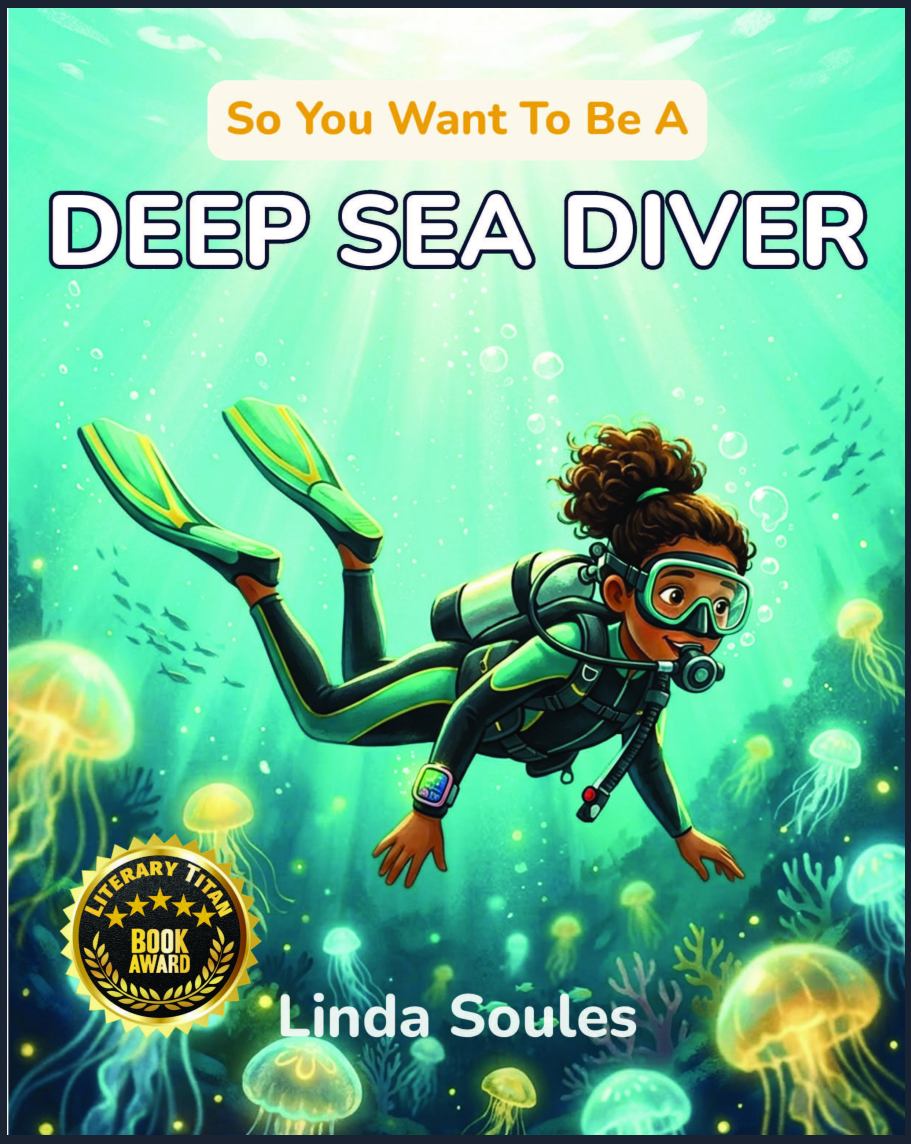
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So You Want To Be A Deep Sea Diver

Linda Soules

BookGist Summary

So You Want To Be A Deep Sea Diver

by Linda Soules

Genre: Children's Nonfiction

Key Takeaways

• Deep sea diving is skilled, purposeful work—not simply swimming underwater. Commercial divers repair infrastructure, while scientific and archaeological divers study ecosystems, collect samples, and investigate wrecks.

• The ocean is an immense, largely unexplored environment, but reaching it safely requires understanding its physical rules, including pressure, gas absorption, temperature, visibility, and buoyancy.

• Specialized equipment makes underwater work possible: tanks and regulators supply breathable gas, BCDs control buoyancy, dive computers track depth and decompression limits, and lights restore color in dark water.

• Training and procedure are a diver’s most important safety tools. Repeated practice helps divers respond automatically to problems and follow depth, gas, and decompression rules even under stress.

• Deep diving brings extraordinary rewards, from bioluminescent waters and vivid reefs to discoveries that few people have witnessed, as well as the satisfaction of completing difficult work carefully.

• The job demands patience and respect for risk. Cold, currents, low visibility, heavy equipment, narcosis, and decompression make discipline essential; fear can sharpen attention, but panic can endanger a dive.

- No diver works alone: supervisors, standby divers, medical technicians, deck crews, ship crews, analysts, and dive partners all contribute to safety and mission success.
- Divers serve both science and everyday life by documenting the ocean and maintaining undersea cables, pipelines, bridges, offshore energy facilities, and other structures.
- Young readers can begin preparing by swimming confidently, practicing controlled breathing, learning about ocean science, keeping an observation log, trying snorkeling, and cultivating curiosity.

Who Should Read This Book

This book is ideal for curious readers, especially children and young teens, who are fascinated by the ocean, exploration, marine life, engineering, or unusual careers. It will also suit parents, teachers, and librarians looking for a lively way to discuss science, safety, teamwork, and career possibilities. Readers will come away with a clearer picture of what divers actually do, why specialized equipment and decompression procedures matter, what personal qualities the work demands, and how to start exploring the subject now. Unlike a basic career guide that may focus mainly on job duties or qualifications, this book mixes practical information with vivid underwater scenes, historical profiles, fun facts, preparation ideas, and honest discussion of risk and routine. It does not promise that diving is glamorous or easy; it shows that wonder depends on patient, methodical work and careful teamwork. Readers who want a more technical certification manual will need additional resources, but those seeking an engaging first introduction to the profession and the ocean will find a welcoming starting point.

Chapter Summaries

1. What If You Were a Deep Sea Diver? — The Work Beneath the Surface

The book opens by inviting readers to imagine descending past the bright shallows into a world where sunlight, temperature, sound, and color change with depth. The ocean covers most of Earth, yet more than 80 percent has never been mapped or explored by humans. A diver's first descent reveals an environment with its own rhythms: the boat fades from hearing, the water cools, and an underwater landscape appears that could not be seen from the surface. Farther down, sunlight disappears and some creatures produce their own light. The chapter challenges the familiar idea that divers simply swim around looking at fish. Deep sea divers may weld steel, inspect infrastructure, explore caves, study reefs, document wrecks, or repair cables carrying internet traffic. Their work combines practical skills from engineering, construction, science, archaeology, and exploration. The book also describes how a

childhood experience of quiet, color, and weightlessness can inspire a lifelong interest in diving.

2. Where Divers Work and the Tools They Use

A diver’s workplace depends on their specialty. Commercial divers inspect and repair oil platforms, pipelines, and bridge foundations; cave divers explore submerged passages with no direct route to the surface; and wreck divers investigate sunken ships. The book explains saturation diving as a way to work at extreme depths without repeatedly surfacing. Divers live in pressurized chambers and travel to the worksite in a diving bell, remaining at pressure while their bodies adapt. Returning to surface pressure requires controlled decompression, sometimes over several days, to prevent dissolved gases from forming dangerous bubbles in the blood. The equipment chapter explains how each tool answers a physical challenge. A tank holds compressed air or a specialized gas mixture, and a regulator delivers it at the pressure needed at depth. A buoyancy compensator device (BCD) helps a diver hover or move vertically, while a dive computer tracks depth, time, and decompression limits. Dive lights reveal colors that water filters out, and training ties all the equipment together: repeated practice makes essential checks and emergency responses automatic. Readers are encouraged to understand gear as a system that enables careful work, rather than as a substitute for skill.

3. Rewards, Risks, and the Surprises of Depth

The book presents the beauty of diving through concrete experiences: a hand stirring bioluminescent organisms can leave a trail of blue light, coral can glow with colors hidden from unaided eyes, and a curious fish may approach as if the diver were the interesting one. Research dives can also reveal new species, unfamiliar geology, and ecosystems scientists are only beginning to understand. For working divers, the reward may be less spectacular but just as meaningful: completing a difficult task accurately in a place where pressure, current, and poor visibility make every action matter. The same environment brings serious challenges. Cold, currents, heavy equipment, sediment, darkness, and long decompression stops demand endurance and patience. The text emphasizes that fear is useful when it keeps a diver alert, whereas panic can make a person act before thinking. It also explains nitrogen narcosis, which may cause euphoria or confusion at depth, and why breathing gases must be matched to pressure. The practical lesson is to respect physics, recognize changes in one’s body, and follow procedures without shortcuts.

4. A Day on a Dive Mission and the Team Behind It

A sample workday shows that a dive begins long before anyone enters the water. The team starts with a briefing covering the plan, objectives, roles, safety rules, and emergency procedures. Equipment is checked repeatedly, including regulators, backup air, computers, lights, cutting tools, and signals. On a pipeline inspection, the diver descends along a line,

monitors depth and time, and documents the structure methodically for the surface team. A normal dive may end with a required decompression stop, followed by rest, hydration, equipment maintenance, data review, and a written log. The diver is only one member of a coordinated operation. A supervisor monitors the dive and can stop it; a fully equipped standby diver is prepared to enter the water; a medical technician supports emergency response; and deck and ship crews manage gear, gas, communications, and the vessel. Analysts may log samples as soon as they reach the deck, while engineers, chemists, and doctors contribute expertise behind the scenes. The guiding safety principle is shared responsibility: the surface team looks after the diver, and divers look after their partners. The book is emphatic that no one dives alone.

5. How Divers Help and What the Job Requires

Deep sea divers bring the unseen ocean back to people who cannot visit it, through photographs, measurements, samples, and accounts of what they find. Their work also supports everyday systems. Divers help connect and repair undersea internet cables and maintain offshore platforms, pipelines, harbors, bridges, and wind-farm foundations. The chapter makes clear that diving serves both discovery and practical needs: a mission may return with scientific knowledge, an archaeological record, or infrastructure that keeps people connected. The qualities needed for the work extend beyond physical fitness. Divers must follow procedures precisely, understand their position and exit route in three dimensions, notice changes in their own bodies, and troubleshoot calmly when equipment or conditions change. The book adds less obvious requirements: knowing equipment by touch, learning to acknowledge fear without letting it take over, and developing the discipline to move slowly. These habits apply beyond diving, but underwater they are vital because rushing, ignoring a warning, or losing orientation can have immediate consequences.

6. Deep Diving in History and the Ocean’s Astonishing Facts

Profiles of notable explorers show how people have expanded knowledge of the underwater world. Sylvia Earle is celebrated for her extensive time underwater and a record-setting untethered solo dive, as well as her advocacy for ocean protection. Jacques Cousteau helped develop the Aqualung and used diving and filmmaking to bring the ocean to a broad audience. William Beebe descended in a steel Bathysphere in 1934 and described luminous deep-sea creatures through a small window, while ocean mapper Dawn Wright became one of the first people to reach the bottom of Challenger Deep and collect data there. The accompanying facts help readers grasp the ocean’s scale and unfamiliar conditions. Challenger Deep is nearly 36,000 feet down—deep enough to cover Everest with about a mile of water above it—and extreme pressure can shrink Styrofoam cups carried down outside submersibles. Water also removes visible colors with depth, while sound travels much faster than it does in air but is difficult to locate directionally underwater. The book contrasts human exploration with animal abilities, noting that Cuvier’s beaked whales can dive nearly 10,000 feet on a

single breath.

7. Preparing Now and Deciding Whether Diving Fits

Readers interested in diving are given practical starting points that do not require specialized equipment. The book recommends learning to swim with confidence, practicing slow and controlled breathing, and studying ocean zones, pressure, marine life, and bioluminescence. Keeping a dive-style log—recording a date, place, observations, feelings, and questions—builds the habit of close attention. Documentaries and books can deepen curiosity, while snorkeling offers a first chance to observe the underwater world directly. The book also suggests learning standard hand signals, experimenting with a Cartesian diver to understand buoyancy, and exploring introductory programs such as PADI's junior courses. Its self-reflection questions focus on observation, awareness, and curiosity: what does the water reveal, what might be missed, and would an unfamiliar discovery be recognized? Diving may suit someone drawn to the unknown who can be patient and careful, and who finds quiet and darkness compelling rather than merely unsettling. The book's encouragement is balanced by a reminder that real diving requires years of preparation and strict respect for safety.

8. Diving Terms, Further Exploration, and the Author's Message

The glossary defines core terms—including the aphotic zone, BCD, buoyancy, decompression, dive buddy, guideline, narcosis, regulator, and SCUBA—so readers can understand the language of the field. Several entries reinforce practical safety lessons: a guideline can be the only route out of a cave or wreck, a dive buddy provides mutual protection, and a slow ascent helps prevent decompression sickness. The resources section points readers toward books, live expedition feeds, research organizations, and ocean-conservation projects, turning the book into a starting point for further learning. In her note, Linda Soules describes deep sea diving as both doing the work and completing the careful journey home. She places modern divers in a long human tradition that includes breath-hold divers, while emphasizing that contemporary technology does not remove the need for patience, hundreds of dives, and unwavering discipline. The closing message is to learn the rules and the reasons behind them, build steadiness in the dark, and preserve a sense of wonder. The broader series aims to treat children as capable readers and offer an honest invitation into the realities, challenges, and possibilities of a career.

Notable Quotes

> *"“The ocean covers most of this planet, and yet more than eighty percent of it has never been mapped or explored by a human being.”"*

> *"“A deep sea diver is an engineer, a scientist, a construction worker, an archaeologist, an explorer, and an athlete — who happens to do all of it in a place where gravity is a*

suggestion and the air comes from a tank on your back.”"

"“The ocean has many doors, and the deep sea diver is the person who has learned how to open them.”"

"“There is a saying every deep diver eventually learns: fear is not the enemy. Panic is.”"

"“The surface is where you live. Below the surface is where you discover what you're capable of.”"

"“The people who do it well are the people who do it carefully. Be one of them.”"

Full Summary

So you want to leave the surface and find out what lies below it—not just pass through the shallows, but descend into the world where the light changes and the work begins. More than eighty percent of the ocean has never been mapped or explored by a human being. On a descent, brightness softens to blue-green, the boat’s noise fades, and the sound that remains is your own breathing. A cool layer of water passes over you, and then a reef appears, a whole city of color and motion that could not be seen from above. Deeper still, sunlight vanishes. Many creatures make their own light, and the darkness reveals a strange, beautiful world very few people have witnessed.

A deep sea diver’s work is much more than swimming around and looking at fish. Commercial divers weld steel beams, inspect and repair pipelines, oil platforms, and bridge foundations, and help maintain the undersea cables that carry the world’s internet. In deep, dark water, a diver may have to work by touch. Cave divers explore narrow underwater passages, sometimes removing their air tanks and pushing them ahead. Scientific divers collect samples and study reefs and other ecosystems; archaeological divers investigate wrecks and the traces of human history on the seafloor. A diver may be an engineer, scientist, construction worker, archaeologist, explorer, and athlete, doing skilled work in a place few people can reach.

Some of the deepest commercial divers cannot simply return to the surface between dives. At depth, pressure pushes gases from the breathing mixture into the body. If a diver rises too quickly, those gases can form bubbles, causing decompression sickness, known as “the bends.” The solution for certain deep jobs is saturation diving: divers live for days or weeks in a pressurized chamber aboard a ship, where the pressure matches that of the underwater worksite. They travel down in a pressurized capsule called a diving bell, staying at the same pressure on the way to the job. When the work is done, they must return to surface pressure gradually. Decompression may take four or five days, as the chamber’s pressure is lowered little by little. In the meantime, the pressurized chamber is home: divers eat meals delivered

through an airlock, sleep in bunks against the wall, and hear their voices sound unusually high because of the helium they breathe.

Other divers work in freshwater caves hidden inside rock, or on wrecks that have rested on the seafloor for a century. Each environment brings its own demands, but all require preparation and respect for the conditions. The ocean’s doors lead to infrastructure, living ecosystems, and places where human history has been preserved underwater.

Every piece of a diver’s equipment solves a problem the human body cannot solve by itself. A tank carries compressed air or a specialized gas mixture, and a regulator reduces the gas pressure so the diver can breathe at the pressure of the current depth. The system is called SCUBA: Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. The diver exhales bubbles, a visible sign to the world above that they are still there.

A buoyancy compensator device, or BCD, is an inflatable jacket. By adding or releasing small amounts of air, a diver can hover at a chosen depth instead of rising or sinking. A dive computer tracks depth and time and calculates decompression limits, helping determine how slowly a diver must return to the surface. A dive light makes color visible again. Water absorbs colors as depth increases, so a reef that is truly vivid may look blue and gray to the unaided eye. A powerful, focused light restores the reds, oranges, and yellows.

The most important tool, though, cannot be packed into a case: it is training. Divers practice procedures until their responses become automatic, preparing for problems before they happen. When something surprises them, practiced hands already know what to do. That preparation matters in a world where equipment, depth, and the body itself all behave according to rules that cannot be negotiated.

The rewards can be extraordinary. In dark water, switch off a dive light and disturb the tiny organisms around you: millions of cold blue flashes can follow the movement of a hand or fins, turning the water into a trail of stars. A coral reef under a light can resemble stained glass. A curious fish may swim close enough to inspect the diver, reversing the usual roles of observer and observed. Research divers may encounter species, geology, or ecosystems that no human has seen before. Wrecks, too, hold evidence of storms, battles, and navigational mistakes accumulated over thousands of years. Alongside these discoveries is the satisfaction of completing a difficult task carefully, despite pressure, currents, and limited visibility.

The job has hard, often unseen parts. Cold water draws warmth from the body even through a drysuit; currents push, visibility can disappear, and equipment is heavy. Sometimes the work must be done entirely by feel. A single welded joint or inspection report can require long, demanding hours, and the dive itself may be only one part of the effort. Afterward, a diver may have to hang still on a line for fifteen minutes at five meters, waiting for absorbed gases to

leave the body safely. The boat may be right above, but the stop cannot be rushed. The bends can injure anyone who takes shortcuts, so depth limits and decompression rules must be followed exactly.

Fear is not the enemy; panic is. Fear can keep a diver alert, while panic can make the body move before the mind can respond. Training helps a diver recognize the difference and stay focused. Another danger is nitrogen narcosis. At depth, pressure causes more nitrogen to enter the body, and the gas can act like a drug, producing confusion, giddiness, or a misplaced sense of happiness. A diver might even offer a breathing regulator to a fish. Recognizing the effect, staying focused, and going shallower if needed are essential skills.

Depth also changes what breathing gas is safe. Below about sixty meters, oxygen in ordinary air becomes too concentrated for the brain, so technical divers use specially mixed gases with much lower oxygen levels—sometimes only three percent. At the surface, that mixture would put a person to sleep; under extreme pressure, it can be appropriate. The gas has to match the depth, because down there even air, breath, and time obey different rules.

A dive mission begins long before anyone enters the water. At seven in the morning, the team gathers for a briefing: they review the plan, the work to be done, safety procedures, and what to do if an emergency occurs. Every person should be able to explain the roles of the others. This preparation matters because underwater work can be dangerous, and there is no time to invent a response once a problem starts.

At eight-thirty comes the gear check. The diver checks the equipment, a partner checks it too, and then the diver checks it again: regulators, backup air, dive computer, lights, cutting tool, and emergency signals. For a technical dive, this can take forty-five minutes. The repetition is deliberate. Once in the water, the diver may have to rely on equipment by feel, in darkness or poor visibility, while focused on the job.

At ten, the diver enters and descends along a line, keeping track of depth and time and equalizing pressure in the ears every few meters by swallowing, yawning, or moving the jaw. The light changes on the way down: blue deepens and then darkens until the diver’s own lights become the only illumination. At eleven, the work begins. On a pipeline inspection, for example, the diver moves methodically along the structure, examining it while a camera records what the team on the surface needs to see. The task may be precise and calm, even as the surrounding water remains unpredictable.

By half past twelve, it is time to head up. For a regular dive, the diver pauses on the line for fifteen minutes at five meters, staying still while the boat rocks overhead. This decompression stop allows nitrogen to leave the body safely; it is mandatory, not a matter of preference. At one, the diver is out of the water, ready to eat, drink, and rest. Flying and hard exercise are off the schedule. The afternoon is for equipment maintenance, reviewing data, and writing a

detailed log while the events are fresh. At five, the team writes and reviews the next day's dive plan. The dive may be what a diver remembers, but the hours around it are what help make the mission safe.

No one makes a deep dive alone, and the people above the surface are part of the operation, not a distant audience. The dive supervisor monitors safety and decides when a dive should stop if something goes wrong. A standby diver remains fully equipped and ready to enter the water at a moment's notice. A dive medical technician is prepared to provide emergency care, while the deck crew manages equipment, gas supplies, and communications. The ship's crew operates the vessel, and sample analysts stand ready to label and log specimens as soon as they come aboard, before details are forgotten.

The mission also depends on people who may never be on the ship. Clients—such as oil companies, construction projects, research institutions, or government agencies—set the purpose of the work. Engineers design the gear, chemists test gas mixtures, and doctors study what depth does to the human body and help establish procedures that bring divers home. The diver underwater is the visible end of a much longer chain of knowledge and responsibility.

Diving culture rests on a shared obligation: the surface team is responsible for the diver in the water, and each diver is responsible for the partner beside them. The supervisor keeps watch; the standby diver stays alert and prepared, hoping not to be needed. Underwater, dive partners watch one another's gauges, each pair of eyes helping catch what the other might miss. Nobody is merely watching, and nobody dives alone.

The work reaches people in ways they may not notice. Most will never see a deep reef glowing under a dive light, a bioluminescent creature, or a wreck that has rested on the seafloor for centuries. Divers bring back photographs, measurements, samples, and accounts, allowing others to learn about places they cannot visit. Their work also keeps essential infrastructure functioning. Undersea internet cables connect the world, and divers inspect, connect, and repair them where they meet the coast. Divers help build and maintain oil and gas platforms, harbors, bridges over deep water, and the foundations of offshore wind farms. A dive may bring back knowledge—or repair the cable that makes a video call possible.

Doing this work well requires more than strength or courage. Divers need absolute procedural discipline: gas plans, depth limits, and decompression schedules must be followed exactly. They need to understand their position in three dimensions, keeping track of depth, direction, and the way out. They must notice changes in their own bodies, including early signs of narcosis, oxygen toxicity, or dwindling gas, even while cold or exertion makes the work harder. If equipment fails, a current changes, or they become disoriented, they must solve the problem calmly in a place where the rules are set by water and physics.

Some essential abilities are less obvious. A diver learns equipment by touch, until a regulator's behavior or a problem with a valve can be recognized without relying on sight. Emergency drills may be practiced blindfolded. When gear has become familiar enough to respond to automatically, the diver has more attention available for the task and for staying safe.

Fear also has to be managed rather than denied. Pushing it away can increase stress and use more air; noticing it, breathing steadily, and allowing it to pass can help a diver remain in control. And the job rewards slowness. A diver may need to equalize gradually on descent, pause before entering a wreck, trust a gauge instead of an anxious instinct, or wait through a long ascent. Underwater, moving slowly is not hesitation. It is part of knowing what to do.

The history of deep exploration is a story of people finding new ways to reach a world that seemed beyond human limits. Sylvia Earle, known as "Her Deepness," set a record for the deepest untethered solo dive, walking the ocean floor at 1,250 feet. She calls the ocean "the blue heart of the planet" and has devoted her life to arguing that it must be protected. Jacques Cousteau helped make underwater exploration possible for more people by co-inventing the Aqualung, the first practical self-contained underwater breathing device. He spent his life diving and filming, bringing the ocean into millions of homes and turning it from a mystery into a cause.

In 1934, naturalist William Beebe descended to 3,028 feet inside the Bathysphere, a hollow steel sphere. Through a tiny quartz window, he watched creatures glow in the darkness and described them through a telephone wire connecting him to the ship above. His drawings offered a glimpse of a living world most people had never imagined. Ocean mapper Dawn Wright, fascinated by the ocean since childhood on Maui, has spent decades helping scientists understand the seafloor. In 2022, she became the first Black person, and one of fewer than thirty people in history, to reach the bottom of the Challenger Deep. Nearly seven miles down, she collected data from the deepest place on Earth.

The Challenger Deep reaches nearly 36,000 feet. Mount Everest could fit inside it with a mile of water still covering its summit. For decades, more people had walked on the Moon than had reached the ocean's deepest known point; today, more than thirty have made the journey, but the deep remains less explored than the lunar surface. Pressure is so intense that Styrofoam cups strapped to the outside of submersibles return shrunken to thumb size. Even much closer to the surface, water changes what a diver can see and hear: red disappears from view at fifty feet, and oranges and yellows fade by a hundred feet, while sound travels almost five times faster than in air. A diver may hear a boat miles away without being able to tell where it is. Cuvier's beaked whales can dive nearly 10,000 feet on one breath and stay underwater for more than three hours—feats no human body can match, even though people reach similar depths inside machines.

Anyone curious about diving can begin preparing long before entering the sea. Learn to swim with enough confidence to feel calm in deep water; a pool or lake is a beginning, and even putting your face in the water and opening your eyes matters. Practice controlled breathing, such as breathing in for four counts and out for four. Learn about ocean zones, creatures, chemistry, pressure, and bioluminescence. Keep a dive log, recording the date, place, depth, what you noticed, how you felt, and what you want to explore next. Above all, cultivate wonder: documentaries, books, and close attention to the ocean’s life can sustain the curiosity that makes the work worthwhile.

The questions to carry are simple but demanding: What does the deep reward you for noticing, and punish you for missing? What can the water tell you about where you are? What might be down there that nobody has described, and would you recognize it if you saw it? A future diver may be drawn to the fact that most of the ocean remains unseen, feel intrigued rather than unsettled by the unknown, and find patience exciting even when waiting is the whole job. The work asks a great deal, but it can also reveal what a person is capable of.

Some of the language of diving names both the hazards and the skills that shape the work. The aphotic zone is the part of the ocean where sunlight does not reach, a vast dark habitat lit by living creatures and divers’ lights. Buoyancy is the ability to float, sink, or hover at a chosen depth, adjusted with a BCD, or buoyancy compensator device. Decompression is the gradual return to surface pressure; rushing it can cause the bends, when dissolved nitrogen forms bubbles in the blood. A dive buddy is the person beside you for mutual safety, while cave and wreck divers use a guideline—a cord marking the route back through places where there may be no visible exit. A regulator delivers gas at the pressure needed for the diver’s depth, and SCUBA means Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. Narcosis describes the drug-like effects nitrogen can have under pressure, including euphoria and impaired judgment.

There are many ways to explore diving before taking a course. Books recommended for curious readers include David Sheldon’s account of William Beebe, Sylvia A. Earle and Glen Phelan’s guide to ocean exploration, Aly Brown’s history of the submersible Alvin, and Michelle Cusolito’s account of a scientific voyage at sea. NOAA Ocean Exploration shares expedition footage and creature galleries; Nautilus Live broadcasts video from robots working on the seafloor and lets viewers send questions to scientists. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute offers deep-sea research videos. Aspiring divers can learn standard hand signals with a friend, try snorkeling, or build a Cartesian diver from a bottle, water, and a ketchup packet to see how air compression changes buoyancy. PADI offers Junior Open Water training from age ten and pool-based Bubblemaker sessions from age eight. Ocean Conservancy’s coastal cleanup and The Explorers Club’s student membership offer other ways to connect with exploration and ocean care.

The author’s message is that diving is about completing the work and getting home with equal care. The craft reaches back thousands of years to free divers who gathered pearls, sponges, and abalone, and modern equipment has made new depths accessible without changing the need to learn the water’s rules. Becoming a diver takes years of training, hundreds of dives, and the discipline to follow procedures even when nobody is watching. It also takes a quieter quality: being alone in darkness with the sound of your own breathing and finding beauty there. Learn the rules and the reasons behind them; build patience, steadiness, and a love of looking. Then, when the time comes, descend carefully. There is still more in the ocean than anyone has counted, and the deep is still waiting for people willing to discover it.

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