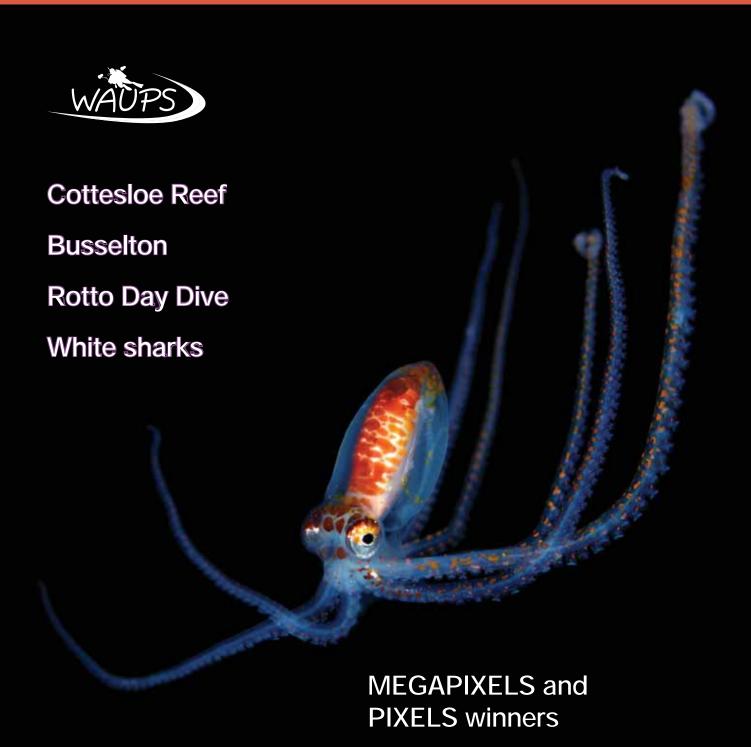


Western Australian Underwater Photographic Society's Bi-annual Underwater Journal

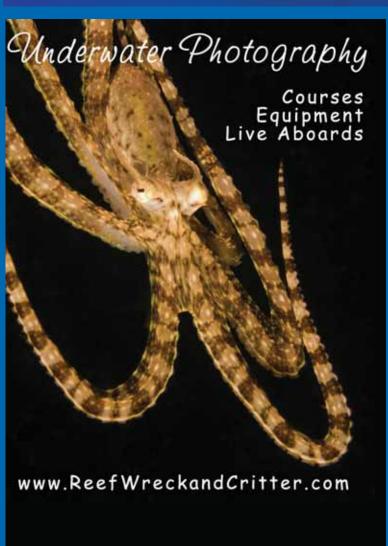


Member profile

and their relatives

Creature feature: Seahorses







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Water Column

August 2015 ISSUE 5









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 Simple tool with a simple holder

Cover by Shannon Earnshaw – Octopus - Black Water Night Dive, Palau

Canon 5DMIII, EF50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro Lens,1/200, f4.5, ISO100, Inon z240x2



EDITOR'S BUBBLES

Howdy Members, The AGM has come and gone. One of the main topics of discussion was the updating of the WAUPS Constitution. Best Image of the Year Award went to Shannon Earnshaw. Congratulations, what a lucky find taken in such challenging conditions! Check out her image which not only graces the front of this issue but will appear in every e-news, the WAUPS website, WAUPS Facebook and on the WAUPS membership card for this financial year.

Due to not having a quorum at that meeting in May a rescheduled Annual General Meeting was held a week later. At that meeting Tammy Gibbs was nominated for Life Membership. Welcome to the team Tammy. Our thanks to Jeff and Dawn Mullins who are sponsoring the PIXELS prize with a one-on-one photography course for the overall winner.

The tally towards the Golden Snapper Award is chugging along nicely, now past the half way mark. The majority of our WAUPS related activities contribute towards this - a great way to acknowledge everyone's involvement in the club. You don't always have to get wet.

A call is going out to all members to participate in the 2015 Underwater

Projects last competition - the Global Snapshot. Sadly they are winding up at the end of the year. All images/videos submitted during 2014 up to the end of 2015 will be judged with some magnificent prizes up for grabs. Do take note of the rules of entry. As in previous years the first round of selections will appear on the Underwater Project Snapshot Map.

The PIXELS and MEGAPIXELS 2015 Photographic Competition has only five more months of submissions before we know who are the overall winners. To continue in this competition members must ensure they have renewed their club membership. This year's sponsors are Jeff and Dawn Mullins with a one-on-one photography course for the winner of PIXELS, and BlueWater with a ?/// for MEGAPIXELS.

In March we had the annual Rottnest Day Dive Competition. Yes, the cyclone caused a little bump in the plans but eventually members headed out on Dolphin Dive Fremantle's vessel for a couple of excellent dives.

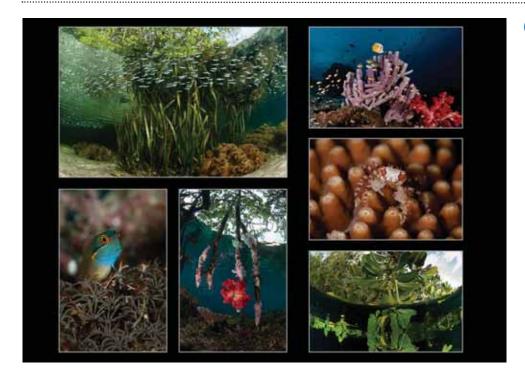
It was good to see Ann Storrie from Busselton again who provided some wonderful prizes for the Wayne Storrie Underwater World of Humour competition. In honour of one of the founding members of WAUPS the perpetual trophy this year went to Maryann Evetts - her image certainly made everyone laugh.

One of the more popular competitions for our members is the WAPF UnderWater Photography Competition – The Best of the West. Congratulations to those who made the 'Top 20'. The overall winner will be announced in early September at the Albany WAPF Nikon event.

Our other monthly meetings have been very interesting - from the latest print technology, the new things you can print on, 3D virtual reconstructions of underwater shipwreck sites, street art, and the very popular shark themed nights. We are very grateful to all our guest speakers and club members who put on these presentations. Our sincere thanks to the external judges we use for our monthly competitions, the members behind the scenes who organise the monthly dives, help with the scoring of the photography competitions, outings, etc. We certainly have had a very interesting year, and I look forward to more of the same.

Keep blowin' bubbles

Viv



Open Portfolio

This year's Open Portfolio was won by Eleanor Hodgson. What stunning images - all taken during a trip to Raja Ampat - and great composition, a welldeserved win. Many thanks to Scuba Imports for their ongoing support of this competition and to Paul Colley for judging the portfolios and providing valuable feedback to each entrant.

Wayne Storrie Award Just for laughs

This year's competition of 'Wayne's underwater world of humour' was a little light on entries. The up side was we enjoyed all five images and everyone received a prize of marine pottery/glass.

Congratulations to Maryann Evetts with her very interesting shot of a gastropod mollusc with part of its body (that's used as a burrowing foot) sticking straight up like you know what. Definitely something Wayne would have appreciated. It received lots of laughs and Maryann received the Perpetual trophy and chose a very delightful

'shell' soap dish. Other prizes included a 'spoon sperm whale' (spoon rest) and marine-themed jug and plates.

Wayne's humour award is not only as a remembrance to one of our founding members, but to try to enthuse everyone to have a laugh underwater and while processing images. Snap an interesting opportunity as it arises, or plan a funny theme such as the diver looking like Mr Spock (I know who that was). Sandwich a couple of funny faces together or look for strange creatures or objects with 'anthropomorphic' themes (things looking like something only humans would recognise!).

The other exciting aspects of this competition are that you never know what prizes will be awarded (except the perpetual trophy) and judging methods may vary year to year. We will always get a few laughs and hopefully, you may occasionally look at the natural world in a slightly different light.

Have a go and good luck for next year's comp.

Ann Storrie









Top: Nudibranch – Canon 5DMIII, EF50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro Lens, 1/200, f11, ISO100, Inon z240x2

Above: Blue Ring Octopus – Canon 5DMIII, EF50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro Lens, 1/200, f5.6, ISO 100, Inon z240x2

Right: Toby - Canon 5DMIII, EF50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro Lens,1/200, f7.1, ISO100, Inon z240x2

Member profile - Shannon Earnshaw

When, where, how did you learn to dive?

I was lucky that when I was young my parents took us to South America and the Caribbean so I'd had a chance to snorkel in some wonderful places and knew that there were amazing things to see in the ocean then I think it was at some point in my early twenties that I became aware that regular people were able to go scuba diving. It seemed to be an incredibly exciting thing to do and I decided that it was something I really wanted to try.

In 1995, when I was getting ready to leave the UK and move back to Perth for good, a friend and I signed up for a PADI Open Water course consisting of lessons in an indoor swimming pool in Essex, then completing our qualifying dives in the Red Sea at Sharm el Sheikh. Of course I just absolutely loved it and my only regret was that we spent just one week in Sharm and we should have spent a month!

When I returned to Australia I couldn't afford to go diving but my sister gave me a gift of a day trip to Rottnest and after that I decided that I really wanted to continue diving whenever possible. During that time I also gave up smoking and saved all the dollars that I would have spent on smoking so I could purchase ex-rental BCD and regs from Perth Diving Academy – one of the best thing I ever did because I am still using the BCD and regs now.

I then completed my Advanced Open Water Course in June 1996 and have also qualified in the last couple of years as an Enriched Air Diver.

How did you get into underwater photography?

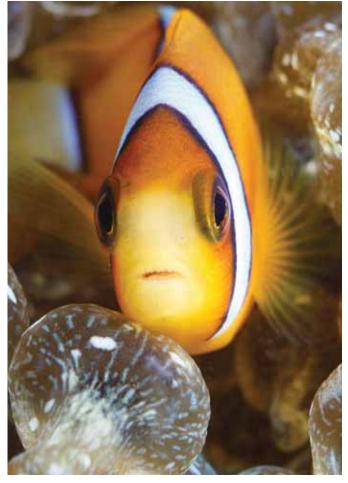
I don't really recall making a conscious decision about taking up underwater photography, it's been a gradual descent into an expensive, crazy and frustrating hobby which I absolutely adore and can't imagine not having in my life.

Your camera equipment /toys?

The first underwater camera I purchased was a bright yellow Sea & Sea MX 10 and, if I remember correctly, I did an underwater photography course with Anne Storrie at the then PDA in Fremantle. I always rushed to develop the films after diving but must confess that it was always extremely disappointing. After some time I bought the fixed flash unit as well in the hope that it would help. I don't think it did.

After a visit to Cocos Keeling and Christmas Islands and meeting an underwater photo-journalist using a digital Olympus camera I purchased an Olympus C5060. It was a great camera for a few years and then I upgraded to a Canon Powershot G12 and 1 x Sea & Sea strobe. Each was an improvement on the one before but I still wasn't getting the photos I wanted and and wide-angle was something I could only dream about.







Above: Clownfish – Canon 5DMIII, EF50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro Lens, 1/200, f7.1, ISO100, Inon z240x2

Above right: Ghost pipefish – Canon 5DMIII, EF50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro Lens, 1/200, f5.6, ISO100, Inon z240x2

In March 2013 we went to Bali for a diving safari with Mike Veitch of Underwater Tribe. He gave me some valuable and much needed instruction and guidance and although I felt that my knowledge had improved a lot, I still felt quite limited by the equipment I was using, not close enough, not wide enough, etc. (I'm sure it was still more me than the camera though!) Then about a year ago my dream came true and I became the proud owner of "Big Bertha".

Big Bertha is a Canon 5D Mark III with a Nauticam Housing and 2 x Inon strobes. I initially purchased a 50mm close-up and 16-35mm wide-angle lens plus a Sigma 15mm fisheye but in the last week have added a 100ml lens and Super Macro Converter.

Shannon Conway gave me some valuable tips and advice on how best to assemble and look after her, pack for travelling, etc, as well as some general photography advice, and I can honestly say that the last year of diving has been absolutely fantastic and very rewarding as I'm seeing improvements all the time.

Favourite dive site, WA, interstate / overseas location, dive buddies, accessories?

This is hard, I love diving and the creatures we see so very much that it's hard to pick locations and favourites, but I'll try.....

In WA I would say Rowley Shoals. Very beautiful and very untouched, also where we got really close to sharks (grey reef) for the first time. But on the opposite end of the scale we also love diving at the Grain Terminal at the moment because we have started going at night and seeing a whole range of interesting and amazing creatures that we don't see during the day.

Not sure if Christmas Island counts as Interstate but I'd go with that first because we loved everything about Christmas Island, underwater and above, so have been twice. Last year we also went great white shark cage diving in the Neptune's with Rodney Fox Shark Expeditions. The sharks are just incredible and I would love to go back to see the big females one day.

We've also been very lucky to have had a number of amazing overseas trips, Bali, Ambon, Cendrawasih Bay, Raja Ampat, Fiji, Galapagos, Palau, and they were all fantastic in their own right, the most diverse being Galapagos and the most comfortable and naturally beautiful being Palau. It's such a privilege to have the opportunity to dive in these places and there are still so many on our list.

I met my husband when we were both doing our Advanced Open Water Course

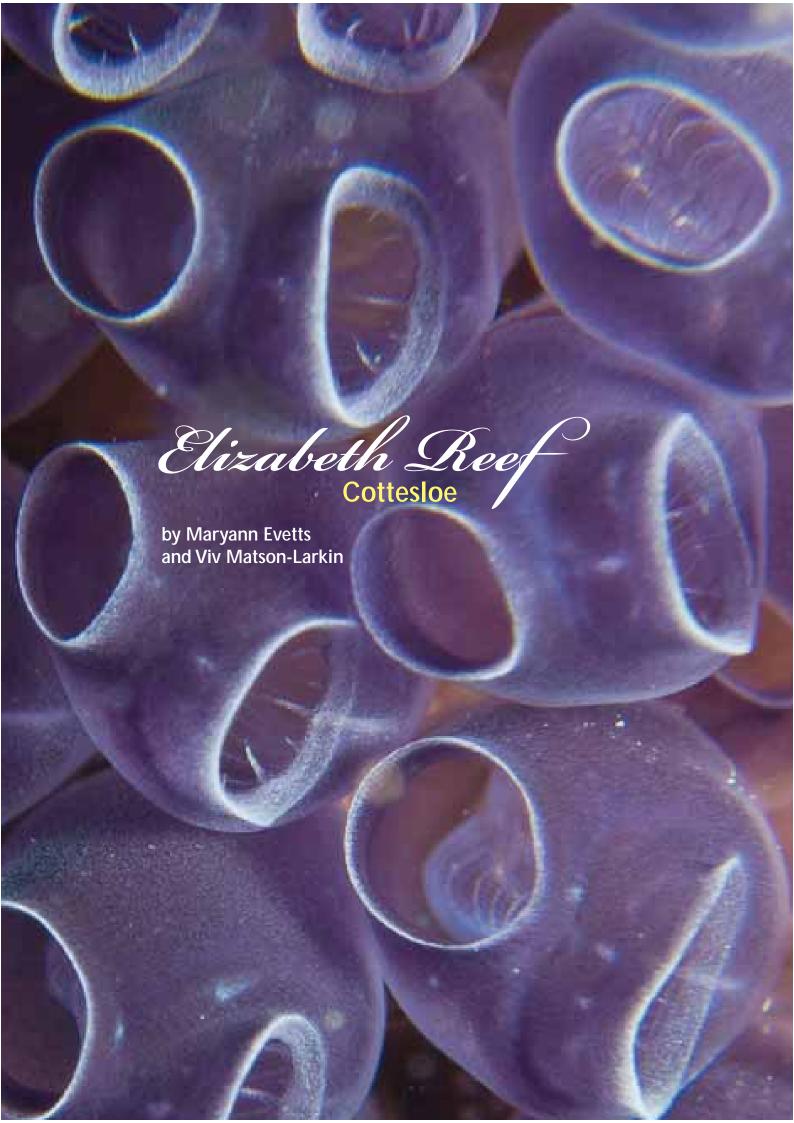
and he's been my favourite dive buddy ever since. He used to be fantastic as my spotter and carrier but has recently taken up photography himself and now I can't seem to find him most of the time!

Most memorable UW moment?

Another hard one. Almost all dives are memorable in some way and I find so many absolutely delightful moments, especially when you share it and have a laugh. For sheer amazement, perhaps the enormous whale sharks we saw at Darwin's Arch in Galapagos. Our guide insisted that the biggest was at least 20 metres! On that particular day a number of whale sharks were circling Darwin's Arch and it felt like every time we turned around we'd see another enormous shape appearing out of the blue. It was truly incredible and even though they weren't all 20m they were all much larger than any of the whale sharks we'd seen before.

Anything else others may find interesting?

Since having Big Bertha I have developed more interest in land-based forms of photography and we are also dabbling in star trails. We now eagerly await the New Moon each month in the hope that we can go and spend a few hours taking photos of the stars.



We used to dive Elizabeth Reef quite frequently, but the last few summers have not been the best weather-wise for diving at Cottesloe and the uptake of paddle boarding has made it even more of a problem. But, if there is an easterly and no swell do make the effort to get on out there!

On many occasions we have found weedy seadragons, seahares in a mating orgy, and bailer shells laying eggs in the shallow kelp beds. At the end of the groyne there is a buoy – head north of that across a large seagrass meadow which the baby Port Jackson sharks seem to favour, and further out clusters of sea tulips and many sea pens. Going south from that buoy you will eventually meet Elizabeth Reef, a row of large limestone pinnacles which run parallel to the beach.

It's very shallow, about 8 metres at its deepest and rises to break the surface depending on the tide. Due to the number of ledges, under-hangs and sandy patches you will encounter a wide variety of marine life - rays, cuttlefish, squid, scalyfins telling you to bug-off, buffalo bream, pomfrets, nudibranchs including fat *C westraliensis*, blue devils, morwongs - to name a few of the more common species. Look under the ledges and it is all colour - beautiful bryozoans, gorgonians and tunicates, sometimes even a flatworm gorging on the ascidians.

We are yet to find what remains of the Elizabeth wreck which was driven onto the reef here in 1839 after being caught in a heavy gale. Some are lucky enough to find olive jars or some Chinese porcelain after a storm has been through to move a bit of the sand away but knowing how quickly the kelp and sea grasses cover everything up again you'd probably not even recognise what you were looking at.

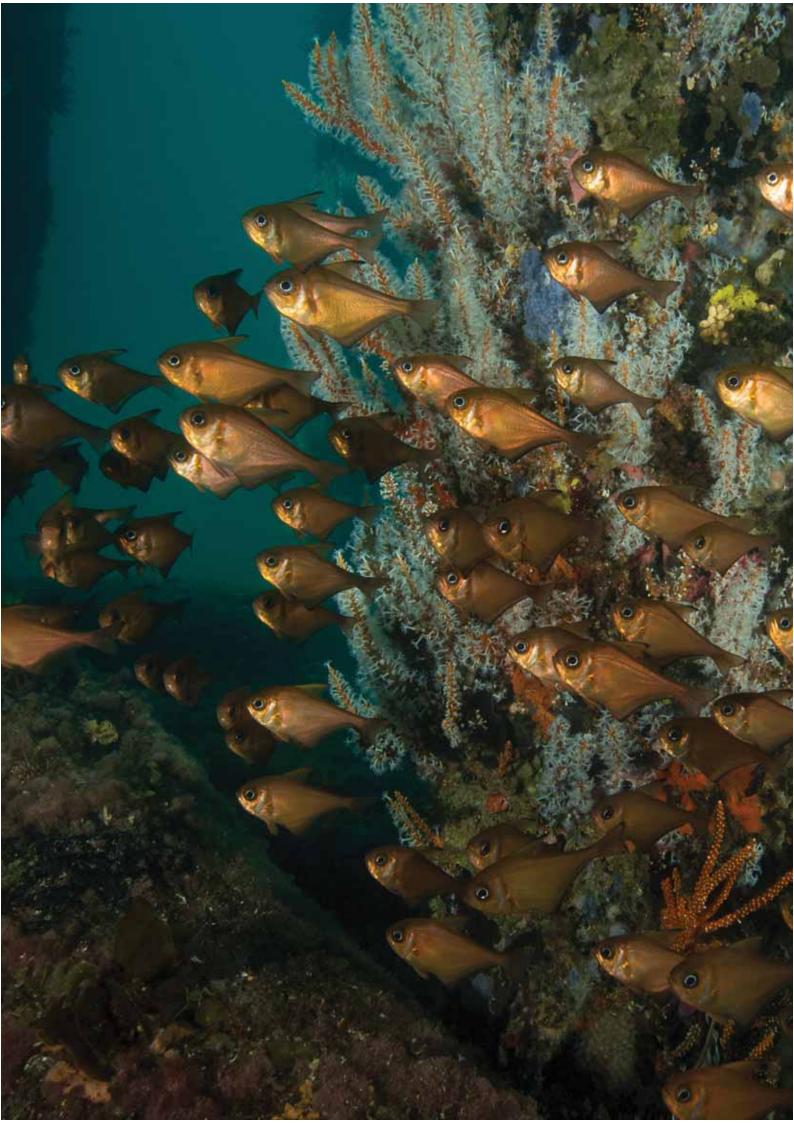














Busselton weekender

By Leanne Thompson

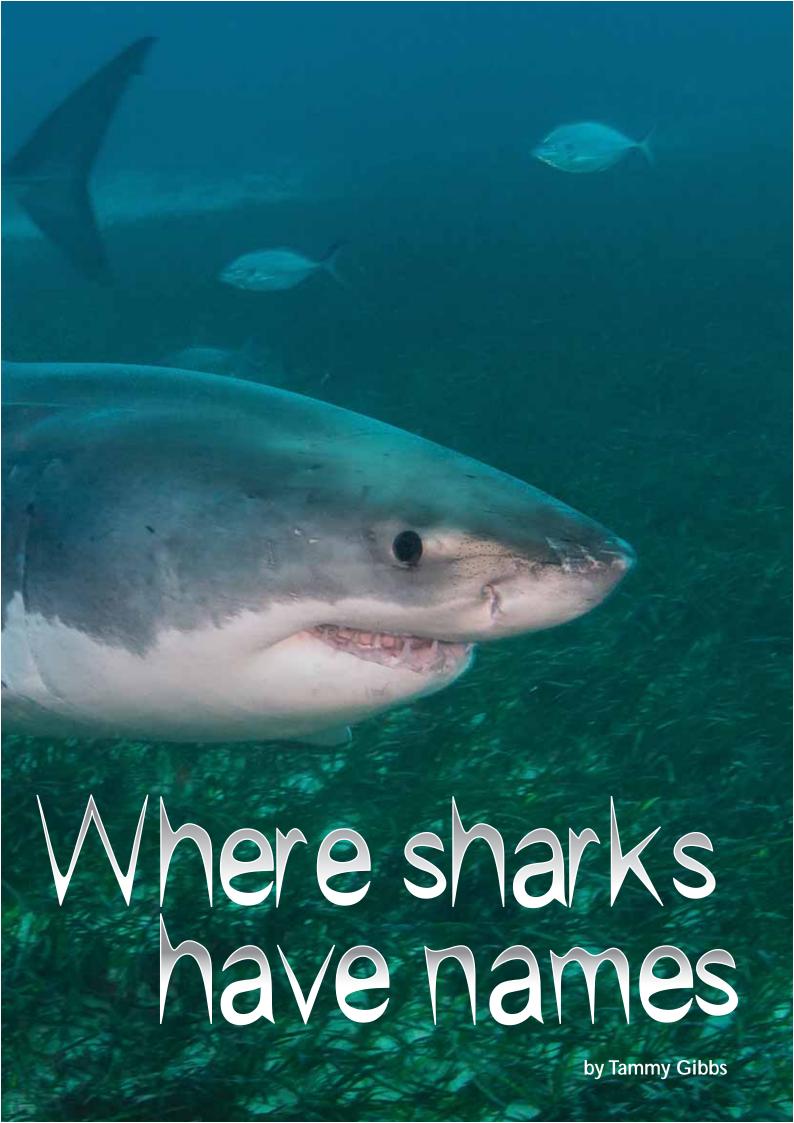
Catching the train, entering from the beach or the long walk using the trolley from the dive shop (or 'borrowed' from Coles) are all ways that many of us have dived the Busselton Jetty in the past.

However, February saw 15 of us do it my favourite way – by boat. The weather saw our trip out to four mile reef cancelled but I don't think anyone minded doing the three dives on the jetty instead.

I'd somehow forgotten how good the jetty could be; better viz than ammo, the dense growth on the pylons, enough space for everyone to shoot wide-angle without random fins making it into the shots, and enough space to thoroughly get lost on for the night dive. Not sure how many circles I swam in, but I definitely saw the same log more than once.

Most of us bunked at the Pylon-Inn and spent the down-time trading dive stories, photography mishaps and gorging on the fresh figs from the tree (or maybe that was just me). Thanks to the BBQ crew for dinner. I think its fairly safe to say that everyone had some great dives and a fabulous weekend!







Port Lincoln in South Australia is the gateway to the Neptune Islands, home to colonies of fur seals and sealions as well as white sharks. It's from here that Rodney Fox Shark Expeditions' boat the Princess II departs.

WAUPS members Shannon, Daniel, Jenny, Ian, Yuri and Tammy plus Adam from Perth Scuba descended on Port Lincoln with our cameras and dome ports for some serious shark action!

The trip started with a couple of dives at Tumby Bay looking for the elusive and beautiful Leafy Seadragons. It was then onto the main event!

We cruised down to the Neptune Islands for three days of surface and floor cage diving. Surface diving is on a hookah with four at a time in the cage to watch the sharks. Rodney Fox is the only operator with a cage that goes all the way to the seafloor, giving three qualified divers plus the crew's cage captain a very different perspective of the white sharks.

We had some fantastic shark interactions in both the surface and floor cages and all of us were in awe at the







magnificence of these stunning apex predators. One of the first sharks to show up was 4.3m Imax, a large male whose distinct feature is a wonky back and tail. He was joined by other named sharks Buffy, a 4.8m tagged female, the smaller female Demi, as well as Ali, another of the tagged "big girls" measuring in at around 4.5m. We had around nine sharks in total, both males and females, tagged and untagged.

The surface and floor cages offer different experiences. On the surface, sharks are chasing the baits and you can observe their more predatory and curious behaviours. Some sharks don't visit the surface cage, instead preferring to cruise around the bottom, and it's quite a sight to watch them casually swimming around with other sharks, stingrays, leatherjackets and blue gropers.

Dr Charlie Huveneers from Flinders University was onboard our trip and gave a white shark research talk and was able to help us with IDs and questions.

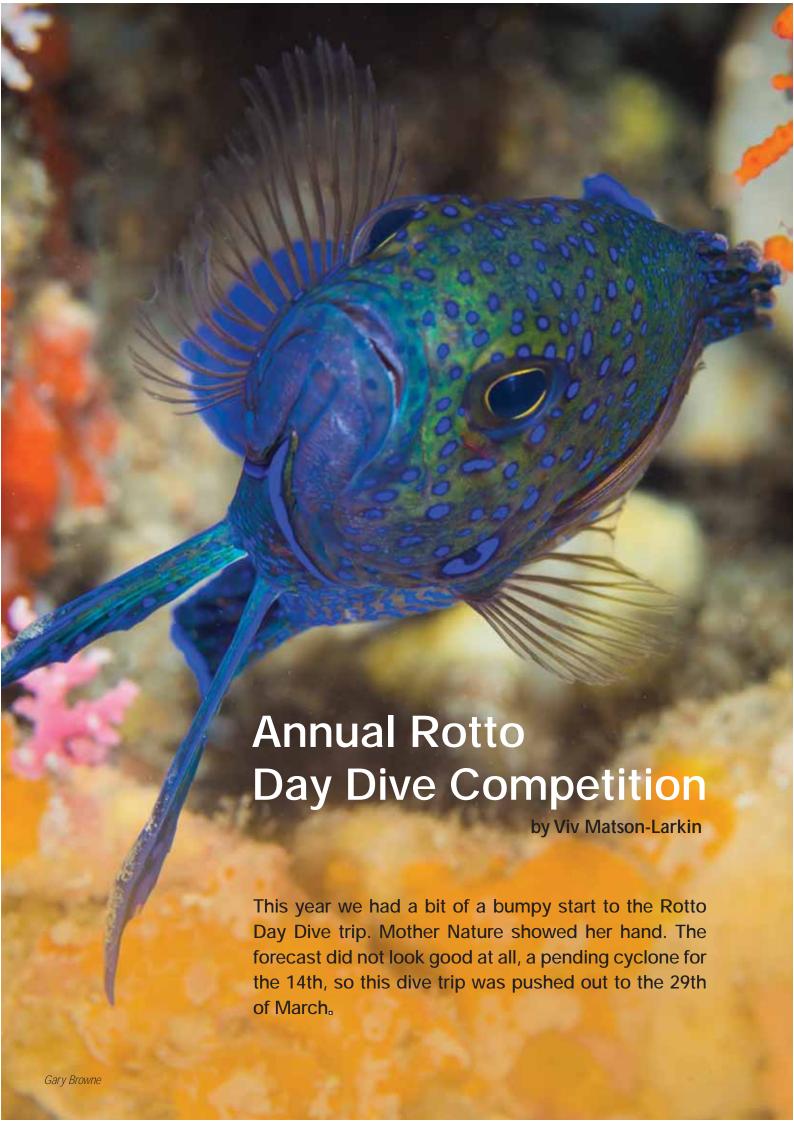
Thanks to Shannon for leading this underwater photography trip and the sharks for putting on a fabulous show!











Diving on the same site with the same sea conditions evens the playing field. Even then, it still amazes me how different each photographer's images are when photographing the same subject due to their individual style and the lens they are using. The themes this year were Portrait, Colour and Mono.

The group had glassy conditions on the way across aboard Dolphin Dive Fremantle's vessel, with two dives at Cape Francis and Crystal Palace. Judging on the entries took place at the April monthly meet with the winners as follows:

Overall winner - Gary Browne

Overall Novice winner – Mick Lee

Colour & Portrait category winner - Gary Browne

Mono category winner - Tammy Gibbs

Personally my favourite image was Gary Browne's blue devil. Congratulations to you all.















PIXELS winners

January to June 2015













MEGAPIXELS winners



The new concept of having two levels of PIXELS is certainly showcasing some amazing images











Creature Feature

by Sue Morrison



Tales of dragons, horses, pygmys and pipes.

What diver can resist
the charms of seahorses
and their relatives? This
captivating family of fishes
range in size from the tiny pygmy
seahorses a few millimetres tall to
large pipefish up to 65 centimetres
long. They are some of the most bizarre
fish with rings of bony plates encasing
their delicate-looking bodies, horsey faces
with long snouts, tiny fins and binocular vision.

Tammy Gibbs





he Syngnathid family are found in both warm and temperate waters around the world with greatest diversity in the Indo-West Pacific region. There are at least 84 species of pipefish, 26 species of seahorse, 10 species of pipehorse (resembles a pipefish but with a curly prehensile tail) and 3 species of seadragon (yes there was a new species, the Ruby Seadragon, discovered in 2014) in Australia. This is over 40% of species worldwide. They generally inhabit shallow, inshore waters, but a few occur in deep waters. They feed primarily on small shrimps, crabs and mysids.

The most peculiar aspect of their lifestyle, however, is their complete role-reversal in parenting. In this highly unusual family set-up, males and females are thought to be monogamous i.e. they remain as lifelong partners. Recent research, however, has found that some species only remain paired for a season, or just part of a season. Many have an elaborate courtship during which they entwine their bodies for several hours. Once the male has finally persuaded the female that he is strong, healthy and therefore going to be a wonderful father, the female passes her eggs

to him to fertilise and incubate! The female takes no part in the incubation of the eggs - she leaves it all up to the father.

In seahorses the female inserts her oviduct (egg tube) into the males' abdominal pouch – this is done several times for short periods to avoid exhaustion. Meanwhile the male contorts himself to get the eggs in place in the pouch where fertilisation occurs. The eggs then embed in the pouch wall, become enveloped by tissue, and are incubated for several weeks. Oxygen is provided via a capillary network and nutrients are transferred. During 'pregnancy' the female visits the male daily and they interact for several minutes.

When preparing to give birth the pouch extends to an almost spherical shape. The male undergoes muscular contortions, bending backwards and forwards for about 10 minutes to expel the young. In most species the young are highly developed when born. Broods can be from 100 to 200 young for most species, but can range from 5 (in pygmy seahorses) up to around 1,500. After birth, however, there is no parental care. The only protection for the tiny, slow-moving babies is camouflage. Mortality due to predation is high and only about 5% are thought to survive to adulthood.

Male seadragons, however, do not have a pouch. The female deposits 250-300 of her bright pink eggs onto a special patch of soft, spongy skin on the underside of the male's tail via a long tube. The eggs attach themselves, where they are fertilised and supplied with oxygen. The skin hardens around them and they are incubated for 9 weeks. The eggs turn purple or orange and usually become overgrown with fine algae. When ready to

hatch, the male pumps up his tail over 24-48 hours. He aids hatching by shaking his tail and rubbing it against rocks and seaweed. Hatching takes place over 6 days. Once born, the young seadragons are independent, and feed on small zooplankton (animal plankton) until they are large enough to eat mysids.

Pipefishes and pipehorses also lack an enclosed pouch, but the male has a simple open brood patch under the tail. This may be covered with folds of skin during the few weeks of incubation. Ghost pipefishes are closely related, but belong to a separate family, the Solenostomidae. Females incubate the eggs under enlarged pelvic fins.

Pygmy seahorses are thought to deviate from the family tradition of parental roleswapping, with the eggs developing on the female. Further research, however, is needed to confirm this.

Most members of the seahorse family are masters of disguise, and can change colour to blend in with their habitat. They usually prefer homes among seaweeds, seagrasses, sponges, soft corals or hard corals. Top marks for camouflage go to the miniscule pygmy seahorses that mimic the coral, hydroids or algae that they inhabit. Their disguise is so effective that they can be very hard to see, even after being pointed out by a guide! The first species, the Bargibanti Pygmy Seahorse, was described as recently as 1970. Since then several new pygmy species have been found.

All Syngnathidae are protected in Australian waters. They have been threatened due to overcollection for the Asian medicine market. Several seahorse farms have been established to try and alleviate the over-harvesting of wild species.







Opposite page: West Australian Seahorse.

Above: Pipefish

Top left: Leafy Seadragon with eggs

Far Left: Bargibanti Pygmy Seahorse

Left: Mating seahorses

PARTING SHOT



The mating aggregation of the Australian Giant Cuttlefish (*Sepia apama*) would have to be one of nature's most amazing wonders.

The shallows of Point Lowly in Whyalla is the only place in the world where large numbers of cuttlefish are known to congregate. Thousands upon thousands amass with just one mission in mind – to mate as many times as possible! It is afterall, their one and only chance! By the end of the mating season, exhausted and battered, the entire generation of cuttlefish will die, long before the next generation has hatched.

Watching this mollusc mating ritual is fascinating as males use every

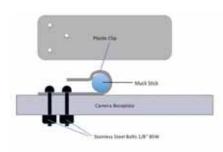
trick in their book to woo a heavily outnumbered female. They pulse and flash fantastic colours, patterns and textures over their skin in both an effort to ward off other males and attract females. Older and larger males battle it out in a show of dominance, flattening their bodies, raising their tentacles, flaunting their colours and biting each other with sometimes fatal consequences. Smaller 'sneaker' males mimic females to avoid these confrontations and while the large males are distracted in battle, get close to the female and mate.

Mating occurs face-to-face with the male passing a sperm packet to the female which she stores for future fertilisation. Females hide the fertilised eggs under rocky ledges and overhangs where they develop over the coming three to five months when the next generation hatches and disperses into the gulf. The baby cuttlefish head out to sea to grow big and strong for the next mating season, returning less than a year later to the shallows of their birthplace. Late developers that don't reach maturity in time will stay out at sea to keep growing before returning the following year.

It was truly awesome witnessing the mating aggregation, tinged with a little sadness knowing that within weeks the cuttlefish that grace my photos and memories would all be dead.

MUCK-STICK SAFETY

by Ian Robertson



A muck-stick (a 6mm dia stainless steel or dural rod about 300 mm long) is an essential part of our photographic gear now, especially when shooting macro.

It has multiple uses, such as a point steady to avoid reef damage or as a means of rolling over small stones to see what lies beneath without getting too close to blueringed octopi or cone shells or even just for stabbing into the sand as an anchor in a strong current.

When not in use, they are generally carried on a wrist lanyard or stuffed up a wetsuit sleeve. What has worried me for a while is that delicate act of entering or leaving the water while dangling something

that, although not actually sharp, could easily penetrate the rib cage or a leg, should a fall occur, with unpleasant or even career-limiting consequences.

An obvious place to stow the muckstick is on the camera baseplate, where it is less likely to do harm. But how do we make it both secure and easily accessed? The answer is a pair of dedicated clips. I made these about a year ago and they have been a resounding success. I've made two more installations, since, for dive buddies. It just needs a little bit of discipline to stow the muck stick at the safety stop as I close down the camera at the end of the dive.

The two clips are made from a piece of PVC plastic sheet about 1.5 mm thick. These are molded and bent with a heat-gun. PVC is ideal as it molds and bends very easily when hot, and is stiff and springy when cold. Other similar plastics will do. The clips, once molded and bent, are adjusted while hot so they hold the muck-stick firmly when cool. The clips are then drilled and attached to the camera baseplate with stainless steel bolts. It is essential to use marine-grade stainless steel as seawater plays merry hell with anything else.

You get grey or white PVC from the plumbing aisle in your hardware store where it is used in plastic pipe-fittings and pipes or it is easily scrounged, by the more adventurous, from a dumper bin on a building site. The bolts come from your local yachting store. Tools you need are a drill, a small hacksaw, a fine file and a heatgun (a bit like a hair-dryer on steroids). The photos and diagrams tell all. Remember to remove and replace the muck-stick by pulling it out and putting it in along its length. Don't force the clip.





Sponsors

We sincerely thank all of the sponsors who have supported WAUPS over the years. Please remember the WAUPS sponsors below when you are thinking of your next purchase.

Perth Scuba

generously provides prizes for competitions and discounts for members (with your current membership card).



Scuba Imports/Dive Tub generously provides prizes for competitions and discounts for members (with your current membership card).



Ningaloo Whaleshark Swim

generously supported our 2014 PIXELS monthly theme competition.



Mike Ball Dive Expeditions

generously supported our 2013 PIXELS monthly theme competition.



Jeff and Dawn Mullins, Reef Wreck & Critter - generously supporting our 2015 PIXELS monthly theme competition.



Breeze Photos Tweed Heads

 Discounts for members. Just email Ross at ross@gudgeon. id.au and let him know you're a WAUPS member. Fitzgerald Photo Imaging generously provides prizes for competitions and discounts for members (with your current membership card).



Paul Gammer of Chameleon WA Pty Ltd - software development, graphical design, web hosting. Email Paul at paul.gammer@mac.com.

Dolphin Dive Fremantle provides a reduced rate for our Rottnest day dive and discounts for members with your current membership card.





WESTERN AUSTRALIAN UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY waupsnews@gmail.com

The Western Australian Underwater Photographic Society (WAUPS) is a non-profit organisation, which was established in January 1984.

The aims of the Society are:

- To promote an improvement of underwater photography amongst its members.
- n To promote underwater photography in the community.
- To encourage an understanding and preservation of the marine environment.
- To promote an exchange of skills and ideas from within the society and from external bodies.
- n To have fun and enjoy socialising, diving and photography.

WAUPS holds monthly meetings which include guest presenters on a range of photography and diving topics along with a digital show-and-tell of images from members.

We hold an annual Rottnest day dive shootout, a monthly themed photo competition called PIXELS, monthly photo dives, annual portfolio and image of the year competitions and a range of trips and social events during the year.

WAUPS members also get membership to the WA Photographic Federation and can participate in their events and trips.

Anyone interested in underwater photography is welcome any time including all levels of experience.

WAUPS meetings are conducted at 7:30pm on the FOURTH TUESDAY of every month.



Find us on Facebook

www.waups.org.au





