

NEWSLETTER



San Jose Flipper Dippers

FEBRUARY 2022

GENERAL MEETINGS HELD 3RD WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH WWW.SJFLIPPERDIPPERS.COM

Dive report: Wednesday, Dec. 29, 2021

Barbara Davis

On December 29, a group of Dippers and friends gathered at Point Lobos State Park to bid adieu to 2021. Conditions were forecast to be a little rough, so the kayak divers decided to leave the kayaks at home for this outing. But it was a lovely sunny day.

Joining in for the dive were Howard Timoney, Dono Hill, Barbara Davis, Carri Edgar, Carl Tuttle, Mike Chalup, Ness Mi, Cedric Wright and Ken Agur.

In the water, visibility was decent (up to 40 feet) and the surge was manageable. We saw many of the usual suspects; including sea stars, anemones, halibut, rockfish, sheep-head, plenty of kelp, rocks and, unfortunately, purple urchins. Howard reported seeing an unusual small jellyfish.

Recent LORD Barbara Davis had to sit out the first dive because she forgot it was Wednesday, not Saturday. Aquarius dive shop opens at 7 am on the weekends, but not until 9 am on weekdays. So when we stopped by on the way down to pick up her recently serviced BC, the shop was not open yet. However, the ever-gracious Ken decided to sit out the second dive and lent Barbara his BC instead.

The group enjoyed a delicious post-dive lunch at Crossroads BBQ after the dives. What an excellent way to close out the year! Come and join us on our next dive! ☆



Everyone Ready for a Second Dive? From left: Carl, Howard, Barbara, Cedric, Mike, Dono and Ken the Selfie King.



Carri and Howard, "We're in! Let's go!"



Mike and Barbara think something's funny. Oh, that's right, the dive shop wasn't open this morning.



Ken to the rescue! He loaned his BCD to Barbara for the second dive.

Urchin Culling Dive



Barbara Davis

Certified Kelp Restoration Specialist Divers Barbara Davis and Howard Timoney boarded the Beach-HopperII on Wednesday, January 26th, to head out to Tankers Reef to cull some urchins! The boat was full with 11 divers aboard, ably assisted by Captain MaryJo Nelson and divemaster (and G2KR guru) Keith Roostaert. We anchored on the orange buoy and headed north to smash the small purple sea urchins that are decimating the kelp. We did two 54-minute dives with a maximum depth of 39 feet. Water temp was about 54 degrees and

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## PRESIDENT'S CORNER



As the new board takes over this month, I want to thank outgoing President **Manuel Mangrobang** and outgoing Vice President **Abby Golden Wilson** for serving the Dippers so well during their terms. Also happy to welcome new Secretary **Grace Chi**, new Vice President **Tom Gardner**, and say thanks to returning Treasurer **Jackie Gardner** and returning Sergeant-at-Arms **Howard Chien**.

I'm looking forward to some great diving in 2022! As a new LORD (Loyal Order of Retired Dippers) my schedule will be open for midweek dives as well as weekends. Let's make sure our gear and ourselves stay in great shape and let's continue our club's great safety record. We look after ourselves and our buddies and we take the time to mentor our new and prospective members.

By the time this issue of the newsletter comes out, we'll have held our Annual Planning meeting for 2022 activities. I look forward to seeing many of you at our upcoming meetings and events in 2022.

Christmas in July? Why not? Due to the continuing issues of in-person gatherings and the cancelation of our Annual Awards Banquet, Abby volunteered to head up planning for this summer Club event. Perhaps an outdoor BBQ, and there was a lot of interest expressed during the General Meeting and the just completed Annual Planning Meeting. Preparations will start in earnest soon so please send any ideas you have to Abby.

Let's go diving!

– **Barbara**



# San Jose Flipper Dippers

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o Position Open o

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visibility ranged from 15 – 20 feet on the first dive to 10 – 15 feet on the second.

With 11 divers doing 2 dives each, we made a significant contribution to the kelp restoration efforts! Check out [g2kr.com](http://g2kr.com) for more information on the Giant Kelp Restoration project. Additional dates have been scheduled for urchin culling dives on Wednesdays and Thursdays in February and March. The Beachhopper is offering these trips at a discounted rate of \$50 for certified urchin culling divers and instructors teaching classes for the certification.

After the dives, we enjoyed a nice lunch at the London Bridge Pub. ★

Howard Timoney and Barbara Davis (in circles) ready to go forth and crush those little purple devils.



## RAFFLE NEWS

We had a few more in-person attendees at the January General Meeting and online. We're still in a holding pattern for our monthly raffle. But hold on! There could be a Big Raffle during our planned 'Christmas in July' gathering. So stay tuned . . . ☆



## MEMBERSHIP

*Ken Agur*

We had prospective members come to some past dives and are getting close to joining the Club. Remember, any certified diver is welcome to join in on our dives. See the monthly calendar for locations and coordinator.

**Happy birthday!** This Dipper has made it through another year, although it was a tough one for him: *Mike Chalup*. ☆

Left, Ken welcomed prospective Ness Mi to the Club during the January Pt. Lobos dive. We hope to see Ness on many more dives!



We'll be having our in-person General Meeting this month. If you come please bring a refreshment to share – safely! We'll again have a live Skype connection to communicate with those who still prefer to meet virtually. ☆

## January 8th S3 Dive

*Grace Chi*

Dippers *Barbara Davis*, *Howard Timoney* and *Grace Chi* (me) kicked off the New Year with the January S3 dive. Barbara's neighborhood skunk also wanted to join the group and made a beeline for Howard's truck as we pulled up, but we managed to dodge it, load up Barbara's gear and headed to South Monastery beach.

After seeing large waves crashing on the beach where we usually enter and exit, we went next door to Pt. Lobos since the website showed a slot was still available. Unfortunately there was only one slot so we turned around and headed to Lover's 3, where the conditions were similar to Monastery. Since it looked like a rough day, we ended up at the Breakwater. We got there around 9AM and even managed to get a spot by the grass.

Everyone went dry and as Barbara just got her BCD back we were on the lookout for leaks. The first dive was the Metridium fields. The visibility was a hazy, milky, 15-ft, sometimes better, sometimes worse. Howard found a well camouflaged octopus in the rocks. It was so well camouflaged

that Grace couldn't see it. The usual suspects like kelp greenlings and kelp rockfish were also there. For the way back to shore, we usually follow the pipe but decided to try something different and swam from the end of the pipe to shore. It was a sandy bottom, similar to the area around the pipe, with minimal life. Afterwards we agreed it was a nice try but would have been better to stay on the pipe. Temperature was 54 degrees, max depth 46-ft, dive time 54 min.

The second dive was along the wall, hoping the sea lions would join us. The surface had turned choppy so we dropped at the bend. The viz was similar to the Metridium field. As usual for Breakwater, it was full of life. Warty sea cucumbers, blacksmiths, blue rockfishes, California sheephead to name a few. Highlights included the dive kicking off with a large sanddab like fish and Barbara finding a large clown nudibranch. Everyone spotted sea lions at different points during the dive. Temperature was 54 degrees, max depth 42-ft, dive time 63 min.

Afterwards we enjoyed an outdoor lunch at Hula Grill. I wasn't sure what else to ask for – great diving, great company, great food. You should have been there! ☆

## Puff: Wonders of the Reef

Now free on Netflix, this charming and informative one-hour documentary follows a juvenile sharp-nosed puffer from his birth through adulthood on the Great Barrier Reef. He evades predators, witnesses all sorts of coral configurations, explores the nooks and crannies, searches for food as he goes from an egg in blue water to a BB-sized critter arriving at his new home, all the while dodging critters that want to make him a meal. His is a unique and exciting journey, worth watching by even the most experienced



diver – and the entire family. Expertly filmed – stunning macro and time-lapse shots – and directed by Australian Nick Robinson, with Rose Byrne narrating, it is a bit anthropomorphic at times. Still, as you follow around this little guy through his journey of survival, he will win your heart. Think NEMO in real life.

**Nature Red in Tooth and Fin.** While orcas are also called killer whales, it's rare to photograph one killing and eating a dolphin. However, that's what Evans Baudin, the owner of Baja Shark Experience in Baja California Sur, achieved. Diving near Los Cabos with his camera, he witnessed an orca pod hunt and their devouring a bottlenose dolphin. He says, "The dolphin had no way of escape. The hunt lasted about 40 minutes before the group of killer whales could finally capture the dolphin and share it." *Mexico News Daily* ☆

## 79 years after the first submarine-launched commando raid, Navy SEALs say it hasn't gotten any easier

Navy SEALs.com

In August 1942, US Marine Raiders conducted the first amphibious attack ever launched from submarines. During the raid on Makin Island, the USS Nautilus and USS Argonaut landed 200 Marine commandos on the small Japanese-held island with the goal of destroying enemy installations, capturing prisoners, and gathering intelligence.



Although the raid was neither a success nor a failure — the Marine Raiders achieved some objectives but failed on others — it paved the way for future special operations from submarines.

Since World War II, advances in submarine and combat diving technology have allowed for far more complex submarine operations involving commandos. Nowadays, submarines don't have to surface to land special operators, as they did during the Makin Island raid, and can instead deploy commandos while submerged.

Submarine operations can be used to ferry a special-operations team close to a target without leaving a trace, making them the perfect starting point for a special reconnaissance, direct action, sabotage, hostage rescue, or personnel recovery operations.

Navy SEALs, the maritime component of US Special Operations Command, are the natural choice for such operations. From the start, SEAL training emphasizes the water element, and all SEALs get advanced underwater training. But Navy SEALs aren't the only special-operations unit in the US military that can launch from submarines. For example, Army Special Forces combat diver teams also train and conduct submarine operations.

The difference between the two units, however, is that Green Berets use combat diving as an insertion method — a way to the target — whereas Navy SEALs can also conduct direct action or sabotage operations at sea after launching from a submarine. Some submarine operations can last for long periods of time. The special-operations contingent aboard can be underway for days, weeks, or even months. For example, during the Falklands War in the South Atlantic, British Special Boat Service commandos — the UK equivalent of SEAL Team Six — spent several weeks on submarines as they deployed from the UK to the Falklands to begin operations against Argentina.

When underway, the special-operations element will usually “make do” — sleeping, eating, planning, and working out wherever there is a little spare room, such as in the torpedo room. To prepare for submarine operations, Navy SEALs and other commandos with a maritime specialty conduct realistic training exercises, such as escape trunk drills in pools or reservoirs and dockside training on moored submarines. Escape trunk drills are very important.

Combat divers and submariners are placed in a spherical trunk about 6 feet tall that is flooded with water almost to the nose level. The trunk is placed at the bottom of the pool or reservoir. The person inside can breathe but can't do much more. Then the trunk's hatch is opened to flood the last few inches, immersing the person inside and forcing him to swim 30 feet or 40 feet to the surface. This drill is used to simulate escaping from a sunk submarine.

“Submarine operations are always tricky and dangerous. You can't get complacent regardless how many platoons you have under your belt. But they are also very useful for several contingencies,” a former Navy SEAL officer told Insider. “Locking out and locking in — respectively, exiting and reentering a submerged submarine — are tricky affairs, especially if conducted in the dead of night. The ocean can get pretty dark at night. You can't even see your hand in front of your face, [it's] that dark,” the former officer said. “That's why we always operate in pairs, and operators are tied together by a rope. But these procedures are important, and we must master them for they allow us to infiltrate and exfiltrate clandestinely,” the former officer added.

During lock-out and lock-in operations, Navy SEALs and other combat divers enter a specially designed room on top of the submarine, called the “lockout trunk,” with their scuba gear. Then, the trunk slowly floods with water to



match the outside water pressure. Once that pressure is reached, the commandos open the hatch and swim out of the trunk, retrieving mission-essential gear from boxes fitted to the submarine's hull. The submarine remains underwater but close to the surface because the lower pressure there allows the commandos to operate.

“During a lockout operation, you have to be careful with the air levels, ensuring that the air supply within the trunk doesn't become over-polluted with CO<sub>2</sub>, because that can prove deadly or compromise the mission by emitting bubbles the enemy can pick up on sonar. It's a delicate process,” the former Navy SEAL officer said. ★

## The Recovery of Objects From Historic Wreck Sites

Mike Haigh, Project Director, Wreck Hunters

The most memorable events in the investigation of a historic wreck site tend to be the recovery of artifacts. Depending on the object being recovered, this can also become a high-profile event with media interest at some level or other. In this article, I will be looking at the recovery of large objects – both robust and fragile – from the seabed.

In most situations where finds are recovered from the site, unless that material weighs less than a few kilograms, the object will have to be raised using some kind of assistance.

In the UK, any person or company that owns, operates or has control over lifting equipment has to abide by the Lifting Operations and Lifting Regulations 1998, or LOLER for short. Although designed for the commercial environment, the four principles that LOLER set down for lifting operations should be followed by anyone involved in removing materials from the seabed. Namely:

- Plan the operation properly
- Use people who are sufficiently competent
- Supervise them appropriately
- Ensure that the 'lift' is carried out in a safe manner

No sane person can argue with these.

To most divers, the instrument that would immediately jump to mind to use to raise objects would be a lifting bag. However, the operation of these tools can be fraught with danger, as a quick search on YouTube will demonstrate. So, we need to devote a little time to the safe use of lifting bags.

Basically, lifting bags have two purposes, the lifting of an object or reducing the load of an object to a near-neutral state on the bottom – very useful if you want to move a heavy object a short distance. As we are here dealing with the recovery of objects, I will focus on the lifting process.

The first matter to deal with is the size of bag to use. Ideally you want a bag 25-35 percent larger than is necessary. If the bag is too large, there is danger that it will break the surface, discharge its air and vanish

back off into the depths, with whatever prize artifact is attached to it. This problem also occurs when the support crew attempt to recover the bag. It is a good idea to attach a length of floating rope to the bag so that two or three people can grab hold of it and pull it on board. Now under LOLER regulations, the recommendation for rigging strops is 7:1. So, if you want to raise something weighing 50kg, you will need a rope or strop with a safe working load of 350kg. For attaching the rigging to the bag, small shackles or stainless-steel, locking karabiners are the best choice. It is also useful to attach a 'holding-back-line' to the lifting bag (remember to use knots that can be undone under load); this will not be able to arrest an uncontrolled ascent, but at least will allow you to relocate the bag (and object) should things go wrong. Give plenty of thought to the attachment points on your load and try to get the center of



gravity about right.

Many lifting bags are fitted with dump valves which can be operated by a diver; okay for short lifts but not a great idea for any reasonable depth. *You get bent. The bag does not.*

Finally, always use a separate air source to inflate the bag. If you use a three- to seven-liter cylinder with a blow gun attachment, you can clip the cylinder to the bag and inflate using the blow gun. If Boyle's law catches you out, it

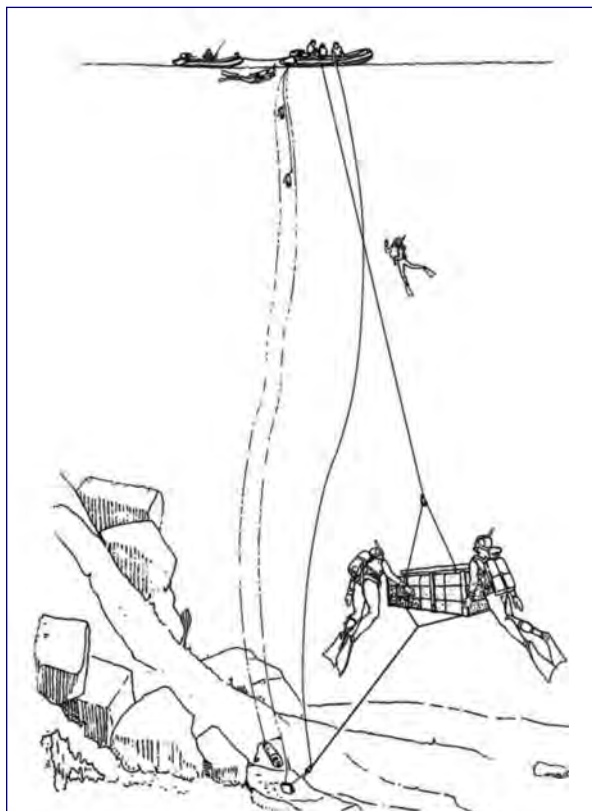
is just the cylinder that is heading for the surface and not you.

An alternative to lifting bags is to use solid plastic drums, or any other non-expansive object that will hold air. Again, you need to select the correct size of drum for the lift – but in this case, any excess air will just escape from underneath the drum, leaving the buoyancy constant. If the object is not too heavy, even 'pot' buoys can do the job. Other methods involve the use of powered winches or the use of cranes.

A word on packing. If you are raising delicate objects, then it is obvious that you will need to protect them from damage during the lifting process. However, the same principle applies to any object that is being raised that is of historical interest. Even large metal ones.

The techniques that we have covered so far work well for more-robust items, a list that can include anchors, cannon, amphoras and even lead and copper ingots. But what about more delicate large objects?

During the excavation of the Etruscan Wreck by Oxford University MARE in the mid-1980s, a section of keel from about 600 BC was discovered. Clearly attaching a very delicate piece of timber from about 2,500 years ago to an underwater balloon and hoping for the best would not do. After constructing a purpose-built box for the job, the team designed a system of pulleys to control the lift (see diagram). All went well on the day. ★



## Osborne Reef - A Failed Artificial Reef of Discarded Tires

In the 1960s and 70s, tire recycling wasn't widely available and America's waste tires were crowding landfills, piling up in illegal dump sites, and polluting the environment. The scrap tire stockpiles that emerged were prone to catastrophic fires that contributed to significant air and water quality issues. They also attracted vermin and mosquitos that could spread disease to nearby communities.



In the early 1970s, a nonprofit group founded by fishermen suggested using the tires to expand an artificial reef off the coast of Florida. It was believed that the tire reef would encourage new coral growth, attract more big game fish, improve local biodiversity, and benefit the local economy. The idea garnered widespread public support and was ultimately endorsed by state and local governments as well as the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Ultimately, over two million used passenger car tires were bound together with steel clips and nylon straps to create the substrate needed to expand the Osborne Reef. Then, with the help of over 100 privately owned vessels, thousands of tire bundles were dropped into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Osborne Reef was supposed to be the longest artificial coral reef in the world; however, this well-intentioned environmental restoration project ultimately failed. Over time, salt-water corroded the restraints that held the tires together. Free from their bonds, tires from the Osborne Reef began migrating vast distances across the seafloor.

Now, ocean currents, waves, and storms turn loose tires into projectiles that move with such force that they can cause irreparable damage to coral reefs and other marine ecosystems that are already threatened by pollution, coastal development, overfishing, climate change, and severe weather events.

Coral reef systems are specialized habitats that provide food, shelter, and breeding grounds for countless marine plants and animals, some of which are endangered. They also protect coastal communities from extreme weather, shoreline erosion, and coastal flooding while contributing hundreds of millions of dollars to our local economies.

Recovering tires from the Osborne Reef and surrounding areas is a slow, arduous, expensive, and resource-intensive process. Despite the enormous progress made by professional companies and even the U.S. military, the difficult nature of the work combined with extra challenges like budget cuts, limited resources, and poor weather conditions mean there is still a lot of work to be done to clean up the Osborne Reef.

### Cleanups have been slow and difficult

What makes cleanup efforts even more complicated is the fact that hundreds of thousands of loose tires have already migrated far away from the main cleanup area and must also be recovered, often just a few at a time, in order to prevent more damage to crucial marine ecosystems along the coast.

### 4ocean is diving to new depths to clean the ocean

After months of research, relationship building, and a lengthy permitting process, 4ocean was granted the licenses and permits required to recover tires that have migrated away from the Osborne Reef drop site. Now, for the first time ever, we're taking our professional cleanup crews below the ocean's surface to help recover these tires and protect our coral reefs. Our designated cleanup area spans 34 acres of seabed just north of the original drop site where hundreds of thousands of loose tires have migrated. Our crews are currently using existing resources to recover tires as they survey the area, document tire distribution, and develop a detailed cleanup strategy.

The Osborne Reef Tire Cleanup is still in its infancy and we're going to need your help to maximize our impact. Each tire recovered by our dive crew weighs about 40 to 50 pounds and must be wrestled out of the sand and threaded onto a 6-foot coated metal cable attached to a lift bag. One lift bag can bring about three tires to the surface at a time. Our deckhands then have to haul the lift bag, cable, and tires, which together weigh about 150 pounds, out of the water and onto our barge.

This is tough manual labor even under the best conditions when seas are flat and steady. Our crew is experienced and can work through challenges like poor visibility, tide changes, low water temperatures, and even 2-foot seas. However, we won't conduct a dive mission if swells are over two feet because it creates unsafe working conditions.

In Florida, winter conditions tend to create larger swells that make it difficult to dive regularly but they improve significantly in early Spring. That's why our crews monitor weather, wind, and swell forecasts daily and are always ready to get back in the water the very next day that conditions and crew availability allow.

### What happens to the tires recovered from Osborne Reef

A portion of the tires we recover from our designated cleanup area are being used to make our new Osborne Reef Bracelets. However, the condition

of the tires we're recovering makes them extremely difficult to recycle using the equipment we currently have. For now, tires that can't be recycled are sent to the Solid Waste Authority in West Palm Beach, Florida, which is one of the most advanced, efficient, and lowest-emission waste management facilities in the United States. There, our waste tires will be converted into energy that powers thousands of homes and businesses in our local community.

However, our ultimate goal is to partner with an organization that can help us recycle these scrap tires on a massive scale. That way, we can use more of these tires to create a variety of new products that will help fund this historic cleanup operation and

advance our mission to end the ocean plastic crisis.

### The Osborne Reef Bracelet

The Osborne Reef Bracelet is made with pieces of the tires our crews are recovering and will help provide the funding and resources we need to hire more dive crews and invest in specialized equipment that will allow us to recover these tires quicker and on a much larger scale. From the tire-shaped bezel to the tire-black macrame cord, every detail is designed to represent the tires we're recovering from the reef.

We encourage you to share photos of your Osborne Reef Bracelet on social media, using its unique features as storytelling opportunities that raise awareness about the Osborne Reef Tire Cleanup and inspire others to get involved in the clean ocean movement.

For more information visit: [www.4ocean.com](http://www.4ocean.com) 🌟



# DIVE & ACTIVITY CALENDAR

TOM GARDNER

www.SJFLIPPERDIPPERS.COM

FEBRUARY 2022

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2 BUSINESS MEETING 7:30 PM

The meeting will be held **virtually via Skype**. All members are invited to attend. Please email **Carl Tuttle** if you need the link to join. Bring your own food, drinks, and internet connection and we'll discuss ideas for upcoming dives and events.

## SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5 NO SCHEDULED DIVE

**SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12  
SECOND SATURDAY SCUBA (\$3)**  
**#1. BOAT DIVE *Grace Chi*** (chi.gracechi@gmail.com) is coordinating a dive on the Double Down. All spots are filled. Contact Grace in case there are any cancelations.  
**#2. BEACH DIVE *Tom Gardner***, (408-274-9447, email: tomandjackieus@yahoo.com) is coordinating a dive at the **Breakwater**. Plan is to make a 2-tank dive. Meet at 8:00 AM.

## GENERAL MEETING WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16th

*The Dippers are excited to be hosting in-person and hybrid meetings!*

The **in-person General Meeting** will be held at **7:30 PM** at the Knights of Columbus Santa Maria Hall 2211 Shamrock Dr., Campbell. The **virtual meeting** will continue to be hosted via Skype.

Please contact **Carl Tuttle** for more details on the in person meeting or a link to the virtual Skype meeting.

**Celebrate 57 Years of the San Jose Flipper Dippers**

**Entertainment:**

**Social Hour**



## SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19 NO SCHEDULED DIVE

## SUNDAY FEBRUARY 27 FOURTH SUNDAY CYCLE

Join us for our monthly Fourth Sunday Cycle led by **Jim Rezowalli**. Remember to bring a helmet, some water, and a snack. Please RSVP at jimandthebeach@gmail.com, 408-293-7390 to receive final details and any last minute updates!



### UPCOMING IN MARCH

- 01 Labor Day Weekend Reservations Van Damme (Aug 29-Sept 4, 2022)
- 02 Business Meeting
- 12 Second Saturday SCUBA
- 16 General Meeting**
- 16 Lobster Season Closes
- 27 Fourth Sunday Cycle (FSC)



The 2022 Dive & Activity Calendar has been posted on the Club's Website



## Labor Day Weekend Aug 29 - Sept 4

**C**ome join your fellow Flipper Dippers for a fun-filled weekend at Van Damme State Park. The opening for camping reservations in California State Parks

(www.reservecalifornia.com) for the month of August will open soon. Site reservations are available 6 months in advance for a specific start date. Labor Day is on Monday, September 5th.

Some Dippers will be online at 8AM sharp, on March 1st (there's no Feb 29th), to make site-specific reservations for nights starting Monday, August 29th through Saturday, September 3rd.

Plan on bringing tanks, kayaks, mountain bikes to do some bike riding along the coast and park trails and maybe some hiking. The dive shop in Ft. Bragg has closed permanently so there's no place for air fills. It's always a fun time to sit around the camp fire in the evening, telling stories and sharing great food!

So if you're interested in joining in for the holiday week(end), get online early as sites go fast. Contact **Carl Tuttle**: 408-829-3660, tutcomms@sbc-global.net for more information ★

**NOTE:** All certified divers are encouraged to attend San Jose Flipper Dippers' dives.

Non-Club members will be required to show proof of certification to the dive coordinator prior to entering the water with our group. Please sign up for dives at the General Meeting or call the coordinator. This is needed in case of cancelation or changes.



# San Jose Flipper Dippers

c/o 1108 Sunset Landing  
Rio Vista, CA 94571-5148



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## 2022 COMING EVENTS

Feb 02	Business Meeting
Feb 12	Second Saturday SCUBA (S3)
Feb 16	📍 General Meeting
Feb 27	Fourth Sunday Cycle (FSC)
Mar 02	Business Meeting
Mar 12	Second Saturday SCUBA-Boat & Beach Dive
Mar 16	📍 General Meeting
Mar 16	Lobster Season Closes
Mar 27	Fourth Sunday Cycle (FSC)
Apr 1	Pt. Lobos Reservations for May 14
Apr 05-16	Bonaire Dive Trips
Apr 06	Business Meeting
Apr 09	Second Saturday SCUBA
Apr 20	📍 General Meeting - <u>SJFD 58 Years Old</u>
Apr 23	U/W Easter Egg Hunt
Apr 24	Fourth Sunday Cycle (FSC)

*Are you looking for  
someone to dive with?*

The Flipper Dippers are an active group of SCUBA divers with our S3 (Second Saturday Scuba) dives every month. If you need someone to dive with, join us! ★



Watch This Space - Much More To Come!  
See the Club's Website for the full Calendar



[WWW.SJFLIPPERDIPPERS.COM](http://WWW.SJFLIPPERDIPPERS.COM)