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HOTEL **B** COZUMEL

HOTEL **B** UNIQUE
COZUMEL

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2 DAYS
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EQUIPMENT
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MARINE PARK FEES SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY



COZUMEL

KNOWN FOR ITS REEFS AND THE AMAZING ECOSYSTEMS THEY HARBOR, COZUMEL IS MUCH MORE THAN A DIVING DESTINATION.



View from the lighthouse, Punta Sur National Park in Cozumel.

LOCATED off Playa del Carmen, Cozumel is a teardrop-shaped coral island formed by a 151-square-mile (392 km²) limestone plateau. Stretching 34 miles (56 km) north-south and 8 miles (14 km) east-west, Cozumel is the largest inhabited island in

Mexico and the oldest of the Caribbean group. A channel just 12 miles (19 km) wide divides the island from the mainland. At night, the lights of the Yucatecan coast sparkle like a luminous string of pearls in the darkness.

Called “Ah-Cuzamil-Peten” (Land of Swallows) by its first inhabitants, Cozumel has been a favorite destination for divers since 1961, when a documentary by Jacques Yves Cousteau spread the word about Cozumel’s glorious marine life.

Today, Cozumel is known as one of the best diving spots in the world, a true underwater wonder. More than 270 thousand visitors come to the island each year, and some 3 million excursionists arrive on cruise ships. Most visitors come to the island to dive its unique reefs. More than thirty dive sites are waiting to be explored by divers, most of them located along the west coast and the



The charming streets of San Miguel de Cozumel are lined with hundreds of stores and boutiques.

On the island there are remains of its great Mayan past, like this temple.



southern tip of the island, where many dive stores and dive guides offer their services.

With 70,000 inhabitants, San Miguel is the only town on the island, and virtually all dive centers operate from here. The larger and more modern hotels are located just outside of town, along the west coast, most of them with dive stores operating directly from inside the hotels. Although visitors’ needs usually can be met within the resorts, it is worth visiting downtown San Miguel at least once and taking the time to explore the island.

MUSEO DE LA ISLA DE COZUMEL

If you have a whole day free for other activities, we recommend renting a car or scooter and touring the island. The Mayan ruins of San Gervasio are easy and quick to reach, and while the most famous archaeological sites such as Chichen-Itza and Tulum are on the mainland, San Gervasio is not to be missed. Excursions to the mainland Mayan ruins can be booked in town and at most hotels.

As in any other island, all roads in Cozumel end up in the ocean (no, not literally!) and on the east side, which the locals simply call “the other side”. There you will find beautiful, long, white sandy beaches and a great variety of restaurants and bars. Punta Sur Park, at the southernmost point of the island, is worth a visit. You should climb to the top of Cozumel’s oldest lighthouse to enjoy the view of the coastline and marshes. The park’s biologists run a year-round sea turtle and crocodile protection program, and at certain times, tourists are allowed to participate. If you are interested in this special experience,

inquire with the staff inside the park. Returning to San Miguel in the afternoon, you will find the town much quieter, as the excursionists have boarded their cruise ships and are on their way to their next destination. Now is the time to sit in one of the restaurants surrounding the central plaza and enjoy the ambiance of this quiet town. Cozumel guarantees an unforgettable vacation for those who spend most of their time breathing compressed air on the beautiful underwater reefs. But Cozumel is also charming for non-divers who love outdoor activities such as shopping, sightseeing, culture, or just relaxing on the beach. Cozumel is the perfect place to satisfy everyone’s vacation tastes.

San Miguel is a typical small Mexican town with numerous small shops, narrow streets, and a “Zocalo”, the central plaza. During the day there is a lot of activity in the city, as thousands of excursionists arrive from cruise ships to shop and tour the island. The Museo de la Isla is a good starting point if you want to spend the day in the city or move around the island. 📍

THE PAST OF OF COZUMEL

OVER 1700 YEARS OF HISTORY AWAIT YOU IN COZUMEL. FROM THE ANCIENT MAYAS TO ITS COLONIAL PAST, THE ISLAND HAS A RICH HERITAGE.



Replica of the famous Bonampak frescoes, a vibrant portrait of the Mayan culture.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL findings suggest that the Maya lived on the island since at least the early Classic period (300 A.D.). At the end of the Postclassic (1200-1500 AD), Cozumel prospered not only as a commercial center, but also as a ceremonial site. The temple of San Gervasio was built by the Maya in honor of Ixchel, the goddess of

fertility. For centuries, women pilgrimaged from all over the Mayan empire to worship at the sacred temples of Ixchel.

Gonzalo Guerrero, Fray Jerónimo de Aguilar, and their crew were the first Spaniards to reach Mayan lands in shallows after being shipwrecked. They were captured by a group of Maya; some were sacrificed, while others



Wikimedia Commons

◀ The Spanish conquistadors introduced Christianity to the local population.



In San Gervasio, you will find ruins of temples dedicated to the goddess Ixchel.

were taken as slaves. The survivors Aguilar and Guerrero adopted Mayan beliefs, married, and had mestizo children.

Hernán Cortés, the most famous conquistador, arrived in Cozumel in 1519. At the time of his arrival, the Mayan population was 40,000. Within a few years, battles with the Spaniards and the diseases they brought with them reduced the number to only about 300. The Maya eventually abandoned Cozumel and the island was deserted.

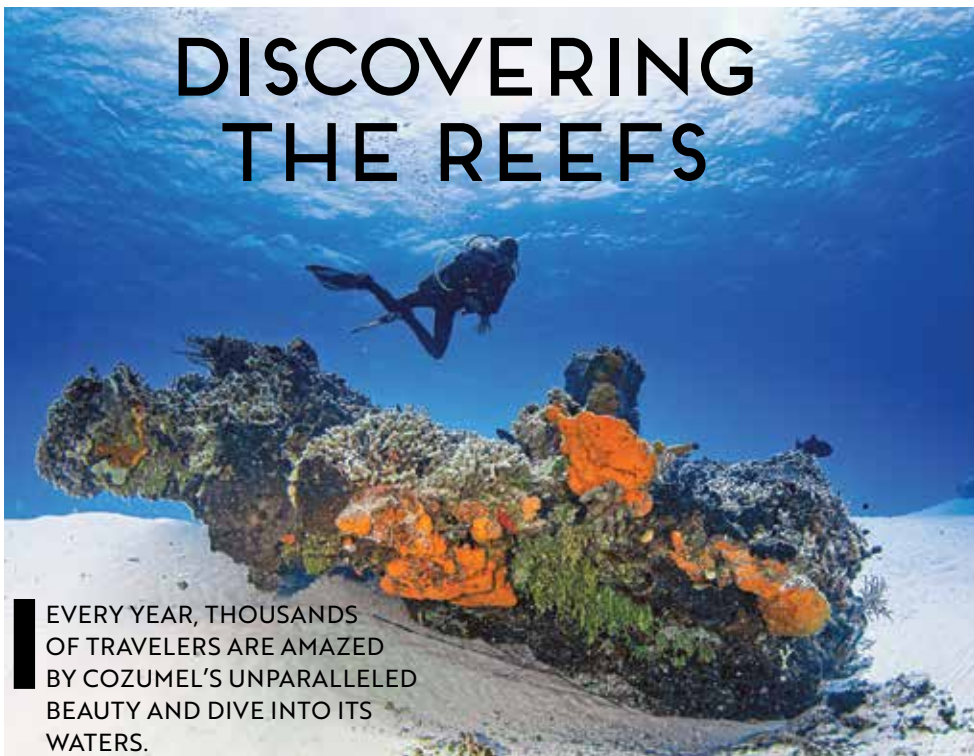
During this period, famous pirates such as Jean Lafite and Henry Morgan began to frequent Cozumel. With its deep harbors, proximity to trade routes, and relative obscurity, the island was an ideal base of operations for them.

In the mid-19th century, groups of indigenous people arrived from the Yucatan peninsula, fleeing the Caste War, and the resettlement of Cozumel began. In the early 20th

century, shipping and commerce took over as the most profitable economic activities. The island became a center for the export of chewing gum, as well as fruit, coconut, meat, sugar cane, honey, and timber.

In the mid-1950s, road freight became more practical than shipping, but the island's economy remained strong thanks to the construction of a U.S. air base during World War II. When the U.S. military left, the island fell into economic stagnation and many people left. In 1961, Cousteau's television documentary on Cozumel's reefs helped revive economic growth. 🦑

DISCOVERING THE REEFS



EVERY YEAR, THOUSANDS OF TRAVELERS ARE AMAZED BY COZUMEL'S UNPARALLELED BEAUTY AND DIVE INTO ITS WATERS.

THE eastern side of the island is known for its intense swell and prevailing winds from the Caribbean. Over the centuries, many ships met their fate on these shores. Salvage attempts in the early 20th century marked the dawn of diving in Cozumel. Although little of value has been found, old diving equipment is on display at the island museum, including brass helmets and hand pumps used to send air to divers below. In 1954, Jacques Yves Cousteau and the crew of his ship, the *Calypso*, arrived in Cozumel.

Using his revolutionary self-contained underwater breathing apparatus, the *aqualung*, Cousteau documented and studied the amazing virgin reefs and wall formations. The incredible richness of these reefs, previously known only to local fishermen, was publi-

cized and broadcast to the world, paving the way for a new generation of sport divers who have been coming here ever since.

Over time, scuba diving in Cozumel developed into a full-grown industry, supported by all major professional dive organizations in the world - PADI, NAUI, SSI, CMAS, FMAS, BSAC, SDI, ACUC, YMCA, TDI, IANTD, and NACD. Professional scuba operators offer a superb and modern standard of service.

The creation of parks and museums laid the foundation for today's Marine Park when they established the first protected area, Chanka-naab Park, in 1983. This was followed by the formation of the National Cozumel Marine Park in 1996, whose main purpose is the protection and conservation of this magnificent underwater environment. ⚡



VONDOM



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Supermanzana 4
Puerto Juárez,
Zona Hotelera,
77500, Cancún
+ 52 998 887 2526

MARINE PARK REGULATIONS












PRESERVATION of Cozumel's beaches, coastline, and reefs is the responsibility of SEMARNAT, the Marine Park Authority. They are assisted by the Port Captaincy and the Mexican Navy.

To protect and conserve our precious marine life, all boats, divers and fishermen must strictly comply with the following regulations.



IT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED:

-  To stand on or cling to the coral reef.
-  To catch, collect, disturb, or preserve any marine life organism found in the park (fish, coral, shells, starfish, etc.).
-  To carry spears, hooks, harpoons, or explosives.
-  To carry gloves or knives (dive masters and instructors may register these items for use in the Marine Park).
-  To disturb or remove wildlife from their refuge.
-  To feed any fish or animal in the Marine Park.
-  To dump any kind of solid waste in the ocean.
-  To pour fuel, grease, oil, or any other liquid into the ocean.
-  To use sunscreen or suntan oil that is not biodegradable.

Dive guides are authorized to enforce these rules. Your courtesy in carefully following these regulations ensures that our precious reefs, living organisms in their own right, enjoy a long and healthy life. For your support and help, the people of Cozumel thank you. 🙏

MAPS

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LEARN ABOUT THE BEST DIVING SITES IN THE REEFS OF COZUMEL. THIS GUIDE WILL HELP YOU TO BETTER PLAN YOUR DIVE.



PARADISE



◀ Night diving is a great experience in Paradise.

THE FIRST REEF IN THE PARK, PARADISE IS POPULAR AMONG DIVERS FOR ITS SUPERB VARIETY OF SIGHTS AND MARINE LIFE.

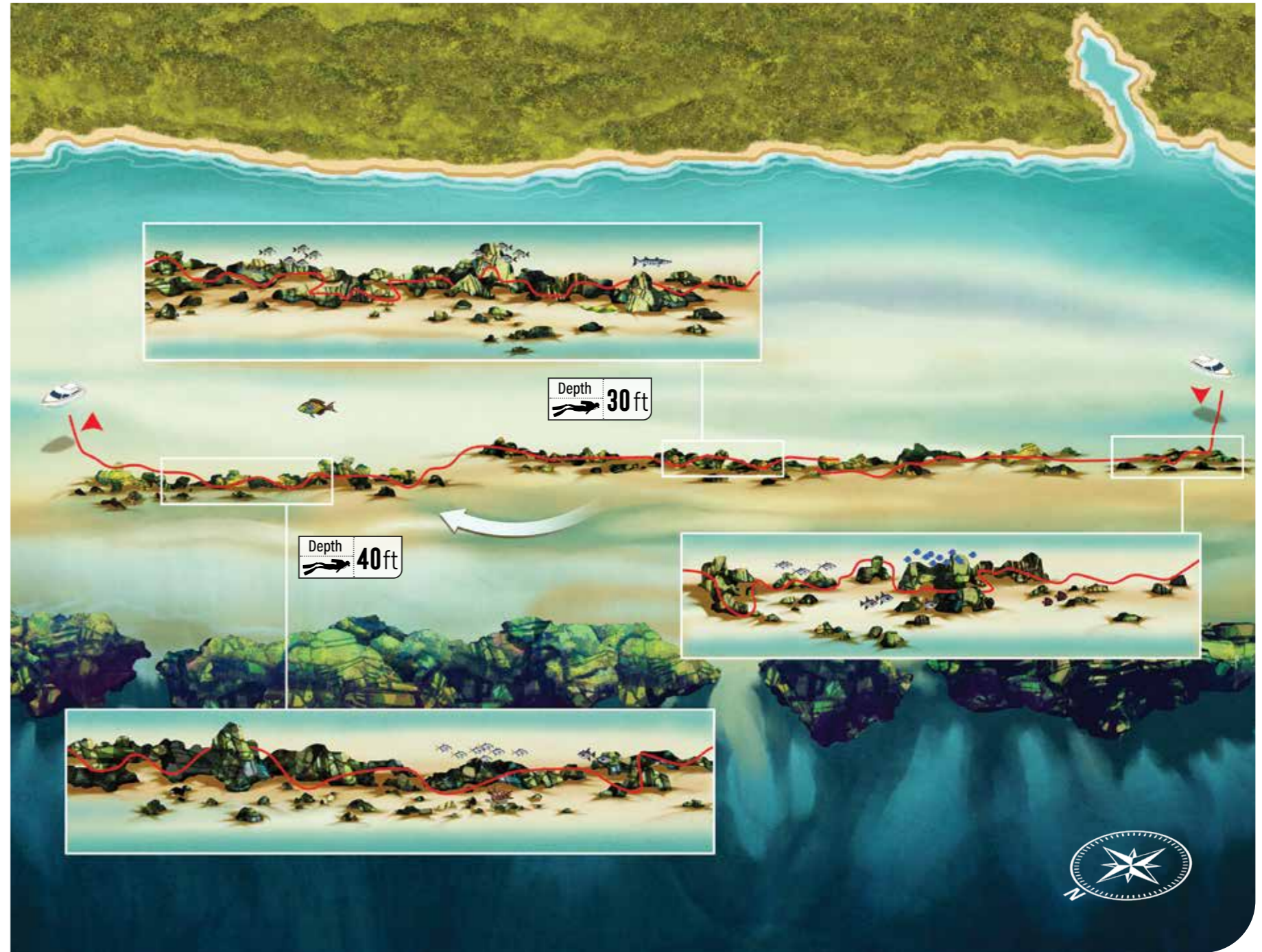
LOCATED south of the Puerta Maya cruise ship dock, Paradise is the first reef in the marine park. A popular second dive site, this reef has something for every diver. Its three long, spine-like coral ridges run parallel to the shore, end to end. The third section is rarely dived due to its proximity to the pier. The coral formations are of medium size. There are sponges up to 6 feet wide, and the reef is home to abundant and colorful life. Schools of blue chromis form clouds over the reef. Grunts and snappers shelter under the overhangs, and even the splendid toadfish, endemic to the island, can be found here.



Caribbean octopuses are common sights in Paradise.

the first section, continue swimming north, but veer slightly to the left by about 30°. A few minutes later you will reach the second coral ridge, approximately the same length as the first.

Paradise is a popular reef for night dives, with a well-deserved reputation for spotting octopus, lobsters, and king crabs. 🦑



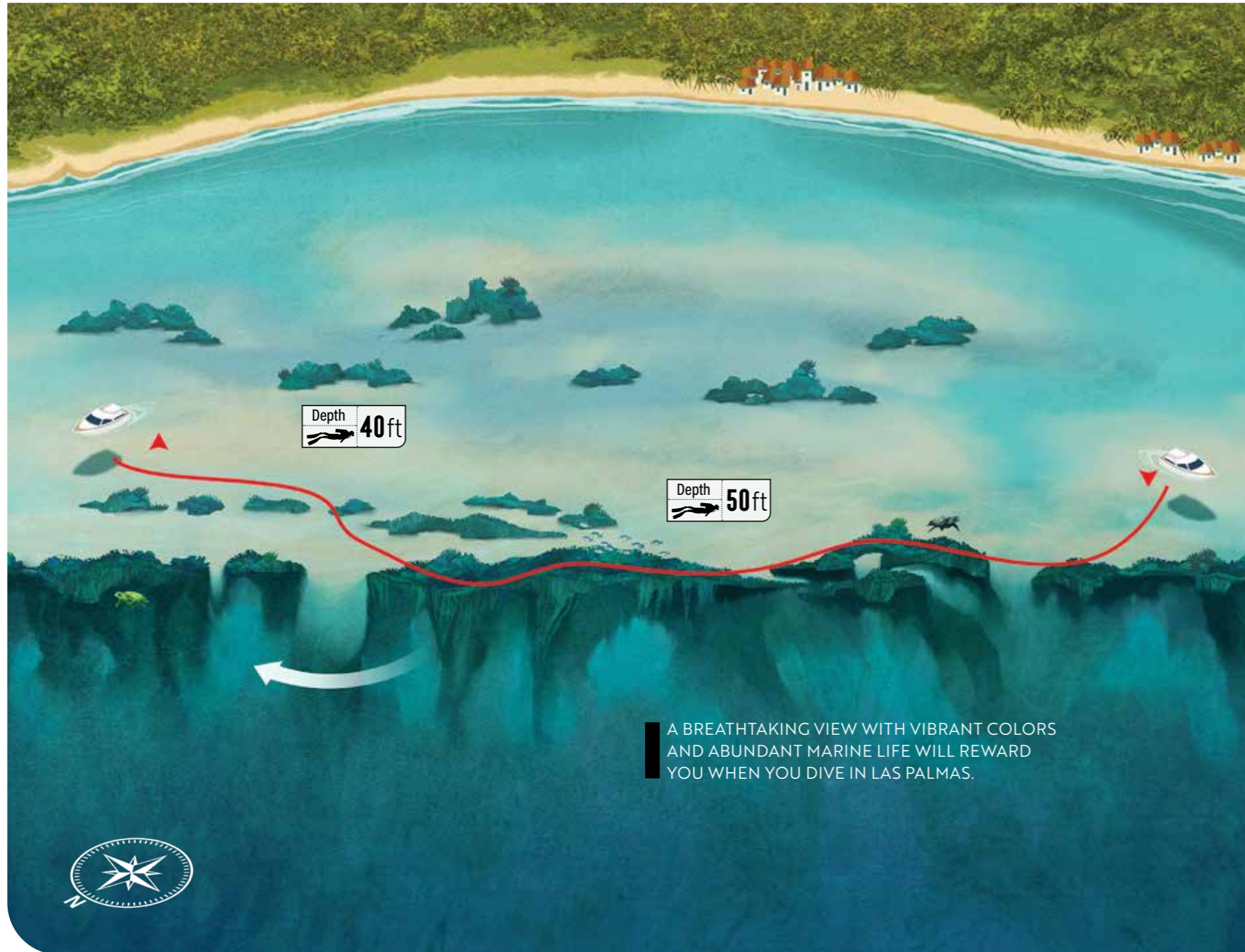
Difficulty ●●

Current ●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

LAS PALMAS



Depth 40 ft

Depth 50 ft

A BREATHTAKING VIEW WITH VIBRANT COLORS AND ABUNDANT MARINE LIFE WILL REWARD YOU WHEN YOU DIVE IN LAS PALMAS.

Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●

Marine Life ●●●●



← A spotted cleaner shrimp dwells in a giant anemone, for feeding and protection.

THIS reef owes its name to a set of three palm trees that once marked its southern end. Today only one remains.

Las Palmas is a beautiful steep slope that descends from the top of the reef 40–50 ft into the depths. It is scattered with sponges, small coral heads, gorgonians, and soft corals that furnish a rich habitat for an immense amount and variety of marine life. Before jumping into the water, it is advisable to check the current, as it can change direction quickly, so the entry point is an important consideration.

As you descend to the reef plateau at 40 feet, you will immediately notice the striking contrast between the vivid colors of the reef and the deep blue of the ocean. Look closely inside the wall for seahorses, which live in isolated coral heads. As you drift gently along the edge of the wall, watch closely for small hidden fish and other sea creatures. Divers have encountered more frogfish

during a dive here than on any other reef on the island. Various types of small shrimp and crabs hide inside the anemone coral, and honeycomb cowfish (which turn fluorescent blue when alarmed) seek shelter from the current inside large barrel sponges.



A honeycomb cowfish (*Acanthostracion polygonius*) exhibits its iridescent colors to ward off predators.

CHANKANAAB_SHALLOW



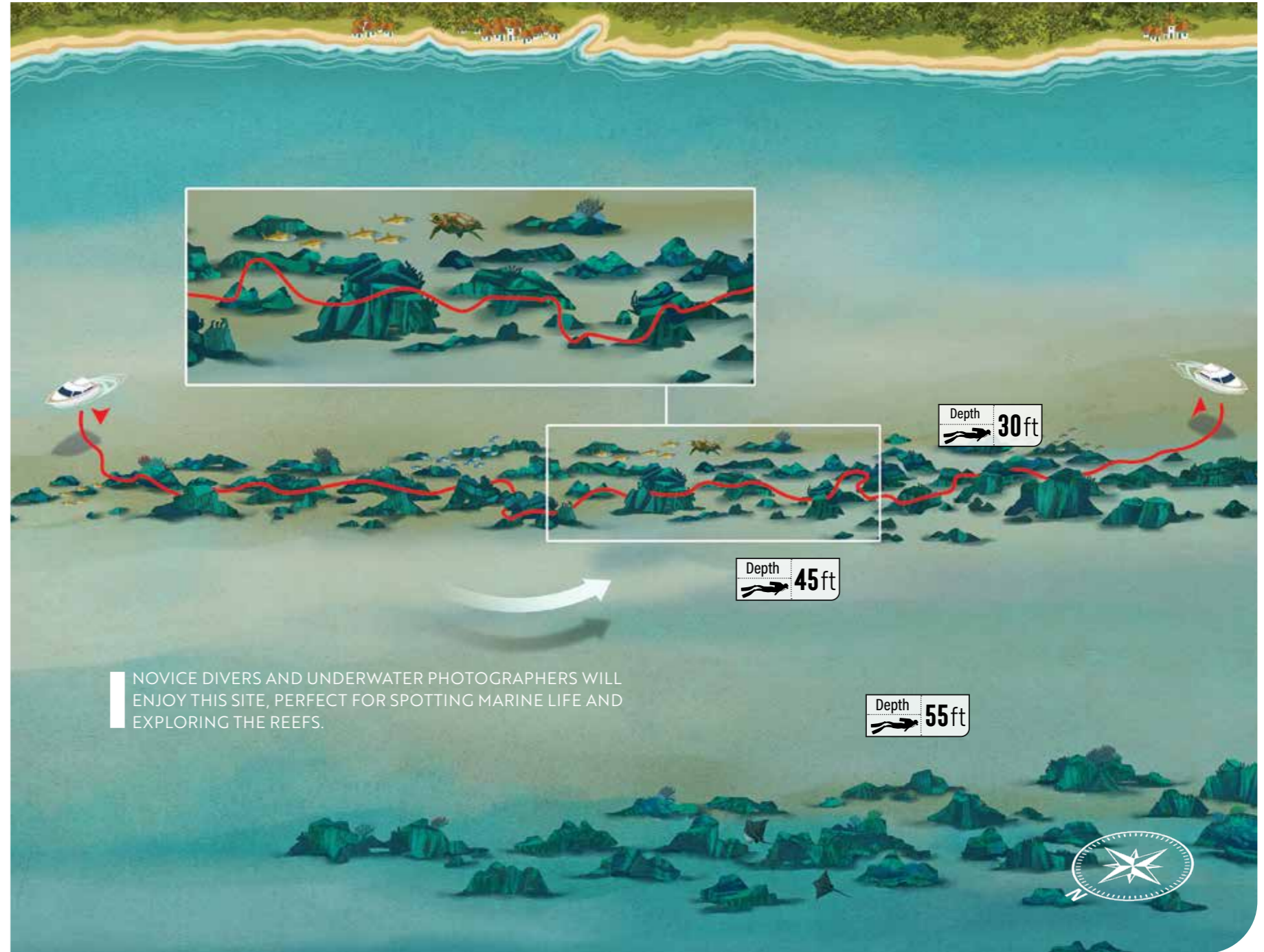
◀ A beautiful sunset at the beach in Chankanaab, in Cozumel, Mexico.

LOCATED off Chankanaab Park, this shallow stretch of platform reef is an ideal playground for the beginner diver. Its gentle currents and maximum depth of 40 ft simplify dive planning, extend bottom time, and offer excellent conditions for taking photographs.

The layout of the dive site changes as you move south. In the north there is a flat sandy area with sea whips and smaller coral heads, with a series of larger coral ridges and an area of large freestanding coral heads. In the south you will find an abundance of soft coral. Normally, the current goes from north to south, so start your dive at the northernmost part of the reef. Don't waste too much time before you reach the large coral ridges, as this is the most beautiful part of the reef. The ridge is nestled in a small slope at about 30–45 feet, and many small crevices, mini-tunnels and overhangs harbor hordes of lobsters and king crabs. This reef has more huge spiny

lobsters, sitting outside their holes watching divers, than any other place in Cozumel. The sheer number of lobsters clearly demonstrates that this reef belongs to them. Moray eels, octopus, and crabs are more hidden, but easy to find if you look closely.

With its shallow depth and moderate currents, the Chankanaab reef is perfect for night diving. 🦞



NOVICE DIVERS AND UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHERS WILL ENJOY THIS SITE, PERFECT FOR SPOTTING MARINE LIFE AND EXPLORING THE REEFS.

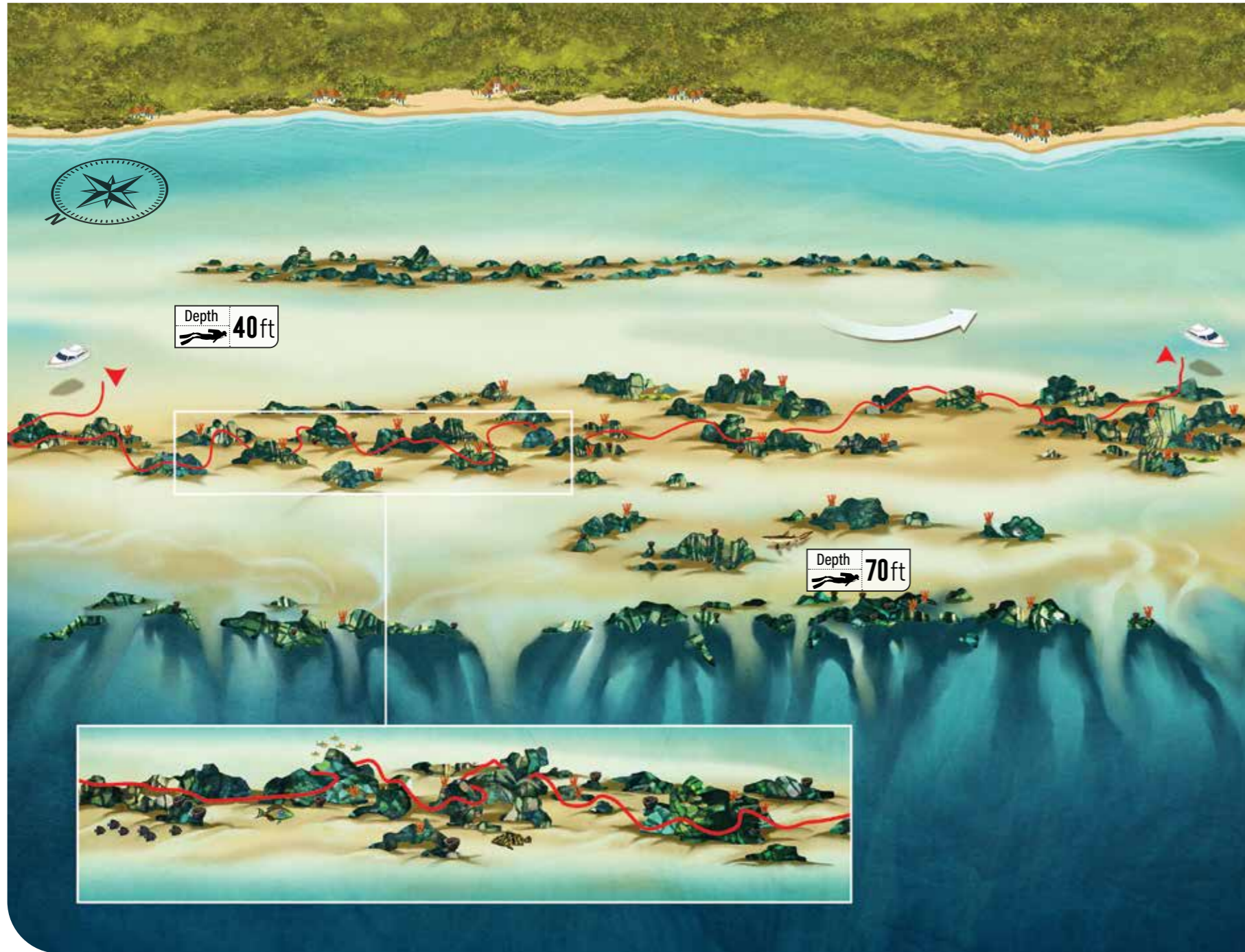
Difficulty ●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

CHANKANAAB_BOLONES



BOTH BEGINNERS AND ADVANCED DIVERS WILL FIND CHANKANAAB BOLONES A REWARDING EXPERIENCE.

THE layout of this section of Chankanaab's largest reef is very different from most of the other reefs in Cozumel. Almost all of the other dive sites have either deeper walls with huge pinnacles or mini walls, which are found on shallower dives. In contrast, the terrain at Chankanaab Bolones is a relatively flat sandy bottom with a depth of 60–80 ft. Two strips of coral heads dot the seafloor, smaller in the shallows and larger in the deeps.

Since the reefs of Chankanaab have been dived for a long time, there are small signs of damage. However, the great variety of corals and abundance of life on the reef are impressive. A community of spotted moray eels inhabits the reef, along with lobsters, king crabs, and even turtles.



All of Cozumel's reefs are teeming with life.

Due to its location within Chankanaab Bay, the currents are very gentle and often run in the opposite direction than elsewhere in the Marine Park.

It is a great site for divers of all levels. Important: keep your eyes and ears open for the *Atlantis* submarine, which cruises in this area. 🐠



A spotted moray eel greets the photographer.

Difficulty ●●

Current ●●

Formations ●●●

Marine Life ●●●●

WRECK C-53_FELIPE XICOTÉNCATL



Spotted eagle rays are common in the wreck's surroundings.

THE C-53 is a 184-ft Mexican Navy mine-sweeper that was sunk in June 2000. It lies in a sandy area of Chankanaab Bay, 80 ft deep, rising 60 ft above the seabed. Permanent mooring buoys attached to the bow and stern mark the vessel's location. They are useful for safe descents and ascents.

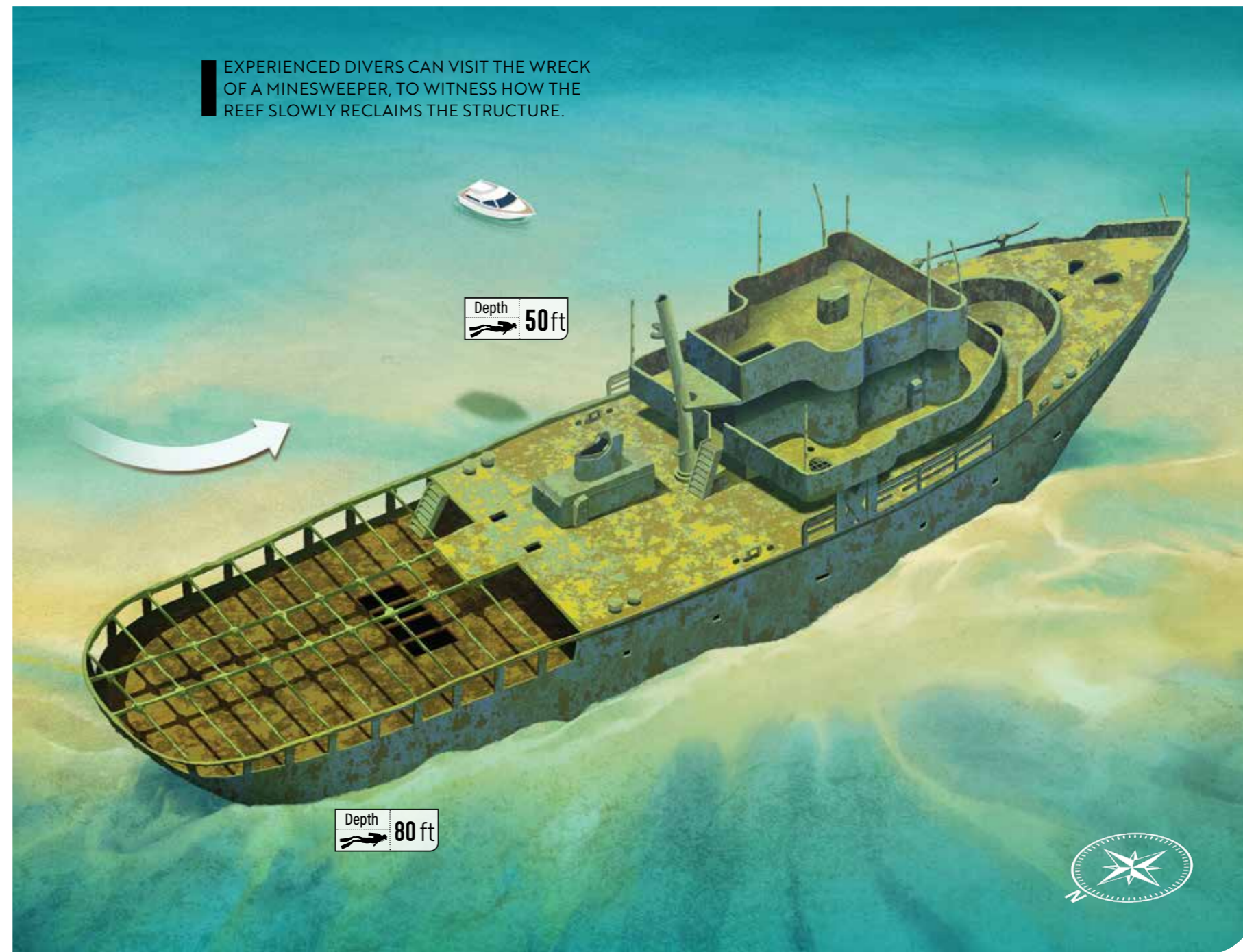
The silhouette of the ship can be seen from the surface, with its huge bridge at shallow depth. Large holes have been drilled in the sides and inner walls of the ship to allow divers to enter and exit safely. A continuous line has been installed inside the wreck to mark the safest passage. The start of the line is attached to the stern area of the second deck, easily accessible as the roof has been removed, exposing the metal skeleton. The line will lead you through the interior rooms, the two engine rooms, the crew showers, and the officers' quarters, which are now inhabited by swarms of sweepers and sardines. Although the wreck of the C-53 was

recent, coral growth has progressed rapidly on this artificial reef.

Please note that the marine park has established a ratio of 4 divers per dive master for those wishing to enter the wreck. Divers must be experienced and carry lights at all times. ⚡



Garden eels live in burrows dug in the seabed.



EXPERIENCED DIVERS CAN VISIT THE WRECK OF A MINESWEEPER, TO WITNESS HOW THE REEF SLOWLY RECLAIMS THE STRUCTURE.

Depth 50 ft

Depth 80 ft

Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●

Formations

Marine Life ●●●

TORMENTOS



A VARIED TERRAIN AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ARE THE HALLMARKS OF TORMENTOS.

Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

THIS reef is a healthy and rich coral environment, with beautiful overhangs teeming with marine life. Tormentos is divided into two distinct sections, linked by a stretch of sand bar.

Beginning your dive in the southernmost section of the reef, which has sparser coral growth across a sandy bed, you will observe some piles of old queen conch shells at about 15 meters. As you go along, take time to investigate the overhangs and crevices, which harbor abundant fish and crustaceans. Moray eels, splendid toadfish, and sargassum triggerfish cruise the reef, and it's worth taking some time and watching the action at one of the numerous cleaning stations. When the reef becomes rockier and you see less marine life, continue on, as a second section of the mini-wall will soon appear.



A male yellow-head jawfish with eggs in its mouth cares for its future offspring.

This northernmost section is slightly deeper (between 8 and 10 ft), so time and depth limits must be respected. Coral growth is denser and the formations larger along this stretch of the reef, where large lobsters have been known to come out to greet divers. A keen eye may spot some tiny pike blennies, pipe horse, or yellow-headed jawfish in the sandy areas bordering the reef.



← Divers should be attentive to the spots where marine creatures make their home.

YUCAB

A DIVE SITE OF MEDIUM DIFFICULTY, YUCAB IS NOTED FOR ITS OVERABUNDANCE OF MARINE LIFE.



◀ A scorpion fish mimics its surroundings.

NESTLED in an area of sand dunes sculpted by the currents, you approach Yucab Reef at 45–60 ft after crossing a stretch of turtle grass. Descending along the southern end of the reef you will find a large separate coral patch inhabited by a large number of lobsters that greet divers with curiosity.

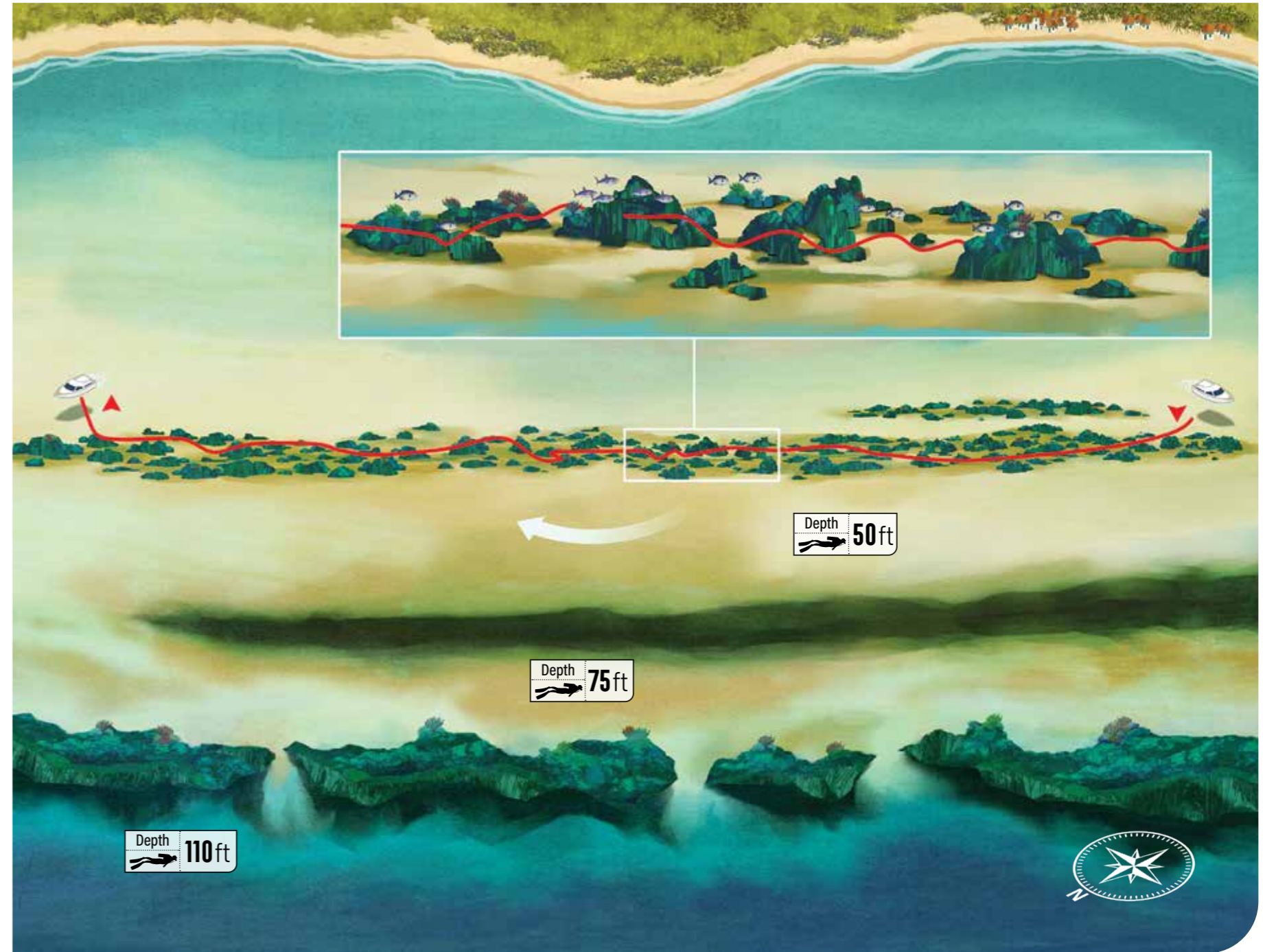
Drifting with the current, you will come to a denser coral fringe that forms the main part of the reef, full of activity and color, with a variety of marine life. The outer edge and sand ledges offer shelter from the current, giving photographers and divers the opportunity to appreciate the amazing variety of marine life. Octopus, scorpion fish, lobsters, and splendid toadfish, endemic to the island, abound here. The coral fringe of the northernmost part of the reef is divided



A turtle eats seagrass on the reef's sandy plateau.

by white sand channels, which offer divers other routes to explore.

You can really get a sense of the dynamic interaction of marine life in this environment, which resembles a busy, never-sleeping metropolis.



Difficulty ●●●

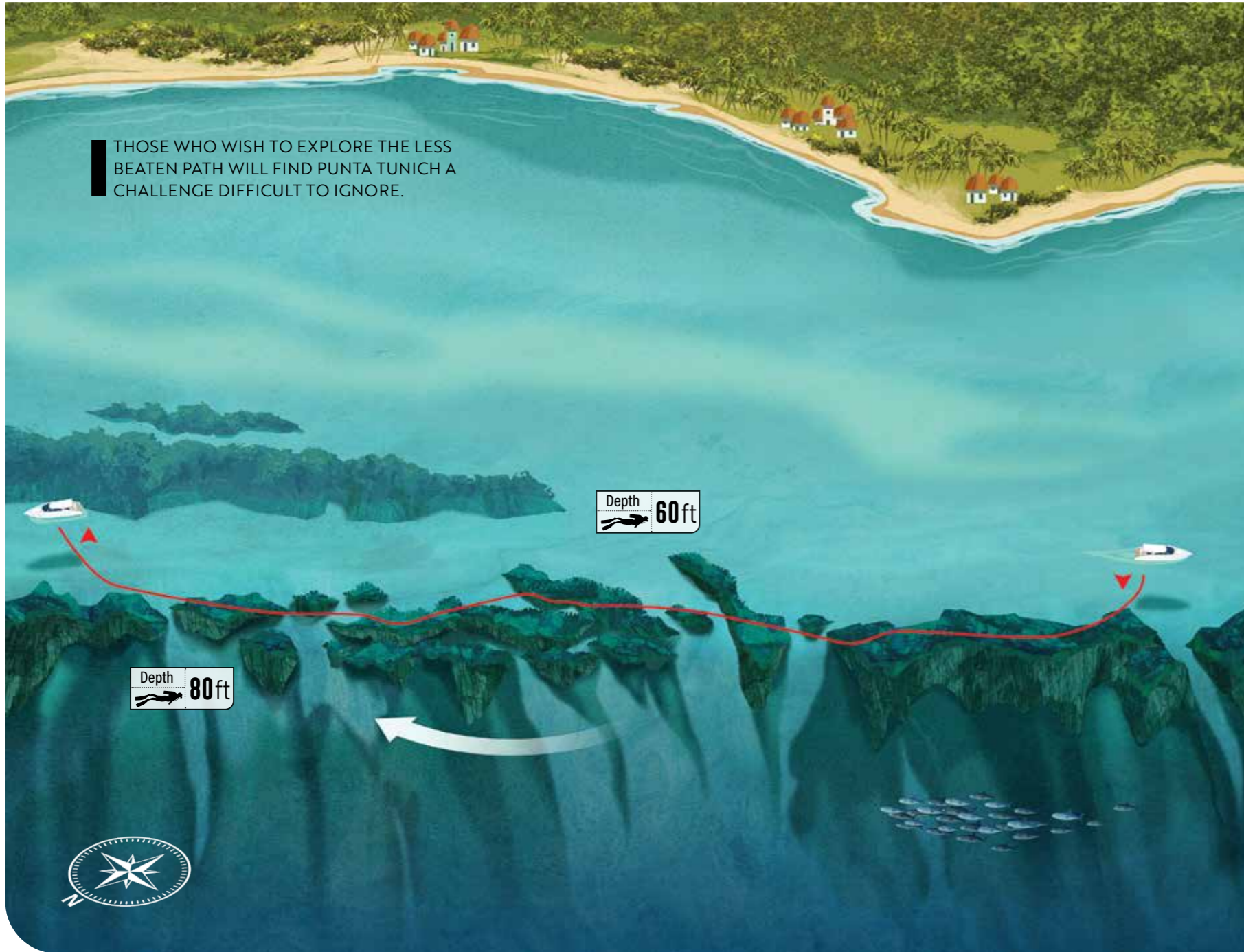
Current ●●●

Formations ●

Marine Life ●●●●●

PUNTA_TUNICH

THOSE WHO WISH TO EXPLORE THE LESS BEATEN PATH WILL FIND PUNTA TUNICH A CHALLENGE DIFFICULT TO IGNORE.



Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●●

Formations ●●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

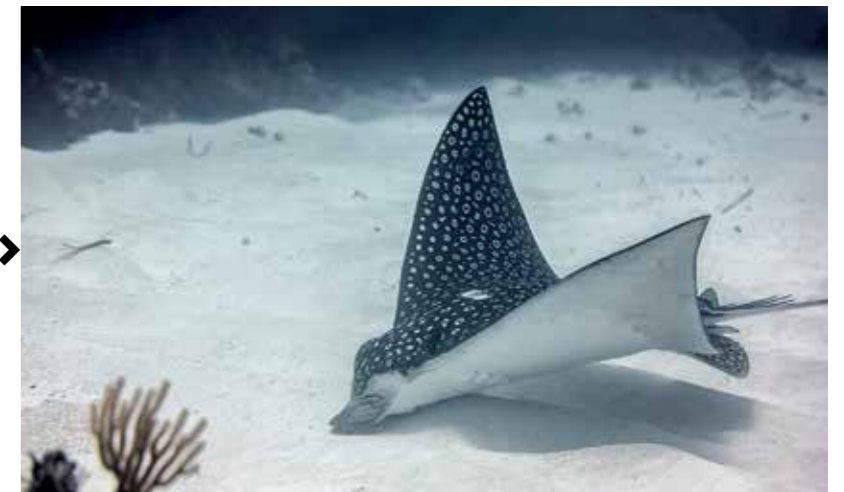
THIS beautiful wall is known for its turbulent and strong currents, and it is recommended for experienced divers only. The dive begins on a wide sandy flat of about 60–80 ft, which borders the near vertical drop-off. Moving toward the edge of the wall, the coral growth rises to about 60 ft and is topped by long beds of healthy finger coral and elephant ear sponges. This site can be a first or second tank dive, depending on your profile. The highest concentration of marine life can be seen at 60–70 ft, along the top of the wall. Splendid toadfish in their burrows peek out of the deep blue, while seahorses will reward keen eyesight by clinging with their tails to sea whips and other plants. The occasional nurse shark can be seen patrolling the area, and eagle rays and barracuda sometimes flit effortlessly in the strong currents.



Reef walls are the perfect backdrop for a photo.

As the northernmost section of the reef is slightly deeper, divers may prefer to cross the sandbar to Yucab reef, at about 45 ft, until the end of the dive. For those prepared for the conditions here, this reef can be an exciting high-speed drift to a less frequented, but vibrant site.

The majestic spotted eagle ray is common in this area.



SAN FRANCISCO



◀ A nurse shark takes advantage of the strong currents to effortlessly navigate the reef.

THIS magnificent wall slopes gradually to a depth of 40–70 ft and then drops almost vertically into the abyss. At the edge, between the reef plateau and the wall, a coral ridge forms a mini wall with many overhangs and crevices, offering schools of fish protection from the often-strong currents.

The dive begins on the south side of the reef in a patch of sand inside the wall at 40 ft. Descending to 60 ft, you will find the wall covered with colorful sponges and sea fans. The abundance of fish here is incredible. Blue chromis and bicolor damselfish cover the reef crest, while schools of grunts shelter under the overhangs. Turtles, eagle rays, nurse sharks, and even the occasional black-tip reef shark cruise the wall.

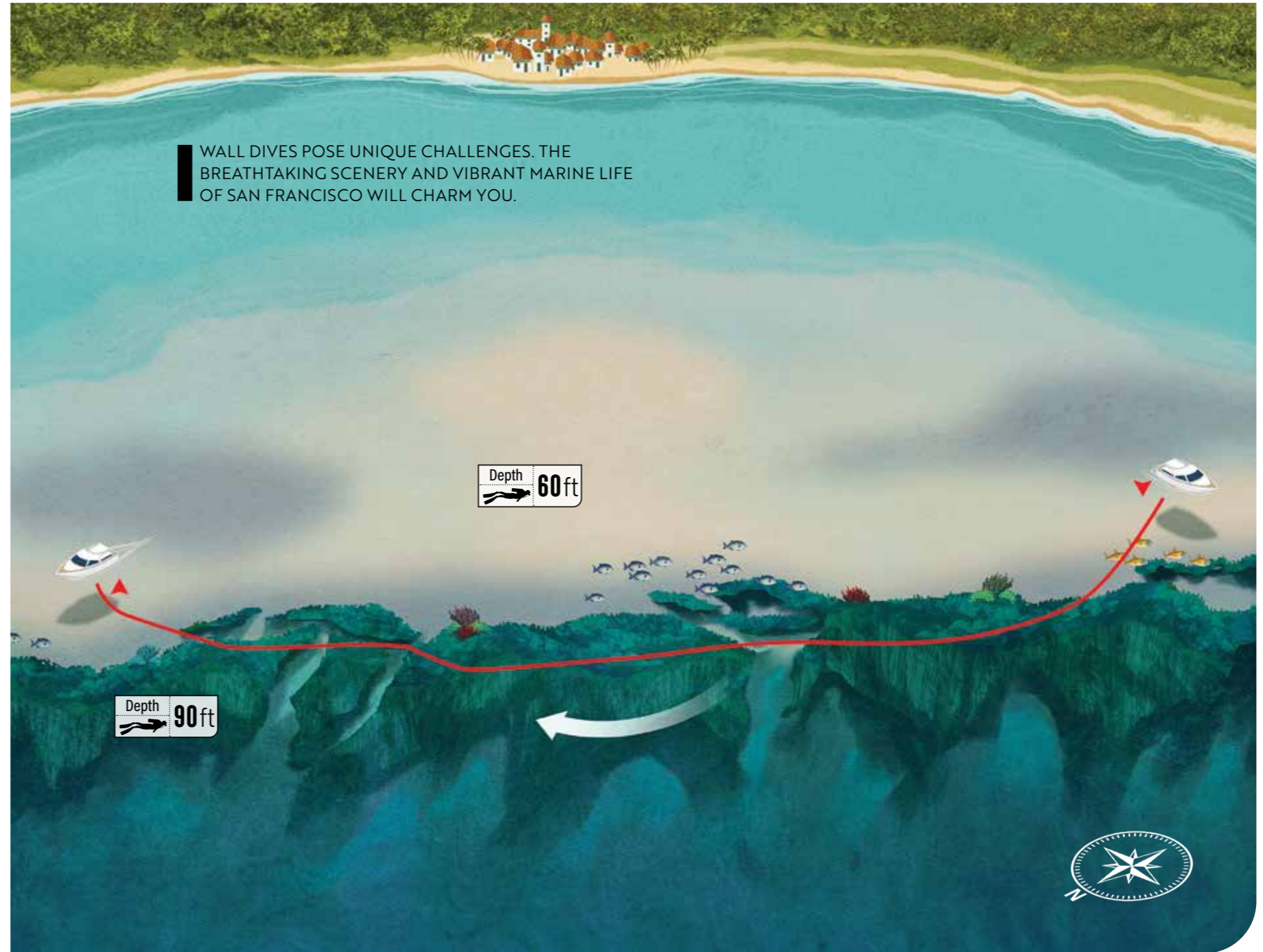
Drifting north, an area with dense coral growth will captivate you with its impressive marine life and lead you to a shallower



Sea fans and sponges make up a dream seascape to explore.

plateau dotted with individual coral heads. Look for a very large green moray eel that inhabits this northernmost section before starting the ascent.

Often overshadowed by other famous wall dives in Cozumel, San Francisco is less visited, but it is nonetheless a fabulous wall dive that should not be missed. 🦈



SANTA_ROSA



Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

A huge black grouper (*Mycteroperca bonaci*) swims side by side with a diver.



RESERVED FOR EXPERIENCED DIVERS, SANTA ROSA IS A POPULAR WALL DIVE, WITH A DIVERSE AND BEAUTIFUL TERRAIN TO EXPLORE.

SANTA Rosa is a classic Cozumel wall, and one of the most popular first tank dives on the Island. Like Palancar and Colombia, this reef is on the edge of a cliff. Towering coral columns are separated by sandy areas,

which form canyons that slope to the nearly vertical drop-off into the abyss.

The best dives start at the southernmost end of the reef, where you will descend to a sandy plateau at 60 ft, with smaller coral heads to your left at the edge of the wall. Coral formations are short here due to the normally strong currents, but down the wall you will find higher formations as you drift north. Staying at a depth of about 70–80 ft you will discover crevices, overhangs, and tunnels cutting through the entire reef crest. In the northern section, the slope becomes steeper, almost vertical, giving the perfect feeling of flying over the abyss. Here you could find large lobsters nesting in the crevices along the wall, as well as black groupers hanging in the depths below. Ascending to the reef plateau at about 40 ft and moving into the shallows, horse-eyed jacks may accompany you on your safety stop. Santa Rosa can be perfect multi-level dive if limits are respected. Due to unpredictable currents, this dive is recommended for experienced divers only.



Exploring a tunnel can be an exciting experience.

PASO DEL CEDRAL

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND CAPTIVATING MARINE LIFE MAKE PASO DEL CEDRAL A MUST-SEE FOR DIVERS.

Coral reefs are one of the most diverse and complex ecosystems on our planet.



THIS reef is named after the historic Mayan settlement located inland off Cedral Beach. Paso del Cedral lies 30–60 ft underwater. Currents are moderate to strong and coral formations are relatively low. The beginning of the reef is flat and covered with colonies of finger coral, as well as various types of algae such as Y-branched brown al-

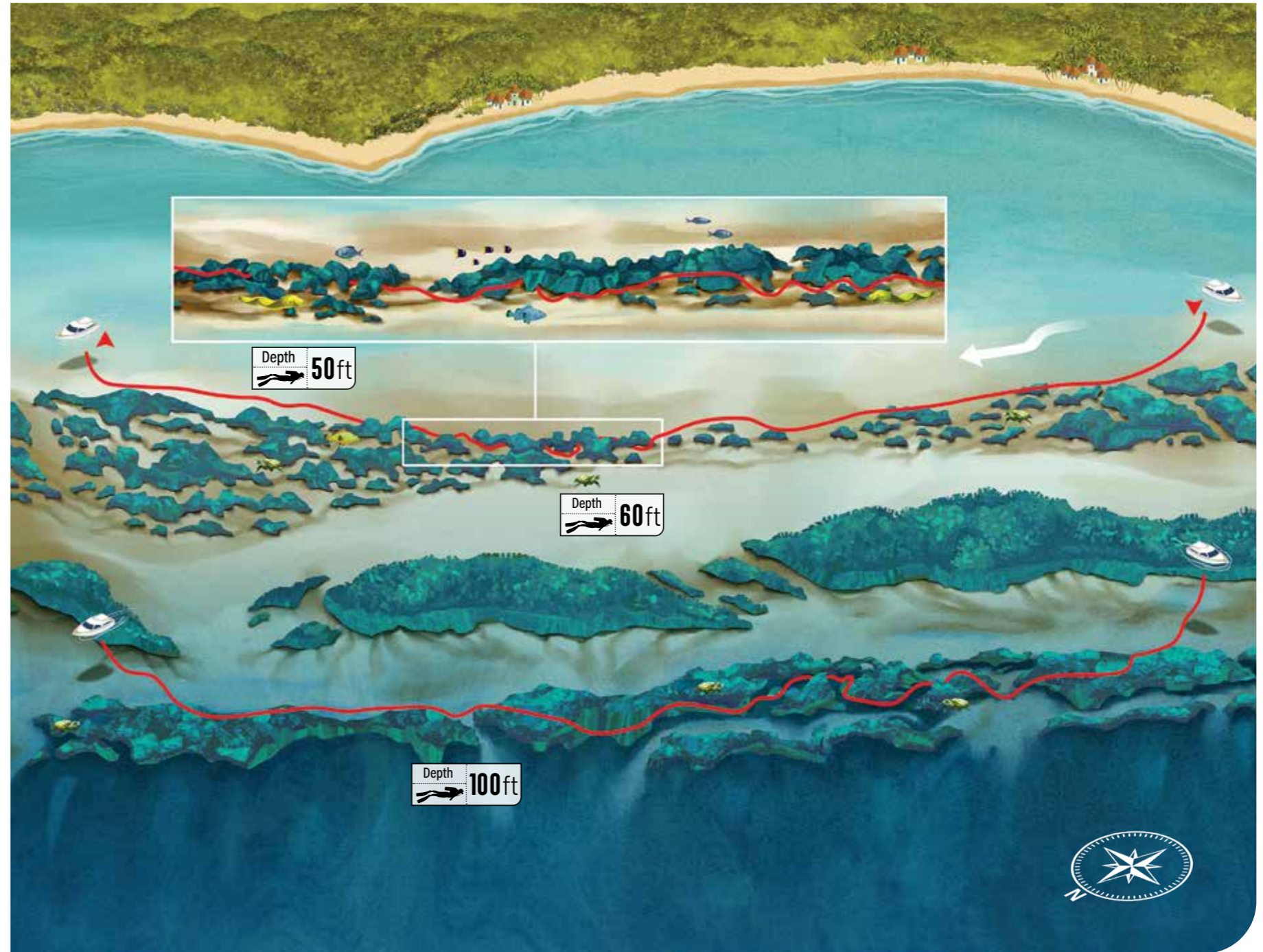


A green moray eel warns us to keep our distance.

gae. Start your dive at the southern end of the reef and, as you move north, you will see how the seascape changes. From the central section northwards, the reef is dotted with beautiful coral formations.

A spectacular swimming pass and coral mounds with numerous overhangs are home to abundant reef fish. Before it was banned in 1996, feeding fish was a popular attraction here and, as a result, huge groupers and green moray eels are still common in this area. Divers have spotted abundant juvenile spotted drumfish and more than a dozen large barracuda cruising the reef top on a single dive. It's a photographer's paradise!

More experienced divers may opt to dive the wall, where they will encounter stronger currents, but will also be rewarded by an impressive coral garden at 60 ft dropping off into the depths. Be aware of your bottom time, as it is easy to become mesmerized by the marine life and push your limits.



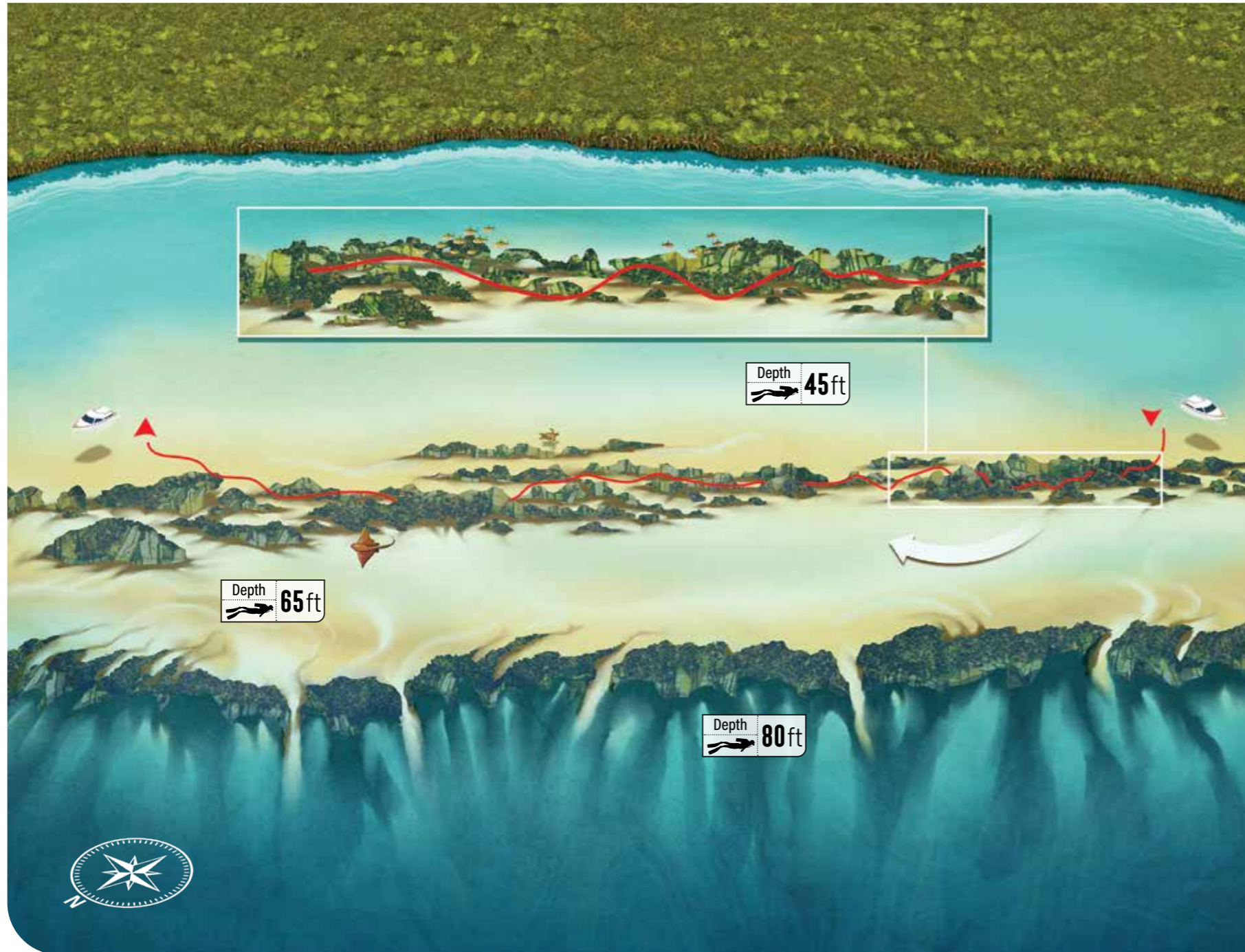
Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

LA_FRANCESA



Though friendly, nurse sharks are not to be disturbed.

THIS relatively shallow dive, suitable for all divers, is an excellent choice for a colorful second tank dive.

The dive begins at the southern end, where you will drop onto a sandy shelf at 30 feet, with a small drop-off further down to 60 feet to your left as you drift north. Countless tun-

nels, swim-throughs, and crevices throughout the reef are home to an incredible variety of marine species, including lobsters, king crabs, moray eels, and schools of reef fish. If you are lucky, you may spot a nurse shark hiding under one of the overhangs. Corals are abundant, and especially beautiful are the flower and cup corals, which grow here in huge colonies.

Moving along the reef, you will see the coral fringe splits from time to time, so make sure to always keep to the left, so you will follow the main section of the reef. Like most other shallow reefs in the area, La Francesa is an ideal spot for a photographer to get that perfect shot! 📸

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY LA FRANCESA'S REPUTATION AS AN EASY DIVE SITE, AS IT MAY HOLD A FEW SURPRISES IN STORE FOR YOU.

Beautiful colors and bustling life await you beneath the surface.



Difficulty ●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

PUNTA_DALILA

Algae, corals, sponges, and other animals thrive and interact in Cozumel's reefs.



MARINE LIFE OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, ALONG WITH A SHALLOW, RELAXED TERRAIN, MAKE THIS SITE A FAVORITE FOR DIVERS.

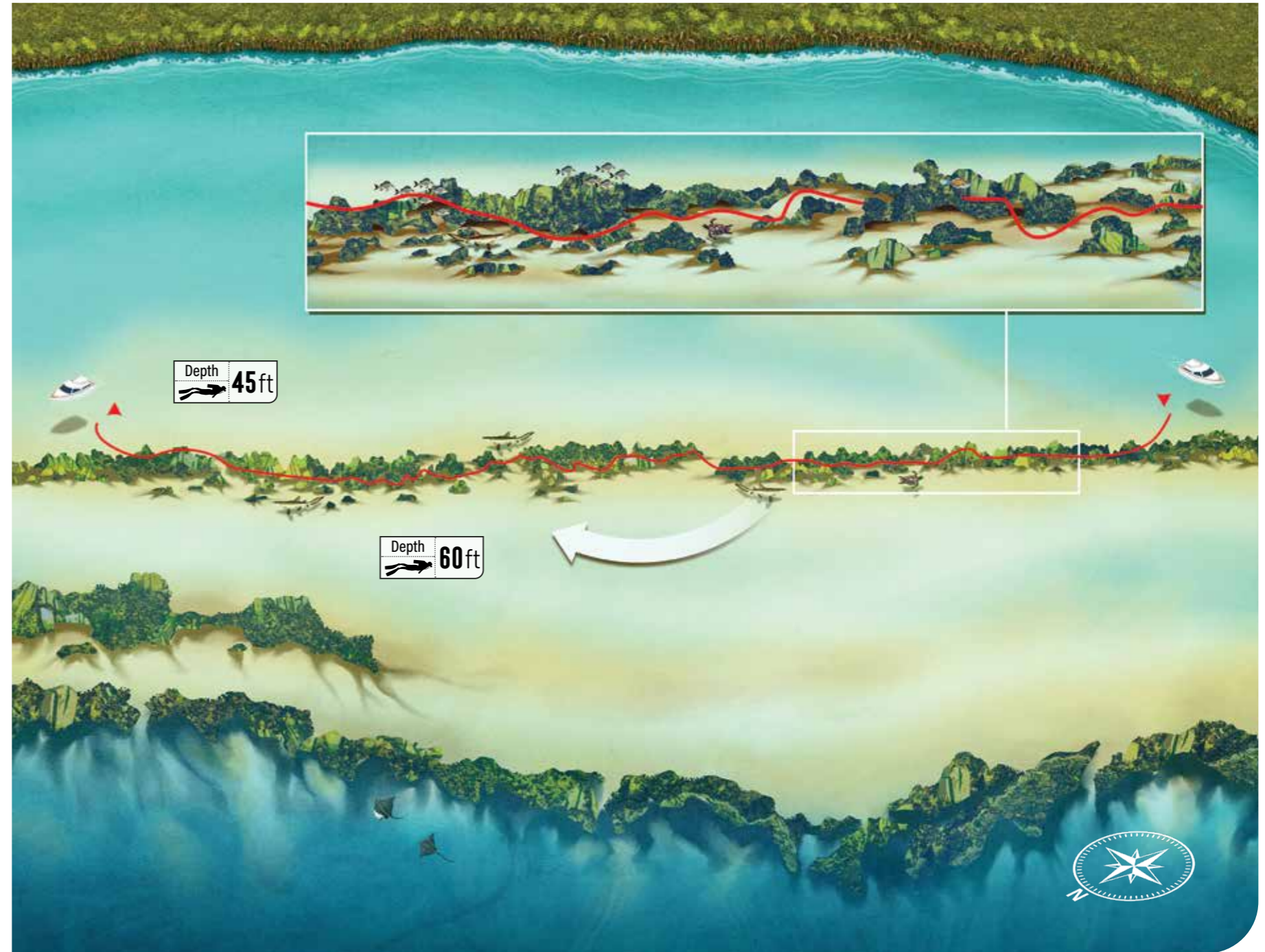


The splendid toadfish (*Sanopus splendidus*) is endemic to the reefs of Cozumel.

THE dive site was named after the Dalila Ranch, located on the nearby coast. This relatively shallow dive, suitable for all divers, is a beautiful and visually stimulating second tank dive.

Since the current always flows from south to north, your dive should start at the southern end of the reef. Drifting slowly north, admire the abundant overhangs and crevices that are home to an incredible variety of marine species, such as spiny lobsters, king crabs, and even Spanish lobsters. If you hear a croaking sound, you know you are close to a splendid toadfish. Toadfish usually live under the overhangs, where their peculiar voices are amplified and echo inside the small coral cave. The reef is formed by a fantastic coral growth and numerous tubular sponges, which create a brilliant display with rainbow colors. Three nurse sharks are known to live in Dalila Reef throughout the year, so the possibility of encountering one is exciting.

Mild currents and a great diversity of marine life give photographers ample opportunity to frame that perfect shot.



Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

PALANCAR_GARDENS



IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A LOW-STRESS BUT REWARDING DIVE EXPERIENCE, LOOK NO FURTHER. PALANCAR GARDENS IS FOR YOU.

Difficulty ●●

Current ●●

Formations ●●●●

Marine Life ●●●●



Underwater canyons and other terrain features make each dive site unique.

THIS is the northernmost reef of the four Palancar's dive sites. An ideal first wall dive, Palancar Gardens will also excite advanced divers with its numerous swim-throughs and splendid photo opportunities. Dives start on a sandy patch inside the drop-

off at 20 ft. Making your way through one of the many coral canyons, you will come to a small platform at 50–70 feet, which provides a comfortable buffer between the coral formations and the edge of the rift. Cuts and channels provide numerous avenues for divers to navigate this coral wonderland. A huge brain coral at 50–60 feet is an iconic feature on the southernmost part of the reef. Groupers, horse-eye jacks, and large schools of grunts are common along the top of the wall. During your safety stop, you will be mesmerized by the dynamic activity of blue chromis, butterfly fish, French angelfish, and midnight parrotfish.

Due to its moderate currents, diving at this site is a rewarding and relaxing experience not to be missed. 🐠

The French angelfish is one of the many species that inhabit the reefs of Cozumel.



PALANCAR_HORSESHOE

Explore the walls, crevices, and tunnels at Palancar.



NO VISIT TO COZUMEL WOULD BE COMPLETE WITHOUT DIVING AT PALANCAR'S ICONIC SITE. YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

PALANCAR Horseshoe owes its name to its large U-shaped natural coral amphitheater, which can be easily seen from the surface. This vast section of dense coral grows along the wall like a huge mountain range, with valleys and canyons.



Blue tang feeding at the reefs.

You can drop directly into the horseshoe at about 35 ft, where a procession of conch shells winds its way down the sandy slope, leading you to the edge of the wall. This offers divers the chance to peer over the edge of the abyss without leaving the safety of the sandy platform at 80 ft. Moving northwards, you will find an extensive network of magnificent swim-throughs to explore. Once you reach the top of the reef at 30 ft, look for schools of surgeonfish, blue tangs, parrotfish, and a variety of colonies teeming with life.

More experienced divers can start the dive further south and drift towards the horseshoe through the myriad of tunnels and crevices to a depth of 80-90 ft. The wall is quite steep in this area, so good buoyancy control is needed. This is one of Cozumel's signature dives and a "must see" for everyone. 🐠



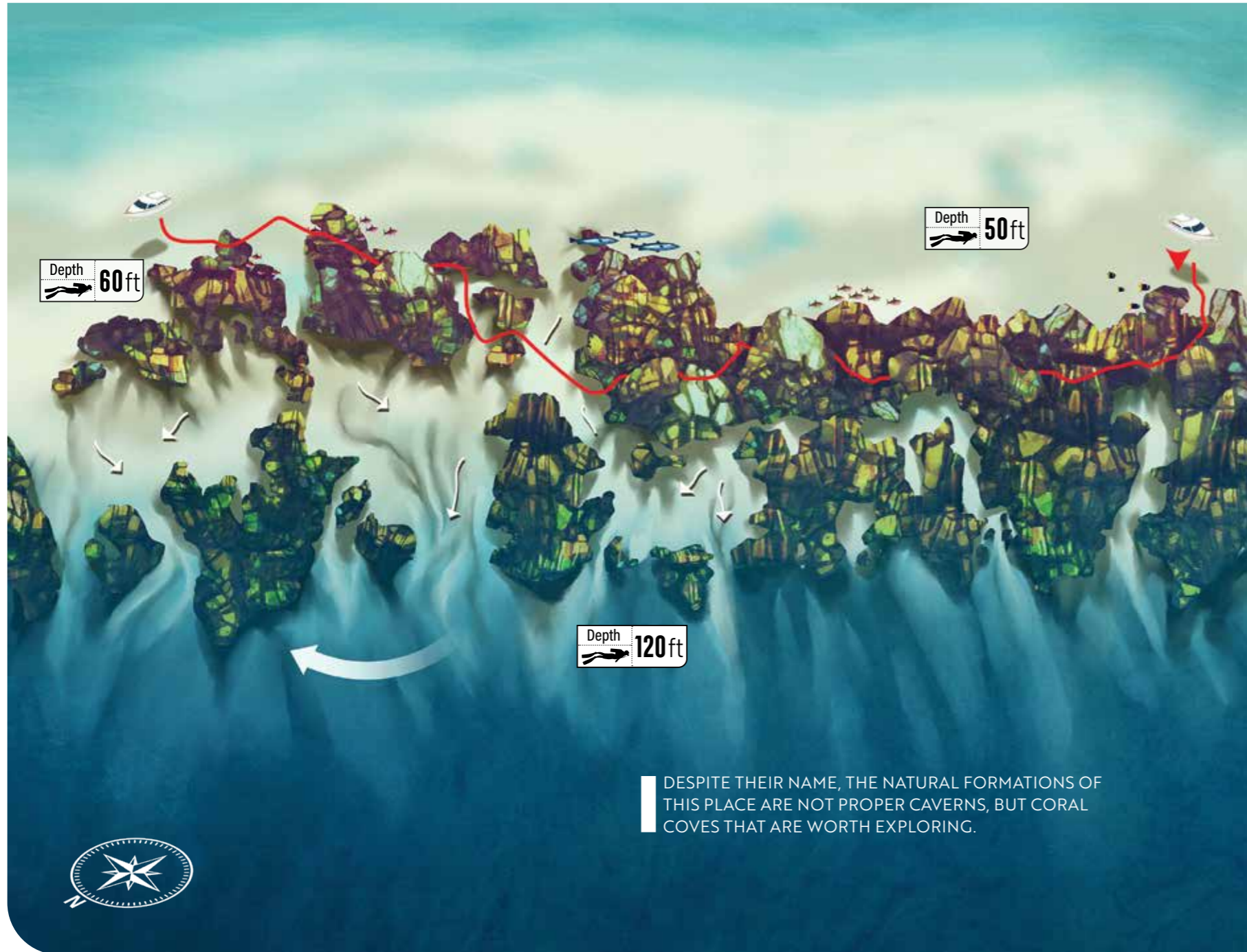
Difficulty ●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●●●●

Marine Life ●●●●

PALANCAR_CAVES



DESPITE THEIR NAME, THE NATURAL FORMATIONS OF THIS PLACE ARE NOT PROPER CAVERNS, BUT CORAL COVES THAT ARE WORTH EXPLORING.

Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●●●●

Marine Life ●●●

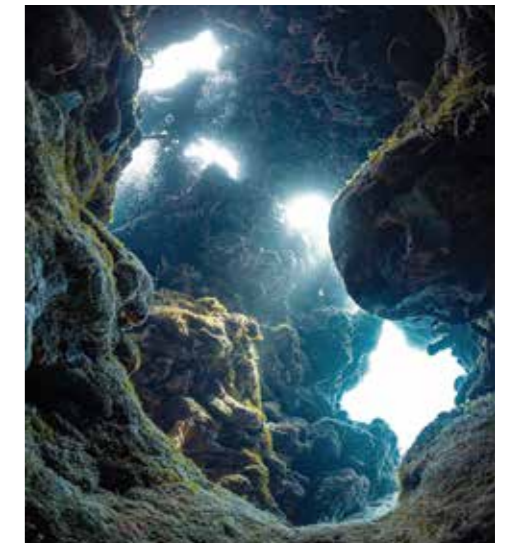
The four-eyed butterflyfish (*Chaetodon capistratus*) is an avid hunter, feeding mainly on coral polyps.



THIS section of Palancar lies between the Palancar Bricks to the south and the Horseshoe to the north. Here, the pinnacles have grown closer to one another, forming a dense mass of coral with a labyrinth of passages, tunnels, and coral caves running through it. Unlike the true caves from which this area takes its name, these caverns allow enough natural light to provide safe passage and wonderful wide-angle photographic opportunities.

The dive starts on a large sandbar on the inside of the wall at 40 feet. Descending down one of the many canyons you will quickly reach the edge of the wall at 80 ft, where you will be amazed by the scale of the sheer drop-off. Turtles are a common sight here, and eagle rays sometimes “fly” over and through these magnificent structures. Gorgonians and sea fans attached to the roofs and walls sway with the moderate current,

and you may have a chance to spot a nurse shark asleep under one of the overhangs. On the way back to the reef top at 20 ft, schools of four-eyed butterflyfish, blue tangs, and many other tropical reef fish will delight you during the safety stop. 🐠



Underwater formations in Palancar Caves, showing their hypnotizing beauty.

PALANCAR_BRICKS

THE southernmost of Palancar's four dive sites, Bricks got its name from the red building bricks dumped in this area by an overturned barge in the 1950s. Although its composition is very similar to other Palancar reefs, Palancar Bricks has taller coral pinnacles rising up the slope between the sandy area and the drop-off.

Descending to the shallow sandy plateau, you will first encounter a mini-wall about 30–50 ft high. Past this first ridge and another sandy patch, you will come to the main wall, which goes from 45 to nearly 100 ft. Palancar Bricks is not one continuous wall, but sections of wall are separated by sandy slopes that drop into the abyss. Like all areas of Palancar, the dive plan can be tailored to the experience level of the group. Experienced



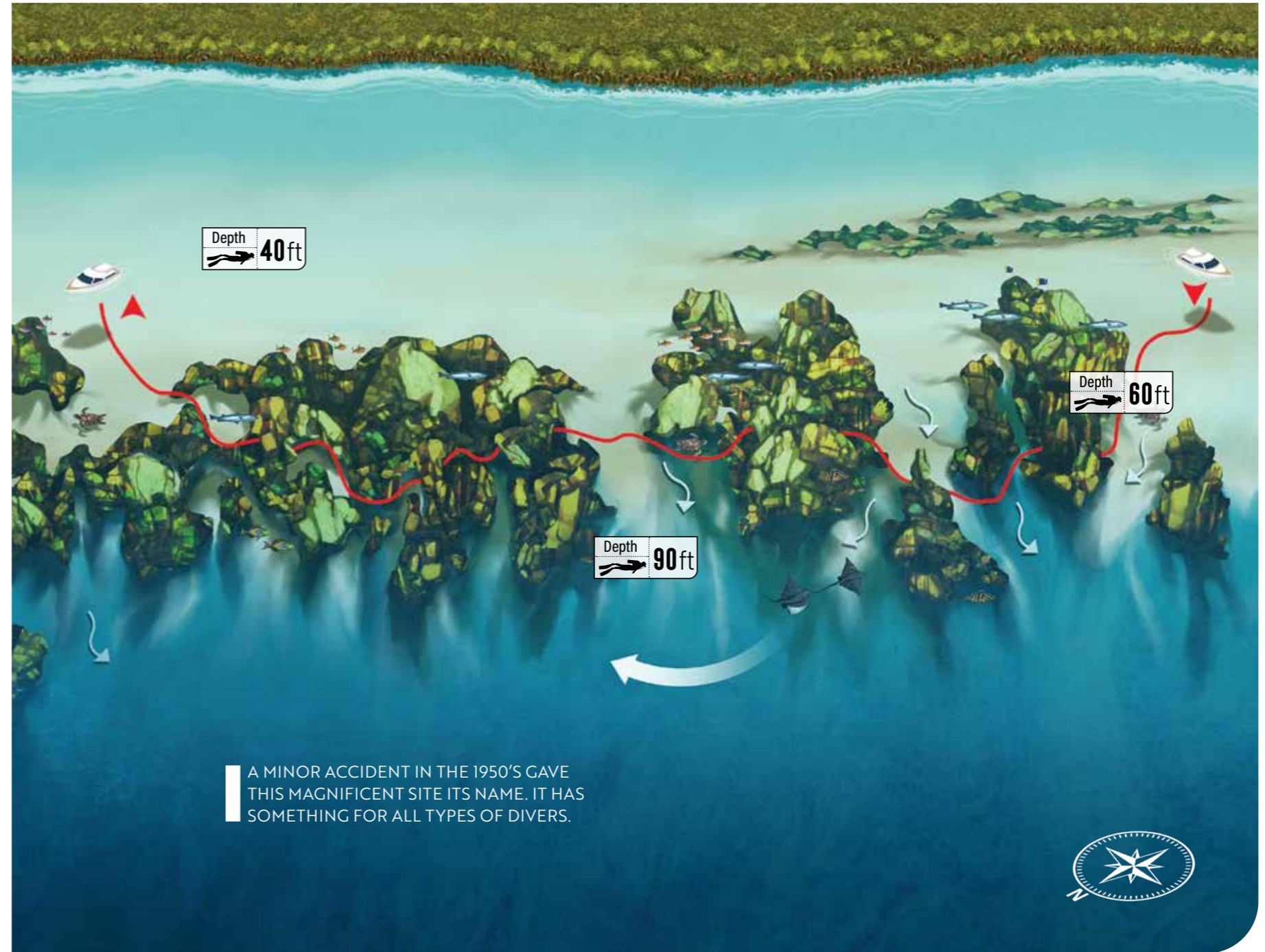
A hard coral pinnacle in Cozumel's reefs.

divers can dive the reef to about 80 ft, moving in and out of the beautiful passages and tunnels. Large groupers and a few hawksbill turtles may accompany you along the way.

With its great visibility and moderate currents, this site is a visually stimulating and rewarding dive for everyone. 🐠



◀ A hawksbill turtle swims over the coral reefs in Cozumel.



Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●●●●●

Marine Life ●●●

COLOMBIA_DEEP



KNOWN FOR ITS BEAUTY AND THE VARIETY OF MARINE LIFE IT HARBORS, THIS DIVE SITE IS FOR EXPERIENCED DIVERS ONLY.



◀ A southern stingray (*Hypanus americanus*) cruises on a sandy plateau.

THIS is a classic wall dive in Cozumel. With a recommended depth of 100 ft and sometimes unpredictable currents, this dive is for experienced divers only. The dive begins in a relatively shallow sandy area at a depth of 60 ft. Continue down what resembles a sandy ski slope to the edge of the wall. Colombia is distinguished by towering pinnacles with sand spillways that dump sand into the abyss. At 90 ft, move north with the current, and weave in and out of the numerous swim-throughs, keeping an eye out in the deep blue for passing pelagic fish and sea turtles. This superb seascape is decorated by exceptionally beautiful soft corals and sponges of all colors.



Get ready for the perfect photo.

A slow ascent through the canyons will take you to the top of the reef at about 35 feet. From here, you can climb leisurely up to an extended safety stop, where you are likely to observe southern stingrays feeding in the sand below. 🐠

Difficulty ●●●●

Current ●●●●

Formations ●●●●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

COLOMBIA_SHALLOW



Blue striped grunt (*Haemulon sciurus*) swimming over the coral reef.

SITTING in a turquoise blue bay across from Colombia Lagoon, this 30-ft dive is a classic example of a reef platform. Its shallow depth and gentle currents make it a great second tank dive.

The reef is teeming with marine life, and most of the island's tropical fish species are usually found here. The small canyons that cut through the reef are inhabited by schools of snappers and grunts.

It is recommended to start the dive at the southern end of the reef and from there swim around the coral heads to the north. Take your time to carefully search the reef for hidden creatures and keep an eye out for huge elkhorn corals and large stands of pillar coral rising to the surface.

The reef top at 20 ft makes a perfect safety stop. Novices will appreciate the controlled environment of Colombia Shallows, while those returning from the deeper southern walls can use a profile like this to flush out nitrogen.

The clarity of the water, tropical marine life and shallow depth give the sensation of being in a giant aquarium. 🐠



The shape of elkhorn corals is an easy giveaway.



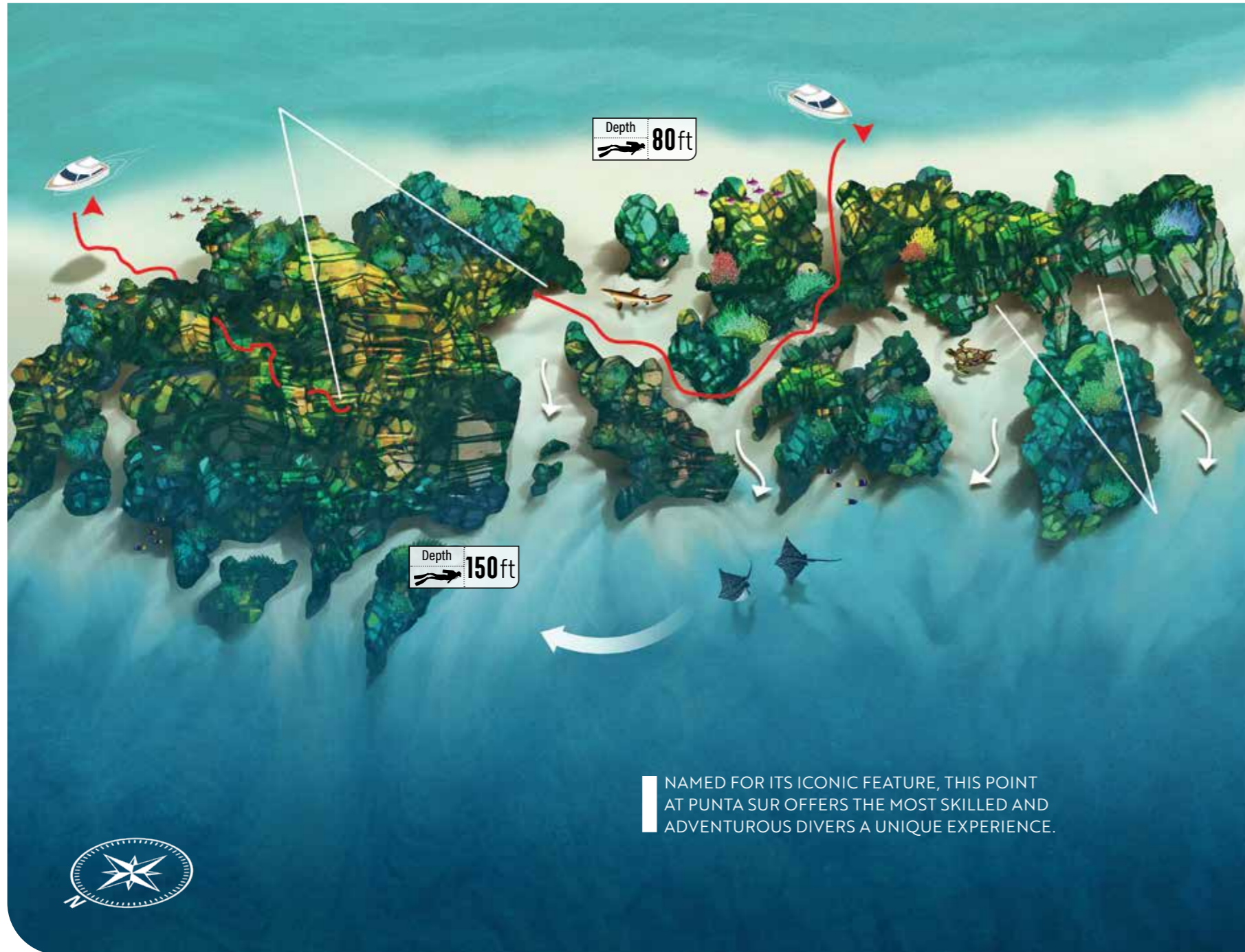
Difficulty ●

Current ●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●

PUNTA SUR_DEVIL'S THROAT



NAMED FOR ITS ICONIC FEATURE, THIS POINT AT PUNTA SUR OFFERS THE MOST SKILLED AND ADVENTUROUS DIVERS A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.



Difficulty ●●●●●

Current ●●●●●

Formations ●●●●●

Marine Life ●●●●

Each site shows different coral formations.



Some reefs pose special challenges.

PUNTA Sur is a vast, deep wall at the southern end of the island, to be explored in two dives. The most popular section will take you through the "Devil's Throat," a narrow tunnel lined with red sponges, which lies inside the largest coral mound in this area.

Descending through the middle part of the reef, you will find a wide sloping sandy area at 60 ft, with a massive coral mound. Div-

ing through a huge cave you will eventually reach a smaller cavern at 80 ft. There you will find many exits in all directions and a small hole right in front of you. This tiny opening is what you are looking for, Devil's Throat! Do not be afraid to go in, because the crossing only takes a few seconds, and you will emerge facing the deep blue at 130 feet: an unforgettable experience!

As if this was not a highlight enough for a single dive, a few feet further you will encounter the outstanding view of a cross-shaped sponge on the wall. This cave is called "Little Cathedral". Enjoy the pristine coral and sponges here prior to exiting the cave toward the shallow area of the reef. Hang out here until it is time to ascend.

Punta Sur is one of the deepest reefs in the Island. Thus, it is only recommended for very advanced divers. 🤿

PUNTA SUR_CATHEDRAL

THIS is the southernmost section of Punta Sur, much less frequently dived than the more popular Devil's Throat.

A dive here starts at the south end of the reef. Descending, you will come to a sandy ridge on the wall at 70 ft. Exiting to the edge of the wall you will find large coral structures, rising to 45 ft and descending to 100 ft and more. Traveling north, the dive will take you through a maze of crevices amidst large coral formations, which have grown together overhead. Here, bright streaks of sunlight filter down from cracks in the ceiling, and blue ovals pierce the darkness ahead. After a few minutes you will reach the Cathedral, one of the most impressive caverns on the island, with multiple openings providing easy pas-



A spotted eagle ray pictured while feeding.

sage. As you exit and head to the next set of caverns, you may see eagle rays, turtles and nurse sharks cruising these waters.

Good buoyancy skills and conservative air consumption are necessary for a safe and enjoyable dive here. 🦄

LESS BUSY THAN THE DEVIL'S THROAT, THE CATHEDRAL IS A MUST-SEE FOR EXPERIENCED DIVERS.

The Cathedral has earned a reputation among divers for its beauty.



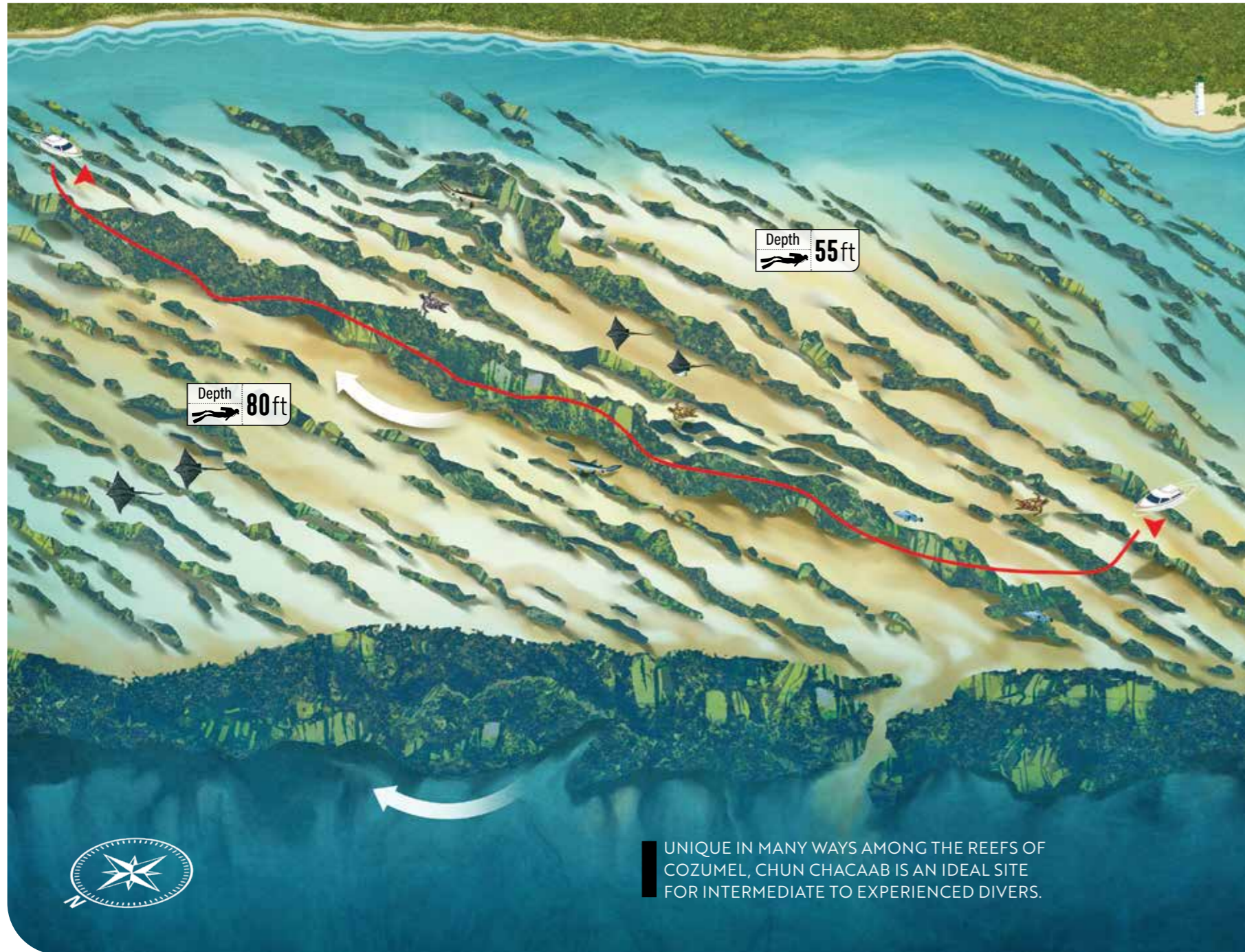
Difficulty ●●●●

Current ●●●●

Formations ●●●●●

Marine Life ●●●●

CHUN_CHACAAB



Difficulty ●●●

Current ●●●

Formations ●

Marine Life ●●●●



Black corals are rare and beautiful reef findings.

CHUN-CHACAAB differs in its structure and vegetation from all other reefs on the island. Numerous coral ridges run parallel to the shore, with wide valleys in between them. Sea plume gorgonians cover the entire reef and give it an absolute pristine appearance.

The best choice is to start your dive on the south end of the reef and descend into one of the “valleys” at a maximum depth of 80 ft. Enjoy the unusual reef flora, sea plumes, fan coral, sponges, black coral, and algae, which cover the entire reef.

Crustaceans can be found hiding under small overhangs, and several hawksbill turtles live here. At any point you can cross to another ridge, maintaining a minimum depth of 60 feet while enjoying the view of the reef top, and then descend and continue your dive on the other side. Schoolmasters hang out on the coral. Bermuda chubs, grunts, snappers, and blue chromis are also common.

Further north you will notice that a single ridge remains. It is a good idea to walk along its summit until it is time to ascend.

Chun-Chacaab, a place rarely visited due to its remote location and less than predictable currents, is well worth the trip. 🐠



Sea plume gorgonians cover the reef.

MARACAIBO

An impressive reef wall and the proximity of pelagic animals make Maracaibo worth a visit.



RESERVED FOR EXPERIENCED DIVERS, MARACAIBO HAS SOME OF THE BEST MARINE LIFE SIGHTINGS IN COZUMEL.



Punta Celarain lighthouse is a good reference point for divers, both during the day and at night.

THE vertical drop-off and the chance of spotting large animals makes Maracaibo one of Cozumel's most dramatic wall dives. As the southernmost reef, the boat ride is long, and divers should expect large swells when entering and exiting the water. Only the adventurous and very experienced divers,

prepared for depth and potentially strong currents, should attempt this dive. The Punta Celarain lighthouse, one kilometer away, is an easy reference point as you drop into the deep blue. Check your gear and be prepared for a 100-ft free fall to the edge of the wall. Exploring the endless blue might reward you with the sight of turtles, eagle rays, or black tip reef sharks. Drifting along the steep coral wall, the current will lead you to a magnificent coral arch, the base of which is at 120 ft. You will need to carefully respect air and time limits, as divers will have to return to the top of the reef at 80 ft to begin a gradual ascent through rows of soft coral-carpeted ridges. During an extended safety stop, look beneath you for cruising nurse sharks. Maracaibo will leave a lasting impression on those advanced enough to dive this reef safely and responsibly.



Difficulty ●●●●●

Current ●●●●●

Formations ●●

Marine Life ●●●●●

BARRACUDA



RARELY VISITED, BARRACUDA IS A CHALLENGING SITE, WHICH ONLY THE MOST ADVANCED DIVERS SHOULD EXPERIENCE.

Difficulty ●●●●

Current ●●●●●

Formations ●

Marine Life ●●●●



Groups of great barracudas are often seen here.

BARRACUDA is the northernmost reef on the west side of the Island. It is outside of the Marine Park and is seldom visited due to extremely strong and unpredictable

currents of up to 6 knots. This dive should only be attempted by small groups of very experienced divers, with a reputable and qualified operator. Safety equipment must be carried, and strong current drift diving procedures must be followed. The dive begins on a platform inside the wall at 70 ft. The current here will swiftly carry you along a narrow ridge with a drop-off to a sandy valley on one side and the abyss on the other side. Your depth and position on the reef will be dictated by the direction of the current, but it is best to stay between 70 and 90 ft. Turtles, eagle rays, and nurse sharks are common sightings here, along with schools of jacks and large barracuda groups.



Divers should beware of the currents at Barracuda.

Divers surfacing after the safety stop and the exciting ride must be prepared for the large open ocean swell that awaits them at the surface. ⚡

SAN JUAN

BE PREPARED FOR A CHALLENGING DIVE DUE TO THE STRONG CURRENTS. IN RETURN, YOU WILL FIND A NEAR-PRISTINE REEF.

Reef sponges and corals make up a picturesque seascape.



OUTSIDE the Marine Park and to the north, this reef is usually the second tank after the Barracuda. Extremely strong currents will carry you flying over a colorful undulating carpet of finger coral, sponges, hydroids,

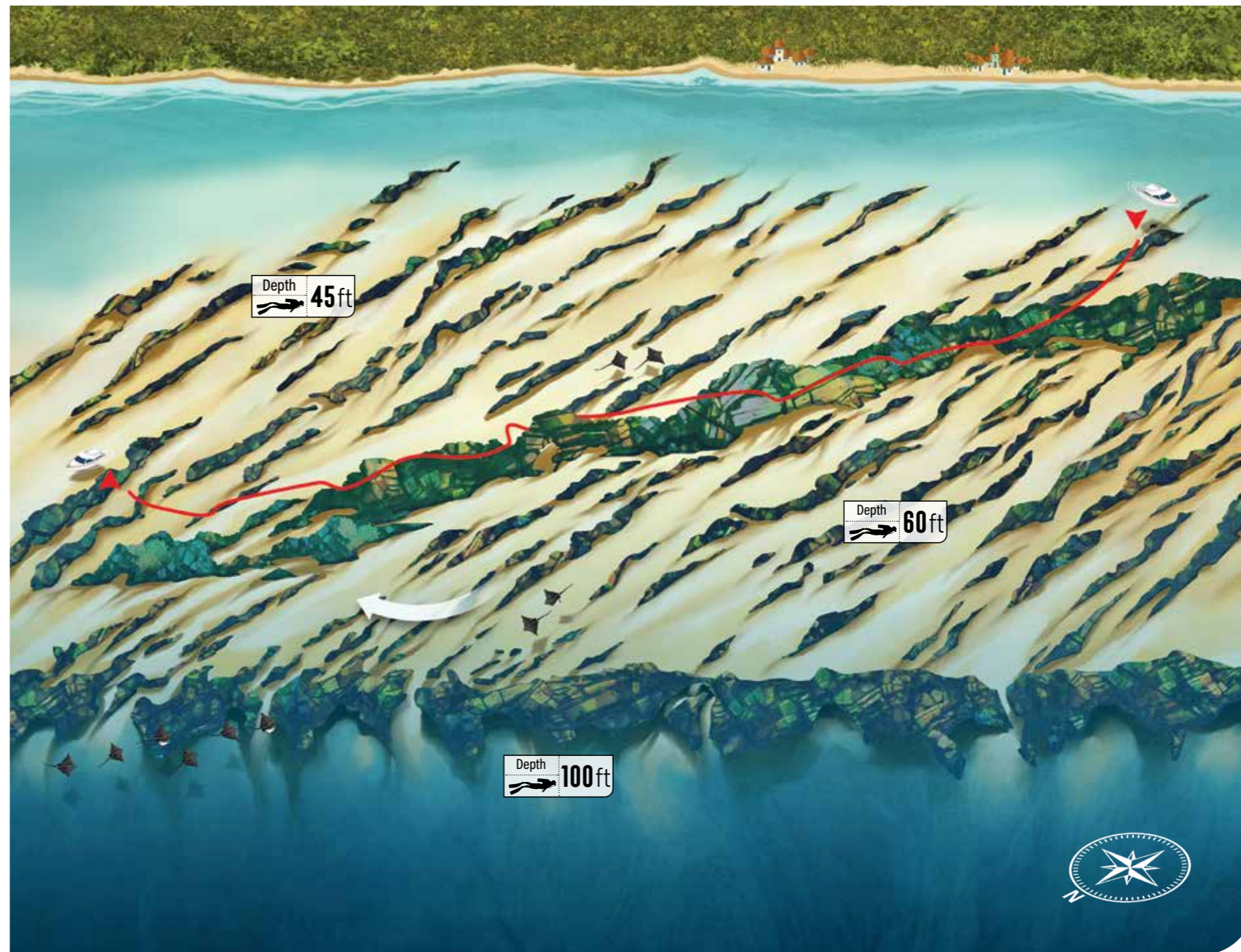


A school of horse-eye jack (*Caranx latus*), with its distinctive yellow tail.

and algae. Possible encounters with turtles, eagle rays and sharks make it worthwhile to scan the horizon.

Starting the dive close to shore at 30–40 ft, the current will take you along a low ridge that gently slopes down to about 70 ft before finally meeting the Barracuda wall. As you move north, the reef becomes more colorful and is actually the widest reef section in Cozumel. Large schools of blue-striped grunts, jacks, and barracuda inhabit this area, look carefully for camouflaged octopus hiding in the coral.

Only experienced divers should attempt this site, and groups should stay together, as currents can quickly separate them. When you surface, you will be amazed at how far you have traveled in such a short time. 🐡



Difficulty ●●●●

Current ●●●●

Formations ●

Marine Life ●●●●

ARTICLES

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THE REEFS OF COZUMEL
OFFER THE OPPORTUNITY TO
DISCOVER UNIQUE SPECIES.

62 THE SPLENDID TOADFISH

64 WHITE CORAL



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THE SPLENDID TOADFISH

ALL MARINE LIFE IN COZUMEL'S REEFS IS INTERESTING, BUT SOME SPECIES ARE TRULY UNIQUE, AND HERE IS A GREAT EXAMPLE.



IN COZUMEL, a favorite tourist destination and one of the most visited places in Mexico, there is a great variety of exotic species, difficult to find in other places. Among them are the giant anemones and the spectacular fire coral —although it is advisable to enjoy the spectacle without getting too close to these animals, since touching them is a big no-no.

Among these beautiful animals, the famous, unique splendid toadfish deserves special mention. This fish dwells in caves beneath coral reefs in Cozumel. The splendid toadfish is a mainly coastal species. It is easily recognized by its large body; its wide, flat, and fleshy barbs; its restricted gill slits; and its black head, marked by thin white lines, ranging in size from 10 to 15 centimeters. Its

most distinctive feature is a combination of bright, vivid colors.

Its eight fins —except for the pelvic ones— are marked, bordered by a very bright yellow stripe. Its dark body is profusely decorated with purple marks. Like most coastal species, the splendid toadfish has prominent eyes on the top of the head, directed upwards. Its large jaws are armed with small, sharp teeth.



The reefs in Cozumel teem with colorful, captivating marine life, like the great stony coral (*Siderastrea*).

A shy creature, the splendid toadfish is only found in Cozumel.



Despite its bright colors, the splendid toadfish is a shy creature and is quite difficult to spot. It is usually found under or around crevices and coral reefs in clear waters, at a depth of 10–25 meters. The splendid toadfish hunts at night: it feeds on fish, crustaceans, and worms. Therefore, night dives are good occasions to spot them easily or without much trouble.



The splendid toadfish (*Sanopus splendidus*) is a shy animal, endemic to the reefs of Cozumel.

It is worth noting that the splendid toadfish is endemic to Cozumel. The best place to see it is on the outer side of shallow reefs such as Paradise Reef. However, it is a rare species, currently classified as vulnerable (VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.



The beautiful but deadly tentacles of a giant anemone (*Condylactis gigantea*) in Cozumel.

WHITE CORAL

A DEADLY INFECTION
THREATENS CORAL FORMATIONS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



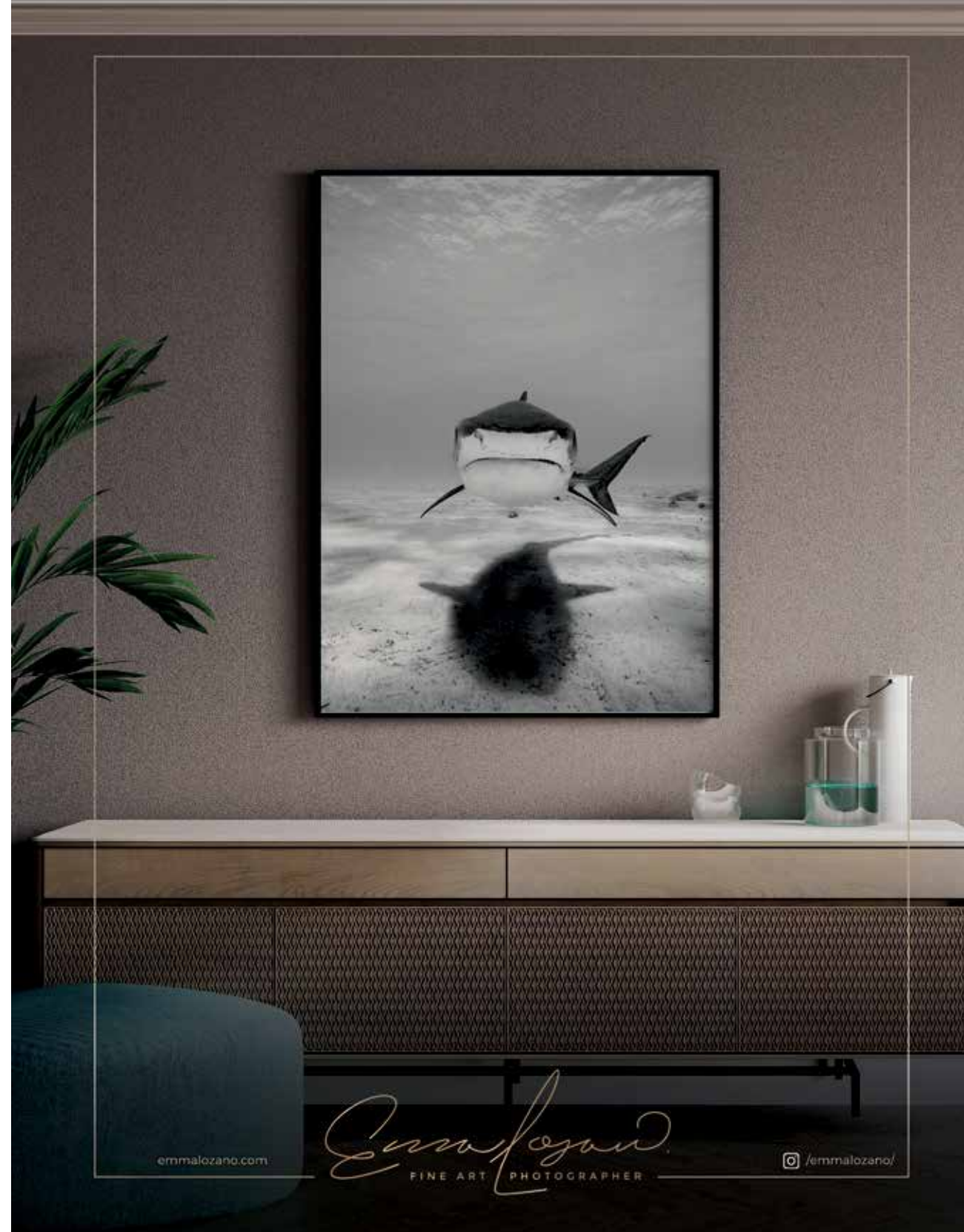
A healthy coral reef is home to a wide variety of algae, mollusks, sponges, arthropods, and more.

THE first report of this disease emerged in 2014, off the coast of Florida. Since then, it has spread throughout the Caribbean. The disease can go unnoticed until several coral species are affected by it in a short period of time.

The enormous geographic scale of the outbreak, coupled with high lethality and widespread susceptibility among coral species, make stony coral tissue loss disease (SCTLD) an unprecedented threat with critical ecological impact. It is undoubtedly the deadliest coral disease outbreak in history.

The cause of SCTLD is an area of active research. Studies have found that the disease is transmissible between individual corals and species by direct contact and through a waterborne agent. This, coupled with the success of antibiotic treatment, suggests that some transmissible agent is contributing to SCTLD infections, although whether as a primary or secondary pathogen remains unclear.

SCTLD lesions appear as distinct and rapidly expanding focal, multifocal, or coalescing areas of denuded (bare) skeleton, which may





Slowly but steadily, stony coral tissue loss disease (SCTLD) has begun to attack this star coral.

originate at the base, periphery or center of the colony. Lesions can be highly variable, even among individuals of the same species. For example, once a lesion develops, tissue loss may continue over the entire surface of the coral colony at a rate of 5 to 40 cm² per day until no living tissue remains. In some species, most notably *Montastraea cavernosa*, the margin of tissue loss may be preceded by a region of bleached or discolored tissue of variable thickness (~1–4 inches wide).

So far, SCTLD has been reported to affect many different coral species (over 20 species of Caribbean stony corals), but many others may be susceptible. SCTLD is still active and spreading. It has been reported throughout the Florida reef tract and continues to spread throughout the Caribbean. Hydrodynamic and epidemiological models suggest that SCTLD may spread between reefs via neutrally buoyant particles carried by prevailing water currents, but the exact agent of transmission remains unknown. SCTLD appears to be more prevalent on reefs in the cooler months, and it subsides in the summer months. Once the disease becomes established at a site, SCTLD can remain active in a reef community for years.

Early histological studies on SCTLD have identified lytic (described as the complete dissolution of tissue into a viscous, fluid mass) and coagulative (nuclear material is degraded, but tissue architecture is maintained) cellular necrosis lesions as the diagnostic signature of this disease, which appears to be most concentrated in the deeper tissue layers (basal body wall and oral gastrodermis).

There is no cure or accepted treatment for SCTLD, but authorities are monitoring it as best they can and simultaneously developing new treatments and interventions to halt or delay its spread. 🦄

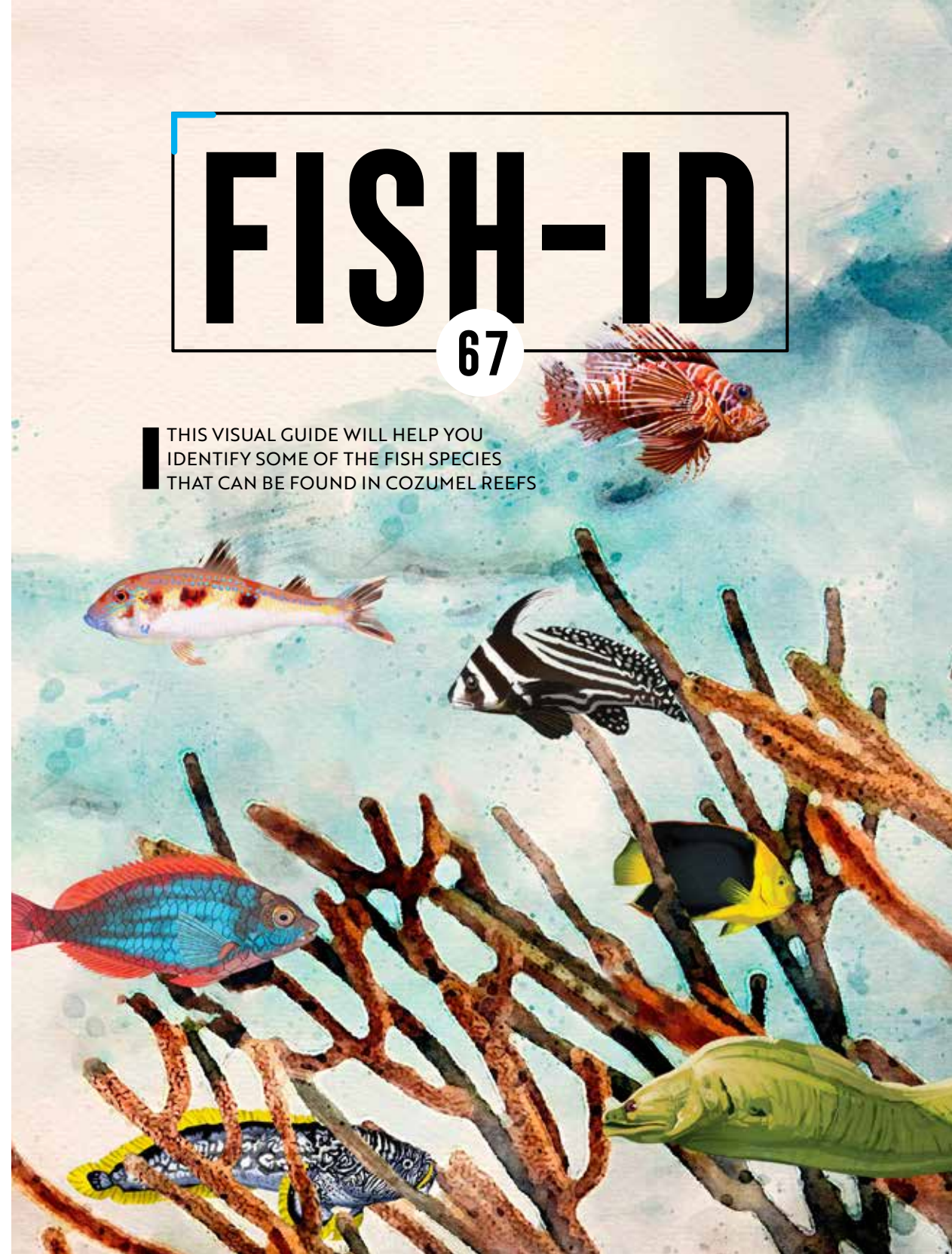


Efforts to save the corals are underway.

FISH-ID

67

THIS VISUAL GUIDE WILL HELP YOU IDENTIFY SOME OF THE FISH SPECIES THAT CAN BE FOUND IN COZUMEL REEFS



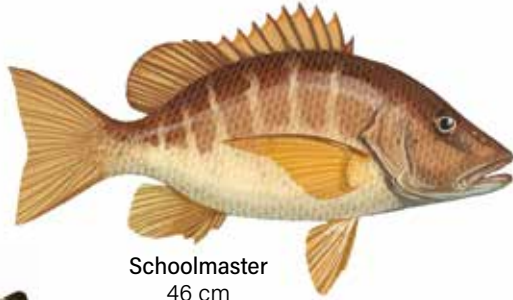
FISHES_ID



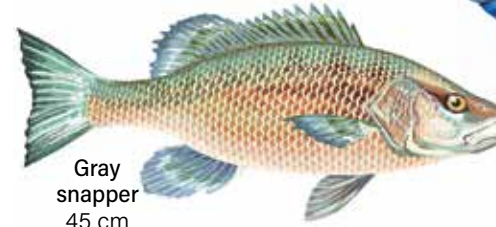
Doctor Fish
30 cm



Banded
Butterflyfish
12 cm



Schoolmaster
46 cm



Gray
snapper
45 cm



Midnight Parrotfish
60 cm



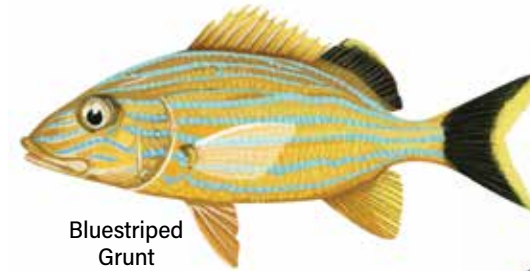
Smooth Trunkfish
28 cm



Spotted Drum
23 cm



Yellowfin Grouper
60 cm



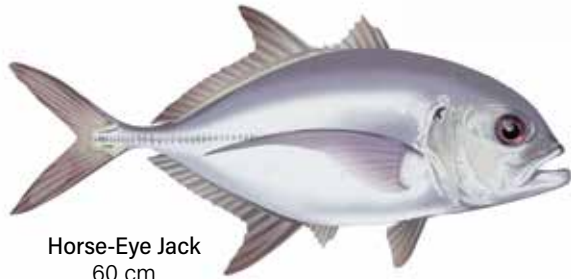
Bluestriped
Grunt
55 cm



Dusky Damsel
13 cm



Spotfin
Butterflyfish
15 cm



Horse-Eye Jack
60 cm



Striped Parrotfish
23 cm



Black Cap Basslet
6 cm



Bermuda Chub
60 cm



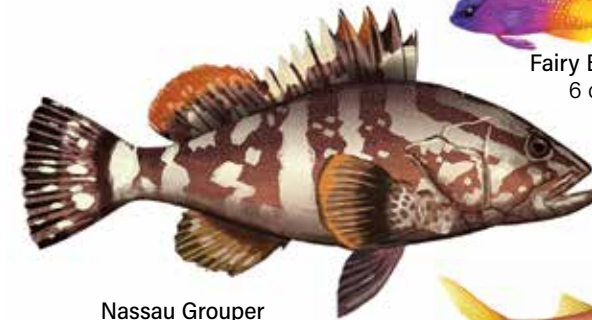
Fairy Basslet
6 cm



Dog Snapper
70 cm



Stoplight Parrotfish
46 cm



Nassau Grouper
60 cm



Ocean
Surgeonfish
30 cm



Blue Chromis
10 cm



Bluehead Wrasse
12.5 cm



Yellow Goatfish
30 cm



Creole Wrasse
30 cm

FISHES_ID



Sand Tilefish
45 cm



Spanish Grunt
38 cm



Squirrelfish
30 cm



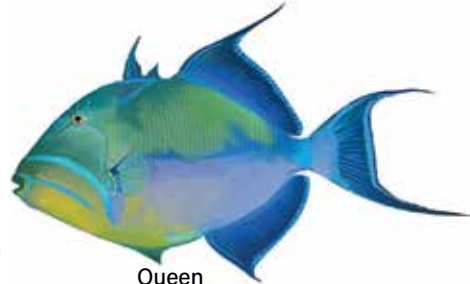
Porcupinefish
60 cm



Graysby
24 cm



Sand Diver
46 cm



Queen Triggerfish
40 cm



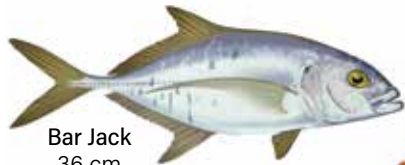
Cozumel Splendid Toadfish
18 cm



Spanish Hogfish
36 cm



Checkered Puffer
18 cm



Bar Jack
36 cm



Tiger Grouper
60 cm



Spotted Trunkfish
30 cm



Blue Tang
34 cm



Porkfish
26 cm



Sergeant Major
15 cm



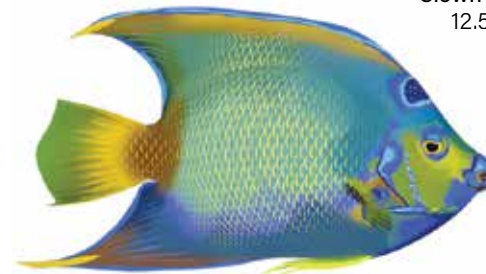
Great Barracuda
90 cm



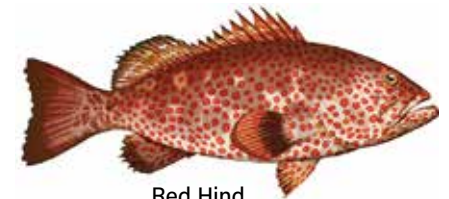
Clown Wrasse
12.5 cm



French Angelfish
36 cm



Queen Angelfish
46 cm



Red Hind
38 cm



Spotted Goatfish
28 cm

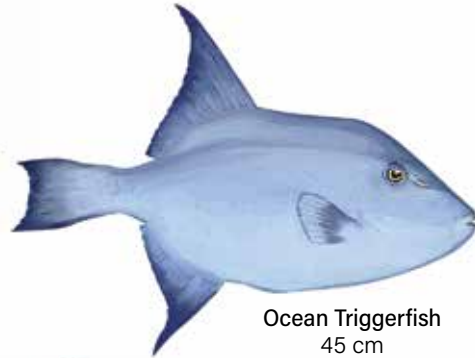


Rainbow Parrotfish
90 cm

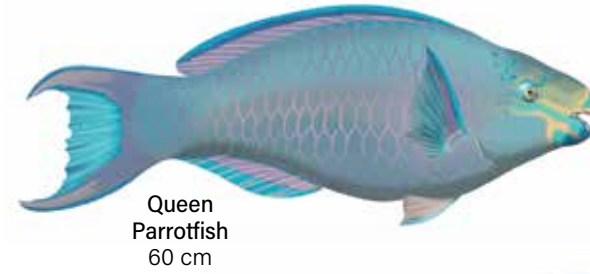
FISHES_ID



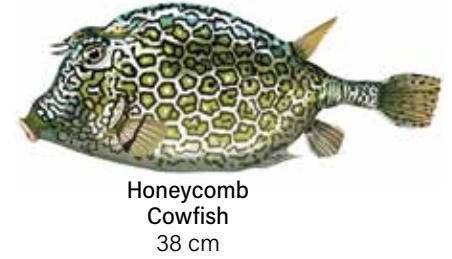
Yellowtail Snapper
60 cm



Ocean Triggerfish
45 cm



Queen Parrotfish
60 cm



Honeycomb Cowfish
38 cm



Yellowtail Damselfish
16 cm



Peacock Flounder
45 cm



Four-eye Butterflyfish
10 cm



Harlequin Bass
10 cm



Trumpetfish
90 cm



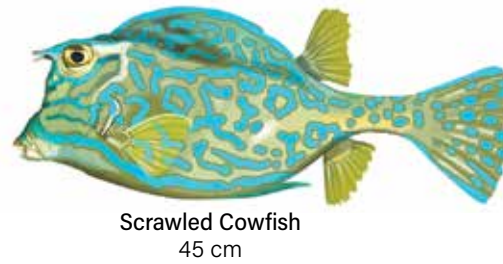
Barred Hamlet
12 cm



Black Grouper
1.1 m



Red Lionfish
45 cm



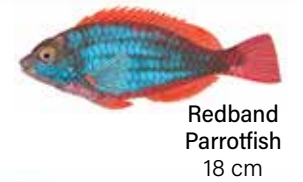
Scrawled Cowfish
45 cm



Rock Beauty
24 cm



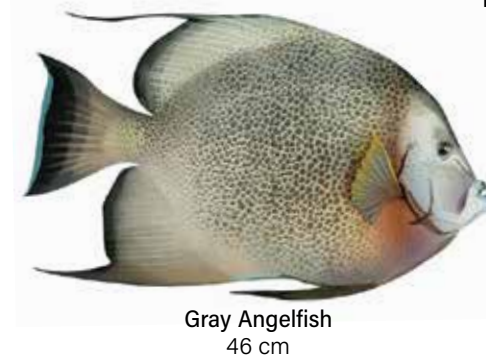
Orange Spotted Filefish
18 cm



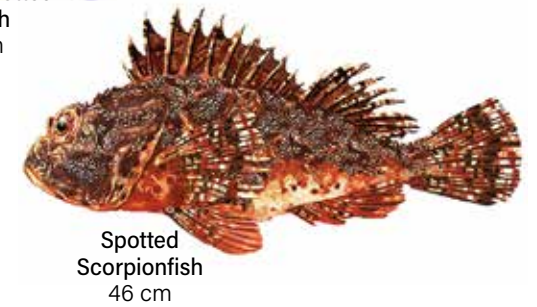
Redband Parrotfish
18 cm



Tobacco Fish
10 cm



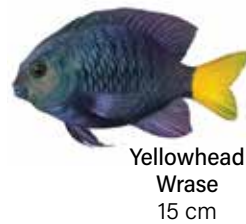
Gray Angelfish
46 cm



Spotted Scorpionfish
46 cm



Black Durgon
30 cm



Yellowhead Wrasse
15 cm

ID_FISHES



Spotted Eagle Ray
2.4 m



Caribbean Reef Octopus
50 cm



Caribbean Spiny Lobster
60 cm

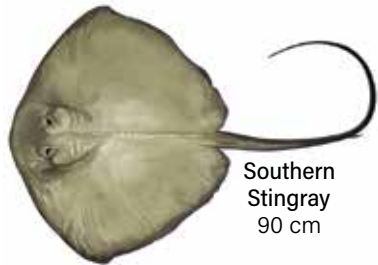
Loggerhead Sea Turtle
100 cm



Channel Clinging Crab
18 cm



Yellowline Arrow Crab
7 cm



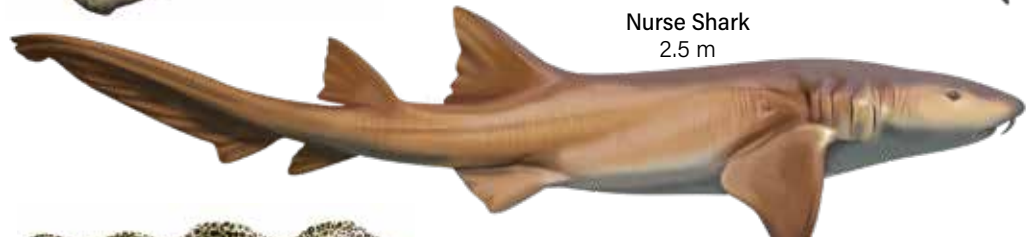
Southern Stingray
90 cm



Hawksbill Turtle
110 cm



Yellow Stingray
70 cm



Nurse Shark
2.5 m



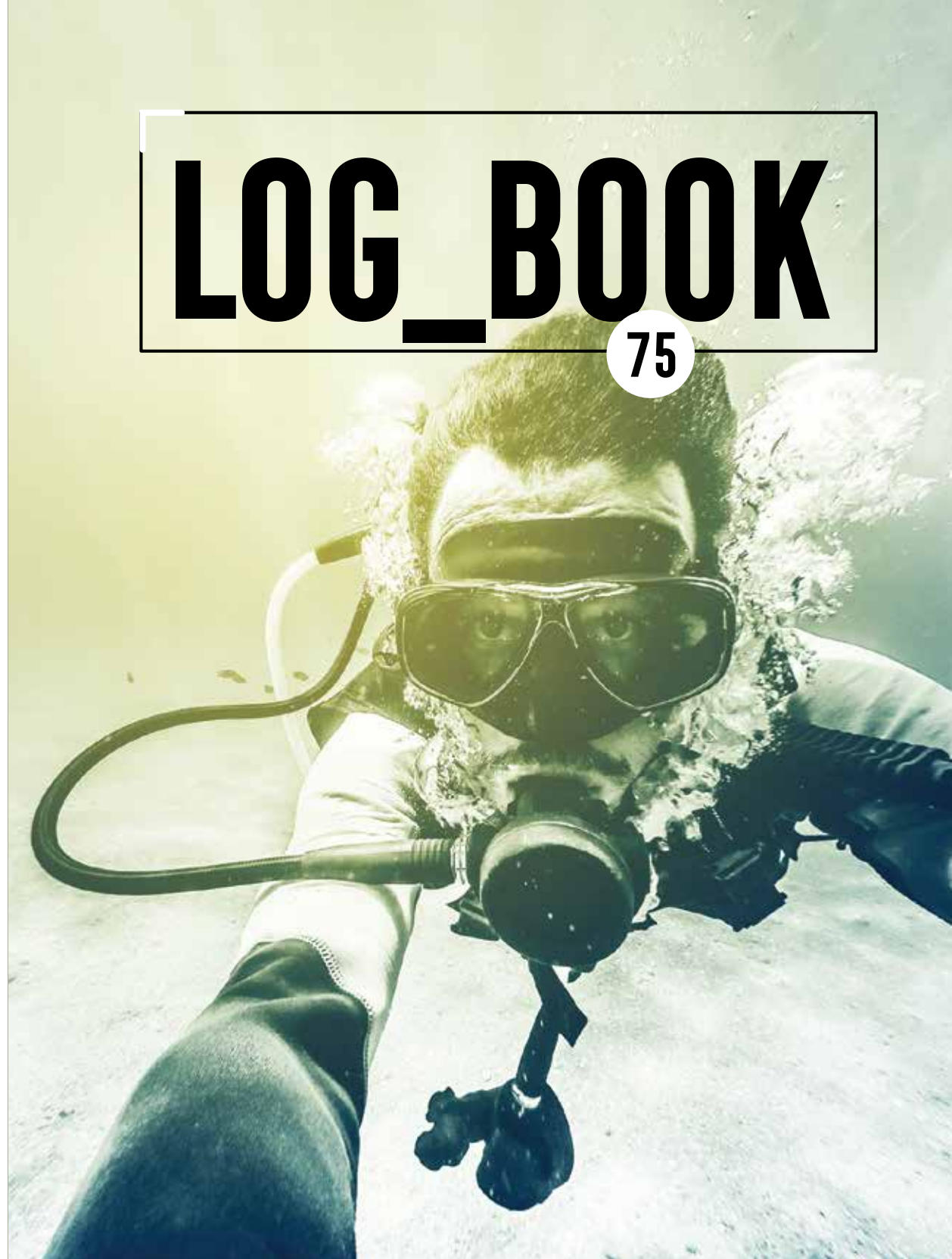
Spotted Moray
80 m



Green Moray
1.5 m

LOG_BOOK

75



LOG_BOOK

Dive # _____ Date _____

Location _____

PG	SI	:	PG	PG
----	----	---	----	----

Depth

Avg _____ mins ss _____ mins


Max _____


RNT + ABT = TBT

- Fresh Shore Deep _____
 Salt Boat Night _____

Activities

Reef UW Photo
 Recreation Cave UW Navig
 Wreck Search&Recovery _____





Instructor Divemaster Buddy

Certification# _____

Temperature

Air _____

Surface _____

Bottom _____

Visibility

_____ ft

Air

Start _____ psi

End _____ psi

Air
 Nitrox _____ %

Weight

_____ lbs

✓ + -

Exposure Protection

Full _____ mm
 Shorty _____ mm
 Boots _____ mm
 Hood _____ mm
 Gloves _____ mm

Equipment

Camera
 Computer
 Flashlight

Bottom Time

To date _____

This dive _____

Accumulative _____

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