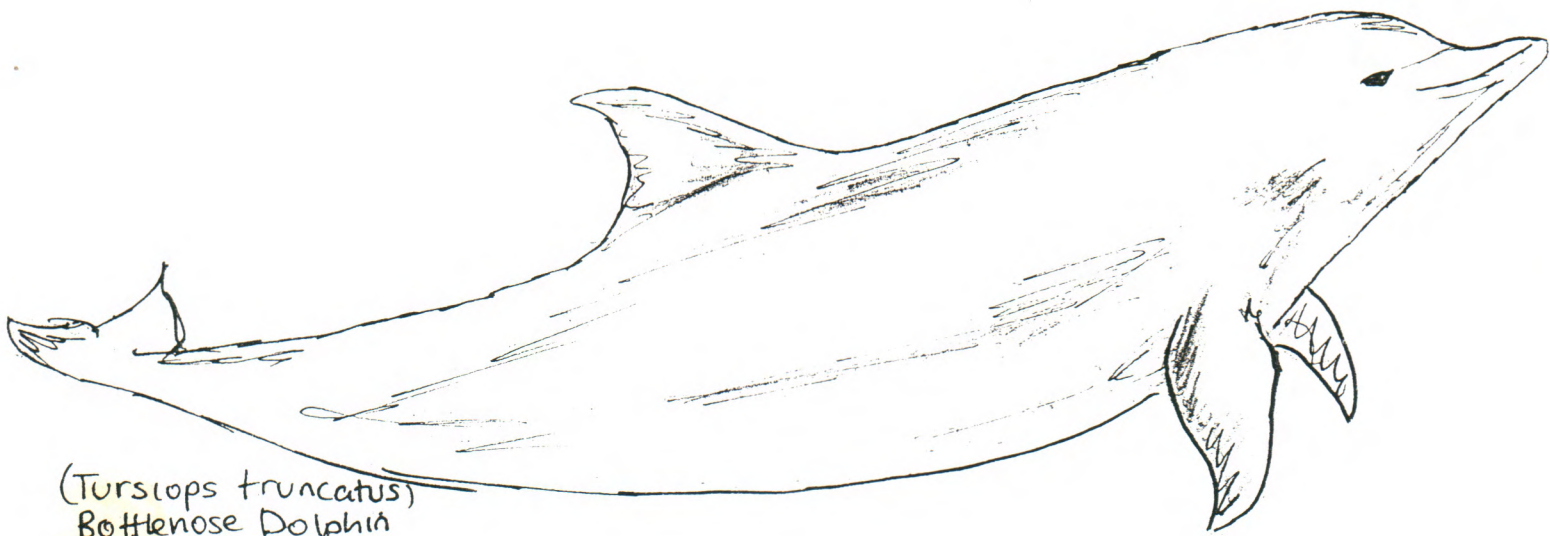
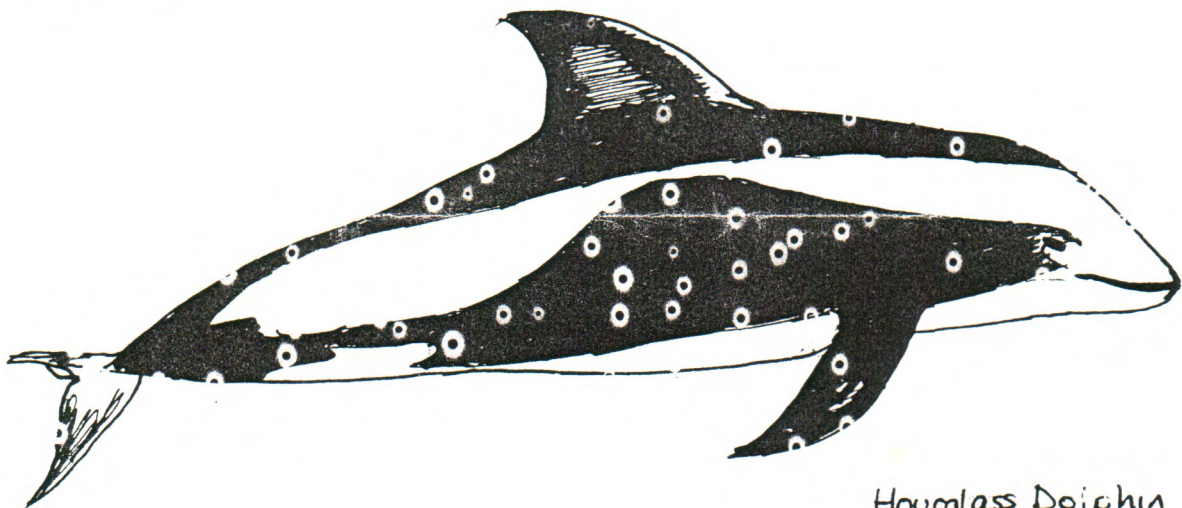


SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS

WETRAG



(*Tursiops truncatus*)
Bottlenose Dolphin
common.



Hourglass Dolphin
(*Lagenorhynchus cruciger*)
rare.

FEBRUARY 1993

**MINUTES OF SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS CLUB MEETING
HELD ON 18th January 1993
at BANKSTOWN SPORTS CLUB**

Meeting opened by Ron Mines at 8.05 pm.

APOLOGIES: Peter O'Grady, Ilona Kandilas and John Fowden

MINUTES FROM MEETING 21st December 1992:

This meeting was an informal Christmas gathering, no minutes were recorded.

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE:

Ryde Underwater Club (Surface Interval), Fun Dive Folics, Taronga Zoo (Re: Animal sponsorship), Information about Reg Lipson's Marine Life Study courses, Information from Tryal West Tours and Charters in Perth WA.

OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Australian Coast Guard - Popular dive sites marked on nautical map for their reference in assisting diving emergencies.

TREASURERS REPORT:

Read.
Accepted by Martin Kandilas
Seconded by Peter Booth

PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICERS REPORT:

Slides for the George Roberts Photographic Competition are requested for the February meeting. Entry forms are included in this newsletter or see Brian Colwell. All entries should be given or forwarded to Brian, c/o South Pacific Divers Club, with your name marked clearly on each slide.

Peter Norris, who recently showed an excellent film on Tuncurry/Forster, has offered to show us some more of his films. There are four films, covering Jervis Bay, Tuncurry, Halifax/Fly Point and Truk Lagoon. Brian will organise a venue or club meeting for members to these films. [STOP PRESS: See details later in newsletter on plans for next club meeting]

Brian read a letter, which showed evidence of apparently unauthorised use of material obtained from the AV in a magazine "Powerboat".
Brian will follow this matter up with the editors.

SOCIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT:

Club Dive to Dee Why Wide reef on 24th Feb. Please list your name with George if interested.

A group booking is being organised for the "Rocky Horror Show" on the 25th March. Cost is \$36.30 due on the 20th February. Limited numbers. Please see George or Sue.

Jervis Bay weekend being organised.

Neil Vincent has offered to show us some of the diving sites around the Terrigal area. Boat owners and divers please see George as a trip is being planned late February. Example of dive sites could include the Nyrong wreck and Foggy's Cave (Grey Nurse sharks).

Joe needs numbers for the Paint Ball Skirmish 31st January. Details of the Mulloway/Seal Rocks dive trip were given, see Social Events calender for information. Deposits required ASAP.

DIVE REPORTS

Michael McFadyen reported on his version of a Mulloway/Seal Rocks trip, similar to the club's trip organised, from which he has just returned.

He did the trip with Seal Rocks first, where the visibility was poor, around 15ft, but inside the cave it increased to 30ft. He had four great dives in this area. Mulloway/Solitary Islands were the next dives which initial water temperature of 25°C and 50ft vis, however over the next couple of days the vis and temp decreased. There were heaps of fish, turtles but no sharks. Dive times were around 80-85 minutes. He dived with the same operations as organised on our trip and found everything went well.

Cassie and Mark Welsh also dived the Solitary Islands with Michael McFadyen.

Martin dived the Tuggerah before Christmas with a giant sunfish estimated to be as large as 2 double doors.

He also had the pleasure of snorkelling with a pod of dolphins at Port Macquarie, near North Haven beach. He could hear their squeaking signals, following them for 15 minutes, he caught up with them again in a boat.

Brian Colwell dived JB after the blue-green algae had gone. Over Christmas the bay was a vivid green, this has now died, sinking to the bottom. The remnants cover the bottom like cobwebs covering everything. It was in patches, as the front of Bowen was OK but Point Perpendicular was dark at 90ft with 7ft vis.

Michael McFadyen and John Beddie dived the arch at JB, while the algae covered the bay. the algae stopped at 14m, with clear water below, however, it was pretty dark.

Lynn and George dived Bowen, with clear water at 100ft, although again there was little light. The highlight of the trip was seeing a fairy penguin swimming across the bay.

Brian reported that a 10ft White Pointer was caught at Callala by a pro fisherman, it reportedly bit the back of the dingy. Brian also caught up with Jim Smith and Wendy Teasel at JB, spending the afternoon with them.

Karin mentioned that Dick and Brenda, who have been cruising for 10 years are due back in '94.

John Beddie and Peter Booth dived the Birchgrove, which they found once Rick arrived. Reports were that the water was calm with the wreck starting to really break up. Peter Booth saw dolphins on the surface while Rick was still diving.

Ron and Jenny mines dived Wattamolla reef after aborting the Tuggerah. The reef was good with lots of sponges ad 50ft vis.

GENERAL BUSINESS

CLUB STICKERS.

These are now available for \$1.00 each. See Lynn for supplies.

INCORPORATION OF SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS CLUB.

Model rules for the club will be available soon.

RAFFLE.

The raffle prize of a trip on Max western's Sea Tamer II was won by John Beddie. Thanks to Max for the prize.

Contact number for bookings is **567 - 2658** or **018 - 280 - 791** for the B°AT PHONE.

Russell Stoker won the bottle of port.

VIDEOS

Robert Rubesa showed some very amusing footage of a recent trip to Even's Lookout, Blackheath. Highlights were various interpretations of abseiling, how to cross creeks without getting wet, and swimming in near freezing water when the temperatures in Sydney were 35°C plus. Thanks to Robert for the commentary.

Russell Stocker showed his video of the club 4WD weekend, with wheel stands, mud slides and very wet river crossings. Also a few more versions of abseiling, especially by Lynn. Thanks Russel.

MEETING CLOSED 11.00pm

NEXT MEETING - 15TH FEBRUARY.

Peter Norris will be showing four films covering Jervis Bay, Tuncurry, Halifax/Fly Point and Truk Lagoon. There will be approximately 50 minutes of footage.

Be sure to come to the next meeting to see what promises to be excellent AVs, filmed by Peter himself.

Also the main Raffle Prizes will be a trip on Max Western's boat, the Sea Tamer II.

PLEASE DON'T FORGET:

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL.

Membership renewal are due NOW.

For the first time in history, there will be an increase in membership charges. The new charges are:

SINGLE	\$15
FAMILY	\$20

The previous fees have remained the same for many years, regardless of increases in postage etc. These fees contribute as a source of venue input for the club finances, please renew and help the club.

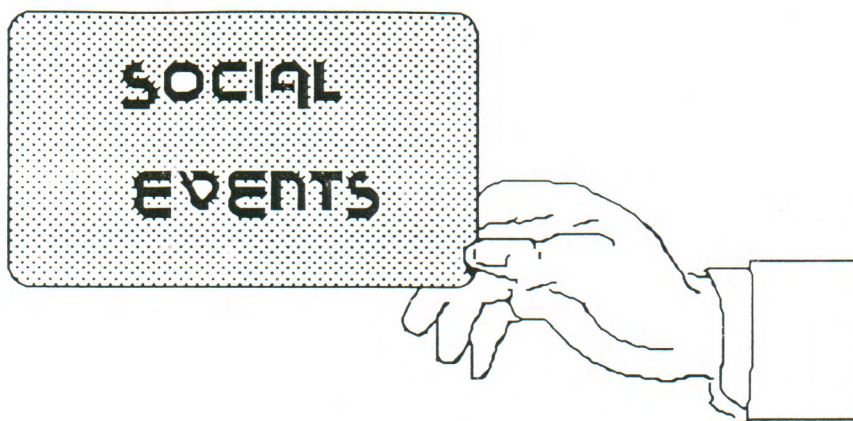
A renewal slip has been included on the last page, please complete these details before renewing.

Renew at next club meetings or post to MEMBERSHIP, SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS CLUB, P.O. BOX 823, BANKSTOWN, 2200.

***** 0 F INTEREST - GARAGE SALE *****

We are planning a Diver's Garage Sale or SCUBA swap for MAY. The idea is to donate items to the club or bring your own gear along that has been cluttering up storage space and hopefully sell it. The club will claim a small percent commission, to cover advertising costs, eg local newspapers.

We would like to know how many people would be interested in selling their diving equipment, relics, collectables etc. Please talk to Joe or George if interested.



DIVES and SOCIAL

FEBRUARY 93

15th Monday -

CLUB MEETING

20th Saturday -

RESTAURANT NIGHT

The "New Tequila Restaurant" Mexican Restaurant
260a South Terrace, Bankstown.

Main Course meals are around \$10

BYO liquor, (bottle shop nearby)

This night was transferred from the 6th due to lack of
confirmations with George, Please tell George if you
would like to go

21st Sunday -

CLUB DIVE - BASS POINT, SHELLHARBOUR

Meet at the boat ramp Bass Point, 9.00am

Boat owners and divers please contact George

27th February - 7th March -

MULLOWAY and SOUTHWEST ROCKS
DIVE TRIP

9 day Package or 7 Days and 2 Days respectively

27/2/93 (Sat) - 5/3/93 (Fri) DIVE Solitary islands
with Chris and Gary from Dive Quest.

INCLUDED -

- 8 dives and air
- second tank and weight belt
- 7 nights share accommodation

COST - All inclusive, \$385

OPTIONAL - White water rafting and swimming in the
pool with dolphins, cost approximately \$90

6/3/93 (Sat) - 7/3/93 (Sun) DIVE SW Rocks

Fish rock and Shark Gutters with Noel from SW Rocks
Dive centre.

Social Calender continued:-

Mulloy and SW Rocks Trip

INCLUDED -

- 4 dives and air
- second tank
- share accommodation

COST - Approximately \$150

COMBINED PACKAGE OF 7 day and 2 day trips for 9 day package will cost \$540

DEPOSITS ARE REQUIRED NOW.

\$100 deposit for 7 day trip and \$50 for 2 day trips

Bed Linen is NOT included

Limited numbers are available for both trips.
Please be quick and book now. ring Joe on
798 8896 or Mobile (018) 862 328.

MARCH 93

6/7th Weekend -

SW ROCKS See above

15th Monday -

CLUB MEETING

21st Sunday -

CLUB DIVE

Reef/Wreck - All divers catered for.
9.00am Wharf Road, then BBQ lunch at Jibbon
Beach. Boat Owners please contact George.

25th Thursday -

ROCKY HORROW SHOW

Group booking. 8.30pm

Her Majesty's Theatre.

COST: \$36.30

Full payment due 20th February. Limited numbers.

See Sue or George.

MARCH -

JERVIS BAY WEEKEND Check with George for
details.

FUTURE EVENTS

Wreck Course

DATES FOR FUTURE CLUB MEETINGS

(unless otherwise advised)
Next Meeting

15/2/93
15/3/93
19/4/93
17/5/93
21/6/93

Club Meetings are held the third Monday of each month at Bankstown Sports Club, Greenfield Pde, Bankstown, at 8.00 pm in the Emile McDonald Function Room. Come early and enjoy a meal at the bistro.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

POSITION	CONTACT NUMBERS	
	HOME	WORK
PRESIDENT - RON MINES	602 9851	602 3544
TREASURER - LYNN KELLER	644 5862	
SOCIAL/DIVE ORGANISERS -		
GEORGE NICHOLS	502 1564	286 4000
JOE INGEGNERI	798 8896	
	Mobile (018) 862 328	
PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER -		
BRIAN COLWELL	772 4462	524 2236
SECRETARY/PUBLICITY -		
SUE O'GRADY	528 4482	694 5681
	OR	694 5685
	RING FOR FAX No.	

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

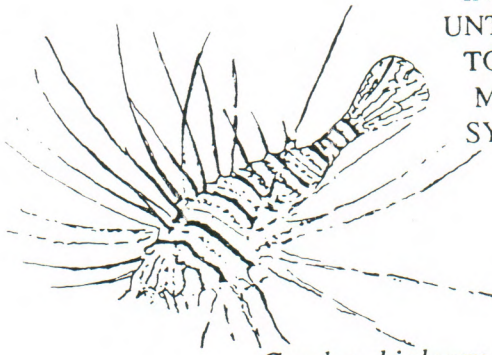


SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS CLUB
P.O. BOX 823
BANKSTOWN 2200

SAVING THE SEA

EACH OF US CARRIES IN OUR VEINS A SALTY STREAM IN WHICH THE ELEMENTS OF SODIUM, POTASSIUM AND CALCIUM ARE COMBINED IN ALMOST THE SAME PROPORTIONS AS IN SEA WATER. THIS IS OUR INHERITANCE FROM THE DAY, UNTOLD MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO, WHEN A REMOTE ANCESTOR, HAVING PROGRESSED FROM THE ONE-CELLED TO THE MANY CELLED STAGE, FIRST DEVELOPED A CIRCULATORY SYSTEM IN WHICH THE FLUID WAS MERELY THE WATER OF THE SEA.

Rachel Carson



Garden, highway, supermarket, playground, garbage dump: the sea is all of these and more. Wayne Ellwood surveys the state of the world's oceans and asks what can be done to save them.

Our shadows lengthened in the late afternoon sun as Noel Abulag steered his banca around a green point of land to the windward side of the island. The South China Sea lay in front of us. Behind, a half kilometre or so, lay San Salvador, a small fishing island off the west coast of Luzon in the Philippines.

Noel suddenly killed the engine and the out-rigger slogged to a crawl. "This is our fish sanctuary," Noel said, his arm describing a wide arc. I took his word for it since the choppy waves looked no different than the past 20 minutes. I fixed my mask and snorkel, squeezed on my flippers and fell backwards into the warm water.

When the bubbles cleared I could see the reef below was teeming with life: orange and white clown fish, black sea urchins, yellow butterfly fish and brilliant red starfish. Huge coral heads reared up from the bottom, hundreds of small fish darting in and out of the crannies and crevices. A lionfish, delicate fins undulating like veils, danced along the reef edge.

Coral reefs like this one are 5,000 to 10,000 years old,

though in the lifespan of the sea they are relative newcomers. The sea, in one form or another, has been around since the beginning - an ancient elemental force and the mother of all life. The first fossilized sea creatures are more than 500 million years old; the sea was a pulsing source of life hundreds of millions of years before our first human ancestors made their appearance.

This article is brought to you by Steve PETERS, Student Rep. and represents an ongoing insertion of social issues to your news-letter. It is reprinted with the kind permission of *New Internationalist* magazine - subscriptions available from 7 Hutt St, Adelaide 5000 at \$46.50 per annum.

Today the timeless ebb and flow of the sea continues but the sea itself is changing. In the last 50 years we have begun to poison that salty womb and exterminate marine life with such efficiency that oceans around the world are under threat. No-one knows for certain what this might mean, for ourselves or for the future of the planet.

Later that evening, squatting beside this tidy, seaside hut. Noel explained how things have changed on San Salvador since a fish sanctuary was established in 1988. "There are more fish all the time now, and not just in the sanctuary. They have spread from here all around the island. Before, everyone used destructive fishing methods," he says. "Aquarium fish gatherers like myself used to squirt

F
P12

cyanide into the corals to catch our fish. People fishing for food used dynamite."

The effect of the blast-fishing and cyanide on the corals was disastrous. The once-thriving reef was fast becoming a graveyard of broken, dead and shattered corals. And, as the reef died, the fish began to disappear. That's when the idea of a fish sanctuary was first raised, sparked by the success of a similar experiment at Apo Island in the central Philippines.

On the island of San Salvador a local non-governmental organization, the Haribon Foundation, took the lead, attempting a mix of grassroots organizing and environmental education. It took two years of determined work by Haribon community organizers to convince the islanders to accept the plan.

According to Alex Ansula, a Haribon staff member who worked on the original Apo Island scheme, this stage of building up community trust is critical. "But it is slow, painstaking work," he admits. "We assign workers for at least two years and it can take months just to be accepted into the community. Initially people are suspicious, they look to us for handouts just like we were the Government."

But the determination had paid off - the islanders now understand the value of protecting their reef. The 2.2 square kilometre sanctuary is the heart of the scheme: all fishing is prohibited within the area and local people make sure of that by taking turns standing watch against intruders. Outside the sanctuary a two-kilometre wide "marine reserve" rings the island: only traditional fishing gear is allowed there - no cyanide, no dynamite.

The sanctuary acts as a nursery, allowing fish, crabs, squid and other kinds of marine life to reproduce and slowly spread to the reserve. The 1,800 residents of San Salvador have a steady supply of fish and more secure incomes. Even the tasty and highly prized lapu-lapu is beginning to make a comeback. "It's a lot better now," says Guillermo Elorde, who started fishing with his father when he was seven. "Before there was overfishing with small-mesh nets catching everything; now, with legal gear and the sanctuary as a breeding ground, the supply of fish is more constant."

Blast-Fishing

Coral reefs are one of nature's most spectacular creations. They have been called the tropical rainforests of the sea because of the myriad species that thrive there: more than 2,000 kinds of fish breed and live in reefs, about a third

of all fish species. And they are extremely productive. Reefs in the Philippines produce four times as many fish for their area as the commercial trawl fisheries along the coast.

But the Philippines is not the only country where coral reefs are in danger: dynamite fishing on reefs is a serious problem in over 40 Third World countries.

Daniel Pauly of the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM) in Manila says blast-fishing is symptomatic of what he calls "Malthusian overfishing." The basic problem is that there are too many people trying to make a living from the sea: "Half the farmers in South-East Asia are landless. When their luck goes bad they drift to the coast." The use of destructive fishing techniques, he argues, is a logical response to lower catches and lower incomes. Dynamite and cyanide destroy the environment and the fishery in the long run, but in the short term they may help put food on the table. "Everyone comes to the coast and expects the sea to sustain them," says Pauly.

This naive notion that the sea is infinitely exploitable is common the world over. Partly it springs from the sheer size of the world's oceans. Salt water covers more than 70 per cent of the planet and in some areas the ocean is more than 15 kilometres deep. The Pacific, the world's largest ocean, covers 165 million square kilometres, nearly five times the size of the African continent.

Not only does the sea appear limitless, it is also seen as common property, owned by no-one and open to all. It's the familiar "tragedy of the commons" - a free for all where everyone wants the booty but no-one can claim ownership or control. The UN Law of the Sea, passed in 1982 by 150 countries, was a rare attempt by the international community to take responsibility for one part of the global commons. But that has foundered on the greed of Western nations who balk at the idea of a multilateral agency regulating private corporations interested in mining the seabed. So far the Law of the Sea remains well-intentioned rhetoric: only 50 of the 60 nations needed to formally ratify the document have done so. Not a single Western industrial country has approved it.

As a result there are few barriers to the harmful antics of humankind. Almost everything we do on land sooner or later has an impact on the ocean - and on coastal waters in particular.

More than 90 per cent of the world's marine fish catch reproduces in coastal wetlands. The coastal sea is critical to the health of the marine environment. Swamps, shallow bays and estuaries, mangrove stands and sea beds supply both food

and shelter to young fry.

Yet it is here where our destructive habits are felt most acutely. Swamps are drained and mangroves hacked down. Industrial poisons and mine tailings are routinely dumped into our rivers; human sewage is flushed into our harbours; pesticides and other agro-chemicals wash off our farmlands and denuded watersheds. Once pristine beaches and sheltered coves are paved with plastic and fouled by oil - the durable detritus of consumer society.

The major industrial nations in 1990 produced over 9 billion tons of solid waste, including 300 million tons of hazardous waste, much of which ended up in the sea. More than two million tons of liquid chemical waste is poured into the North Sea alone every year.

In the span of a few decades the ancient boundless sea that has challenged seafaring people for generations has been turned into a rank sewer. And the creatures that live there are reeling under the assault. Inshore waters the world over are badly polluted, shellfish like scallops and mussels are tainted with deadly heavy metals; crabs and fish laced with DDT and PCBs are disturbingly common. Marine mammals like dolphins, whales and seals wash ashore in mysterious "die-offs", their bodies riddled with chemical poisons. Beluga whales in St Lawrence estuary have been found with PCB levels high enough to qualify them as toxic waste under Canadian law. And toxic contaminants have been measured in the tissue of deep-sea fishes.

The deluded attitude that the sea's resources are infinitely exploitable applies as much to the modern industrial fishery as it does to fisherfolk in the Philippines or Bangladesh.

Since the 1950s the global ocean fish catch has soared, sparked by vastly more efficient gear. Today huge factory trawlers methodically criss-cross the world's oceans, from the Bering Sea to the Indian Ocean. Computerized fish-finding technology is so advanced that the fish don't stand a chance. Hundreds of these vessels, some as long as a football field, drag the ocean floor, hauling in as much as a quarter million kilograms of fish a day.

Environmental groups like Greenpeace accuse these deadly factory trawlers of 'clear cutting' the oceans, relentlessly harvesting tons of fish with no thought for tomorrow. ICLARMS's Daniel Pauly agrees: "It's essentially a hunt for wild animals. Why should we expect bigger and better guns will generate more game? It just doesn't work that way."

There is now clear evidence of overfishing in the

world's major fisheries, from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland to the coast of Peru. Over the past 20 years, 9 of the 12 major groundfish species in the North Atlantic have been hunted into near extinction. High-priced fish like tuna, which may fetch hundreds of dollars each in Tokyo, are doomed. In a world where the worth of the natural world is measured in cold cash they are just too valuable to live. Even the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), not known for alarmist warnings, says fish stocks are on the edge of collapse.

Yet despite all this efficient technology, factory fishing is extremely wasteful. Millions of tons of unwanted fish are swept up in huge trawl nets; in most cases they're sorted out and thrown overboard - dead. The Alaskan pollock fishery dumps an estimated 300 million kilos of halibut, salmon and crabs back into the sea during the fishing season. In the North Sea this 'by-catch', as it is known, is more than twice the weight of the fish brought to market.

These massive trawlers also scour the sea floor, demolishing spawning grounds and levelling the habitat of bottom-dwelling creatures like sea anemones, mussels, clams, sponges and seaweeds.

Walls of Death

But trawlers are not the only threat to this vital global protein supply. Driftnet fleets have also spread across the world's oceans over the last 20 years. The Taiwanese and Japanese are the worst offenders. These light, nylon nets up to 100 kilometres in length, equipped with radio buoys, are known as 'walls of death'. Although they target tuna and squid, millions of other sea creatures - including turtles, seabirds, sharks and porpoises - also become tangled in the nets. Despite a UN resolution calling for a moratorium on driftnetting only a few nations (Australia/New Zealand, the US and Canada) have taken action, banning driftnets in their national waters. According to the UK based Environmental Investigation Agency, Taiwanese driftnetters continue to operate with impunity - there are more than 130 such vessels in the Indian Ocean alone.

The pillage of global fish stocks has been boosted by inequalities in the world economy. Debt-ravaged Third World nations have been told to export their way out of trouble and many have turned to their marine resources, encouraged by international lending agencies like the IMF and, until 1984, the FAO itself. From 1984 to 1987 fish exports from protein-deficient poor countries increased by nearly 400%. Six of the top eleven fish harvesting nations are

now Third World nations. One of the supreme ironies of this upsurge in exports is that as much as a quarter of the catch is turned into fishmeal and fed to chicken, pigs and cattle in the West.

About a third of the world's population lives within 60 kilometres of the sea and millions more are expected to pack coastal areas over the next decade. They come for a variety of reasons: some are driven from the land by poverty, war or famine. Others come for recreation, to breathe the salt air or, simply, to be close to the raw energy of the natural world.

No matter what the reasons, by sheer force of numbers we are changing the sea - perhaps forever. Yet for most of us, marine biologists and oceanographers included, the ocean is a complex and unknown realm of mystery. Until the 1970s, for example, the deep sea floor was thought to be a black and silent void of few species. Yet scientists now believe that deep-sea species diversity may rival tropical rainforests. Little is known about ocean currents, how they work and what their impact on global weather patterns may be. And fisheries experts admit to knowing little about the life cycle of critical food fishes like the northern cod.

Phytoplankton Shock

The scale of our ignorance is illustrated by recent revelations about the thinning ozone over the Antarctic. There is growing scientific evidence that increased ultraviolet radiation will dramatically limit the growth of phytoplankton in the Southern Ocean. Phytoplankton are microscopic plants which synthesize nutrients from the ocean. They produce 80% of the world's oxygen and provide the basic food stock on which all marine life ultimately depends. A steep decline in phytoplankton production could send shock waves through the food chain, with a potentially disastrous impact on fishes, birds, whales - and inevitably on ourselves.

There is a lesson in all this: the marine environment, like the terrestrial environment, is vastly more complicated than we ever imagined. The sea, the ancient symbol of timelessness, continuity and fecundity, is being overwhelmed by the breathtaking pace of modern life. Space-age technology, Third World poverty and old fashioned greed have suddenly combined to form the first serious threat to the oceans since creation.

It's not too late to do something about it, but it is an uphill battle. The trick will be to convince political leaders that the needs of the environment are not those of the bottom line. That could be a tall order given the international climate

in favour of free trade and open markets.

But giving the sea the benefit of the doubt at all time would be a start. Like the fisher-folk of San Salvador Island we can learn to protect and steward our marine resources for the future; or we can plunder them now and face the consequences. You don't have to be Neptune to see that living in harmony with the sea is the only real choice we have.

SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS

GEORGE ROBERTS PERPETUAL TROPHY

ENTRY FORM

Rules of Entry.

1. Open only to members of South Pacific Divers
2. Maximum of five slides per entrant
3. Slides must contain at least one macro and one wide angle
4. Deliberate use of dead marine animals as the main subject may lead to ineligibility
5. All slides must have been taken underwater by the entrant
6. Any special effects are limited to "in camera" photographs and must be accompanied by a description to ascertain that the photograph complies with the rules
7. Fish tank or aquarium photographs are not acceptable
8. All slides are to be colour
9. All slides are to be mounted in glassless mounts
10. Each slide must have to entrants name and a contrasting dot in the lower left corner when held to be viewed
11. Judges decision will be final.



ENTRY FORM : GEORGE ROBERTS PERPETUAL TROPHY

Name: _____

Address: _____

Please tick one

☐ NOVICE

☐ OPEN

TITLE:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SOUTH PACIFIC DIVERS CLUB

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

NAME: _____

Names of family members if included in membership.

_____	Diver/Non-Diver
_____	Diver/Non-Diver
_____	Diver/Non-Diver
_____	Diver/Non-Diver

ADDRESS: _____

SUBURB _____ POSTCODE _____

PHONE No. _____ (home) _____ (work)

CERTIFICATION NUMBER: _____
CERTIFYING ORGANISATION: _____

I wish to renewal my membership for 19 __

Please tick:

SINGLE \$15 ☐

FAMILY \$20 ☐

Enclosed/attached is cheque/cash for the above amount.

SIGNED: _____ **DATE:** _____