

What is "occupational" Scientific Diving (SD):

The purpose of SD is the undertaking and delivery of underwater science.

It is needed:

- to support research and education;
- for the protection and conservation of the natural and cultural Confusion would be deleterious environment.

It is neither recreational nor commercial diving It differs from citizen science underwater activities, conducted on a voluntary basis by nonprofessional scientists

Scientific Diving exists in a health and safety framework that involves certified scientific divers, diving officers, hyperbaric physicians, scientific project leaders, heads of laboratories, administrators and legislators.

SD today

investigative tool

acting as a cost-effective and versatile vehicular platform that can deliver sustainable collection, quantitative observation and in situ measurement, both for biotic and abiotic targets, supporting especially complex experimental work, sometimes in restrictive environments (under ice, in caves, overhangs, drop-offs)

indispensable tool

for research in coastal water bodies which are the most vulnerable marine environments.

"intelligent monitoring systems" can be achieved much more efficiently and cost effectively by combining scientific skills and capabilities under water with technologies such as ROVs, AUVs, glyders or landers.

- Biology (limnology, coastal oceanography)
 - Exploration
 - Observation
 - Experiments
 - Restoration
 - Monitoring (species, habitats, seascapes, ...)
- Archaeology
- Geology (including paleoclimatology)
- Physics (hydrology)
- Underwater engineering
 - Maritime underwater electronics (ship- & sensor technology)
 - Artificial reefs
- Environmental management
 - Parks and natural reserves
 - IMCZ (Integrated Coastal Zone Management)
 - Resource management (harvesting, aquaculture)



Why a European organization was needed? ⇔ ESDP

The absence of unified recognized standards for SD made difficult or impossible:

- to assure the mobility of fully trained scientific divers
- to allow member states assessing the training level of a migrant applicant
- to provide a more effective use of diving techniques in science (enabling specialized courses and optional training to be developed on a European basis involvement of marine stations)
- ⇒ development of 2 European scientific diving standards in 2000: European Scientific Diver (ESD) and Advanced European Scientific Diver (AESD).
- ⇒ already adopted within the health and safety legislation of some EU countries





ESDP contribution to the European marine stations network activity

- Creates awareness of marine stations as an important part of Europe's scientific patrimony
- . Contributes to contact, and lobby, with science managers in Europe
- Identifies relevant science priorities and strategic themes in science policy, and stimulates international interdisciplinary marine science programmes
- Contributes to the creation of a critical mass and focus for European and Global marine activities
- Promotes collaboration in spin-off projects (using SD among other approaches)
- Communicates the products with stakeholders
- Contributes to the organisation of symposia, workshops, capacity building and specific trainings





Towards a global scale

Like the fruitful contacts between MARS and NAML, ESDP and AAUS already interact.









A worldwide organization of marine stations would undoubtedly benefit and be beneficial to a global organization of essential techniques operable in diving, particularly at the land-sea interface, the most complex part of the ocean and also location of marine stations.

Already today, large marine stations are also important scientific diving centers

WAMS can help to create and organize a "world scientific diving body" by clearly including scientific diving in its structuring work and by guaranteeing the level and quality of initial training standards

