

# S'NAG-A-NEWS

A PUBLICATION OF THE COLUMBUS SEA NAGS [HTTP://WWW.SEANAGS.COM](http://www.seanags.com)

May 2016

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## General Meeting Minutes

**Present:** Dave Foley, Glenn Mitchell, Steve Locsey, Gerry Kubatska, John Guegold, Marty Bailey, Mag Ranft, Steve Ranft, Laurel Sheppard, Ryan Jones, Josh Carney, Laura Kelley, Scott Pansing and Linda Pansing.

### Treasurer's Report

\$ 6,757.50

The April program was a presentation by **Ramon Villaverde** on the Coral Restoration Foundation in Tavenier, Florida and [secore.org](http://secore.org). It was an interesting and inspiring presentation about efforts to learn more about corals, their reproduction and ways to restore the reefs. Thanks to **Laurel Sheppard** for arranging this speaker.

## Announcements

1. Want to go to Bonaire? Go with a group from the Sea Nags! Members will be in Bonaire for a total of two weeks. The first week is scheduled for Buddy Dive Resort Sept. 24 thru Oct 1, 2016 and the second week will be Oct 1 thru Oct 8, 2016. Some more information can be found in the attached pdfs (divi\_poster.pdf and buddy\_poster.pdf). To book contact Cheryl Patterson at Deep Blue Adventures Ph 1-888-266-2209 ext 101 or Email [Cheryl@deepblueadventures.com](mailto:Cheryl@deepblueadventures.com). If wishing to use airline miles, you will need to book your own flight. Fly United to New Jersey and then Bonaire. Flights appear to be around \$665 to \$842 on Expedia & United web sites depending on dates selected.

2. Shipwrecks & Scuba is being held October 15, 2016. More information can be found at [www.shipwrecksandscuba.com](http://www.shipwrecksandscuba.com).

2. 2016 Club membership dues are \$30.00, \$40 for husband/wife. 2016 Ohio Council dues are \$9.00.

3. Club logo patches and decals are available to new club members as a part of their membership dues. Returning members can purchase extra decals/stickers at a cost of \$1.00 each—these are plastic/waterproof--and extra patches for \$2.00 each while they last.

Dues can be mailed to:

Glenn Mitchell  
120 N. Warren Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43204

4. Facebook: You can find the Club Facebook page by going to: <http://en-gb.facebook.com/pages/Columbus-Sea-Nags-SCUBA-Divers-/289276535926?v=wall>, thanks to Andy Dennis.

5. Twitter page!! Thanks to **Josh Carney**, the club now has a **Twitter page:** <@CbusSeaNags>. Check it out today!



## Calendar of Upcoming Events

2016

### May

5 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: Steve Locseys' Key Largo trip

19 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM

21 Club Dive @ Lakeview RV Park Lancaster, 10:00 AM

### June

2 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: Marty Bailey Germany Trip

11 Twilight Dive at Circleville Dive Center, 5:00 PM

16 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM

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## July

- 7 Social @ Planks, 7:00 PM No Program!
- 8 – 10 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Whitestar Dive and Camping Trip with Twilight Dive More details to appear in June Newsletter
- 21 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM

## Aug

- 4 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: TBD
- 6 Corn Roast @ Circleville Dive Center
- 18 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM
- TBD – Corn Roast, Swap Meet and Twilight Dive

## Sept

- 1 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: TBD
- 17 Twilight Dive @ Circleville Dive Center, 5:00 PM
- 15 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM
- 24 – 25 Dive Trip to Pennyroyal Quarry, Pennyroyal Quarry Hopkinsville, KY [www.pennyroyalscuba.com](http://www.pennyroyalscuba.com)

## Oct

- 6 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: TBD
- 20 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM

## Nov

- 3 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: TBD
- 15 Shipwrecks & Scuba <http://www.shipwrecksandscuba.com>
- 17 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM

## Dec

- 1 General Meeting @ Planks, 8:00 PM Program: TBD
- 15 Executive Meeting @ Planks, 7:00 PM

Monthly meeting programs subject to change without notice.

## Executive Meeting Highlights

Jan 21 @ Planks, 7:00 PM **Present:** Dave Foley, Glenn Mitchell, Gerry Kubatska, and Mag Ranft

**All members are welcome to attend Executive Meetings**

The upcoming dive on May 21st was discussed.

The corn roast and swap meet will be August 6th.

Ideas for a "Trashy Diver" project was discussed and will be discussed at the membership meeting.

<http://www.roddenberryadventures.com/trashy-diver-contest/>

Mag Ranft suggested that SeaNags make a donation to secore.org in support of the coral restoration project that the subject of last month's program. Glenn Mitchell felt that we should discuss this with the membership.

Next Executive Board Meeting, May 19th. Planks, 7:00 PM.

## Dive Reports

Please send dive reports to

<[ColumbusSeaNagsNewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:ColumbusSeaNagsNewsletter@gmail.com)>

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### Spasms

None reported

### Oral Reports

None reported

### Written Reports

None reported

## MAST 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner

By Laurel Sheppard, Apr. 19, 2016

Mike and I attended MAST's 11th Annual Dinner at the Maumee Bay Lodge in Oregon, Ohio on April 9. The keynote speaker was Tamara Thomsen, Wisconsin State Underwater Archaeologist, who spoke on "Solving the Mystery of the SS Lakeland." MAST stands for the Maritime Archaeological Survey Team and I've been a member for a number of years. I helped survey several Lake Erie wrecks, including the Dundee and the Sultan. Scott and Linda Pansing, who were at our last meeting, are also long-time members and help teach MAST's classes every year.

It was a dynamic and entertaining talk. Thomsen has helped nominate 41 Lake Michigan shipwrecks to the National Historical Register and is also a member of the Women's

Divers Hall of Fame. The 280-foot long steamer SS Lakeland lies in 210 feet off of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin and was built by Globe Ironworks out of Cleveland in 1887. She has had several names, functions and owners over the years. In 1920 she was retrofitted as a car carrier, with a car elevator going down to the second deck.

She sank on December 3, 1924 with a small load of about 20 cars and was only about 35 minutes out of port. Although it appeared the Lakeland was sinking, the captain refused help from other ships and sank quickly under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Before sinking, the anchor was dropped and 20 crew members got off in a lifeboat. Five men were left aboard, including the captain and engineer.

It was claimed the ship was at the end of its life anyway with the metal deteriorating but later tests proved otherwise. A consortium of 15 insurance companies investigated. Later a salvage company sent six divers down, who dove on helium at the time. In the end the captain and chief engineer lost their licenses but their salary was paid for the rest of their career by the owner. Here is a newspaper article about the sinking.

<http://images.maritimehistoryofthegreatlakes.ca/59312/data>

After seven days of underwater video, Thomsen and her team found all portholes open, along with open valves in several places, supporting the theory the ship was sunk on purpose. There were 22 cars on board and nine were identified as NASH, based on confirmation by the founder of the NASH car club. Other cars on board were made by International Harvester (Rollin model) and the Kissel Motor Car company. One car was recovered in the 60s and along with other artifacts is on display at the Door City Museum.

Of course you had to be there to see the great video played of diving the wreck. Here is a video I found online if you want to see what it looks like. <https://vimeo.com/45740319>

Hope to see more Seanags at the next MAST dinner!

## *Environmental News*

### ***New study investigates the environmental cues dolphins use to migrate on the Atlantic coast of North America***

De Gruyter. (2016, April 22). New study investigates the environmental cues dolphins use to migrate on the Atlantic coast of North America. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved May 1, 2016 from

[www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160422115635.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160422115635.htm)

Seasonal migration patterns of bottlenose dolphins -- what we know for sure? With the changing of the seasons comes the urge to migrate for many animals of the world, whether they be furred, feathered, or even finned. One finned animal in particular, the common bottlenose dolphin, undertakes seasonal migrations each spring and fall, but how the dolphins know when to migrate has not always been clear. It was usually assumed that their southern migration begins when the ocean waters drop in temperature. However, until now there was little evidence to support this and it was largely unknown what factors influence the initiation of dolphin migration. A new study from the online journal *Animal Migration*, has discovered some of the factors that influence these seasonal migrations.

In the article, published this week and available online, Masters student Anna Taylor, from the University of Georgia (USA), and colleagues studied the common bottlenose dolphin, which migrates seasonally along the southeastern United States Atlantic coast. While this species of dolphin is widely studied, surprisingly little is

known about what influences the timing of these migrations.

The scientists needed to track the comings and goings of dolphins at their study sites on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, and they did so using photographic identification of individual dolphin fins. This technique is used with many studies of Cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises), which all have dorsal fins. As the animals age, their dorsal (back) fins become worn and chipped, which allows individuals to be uniquely identified, much like fingerprints.

By teaming up with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Georgia Dolphin Ecology Program (GDEP), the researchers conducted boat-based surveys, where they photographed all dolphins (or their fins) they came across. They then used photo analysis software to analyze each dolphin's fin shape and pattern, which told them when and where each dolphin (nearly 1000 uniquely-identified individuals) went over the course of their study. Then, by combining the dolphin movement data with information on various aspects of water quality, the authors discovered that seasonal movements, or migrations, were best explained by water temperature; while seasonal abundance was best explained by water salinity.

The authors pointed out that this information can inform conservation strategies for common bottlenose dolphins, and help managers predict when a migration event is likely to occur. According to the Georgia Aquarium in Atlanta, Georgia, one of the main threats facing this species is from "entanglement in recreational and commercial fishing gear"; therefore, understanding when dolphins are in the area might mitigate the chances that these dolphins are injured.

Source:

[www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160422115635.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160422115635.htm)

## **Corals most important for building reefs are now in sharp decline**

ARC Centre of Excellence in Coral Reef Studies. (2016, April 22). Corals most important for building reefs are now in sharp decline. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved May 1, 2016 from [www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160422163142.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160422163142.htm)



Corals reefs with abundant *Acropora* communities, in Amami, Japan, on 6 July 2015.

*Credit: Photo by Brigitte Sommer for ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies.*

A new study has found that the very corals responsible for establishing today's reefs are now some of the most threatened coral species due to climate change and other human-made stressors.

Professor John Pandolfi from the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies (Coral CoE) at the University of Queensland (UQ) says the fast-growing, reef-building, branching *Acropora*, or 'staghorn', corals are responsible for the vast amount of modern reef growth. Although they have been around for at least 50 million years, these corals are now experiencing sharp declines in abundance

worldwide.

"Acropora became a dominant reef builder about 1.8 million years ago," Professor Pandolfi says. "And coral reefs have been so successful ever since then due in part to its ascendance--indeed, reefs grow most rapidly when staghorns are the dominant reef-building corals."

The international study published today examined global historical sea-level data, as well as global coral occurrence data--including fossil records--dating back to more than 60 million years ago.

The researchers found that while staghorns remained highly successful throughout rapidly changing environmental conditions in the past, their populations first began declining in Australia around the time of land-use changes with European colonisation. These patterns occur elsewhere, for example in the Caribbean Sea. More recently, these corals have suffered declines in abundance due to bleaching and disease, and have been almost completely wiped out across a number of reefs throughout the world.

Yet, staghorn corals currently remain one of the most prolific reef-builders, dominant on many reefs around the world and across all reef habitats: reef flats, crests and slopes, submerged reefs, and deeper reefs. They became successful because their colonies have the highest growth rates out of all corals, paired with an ability to regenerate when broken. Their presence is also a major factor in the ability of reefs to keep up with sea level rise--though they are sensitive to other environmental stresses, staghorns actually thrived under rapid sea level changes.

Dr. Ken Johnson, from The Natural History

Museum, London explains, "These are the corals that have allowed reefs to prosper during past intervals of rapid sea level change. But it seems as if staghorn corals will be compromised in providing this service in the future, even as we anticipate sea level rises over the next century."

The paper's lead author, Dr. Willem Renema from the Naturalis Biodiversity Center in The Netherlands, says staghorns provide even more benefits. "Staghorn corals contribute strongly to the structural complexity and three-dimensionality of reefs. Therefore, they play an important role in the ecosystem services delivered by coral reefs. This includes coastal protection and providing habitat for reef-associated biodiversity."

Coral reefs host more species than any other marine environment, are crucial for healthy fish populations, and, in providing coastal protection, they help dissipate up to 97% of incoming wave energy. However, in the past 20 years, coral cover has diminished by as much as 95 percent in some locations, such as the Caribbean. Coral health is compromised by climate change and local stress such as pollution and over-fishing.

So, what would a future without staghorn corals look like? "One need only look as far as the algal-dominated reefs of the Caribbean to find a future in the absence of staghorn corals," Pandolfi says.

"However, there is hope. Relieving local pressures on staghorn corals--for example, by improving water quality--helps increase their resistance to thermal stress from climate change. So by managing local anthropogenic stressors such as sediment runoff, dredging, and other sources of pollution, we can insure that these corals will be at their best when

confronting global warming."

Source:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160413151111.htm>

## New imaging technique reveals vulnerability of coral reefs

University of Hawaii at Manoa. (2016, April 13). New imaging technique reveals vulnerability of coral reefs. ScienceDaily. Retrieved May 1, 2016 from [www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160413151111.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160413151111.htm)



This is an image from  $\mu$ CT scan highlighting bioerosion in a coral block.

*Credit: Nyssa Silbiger and Mark Riccio*

Corals, the primary reef builders on coral reefs, are often the star player in research studies addressing the impacts of climate change on coral reefs because they are the foundation of coral reef ecosystems. However, the breakdown of coral reefs from borers (such as bivalves, sponges, and marine worms) and grazers (such as parrotfish and urchins) -- called bioerosion -- and growth from encrusting algae and invertebrates (for example, oysters and barnacles) -- called secondary accretion -- are critical processes for reef sustainability.

In a study published today in PLOS ONE, Nyssa Silbiger and colleagues created a novel method to expose how these underdogs of coral reef science respond to varying environmental conditions, including changing

ocean acidity. Using  $\mu$ CT (micro-computed tomography) scans, Silbiger and colleagues were able to calculate detailed bioerosion and secondary accretion rates on coral reefs -- work she performed as a graduate student at the University of Hawai'i -- Mānoa's (UHM) Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology (HIMB).

Silbiger, now a post-doctoral scholar at the University of California -- Irvine, and colleagues used fine-scale  $\mu$ CT scans -- a technique that is commonly used in the medical field to image internal organs and bones in 3D -- to create 3-dimensional images inside and outside of calcium carbonate blocks constructed from dead pieces of the coral skeleton. Silbiger and colleagues applied this non-destructive  $\mu$ CT technology to reveal the impacts of changing climate conditions on reef bioerosion and secondary accretion.

"While there are several methods currently being used to test how bioerosion responds to environmental variability, our study provides the first method to accurately separate bioerosion and secondary accretion on the same time-scale and determine how these processes individually respond to different environmental parameters," said Silbiger.

The team of researchers constructed blocks from dead pieces of coral and performed  $\mu$ CT scans on the samples before and after a one-year deployment period on a coral reef in Kāne'ohe Bay, Hawai'i to determine how much new growth had settled onto the block and how much of the block had been eroded from bioeroding organisms. By comparing pre- and post-deployment  $\mu$ CT scans, Silbiger and colleagues were able to separate secondary accretion and bioerosion from the same experimental substrate exposed to the same environmental variation over the same time-scale. Because the blocks were placed along

an environmental gradient with naturally varying pH conditions (acidity), the researchers could assess how pH and other environmental parameters impact secondary accretion and bioerosion.

In a previously published dataset (Silbiger et al. 2014 Marine Ecology Progress Series), Silbiger and colleagues showed that reefs shifted from net growth to net erosion along this natural pH gradient. However, with this new analysis the scientists were able to uncover results that were unattainable with prior methods. They demonstrated that secondary accretion and bioerosion are driven by different environmental parameters -- bioerosion is more sensitive to changing ocean pH than secondary accretion, and the net change in reef growth is driven more by changes in bioerosion than secondary accretion.

"We were surprised that bioerosion was so much more sensitive to ocean acidification than growth processes on the reef," said Silbiger, "This key finding could change our perspective on how coral reefs are predicted to respond to ocean acidification."

In order for coral reefs to persist, the rate of reef growth must be higher than the rate of reef breakdown. If reef breakdown continues to increase because of ocean acidification there could be a deadly shift from net growth to net breakdown of coral reefs in the future.

"The results of our study are sobering because it seems that even if corals can adapt, acclimatize or withstand changing ocean pH, bioerosion of the reef framework will still continue to increase," according to Silbiger.

In order to predict how reefs will change in the future, it is critical to understand how

environmental variability impacts individual reef processes. Without this information, researchers could over- or under-estimate how coral reefs will actually respond to future ocean conditions. Silbiger and colleagues are excited by the discoveries that await using  $\mu$ CT technology.

"We are able to assess the addition or removal of calcium carbonate (the skeletal make-up of coral reefs) at a resolution of 100 $\mu$ m [micrometers] -- approximately the thickness of a human hair," said Silbiger. "There is so much that we can learn about coral reefs using  $\mu$ CT scans. My colleagues and I are mining all the information we can from this exciting technology."

Source:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160413151111.htm>

## Log Book

### ***Huge 'Godzilla' iguana swims alongside scuba divers in stunning underwater footage***

By Kelly-Ann Mills, April 11, 2016



The marine iguana joined scuba divers for a swim

The creature is as big as the human diver he is seen next to in remarkably clear footage.

This 'Godzilla' iguana was seen spotted swimming close to human divers in this

remarkably clear underwater footage.

The creature, which is the same size as its human counterparts, swims majestically through the sea.

He was filmed by videographer Steve Winkworth, at Cabo Marshall, a dive site off the north coast of Isabela in the Galapagos Islands.

In the footage, the iguana crawls along the seabed searching for food before lifting off and heading back to the surface for air.

It was posted on Reddit with the title: "Tiny Godzilla nomming on things underwater."

Marine iguanas, like this one filmed eating algae, are vegetarians and experts when it comes to foraging underwater.

They're capable of diving up to 9-metres deep.

Source:

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/weird-news/huge-godzilla-iguana-swims-alongside-7732541>

## ***Off the Outer Banks, a push to preserve World War II shipwrecks***

By Jess Nocera, April 1, 2016



NOAA archaeologist Russ Green inspects the deck gun of the German U-boat U-701 which was sunk off Cape

Hatteras during World War II. Efforts to declare the area, generally considered the only U.S. battlefield of World War II, has encountered sharp opposition from local residents who fear the designation will destroy its value as a commercial fishery. Joe Hoyt NOAA

WASHINGTON In 1942, 13-year-old Jean Revels lost her father, Captain Anders Johanson, to a torpedo attack from a German U-Boat.

"My dad went down with the ship and saved all his men," Revels, now 87, recalled from her home in Charleston, S.C.

Johanson was captain of the SS Dixie Arrow, an American oil tanker sunk off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N.C., on March 26, 1942. Ninety other ships met similar fates off Cape Hatteras, turning the area into the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" and the only American World War II battlefield.

"It's a burial ground, their tomb, to honor where their last moments living were," said Dale Revels, Jean's son and Captain Johanson's grandson.

Preserving this submerged military graveyard is the goal of a proposal from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to expand the already existing Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, which protects the site where the Civil War battleship USS Monitor went down, to include the World War II shipwrecks.

But that idea, first raised in 2014, has met determined opposition from North Carolina officials and residents who fear further regulation of the waters will cut into livelihoods dependent on tourism and fishing.

"Our concern is not for today but for tomorrow," said Warren Judge, a member of the Dare

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County Board of Commissioners, which has gone on record against the proposal. "Our experience has been that within 40 to 50 years we will be prohibited to use the sanctuary and so we are concerned for our future generations' access to use the resource."

Tane Casserly, a marine archaeologist and the research coordinator for the Monitor sanctuary, says the concerns are misplaced. People will still be allowed to dive and fish in the expanded sanctuary, he said. What they won't be able to do is take artifacts off the ships or otherwise damage them.

It was Jean Revels' discovery in 1998 that the bell of the Dixie Arrow was hanging as a trophy in a Cape Hatteras dive shop that gave rise to the proposal for a sanctuary.

She was appalled at what she felt was the equivalent of grave robbing and began a letter-writing campaign to protect the final resting place of Merchant Marine vessels. NOAA finally proposed the expansion in June 2014.

"We need to protect this as a battlefield and a monument for the fallen sailors of the war," Casserly said. Under current federal law, only about six of the 91 wrecks are protected, he said.

David Alberg, the superintendent for the Monitor sanctuary, says a final proposal is in the works, now that the public comment period, which closed March 18, has ended. The final plan, he pledged, will take in public concerns expressed in those comments and gathered during five hearings – four in North Carolina and one in Washington.

The final proposal "is about working together to honor this history, in so doing showcasing the heritage, and appreciation of the role North

Carolina played in World War II," Alberg said.

"Not many Americans know about it," he added, "and it needs to be honored."

Author Ed Offley, who has written two books about the role of German U-Boats in World War II and the Battle of Atlantic, thinks the government is going in the right direction to expand the sanctuary.

"Most of these ships are grave sites," Offley said.

But residents who make their living from the sea are less interested in the dead than in preserving their livelihoods.

"I don't trust NOAA, I don't trust the government, as they will do whatever they want with or without permission," said Mike Warren, owner and operator of Hatteras Blue Fishing Charters in Hatteras, N.C.

He said others who make their livelihoods from the sea – tackle shops, restaurants workers, fishermen, charter boat captains and more – share his concern.

"When they get their hands on something, more things always come," he said, referring to federal officials and regulations.

Jim Bunch, a Kill Devil Hills, N.C., resident who represents recreational diving on the Monitor Advisory Council, is not against expanding the Monitor sanctuary "as long as NOAA follows through with what they are planning to do."

But he also understands others' trepidations. "The fishing industry has had a rough past, so they are less trustful," he said.

Alberg pledged that the opposition's "totally

reasonable concern” will be taken into account.

“NOAA is aware of the concern from the fisherman and local citizens as their livelihoods are mainly from the Outer Banks,” Alberg said. “We are aware of it, we are being sensitive about it.”

The Cape Hatteras sanctuary isn’t the first to face opposition. When NOAA proposed the Thunder Bay sanctuary in Lake Huron in Michigan in 1991, it met local opposition – the nearby city of Alpena in 1997 even voted in a referendum to oppose the sanctuary.

But the opposition was eventually overcome with a revised proposal, and in 2000 the sanctuary was established.

For the Revels family, the establishment of a Cape Hatteras sanctuary would end a years-long search for recognition of a nearly forgotten chapter in U.S. history.

“My grandfather went down with the ship,” said Dale Revels. “The crew managed to escape, but all of the officers went down with the ship, and there really isn’t a memorial for them.

“NOAA is just trying to preserve a historical graveyard like Gettysburg or Normandy, to preserve the historic efforts of these men.”

Source:

<http://www.mcclatchydc.com/news/nation-world/article69460912.html>

## *Parting Shots*



Our very own member **Laurel Sheppard** enjoys several perks as a volunteer zoo diver. Not only does she enjoy warm, clear ocean water in the middle of Ohio and feeding a variety of colorful fish and a few sharks, she gets to meet the famous **Jack Hanna!**

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**NEXT MEETING: 8:00 p.m., Plank's Café, Thurs., Apr 7, 2016. Program: Steve Locseys' Key Largo trip**

The Columbus Sea Nags

