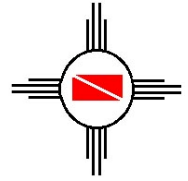


New Mexico Scuba Center Newsletter



August 2011

We will be closed September 3,4,5 (Saturday, Sunday, Monday) for the holiday weekend. Have a safe and wonderful weekend.

As a full service dive center we measure our success through your continued safe and enjoyable diving. We provide professional

Stacey and Si

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Learning, doing, and equipping seem to be the inevitable cycle for many sports. Scuba diving is no different. One of our goals as your dive center is to support your cycle in an affordable, intelligent manner.

In our last newsletter, we discussed continuing education is part of the diver's risk management. In this edition, we will offer continuing education is more than risk management; it can also expand one's boundaries beyond recreational diving into the more challenging and rewarding area



of extended range.

For the photographers, Kevin Eddy again graces our newsletter with more insights.

Of course, doing is where the rubber meets the road. In this issue we will provide more information on upcoming dive vaca-

tions. The upcoming November trip to the Philippines is one of those once-in-a-lifetime dives. In fact, the latest edition of DAN magazine (Summer 2011) has a full article on Philippines diving.

Finally, equipping oneself is as



Pool view at the Pura-Vida resort, Philippines

much about the type and quality of gear as it is how well one operates and maintains it. In this edition we will continue our tech talk on buoyancy and the buoyancy compensator (BC).



Could'a been a contender. Photo of helm & binnacle at Truk Lagoon. An offset strobe would have been nice to avoid backscatter.



A snoot narrows the light into a spot allowing highlights and better depth of field.

Dive or Shoot? Underwater photography is about taking photos, not just going for a dive. A diver might see a couple of hundred yards of reef, while photographer could easily spend their entire dive photographing a single subject and not move more than a few feet. There are several things to consider when planning a photography dive.

- Choose appropriate goals
- Keep it shallow
- Take time to get a few great images don't try to shoot everything in sight
- Take time to sort out lighting before shooting
- If it's a subject you are already familiar with pre-visualize the results you want to get.

Dealing with Backscatter.

Backscatter is caused by light from a strobe being reflected by particles in the water. Obviously, the number of particles in the water is an important factor in determining backscatter, but the volume of water illuminated by the strobe is also important. With a compact camera the entire volume of water close to

the lens is lit so backscatter is more likely.

Options to make scatter less noticeable include:

- Minimize the amount of water between the camera and the subject by getting closer and using a wide angle lens.
- Consider using a single strobe well away from the lens and pointing across the field of view
- Use a snoot to restrict light to the subject area.
- In very shallow water, consider using a strobe above the water for lighting
- Shoot with natural light or off camera strobes
- For macro shots, use inward lighting with the strobes in front of the housing, pointing in towards the lens
- Backscatter is less visible against lighter backgrounds and backgrounds with lots of detail

Background options.



To get a black background you need a strobe that is many times brighter than natural light. By selecting a high shutter speed and a small aperture we can suppress the natural light so that the image is only formed by light from the strobe.

There are two options to get black backgrounds:

Shoot against open water so that none of the strobe's light is reflected back to the lens. This may mean using some of the backscatter controls mentioned earlier

Use a snoot to prevent light from the strobe falling on anything except the subject.

Where background details are wanted in the picture a separate flash can be used to illuminate them without spoiling the black background.

We get a blue background when natural light shines through the water behind a subject. This generally means getting



lower than the subject and shooting up into the water column. Set the

aperture and shutter speed to suit the blue background, then use a strobe to light the subject in the foreground.

Blue backgrounds are better on sunny days when the sun is high in the sky

Still water means more light penetrating the water and bluer backgrounds

Keep the sun behind the camera for the best blue

Including Snell's window in a blue background works best on sunny days

Using the environment as a background is a mixed blessing, so take care to pick appropriate back-



grounds and not to let them dominate the image.

To highlight a subject look for contrasting backgrounds, without too much detail.

Use depth of field to make a subject stand out against the background

When you find an excellent background sort out your lighting and wait for a suitable subject to pass by.

Better backgrounds

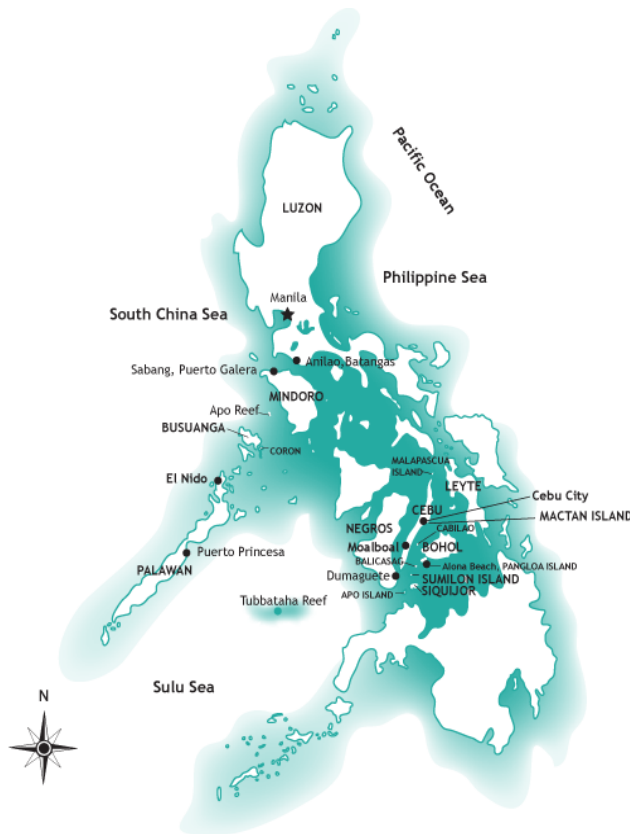
Apparent depth will give more engaging pictures. Flat blue backgrounds can appear dull, so consider using silhouettes of reef, di-

“Snell's Window is a phenomenon by which an underwater viewer sees everything above the surface through a cone of light of width of about 96 degrees. This phenomenon is caused by refraction of light entering water, and is governed by Snell's Law. The area outside Snell's window will either be completely dark or will show a reflection of under-water objects.

The Philippines

Stacey Minton

“The Philippines are probably one of the least visited—but one of the most worthy—dive destinations in the world.”



The UNESCO World Heritage site of Tubbataha in the Sulu Sea might ring a bell with well-traveled divers, but the Philippines are probably one of the least visited—but one of the most worthy—dive destinations in the world. Located north of Malaysian Borneo and Indonesia, the 7,107 islands in the Philippine archipelago offer a number of top-rated dive areas in addition to Tubbataha—which is only accessible between March and June—including other remote areas such as Apo Reef and Coron, which are only accessible by live-aboard. There is plenty of excellent land-based diving, such as Apo Island—accessible from Dumaguete—where shoals of jacks and giant parrotfish are often seen in addition to large pela.



Diving in the Philippines

Part of the famed Coral Triangle, a concentration of undersea biodiversity, the southern dive regions of the [Philippines](#) literally teems with more than 1,200 species of marine life. The main scuba hubs are concentrated around Puerto Galera, Cebu, Bohol, Dumaguete, Anilao, Busuanga, Palawan, and Coron. But you can find almost every underwater adventure and experience you could dream up among the 7,000 islands that make up this nation. Especially notable are the unique, and almost guaranteed, interactions with such rare marine life as dugongs off Dimakya Island and the skittish scythe-tail thresher shark that shows up in the early morning waters of Monad Shoal off the island of Malapascua.

The crown jewel of all this diverse natural marine heritage is the World Heritage Site of Tubbataha Marine Park. This remote site is accessed exclusively from liveboards from March to June. Well-known for its walls, dramatic drop-offs and currents, the reef system of Tubbataha revels in forests of multi-hued soft corals, pelagics such as mantas and sea turtles and several species of sharks. Plus there's a chance of finding some new critter undescribed to science on any dive.

For land based diving, the Philippines has a large collection of dreamy resorts on idyllic islands. White sand beaches, soft breezes swishing through palm trees and light dappled lagoons. The list of

dive opportunities is almost endless. Wreck enthusiasts should head straight for Coron, off Palawan. Here, 18 WWII Japanese ships were sunk by an allied airstrike in 1944. The artistic touch of the ocean has molded these instruments of war into vigorous and life-affirming reefs. Start at the top of the best list with the Taiei Maru wreck. The Pier off Dumaguete is one of the many hot spots for macro critters, along with Apo Reef, a famous marine sanctuary that doubles down by attracting sharks, mantas and a long list of other mega-fauna. With that being said, most of the dives off almost any diver hot spot will yield a treasure trove of creatures big and small.

Culture and Customs

A rich mixture of both primitive, island-based culture and customs and traditions derived from the Spanish colonization manifest in the folk music, dance, art, culinary scene, religions and language of the Philippines. Pre-Hispanic tribes of Malayo-Polynesian descent still thrive in the remote southern Philippines. Filipino folklore includes a diverse array of mythical creatures including vampires, goblins, mer-men, and a particular monster, called the Aswang, that will lick you to death. Traditional Philippine music centers around the ancient gong-like kulintang and lyrical music that has a distinct Spanish sound and passions. These same passions can be seen in the national dance, the Carinosa, which focuses on romance through movement. There's also the famous Tinikling dance, which utilizes two bamboo poles around which danc-

ers navigate. The Philippine culture and people are famous for their love of visitors and their desire to share their countries heritage. So, you'll make Filipino friends everywhere you visit.

History, Art, and Culture

Filipino human culture began more than 30,000 years ago according to archeological data. The first Westerner to visit was renowned explorer Ferdinand Magellan who arrived in 1521. At the time of his arrival, the dominant ethnic group was the Austronesians, a mixture of Melanesians and Polynesians. Also scattered throughout the southern archipelago several kingdoms, sultanates and other ethnic divisions flourished as small, independent states.

The first settlement from the west began with the arrival of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi in 1565 on the island of Cebu. They eventually moved north to what is now Manila and 300 years of Spanish rule ensued. After several bloody battles, the US Colonial rule of the Philippines began in 1905, with full independence granted in 1935, but did not happen until after WWII.

Weaving, wood carving and pottery are the main authentic forms of Art that find their roots in pre-Western history. And folk dancing called Tinikling, where dancers skip over two long bamboo sticks, or singkil, utilizing four bamboo poles, remains popular outside of urban areas.



“The crown jewel of all this diverse natural marine heritage is the World Heritage Site of Tubbataha Marine Park.”

Underwater Photography (continued from page 3)

vers or the boat to add depth. This may mean shooting against the light, in which case try to shoot from shadow into light.

The balance between foreground and background lighting is often key to making a striking image. On sunny days blue backgrounds work well, but on cloudy days less light penetrates the water resulting in less saturated (grayer) backgrounds.

On sunny days:

Spend time sorting out your background before shooting. Try to include some blue water.

- Light the foreground with a strobes, and use shutter speed to balance the background light.
- Sunlight is best when it comes from behind the camera, so avoid shooting into the light particularly in poor visibility.
- Calm water helps with sunlit backgrounds, but turbulent surface conditions can make an interesting backdrop too.
- Snell's window can be used to divide the frame. Take care to place it appropriately.

On cloudy days:

Shoot with a longer lens to minimize the amount of background in the frame

- Use landscape format to reduce the effects of light fall off
- Hide most of the surface behind solid objects, wrecks, coral heads, etc.

- Accept a darker background
- Keep Snell's window out of the frame

Sunbursts:

Sunbursts add a feeling of depth to an image, providing they suit the subject. Sunbursts work best with newer cameras that offer a high dynamic range because the sun is many stops brighter than the rest of the scene.

- When including sunbursts it is helpful to obscure the sun, either with a subject or part of the background.
- The best results often come from underexposing most of the image, using strobes to pick out key areas. The sunburst will be extremely bright so balancing strobe against sunburst will need plenty of test shots.
- Sunbursts don't generally do well in green water or low visibility conditions.
- When shooting from within a cave or channel, try to stay in the shadows to avoid blown out sun.
- Sunbursts work particularly well at the end of the day in shallow water, also a good time for dappled light shots in shallow water.

Snoots

Snoots are an old idea which have been used in photography studios above water for many years. They are used to restrict where the light from the strobe falls, allowing selective lighting of parts of the scene.



Inside the bait ball. On bow of ex Caster (FL). Bait fish swimming fast in a tight ball.



Looking up into the water column with sun overhead

- In poor visibility (less than 15 feet) using a snoot can reduce backscatter in macro shots because less water is illuminated by the strobe
- In wider shots a snooted light can be used to highlight one item from a crowd, e.g. a single jewel anemone on a wall.
- Combining a snooted light with a regular flash can highlight a small feature in an area while still permitting control of the foreground/background lighting balance.
- When using a snoot with a wide angle lens be aware that you could have one bright spot in an ocean of black.
- Snoots work well with manual focus macro. At the start of the dive set up your strobe so the area illuminated by the snoot is in sharp focus and switch to manual focus. Whenever a subject is in focus it will also be illuminated by the snoot.
- The ultimate snoot for macro is a pair of flexible light guides or fibre bundles attached to a strobe.

Motion in the Ocean

Pan shots around 1/10 second can work well for isolating a larger subject against a cluttered background, as well as showing motion.

- Where precise framing is needed, use front curtain sync then pan faster than the subject so that blurred

images still appear behind rather than in front of the subject

- Where a subject is being shot in front of a bright background you can use a longer shutter speed combined with rear curtain sync to get a blurred image behind the subject.
- Rotating the camera with a slower shutter speed can create an interesting background, particularly if foreground subjects are lit with a burst of flash which does not reach the background.

Composition

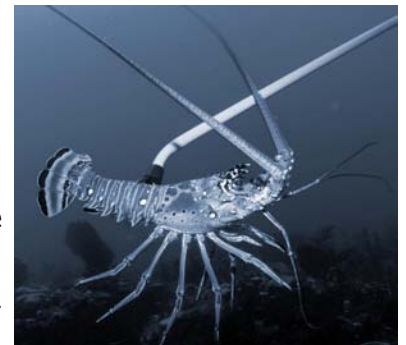
When shooting groups of individuals, the magic numbers are 2,3,5, or 7. When shooting more than two individuals you want them all facing the same way.

Where shoals are in mid-water shoot from below and leave some space around the outside to separate them from the frame.

- On wrecks, wide is good, wider is better.
- Remember the camera can be used in portrait format too.
- Closer is better, both for contrast and lighting.
- Normal rules for composition also apply. Rule-of-thirds, lead-in lines etc.

Split level shots (under/over)

Split level shots work best with multiple levels in the image. Foreground, mid-ground and background interest is an absolute minimum. Ideally these should be the-



Man versus bug: Man 12, Bug 0. And they were tasty! Lobster season in Florida (August)

Underwater Photography (continued)

matically linked rather than just thrown together. Generally this will be easiest in shallow water.



This Moray Eel took up residence in the ex Caster piping.

The best lighting for this type of shot is when the sun high in the sky. The exposure balance between under and over is difficult. White sand can help to balance the under/over lighting by providing a fill light for the underwater portion of the image. Strobes can also be used to add light to the underwater portion of the shot if it is close to the camera.

Unless taking a portrait, focus on the underwater portion of the image and use depth of field to cover the above water section.

Under/over shots are most practical with an SLR and a dome port, and bigger domes are better. To avoid water drops on the port keep it out of the water while setting up the shot. If this is not possible consider bringing along a chamois to wipe off water droplets.

Dome Ports on SLR housings

SLR housings can be fitted with different ports for wide-angle shots. Each has their advantages and disadvantages:

Small Domes

- better lighting of subjects close to the dome because strobes can be closer to the subject
- more portable
- poor corner sharpness

Big Domes

- the port casts a big shadow

which limits how close subjects can be properly lit. Too close and there's a shadow line in the middle of the subject where the strobes are obscured by the dome

- more weight, fragile and difficult to pack
- better corner sharpness
- good for under/over shots

Off Camera Flash

Moving the flash off camera allows a darker foreground. Subjects can be framed by dark apertures which can add depth to an image. Subjects can also be backlit by a flash behind them. In poor visibility backscatter can be reduced by not illuminating the water directly in front of the camera.

In wrecks or caves where there is little or no natural light off camera flash allows us to give more depth to an image by lighting areas further from the camera.

Off camera flash can be used to separate large static subjects from the background by placing the light source closer to them than the camera and allowing fall-off to reduce background illumination.

Off camera flash requires a remote slave. There are several manufactures of underwater strobes. Mounting the strobe on a Gorilla-pod with a block of lead underneath allows flexibility in positioning.

- Setting up off camera flash is hard work, especially the first time. So try it out somewhere shallow and familiar before going onto a deep wreck.



In the South Pacific

Underwater Photography (continued)

Step by step:

- Before getting in the water connect the off-camera flash to the slave and test it.
- Set the on-camera strobe to minimum power
- Position the off-camera strobe appropriately
- Take a test shot and adjust aperture for the off camera light
- Where some front lighting is required take additional test shots with differing levels of front lighting
- Where ambient light needs to be included adjust shutter speed to bring in ambient light
- After the shot pick up the off camera flash and clip it onto your kit again

EXTENDED RANGE

Looking for extreme action? Check out SSI's Extended Range & Extended Range (Technical) Program!



Have you ever wanted to dive deeper or just dive safer? Now you can.

Xtreme Excitement

SSI TechXR is a well rounded Technical Diving program that is designed to take the recreational diver to an extreme level for their diving adventures.

Whether you are looking for the excitement of deep reef diving, significantly extending your bottom time on shallow dives or the thrill of exploring deep wrecks SSI TechXR pro-

vides the training and experience necessary to complete every new adventure with confidence and skill.

Whatever your current diving ability, extended range diving will challenge you with environments, depths, bottom times, procedures, and equipment not commonly encountered by recreational divers. You will be experiencing advanced levels that require extensive knowledge, enhanced diving skills, and considerable experience.

Continued on page 11



“Have you ever wanted to dive deeper? Now you can. SSI Extended Range Diving.”

Surface Interval

David Olson

“Air cylinders are rigid bodies and not effected by depth.

However, as the air depletes the tank will become more buoyant.”



Diver ascending from the depths of Truk Lagoon

Big quiz question, can you recite Archimedes's principal? Okay, so we can Wiki it (water exerts a buoyant force etc). More easily stated, if it is less dense than water it floats.

More dense, it sinks. The key here is density (weight per unit volume). Lead is very dense, air isn't, and our bodies are somewhere in between. In fact, most of us are positively buoyant (less dense than water). When we dive we manage our density; hence, we use the lead to increase our density. When properly weighted with all our gear (wet suit), no air in our BC, and some air in our lungs we should just float with the top of head at the surface...neutrally buoyant.

Fairly straight forward, so why the BC? Because as we descend our bodies and our wet suits compress with the increased water pressure (Boyle's law). Essentially we become more dense: same weight, but smaller volume. Since the tank is a rigid body, it is not effected by the increasing water pressure. To compensate, we increase our volume by inflating the BC bladder. Think of the person and gear as a buoyancy system. For fine adjustments in buoyancy, we control the amount of air in our lungs.

Lift capacity refers to the BC's maximum buoyancy. Larger bladder, more lift. For warm waters (3 mm wet suit), we could go as low as 20 pounds. In colder water (7 mm or dry suit) we might chose 35 or 50 pounds of lift capacity.

The BC provides excellent positive buoyancy on the surface, BUT it is not a *life jacket*. If I were unconscious on the surface, any BC would float me with my face submerged and my tank pointing to the heav-

ens,

While BC's may vary in construction, features, and appearance they have these basic features:

- A power inflator / deflator connected to low pressure air from the first stage. Can also be integrated into an alternate air source, such as a Scubapro Air2.
- Overexpansion valves / pull dumps located on the bladder bottom and on some BC's on the shoulder.
- Cable dump that is hooked up to inflator / deflator / alternate air source
- Over expansion valve that releases air when the BC has too much air in it. Keeps the bladder from popping like a balloon.
- A quick disconnect allowing the low pressure air hose removed from power inflator while the system is pressurized. (If your inflator happens to stick).
- A single bladder: Underwater, the enclosed air forms a "bubble" that moves around in the bladder based on the diver's orientation (up, down, level, and so on).
- D rings and goody pockets for stuff. Goody pockets should never be used for weights. Only use weight pockets if your BC is weight integrated model.

So, adding this up I would offer these thoughts.

1. Inflate your BC before *every* dive to ensure proper connection, inflation, overexpansion valve function when the bladder is full.
2. During the dive, practice using each of the pull dumps. Remem-

Surface Interval

- ber the “bubble?” If you are level or slightly head down, the lower dump valve may be your best bet.
- Practice manually inflating your BC.
 - At depth, use your BC to establish neutral buoyancy and your lungs to fine tune it.
 - Don't use your BC as an elevator, to ascend in normal conditions. Release air as you ascent.
 - Rehearse ditching weights (for integrated BC); show your buddy how it works.
 - Take care of your BC, which means always draining and flushing the BC after each dive day; storing it with the bladder slightly inflated; and servicing the valves when needed or at annual service.

“Dry suit divers have to consider and manage the suit's buoyancy in addition to the BC. NMSC strongly recommends taking the dry suit course before the first open water dive.”

EXTENDED RANGE (continued from page 9)

Xtreme Flexibility

The SSI TechXR program is designed to meet your needs. The instructor can formulate training around your individual



goals and objectives. If you are just seeking training on how to perform safe decompression dives or if you want to walk the entire path through to become a TECH DIVER, SSI TechXR is the right program to satisfy your needs .

If you want to extend your range of underwater exploration. You will utilize Nitrox mixtures to make longer dives, dives to depths as great as 140 fsw (42m), and do not require decompression. You will be introduced to specialized technical diving equipment and will learn the procedures for using a stage cylinder or pony bottle. Learn advanced dive planning techniques and

may breathe high Nitrox mixes for decompression and/or safety stops. Just think the of the dives that you were not able to do, now you will be able to do them and be safe.

Advanced Nitrox

Students enrolled in the Advanced Nitrox course will develop the fundamental knowledge, equipment familiarity, and skills needed to participate in extended range diving activities. Even for divers who do not plan to make decompression dives, this course will increase confidence and enhance diving abilities. It is for every diver who wants to dive deeper, longer, or in more challenging environments

Extended Range

Extended Range divers will be trained to utilize singles with H-valves or twinsets, and stage cylinders or pony bottles. You will be introduced to advanced dive planning and make training dives as deep as 45m (150 ft). You will also learn oxygen procedures and may use nitrox gases for limited decompression and to improve off-gas efficiency at safety stops.

“SSI offers a very broad selection of continuing education courses such as NITROX, Advanced Open Water, Stress & Rescue, and Dive Leader



“Water temperature is a warm 82-84°F in the summer and 78-80°F in the winter. Most people will find a 3mm suit adequate for diving in Barbados.”

The wreck of the 365' Greek freighter, the Stavronikita, is one of the most popular dives on Barbados, but the entire west coast of the island offers great reef diving with frequent sightings of turtles, rays and schooling fish. Carlisle Bay is also home to 5 wrecks making it a favorite for wreck aficionados. Visitors can experience the island's sophisticated and active lifestyle through its luxurious resorts, fine restaurants, world class golf and especially its passion for its national sport, cricket.

Dividing in Barbados

Watersports reign supreme on Barbados' scenic coasts, offering unparalleled conditions including underwater visibility of 70 to 80 feet and annual water temperatures between 78 and 84 degrees.

Known as the "shipwreck capital" of the Caribbean, [Barbados](#) offers a number of unique and interesting diving and snorkeling features that include a number of accessible sunken ships and a host of beautiful coral formations and marine life.

The west coast has two designated snorkeling areas, both part of the Folkestone Marine Park and the south coast's best snorkeling area is the Carlisle Bay Marine Park. The diving is easily accessible and not particularly technical, and the island's facilities are excellent, including a decompression chamber situated near Bridgetown and many well-equipped dive centers found on the west and south coasts.

The most famous of the wrecks, the

Stavronikita, has created a fascinating penetration dive for experienced divers.

Water temperature is a warm 82-84°F in the summer and 78-80°F in the winter. Most people will find a 3mm suit adequate for diving in Barbados.

Barbados is blessed with steady trade winds, beckoning waves and crystal clear water that make it ideal for windsurfing and kitesurfing. The south coast is the place to be and the best time to hoist a sail is normally December through mid-March.

Culture and Customs

The Caribbean is full of people who are larger than life. Barbadians (Bajans) are different from other Caribbean personalities in many ways. They are more spiritual and religiously conscious. They are by nature open, thoughtful and generous. They love a party but will have time for anyone, they like people, no matter what background, race, and disposition. They make time for quiet and shy people and draw them out with disarming innocence and charm. They will rise to the occasion on any occasion to shoot the breeze and laugh and joke with the most outrageous personalities of our time. It is not at all ironic that there are more churches per capita than most other island nations. The only thing more numerous than churches are rum shops.

There are a few festivals to make note of. In mid February, there is the Hometown Festival, which is a family attraction commemorating the first landing and settlement in Barbados on February 17, 1627. The Hometown Festival combines folk, gospel and medieval music with a street parade and fair and a torch

August 2011

-lit evening exhibition by the Royal and Mounted Police forces as they perform the floodlit Tattoo. Other activities include poetry, drama, sidewalk art shows, sports, games, local handicrafts markets and the popular Queen of the Festival Pageant.

From the end of February through mid-March, you can take part in the Holders Season festival. This most sophisticated festival offers an exciting season of opera, classical, jazz, latin and caribbean music and takes place at the historic Holders Plantation House, situated on a ridge overlooking what were once extensive sugar and tobacco fields. The event, which is internationally recognized and has attracted such musical luminaries as Luciano Pavarotti, is currently focused on the development and exhibition of local talent. More information on festivals of Barbados her

Barbados is an island filled with artistic talent from skilled local potters at work fashioning their wares as has been done for centuries, to modern fashion designers, abstract artists and poets.

The people of Barbados have a history of long ingrained Christian principles, a sound and free educational system with a literacy rate of 97%.

Location and Size

Barbados is the easternmost island of the West Indies in the Atlantic Ocean. The island is approximately 300 miles north of Venezuela. Barbados is 166 square miles, divided into 11 parishes. It's captial city is Bridgetown, with a population of approx. 99,000.

Although Barbados is a relatively small island (21 miles long and 14 miles wide), there is much to ex-

plore so you should consider renting a car during your Barbados vacation.

Driving in Barbados is on the left side of the road and the majority of vehicles are "right hand drive." The island has an extensive road network of paved roads. A highway links the north and the south of the island. There are a number of ways to get around the island by hired car, taxis and buses; all are safe, reliable and convenient.



"Barbados is an island filled with artistic talent from skilled local potters at work fashioning their wares as has been done for centuries, to modern fashion designers, abstract artists and poets."

New certifications in August -

Open Water : Joshua Wiedel, Jessica Zieman, Faith Tafoya, Kristopher Wilson, Ty Pierce, Mary Young, Steve Racca, Susan Dietz, Kathryn Webb, Robert Schmitt, Nicholas Meyer, Joshua Wiedel

Advanced Open Water: Bobby Jones, Ben Sanchez, Ivonne Goldberg, Ken Goldberg, Chris Armenta, Sarah Conner, Chris Armenta, KC Kim, Joan Kim

Stress & Rescue: Kevin Conner, Megan Conner, Sarah Conner, Jesse Cannon, James Carrell

Enriched Air Nitrox: Art Hull, Hallie Carruthers, James Correll, Joe Witte

First Aid/ CPR / O2: Bobby Jones, Jennie Pierce, Alicia Cordova de Unruh, Shawn Unruh

Drysuit: Lori Powers

Master Diver: Robert Bucci.



**Congratulations and
Happy Diving!**

Continuing Education Activities -September

Open Water

Stress & Rescue

Enriched Air Nitrox (Nitrox)

Advanced Enriched Air Nitrox (Advanced Nitrox)

First Aid / CPR / O2 provider

Under Water Photo

Adaptive Dive Leader / Buddy

Bubbles & Brats—remember it's the 3rd Sunday of every month—come out and blow some bubbles and of course eat some brats—This is open to all certified divers.

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**Not just an adventure of a lifetime, but a
lifetime of adventure**

*Photos courtesy of
David Olson and
various*

www.nmscuba.com

*We are looking for contributors and
encourage you to share stories, travel notes,
and/or photos.*

Upcoming Dives

2011

Philippines—October 29-13

2012

Barbados—February 4—11

Dominica—April

Florida Wreck Week—July

Hawaii—September

British Virgin Islands—November 3 -11,



Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Call us for details!