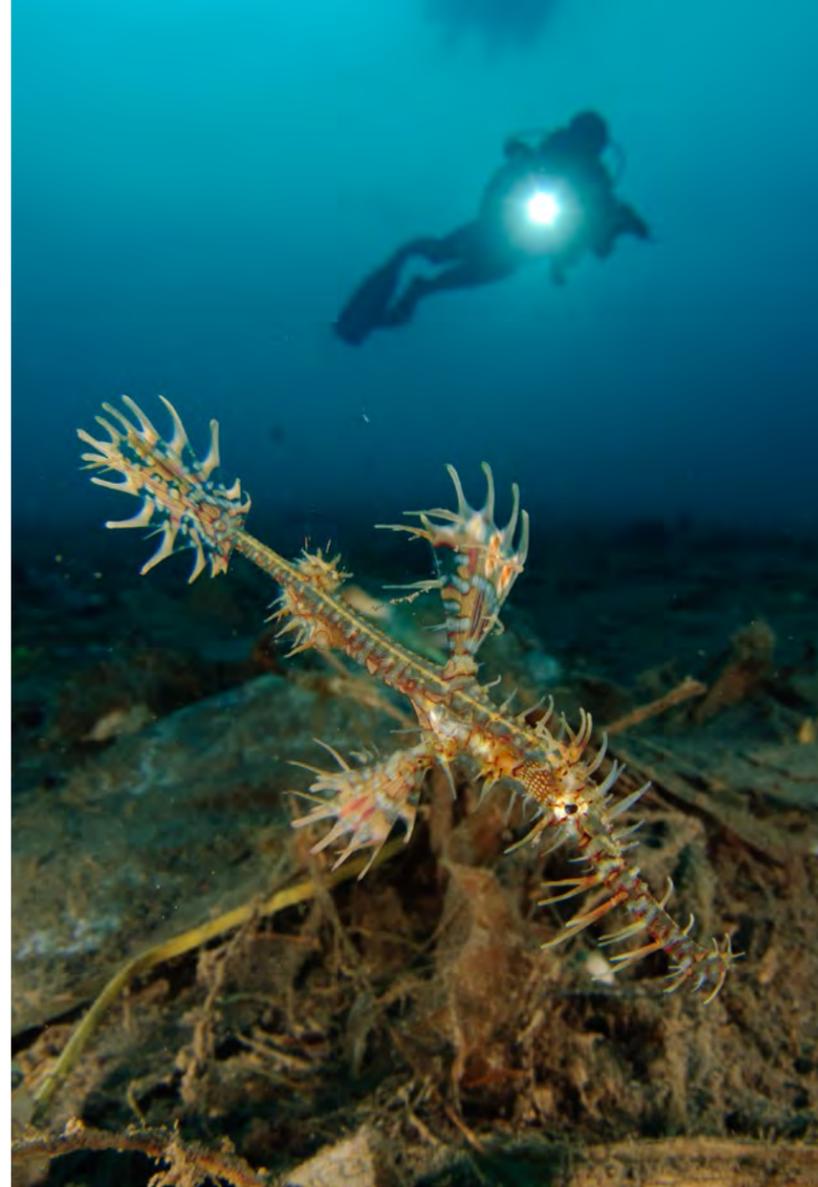
Sadly, once fallen onto the sea floor, these giants can no longer filter enough nutrients to survive. Within a few weeks the



THIS PAGE:  
Several versions of the huge Salvador Dali sponges, with their unique swirling patterns, only found in Gorontalo

*"When I paint, the ocean roars. Others merely paddle in their bath."*

*Salvador Dali*



Gorontalo



Broadclub cuttlefish

TOP LEFT TO RIGHT: Diver and giant stonefish; Diver and ornate ghost pipefish on volcanic debris; Rare Coleman's coral shrimp

confirmed the identity of the species.

"Even though I was calling it the 'Salvador Dali sponge,' I suspected it had to have a proper name. So, we sent samples from two sponges to Nicole J. de Voogd of the Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics, Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam. After looking at the maze of spicules under a microscope, she was able to identify it as *Petrosia lignosa*. Our sponge expert says that the genus is aptly named since petrosia means 'stony hard' and



Spinecheek anemonefish

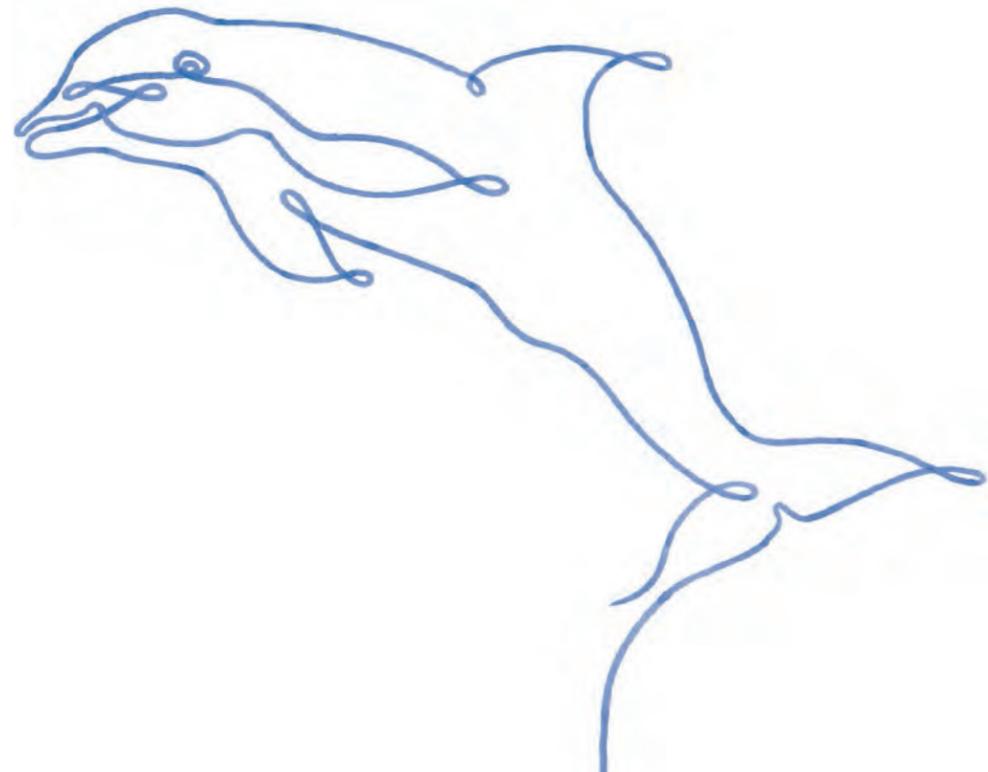
all Petrosid sponges are hard and rock-like. This particular sponge species is peculiar to vertical walls in Indonesia. The wildly carved surface is a morphology only known to Gorontalo. Divers can only see the Salvador Dali sponge here."<sup>[2]</sup> said Allen.

**Local stewardship**

The steep drop of the seabed has had another significant benefit, in helping to preserve Gorontalo's pristine reefs and coastline. The fishermen here are able to deploy handlines from their traditional outrigger canoes and wrestle with species normally found offshore, such as the yellowfin tuna. Coupled with a lack of horizontal reef



silver



cinema of dreams



www.seacam.com



Gorontalo



Diver and grand sea whip (above); Shorthead sabretooth (fang) blenny peering from a discarded plastic bottle (left)

surface area, this has negated the appeal of enormously destructive practices such as blast fishing, a scourge of reefs in some parts of Indonesia.

The fish stocks are also protected by the huge waves that come when the winds change from westerlies to easterlies between May and October, imposing natu-

ral no-take zones as much of the coastline becomes inaccessible.

Finally, the reefs of Gorontalo have found ally in a group of forward thinking individuals who recognize that educa-

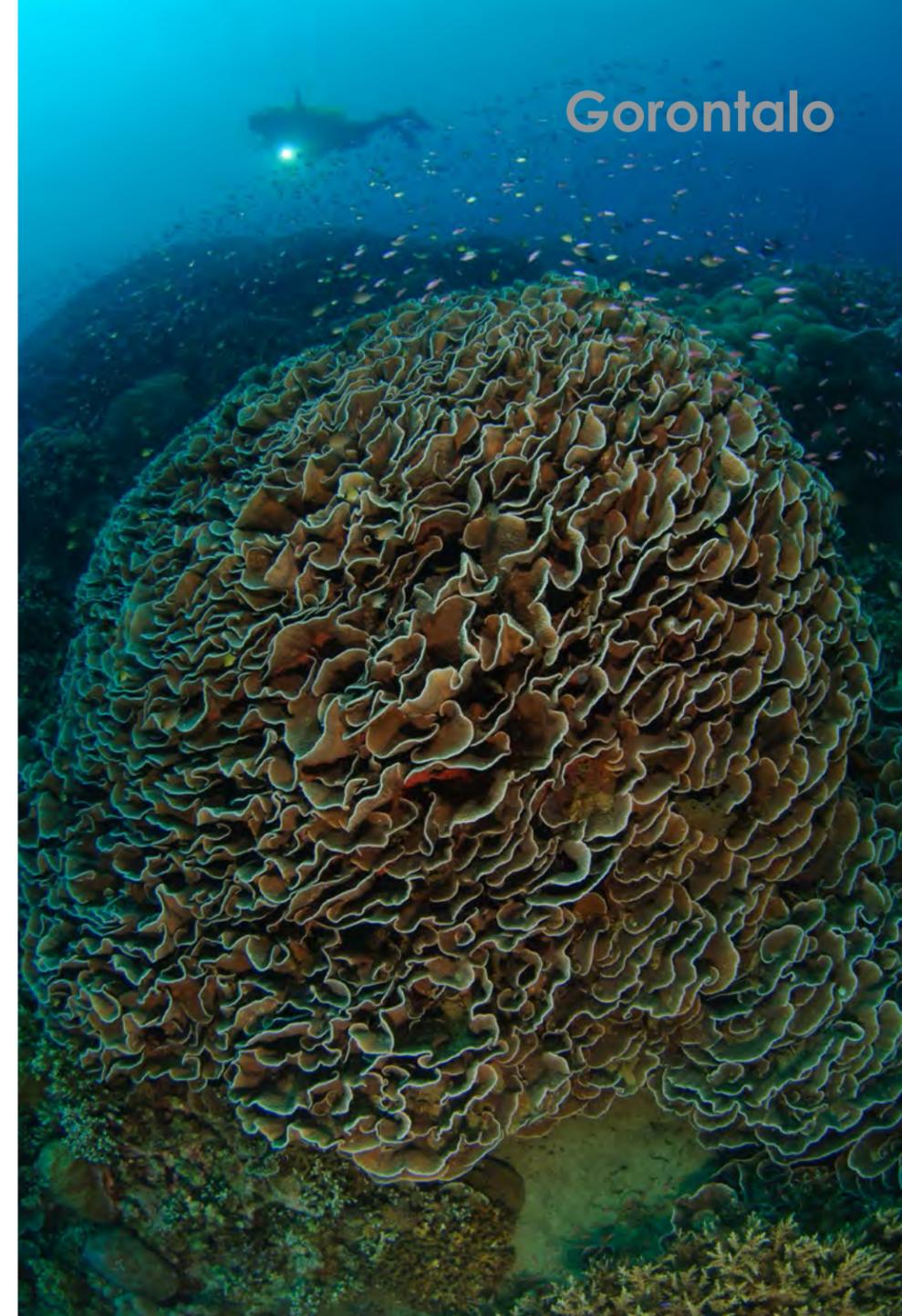
tion is the best long-term defence against poor fishing practices. For the last ten years this group, which comprises representatives of the local government, students, and staff from Miguel's Diving Centre, have conducted regular public education

campaigns to deliver one simple message: "No coral, no fish, your choice." The message has hit home with many of the villages now showing evidence of a deep-rooted respect for the marine environment on which they are so



Pair of robust ghost pipefish on volcanic sand





Peacock razorfish



CLOCKWISE FROM ABOVE: Ornate anemone shrimp in anemone; Diver and bright red soft coral and sponge hanging from roof of cave; Sarasvati anemone shrimp; Diver and cabbage coral mountain

dependent.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the villagers of Olele who have really taken governance of the reefs to their hearts. Having already established a village level Marine Park, they guard and police their own reef, driving away any unwelcome visitors, sometimes even confiscating their equipment.

The recent expansion of the parks boundaries has been observed to have led to a noticeable rise in the number of large groupers, particularly coronation lyre-tailed and tiger, plus large midnight snappers. Populations of schooling fusiliers have increased also, further re-enforcing the value of good marine stewardship.

Finding a balance between long term sustainability and short term gain will continue to be a challenge for many other parts of Indonesia, yet the developed world has failed on a far grander scale to get to grips with this dilemma. Whilst modern fishing fleets efficiently

vacuum the oceans, industry policing groups all too often prove ineffective in leading positive change. Often heavily influenced by commercial agendas, their mandates are frequently distorted by those pushing for short term profit rather than leaving a world that is fit for our descendants to inhabit.

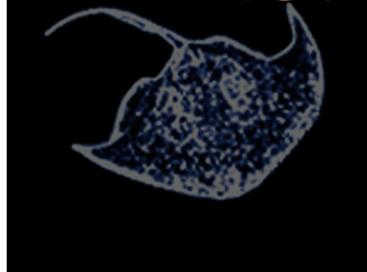
Curiously, the human race continues to behave in a way that is at complete odds with one of our strongest individual natural instincts, that of protecting our children at all costs. Yet on the surreal shores of Olele village in Gorontalo, the enlightened community has taken a huge step towards finding that balance. □

*The author wishes to thank Rantje Allen, the staff of Miguels Diving Centre, Gorontalo, ([www.miguelsdiving.com](http://www.miguelsdiving.com)) and the people of Olele village. More of Steve Jone's work can be seen at [www.millionfish.com](http://www.millionfish.com)*

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- [1] HOOPER, J. N. A. & VAN SOEST, R. W. M. (2002) SYSTEMA PORIFERA. GUIDE TO THE SUPRASPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION OF SPONGES AND SPONGIOMORPHS (PORIFERA). PLENUM, NEW YORK.
- [2] ALLEN, RANTJE. GORONTALO: HIDDEN PARADISE, ISBN: 9789810561291

# fact file



## Indonesia



SOURCES: U.S. CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, NORTH-SULAWESI.ORG, D. SILCOCK

**History** Moslem merchants from Persia began visiting Indonesia in the 13th century and established trade links between this country and India and Persia. Along with trade, they propagated Islam among the Indonesian people, particularly along the coastal areas of Java. In 1511, the Portuguese arrived in search of spices after their conquest of the Islamic Empire of Malacca. They were followed by the Spaniards. Both began to propagate Christianity and were most successful in Minahasa/North Sulawesi and Maluku, also known as the Moluccas. However, it wasn't until the arrival of the Dutch in the early 17th century that Christianity became the predominant religion of North Sulawesi. From 1942 to 1945, Japan occupied Indonesia. Shortly before Japan's surrender in WWII, Indonesia declared its independence. However, it took four years of often brutal fighting, sporadic negotiations, and mediation by the United Nations before the Netherlands finally agreed in 1949 to transfer sovereignty. Strife continued in Indonesia's unstable parliamentary democracy until President Soekarno declared martial law in 1957. Soekarno was removed from power following a fruitless coup in 1965 by alleged Communist sympathizers. President Suharto ruled

Indonesia from 1966 until 1988. Suharto was toppled in 1998 following a round of riots, and in 1999, free and fair legislative elections took place. Indonesia is the world's third most populous democracy, Government: Republic. Capital: Jakarta.

### Geography

Located in Southeastern Asia, Indonesia is an archipelago situated between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Coastline: 54,716km. Terrain consists primarily of coastal lowlands, with interior mountains on larger islands.

**Climate** Tropical, hot and humid, with more moderate climate in the highlands. The water temperature is normally 28-29°C (84-86°F) year round, with an occasional "chilly" 27°C (82°F) spot. Most divers use 1mm neoprene suits. However, some people prefer 3mm.

### Environmental issues

Challenges include industrial waste water pollution, sewage,

urban air pollution, deforestation, smoke and haze due to forest fires. 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.

**Economy** A vast polyglot nation, Indonesia has experienced modest economic growth in recent years. Economic

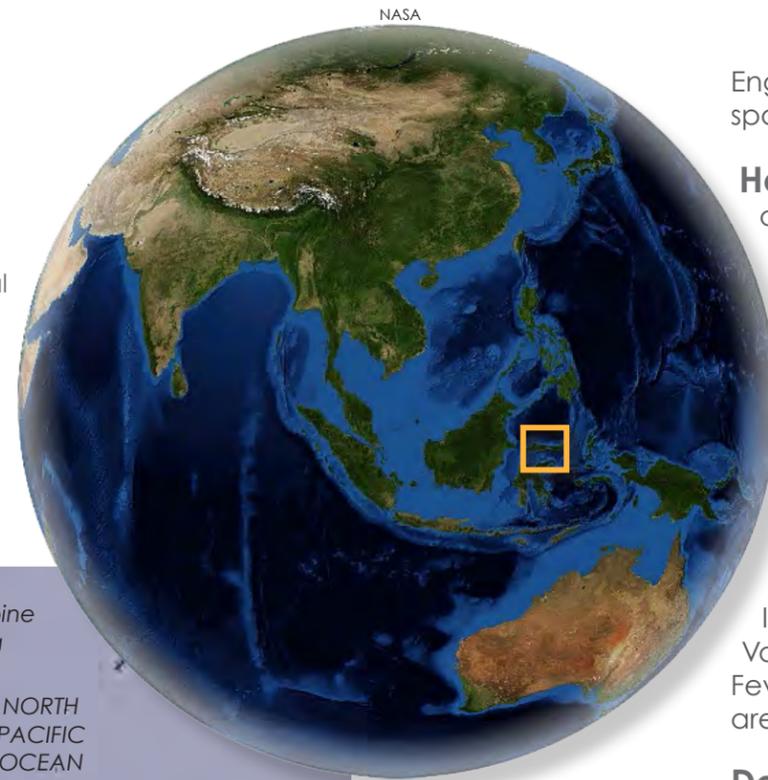
advances were made with significant financial reforms. In 2009, when the global financial crisis hit, Indonesia fared well compared to its regional neighbors. It was one of the only G20 members posting growth in 2009, alongside China and India. However, the government still faces ongoing challenges of improving the country's insufficient infrastructure, labor unrest over wages, and high oil prices affecting fuel subsidy programs.

**Currency** Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). Visa cards, Euros and U.S. Dollars (large bills issued after 1999) are widely accepted. ATM

251,160,124 (July 2013 est.) Ethnic groups: Javanese 40.6%, Sundanese 15%, Madurese 3.3%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Betawi 2.4%, Bugis 2.4%, Banten 2%, Banjar 1.7% (2000 census). Religions: Muslim 86.1%, Protestant 5.7%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 1.8% (2000 census). Note: Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world. Visitors are encouraged to respect local traditions and dress modestly. Internet users: 20 million (2009)

**Language** Bahasa Indonesian is the official language, plus English, Dutch and local dialects are spoken. In tourist areas,

RIGHT: Global map with location of Gorontalo  
BELOW: Location of Gorontalo on map of Indonesia  
BOTTOM RIGHT: Lionfish, Gorontalo, Indonesia



machines in tourist areas offer the best exchange rates, Travellers cheques are becoming quite difficult to use except at banks. Exchange rates: 1EUR=12,723IDR; 1USD= 9,737IDR; 1GBP=15,127IDR; 1AUD= 9,972IDR; 1SGD= 7,908IDR

### Population

English, Spanish and German are spoken.

**Health** There is a high degree of risk for food or waterborne diseases such as bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever, as well as vectorborne diseases such as chikungunya, dengue fever and malaria. Check with WHO or your dive operator for prophylaxis recommendations. Larium is not effective. Bring insect repellents containing DEET. International Certificate of Vaccination required for Yellow Fever if arriving from infected area within five days.

### Decompression chamber

Manado: Malalayang Hospital tel: +62 0811 430913  
Makassar: Rumah Sakit Umum Wahidin Sudirohusodo tel: +62 0411 (584677) or 584675

### Travel/Visa/Security

Passport valid for six months beyond intended stay is required. There is a Visa-On-Arrival for 35 countries including USA, UK, most European and Asian countries. It is US\$25 for a stay of up to 30 days. Although there is an active independence movement in Papua, tourists have not been impacted.

### Web sites

Indonesia Travel  
[www.indonesia.travel/en](http://www.indonesia.travel/en)





*The Best Shore Diving*  
**Cayman Brac**  
*In The Caribbean*

Text and photos by  
Lawson Wood



Diver with sea turtle resting on reef. PREVIOUS PAGE: Diver and wall with large sponges; Flamingo tongue (center inset)

Text and photos by Lawson Wood

**First visited by Christopher Columbus in 1503, his reports tell of incredible numbers of fish, turtles and crocodiles hence their original name of Caimen or The Cayman Islands. This British Crown Colony is located south of Cuba in the central Caribbean and consists principally of three islands: Grand Cayman, which has the capital George Town and hosts her main airport; Little Cayman Island and Cayman Brac, which lie around 145km (90 miles) to the north-east of Grand Cayman.**

Whether entering these waters as a novice or as a more experienced diver, what is obvious is that Cayman waters have some of the clearest waters in the Caribbean, with very few currents they are the ideal destination for virtually guaranteed results. The group of islands sit atop three huge submarine mountains and have incredibly deep water all around, resulting in any sedimentation or particulate in the water to sink into the depths, keeping the coastal waters nice and clear all year round.

Cayman Brac, Grand Cayman's farthest sister island is known affectionately as "the island that time forgot" and at only 20 km long (12 miles) by just over 1.6 km wide (1 mile) and with a resident population of only around 1500 people you can easily see why. There are only two hotels on the island: The Brac Reef Beach Resort and the Alexander. The

Brac Reef is home to the famous Reef Divers dive business, but there is a new dive centre, The Brac Scuba Shack run by the very experienced Martin & Liesel van der Touw that is now catering to the larger number of shore divers who are coming to stay on the island. Offering private boat charter and twin tank boat dives, they are perfectly suited for hiring and collecting your dive tanks for all the shore dives available, if you want to cater for yourself without the limits of time.

The Brac is roughly split into two, with the flat area to the west of the island where the airport and dive shops are located and the steep bluff with its remarkable ancient coral limestone cliff and caves at North East Point which rises to 42 metres (140 feet). The word "Brac" is Gaelic for "Bluff". The locals are known as Brackers and the island is

Diver on reef with a variety of coral growth, sponges and anemones, at Cayman Brac





Diver on wall with large sponges at Cayman Brac; Captain Charlie's Barcadere (right)



Peacock flounder; Diver in swim-through with silversides and sponges (right)

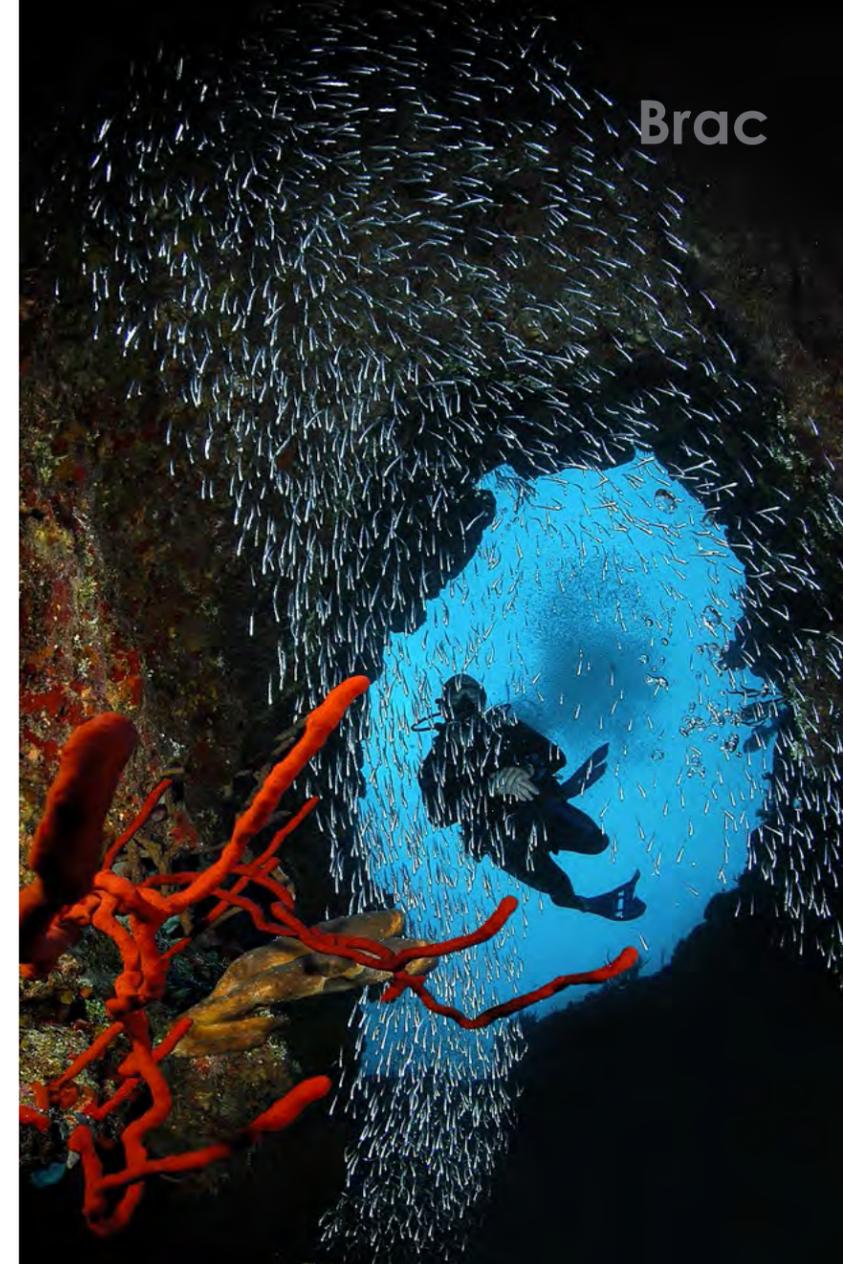
the smallest in the Caribbean to host a full jet service.

With direct jet flights from Miami into the Charles Kirkconnel International Airport and a large number of small B&B and rental apartments as well as the two resort hotels, Cayman Brac has rapidly earned its reputation as the top shore diving island in the entire Caribbean. (Bonaire used to hold this accolade, but a number of the sites are often off limits and several are quite difficult to undertake).

**North shore**

The beauty of Cayman Brac is that virtually the entire north shore

has small 'barcaderes'—or boat slips dating back several hundred years, where the famous Cat Boats were built and launched. These small slipways are perfect for easy access onto the shallow fringing and barrier reefs, plus, of course, the larger concrete slipways and stepped entries for more modern craft. Toilets and picnic tables can be found at a number of the shore sites, making things that bit more comfortable and with an almost total lack of diver pollution, the shore diving to be found off Cayman Brac is second to none. Weather dependent, the south shore also has a number of boat ramps and



slipways as well as direct access to all of the inshore reefs and the main sheltered lagoon at the west end.

The isolation of the Island has served it well. The corals are in good condition and there is a vast variety of marine life recorded in the registered 49 dive locations with mooring buoys, including seven wrecks. Now a new local initiative has placed markers at many new shore diving locations. Marked with a small red stone and a number, these sites are dotted all around the island and certainly expand the variety of dives on offer to around 100 accessible dives, each with their own particular attributes and are not necessarily the same as any other along on the same bay.





LEFT TO RIGHT: Banded coral shrimp; Dive boat over reef with sponge; Tarpon and school of silversides; Diamond-backed blenny

shore. This means that there are large areas of sand flats with small but very good quality coral growths on the lower slopes. Lots of elk horn coral as well as

numerous large sponges. However the area tends to be ignored as many visiting divers opt for the boat dive option of crossing the short distance to Little Cayman Island, this results in the reefs being relatively under dived.

ferent species of juvenile fish which congregate together to make one huge mass of moving fish, found in the summer months. This is a very interesting area for invertebrates including file clams, nudibranchs, arrow crabs and good quality sponges and sea fans. Pistol shrimp can be found amongst the coral rubble as well as jawfish and yellow sting rays. This is similar to the reef off Public Beach where there is a three tier reef structure starting in the shallows and ranging down to over 30m (100ft).



**South side**

The southern sites on Cayman Brac also resemble those on Grand Cayman, with a classic spur and groove reef system, but here it is more pronounced and the wall starts around 20 metres (66ft). The wall is more gently sloping in this area and starts much further out from the



Spotted butterflyfish

**Fry Cove.** One of the best dives is Fry Cave, located off Salt Water Point. Weather dependent and with a moderate swell, the cave is on the same type of rugged spur and groove reef and mini wall cut by many different gullies and canyons. Lots of elk horn and pillar corals in good structure and form make this a delightful dive. Snapper and sergeant majors make a nuisance of themselves. The fry of Fry Cave name are Silverside minnows comprising of four dif-

**Prince Frederick wreck.** When the sea is calm, the wreck of the *Prince Frederick* which sunk in 1888 can be accessed from the shore. It is situated about half way down the south shore and is eas-

ily identified as it is directly out from a curiously shaped building known as the 'Bubble House' and offers a shallow dive with easy sight of the remnants of the ship quite visible as there are a handful of superb Trotman anchors, a steel mast, anchor winch, 'ribs, hooks and knees'—are all identifiable with good



Stern (above) of *Captain Keith Tibbetts* wreck and mooring line (right) on *Topsy* wreck nearby; Horse-eye jacks and wreck



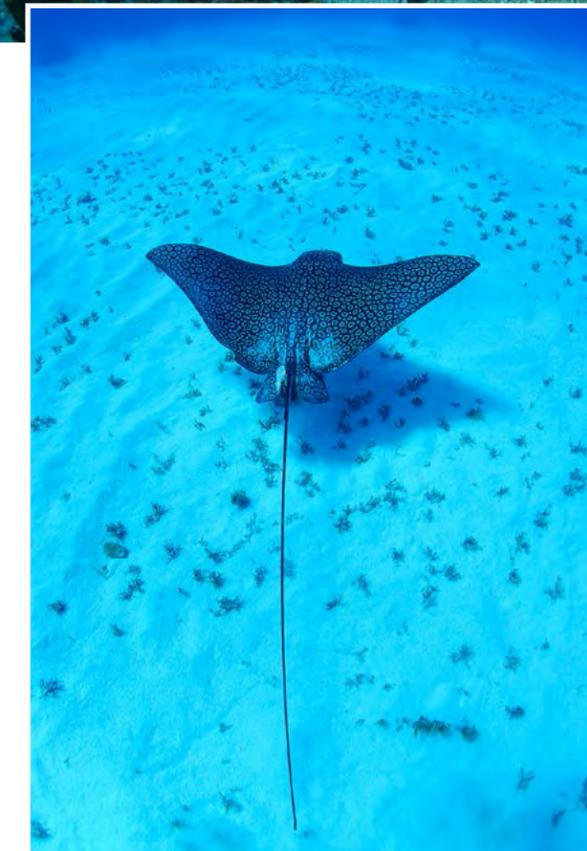
coral growth and many varieties of fish. The entire south shore coastline is accessible with some entries being made off the ironshore edge and others with easy access over a sandy beach. The coast further to the east has more difficult entry, but the results are superb as these sites are rarely, if ever, dived.

**Captain Keith Tibbetts and Topsy wreck.** The majority of all dives are undertaken along the north shore of Cayman Brac. Virtually all of the wreck sites are here, as well as some absolutely cracking reef dives, both down the wall and in the shallows for your second dive each morning. Along the northwest shore can be found the wreck of the Russian Frigate #356, renamed the *Captain Keith*

*Tibbetts* after one of the islands notable men, is a must to dive. It is the largest shipwreck on all three islands that can be reached from the shore. Now referred to simply as the "356" this shipwreck is superb for all levels of diver.

The shore entry for this dive is from the sea pool at Buccaneer with very easy entry and exit. This shoreline is perfect for snorkelers, too, as they will come across the wreckage from the *Topsy* in only a metre (3ft) of water. The *Topsy's* anchor is used as a mooring for the day dive boats but is also handy as a visual aid for diving the site at night.

**Charlie's Reef.** Charlie's Reef is another shore dive that can easily be accessed, leaving your vehicle on the concrete dock; you are able to enter the water either by a fool hardy leap, or a more sedate entry from the stainless steel steps. The wall here starts fairly close to shore and whilst many people are quite content to spend their time amongst the excellent spur and groove reef formations, most quite often opt for the longer swim out to the wall and a better chance to see large jacks, eagle rays and sharks.

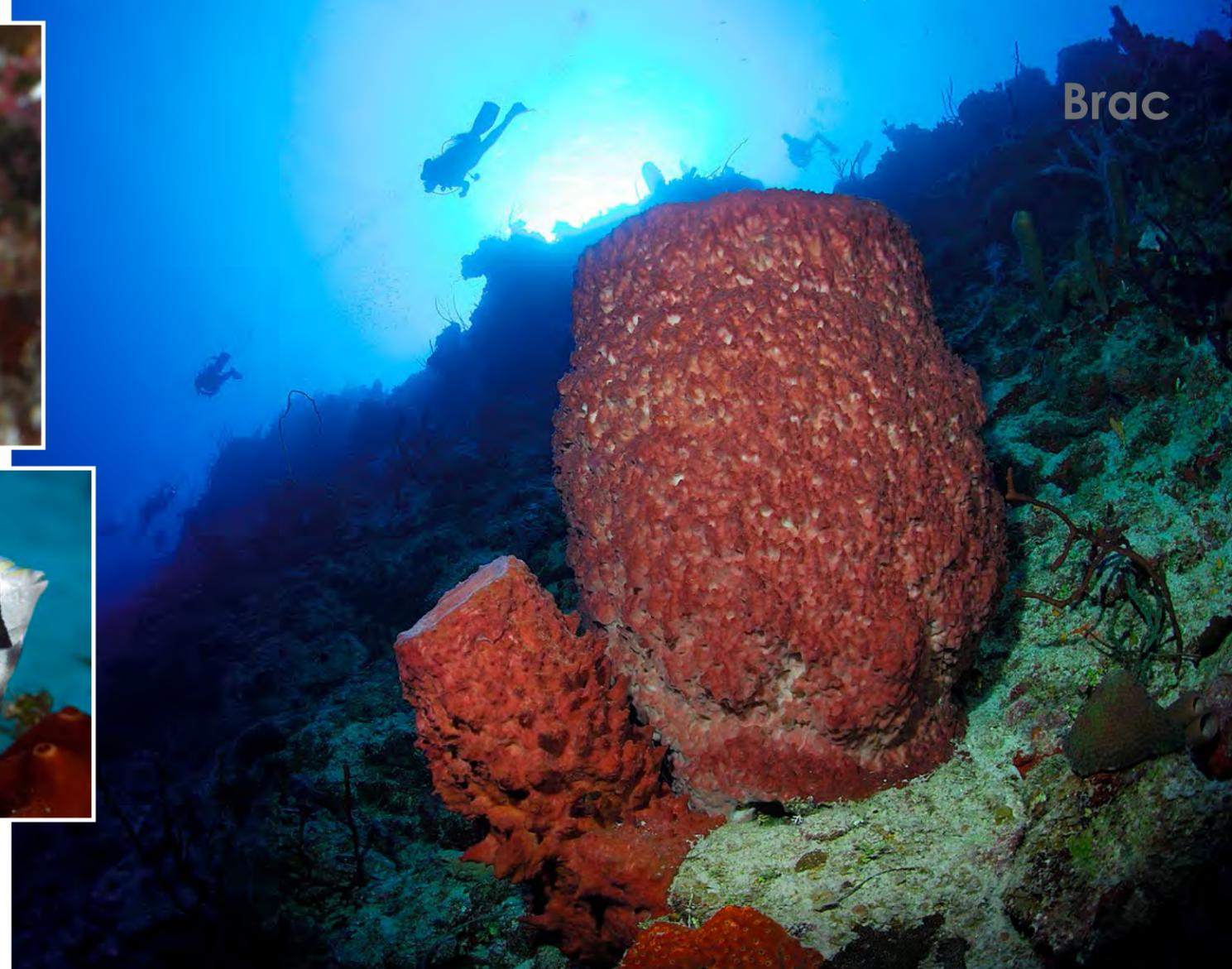


Eagle ray gliding over sandy bottom





Queen angelfish (top);  
Banded butterflyfish  
(above); Huge barrel  
sponges (right) on reef;  
French angelfish (low right)



**Kissimmee wreck.** Nearby is the Kissimmee wreck, located just northwest of Scott's Pier, nearby the airport; it sits in 12m (40ft) of water and is almost upside down. This retired tug boat was deliberately sunk in 1982 as an addition to the reef system and provides an interesting start to a shore dive that can take you out to the edge of the reef wall, as this is the closest point on the island to undertake this type of dive. The wreck is a favourite site for photographers, and during the summer months, large numbers of rays can be seen. This location is also superb for night dives as there is easy access and the rock pier has overhead lights, which makes things easier for navigation. Here, we always find octopus, squid, juvenile spotted drum fish and many species of shrimp.

**Barbara Ann wreck.** The wreckage of the *Barbara Ann*, a former landing craft, is well spread out in the shallows, but it is superb as it has become its own little eco-system and is stuffed full of incredibly colourful sponges, sea fans, and tons of invertebrates and small fish species such as pufferfish, wrasse and various blennies and gobies. This is one of the few sites where you can always find juvenile queen angelfish and painted lady cleaning shrimps.

**Stake Bay.** Further east along the coast at Stake Bay are more superb shore diving sites. Stake Bay is where the island's government administration buildings and museum are located, and there is a huge ramp and stepped slipway to make access nice and easy. This region of the north coast is quite protected,



and there are some simply massive barrel sponges and ginormous sea fans and soft corals. This site also has two sculpture structures, the first is of dolphins and rays, and the second is a local artist known as Fouts and his rendition of his

Kissimmee wreck rests almost upside down in 12m



**Burt Brothers.** One of the best of the shore dives along the northeast is Burt Brothers, located opposite a small shop called NiM Things (Native Island Made). A concrete boat ramp is great for access, and from here, it is just a short swim to some massive coral structures edged with deep-water gorgonians and their usual spider crabs. Hammerhead sharks are seen here in January and February, but really it is the colourful and very good corals that make this dive special.

**Bluff.** Under the ancient Bluff is always the feather in a diver's cap, as it is very rare that the sea conditions are so perfect to allow this diving in an otherwise pristine diving location. Scoured by storms, there are very few robust seafans or sponges as everything is low lying. However, there are kazillions of featherduster worms, small nudibranchs, blennies and gobies and an otherwise undived terrain of huge boulders, with interesting swimthroughs, various shipwrecks' parts and simply staggering visibility, as there are no sandy

areas to get kicked up by rough waters.

**Benefits of Brac**

Great emphasis has always been placed on the diving on Grand Cayman and the North Wall is outstanding, plus everyone raves about Bloody Bay Wall on Little Cayman Island, but many fail to appreciate the facts that Cayman Brac has much smaller diver numbers; more shore diving sites making for unlimited shore and night diving; four major wreck sites as shore dives and diving conditions and reefs that more than match all the other islands in the Caribbean.

With the island being only 20km long (12mi) long, everything is so close by that it makes the shore diving and snorkelling that much easier. There is, in fact, very little else to do on the island, other than exploring the historic caves and caverns; visiting the museum; birding; rock climb-



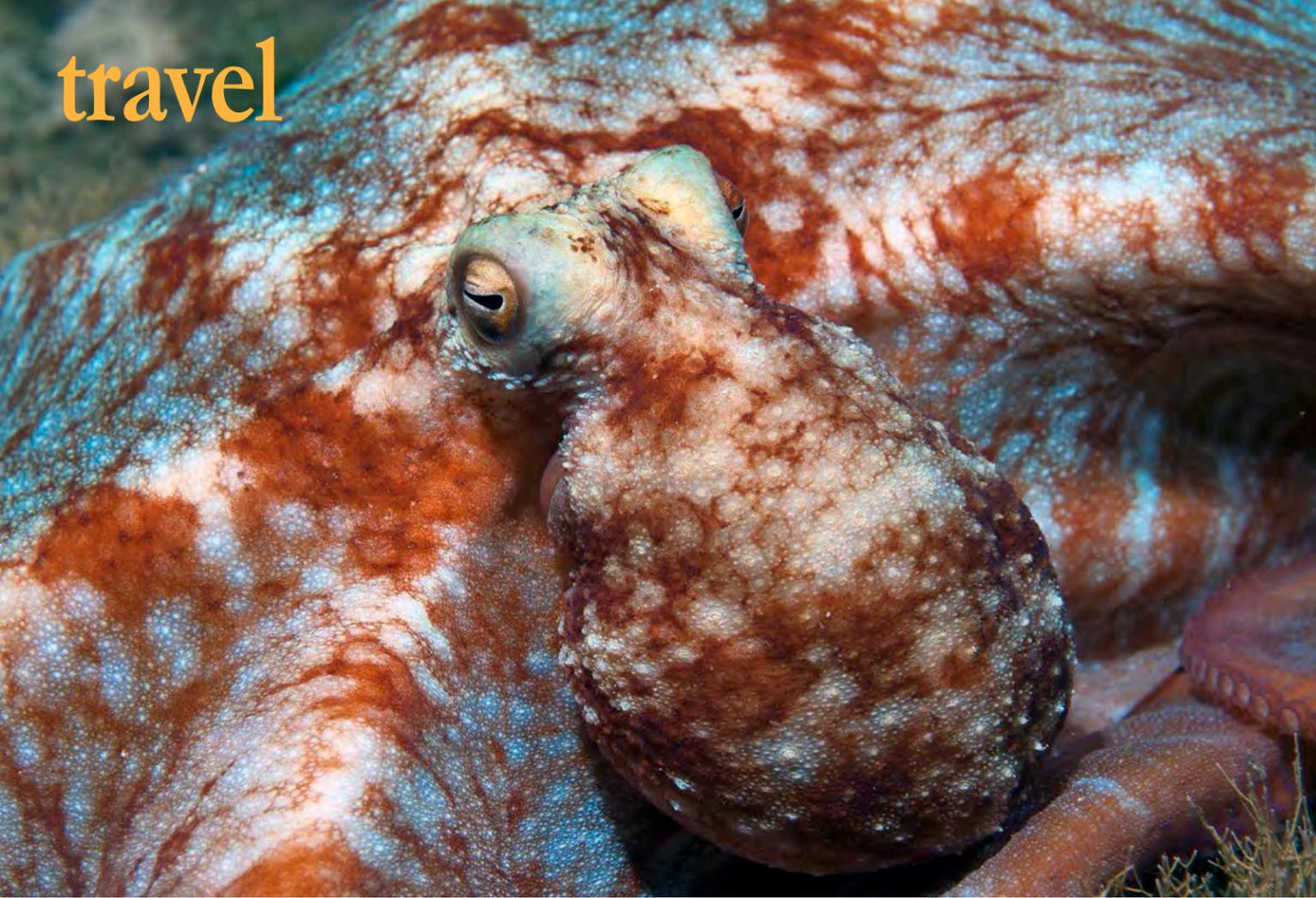
ing; snorkelling; kayaking; windsurfing; fishing or generally laying back and enjoying the superb beaches along the south shore; rockpooling or having fun getting drenched at the blowholes.

Each of the major families has a provisions store of some sort and

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Arrow crab; Gaping grouper on reef; Hawksbill sea turtle; Barred hamlet; Darkheaded blenny

idea of Atlantis. There are statues, columns a huge sun dial and other artefacts. These are now all covered in sponge growth and make for an interesting photographic backdrop.

**Cayman Brac Dock.** The Cayman Brac Dock is off limits whilst it is open, but as you can imagine, when it is closed, it is accessible from either side and large schools of big barracuda can be found hanging out in the shade. The construction spoil is well overgrown, and you can always find a huge variety of tropical fish and invertebrates.



CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: Octopus on reef; Diver and sea turtle on reef; Blue-striped grunt; Boxfish; Pygmy filefish



the underwater visibility is very rarely less than 30m (100ft). The temperature ranges from around 22°C (72°F) in December to 29°C (84°F) in July.

**Where to stay**

All of the accommodation is similarly priced and styled. Apart from the individual self catering apartments and villas, the hotels have good restaurants attached, particularly the Brac Reef Hotel, which is superb.

Meals are generally buffet style and there is plenty of it, more than enough for the active diver. Lunches tend to be a local spicy dish of fish or chicken, soup, salad and a sweet of some kind as well as fruit and soft drinks.

Many visiting divers keep the last afternoon free to off-gas and explore the caves and caverns and obviously the local gift shops for a piece of Caymanite jewellery, or perhaps go exploring along the shore to perhaps find your own piece of Caymanite

private charter. They also offer advice on all types of accommodation.

Brac Reef Beach Resort is a newly refurbished hotel with comfortable rooms, complete wifi throughout the complex, with a swimming pool, a raised deck area and a great bar right on the beach. Its own dive centre is situated next to the jetty. Reef Divers has a well-stocked shop, and the local photo pro, Ed Beaty, is on hand to guide you through the many and varied steps of digital underwater photography and videography. Barbecues are common on the grounds and at night downwards facing flood lights attract tarpon, squid and stingrays into the shallows, a perfect end to the day's diving.

The Alexander Hotel is located near the beach at the west end



of the island. Rooms are modern with wifi access, and the bar looks to the east over a large brackish pond popular with wild fowl. □

*Lawson Wood is a widely published underwater photographer and author of many dive guides and books including The Cayman Islands: Complete Guide to Diving and Snorkeling. For more information, visit: [www.lawsonwood.com](http://www.lawsonwood.com)*



across.

If you are not diving, then you are thinking about it, or getting your cameras ready, or travelling to or from a dive site. Cayman Brac diving is similar to Grand Cayman, without the numbers of divers, and for that reason, it has become a great favourite with the world's diving fraternity—particularly those who prefer to dive

away from the madding crowd.

**Best time to go**

With air temperatures averaging 30-40°C (80-90°F) in the summer, it can be hot and humid, and as always in the Caribbean, hurricane season is from June to

November each year. However, some of the best diving is also done in these same months as the sea is generally at its most calm, there are less tourists and better opportunities for marine life encounters. You can dive all year round, as the island has plenty of great dive sites that are always available depending on wind and weather.

One point to make here is that



rock or up on the outer Bluff edge to catch those spectacular sunsets.

Brac Scuba Shack is a great dive shop with excellent, qualified staff and catering for those who prefer shore diving or

all will sell homemade jams and chutneys (in season) as well as the usual goods. I would recommend that you buy the local (very rare) Caymanite Rock jewellery; the island craftsmen are excellent. The local residents are some of the friendliest I have come



# fact file



## Cayman Islands



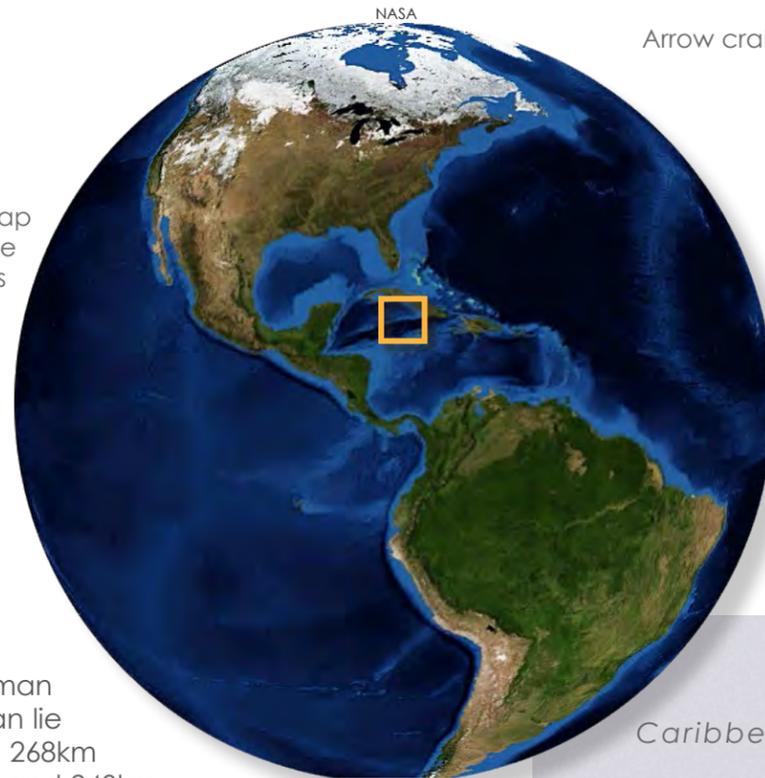
SOURCES: U.S. CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, CDC, GOV, LONDONDIVINGCHAMBER.CO.UK

**History** During the 18th and 19th centuries, the British colonized the Cayman Islands from Jamaica whereby they were administered after 1863. The islands became a part of the Federation of the West Indies in 1959. In 1962, the Federation dis-

solved and the Cayman Islands decided to stay a British dependency. Government: Parliamentary democracy. Capital: George Town, Grand Cayman Island.

**Geography** The three-island group of the Caymans are locat-

RIGHT: Global map with location of the Cayman Islands  
LOWER RIGHT: Location of Cayman Brac on map of the Cayman Islands. BELOW: Hawksbill sea turtle, Cayman Brac



NASA  
Arrow crab



ed in the Caribbean. Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman lie in the Caribbean Sea, 268km northwest of Jamaica and 240km south of Cuba. They are situated in an important location between Central America and Cuba.

Coastline: 160km. Terrain is comprised of a base of low-lying limestone ringed by coral reefs.

**Climate** The Cayman Islands have a tropical marine climate, which is warm and rainy in the summer from May to October, cool and relatively dry in winter from November to April.

**Environmental issues** There are no natural freshwater resources, so drinking water is supplied by rainwater catchments.

### Economy

There is no direct taxation on the Cayman Islands so it has become a prosperous offshore financial center. As of 2008, over 93,000 companies were registered in the Cayman Islands, including nearly 300 banks, 800 insurance companies and 10,000 mutual funds. In 1997, a stock exchange was opened. Tourism is the main industry, with 70% of GDP and 75% of foreign currency income. The luxury market is the main focus of the tourist industry, catering mostly to North American travelers. In 2008, there were over 1.9 million tourist arrivals, half of them from the United States. While the locals enjoy a high standard of living, much like the Swiss, almost 90% of the Cayman Islands' food and consumer goods have to be imported.

**Currency** Caymanian dollars (KYD). Exchange rates:

1EUR=1.13KYD; 1USD=.82KYD;  
1GBP=1.38KYD; 1AUD=.77KYD;  
1SGD=.65KYD

**Population** 251,160,124 (July 2013 est.) Ethnic groups: mixed 40%, white 20%, black 20%, expats of various ethnic backgrounds 20%. Religions: Protestant 67.8%, Roman Catholic 14.1%, Jehovah's Witness 1.1% (2010 est.). Internet users: 23,000 (2008)

**Language** English is the official language. Other languages include Spanish and Filipino.

### Health

In the Caribbean, in general, there is a risk of food and water borne diseases such as Hepatitis A, as well as disease from insect



bites such as Dengue fever and Rabies. Please check with your doctor about Tetanus shots and updates on health risks and required vaccines at least 4-6 weeks prior to your trip to the Caymans.

### Decompression chambers

On Grand Cayman:  
Cayman Hyperbaric Services  
Cayman Islands Hospital  
24-Hour Phone: (345) 916-1198

George Town Hospital  
Phone: (345) 949-8600

### Travel/Visa/Security

Visas are not required for entry for U.S. and Canadian visitors—just proof of citizenship, such as a passport or official birth certificate, as well as a photo identification such as a driver's licence. Visitors from other countries should check with the nearest British embassy or consulate for entry requirements.

### Websites

Cayman Islands Tourism  
[www.caymanislands.co.uk](http://www.caymanislands.co.uk)

