

SDFSFA Bulletin March 2007

This bulletin is provided as a service to members of the
SCUBA DIVERS FEDERATION OF SA

Working to develop the sport of Scuba diving in SA
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We are publishing this electronic bulletin as a separate publication to our normal monthly SDF News Sheet. Future issues of this “SDFSFA Bulletin” will include lengthy articles about matters of interest to recreational divers. We welcome contributions from our readers.

If you don’t have the time to read through everything in this bulletin, take advantage of the following table of contents. Click on any item of interest to proceed straight to that section.

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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE REEF

As we reported in our January news sheet, 2007 is the 10th anniversary of the first International Year of the Reef (1997). Little did we realize that there were plans to do it all again. The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) decided at its General Meeting held in Cozumel, Mexico last October that 2008 would again be the International Year of the Reef. The 1997 International Year of the Reef was successful in raising awareness of the importance of coral reef and associated ecosystems; and recognizing the continued need to increase awareness and understanding of the opportunities to further conserve and restore valuable coral reef and associated ecosystems. The ICRI has set the following goals for the 2008 International Year of the Reef: -

- *Strengthening awareness about the ecological, economic, social and cultural value of, and critical threats to, coral reefs and associated ecosystems; and
- *Generating urgent action at all levels to develop and implement effective management strategies for conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems.
- *Encourage ICRI members to support and participate in planning efforts and events leading up to and during the 2008 IYOR; and
- *Encourage ICRI members, especially national delegates, to facilitate the development of national level activities on IYOR.

For more information: www.iyor.org or contact info@iyor.org

NEW FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2006

As reported in our March news sheet, the Fisheries Management Bill 2006 was passed by State Parliament in February. Penalties for offences under the resulting Act have now increased (doubled?). Fisheries Officers will now have new powers and a new Fisheries Council is being established. There are strict new bag limits and new possession limits are being proposed. Nominations for the new Fisheries Council are being sought by the State Government. Visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/fishing for more details on all of the above. According to a media release issued by Rory McEwen, the Minister for Agriculture, Food & Fisheries, on 21st February 2007, a new fisheries management structure and tougher penalties for fishing offences in SA will result from wide ranging new legislation passed by State Parliament on 21st February 2007. The new Fisheries Management Act 2006 will adopt contemporary management practices and promote ecologically sustainable development within the state's fisheries. Mr McEwen said "A key plank of the legislation is establishing a new Fisheries Council as the peak management advisory committee reporting to the state government. Membership of the Council will include industry experts appointed by the Governor. The Council will have a broad advisory role and key responsibility for the development of new fishery management plans. Offences and penalties have been increased to reflect the increasing value of our fish resources and to assist in tackling organised crime."

For full release visit <http://www.ministers.sa.gov.au/news.php?id=1270>

A consolidated version of the new Fisheries Management Act is available at:

<http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/B/CURRENT/FISHERIES%20MANAGEMENT%20BILL%202007.aspx>

EWENS PONDS AND EIGHT MILE CREEK

As reported in last month's news sheet, the Australian & New Guinea Fish Association (ANGFA) visited the Ewens Ponds/Eight Mile creek system over the weekend of 17-18th February. Their visit was recorded by Luke Pike (As reported in our February news sheet, he is the Channel 10 cameraman who loves to take underwater footage in the name of public awareness. Luke is the 'ever-prepared cameraman' who was able to film the early birth of his second child on Anzac Highway en route to the hospital). Luke's report (about Ewens Ponds) featured on Channel 10's 5pm news service on 23rd February. Luke's involvement came about when he contacted the SDF looking for issues to get involved in. According to the news report on Channel 10, the issue is an "environmental disaster". The report went on to say (something like) "Scientists are powerless to stop an algal attack infestation choking waterways and threatening fish species such as Pygmy Perch. The system is a unique waterway (suffering from?) little water movement." Gerard Carmody's own report on the trip was published in the Marine Life Society of SA's 2006 Journal. It can be viewed at <http://www.mlssa.asn.au>. The SDF delegate from the Marine Life Society of SA, Neville Skinner, is also the facilitator of the movement to conserve Eight Mile Creek and the Ewens Ponds system. Visit <http://www.bioteck.org/EightMile/Ewens%20Ponds%20index.htm> for more details. Neville told us at our February meeting that both species of Pygmy Perch found in the ponds system are crossbreeding due to concerns about their future. He told us at our March meeting that the water level at Ewens Ponds has dropped some 50% in the past 10

years. It is clearly drying out. He also informed us that there are now increased salinity levels in Piccaninnie Ponds. Below is an edited version of a recent article (taken from "EcoVoice" March 07, No.40) by ANGFA's Gerard Carmody: -

"ALARM OVER EWENS' DECLINE

Eight Mile Creek is a natural watercourse running from Ewens Ponds to the sea. One of Australia's natural wonders, they may not be here for us to enjoy in the years to come. The rapid decline of the series of ponds, one of Australia's best and iconic freshwater dive sites located in the South East of South Australia, is alarming conservationists, divers and the community. Ewens Ponds are set to be one of many environmental casualties caused by global warming and our current drought. With rainfall in the past ten years at its lowest on record in the water catchments feeding Ewens Ponds, an outbreak of blue-green algae has occurred causing a massive dieback of aquatic plants. These plants are essential to ecological balance of the ponds and their reduction has caused a significant decrease in populations of slower moving aquatic fish and invertebrate species. The water problem for Ewens Ponds is magnified by relevant management authorities continuing to allocate too much water to local irrigators trying to drought-proof their farms and timber plantations. Ewens, a freshwater ground-dependent ecosystem, is suffering as a result of this miscalculation of water allocation and the failure to address the problem. A recent public outcry over the decline of Ewens has seen the establishment of a technical reference group. Comprised of various government representatives, the group will investigate and determine management strategies to improve its condition. Hopefully the recommendations and implementations of this group will not be too late for this precious ecosystem. We can only hope irreversible damage has not already occurred. Underwater experts, Ron and Valerie Taylor, have joined the public outcry over Ewens. Familiar with the unique dive spot since 1962, the creators of two documentaries about Ewens are dedicated to saving this pristine freshwater site. We are extremely concerned by the rapid decline of these wetlands due to lack of understanding and serious mismanagement. Australian has only one Ewens Ponds. It is our duty to care for and preserve this magnificent gift of nature that belongs to us all equally and to not bleed it dry for the short term benefit of a few.' The Ewens Ponds system deserves to be fully protected and preserved for future generations. Its long-term future will depend on the critical decisions we make.

OUR SUFFERING ECOSYSTEM

- More than 50% decline of water flow from Ewens Ponds to the ocean in the last 15 years, coinciding with an exponential growth in centre pivot use in the south-east.
- Nutrient concentration more than 5 times safe environmental limits (ref EPA)
- Major decline in aquatic plant and fish life from the Ewens Ponds system
- Evidence of hybridization of endangered fish species, possibly due to environmental stress.

For more information visit:

www.angfa.org.au/projects.htm

<http://www.bioteck.org/EightMile/Ewens%20Ponds%20index.htm> (Ewens Ponds system Dredging)

Source: http://www.ecovoice.com.au/enews/enews-40/WAT_Alarm%20-Ewens%20-decline.php

A letter by Gerard Carmody concerning this matter was published on page 8 of the March issue of "Dive Log". Gerard listed two links of interest - www.angfa.org.au/projects.html and <http://www.cavedivers.com.au/index.htm> .

FREE DIVE MASTER INTERNSHIP COURSE

You can do a free Divemaster Internship course at Dive Savaii in Samoa from March to October. Learn to become a professional PADI Dive master for FREE. Dive Savaii are offering a Dive master Internship Course (minimum 2-3 months). The course does not include accommodation & meals, but these can be arranged. There is a dive group package for certified divers: -

6 people: 4 dives+3 nights? accommodation in beach Fales + breakfast & dinner + transfer in Savaii. AU\$ 350 per person.

6 people: 6 dives+4 nights? Ditto AU\$ 400 per person.

8 people: 4 dives+3 nights? Ditto AU\$ 300 per person

8 people: 6 dives+4 nights? Ditto AU\$ 350 per person

10 people: 4 dives+3 nights? Ditto AU\$ 250 per person

10 people: 6 dives+4 nights? Ditto AU\$ 300 per person

Contact Dive Savaii for more information at info@divesavaii.com . Visit www.divesavaii.com for more details.

BODY RECOVERED FROM BLACK HAWK WRECKAGE

As reported in last month's news sheet, the Navy was to conduct a further survey of the site of the crashed Army Black Hawk helicopter which crashed in to the sea off Fiji on 29th November during an attempt to land on HMAS *Kanimbla* last year. The Defence Department wanted to establish the condition of the chopper on the sea floor to be able to decide if it will launch a recovery operation to retrieve the wreckage. The Defence Maritime Services vessel MV *Seahorse Standard* made the ten day trip from Sydney to the wreck site. She was carrying equipment supplied by the US Navy Supervisor of Salvage to assist with the survey. A US Navy ROV (remotely operated vehicle) was able to find the wreckage of the chopper and the missing remains of Trooper Joshua Porter. His body was lying on the seabed right next to the intact and inverted helicopter. Below is a recent report by Ian McPhedran (taken from the Daily Telegraph 7th March 2007): -
"Black Hawk body coming home

In a unique recovery operation the body of SAS soldier Joshua Porter has been found beside the wreckage of a Black Hawk helicopter on the seabed in 3000m of water southwest of Fiji. It took just over 24 hours for a US Navy remotely operated vehicle, known as the *Curv III* and operated from the Defence Maritime Services vessel MV *Seahorse Standard*, to find the wreckage and Trooper Porter's remains. His body was lying on the seabed right next to the intact and inverted helicopter. Trooper Porter and army pilot Captain Mark Bingley died when the helicopter crashed during a landing on the amphibious ship HMAS *Kanimbla* in November. Three aircrew and five SAS soldiers escaped in the moments before the machine turned over and sank to the bottom. The men were on stand-by to rescue Australians during the latest military coup in Fiji. Fleet command spokesman Captain Greg Sammut described the recovery as a "challenging and demanding task". He said it was akin to an aircraft at 10,000ft looking down on a car wreck. "This is a meticulous task and we have been planning it since December," Capt

Sammut said. The *Curv III*, which can operate in depths of up to 6000m and is the size of a small car, took two hours to dive to the ocean floor on Friday evening. Once the body and wreckage was located the *Curv III* transferred Trooper Porter's remains into a special steel basket and raised them to the surface. They were then placed in a military casket. The ship is now recovering the Black Hawk, which will take several more days. The recovery operation included an 11-person defence force team plus several US Navy experts. It will cost more than \$9 million. All imagery collected during the operation will be sent to the Board of Inquiry investigating the accident.”

Source: <http://www.news.com.au/adelaidenow/story/0,22606,21336047-911,00.html>

ILLEGAL BAITING ATTRACTS SHARKS TO JETTIES

Illegal baiting by jetty fishermen has until now continued to occur along our coastline. Fishers have been blatantly using illegal meats and bones to attract catches such as crabs. This practice has also attracted sharks to our jetties and beaches where other activities such as swimming and diving are taking place. The recent appearance of a Blue Shark at Semaphore Beach has caused the Fisheries Department to take a closer look at the use of illegal baits. Firstly, here is a copy of the report on The Advertiser's AdelaideNow web site regarding the Blue Shark sighting: -

“Shark spotted at Semaphore
by Sam Riches

Jetty fishermen watched in awe this morning as a large shark lurked close to shore, swimming near crab nets at Semaphore. Police and fisheries officers were notified of a “very large shark” swimming around the end of the jetty about 10.55am. Although not confirmed, witnesses who flocked to the jetty after hearing of the shark believe it was a great white. Local resident Ercole Lattanzio had gone to the jetty to check out the fishing when he spotted the shark which he said was about 10-11 feet in length. “It was a real bluey colour,” he said. “I clearly saw one shark, there may have been two, but one was swimming in a northerly direction and it went under the jetty and swam around in circles for about three to four minutes. “I've never seen a shark that big, that close to shore before”. Witnesses said the shark had attacked crab nets that were dangled from the jetty. While shark sightings are nothing new to metropolitan beaches, locals were concerned by the shark which they say got as close as 25m from the shore. “It is concerning,” Mr Lattanzio said. “This is our local beach, so it's where my kids come to swim, where they would be swimming,” he said. The shark swam around the jetty for about 20 minutes with Water Operations police monitoring the area.”

Source: <http://www.news.com.au/adelaidenow/story/0,22606,21340118-2682,00.html>

The actual Advertiser report on 8th March carried the headline “Beachgoers in awe as 3m shark lurks” along with an aerial photo of the shark in the water. It brought an immediate response from one of the papers correspondents, with a letter to the editor featuring in the paper on the 9th. That same evening a 6pm news service reported a clampdown by fisheries on fishers using illegal meats and bones. This response is long overdue and it is hoped that the matter continues to receive the necessary attention by the authorities.

Meanwhile, according to the Australian Museum's “Wild Kids” web page about sharks, “Blue Sharks live in temperate and tropical waters in the open ocean”. They shouldn't be swimming in the shallows at Semaphore. Here are some more facts from the web page at http://www.amonline.net.au/wild_kids/sharks/blue.htm : -

The scientific name for Blue Sharks is *Prionace glauca*.

They can be found down to depths of 500m.

They are blue on top and white below.

These colours camouflage them in the ocean.

They eat small bony fishes, squids and the dead bodies of whales and birds.

They catch their food by charging through schools of prey with their mouths open and moving their head and tail back and forth. This enables them to catch prey in the corners of their mouth.

Their teeth are triangular and hooked on the top jaw, and long and piercing on the bottom jaw.

They can grow up to 3.8m in length. (This makes the one sighted at Semaphore almost full-size.)

Females give birth to up to 100 live young (pups) per litter. Most have litters ranging from 25-50 pups but very large females are thought to have up to 100.

They have been known to attack boats and humans, but they are usually just curious.

Photos of Blue Sharks can be seen at

http://www.amonline.net.au/wild_kids/sharks/blue.htm. You can also find out more about shark sizes and how long sharks live for via this page.

Rob Timmers from Seal Diving Services in Traralgon, Victoria can arrange cage diving in Bass Strait with Blue Sharks. Phone Rob on 03 5174 3434.

THE STATE OF HORSESHOE REEF (& PORT NOARLUNGA)

According to the Friends of Gulf St Vincent's February issue of its newsletter "Blue Swimmer" (Issue 9), the Horseshoe Reef at Christies Beach was badly affected in 1997 by a new sand dredge used for metropolitan sand replenishment. The sand dredge was capable of transporting 25,000 cubic metres of sand per day (a ten fold volume increase). This resulted in a "devastating entrained suspended solid plume". Professor Anthony Cheshire's believes that Horseshoe Reef and the inside of Port Noarlunga Reef have not recovered from this event. Reef Watch's David (Squid) Turner feels that Horseshoe Reef has only recently shown signs of recovering from the impacts of the dredging almost ten years ago. According to Tony Flaherty, having Natural Resources Management Board areas based on land catchments means that their boundaries dissect the major gulfs - an outcome inconsistent with the principal of integrated natural resource management. The solution to this was the proposal for a marine plan for Gulf St Vincent. The marine plan for Spencer Gulf had provided practical experience in that process. In preparation for an integrated plan, the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board had established an advisory body on coast and estuary issues, convened by Dr Anthony Cheshire. The Board would also take up the marine environment in its regional 'state of the environment' reporting, and would include accessible marine areas in its environmental resource mapping. Rex Manson says that the Christie Creek Task Force of the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board is a high-level task group that has been established to bring the Christie Creek catchment plan forward. This should include a sedimentation basin to the west of Dyson Road, which could almost halve the sediment load in most conditions. Other parts of the plan could harvest more rainwater for use on local land. Don Hopgood chairs the taskforce which is set to recommend the

construction of a sedimentation basin 2 - 300 metres downstream, removing 90 tonnes per year.

(A public consultation and information night was presented by the Christie Creek Task Force of the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board on Wednesday 6th of December. The presentations of the speakers such as Professor Anthony Cheshire and Steven Gatti, the technical manager of the taskforce, who provided a snapshot of the catchment and the proposed sedimentation basin and other on ground works, are available at www.amlrnrmb.sa.gov.au.)

FISH ARE VITAL FOR CORAL REEF PROTECTION

“Fish are the Healthcare Workers of the Reef

Fish will play a vital role in helping Australia’s Great Barrier Reef cope with the ravages of climate change. That’s the conclusion of a major scientific paper published today in the international journal Current Biology. A dramatic experiment run by an international team of researchers from the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies has shown that a healthy fish population is essential for coral recovery after a severe bleaching event, storm or disease outbreak. “The combined effects of overfishing, pollution and climate change are seriously damaging coral reefs around the world and causing their replacement by weedy growth,” team leader Professor Terry Hughes said. “We followed the recovery of corals that had been severely damaged by bleaching. The corals were on a reef where fish populations were unusually intact due to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority’s no-take policy...”

Source & full text: http://www.coralcoe.org.au/news_stories/fishweeds.html

See also: Peckish fish key to reef health 10/02/07

<http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,20867,21201132-30417,00.html>”

Source: The Marine & Coastal Community Network’s “Wetstuff News” dated 14th February 2007.

NEVILLE COLEMAN AND RODNEY FOX’S RECENT INDUCTION INTO THE INTERNATIONAL SCUBA-DIVING HALL OF FAME

Neville Coleman and Rodney Fox were both recently inducted into the International Scuba-Diving Hall of Fame. Neville Coleman is one of the most accomplished underwater educational authors in the world. Rodney Fox is one of the world’s great white shark experts. Below is a report about their induction: -

“Tribute paid to five international scuba divers

On Thursday 25 January (2007), the Grand Cayman Marriott Beach Resort hosted the 2007 International Scuba Diving Hall of Fame (ISDHF) Induction Ceremony, paying tribute to five internationally renowned divers as well as two local honourees. The event was organised in conjunction with the Ministry of Tourism, Environment, Investment and Commerce and the Minister, Hon Charles E. Clifford, took the opportunity to say a few words before the presentation of awards. “Our guests are pioneers, innovators, educators, artists and travel professionals who have dedicated their lives to making sport diving and the exploration of underwater wonders possible, safer, popular and more enjoyable,” he said. With many of this year’s inductees having gained recognition through their conservation work, it seemed fitting that Mr Clifford touched on that subject. “It’s appropriate that we should adopt this awesome responsibility, for we have truly been

blessed in these Islands with a distinct and distinguished sea-centric history,” he said in reference to the organisation’s duty to care for the oceans. Speaking of the future of the ISDHF and the establishment of a venue to house exhibits here in Cayman, Mr Clifford remarked, “The Ministry and Department of Tourism will work with the board to make the Hall of Fame vision a reality.”

Following Dinner, the induction ceremony took place starting with the Local Honour List which this year acknowledged the contribution of Cornell Burke and Neville Darvin Ebanks (two Caymanians who have helped establish sport diving on Cayman).”

“Master of Ceremonies for the evening was Stan Waterman, who is himself a member of the ISDHF, being one of the inaugural inductees. Mr Waterman introduced this year’s nominees with the help of some impressive video biographies, giving a background to the newest additions to the ISDHF. First up was Neville Coleman, an Australian author and photographer who has been personally responsible for the discovery of over 450 new species of marine life. In a touching and entertaining speech, Mr Coleman expressed his love of diving and how it brought so many people together. “When we pull on a wetsuit we’re all the same,” he said, triggering an eruption of applause from the audience.”

“Arguably the most well known of the 2007 inductees, Rodney Fox was the survivor of a horrific shark attack back in 1963 which left him needing 462 stitches. Since that fateful day Mr Fox has dedicated his life to the advancement of knowledge and understanding of the Great White Shark and has worked on many films, most notably *Jaws*. Speaking to Cayman Net News before the event Mr Fox said of his induction, “It endorses the work I have done over the years. It’s been very difficult to make people understand and get the message of conservation across regarding sharks.” Inspired by great conservationists like Hans Hass and Jacques and Jean-Micheal Cousteau, all three Hall of Fame members, Mr Fox is adamant that educating people is the best way to help the shark. “After my wife and children, scuba diving is the most special thing in my life,” said Mr Fox.”

“There was also a surprise award for the evening’s Master of Ceremonies who had not been present for his own induction back in 2000. Speaking earlier that day, Mr Waterman explained what has kept him involved in the sport for so long. “The sea is so mysterious and enchanting that every dive will have something new to offer,” he said.”

Source:

<http://www.caymannetnews.com/cgi-script/csArticles/articles/000109/010989.htm>

THE SHIPS ON DISPLAY AT THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

The Australian National Maritime Museum is located at Darling Harbour in Sydney. In July 2005 the museum had several historic ships on display including tall ships, an old destroyer and a submarine. These were all out the front of the museum in the harbour. They included the destroyer HMAS *Vampire*, the submarine HMAS *Onslow*, the replica of the original HM Bark *Endeavour*, the tall ship *James Craig* and the replica of the original HMS *Bounty*. The destroyer HMAS *Vampire* was the last big gun ship built in Australia before the introduction of guided missiles. She served in the RAN from 1959 to 1986. The destroyer was moored along the South Wharf outside the museum in July 2005. The submarine HMAS *Onslow* was moored alongside HMAS *Vampire* (on her port side). HMAS *Onslow* served in the RAN from 1969 to 1999. She was built in 1968 by Scotts’ Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd. at Greenock, Scotland. She was the fourth

Oxley class “Oberon” type submarine to be launched. She was first laid down on 4th December 1967. She was then launched almost one year later on 3rd December 1968. She was not commissioned, however, until 22nd December 1969. Her sister ships (subs) were: - *Oxley*, *Otway*, *Ovens*, *Orion* and *Otama* (in order of being built, launched and commissioned). They all had a length of 73.5m, beam of 8.1m and a draught of 5.5m. Each one had eight torpedo tubes, including two rear tubes. Their main engines were two Admiralty Standard Range diesels, 3600bhp, two shafts and two electric motors, 6000shp, electric drive.

Moored on the other (northern) side of the South Wharf was the *Endeavour*, a replica of the original HM Bark *Endeavour*. A bark (and barque) is said to be a vessel with both its fore mast and main mast square-rigged, and its after mast (mizzen) fore and aft rigged. (A barquentine is said to be like a bark/barque except that its main mast is not square-rigged like they are.) Lieutenant James Cook (later Captain Cook) was sailing in the HM Bark *Endeavour* when he found Australia’s east coast in 1770. The original *Endeavour* was a three-masted ship of 368 tons built in 1764 by Fishburn in Whitby, Yorkshire, England. She had three decks and her lower deck length was 97’ 7”. Her overall length was 106 feet and her breadth was 29’ 3”. Her main mast towered 100 feet above deck level. She had first been a merchant collier called the *Earl of Pembroke*. She had been built about 1764 and spent four years as a collier at Whitby. The Royal Navy bought her in 1768 for £2,800 and converted her into an exploration vessel. She was a three-masted square-rigger, having square sails on each mast, and triangular fore and aft sails. Her name became the *Lord Sandwich* in 1776. She was later abandoned at Newport Harbour, Rhode Island. It is believed that she was then one of thirteen ships scuttled there in 1778 during the siege of Newport in the American War of Independence. Researchers believe that they have discovered her location there. The replica ship’s construction had been proposed during Australia’s bicentennial celebrations in 1988. She was planned to be a showpiece for the (then proposed) Australian National Maritime Museum. She was built in Fremantle, WA between 1988 and 1994. She was launched in December 1993 and commissioned on 16th April 1994. The museum’s historic fleet was moored along the North Wharf. Moored at the Wharf 7 Maritime Heritage Centre were the tall ship the *James Craig* and the replica *Bounty*. The *James Craig* is a restored square-rigger which was originally built in England in 1874. She sailed around the world for fifty years until she was abandoned in a bay in Tasmania. She lay forgotten in the bay for over forty years before being restored to become (at that time) “one of only two fully operational, iron hulled, square-riggers in the world that have been restored to original condition”. The *Bounty* is a replica of the HMS *Bounty* made famous by Captain William Bligh and the mutiny led by Fletcher Christian in 1789. It seems that it was built in New Zealand for the 1980 movie “Mutiny on the Bounty” starring Mel Gibson and Anthony Hopkins. Further reading: “The Replica of HM Bark *Endeavour*” (edited by Mike Lefroy). The book is a pictorial record of the building of the replica *Endeavour*.

The Scuba Divers Federation of SA is a member of the following: -
Rapid Bay Jetty Design Group
SARFAC (SA Recreational Fishing Advisory Council)
Fleurieu Reef Management Committee (Ex-HMAS *Hobart*)

TRAIL COMMITTEES - SA Trails Coordinating Committee (Office of Recreation & Sport) and Port Noarlunga Reef Underwater Trail South Australian Trails

Contact the Federation's Secretary on info@sdfsfa.net to be included on the mailing list for this electronic bulletin.

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