

Quest

The Journal of Global Underwater Explorers



Vol. 26, No. 1 – February 2025

**PHOTOGRAPHER
PORTFOLIO:
STEFAN PANIS**

CCR FUNDAMENTALS

Redefining entry-level
rebreather training

THE UB-88 PROJECT

Ghost Diving USA restores
history and ecosystems

HALCYON SYMBIOS

Are chestmount units the
future of CCR diving?

SAVING THE CRAYFISH

Project Baseline divers locate
and track populations

ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

Cave diving risks are
identifiable and manageable

EDUCATION · CONSERVATION · EXPLORATION · COMMUNITY

GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR DIVING



THE FUNDAMENTALS OF BETTER DIVING



Global Underwater Explorers

\$24.95
€19.95

GUE's strong commitment to exploration and conservation sometimes requires high-tech tools such as submersibles.

showed the degradation in water quality in a way that scientific measurements, data, and graphs never could. In light of this process, at least once per year, many groups, consistently perform more elaborate documentation, further submersible programs, such as GUE Documentation and Science Diver by curricula. All these efforts, small and large, lead to a growing body of data that means changes to the environment that are often neither easy to observe. This process and the resulting data support public awareness and the development of more sophisticated measurements where appropriate.

As a steadily growing initiative, more than 100 Project Baseline divers, under the banner of Project Baseline, are now active around the world in environments ranging from coral to tropical reefs and from shipwrecks to freshwater lakes. They also online meetings take place, coordinated by Project Baseline staff and volunteers who share their and support each other in their global endeavors. Divers have also started to visit other projects, enjoying the friendship and hospitality of their teams while sharing equipment and expertise to their diving. Project Baseline is a GUE initiative but remains open to all divers, or even non-divers. As a volunteer endeavor, this project has many important roles to fill, whether that means joining the documentation of the water's surface, acting in a supporting

an ambitious program, including a diving vessel and two submersibles capable to 300 m/1000 ft. With these assets, GUE spent the last multi-year project that began in Florida and concluded in the Mediterranean. The vessel began her journey in Florida and sailed to the coast of Portugal, where participants con- ducted ecological and cave survey projects. The Project Baseline initiative then set sail across the Atlantic Ocean for the Azores to conduct more deep-water survey work. This effort continued along the coast of Portugal, engaging with existing deep research crews already underway for several years. All projects were able to work in tandem with the other divers, organize themselves into teams, and operate at project level with little or no preparation. After Portugal, GUE teams made their way into the Mediterranean, where divers visited contemporary and ancient shipwrecks, culminating in the exploration of a 2300-year-old trading vessel off the coast of Sicily. GUE maintains a close relationship with the Italian military known as the Operative of the Sea, and supports advanced conservation initiatives across Italy. In this case, GUE divers were able to recover 16 artifacts from 150 m/500 ft. These artifacts included a range of amphora alongside one of the most mar- velous finds, an ancient star burner used for sacrifice by mar- iners. GUE has accumulated a wealth of documentation, including video and thousands of images, ultimately producing a full-scale 3D digital replica of several dive sites, thereby developing

45 YET, THE SIMPLEST TOOL OFTEN PROVED TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL. TWO PHOTOGRAPHS, SEPARATED BY 10 YEARS.

RELIANCE UPON ARBITRARY RULES WHEN DETERMINING IMPORTANT PARAMETERS SUCH AS GAS PLANNING IS A RECIPE FOR DISASTER.

Get more photos in an important part of safe diving and must be included in every training program.

Read and prepared for this eventually will likely respond more comfortably. The GUE system focuses on helping the diver in late a safe rescue. Even if the out-of-gas diver remains calm and first breath is guaranteed to be an effective one, as it comes from the diver was just breathing from.

The first part of our regulator configuration is the direct feed to the wing inflator. This hose should be an appropriate length to match the compressed hose on the wing itself. In a double cylinder configuration, the hose is fed from the right post first stage. In the event of a leaking or free-flowing inflator, divers can shut down that valve with their right hand, and since both the compressed hose and the rear wing dump are on the left, divers can use their left hand to dump gas.

THE CAT FORMULA
 $CAT = C \text{ (consumption)} \times A \text{ (average depth)} \times T \text{ (time to surface)}$

CONSUMPTION X A X T = AVAILABLE GAS

CAT Formula example
 Planning a recreational dive to 30 m/100 ft, while using a 12-liter tank filled to 230 bar. What is the MDT needed for this dive?

Metric
 $C = 40 \text{ Liters (20 Liters } \times 2 \text{ diver)}$
 $A = 2.5 \text{ ATA (30 meters } \times 2 = 21m + 3)$
 $T = 11 \text{ minutes (30 meters from 50 m plus one minute at depth)}$
 $MDT = 40 \text{ Liters } \times 2.5 \text{ ATA } \times 11 \text{ minutes} = 1100 \text{ Liters } 12 \text{ L tank}$

Two divers sharing gas from the deepest point require at least 1000 L in their 12 L tank to safely reach the surface while sharing from one cylinder.

Imperial
 Planning a 100 ft dive while using a single aluminum 80 ft tank. What is the MDT?

And prepared for this eventually will likely respond more comfortably. The GUE system focuses on helping the diver in late a safe rescue. Even if the out-of-gas diver remains calm and first breath is guaranteed to be an effective one, as it comes from the diver was just breathing from.

The first part of our regulator configuration is the direct feed to the wing inflator. This hose should be an appropriate length to match the compressed hose on the wing itself. In a double cylinder configuration, the hose is fed from the right post first stage. In the event of a leaking or free-flowing inflator, divers can shut down that valve with their right hand, and since both the compressed hose and the rear wing dump are on the left, divers can use their left hand to dump gas.

SINGLE TANK/DOUBLE TANK - SAME CONFIGURATION
 The single tank diver and the double tank diver have exactly the same regulator configuration. The pressure gauge memory and favorably low-air warning is placed in the water marker in front of the diver on either what type tank is used.

110

111

NEW EDITION AVAILABLE NOW!

Order today at www.GUE.com

Available in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean.

EDITOR'S LETTER

GUE CCR

GUE's preference for simplicity and standardization has historically delayed its adoption of new technologies. The fully closed rebreather gained traction in the sport diving community during the early nineties with the introduction of the AP Valves Inspiration and other units. However, for several years, GUE divers harbored skepticism towards electronics, oxygen cells, and decompression computers. This skepticism was justified, as the technology was still in its infancy, and the early adopters of the first generations of sport diving CCRs faced several severe accidents.

It wasn't until 2013 that GUE launched its first CCR program, marking its embrace of rebreather technology. With significant advancements in safety and reliability, GUE developed a comprehensive training program to ensure CCRs were not only safe but also valuable tools for advanced exploration and expeditions.

The first generation of GUE CCR students came from the top tier, with GUE Tech 2 as a prerequisite. This provided instructors with highly skilled candidates, reflecting GUE's conservative approach—unlike other agencies that offered CCR training to far less experienced divers with minimal prerequisites.

But as you can read in Graham Blackmore's article on page 32 in this issue of *Quest*, GUE is now offering CCR training to Fundamentals students with tech passes. This allows them to bypass the open-circuit Tech 1 class, which has been the prerequisite certification since 2018. Helium prices and availability have made it increasingly unreasonable to require Tech 1 for a diver who wants to pursue the closed-circuit route directly.

Another aspect that will broaden the choices of CCRs is the recent introduction of Halcyon's Symbios chestmount rebreather. Although its exact integration into the GUE ecosystem is still uncertain at the point of writing, it is highly likely that we will see another closed-circuit rebreather endorsed alongside the reliable JJ-CCR before the end of 2025. For more information, read John Kendall's article on the Symbios on page 52, and Dimitris Fifis' feature describing the pros and cons of chestmount units on page 62.

The robust nature of the JJ-CCR is exemplified by the California Ghost Divers team and their cleanup project on the *UB-88* submarine. Refer to page 12 to learn more about how the JJ-CCRs were utilized in the successful project.

GUE's CCR training continues to evolve, balancing safety, standardization, and exploration. With expanded access and new rebreather options on the horizon, divers have more pathways to integrate CCRs in their training and exploration.



Jesper Kjøller
Editor-in-Chief
jk@gue.com

Editor-in-chief

// Jesper Kjøller

Editorial panel

// Michael Menduno

// Amanda White

Design and layout

// Jesper Kjøller

Copy editing

// Pat Jablonski

// Kady Smith

Writers

// Kirill Egorov

// Daniel Riordan

// Dorota Czerny

// Ulrik Juul Christensen

// Gözde Akbayir

// Jim Babor

// Robert Corby

// Martin Maple

// Graham Blackmore

// John Kendall

// Dimitris Fifis

// Fred Devos

// Todd Kincaid

// Chris Le Maillot

// Jarrod Jablonski

Photographers

// Kirill Egorov

// Jesper Kjøller

// Bori Bennett

// Angie Biggs

// Tianyi Lu

// Kian Farin

// Robert Corby

// Martin Maple

// Mike Cross

// Mike Waddington

// Julian Mühlenhaus

// Derk Remmers

// Stefan Panis

// Petr Polach

Quest is published quarterly by
Global Underwater Explorers
18487 High Springs Main Street,
High Springs, Florida 32643
www.GUE.com

IN THIS ISSUE

6 HQ CORNER // MASTERY LEARNING

After years of development, GUE has launched an adaptive online platform for the Fundamentals and Performance Diver programs to offer personalized learning beyond standard online materials.

12 THE UB-88 CLEANUP PROJECT

The UB-88, a WWI German submarine, lies off California's coast as the only known German U-boat on the U.S. West Coast. In December 2024, Ghost Diving USA volunteers spent five days removing ghost nets and promoting marine conservation at the site.

24 PROJECT BASELINE // SAVE THE CRAYFISH

White-clawed crayfish are threatened by invasive North American crayfish. Conservationists use "ark sites" to protect them, and divers monitor populations via citizen science. The Midland Pools Project uses former quarries as conservation sites, offering hope for the crayfish.

34 CCR FUNDAMENTALS – NEW PATH

GUE's new CCR Fundamentals course offers a streamlined path for open-circuit divers transitioning to rebreathers. The program focuses on core skills and prepares divers for deeper technical diving.

46 PORTFOLIO // STEFAN PANIS

The Belgian diver and photographer started young, transitioning from film to digital in 2012. A technical CCR diver, he's documented dives worldwide, focusing on Belgian mines and Dover Straits shipwrecks.

52 HALCYON SYMBIOS CHESTMOUNT CCR

Halcyon's Symbios CCR is poised to revolutionize rebreather diving. This compact, chestmounted unit features cutting-edge wireless technology, a lightweight design, and adaptability for all divers, from recreational to technical.

62 CHESTMOUNT CCR'S // PROS & CONS

Chestmounted rebreathers offer advantages in size and accessibility, making them a compelling alternative to back-mounted systems.

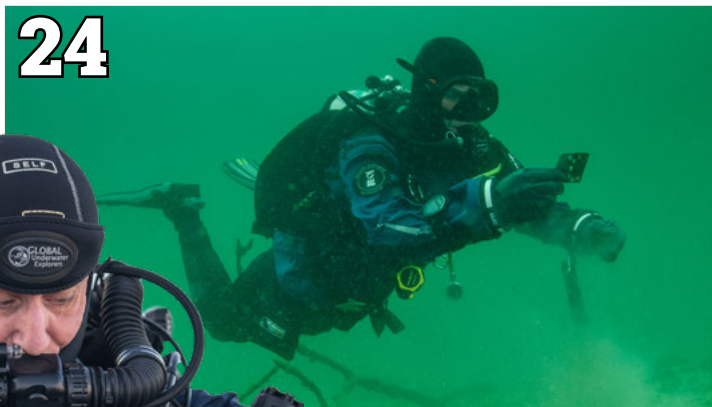
74 CAVE DIVING // ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

Caves inspire both curiosity and fear, and cave diving is often viewed with apprehension. While past fatalities have contributed to this stigma, the risks of cave diving are identifiable, predictable, and manageable.

6



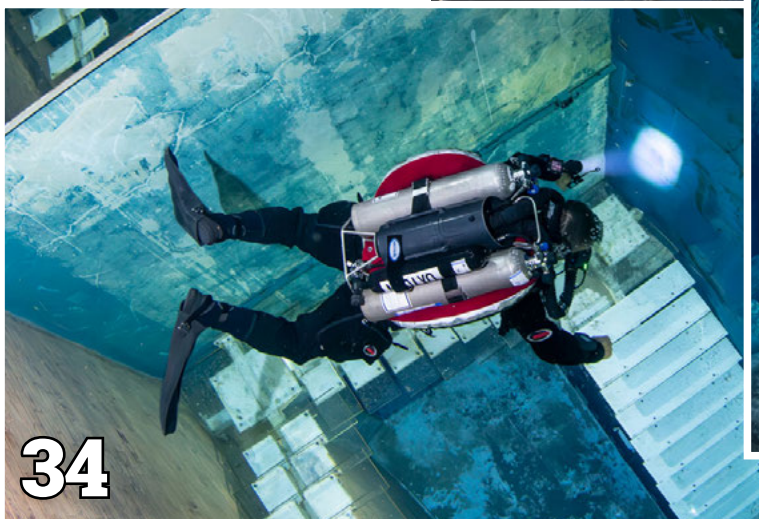
24



12



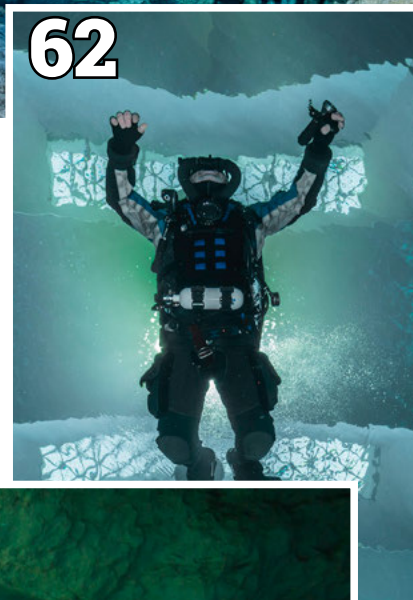
34



46



62



52



COVER PHOTO
DERK REMMERS

74



HQ CORNER

A bold leap into next-generation

After several years of development, GUE has released GUE Mastery Learning™—the first iteration of its online learning platform with modules for the Fundamentals and Performance Diver. The platform offers much more than mere online material. With GUE Mastery Learning™, GUE has entered a new dimension of personalized and adaptive learning opportunities for its trainees. It is our privilege to introduce you to GUE Mastery Learning™, which is powered by the Area9 Rhapsode Capable™ suite of technologies.

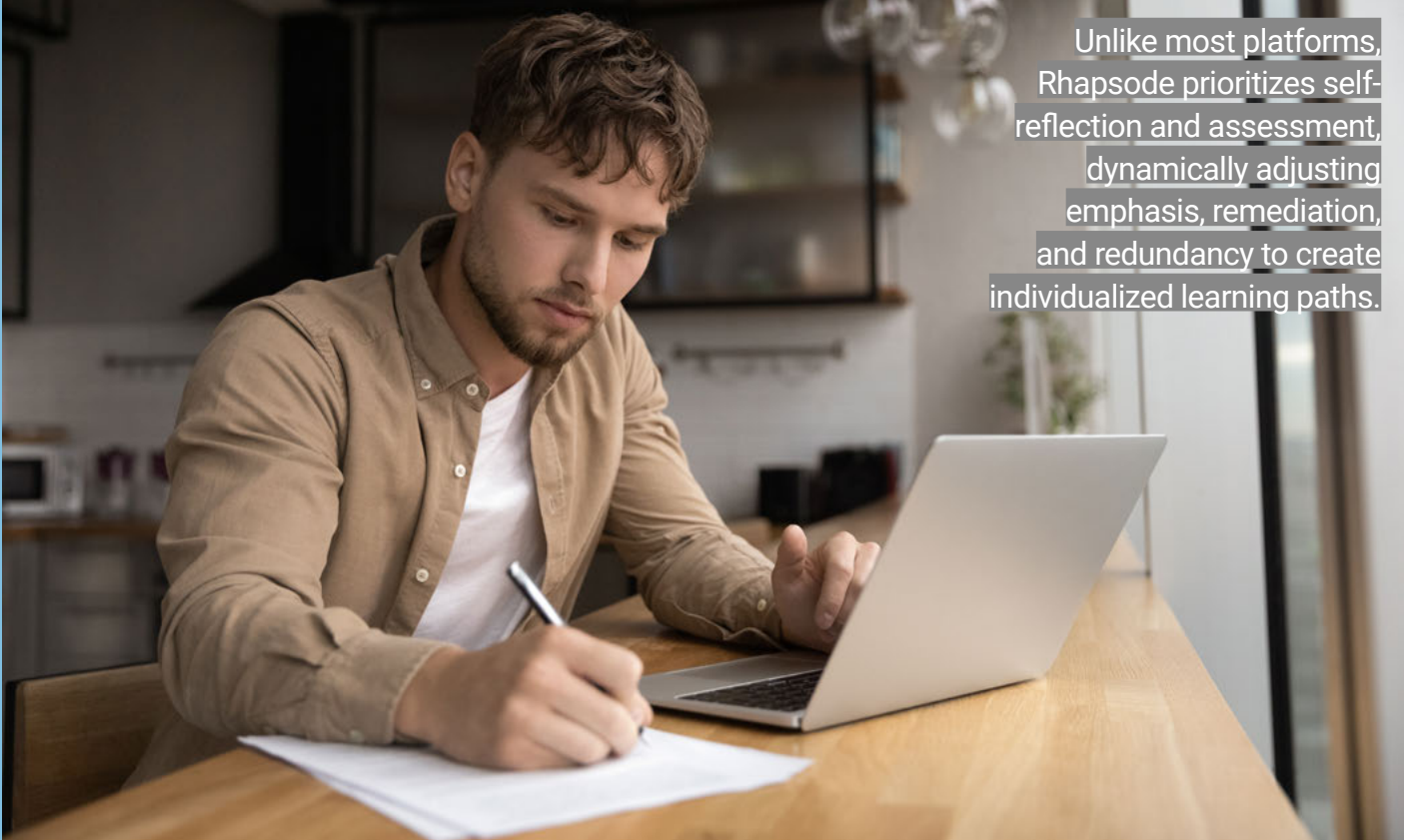
Underlying GUE Mastery Learning™ is Area9 Rhapsode Capable™—the world's first multi-dimensional adaptive learning platform. It is cloud-based, with responsive design (i.e., works on all platforms and screen sizes), and it is heavily leveraging many different types of artificial intelligence, robotics and analytics.

While technologically cutting-edge, it is built on the simple premise that a learning platform should start with the learner, giving everyone the opportunity to maximize their potential to grow and be productive. Using the latest in learning science, powerful artificial intelligence, and an intuitive user interface, Area9 Rhapsode™ provides all the capabilities needed to deliver optimal learning outcomes and retention as well as drive behavior change. So

far, Area9's adaptive and personalized technologies have been used by dozens of millions of learners in schools, universities and corporations in more than 185 countries for everything from anatomy to financial compliance. Leveraging the power of Area9 Rhapsode Capable™, GUE has been able to develop modern education for the scuba diving industry and, with it, to bring our organization to the absolute forefront of education.

Area9 Rhapsode™ is based on a four-dimensional education framework. This framework focuses on creating a multifaceted, mastery-based approach to learning that emphasizes the cognitive and psychological skills needed to manage complex diving and exploration safely. These four dimensions are knowledge, skills, character, and meta-learning. What do those dimensions mean for GUE-trained divers and GUE trainees?

Evolution of GUE education



Unlike most platforms, Rhapsode prioritizes self-reflection and assessment, dynamically adjusting emphasis, remediation, and redundancy to create individualized learning paths.

KNOWLEDGE Divers at all levels must develop a deep understanding of the science and mechanics of diving. The “why” behind each concept is crucial to understanding and galvanizing the critical components that influence a diver’s decision-making underwater.

SKILLS Divers must master basic diving skills, including precision trim and buoyancy control, multiple kicks, stability, and control. They must also develop keen problem-solving skills specific to complex or even emergency scenarios, meticulous planning and communication skills, team dynamics, situational awareness, and risk assessment skills.

CHARACTER More advanced diving requires resilience, self-discipline, and poise under pressure. Character traits like accountability, patience, hon-

esty, and humility (i.e., acknowledging the limits of personal skill and environmental challenges) are essential, as they help divers approach dives with a responsible attitude. Perseverance, fairness, and ethical responsibility ensure divers respect environmental conservation as well as the safety and well-being of other divers. It is critical that GUE fosters a safety-oriented culture. The “gradient” here is 80/20: 80% Character/20% Skills is what will make GUE divers uniquely competent.

META-LEARNING Divers must learn to understand and reflect on personal progression, limitations, and responses to stress. Meta-learning involves developing self-awareness about one’s physical and mental responses to diving conditions. It allows divers to manage fear, stay focused, and adjust to unexpected events underwater.



Personalization

The secret to Rhapsode's success and, thus, that of GUE Mastery Learning™ is personalization. Rhapsode uses many factors, such as progressive measures of proficiency, confidence, time, and self-awareness, to accurately measure each learner's weak and strong areas and identify any misconceptions they may hold. Rather than simply presenting learning content, as almost all other platforms do, Rhapsode extensively uses self-reflection and self-assessments. In real-time, it determines where to put more emphasis, where to remediate, and where to save time by avoiding redundant content the learner already knows. Resulting learning experiences are unique to each learner and determined automatically despite using the same underlying content. Everyone will go from A to B, but how they get there is different and individualized.

The platform approaches learning more smartly and intelligently: it enables trainees to learn and retain information more efficiently and effectively while providing a detailed overview of learners' knowledge and knowledge gaps. Doing so makes the learning experience far more efficient; it becomes a powerful addition to other learning methods because it serves as an "always available tutor," providing the right information at the right time, including refreshing learning to "make it stick."

The platform offers in-depth learning analytics that include a detailed outline of learning

progress, estimated time to completion, most challenging learning objectives, and metacognitive skills (actual knowledge vs. perceived knowledge). This instant feedback enables learners, teachers, and subject matter experts (SMEs) who build the content to understand better where they should focus their efforts.

“As access to GUE Mastery Learning™ is granted to trainees while enrolled in GUE courses, each can return to the platform and refresh their knowledge at any time.”

The journey

GUE Mastery Learning™ is based on the concept of the flipped classroom: it reverses traditional teaching such that trainees learn foundational content at home at their own pace. As it works on all types of devices, the trainee can complete GUE

coursework any time, anywhere the internet is available.

GUE has three main goals in adopting the flipped classroom learning architecture:

Trainees will enjoy more hands-on and in-water time with GUE instructors. This creates access to more in-class dive opportunities. Our courses historically evolved from the need for in-water performance, confidence, and comfort. We always strived to extend in-water time versus lectures, which, in the past, was very challenging due to the amount of knowledge that needed to be conveyed to each trainee. With the adaptive principles behind GUE Mastery Learning™, trainees can take all the time needed to learn the theory. Instructors can avoid late evening, long lectures and allow trainees to absorb basic content at their own

FACT FILE // WHY AREA9?

Area9 is located in the prefrontal lobe of our brain and is involved in short-term memory, evaluating recency, overriding automatic responses, verbal fluency, error detection, auditory verbal attention, inferring the intention of others, inferring deduction from the spatial imager, inductive reasoning, attributing intention, sustained attention involved in counting a series of auditory stimuli. Simply said it's for learning and adaptation to new situations and interactions.



Strengthen learning by focusing on the instructor's dive and exploration experience, using class time for discussions, knowledge application, and hands-on training.

PHOTO BORI BENNETT

pace. Trainees will understand and retain more than traditional lecturing (which is limited by a predominant one-directional information flow). Students will learn during the course more quickly, as they will arrive prepared. This preparation is not merely theoretical; rather, trainees will have an understanding of what they should expect, which will reduce common sentiments of intimidation and anxiety. Trainees will feel more engaged from the start of the course.

Naturally, this will challenge instructors to answer educated questions early in the course, “connect the dots,” and lead the trainees towards critical “a-ha” moments. This allows trainees to have emotionally intense experiences, which will prepare them for their future diving endeavors.

Adaptive learning will facilitate deeper foundational understanding and maintenance of relevant knowledge. As access to GUE Mastery Learning™ is granted to trainees while enrolled in GUE courses, each can return to the platform and refresh their knowledge at any time. As divers progress through GUE training, they will

not need to listen to the same lecture in each class. They will test retention and understanding of previously attained knowledge and add new concepts associated with their course. For example, if a student signs up for the a Cave 1 class, they will review the gas management module from the Fundamentals program in the form of an individualized refresher test, which will be based on their performance history in this module during the Fundamentals course (and actually in any other GUE course the student has completed on the platform). Based on this, the platform will start adding relevant cave gas management content and test for its comprehension. In the end, the student will not only learn new things but refresh their basics, too. This, again, will shorten the time spent on the theoretical part and allow divers to be involved in learning diving while diving.

Grit

We can drive the development of grit through an even stronger focus on the instructor as the source of inspiration by providing a personal



FACT FILE // NO EXAMS

One of the most prominent changes to the programs is that the final theory exams are gone. The new mastery learning architecture monitors the development of competencies at very high resolution and granularity as the learning decays over time. The high-frequency formative assessment allows for elimination of the written tests, as the written tests as the learners are continuously assessed, but with the primary goal of aiding the learning process. In this model, you can only fail if you quit. There are only two grades: top grade... or incomplete!

context from the instructor's diving and exploration career and activities. In-class time with a GUE instructor should be dedicated to applying knowledge through discussions in the context of the instructor's extensive dive experience, practical skills, and dive training ahead. This model encourages active learning and allows instructors to provide more personalized guidance and support during class. It shifts the focus from passive content delivery (informing) to fostering more profound understanding and practical application (inspiring). By preparing for the in-person time with the instructor, students arrive ready to engage and discuss, making in-person time more interactive and impactful—and getting to the skills and character (leadership, resilience, situational awareness, curiosity, etc.) development much sooner.

Deliberate practice

The transpiring concept throughout each of these innovative learning principles is "deliberate practice." See Anders Ericsson: *PEAK – How to Master Almost Anything*, 2016. Deliberate practice is a highly structured and intentional practice aimed at improving performance in a specific skill or area. Unlike general practice, which may involve repeating an activity, deliberate practice involves focused efforts on tasks beyond one's current abilities, with immediate feedback and adjustments for improvement.

Deliberate practice requires effort and consistency and often involves pushing oneself out of a comfort zone to tackle difficult aspects of a skill. This approach is commonly seen in fields like sports, music, and other top-performers such as physicians or special forces but applies to any area where high-level proficiency is desired.

Deliberate practice has four principal characteristics:

Clear goals are specific but challenging. They target areas for improvement rather than merely repeating what's already known. Students have to understand not just what to practice but why they must practice it.

Focused attention means practice with minimal distractions to maximize learning and retention.

This is provided not only by a well-chosen underwater classroom but also by the freedom to learn in a collaborative, not strictly competitive, environment.

Immediate feedback, either from an instructor or through self-assessment, is needed to identify

mistakes and refine techniques promptly. In the water, this refers to active teaching when the instructor provides immediate feedback and confirmation of progress while underwater and allows students to implement the feedback

“Theory discussions are still important, but they should be much shorter, more focused, and centred on practical application, dive planning, and the context relevant to the instructors' experience as more advanced divers and explorers.”

straight away. Of course, the post-dive feedback sessions on the surface are essential, but the impact of active underwater teaching is invaluable.

Reflection and adjustment means analyzing performance to refine skills, allowing for continuous improvement over time. This occurs through video debriefings during class, post-dive and post-class debriefings, and teaching self-evaluation. It rests on the promotion of teamwork for self and team improvement. This is critical not only for courses but for any form of more advanced activities like exploration diving or project diving, as humility, open-mindedness and learning from one's own and team's struggles and mistakes will make a definite impact on both success and safety.

The long-term goal is to eliminate all lectures in which the instructor presents a pre-made presentation. Theory discussions are still important, but they should be much shorter, more focused, and centred on practical application, dive planning, and the context relevant to the instructors' experience as more advanced divers and explorers. Now, the instructor's personal dive experience, project participation, exploration, diverse environments and teams are critical to becoming the inspirational educator, guide, coach and mentor we aim for.

With this new, powerful tool, GUE is striving to educate a new generation of divers, instructors, explorers, and leaders of the industry whose goal will be continuous development, improvement, and growth. ■

Ulrik Juul Christensen is a Danish entrepreneur, educator, avid scuba diver, CCR diver, underwater photographer, and instructor. He is the CEO of Area9 Lyceum, which has been pioneering personalized learning platforms that use adaptive technology to shape learning to individual learners. With his background as a medical doctor, he has spent three decades in human

factors, simulation, and debriefing research as well as high impact/high stakes learning. More than 50 million learners from middle school to physicians have been using Area9's platforms. Christensen serves on the boards of several companies and organizations, including the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and GUE.

www.masterydiving.com



Ulrik Juul Christensen



Dorota Czerny

Dorota Czerny is a highly experienced diver who fell in love with the ocean in 1996. She transitioned from teaching at a university to teaching scuba diving due to her passion for the sport. As Vice President of Global Underwater Explorers, she is highly skilled in technical, cave, and rebreather diving, and is dedicated to developing the organization's

educational component. Her focus is on creating a new generation of explorers and young scientists with GUE's NextGen Scholarship program. Dorota's dedication to diving education extends beyond her work with GUE as she actively explores caves and wrecks around the world.



RESTORING HISTORY & ECOSYSTEMS



Curtis and Jim work to cut the net free of the stern torpedo tube.

PHOTO **TIANYI LU**

– *THE UB-88 CLEANUP PROJECT*

The *UB-88*, a World War I German Type UB III submarine, rests quietly on the ocean floor off the California coast, bearing witness to over a century of history. Surrendered to the United States on November 26, 1918, the submarine traveled across the Atlantic and through the Panama Canal before being intentionally sunk during naval exercises on January 3, 1921. Today, it lies approximately 12 km/7.5 mi south of San Pedro, California, at a depth of about 58 m/190 feet. As the only known German U-boat on the U.S. West Coast, the *UB-88* serves as both a historical wreck and an artificial reef.

In 2024, this remarkable wreck became the focus of a major environmental cleanup effort aimed at removing ghost fishing nets, which endangered marine species and obscured the site. Over five intensive days in December 2024, Ghost Diving USA volunteers worked to restore this underwater landmark, remove hazardous material, and promote marine conservation.

PHOTO **ANGIE BIGGS**

Angie, Juan, Shane,
and Daniel with the
700 kg/1500 lb section of
net recovered on day three.



The groundwork for the *UB-88* cleanup project started months earlier, in January 2024, with a series of survey dives that laid the foundation. These dives were crucial for assessing the wreck's condition and understanding the extent of the ghost net problem. During the first dive on January 24, the team captured thousands of images to document the site in detail and to begin the process of making a photogrammetry model of the wreck.

Further dives in February and April built on this work, refining the data and completing a thorough visual survey. Divers carefully mapped the wreck, noting how nets were tangled within its structure and

buried in the surrounding sand. These efforts provided the team with a clear understanding of the challenges ahead and formed the basis for planning the December cleanup operation.

Planning and preparations

Preparation for the *UB-88* cleanup project took months of planning and logistical coordination. With the operation scheduled for December 16-20, securing the necessary resources and assembling a capable team was a top priority. Two vessels, the *Giant Stride* and the *Bottom Scratcher*, captained by Jim Simmerman and Kevin Bell, respectively, were secured to serve as the project's base of operations.

Funding and support came from a diverse group of sponsors and collaborators, including Healthy Seas and Hyundai Motor America. Healthy Seas, a foundation dedicated to addressing the issue of marine litter, particularly fishing nets, works to promote healthier seas and repurpose waste into innovative products through collaboration with partners. Hyundai Motor America's involvement as a main sponsor underscored their commitment to environmental sustainability and marine conservation. Their contributions, along with numerous grants and

private donations, made this cleanup project possible.

Building the right team was just as important as securing resources. A dedicated 12-person dive team was assembled, including technical open-circuit and JJ-CCR rebreather divers, along

with five safety divers. They were supported by a nine-member surface team that handled essential logistics. Jamie Mitchell from Zen Dive Co. ensured a steady supply of tanks and gas, while the surface operations ran smoothly thanks to a collective effort from everyone involved.

As part of the preparation, the photogrammetry model created earlier in the year played a crucial role. It was used to produce a 3D-printed model of the site and the wreck, which helped the team plan every aspect of the cleanup. The model was also utilized during briefings to visualize the wreck's structure and the placement of ghost nets. Beyond its practical use, the model serves as a powerful outreach tool, bringing the

“Building the right team was just as important as securing resources. A dedicated 12-person dive team was assembled, including technical open-circuit and JJ-CCR rebreather divers, along with five safety divers.”

Norbert and Jung work to free a section of net.



PHOTO KIAN FARIN

underwater world of *UB-88* to life for a wider audience.

With the logistics in place, a strong team ready, and a clear action plan, the stage was set for the *UB-88* cleanup operation.

Staging and documentation

The operation kicked off early on December 16, with the team setting off on a 90-minute journey to the *UB-88* wreck site. Ghost Diving USA CEO and President Jim Babor led a detailed briefing to outline the day's objectives. To help orient team members less familiar with the site, the 3D-printed model created from earlier photogrammetry work played a pivotal role in pre-dive briefings. The focus for Day 1 was twofold: staging equipment for the upcoming net removal dives and initiating a substrate study, led by Norbert Lee, to evaluate the ecological impact of ghost nets on the submarine wreck.

During their 35-minute bottom time, the divers captured critical baseline photographs to document the wreck's pre-cleanup condition. Divers used a custom hang bar for secure decompression stops in the open water of the busy shipping channel.

Full-scale net removal

Day 2 kicked off with the team diving into full-scale net removal. To avoid overcrowding in the tight underwater space, the teams worked in shifts.

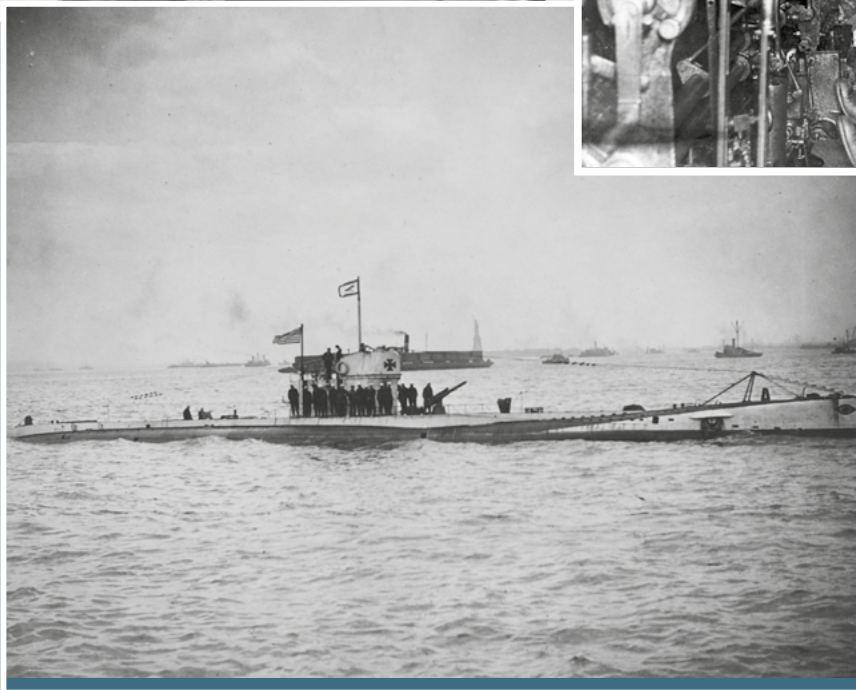
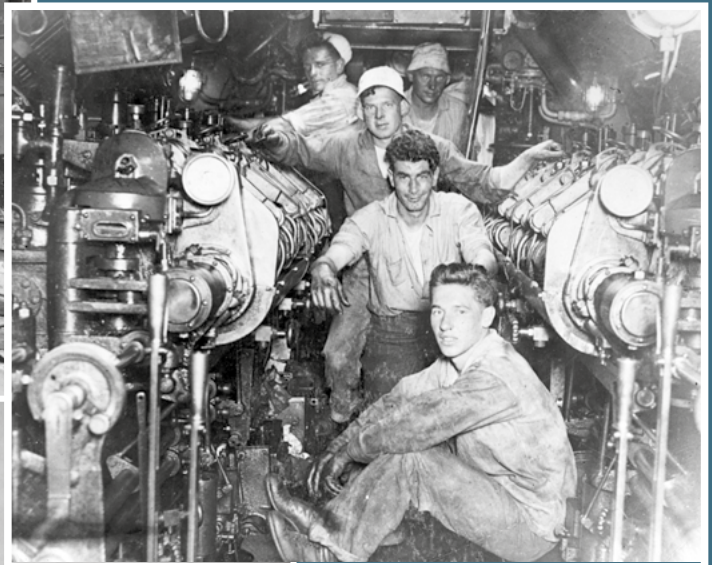
Team 1 started by carefully moving fragile marine life, like *Metridiums*, out of the work area. They then attached lift bags to sections of the nets to prepare for removal. Team 2 focused on clearing the nets from the port and starboard sides, with David making a special effort to free fish and crabs trapped in the debris. Team 3 worked on cutting the lower sections of the net.

FACT FILE // HISTORY OF *UB-88*


UB-88, a German submarine from World War I, was built in 1917 and commissioned in 1918. Armed with torpedo tubes and a deck gun, she was designed for stealth and assigned to the I U-Flotille Flandern based in Zeebrugge, Belgium. During her active service, *UB-88* sank several Allied vessels, including the British steamer *Princess Maud* and the Swedish *Dora*. Despite facing intense counterattacks, *UB-88* successfully completed her missions.

After Germany's surrender in 1918, *UB-88* was handed over to the U.S. as part of a Victory Bond drive and to study German submarine technology. She toured U.S. ports to promote war bonds before being decommissioned in 1920 and scuttled in 1921.

Rediscovered in 2003 near Long Beach, California, *UB-88*'s wreck has since become an important historical and archaeological site, offering insights into World War I submarine warfare.



The German WWI submarine *UB-88* sank several Allied ships before being surrendered in 1918. Used in U.S. Victory Bond tours, it was scuttled in 1921.

An underwater photograph showing a complex network of yellow and orange fishing nets and thick ropes. The scene is dimly lit, with light filtering through the water, creating a hazy atmosphere. A diver's head and part of a mask are visible on the right side, looking towards the nets. The nets are tangled and appear to be covered in some marine growth or debris. The ropes are thick and yellowish, with some fraying and small organisms attached to them.

“ Day 2 kicked off with the team diving into full-scale net removal. To avoid overcrowding in the tight underwater space, the teams worked in shifts.

A section of net, showcasing the challenging conditions divers faced, as Jim prepares the bottom section for lift bags.



FACT FILE // SCIENTIFIC STUDY

TEXT NORBERT LEE

Abandoned, lost, or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), also known as ghost nets, can cause significant harm to marine environments. These nets result in unintentional fishing (when marine life becomes trapped), ingestion of microplastics by wildlife, smothering of benthic organisms, and surface damage from the nets moving in the water. In Southern California, where Ghost Diving USA operates, strong tidal currents contribute to the movement of ghost nets, which scrape against shipwrecks and ocean floors, causing further ecological harm and disrupting the habitat of benthic communities.

The *UB-88* Cleanup Project aimed to evaluate the impact of removing ghost nets and whether doing so could help restore habitats by allowing new life to settle on surfaces previously affected by the nets. The goal was to see if removing the nets from the torpedo tube and other areas would support ecological recovery by creating space for marine life to return.

During the *UB-88* cleanup, the team focused on a ghost net located on the submarine's aft torpedo tube. This net, suspended by a float, was frequently moved by currents, causing abrasion on the tube's surface. This presented a valuable opportunity to compare affected areas with those not impacted by the nets, offering insights into how ghost nets damage surfaces and whether removal could encourage recovery.

The *UB-88* Cleanup Project aimed to monitor changes at the wreck site while minimizing disturbance. Before removing the ghost nets, the team marked their original positions. A visible line was then installed across the torpedo tube to serve as a reference, with stations set at intervals using numbered markers, or "cookies." The team set up five stations in areas impacted by the ghost nets and five in unaffected areas.

To track changes, the team used 0.5 x 0.5-meter photo quadrats to capture images

of invertebrates and assess the coverage of colonial invertebrates in each area. These images were critical in documenting the condition of the site before and after net removal.

While the study provided valuable insights, it was limited by the small area affected by the nets, as well as the challenges of working at a depth of nearly 61 m/200 ft. To better understand the long-term effects, the team plans to return periodically, if funding allows, to continue monitoring changes. This ongoing research could form the foundation for a more extensive marine conservation project, providing important data on how ecosystems recover after ghost net removal and informing future efforts to clear marine debris.

References

- Gilman, Eric, et al. "Introduction to the marine policy special issue on abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear: Causes, magnitude, impacts, mitigation methods and priorities for monitoring and evidence-informed management." *Marine Policy*, vol. 155, Sept. 2023, p. 105738, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2023.105738>.
- Macfadyen, Graeme, Huntington, Tim, and Cappell, Rod. (2009). *Abandoned, Lost or Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear*. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies. 185.



Angie checks on surfacing divers.



PHOTO KIAN FARIN



Lift bags staged and ready on the bottom section of net.

PHOTO TIANYI LU

The highlight of the day was successfully removing a 225 kg/500 lb section of fishing net. The *Giant Stride*, serving as a chase boat, recovered the net once it surfaced, while safety divers helped keep everything running smoothly underwater by checking on the working divers at their 21 m/70 ft and 6 m/20 ft decompression stops and taking extra equipment from the working divers as needed. This marked the first big milestone of the cleanup, with the team's coordination and teamwork really standing out.

Record-breaking haul

The team faced one of their toughest challenges on Day 3: removing the largest entangled net on the *UB-88* and clearing the torpedo tube.

During their dives, the teams tackled a massive 680 kg/1,500 lb fishing net—marking the largest single haul in the team's history. The size and weight of the net turned this achievement into a true test of teamwork. To coordinate this day of diving the first team descended to stage final lift bags on the massive amount of net. Thirty minutes later the cutting team, which con-

sisted of Karim, Curtis, and Jim descended and started cutting for their planned bottom time of 35 minutes.

Despite the effort and complexity, the results were worth it. By the end of the day, the wreck was completely free of ghost nets. The remaining net now lay on the sand, beneath the stern of the wreck.

Remaining hazards

Day 4 shifted the focus from large-scale net removal to addressing remaining hazards and documenting the environmental impact. Some nets still posed a risk due to their buoyancy in the sand, creating potential entanglement hazards for marine life. The divers carefully gathered these remnants into one area and secured them with lift bags for easier removal later. The teams also secured sections of net rope cinches to bundle large sections, attaching lift bags with the plan to return on the final day and cut as much net free as possible.

One major challenge the team faced was from steel cables tangled within the nets, but



they made steady progress in preparing the site. Meanwhile, Norbert and the science team continued documenting the wreck, photographing both the untouched and damaged parts.

Wrapping up

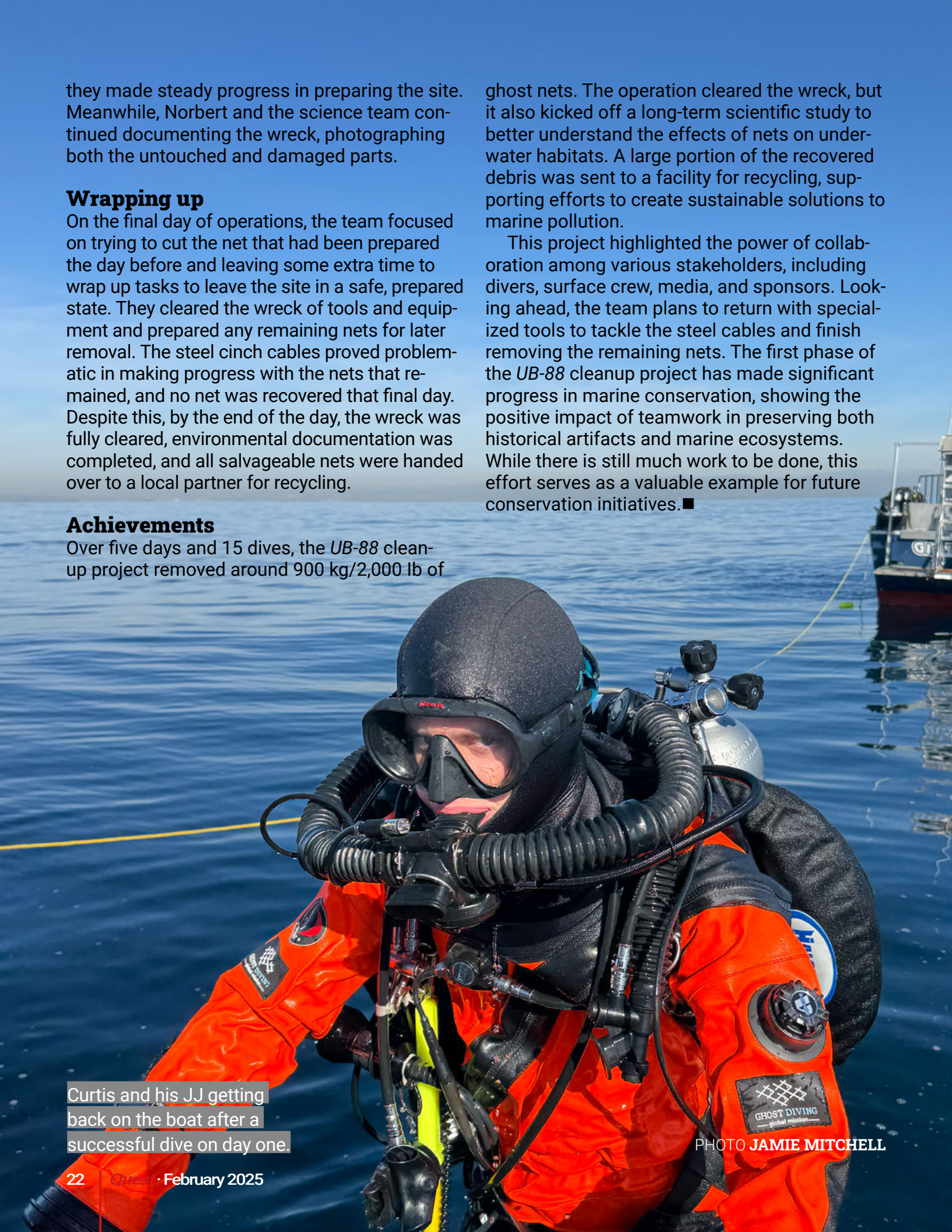
On the final day of operations, the team focused on trying to cut the net that had been prepared the day before and leaving some extra time to wrap up tasks to leave the site in a safe, prepared state. They cleared the wreck of tools and equipment and prepared any remaining nets for later removal. The steel cinch cables proved problematic in making progress with the nets that remained, and no net was recovered that final day. Despite this, by the end of the day, the wreck was fully cleared, environmental documentation was completed, and all salvageable nets were handed over to a local partner for recycling.

Achievements

Over five days and 15 dives, the *UB-88* clean-up project removed around 900 kg/2,000 lb of

ghost nets. The operation cleared the wreck, but it also kicked off a long-term scientific study to better understand the effects of nets on underwater habitats. A large portion of the recovered debris was sent to a facility for recycling, supporting efforts to create sustainable solutions to marine pollution.

This project highlighted the power of collaboration among various stakeholders, including divers, surface crew, media, and sponsors. Looking ahead, the team plans to return with specialized tools to tackle the steel cables and finish removing the remaining nets. The first phase of the *UB-88* clean-up project has made significant progress in marine conservation, showing the positive impact of teamwork in preserving both historical artifacts and marine ecosystems. While there is still much work to be done, this effort serves as a valuable example for future conservation initiatives. ■



Curtis and his JJ getting back on the boat after a successful dive on day one.

PHOTO JAMIE MITCHELL



PHOTO KIAN FARIN

TEAM MEMBERS

Angie Biggs, Curtis Wolfslau, Daniel Pio, David Watson, Jamie Mitchell, Jim Babor, Juan Torres, Jung-han Hsieh, Karim Hamza, Katie McWilliams, Kian Farin, Laurie Dickson, Mark Self, Michael Gasbarro, Nir Maimon, Norbert Lee, Rene Tetter, Shane McWilliams, Symeon Delikaris Manias, Tianyi Lu, Yury Velikanau & Katie Papac

Gözde Akbayir is the Media & Marketing Manager for Ghost Diving USA and the Marketing Coordinator for GUE. With over 15 years of experience managing a dive center, travel agency, and marketing initiatives, she brings her extensive expertise and love for the ocean to her work. Certified as a trimix instructor, and CCR and cave diver, Gözde specializes in digital marketing, community management, and content creation within recreational and

technical diving. She holds degrees in management and finance, which complement her professional focus. Originally from Türkiye and now residing in Malta with her family, Gözde draws constant inspiration from the sea. Through her roles with Ghost Diving USA and GUE, she is dedicated to supporting marine conservation efforts and amplifying awareness of environmental initiatives.



Gözde Akbayir



Jim Babor

Jim Babor is a classical musician and has been a member of the Los Angeles Philharmonic since 1993. Jim is also a professor at the University of Southern California Thornton School of Music. He is also an accomplished technical and cave diver and holds certifications from GUE for cave, technical, and rebreather diving.

As for Ghost Diving, Jim has been very generous in donating his time since 2012. He is the current CEO of Ghost Diving USA and has helped propel the organization into one of the most active chapters in the world, as well as aided in the establishment of Ghost Diving USA, an official 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation, to further the cleanup of coastline around the USA.

GUE PREMIUM DIVE CENTERS

Area 9 Mastery Diving – Kralendijk, Bonaire

➔ www.masterydiving.com



Base1 – Sardinia, Italy

➔ www.baseone.it



Deep Dive Dubai – Dubai, UAE

➔ www.deepdivedubai.com



Dive Centre Bondi – Bondi, NSW, Australia

➔ www.divebondi.com.au



Duikcentrum de Aalscholvers – Tilburg, Netherlands

➔ www.aalscholvers.nl



Eight Diving – Des Moines, WA, USA

➔ www.8diving.com



Exploration Diver – Hangzhou, China

➔ www.facebook.com/qiandaolake

Extreme Exposure – High Springs, FL, USA

➔ www.extreme-exposure.com



Islas Hormigas – Cabo de Palos, Spain

➔ www.islashormigas.com



Living Oceans – Singapore

➔ www.livingoceans.com.sg



Scuba Academie – Vinkeveen, Netherlands

➔ www.scuba-academie.nl



Tech Korea – Incheon, South Korea

➔ www.divetechkorea.com



Third Dimension Diving – Tulum, Q. Roo, Mexico

➔ www.thirddimensiondiving.com



Zero Gravity – Quintana Roo, Mexico

➔ www.zerogravity.com.mx



GUE DIVE CENTERS

Buddy Dive Resort – Bonaire

➔ www.buddydive.com



Dive Alaska – Anchorage, AK, USA

➔ www.divealaska.net



Faszination-Tauchsport – Sauerlach, Germany

➔ www.faszination-tauchsport.de



KrakenDive – Tossa de Mar, Spain

➔ www.krakendive.com



Living Oceans Malaysia – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

➔ www.livingoceans.com.my



Moby Tek Dive Center – Pahang, Malaysia

➔ www.moby-tek.com



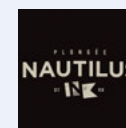
Paragon Dive Group – Arizona, USA

➔ www.paragondivestore.com



Plongée Nautilus – Quebec City, QC, Canada

➔ www.plongeenautilus.com



Scuba Adventures – Plano, TX, USA

➔ www.scubaadventures.com



Scuba Seekers – Dahab, Egypt

➔ www.scubaseekers.com



Tauchservice Münster – Münster, Germany

➔ www.tauchservice.info



Tech Asia – Puerto Galera, Philippines

➔ www.techasia.ph



Unique Diving Center – Shanghai, China

➔ www.uniquediving.cn



SUPPORT GUE

Become a member today and get full access to the rest of Quest!

Sign up at www.gue.com/membership

Additional benefits include:

	Conservation \$39	Silver \$150 \$200+ in perks	Gold \$350 \$600+ in perks	Platinum \$1,000 \$1200+ in perks
Limited edition Platinum member-only jacket				✓
Free admission to the biennial GUE Conference for each year of membership				✓
Free access to GUE PDF books; discount on GUE's DecoPlanner 4 software			50%	FREE!
Free registration for all GUE classes for the duration of your membership (intern registrations not included)			*Limit Two	✓
Discount on GUE.tv, GUE's video learning site designed to educate and inspire divers of all training levels		50% OFF \$150 Value	FREE! \$300 Value	FREE! \$300 Value
Personalized GUE gear stickers		5 Small 5 Large	10 Small 10 Large	20 Small 20 Large
Member-exclusive mask strap with monochrome GUE logo		✓	✓	✓
Free high-quality, annual member t-shirt; receive a new shirt with every renewal!		✓	✓	✓
Free access to all current GUE course presentation materials (PDFs)		✓	✓	✓
Your membership helps support conservation initiatives, including Project Baseline	✓	✓	✓	✓
Discount on GUE Store purchases	5%	10%	15%	25%
Quest PDF: GUE's quarterly online journal	Quest	Quest	Quest	Quest
Subscription to GUE's private Quest mailing list	✉	✉	✉	✉
Access to GUE training supplements and procedural manuals	✓	✓	✓	✓