Passport
to Sport Diving
in New Hampshire
Passport to Sport Diving in New Hampshire
Cover art by Robyn M. Wojtusik.

Copies of this publication are available at $5 each from New Hampshire dive shops and from the Sea Grant Communications Office, Marine Programs Building, Durham, N.H. 03824.
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The idea for this book evolved from many discussions with dive shop owners and sport divers. These discussions usually started with the question: What educational services can the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension and Sea Grant Extension programs provide New Hampshire divers? Both programs represent local/state/federal partnerships and seek to extend university-based knowledge to the state's residents. While Sea Grant focuses primarily on marine-related problems and issues, Cooperative Extension's mission is somewhat broader, encompassing many of the state's complex issues. They often work together on projects that fit within both their missions. Each time I asked the question, the owners and divers made it clear that there was a definite need to provide the diving public with information on where to dive in the state. The original idea was to provide only information for ocean dives along the New Hampshire coast. However, several divers indicated that they wanted information on fresh water dives, so a few have been included. Three dives in southern Maine have also been included because of their proximity. The dive sites described in this book and shown on the map in its centerfold are only a fraction of the available sites, but they should provide someone new to diving or new to the region with a good place to start.

The people who worked on this book thought that it was important to provide information about diving safety, the local marine environment and the state's dive shops, and that material has been included. They also asked me to pass on a few tips. First, in many areas where you may dive there will be commercial or recreational fishing taking place. Please respect the fishermen's gear and try not to interfere with their efforts.

Second, when diving in New Hampshire waters remember that the wildlife is managed by the N.H. Fish and Game Department and that you should be familiar with their rules and regulations. For current information, check with any one of their license agents or contact them directly. Their office is at 2 Hazen Drive, Concord, N.H. 03301, and their phone number is (603) 271-3421.

Third, all the dives at the Isles of Shoals are boat dives. When diving from a boat, extra caution is needed and there should be experienced divers present.

Developing the concept for this book, gathering the material, and doing the writing and editing involved many people. The enthusiasm and dedication of those involved has been tremendous. Dive shop owners Don Stevens, Dick Kurisko, and Judy and Wayne LaPorte provided most of the information on dive sites. Paul Lavoie, director of
the UNH Hyperbaric Center, wrote the section on safety and provided coffee, a place to meet and a great deal of insight into sport diving. Paul Pelletier, a marine biologist who is also an experienced diver and the captain of the UNH research vessel Jere A. Chase, wrote the description of the local marine environment and several of the dive site descriptions, and was invaluable to the whole process. Cal Schroeder, a UNH Cooperative Extension educator and avid sport diver, contributed greatly to the development of this book and helped identify the dive sites. Jim Davis, the vice president of United Divers of New Hampshire, gave us the dive club perspective, especially when we were identifying what Extension and Sea Grant could do for the diving public. A special thank you is due Kay Matthews of the Rockingham County Cooperative Extension office, who helped write surveys, collected information, typed and edited the information as it came in, and made sure all the material made sense. Steve Adams, communications coordinator for the Sea Grant College Program at UNH, helped the group refine the book’s concept and then took the information and, with the aid of his computer, made it look like a book.

The format used in this book allows you to record the date of each dive you make and includes space at the end for notes. We hope it will also provide you with the incentive to complete all the dives and keep a permanent record of them. We expect to update this book in the future and add more dives, so we would welcome any comments or suggestions you might have for future editions. You can reach me at (603) 679-5616 or send information to P.O. Box 200, Epping, N.H. 03042.

Roland Barnaby
Regional Agent
Sea Grant Extension
UNH Cooperative Extension
Sea Grant College Program
Diving Safety

Be prepared for anything and everything.

Of all the advice given to those who dive in New England waters, the best is still: Plan your dive and dive your plan. The plan should include more than who, when and how deep. Listed below are some of the key elements that should be considered before making any dive.

Organization — Every dive group should have a designated dive master, preferably one experienced in diving the selected site. The dive master should:
- Know the abilities and limitations of all the divers in the group.
- Brief all the divers thoroughly.
- Check all dive teams before entering the water.
- Check all divers before leaving the dive site.
- Be alert for the signs and symptoms of pressure-induced trauma.
- Be prepared to institute appropriate emergency procedures if an accident occurs.

Dive Site — When selecting a dive site, it is important to gather as much information about the area as possible. This includes parking, access routes to the water, depth, currents, potential hazards and restrictions. This information is presented for many popular local dives elsewhere in this book. Underwater visibility is also an important concern, but as any diver knows it can vary greatly depending on conditions.

Weather — In this area, weather can change rapidly. Even during the summer, an incoming fog bank or afternoon thunderstorm can make a dive dangerous.

Equipment — Except for very shallow dives, a full wetsuit with hood, boots and gloves is recommended. Even though the surface temperature of large lakes may be 70°F, at depths below the thermocline the temperature can drop as low as 45°F and present a good possibility of hypothermia for the poorly dressed diver. A basic first aid kit, one including oxygen if possible, should be available at the dive site. Each diver should have a save-a-dive kit of extra straps, o-rings, lubricant and tools. A depth gage, watch and compass are also necessities for a well-planned
dive. For dives in water with low visibility, lights and a buddy line should be used to keep the members of a dive team from becoming separated.

**Avoiding Emergencies** — Diving is a physical sport and requires good lungs, good ears and a reasonably fit body. If you dive beyond your abilities or while you are tired, you are looking for trouble. Drink fluids before and after you dive, but avoid diuretics such as coffee, soda and alcohol. Water or fruit juices are the best choices as they will replace the fluids lost from breathing dry compressed air and help prevent dehydration, which can promote the onset of decompression sickness. If you plan to make several dives, always make the deepest dive first and conservatively sequence the rest to prevent the need for decompression. You should be familiar with the buoyancy compensator controls, octopus regulator, weight release mechanism and other equipment of your buddy. Tow a float with a dive flag and make all ascents on the float line. Keep a mental picture of where you are in relationship to the shore or boat. When exploring, swim in circular or rectangular patterns rather than one continuous line, which could result in a long swim back. Stay with your buddy and limit your ascent rates to 20 feet per minute. Plan to be back on the surface with 500 PSI in your tank. Terminate the dive early if you feel cold, tired or uncomfortable.

**Handling Emergencies** — Diving accidents can involve physical injuries, such as those suffered in a fall, or be pressure-related, such as decompression sickness or an air embolism. An air embolism can occur in as little as four feet of water and is caused by a failure to exhale on ascent. It can be life threatening. It is vital that you consider the procedures to follow in the event of a diving injury before the injury occurs. The chart on the next page should be used as a guide for your consideration. Also, remember that if one of a buddy pair of divers exhibits symptoms, the other should be closely examined for symptoms. The onset of symptoms of air embolism is immediate whereas those of decompression sickness may take up to an hour or more to show up. Anyone with mild symptoms should be monitored for several hours.
Diving Accident Management Flow Chart

1. USING UNDERWATER BREATHING APPARATUS?
   - NO: NOT A DIVING ACCIDENT GO TO NEAREST HOSPITAL
   - YES: TREAT AS A DIVING ACCIDENT

2. MILD SYMPTOMS ONLY?
   - YES: 1. OXYGEN 2. HEAD DOWN, FEET RAISED 3. OBSERVE
   - NO: SERIOUS SYMPTOMS
     - Pain
     - Unusual weakness
     - Numbness
     - Breathing difficulty
     - Decreased consciousness

3. RELIEF IN 30 MINUTES?
   - YES: CONSULT YOUR PHYSICIAN
   - NO: TREAT AS SERIOUS

EARLY TREATMENT
1. CPR
2. Airway
3. Head down, feet raised
4. Oxygen
5. Shelter diver
6. Oral fluids
7. Aspirin
8. Hospital
9. Call DAN
10. Plan transportation to hyperbaric chamber

DIVING ACCIDENT NETWORK (DAN)
(919) 684-8111
Ask for diving physician
(call collect if necessary in an emergency)
The Marine Environment

Enjoy it, but leave it as you found it.

There is an admonishment that is often posted in state forests and national parks: Take only pictures, leave only footprints. This sentiment should also characterize your approach to diving. Try not to disturb things any more than necessary. For example, if you turn over a rock to see what interesting creatures live under it, be sure to replace it afterwards. Taking that unusual sea star home to show your friends means that it will not be there for the next diver to enjoy and that it will probably end up rotting in your garbage can.

If you have time before or after your dive in the New Hampshire seacoast area, visit the Russell B. Tobey Visitor Center in Odiorne Point State Park on Route 1A in Rye. It is a great place to learn more about marine life, and you might even be recruited to collect specimens for their displays and aquariums. Some of the information in this section is taken from their guide for school teachers, Through the Looking Glass Teachers' Guide. (The Visitor Center's hours vary with the seasons. For more information, call the Center at 603-436-8043 or the University of New Hampshire Sea Grant Extension office at 603-862-3460.)

For convenience, scientists have divided the area between dry land and deep water into several zones. The splash zone, the area above the high tide level, normally gets wet only by wave action. It is characterized by a layer of blue-green algae, which forms a dark crust on the rocks.

The intertidal zone consists of the area between the high and low tides. The barnacles, mussels and periwinkles that live in this zone are active at high tide and can easily be viewed. At low tide, the barnacles and mussels close their shells tightly and the periwinkles seek crevices, adhere to rocks and/or close their opercula to retain moisture. At high tide, two types of brown algae — rockweed and knotted wrack — are buoyed up by their float bladders so they can photosynthesize more efficiently. If you plan your dive for high tide, you will be able to get a better look at the creatures that live on the rocks beneath the algae or that are attached to it. These may include other species of algae such as the branched or encrusted pink coralline algae as well as colonial animals like hydroids, ectoprocts and sponges. At low tide, the rockweed forms a thick mat that protects the plants and animals beneath from drying out in the sun.

Irish moss, a short, tufted red algae, marks the lower limit of the intertidal zone and the upper boundary of the subtidal zone, which is always under water. Kelps, large brown algae attached to rocks or large mussels
on the ocean ledges, dominate the shallow subtidal zone. They extend only as deep as the light required for photosynthesis can penetrate, a depth that varies with the clarity of the water. In some areas you may observe that dense kelp beds have been temporarily but completely wiped out and changed to "barrens" by sea urchins moving in large masses and devouring the algae in their path.

The ever present spiny sea urchins, sea stars and other echinoderms live in this zone as do sponges, anemones, hydroids, soft corals, mollusks, arthropods, lampshells, sea squirts and finfish. The silvery schools of herring, pollock, sand launce, and bluefish and the flower-like soft corals, anemones, and hydroids are beautiful subjects for the underwater photographer. Others, like the comical lumpfish, the intimidating wollfish and the goosefish, can be endearing in their ugliness. Still others are fascinating because of their ability to match their background, like the flounder, sculpin and skate. Since many of the animals and plants are brightly colored and natural light loses its intensity with depth, you should bring a light with you. Get close and look under the rocks. You might even bring a magnifying lens with you, as many of the most beautiful species cannot be fully appreciated without some magnification.

The sand or muddy bottoms surrounding the bases of the ledge at varying depths do not have the deep crevices or the thick algal coverings that the ledges have. Without that protection, fewer species are visible. Beds of eelgrass, which can send roots into the softer substrate, are often found here. Algae may be present, but they must be attached to some solid object such as a shell, bottle or rock. You will also find sand dollars, hermit crabs, whelks, moon snails and other animals burrowing through or crawling around on the bottom.

This is only a brief sketch of what you may see on your dives. If you would like more information or help in identifying some of the organisms you encounter, check the following list of references.


Dawson, E., *How to Know the Seaweeds* (Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa, 1956)

Gibbons, E., *Stalking the Blue-eyed Scallop* (David McKay Co., New York, 1964)


*Tidal Current Tables — Atlantic Coast of North America*, published annually by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

*Tide Tables — East Coast of North and South America*, published annually by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Dive Sites

Plaice Cove -- Hampton, N.H.

Location: Intersection of Route 1A and High St. (Route 101C)

Special Features: The rocky substrate near shore contains a variety of marine life, including sea stars, crabs, shrimp, seaweeds and pink coralline algae. Immediately off shore, the bottom turns to sand and flounder are common.


Hazards: Rough surf during big storms.

Depth: To 25 feet.

Currents: None to slight.

Parking: Use beach lot.

Restrictions: None.

Fox Hill Point -- North Hampton, N.H.

Location: Off Route 1A at Rye town line.

Special Features: Variety of marine life.


Hazards: Low visibility after storms.

Depth: To 20 feet.

Currents: None.

Parking: Limited.

Restrictions: None.
**Ragged Neck/Foss Beach -- Rye, N.H.**

**Location:** Off Route 1A just north of Ragged Neck State Park.

**Special Features:** Area contains a variety of sea life, including flounder, crabs, pollock and, in summer, striped bass and mackerel.

**Access:** Beach entry.

**Hazards:** None.

**Depth:** To 20 feet at high tide.

**Currents:** None to slight.

**Parking:** Ample, either at the state park or along Route 1A.

**Restrictions:** None.

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**Seal Rocks -- Rye, N.H.**

**Location:** Off Route 1A just north of Wallis Sands State Park.

**Special Features:** Sandy bottom toward shore, then rocky ridges containing a variety of marine life, including schools of fish. Visibility is best during an incoming tide.

**Access:** Down a small rocky ledge and across a sandy beach.

**Hazards:** Rough surf during storms.

**Depth:** To 30 feet.

**Currents:** None to slight.

**Parking:** Limited.

**Restrictions:** None.
**Pulpit Rock -- Rye, N.H.**

**Location:** Off Route 1A one mile north of Wallis Sands State Park, across the road from the cement lookout tower.

**Special Features:** Several species of seaweed and clusters of pink coralline algae cover the rocks. Crabs, sea stars, shrimp, sculpins and schools of pollock are common sights.

**Access:** Walk across rocks and small boulders to edge of water. Rocks are very slippery, so it is best to do this dive at mid to high tide.

**Hazards:** Rough surf during storms.

**Depth:** To 30 feet.

**Currents:** None to slight.

**Parking:** Plenty.

**Restrictions:** None.

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**Sunken Forest -- Odiorne Point State Park, Rye, N.H.**

**Location:** Off Route 1A. Look for a cove at the southern edge of the park.

**Special Features:** The ancient stumps of many large trees are visible in an area reclaimed by the ocean. In addition, many marine animals and plants are common to the area. Odiorne Point State Park is the site of the Russell B. Tobey Visitor Center, a facility well worth a visit.

**Access:** Walk in across a gravel beach.

**Hazards:** Rough water during storms.

**Depth:** To 18 feet at high tide.

**Currents:** None.

**Parking:** Plenty.

**Restrictions:** None.

(Continued on page 18)
Great Island Commons -- New Castle, N.H.

Location: Off Route 1B (Wentworth Road).

Special Features: Sandy bottom with lots of hermit and green crabs and some moon snails. Cove contains lush seaweed and sea grass. Boulders make up the bottom near the cement pier, providing an alternate substrate to explore.


Hazards: Boat traffic.

Depth: To 25 feet.

Currents: Mild in the cove, but strong outside when the tides are running.

Parking: Plentiful, but there is a small fee during the summer.

Restrictions: None.

Fort McClary -- Kittery, Me.

Location: Off Route 103 just north of Kittery.

Special Features: There is a great deal of marine life, especially eelgrass and flounder, and some historical artifacts have been found here.

Access: Walk in across beach on ocean side of fort.

Hazards: Lobster traps and boats.

Depth: To 40 feet.

Currents: Potentially strong outside cove.

Parking: Ample.

Restrictions: None.
Fort Foster -- Kittery, Me.

Location: There is a designated diving area in the town park on Gerrish Island. Off Route 103, take Gerrish Island Lane and then turn right on Pocahontas Road and follow it to the fort.

Special Features: Good dive at high or low tide. Bottom ranges from white sand with eelgrass to ledges with abundant sea life.


Hazards: None.

Depth: To 30 feet.

Currents: None to slight.

Parking: Plentiful, but there is a slight fee.

Restrictions: Stay in the designated diving area.

Nubble Light -- York, Me.

Location: On Cape Neddick between Long Sands and Short Sands beaches. Take Nubble Road off Route 1A.

Special Features: A small cove on the northeast side is suitable for novice divers. The bottom is a mixture of rock, sand and cobble. Sea life is abundant and varies with the season.

Access: Down a rocky slope to the water.

Hazards: Storms from the northeast produce high surf. Lobster boats working in the cove can be dangerous to divers on or near the surface.

Depth: To 40 feet near shore, to 80 feet seaward of the island.

Currents: Low except between shore and the island at mid tide.

Parking: Large lot, no charge.

Restrictions: Permit required. It is available at the York police station (located north of town on Route 1A) at no charge. No diving on Sundays from April 1 to Oct. 31 or on any holidays between those dates.
**Seal Cove and Mingo Rock -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** Southeast side of Duck Island.

**Special Features:** In the spring and early summer, many seals visit the area. They sunbathe on the rocks and occasionally will swim with divers. (The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits anyone from approaching seals.)

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** Lobster boats. Do not leave boat unattended. The area was once a military target range and divers have found unexploded shells in the area. This dive and all of the other Isles of Shoals dives are recommended for experienced divers.

**Depth:** To 40 feet in Seal Cove, to 90 feet around Mingo Rock.

**Currents:** Slight current in the cove, tidal as well as wind current around Mingo Rock.

**Restrictions:** None.

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**Jimmies Ledge -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** Northeast side of Duck Island.

**Special Features:** The area is all ledge and the bottom is very clear. There is occasional seal activity.

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** Lobster boats.

**Depth:** To 50 feet.

**Currents:** Tidal and wind currents.

**Restrictions:** None.
Devils Gorge -- Isles of Shoals

Location: Southeast side of Appledore Island.

Special Features: The gorge contains plenty of sea life and vegetation, and is ideal for photography.

Access: Only by boat.

Hazards: Heavy boat traffic.

Depth: To 35 feet.

Currents: Slight. Occasional surge from sea and swell.

Restrictions: None.

Appledore Cove -- Isles of Shoals

Location: Northeast side of Appledore Island.

Special Features: Also known as Broad Cove, this area is well protected and contains a variety of sea life as well as ledges and a sandy bottom.

Access: Only by boat.

Hazards: Lobster boats.

Depth: To 70 feet.

Currents: Slight

Restrictions: None.
**Babbs Rock -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** In a small bay on the west side of Appledore Island, near the Shoals Marine Laboratory.

**Special Features:** The shore line is made up of ledge, which descends to a sand and gravel bottom with occasional protruding ledges. On the north side of the area, the remains of a World War II pier provide a spectacular view of flora and fauna. Only a snorkle is needed here.

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** Westerly winds can cause serious sea conditions. The area is frequented by lobster, recreational and research boats.

**Depth:** Generally less than 50 feet, but can go to 90 feet further off shore.

**Currents:** Not a problem except that surge can occur from the sea and swell in shallow areas.

**Restrictions:** Vessels must anchor. Moorings here are the property of the Shoals Marine Laboratory and they are heavily used. The small cove between Appledore and Babbs Rock is off limits to divers and snorkelers. It is possible, with permission, to visit the laboratory during the summer, when personnel are on the island. No trespassing is allowed at other times of the year.

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**Cedar Island -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** Southeast side of Cedar Island.

**Special Features:** Beautiful plant life that is ideal for photography. Bottom is a mixture of rocks and sand.

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** Lobster boats and, during the summer months, fishermen trolling with plugs.

**Depth:** To 60 feet.

**Currents:** Slight tidal current as well as wind current on the surface.

**Restrictions:** None.

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**Pyramid Valley -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** Southeast side of Cedar and Smuttynose islands.

**Special Features:** The cove contains rocks, crevices and small rock formations that resemble pyramids, as well as a great deal of sea life.

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** Lobster boats.

**Depth:** To 25 feet in the cove, to 60 feet at the mouth of the cove.

**Currents:** Occasional wind current on the surface.

**Restrictions:** None.

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**Cedar Island Ledge -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** Approximately 700 yards southeast of Cedar Island.

**Special Features:** The depth drops dramatically to well over 100 feet. The bottom consists of an interesting grouping of ledge, boulders and large granite slabs, which form caves. Flora and fauna abound.

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** This site is exposed to weather from the north, east and south. The ledge rises to the surface, so the site must be approached with caution. Lobster and recreational boats frequent the area. Boats should not be left unattended. A heavy anchor is needed.

**Depth:** To 140 feet.

**Currents:** The surge from sea and swell in shallow areas and the tidal currents can be moderately strong.

**Restrictions:** None.
**Gosport Harbor -- Isles of Shoals**

**Location:** Northeast side of Star Island.

**Special Features:** The bottom is mud and gravel, but the area is noted for clay pipes, bottles and other artifacts.

**Access:** Only by boat.

**Hazards:** Lobster buoys and extremely heavy boat traffic.

**Depth:** To 60 feet.

**Currents:** Slight.

**Restrictions:** Do not dive in main part of channel.

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**Elkins Cove -- Pleasant Lake**

**Location:** Three miles east of New London, N.H., on Route 11. Look for the Elkins Cove sign.

**Special Features:** This is a small, clean, attractive lake with plenty of fish and patches of rock. Divers often find anchors and fishing gear.

**Access:** Walk down boat ramp.

**Hazards:** None.

**Depth:** To 50 feet.

**Currents:** None.

**Parking:** Beside the ramp.

**Restrictions:** Do not cut across the town beach located next to the ramp.
Blodgett's Landing -- Lake Sunapee

**Location:** Four miles north of Newbury, N.H., on Route 103A. Watch for a sign marking the left-hand turn to the landing.

**Special Features:** The 90-foot steamship *Edmund Burke* burned to the waterline and sank here in the 1930's. Its remains lie in shallow water in front of the only cottage located between the road and the lake. Divers occasionally find anchors and fishing tackle at this site as well as old bottles from the settlement's early days.

**Access:** Walk across beach or down boat ramp.

**Hazards:** None.

**Depth:** To 25 feet near shore, to 100 feet further out in the lake.

**Currents:** None.

**Parking:** Small lot on the left at the bottom of the hill.

**Restrictions:** None.

Herrick Cove -- Lake Sunapee

**Location:** Six miles north of Newbury on Route 103A. Look for public boat ramp just before Lakeside Lodge.

**Special Features:** This site includes two small wrecks, plenty of fish and rocks, and one of Lake Sunapee's lighthouses.

**Access:** Down the cement boat ramp.

**Hazards:** Boat traffic.

**Depth:** To 35 feet.

**Currents:** None.

**Parking:** Across the street from the ramp.

**Restrictions:** Use the ramp, do not cut across private property.
**Newbury Harbor -- Lake Sunapee**

**Location:** Behind Newbury information booth on Route 103.

**Special Features:** The west side of the harbor includes several rocky areas that are usually inhabited by large fish.

**Access:** Short climb down rocky bank.

**Hazards:** Heavy boat traffic in the center of the harbor.

**Depth:** To 30 feet.

**Currents:** None.

**Parking:** Beside information booth.

**Restrictions:** No overnight parking.

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**Lady of the Lake -- Lake Winnipesaukee**

**Location:** Between Glendale and Pig Island in Smith Cove. Pig Island is a small island between Varney Point and Lockes Island. The site is directly in front of the N.H. Department of Safety.

**Special Features:** The *Lady of the Lake*, a 120-foot steamship that once carried passengers on the lake, sank here in 1895.

**Access:** By boat.

**Hazards:** Heavy boat traffic.

**Depth:** To 30 feet.

**Currents:** None.

**Parking:** Municipal parking lots are located in all the major towns and cities around the lake.

**Restrictions:** None.
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<td>(603) 430-8626</td>
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Agencies: NASDS-National Asso. of Skin Diving Schools, NAUI-National Asso. of Underwater Instructors, PADI-Professional Asso. of Diving Instructors, SSI-SCUBA Schools International

Classes: 1-Advanced, 2ADVANCED DIVE PLANNING, 3-Archeology, 4-Deep Dive, 5-Divemaster, 6-Equipment Specialist, 7-Ice Dive, 8-Night Dive, 9-Photography, 10-Rescue Dive, 11-Research, 12-Search and Recovery, 13-U/W Equipment Maintenance, 14-U/W Hunter, 15-U/W Navigation, 16-Wreck Dive
## Dive Log

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Conditions

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University of Rhode Island
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197 USA