

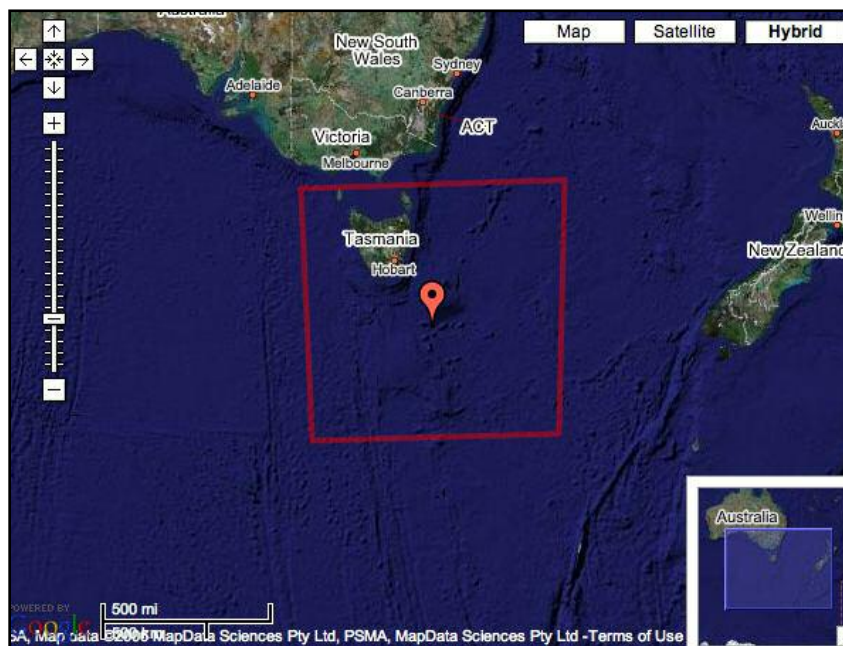


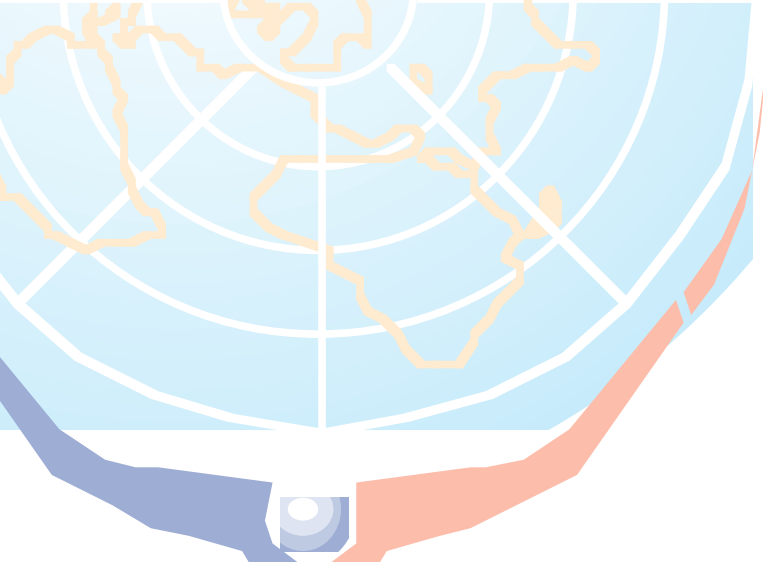
# EARTHDIVE

“The health of our oceans is intrinsically linked to the future of life on this planet”

## PRE-DIVE BRIEFING PACK

### Eco-Region 12b Australia - Temperate





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## 1.0 General Information

This booklet is a **pre-dive briefing pack** for the **Australia - Temperate** eco-region. Please feel free to print it and take it with you as an 'aide memoir' for your dive. It contains all the information you need to contribute to the **EARTHDIIVE** Global Dive Log.

## 1.1 Introduction

The **EARTHDIIVE Global Dive Log** is a pioneering methodology that has been developed in partnership with **UNEP-WCMC** and marine scientists from around the world. These marine scientists helped establish thirty **EARTHDIIVE** eco-regions - areas of water that share a relatively similar climate and contain a common assembly of natural habitats and species. They then identified key indicator species for each region - an important set of marine animals whose numbers and changing population can tell us a lot about the changing state of our oceans.

You can help observe and record sightings of these marine animals during a dive or snorkel trip and enter observations into the **Global Dive Log**. You can also record evidence of key anthropogenic pressures - changes in the marine environment brought about by human activity such as pollution and overfishing. Any data you enter onto the **EARTHDIIVE** website can be viewed by you and other visitors.

The **EARTHDIIVE** eco-regions span all of the world's oceans - not just those areas with warm water and coral reefs. Whether you are diving in Scotland or Saint Lucia, Connecticut or Cocos, Denmark or Dominica, your data collection is equally valid and valuable. So you don't have to wait for the next exotic dive trip - home waters are just as important!

Each eco-region also has its own types of megafauna, from dolphins to whale sharks, from whales to polar bears (if you like really cold water) and provision is also made in the Global Dive Log to record sightings of these exciting animals.

Collecting this valuable information for **EARTHDIIVE** helps create a **Global Dive Log** - a valuable research tool.

This briefing pack lists the indicator species and anthropogenic pressures for the **Mediterranean** eco-region.

Thank you for recording scientific information for **EARTHDIIVE**.

## 1.2 How to record your observations into the Global Dive Log

When recording scientific information for **EARTHDIIVE**, divers are recommended to follow our 7 Point Plan. You will find the use of a slate or some other method of taking notes underwater, such as a laminated fish identification card, invaluable. Always try to transfer your data to the **EARTHDIIVE** website as soon as possible following your dive. Let dive buddies and dive leaders know what you are measuring, as they may be able to help with some post-dive questions on identification.

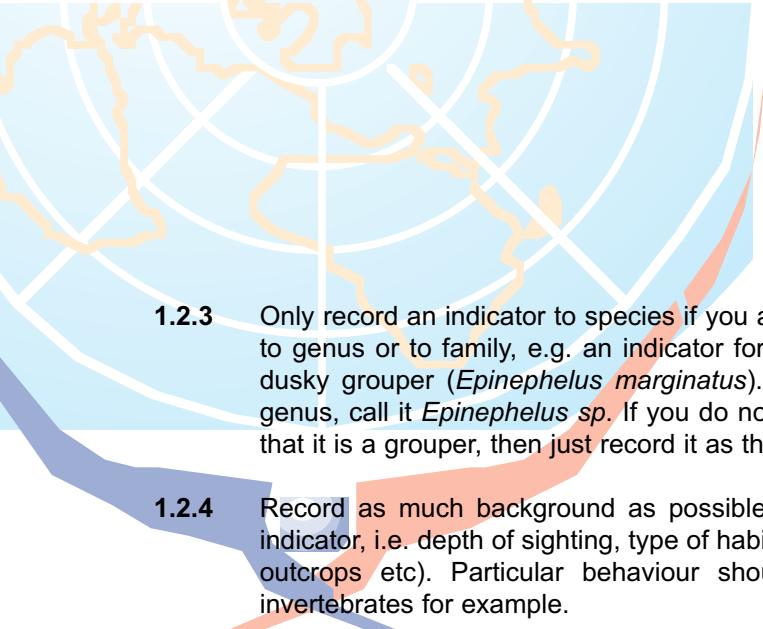
**1.2.1** Try and ensure that the time of the underwater recording session is accurately noted. The length of the session can be all of the dive or just a period during the dive e.g. 10 minutes. You may even spend periods of time recording different indicators. For example there may be a dense aggregation of drums, which you count for 10 or 15 minutes. On the other hand you may look for other species such as groupers for most of the dive. Whatever your choice, the data is important so try to add the recording time in the notes for each indicator.

**1.2.2** When possible always record **actual** counts of indicator species. If this is too difficult on the dive then enter your data into the abundance scale in the Global Dive Log as an estimate.



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- 1.2.3 Only record an indicator to species if you are 100% certain that it is that species. Otherwise record to genus or to family, e.g. an indicator for the sub-tropical Atlantic Coast of South America is the dusky grouper (*Epinephelus marginatus*). If you are uncertain of the species but recognise the genus, call it *Epinephelus sp.* If you do not have time to recognise it, or do not know it apart from that it is a grouper, then just record it as that - it's just as important!
  - 1.2.4 Record as much background as possible in the notes section of the Global Dive Log for each indicator, i.e. depth of sighting, type of habitat (lower reef slope, kelp bed, sand with scattered rocky outcrops etc). Particular behaviour should also be noted - spawning behaviour in fish or invertebrates for example.
  - 1.2.5 When recording always fin slowly and evenly with minimal sudden movements. Moving rapidly will disturb resident fish causing them to hide from view more quickly. By moving slowly and evenly you have more chance of seeing indicator species and recording their presence/absence more accurately. Always look carefully for particular indicators such as lobsters, which are often under overhangs or in crevices.
  - 1.2.6 On your way to and from your dive site, record any observations you have made regarding the listed anthropogenic pressures for this eco-region.
  - 1.2.7 Following your dive, make notes from your slate or memory and keep them in a safe place. Add any further comments within 24 hours before you lose some of the detail from your memory.

**Thank you**

## 2.0 The Australia - Temperate Eco-Region

This eco-region comprises the temperate waters of the Australian state of Tasmania and surrounding smaller islands, including King, Flinders and Bruny Islands.

When most people, particularly divers, think of Australia's most significant marine environments, their thoughts immediately spring to the warm tropical waters, particularly the coral reefs of the Great Barrier Reef.

However, the Australian coldwater, temperate marine environments also have much to offer the inquisitive diver, and are equally and worthy of protection. They contain some of the most biologically diverse and unique marine environments and species in the world. The temperate marine environments of Australia occupy the extensive southern coastline, and include the waters of South Australia, Victoria, southern Western Australia, southern New South Wales – and Tasmania.

While the diversity of mangroves, corals and fish dominate the warm tropical waters of Australia, the cooler waters off southern Australia contain some of the highest levels of biodiversity for seaweeds, seagrasses, bryozoans (lace corals) and ascidians (sea squirts) in the world.

Tasmania lies between latitudes 40° and 43.5° south and enjoys a temperate maritime climate. Located on the northern edge of the westerly air stream called the "Roaring Forties" and combined with a mountainous terrain, there is marked variation in climate, particularly in rainfall.



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Fishing is an important primary industry and the annual catch includes scale fish, shark, scallops, oysters, abalone, and southern rock lobster.

King Island, off the northwest tip of the State, has a thriving kelp industry. It is the world's largest single producer of alginates, used in cosmetics, foods, medical products, etc., supplying about one third of the world's requirements.

Endangered or vulnerable marine and coastal species in the region include the wandering albatross, great white shark, Southern right whale, blue whale, fin whale and humpback whale.

### 3.0 Indicator Species

What to look for and record in the **Australia - Temperate** eco-region:

All lobsters

*Low numbers are indicators of overfishing*



Sea Chubs (*Kyphosidae*)

*Low numbers are indicators of overfishing*



Seagrasses

*Low numbers are indicators of rare habitats*



Seadragons: weedy and leafy (Family *Syngnathinae*)

*Low numbers are indicators of rare/endemic species*



Pink Snapper (*Pagrus auratus*)

*Low numbers are indicators of overfishing*



The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) provides a listing of species that are at risk of global extinction. The 'IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria' are intended to be an easily and widely understood system and can be found at <http://www.redlist.org> The general aim of the system is to provide an explicit, objective framework for the classification of the broadest range of species according to their extinction risk. If any of the indicator species for this Eco-Region have been classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable on the list, then we have included that information below.

### 3.1 All lobsters



The Spiny Rock Lobster (*Palurinus sp*)

Lobsters, like shrimps and crabs, are decapods – literally meaning 10 legs - and can be found in all of the world's tropical and sub-tropical seas as well as more temperate waters like these around Tasmania and Southern Australia. They are predatory, nocturnal animals with a vividly decorated coat. They are often numerous locally; they linger in crevices (with their long antennae sticking out) during the day and hunt small benthic organisms at night, but they also feed on organic detritus whenever they happen across it. As with all crustaceans, the lobster moults or sheds its shell to grow.

Lobsters have recently suffered a dramatic demographic decline; intensive fishing has annihilated entire populations, especially where tourism abounds.

The lobster families that you may encounter are the spiny rock lobsters, *Palinuridae* and the slipper lobsters, *Scyllaridae*. The true reef lobsters, *Nephropidae*, with their



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enlarged pincers on the first pair of legs, tend to prefer warmer waters, but keep looking just in case!

Among the lobsters that will delight you in the region is the **eastern rock lobster** (*Jasus verreauxi*), which inhabits the continental shelf along the east coast of Australia, from Tweed Heads in New South Wales, around Tasmania, through to Port MacDonnell in South Australia. They can be found in holes and crevices around rocky reefs. They have a green body and brownish-orange legs and antennae. Their carapace length is 26cm, reaching up to 100cm when their long antennae are included. This is not to be confused with the southern rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*), which has a red body and which provides the principal lobster fishery in the region.



You may also find the **ornate spiny lobster** (*Panulirus ornatus*), a comparative monster at 40cm plus! Ornate lobsters are greenish blue to reddish brown in colour, with orange spines on the head.



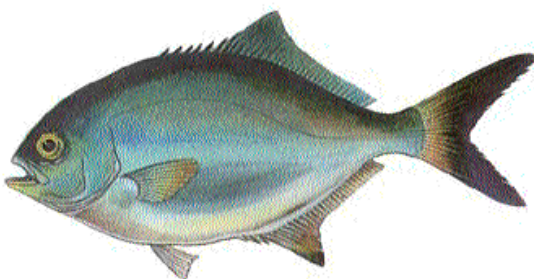
Eastern Rock Lobster (*Jasus verreauxi*)

In addition, there are the **slipper or shovelnose lobsters**, (*Scyllaridae*). Their antennae have evolved into thin, rounded plates, extending in front of a flattened body. They have no long spines or pincers, but instead depend on camouflage and armour for protection. They blend in well with the hard substrate upon which they are often found. By day they hide in caves and crevices and forage at night. **The Balmain bug** (*Ibacus peronii*) is dull reddish and it can grow up to 23cm. The Balmain bug is distributed across southern Australia from southern Queensland to central Western Australia. It lives on soft sand and mud at depths between 10 and 250m. This is the most common species of slipper lobster encountered in southeastern Australia where it lives in bays and on the shelf. It is excellent eating but not as popular as rock lobster. The animal's flat shape enables it to partly bury in the exposed soft sediments where it lives.

Please record all sightings of lobsters, identifying individual species where possible.

### 3.2 Sea Chubs (*Kyphosidae*)

Kyphosidae, drummers or sea chubs are coastal reef fishes, found in the warm temperate seas of Australia. There are over 40 species, of which only a limited number will be found in the region. Their diet normally consists of encrusting invertebrate communities and algae but some species, such as the blue maomao and the sweep feed mainly on plankton. Their bodies are thickly built and oval shaped with one dorsal fin. Their body and median fins are covered in small, weakly ctenoid scales (resembling the teeth of a comb).

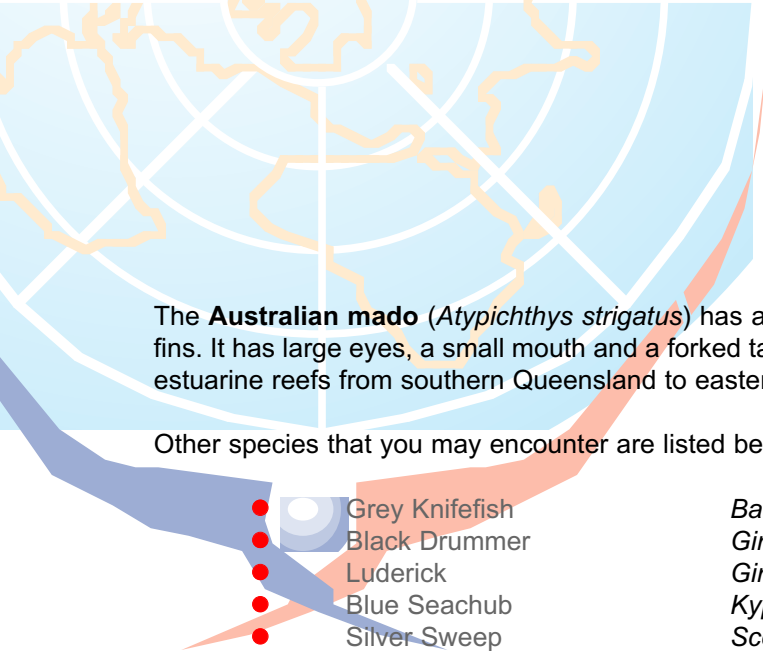


The Blue Maomao (*Scorpius violacea*)

The **southern silver drummer** (*Kyphosus sydneyanus*) has grey body, a dark spot below the pectoral fin base and a large caudal (tail) fin. It grows to 75cm in length and can be found on coastal rocky reefs, in harbours and bays. It is recorded in cool temperate marine waters from southern Queensland, around the south of the country to the southern coast of Western Australia.

The **blue maomao** (*Scorpius violacea*) is schooling fish that stays close to the shore. It feeds on plankton and sometimes nibbles lush seaweeds when plankton is in short supply. The body is deep blue above and pale white underneath. They can grow up to 40cm.





The **Australian mado** (*Atypichthys strigatus*) has a silver body with dark brown to black stripes, and yellow fins. It has large eyes, a small mouth and a forked tail. It grows to 25cm in length and is found on coastal and estuarine reefs from southern Queensland to eastern Tasmania.

Other species that you may encounter are listed below, with their maximum adult size:

●	Grey Knifefish	<i>Bathystethus cultratus</i>	30cm
●	Black Drummer	<i>Girella elevata</i>	62cm
●	Luderick	<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	71cm
●	Blue Seachub	<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	50cm
●	Silver Sweep	<i>Scorpius lineolata</i>	30cm

### 3.3 Seagrasses



Tasmania has a spectacular coastline and diverse marine environment. Seagrass habitats in Tasmania, as elsewhere in the world, have been lost, fragmented and damaged by development and poor catchment management, through practices such as sewage and stormwater discharges, urban runoff, dredging, boating and land reclamation.

Seagrass meadows play a key ecological role in Australia's coastal ecosystems and the loss of seagrass beds is considered to be one of the most serious issues in Australia's marine environment.

There are thought to be less than 70 species of seagrasses worldwide, about half of which are present around Australia's 32,000-kilometre coastline. Six marine species of seagrass are recorded around Tasmania, while an additional two species occur in estuaries.

The extent of seagrass beds is a good indicator of the ecological health of the marine environment. Healthy seagrass beds provide both habitat and food source, supporting biodiversity and stabilising the sea-bottom.

Seagrasses are highly specialised marine flowering plants adapted to soft sediments of nearshore environments and which live totally submerged in water. They come complete with leaves, a rhizome (an underground, usually horizontally-oriented stem) and a root system. They are found in marine or estuarine waters. Most seagrass species are located in soft (that is, silty or sandy) sediments.

Our knowledge of sea-grass distributions in temperate shallow water, to depths of about 10m is reasonably good. However, we are short of detail on deepwater (down to 20m) seagrasses. Areas subject to more extreme water movement, such as tidal or wave-induced, are also poorly studied, compared to seagrasses in more protected areas.

Both species of **Amphibolis** (*A. antarctica* and *A. griffithii*) are endemic to Australia but expect to find only *A. antarctica* distributed in the north and north eastern coastal waters of Tasmania. The common names for this seagrass are "sea nymph" or "wire weed", and it grows on a variety of substrates, from sand-covered rock and gravel, to sandy bottoms and even clay normally in areas of high water flow,

Of the nine species of **Posidonia** that are currently recognised, eight are found in Australia but expect to see only one, *P. australis* (strapweed) in this region. This species is found at depths ranging from 2 to 35 m on substrates of fine sand with larger sized fractions.

The species **Heterozostera tasmanica** is widespread in temperate waters of southern Australia, and grows on sandy substrates where it can form dense meadows, as well as isolated plants.



The species within the genus **Halophila** tend to prefer warmer, tropical waters, but there are three species which tolerate the cooler southern waters. These are *H. australis*, *H. decipiens* and *H. ovalis*.

When recording Seagrasses, please do not try to count individual plants – you will be there forever (or at least till you run low on air!). We just need to know that it is present, preferably by position fixing on GPS, the depth range and an estimated size of the bed or meadow. And if you can, identify the genus, or better still, the individual species.

### 3.4 Seadragons: weedy and leafy (Family Syngnathinae)

There are two species of seadragons to be found in Australian waters, the **common or weedy seadragon** (*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*), and the **leafy seadragon** (*Phycodurus eques*).

These spectacular fish, along with seahorses, pipehorses and pipefish belong to the family Syngnathidae. Syngnathids are long, slender fish with bony plates surrounding their bodies. They have a long tubular snout and a tough solid hide and their eyes move independently of each other. They have no teeth or stomach and grow to around 30 to 50cm.



The weedy seadragon is the only seadragon species confirmed to be found in Tasmania..

The leafy seadragon is usually green gold and orange with appendages that look like leaves (great for camouflage) and is generally more ornate than the weedy seadragon.

The weedy seadragon has a longer thinner snout than the leafy seadragon. Adults grow to about 50 cm in length and are usually reddish with yellow spots and purple-blue bars. Small leaf-like appendages occur singularly or in pairs along the body. A few short spines also occur along the body. Compared to the female, a male weedy has a shallow body width and is generally darker.



Both species love the kelp covered reefs and tidal inshore areas of seagrass, feeding mainly on crustaceans such as mysids and mysid shrimps (sea lice). Seadragons are born looking like the adult version just smaller and are instantly independent of both parents.

They are not easy to spot with their natural camouflage, but these unusual fish are well worth the search.

### 3.5 Pink Snapper (*Pagrus auratus*)

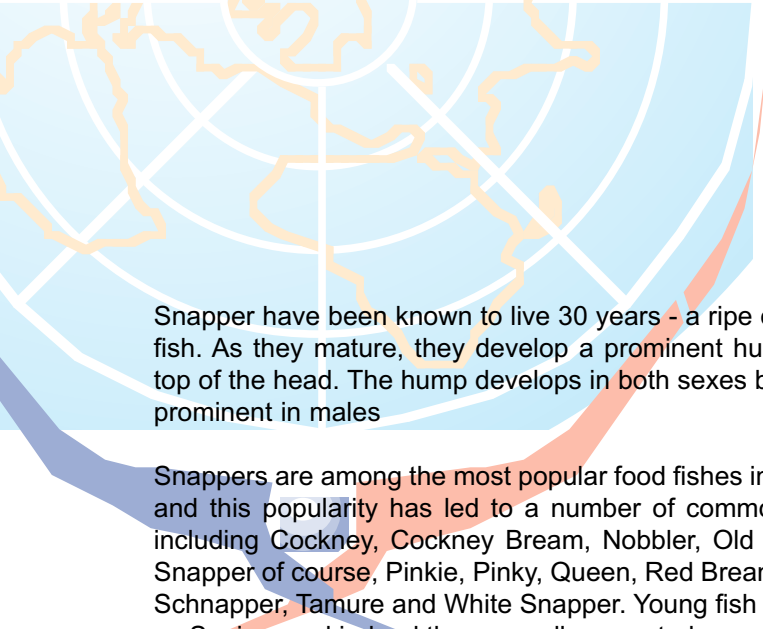


Strictly, or scientifically speaking, the pink snapper (*Pagrus auratus*) is not actually a "snapper" at all! The snappers are a large and diverse group of robust-bodied, carnivorous fishes and belong to the family *Lutjanidae*. Like many other Australian species, the pink snapper inherited its name from the northern species it most closely resembles, but is in fact a member of the family *Sparidae*, which are sea bream or porgies.

The pink snapper is a very attractive fish, silvery in colour, with a pink to brown upper body. The sides are sprinkled with bright blue spots that are more prominent in juveniles. The top, tail and side fins are also pink, while the bottom fins range in colour from pale-pink to creamy-white.







Snappers have been known to live 30 years - a ripe old age for fish. As they mature, they develop a prominent hump on the top of the head. The hump develops in both sexes but is more prominent in males



Snappers are among the most popular food fishes in Australia, and this popularity has led to a number of common names, including Cockney, Cockney Bream, Nobbler, Old Man, Pink Snapper of course, Pinkie, Pinky, Queen, Red Bream, Rugger, Schnapper, Tamure and White Snapper. Young fish are known as Squires and indeed the generally accepted common name for the species is Squirefish. Mature adults are locally called Old Man Snappers.

Pink snappers are a reef fish and live on the continental shelf at depths down to 200m, and in large bays. Juvenile fish are sometimes found in small sandy-bottomed bays and the lower reaches of estuaries.

They grow to 130cm in length and can weigh up to 20kg, but given their popularity, you are more likely to see specimens at around half of these sizes. The legal minimum size for fishing is 41cm.

In Australia the fish can be found in marine waters around the southern half of the country from southern Queensland to the central coast of Western Australia

#### 4.0 Anthropogenic Pressures

**EARTHDIVE** is recording five different types of anthropogenic pressures (effects resulting from the actions of humans). Collection of this data enables us to establish an ever-evolving **Global Snapshot** of our oceans.

The types of anthropogenic pressures are the same for each region and are:

- Surface Pressures      paper, wood, plastic and any other man-made debris
- Boat Activity              pleasure, fishing, commercial
- Subsurface Pressures    litter, sediment, physical damage
- Evidence of Fishing      pots, traps, discarded nets, blast damage, cyanide damage, other etc.
- Coastal Development    resorts, villages, towns, distance from the dive sites etc.

Please note any information you feel is relevant and record the data in the notes section for each impact in the Global Dive Log.

**Thank you.**

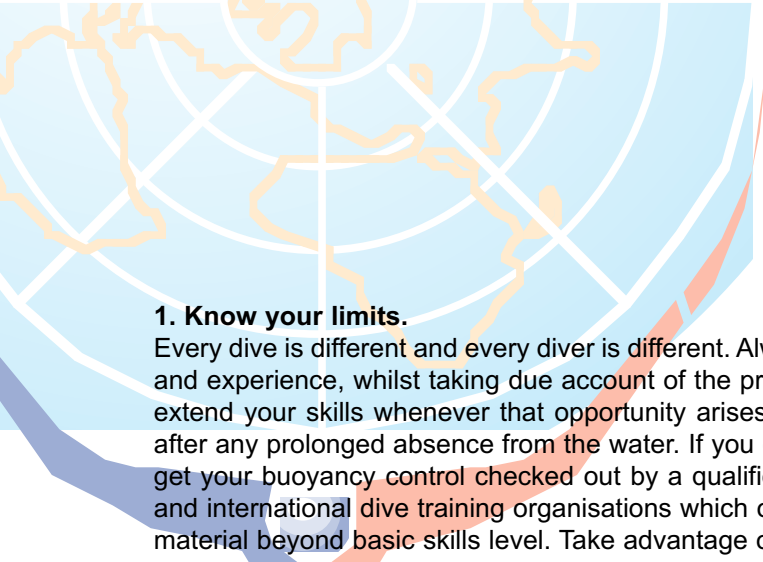
#### 5.0 eCORD

**EARTHDIVE** asks all scuba divers to subscribe to the principles of **eCORD** - the **EARTHDIVE** Code of Responsible Diving - and to encourage others to practice them. **eCORD** is a straightforward 7 Point Plan which will help divers to limit the anthropogenic impact of recreational diving - while at the same time making their diving experiences more rewarding and enjoyable. Be sure to incorporate the 7 points in your dive planning!



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### 1. Know your limits.

Every dive is different and every diver is different. Always ensure that you dive within the limits of your training and experience, whilst taking due account of the prevailing conditions. Take the opportunity to advance and extend your skills whenever that opportunity arises. In particular, buoyancy skills can become a little rusty after any prolonged absence from the water. If you can't get pool or confined water practice before your trip, get your buoyancy control checked out by a qualified instructor on your first dive! There are many national and international dive training organisations which offer a comprehensive range of courses and instructional material beyond basic skills level. Take advantage of them!

### 2. Be aware of the marine environment and dive with care.

Not surprisingly, many dive sites are located where the reefs and walls play host to the most beautiful corals, sponges and fish - fragile aquatic ecosystems! Starting with your point of entry, be aware of your surroundings: never enter the water where there are living corals, water plants or reeds. Once underwater, it only takes one unguarded moment - a careless kick with a fin, an outstretched hand, a dragging gauge or octopus - to destroy part of this fragile ecosystem. Even fin kicks too close to the reef or sand can have an adverse effect - so dive with the utmost care. Photographers in particular need to take greater care as they strive for that best-yet shot! Don't let your dive become an adverse anthropogenic impact! And remember that these rules apply just as much to 'hard' dive sites - such as wrecks, which have become the home of diverse marine life - as well as fresh-water and other sites.

### 3. Understand and respect marine flora and fauna.

A large part of the joy of diving is in learning more about the plants and animals who live in this unique underwater environment. In order to survive and thrive, many living creatures disguise themselves to look like plants and inanimate objects, or develop defence mechanisms such as stings. Some even do both! (Have you seen a stonefish lately?) The **EARTHDIVE** briefing packs (available by download only) provide information about indicator species for the region in which you are planning to dive. In addition, dive training organisations run marine naturalist and identification courses. The more that you learn, the more that you will see, the more that you will derive pleasure from your underwater experience - and the safer you will be for yourself, other divers and the marine environment!

### 4. Don't interfere.

First and foremost, be an observer in the underwater environment. As a general rule, look don't touch. Remember that polyps can be destroyed by even the gentlest contact. Never stand on coral even if it looks solid and robust.

Always resist the temptation to feed fish and discourage others from doing so. You may interfere with their normal feeding habits, damage their health and encourage aggressive behaviour. Leave only your bubbles!

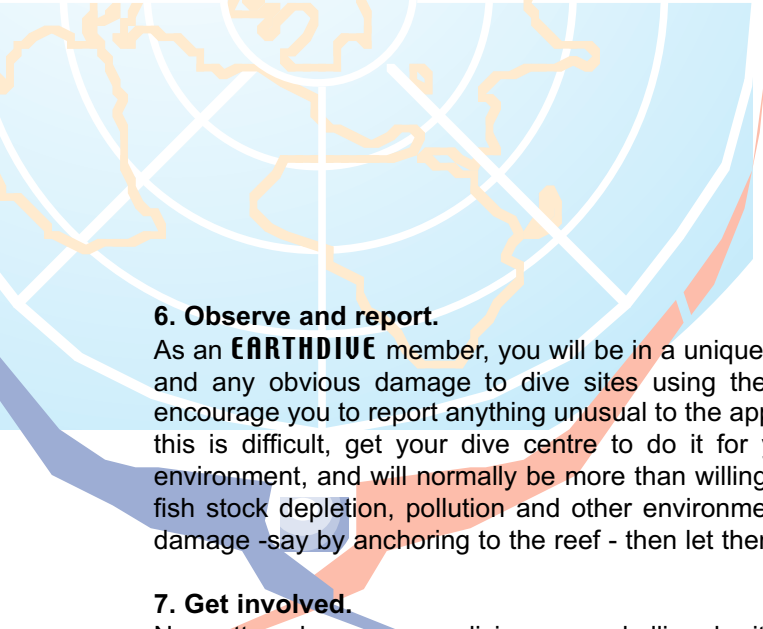
### 5. Take only what you need.

The marine environment is a valuable source of food for mankind and it is important that it remains so into the future. If you are among those divers who enjoy taking food from the sea, observe some simple rules:

- Obtain any necessary permits or licenses.
- Comply with all relevant fish and game regulations. These are designed to protect and preserve fish stocks, the environment and other users.
- Only take what you can eat. If you catch it and can't eat it, put it back.
- Never kill for the sake of 'sport'.
- Avoid spear fishing in areas populated by other divers or visitors to the area, or where you might cause collateral damage.

Don't be tempted to collect shells, corals or other mementos of your dive. If you want a souvenir, take a photograph!





## 6. Observe and report.

As an **EARTHDIVE** member, you will be in a unique position to monitor and report on the health, biodiversity and any obvious damage to dive sites using the **EARTHDIVE** Global Dive Log. In addition, we would encourage you to report anything unusual to the appropriate local marine and environmental authorities, or if this is difficult, get your dive centre to do it for you. They have a vested interest in a healthy marine environment, and will normally be more than willing to help. Always be on the lookout for physical damage, fish stock depletion, pollution and other environmental disturbances. If the dive operation itself is causing damage -say by anchoring to the reef - then let them know how you feel in no uncertain terms!

## 7. Get involved.

No matter where you are diving or snorkelling, be it at home or abroad, there will be at least one (and often many more) marine conservation bodies who are active in the area. Don't be afraid to approach them for information, to offer help, or just to find out what they have to offer. You will receive an enthusiastic welcome! They will provide you with lots of opportunities to contribute to marine conservation.



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**Sea Chubs (*Kyphosidae*)**

How many Kyphosids did you see? (tick box and/or record actual number)

0  1 - 5  6 - 20  20 - 50  51 - 250  >250

Actual Number  (write actual number)

How long were you looking for this indicator?  (minutes)

Add your additional information here. In what type of habitat did you see this indicator? Can you record its species? What was it doing? At what depth did you see it/them?

**Additional Information:**



**Seagrasses to genera (with some to species)**

How much Seagrass did you see? (tick box and/or record actual area m<sup>2</sup>)

0  1 - 5m<sup>2</sup>  6 - 20m<sup>2</sup>  20 - 50m<sup>2</sup>  51 - 250m<sup>2</sup>   
>250m<sup>2</sup>

Actual area  m<sup>2</sup> (write actual area if known)

How long were you looking for this indicator?  (minutes)

Add your additional information here. In what type of habitat substrate did you see this indicator? Can you record the genus or the individual species? At what depth did you see it?

**Additional Information:**





**Seadragons: weedy and leafy (Family Syngnathinae)**

How many Seadragons did you see? (tick box and/or record actual number)

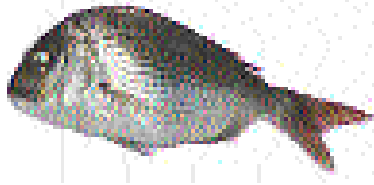
0  1 - 5  6 - 20  20 - 50  51 - 250  >250

Actual Number  (write actual number)

How long were you looking for this indicator?  (minutes)

Add your additional information here. In what type of habitat did you see this indicator? Can you record its species? What was it doing? At what depth did you see it/them?

**Additional Information:**



**Pink Snapper (*Pagrus auratus*)**

How many Pink Snappers did you see? (tick box and/or record actual number)

0  1 - 5  6 - 20  20 - 50  51 - 250  >250

Actual Number  (write actual number)

How long were you looking for this indicator?  (minutes)

Add your additional information here. In what type of habitat did you see this indicator? Can you record its species? What was it doing? At what depth did you see it/them?

**Additional Information:**



Post Dive Recording Sheet - **Anthropogenic Pressures**



**Surface Pressures**

Did you see any Surface Litter? (tick box)

Yes  No  Dont Know

If yes please record any details (plastic, wood, paper, other etc.) Please record quantity and any other relevant information.



**Boat Activity**

Did you see any Boat Activity? (tick box)

Yes  No  Dont Know

If yes please record any details (i.e fishing boats, pleasure boats, commercial vessels any other etc)

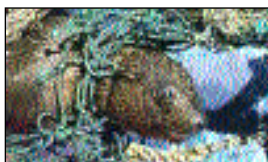


**Subsurface Pressures**

Did you see any Surface Litter? (tick box)

Yes  No  Dont Know

If yes please record any details (litter, sediment, physical damage, coral bleaching other etc).



**Evidence of Fishing**

Did you see any Surface Litter? (tick box)

Yes  No  Dont Know

If yes please record any details (pots, traps, discarded nets, blast damage, cyanide damage, other etc).



**Evidence of Coastal Development**

Did you see any evidence of Coastal Development? (tick box)

Yes  No  Dont Know

If yes please record any details (resorts, villages, towns, distance form the dives site etc).

**Evidence of the illegal trade in endangered species**

Any observations you make below and record in the Global Dive Log will be passed onto **TRAFFIC**, the world's wildlife trade monitoring network.

**TRAFFIC** works to ensure that the trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It has offices covering most parts of the world and works in close co-operation with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). **TRAFFIC** is a joint programme of WWF and IUCN-The World Conservation Union.

**Evidence of the illegal trade in endangered species**

Did you find any evidence at any time during your holiday/dive trip of the illegal trade of endangered species. (tick box)

Yes  No  Dont Know

If yes please record any details (the species, sale location, and any other available information). Please refer to the **TRAFFIC** Guide for more information concerning species identification, local laws, and contact information of **TRAFFIC** to report offences.



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Turtle shell ornaments on display

**TRAFFIC**

