



Dive into Cyprus' crystal-clear waters and discover the mesmerizing depths that make it a dream diving destination for novices and professionals alike. Cyprus enjoys one of the longest diving seasons in the Mediterranean. With a favourable year-round climate and an average temperature of 24°C (75°F) with warm waters of about 16-27°C (60.8-80.6°F), in addition to enhanced visibility and a lack of strong headwinds and currents, it is the ideal environment for year-round diving.

Marine Life: Ascidians, chlorophyta, groupers, lionfish, moray eels, parrotfish, picarel, sea bream, soldierfish, spinefoot, turf algae, various bryozoans and polychaetes, wrasses, barracudas, greater amberjack, painted comber, purple sea slug, sea bass, polychaete worms, red sea goatfish, damselfish, sponges, cardinalfish, cuttlefish, octopus, pipefish. Green and Loggerhead turtles have also been spotted, along with the occasional sightings of the Mediterranean Seal.

Wrecks in Larnaka



The Zenobia: Nicknamed 'The Titanic of the Mediterranean', the world-famous MS Zenobia (known simply as 'Zenobia'), is deservedly ranked among the top 10 wreck sites globally and sure to feature on any passionate diver's list of 'must experience' sites.

The Swedish Challenger Class roll-on-roll-off ferry was carrying 108 articulated lorries with a diverse array of cargo on her maiden voyage in 1980. Having left Greece - en-route to Syria - she sank off the coast of Larnaka after slowly inclining over the course of a few days due to a malfunction in her computer-assisted stabilising system.

Notable Features The preserved cargo of military equipment, games, telecommunication systems and food items, which had an estimated value of £200 million at the time of sinking. Over 100 trucks that float in eerie suspension within the huge cargo bay. The two enormous propellers at the final stage of the dive. The site is also ideal for scooter diving.

Depth: 42 metres **Access:** By boat



Elpida: Constructed in Germany in 1965, the Elpida was used as an active cargo vessel in Greece until she was sent to Cyprus specifically to be repurposed as an artificial reef. The cargo containers and all decks are fully accessible to divers, as well as the large container area of the ship, the engine room, and the bridge. The use of a torch is advisable to explore and fully enjoy the darker crevices.

Depth: 30 metres **Access:** By boat (2km from the shore)



Over 90 submerged artworks made from inert, pH neutral materials have been exhibited at varying depths; thoughtfully designed for both diving and snorkelling.

Depth: 23 metres **Access:** By boat

Wrecks in Ammochostos (Agia Napa / Protaras)

Kyrenia: The Kyrenia was an old, Greek navy vessel originally named HS Knossos that was donated to the island's Ministry of Defence for the creation of the artificial reef. The vessel is perfect for basic wreck diving due to its favourable conditions and its safe swim throughs, as well as its roomy size that alleviates claustrophobia. Divers can explore the cabin, pilothouse and hold.

Depth: 23 metres **Access:** By boat

Liberty: The wreck - formerly a Russian cargo ship - sits upright, just 90 metres from the Nemesis III, which makes it ideal for scooter diving. This is made all-the-more interesting thanks to a two-metre cross that was submerged there by famous Russian explorer Feodor Konyukhov and added to with a statue of the Mother of God later by a Russian dive school. The site is safe and ideal for basic wreck diving.

Depth: 27 metres **Access:** By boat (2km from the shore)



Nemesis III: The former fishing vessel was built in France in 1956. Just 90 metres away from the Liberty, the site is particularly good for scooter diving between the two wrecks. Divers can enter the wreck and swim through its hull, bridge, the small cabin with its railed veranda, as well as the engines and corridor. The safe swim throughs make the Nemesis suitable for basic wreck diving.

Depth: 26 metres **Access:** By boat

Reefs in Ammochostos (Agia Napa / Protaras)



Green Bay: As this is a shore dive with walk in entry - and an absence of currents or waves - it is considered to be the easiest dive site in the region and ideal for beginners and introductory dives.

Depth: 11 metres **Access:** Shore (walk in)

Green Bay Cave: A series of majestic through and through caves and caverns located close to the Green Bay diving site.

Depth: 17 metres **Access:** Shore

Cyclopes Cave: Considered to be one of the most beautiful dive sites of the Cape Gkreko area, this site takes its name from the cave above that legend tells was the hideout of the mythical one-eyed Cyclops. Rather, it is a magnificent, half-submerged grotto with a stunning topography of huge boulders, rocks, seagrass and sand - including a sandy, uphill path between meadows of Posidonia seagrass.

Depth: 45 metres **Access:** Shore (difficult) By boat



Chapel (Agiol Anargyroi): The charming, little, whitewashed Agiol Anargyroi chapel that sits above this dive site gives it its name, with steps on the water's edge leading down to the entry point where a sudden drop allows divers to descend fairly quickly. Ideal for all levels of divers, for navigation, deep dives and night dives.

Depth: 40 metres **Access:** Easy access up to the entry point (steps), but difficult entry and exit point.

DaCosta: A lovely, tranquil dive situated in a protected area is perfect for introductory dives, easing beginners with a walk-in entry; a mostly flat and sandy surface; a lack of waves, and small, unassuming marine creatures.

Depth: 11 metres **Access:** Shore (walk-in)



The Canyon: Located under the cliffs on the south side of Cape Gkreko. Ideal for technical and sidemount diving training. Deep divers can experience a 'free-falling' sensation from 10 metres down to a sunken jet ski that lays at 38 metres and offers a popular photo opportunity.

Depth: 20 metres **Access:** Shore (difficult) By boat

Caves: Caves is characterised by natural stone formations and is favoured by new divers seeking an interesting and exciting underwater landscape. There are two entry points; one with 1.5 metre drop-off and one with a three-metre drop-off.



Divers can exit from the entry point, or the more daring can opt for the hole at the top of the cave.

Depth: 12 metres **Access:** 1.5m drop-off, 3m drop-off

Antennae: Taking its name from the four large antennas at the spot of the dive, finding this site in the Cape Gkreko area is as easy as the dive itself. It is popular for navigation and other diving skill honing, whilst for the more adventurous diver, a night dive is simply a must-experience.

Depth: 16 metres **Access:** Rocky Entrance (2-3 metres drop-off)



Octopus Dive Site: This beautiful reef is named from its many channels that resemble octopus tentacles when viewed from above, rather than the sea creature, which is also abundant at the site. The reef is equally enjoyable for both beginners and advanced divers, and is also suitable for honing diving skills.

Depth: 15 metres **Access:** Shore (rocky entrance)

Wrecks in Lemesos (Limassol)



Costantis: The vessel was once a bottom trawler named Zolotets (built in the USSR in 1989) and is located just 200 metres from the Lady Thetis vessel, making the site perfect for scooter diving, as well as for any level of diver and especially as an introduction to wreck diving. Easy swim throughs and penetration options. Among the notable features are the deck, pilothouse, the hold, and a wire-wrapped cylinder, whilst the engine room is ideal for wreck specialist courses.

Depth: 24 metres **Access:** By boat

Lady Thetis: The vessel was originally a coastal passenger vessel named Reiter (built in West Germany in 1953) and then a Cypriot passenger ship.



She now lies just 200 metres from the Costantis wreck, making the site perfect for scooter diving.

Offering easy swim throughs and penetration options for the more adventurous diver, the wreck sank in such a way that she is now 'dug' into the seabed, offering a deeper depth inside, close to the keel. Other points of interest include the deck with the remains of small tables as well as the windowed dining room.

Depth: 19 metres **Access:** By boat

Three Stars shipwreck: The wreck of the Mav Achaios (built in 1932) sank in the 70s whilst transporting wood from Yugoslavia to Saudi Arabia. After a fire onboard and a storm swept through the ship, she was run aground in Akrotiri peninsula where the shallow waters left the vessel partially submerged. She remains halfway out of the water to this day, with her rusty colours blazing when the sun sets.

Depth: 20 metres **Access:** By boat

Reefs in Lemesos (Limassol)

The Structures: The 11, large artificial structures provide marine life with a 'playground', and divers with an interesting experience that complements the two wrecks the structures sit directly between. Alongside the high boulders, tube blocks, trapezes and large clusters of amphorae that were originally submerged in 2016, two huge, white carnival masks were added in 2022. The masks represent Lemesos' historical carnival tradition.

Depth: 22 metres **Access:** By boat

The Pyramids: The reef was the island's first and remains its largest at 2.5km², with the name deriving from its location at the old harbour of ancient city kingdom 'Amathus'. Four boulder pyramids forming a square - and approximately another 100 concrete blocks distributed around the area - form the reef. The highest pyramid is 18 metres tall, and the holes inside the structures allow fish to seek shelter and safety, without allowing larger species - or humans - to enter their refuge. A series of statues add further interest for the diver and habitat for marine life.

Depth: 18-35 metres **Access:** By boat

Akrotiri Peninsula: The area of Akrotiri Peninsula is comprised of various sites, combining to offer a rich and varied range of diving experiences. Akrotiri Fish Reserve - a shallow site with excellent visibility, Shark Cove - a charming cove with a long, submerged, divisible tunnel, Twin Rocks - two large rocks protruding out of the water with a blow hole in the eastern rock, Tombs - a complex of interesting caves that locals believe to possibly be ancient tombs and the Three Stars Wreck are the most interesting spots.

Depth: 9-20 metres **Access:** By boat

Jubilee Shoals: The largest natural reef on the island, stretching out for 2km along the Pissouri coastline of Lemesos. As one of the most stunning dives of Cyprus, the experience is characterised by a mountain wall, immense rocks that resemble stalagmites, and multiple caves at various depths, including a large cave with three entrances that is encountered after a dramatic, plunging cliff face. The site is also considered to be the top site for cave and wall diving; excellent for technical diving, and one that will challenge and delight the more experienced diver.

Depth: 65 metres **Access:** By boat

Reefs in Pafos & Polis

Amphitheatre: Located next to the Church Bay dive site at Coral Bay, the beautiful underwater landscape of Amphitheatre takes its name from its natural rock formation that resembles an amphitheatre. With a mostly flat, sandy surface, the site is perfect for beginners - and even snorkellers - and provides interest with a topography of holes, arches and overhangs.

Depth: 16 metres **Access:** Shore

Amphorae Caves: This marvel of nature created by the sea currents of two thousand years is a network of rock formations given its name from the amphorae-encrusted ceiling of one of the caves. Beginner divers will enjoy the mostly sandy, flat surface of the site that offers an experience of cave with reef and offers plenty of natural light.

Depth: 14 metres **Access:** By boat

Church Bay: Set in the waters of Coral Bay, the Church Bay dive site is located by the Amphitheatre dive site and is accessed by a rope rail that safely guides divers down the side of a cliff to enter the sea. Ideal for beginners as it offers a gradually increasing water depth and a mostly sandy and flat surface with stunning rock formations, canyons, gullies, swim throughs and a large cavern.

Depth: 23 metres **Access:** Shore

Manijin Island: An outcrop of rocks that is best known for its huge, unique bowl feature that finishes off the dive in a special way. The bowl was created by the roof of the rock collapsing and can be entered through an archway followed by a swim under the 360 overhangs. A blowhole exit gives the sensation of being 'shot' out in a frenzy of bubbles.

Depth: 18 metres **Access:** By boat



Saint George - Geronisos: Also known as Geronisos (Island), meaning 'holy island', it offers a more challenging experience for the adventurous diver. A drop-down mouth onto a 12-metre ridge heralds the start of the dive, where a huge swim through sits between rocks. Here the more experienced diver can enter the darkness that unfolds with a series of dramatic twists, turns and corridors before exiting through a crack in the reef.

Depth: 12-35 metres **Access:** By boat

Saint Georgios Island: Also known as 'Kakoskali', the series of walls and caves form part of a marine protected area. The more seasoned diver can enjoy technical and deep diving, exploring the small and large caves at a depth of 40-50 metres where the impressive mountain wall is dense with brightly coloured corals and algae and there are impressive 16th century stone anchors.

Depth: 55 metres **Access:** By boat

St George Reef: Located opposite the Saint George/Geronisos Island dive site, St George Reef is a shallow and easy dive that is perfect for beginners, but that will equally delight the more experienced diver thanks to a varied landscape comprised of rock, ravine, canyon, archways, overhangs and elongated openings.

Depth: 10 metres **Access:** By boat

Photiades Wall: A rich array of marine life flourishes amidst the series of natural formations and coarse white sand of this easy dive site.

Depth: 25 metres **Access:** Shore

Blue Lagoon: With its mesmerising turquoise waters, this is one of the most iconic and stunning beauty spots on the island and as picturesque as its name with a spectrum of sparkling blue shades.

Depth: 10 metres **Access:** Shore/By boat

Fontana Amorosa (Fountain of Love): A stunning dive site. Once a harbour that was used for trade centuries ago, the only remnants of its bustling past are the ancient amphorae hidden on the seabed of hills and valleys - offerings to the Gods made by the Romans in return for their prosperity.

Depth: 15 metres **Access:** Shore/By boat

Amphitheatre Bay: Once an old quarry in Roman times, the sea currents have cut a formation in the rocks resembling an amphitheatre, giving this interesting and easy dive its name.

Depth: 18 metres **Access:** Shore/By boat

Mazaki Island: The islet is one of several in the Akamas peninsula. Peaking up from the surface, it can be dived around but is subject to harsher weather conditions due to its unique location - 200 metres offshore at the tip of the cape - where the seas crash. Ideal for the more experienced and adventurous diver with stronger currents than other sites in the area.

Depth: 22 metres **Access:** By boat

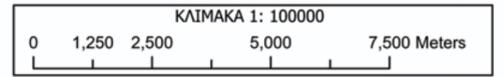
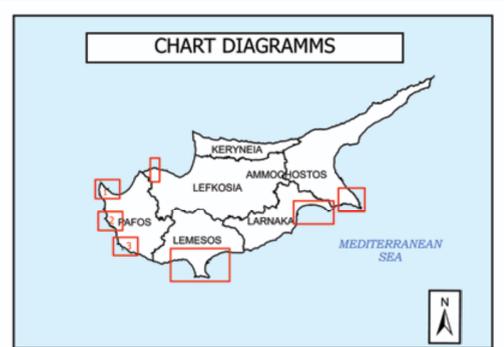


Aphrodites Rock & Aphrodite Island: A large volcanic rock emerging from the sea marks the site of Aphrodite's Rock whilst the adjacent Aphrodite Island has a shallow cove that allows divers to then walk into the water.

Aphrodite's Rock Depth: 12 metres

Aphrodite Island Depth: 18 metres

Access: Shore (difficult) / By boat



REFERENCE	
Topographical Features	Tourist Interest Features
Motorway	Diving Site
Main Road	Wreck
Secondary Road	Lighthouse
Loose Surface Road	Archeological Site
District Boundary	Castle
Limit (approximate) of area under Turkish occupation since 1974	Church
British Base Boundary	Monastery
Municipality/Municipality Quarter/Community	Unesco Site
Municipality/Municipality Quarter/Community Name	Place of Interest
Area Name	Environmental Center
Sea Geographical Name	Camping Site
Dam/Reservoir	General Hospital
Seasonal River	
1945 Elevation in meters	
1050	
700	
350	
100	