

Exploring the profiles and motives of recreational divers. Case study from Greece

Istraživanje profila i motiva rekreativnih ronilaca – studija slučaja iz Grčke

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:
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Leisure diving with self-contained breathing apparatus is one of the fastest growing recreational activities in the world. According to the available data, more than 900,000 people every year are certified by the largest relevant certification body. Nowadays, more than 25 million certified divers are recorded worldwide. In parallel, the number of tourists engaged in diving for recreation in coastal resorts, the so-called "resort divers", is also increasing. The growing interest in diving as a maritime tourism activity is supported by the publication of special magazines and videos about the underwater world, the establishment of diving clubs, the operation of special diving boats and the creation of diving resorts. Said interest in the underwater world has resulted in the development of a special form of tourism, namely underwater or diving tourism. This study explores motivations for diving in Greece and has the objectives to understand the Greek divers' profiles, motivations to participate in diving activities and attitudes, as well as reasons for choosing a diving place. Another goal is to investigate whether the new institutional framework in Greece facilitates recreational diving or creates obstacles to divers. The results of the survey demonstrate that recreational diving is a new and dynamic field of alternative leisure activities with a great potential for further development and significant economic benefits for tourism destinations and Greece, in general. Its audience travels inside and outside Greece in order to enjoy the marine environment, but also to escape from everyday life, has a high-income profile and devotes several days to the destination. However, the current institutional framework in Greece, with big delays and considerable limitations for the demarcation of the areas open to scuba diving, seems to be an impediment for the development of this form of special interest tourism.

SAŽETAK

Rekreativno ronjenje sa bocom kiseonika je jedna od najbrže rastućih rekreativnih aktivnosti na svetu. Prema dostupnim podacima, više od 900.000 ljudi svake godine dobija zvanične

Ključne reči:
Rekreativno
ronjenje,
ronilački turizam,
Grčka

ronilačke sertifikate od najvećeg nadležnog tela. Trenutno u svetu postoji više od 25 miliona registrovanih ronilaca. Uporedo sa tim raste i broj turista (takozvanih "resort divers") koji se bave rekreativnim ronjenjem u priobalnim odmaralištima. Porast interesovanja za ronjenje kao aktivnost maritimnog turizma prate i specijalna izdanja časopisa i filmova o podvodnom svetu, osnivanje ronilačkih klubova, postojanje i rad posebnih čamaca za ronjenje i otvaranje odmarališta namenjenih roniocima. Ishod pomenutog interesovanja za podvodni svet je i razvoj posebnih oblika turizma - takozvanog podvodnog ili ronilačkog turizma. Ova studija istražuje motive za ronjenje u Grčkoj i ima za cilj da razume profile ronilaca u Grčkoj, motive za učešće u ronilačkim aktivnostima, kao i razloge, odnosno stavove vezane za izbor mesta za ronjenje. Jedan od ciljeva je i uvrđivanje toga da li novi institucionalni okvir u Grčkoj olakšava rekreativno ronjenje ili stvara prepreke roniocima. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da je rekreativno ronjenje novo i dinamično polje alternativnih aktivnosti slobodnog vremena sa velikim potencijalom za razvoj i značajnim ekonomskim profitom, kako za turističke destinacije, tako i za celu Grčku. Ronioci putuju u Grčku i u inostranstvo kako bi uživali u pomorskim aktivnostima, ali i kako bi pobjegli od svakodnevice, imaju visoke prihode i posvećuju nekoliko dana svakoj destinaciji. Međutim, čini se da trenutni institucionalni okvir u Grčkoj, sa velikim kašnjenjima i znatnim ograničenjima za demarkaciju oblasti dostupnim roniocima sa bocom, predstavlja prepreku ovom obliku turizma posebnih interesovanja.

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Introduction

The underwater world is a mysterious and unexplored world for man. According to Ioannidou (2014, p.11), the verb "dive", from which the words diving and diver come from, is found in the Homeric epics (in the middle of the 8th century). Searching for food, observing the marine world, and inspecting for reefs dangerous for ships were some of the main reasons that prompted people to dive. A large percentage of divers were fishermen of shellfish, sponges, corals, etc. Since the antiquity, Greek sponges' fishermen have been widely known for diving in the deep ocean depths.

Apart from sponges' divers, there were also sailors, people who explored the conditions of the bottom of the sea, the hull of the boat, mooring, etc. The role of the divers, who, by taking part in naval operations, were acting to sabotage enemy ships, was also very important. In Herodotus (Ἡρόδοτος, Ἱστορίαι, 8.6.1-8.16.3), reference is made to the Greek Scyllis (500 BC) from Skionis, who was the first diver of his time. Scyllis was captured by the Persian King Xerxes I and held in his camp in Afetes. But when he learned that Xerxes would invade Greece, he burst and dug into the sea. Using a hollow reed that allowed him to breathe under the water could pass unnoticed. The Persians failed to identify him and believed he was drowned. Scyllis emerged from the water at night, passed through the Persian fleet and cut off the ropes that fastened the Persian ships. Then,

he swam nine miles and found the Greek fleet at Cape Artemisio.

Finally, as there were several shipwrecks in the Mediterranean Sea, due to the large volume of trade, divers were often recruited to retrieve goods that had been immersed with the ships. Due to the danger of the divers' profession, the first laws regulating the remuneration of those taking part in the wreckage of shipwrecks, such as the "Rhodian Maritime Law / Lex Rhodia", were stipulated (Mylonopoulos, 2011, p. 24).

In broad terms, insecurity and the inability to access the underwater environment resulted in human reluctance to engage in activities that brought him into contact with the seabed. Due to the developments in the field of technology coupled with the influence of television, photography and books, the general public has come into contact with the marine environment and the organisms living in it. In particular, the famous documentaries of the French explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau¹ has increased man's knowledge of the underwater world and sparked a desire to get to know it. As a result, increased interest in diving was promoted and, more generally, the desire to explore and enjoy the underwater marine environment. Soon a new diving form was created, aimed at the general public, the so-called "recreational diving".

Today, scuba diving can be divided into four categories, namely diving of scientific interest, diving related to martial activities, professional scuba diving and recreational diving.

Diving activity

In the effort to get to know the underwater world, and because of the rapid evolution of technology, man increasingly improves diving methods and tools. While recreational diving was initially considered being a hard adventure activity, thanks to the technology that turned it more affordable and thus accessible to the general public, it developed into a soft adventure activity. *Free diving*, *snorkeling*, *scuba diving* and *surface supplied diving* are nowadays developed as recreational diving activities. In particular, the form of diving known as SCUBA (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus) significantly increased the number of people involved in diving and gave impetus to the development of a new form of tourism, the so-called "underwater" or "diving tourism" (Mylonopoulos & Moira, 2005, p. 67).

Many scholars (Dignam, 1990; Tabata, 1990 as cited in Orams, 1999) argue that diving with a breathing machine is among the fastest growing leisure activities in the world and is an expanding component of the tourism industry (Tabata, 1992; Wilks & Davis, 2000; Edney, 2006; Thapa, Graefe, & Meyer, 2006). According to the figures, more than 900.000 people are certified each year by the largest divers' certification organization, with more than 25 million divers being certified in total worldwide (PADI, 2017). In the United States, the estimated number for scuba divers amount to 2.7-3.5 million at a total of 6 million worldwide and about 11 million snorkelers versus 20 million around the world. These activities contribute US 11 billion dollars to the US GDP (DEMA, 2017).

Although diving with a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus is considered as an adventure activity, similar to climbing, rafting, mountain biking, skiing and skydiving (Travel Industry Association of America, 1998), there is a recorded increase of the interest of people for diving as a maritime tourism activity. This increase is enhanced by the publication of magazines of special interest and videos concerning the underwater world, the establishment of diving clubs, the operation of special diving boats and the creation of diving resorts. At the same time, the number of tourists engaged in diving for recreation in coastal resorts, the so-called "resort divers", is increasing.

Today, diving creates an important area of economic activity, which could be described as a "diving tourism industry". Said tourism economic activity includes businesses selling diving equipment, diving schools, transport services with specialized ships in diving sites,

promotion and advertising companies for diving sites, diving tourism resorts, companies of special interest printed and electronic press, travel agencies dealing exclusively with diving, etc.

Many of the major diving destinations are outside the European territory (e.g. Maldives, Indonesia, Micronesia, the Red Sea, Mexico, Australia and Hawaii), which results in a significant leak in currency. According to the existing data, there are more than 25 million certified divers worldwide, including 4 million Europeans, spending more than 2 billion euros a year (Yassirani, 2017).

The national income of many countries is heavily dependent on diving tourism (e.g. Indonesia, Malaysia), while for other countries it is a major source of foreign exchange (e.g. Maldives, Malta, Egypt, etc.).

Greece has 9,835 islands, with a total coastline of 15,021 km (data from Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service, Map 1), exceptional climate conditions, rich history and cultural heritage, as well as marine flora and fauna. The valorisation of these features constitutes a solid basis for the development of diving tourism and the establishment of Greece as a top diving destination throughout the year.



Source: Map of Greece (2019).
(Available at <http://www.greek-islands.us/map-greece/>)

The institutional framework of diving tourism in Greece

In general, underwater activities, with a breathing apparatus or other underwater means for recreational purposes, are permitted throughout the country.

However, there are various restrictions on diving activity in underwater archaeological sites and ecologically sensitive marine ecosystems and protected areas. The definition of these areas is made by a joint decision of the competent ministers, namely the Ministers of Culture and Shipping in the first case, and the Ministers of Environment and Shipping in the second case. The joint competency of several Ministries in a wide range of issues related to underwater activities, namely the Ministries of Shipping, Culture, Environment and Tourism, as well as the contradictory provisions governing them, have often created significant impediments to the development of diving tourism.

The Greek state, recognizing the importance of diving tourism as a form of special interest tourism, acted to establish a specific legal framework for recreational diving by Law 3409/2005 (Government Gazette A'273). According to this law, the practice of underwater activity with a breathing apparatus or other underwater means for recreational or sport purposes and the training of divers and diving instructors are subject to the supervision and control of the Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy. The latter also maintains a registry of licenses for the enterprises offering services of recreational diving.

Moreover, this Law stipulates, for the first time, Areas for the Organized Development of Diving Parks. The decision for the designation and delimitation of marine spaces as Areas for the Organized Development of Diving Parks is taken by the Ministry of Environment and Energy. The purpose of the provision is to regulate the activities within the diving parks, open to the public for recreational diving, diving training and scientific research. Within this framework, inter alia, diving parks can be a pole of attraction for recreational divers. The Law also provides for the punishment of the offenders and threatens with imprisonment for a minimum of three months the person carrying out the activity of a provider of leisure diving services without the intended license. Additionally, an administrative penalty, taking the form of a fine, is provided.

Furthermore, the said Law provides for the possibility of defining marine archaeological sites as "underwater museums", where guided diving is allowed by divers who are guardians of antiquities or archaeologists. A designation of this kind took place 10 years after the passing of the Law, with a Joint Ministerial Decision [Φ53/12387/6960/772/240/21-1-2015 (Government Gazette B'119)], referred to the islands of Sporades and West Pagasitikos, Magnesia, Thessaly Region. These

sites have been designated as open-to-the-visitors archaeological sites and can also function as underwater museums.

Today, 3 years later, the relevant programme conventions have not yet been signed and the sites are not open to the public. Also, there are no statistics available on the number of operative diving centres in Greece, the number of certified recreational divers and general data on the demand for this special form of tourism.

Aim of the study/Methodology

Several studies have been carried out on diver motivations, preferences, satisfaction, behaviour and attitudes. These studies refer to divers in Australia (Davis, 1997; Jewell, 2004; Stolk, Markwell, & Jenkins, 2005), in the Caribbean and Fiji islands (Uyerra, Watkinson, & Côté, 2009), in Florida Keys and Northern Florida (Meyer, Thapa, & Pennington-Gray's, 2003; Meisel & Cottrell, 2004) and recently in Azores (Bentz, Lopes, Calado, & Dearden, 2016). There are no similar studies about diving motivations in Greece, except few articles about the legal status of marine protected areas in Greece (Mylonopoulos, Moira, & Parthenis, 2011; Gerovassileiou, Koutsoubas, Sini, & Paikou, 2009).

This study explores motivations for diving in Greece and has the objectives: to understand the Greek divers' profile, motivations to participate in diving activities and attitudes, as well as the reasons for choosing a diving place. Another goal is to investigate whether the new institutional framework in Greece facilitates recreational diving or creates obstacles to divers.

In order to examine the profile and motives of Greek recreational divers, a primary survey was carried out by distributing a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was created by the authors and was distributed to members of legally operating diving clubs in Greece, via email. The distribution was made by a certified diver and diving club member. The questionnaire was sent to other members of the same or other diving clubs and to other independent divers. The survey was conducted from 01/10/2017 to 31/12/2017. A total of 105 structured questionnaire were distributed and 98 (93.3%) of them were returned and completed.

The questions were divided into two categories: the first concerned independent variables that mainly looked at personal data of respondents, such as gender, age,

nationality, occupation, education, income level, and the second concerned elements identifying their profile as recreational divers (certification as divers, years of diving, time for diving, preferred travelling period, reasons for diving, etc.).

There were two inherent limitations in the sampling approach. First, the fact that the questionnaire was electronically distributed, involve a bias against those potential respondents who don't have access to a computer, particularly those without an internet connection or connection with social media. Secondly, the sample, due to the lack of data on the number of operative diving centres in Greece, and the number of certified recreational divers, is not representative but a sample of convenience.

Findings/Discussion

A total of 80 men (81.6%) and 18 women (18.4%) responded to the questionnaire, confirming the view that men are mainly engaged in this activity (Tabata, 1992; Ditton & Baker, 1999; Mundet & Ribera, 2001). 40% (39 persons) were 31-40 years old, 28.3% (28 persons) were 41-50 years old and 15% (15 persons) were 20-30 years old (Table 1). As it is demonstrated by other studies, the dominant (68.3%) age group is between 31-50 years (Mundet & Ribera, 2001, p. 505). Younger people, i.e. up to 30 years old, account for only 16.7%. This is probably related to the fact that recreational diving has a relatively high cost, difficult to be covered by young people.

Table 1. Age of recreational divers

Age	Frequency	%
< 19 years old	2	1.7
20-30 years old	15	15.0
31-40 years old	39	40.0
41-50 years old	28	28.3
51-60 years old	11	11.7
> 61	3	3.3
TOTAL	98	100

(Source: Authors)

In terms of nationality, 90 (91.6%) of the 98 respondents were Greeks, while 6 Cypriots and two Germans (permanent residents in Greece) have also responded. 38% (37 people) were graduates of tertiary education, 25% (24 persons) were holders of a postgraduate degree, 22% (22 persons) were secondary school graduates and 15% (15 persons) were graduates of a higher school.

that they were married and 49% were single. 38.8% of the respondents (38 persons) were employees in the private sector, 26.6% (26 persons) were businessmen and 16.4% (16) were civil servants. Lower rates were recorded for pensioners and contract staff members (from 5 people), diving instructors (3), military officers (3) and students (2) (Table 2).

As far as the marital status is concerned, 51% declared

Table 2. Profession of recreational divers

Profession	Frequency	Percentage %
Civil servant	16	16.4
Employees of the private sector	38	38.8
Businessmen	26	26.6
Housewife	-	-
Pensioners	5	5.1
Military officers	3	3.0
Students	2	2.0
Contract staff members	5	5.1
Diving instructor	3	3.0
TOTAL	98	100

(Source: Authors)

63.3% of the respondents (62 persons) reported that they have been active in the area for about 4 to 10 years, 30.6% (30 persons) stated that they have been active for more than 10 years and 6.1% (6 persons) less than 3 years. What turns out is that this activity is not an ephemeral experience but continues to keep the interest of the practitioners for a long time.

The personal monthly income of the respondents is for 32.7% (32 persons) between 1,201-1,500 euros, for 24.5% (24 persons) between 901-1,200 euros, for 14.3% (14 persons) above 1500 euros and between 601-900 euros. Also, 11.2% stated that their income is between 301-600 euros and 3% said their income is below 300 euros per month (Table 3).

Table 3. Personal monthly income of recreational divers

Personal income in euros	Frequency	Percentage %
< 300	3	3.0
301-600	11	11.2
601-900	14	14.3
901-1200	24	24.5
1.201-1.500	32	32.7
>1.500	14	14.3
TOTAL	98	100

(Source: Authors)

Respondents were then asked to determine the amount they have spent on average for their equipment (mask, wetsuit/dry suit, fins, flashlight, safety equipment, etc). The highest figure was more than EUR 1,500 (54.2%), which is normal, since good quality equipment is essential for safe diving (Table 4).

Asked how they were informed and how they started diving, a high percentage of respondents – 40.9% (40 people) said they learned about diving from friends, were not trained and certified.

25.6% (25) from their family and 13.3% (13 people) from the internet. A very low percentage stated they learned about diving from school (5.1%, 4 people), television (6.1%, 6 people), during their military service, from a diving club, workplace, etc. 45.9% said they were a member of a diving club while 54.1% said they were acting independently. 95% (93 people) of respondents said they had a diving certificate i.e. they were certified by a competent body, while only 5% (5 people) said they

Table 4. Amount spent for basic equipment

Average of spending in euros	Frequency	Percentage %
< 200	5	5.1
201-500	6	6.1
501-800	8	8.1
801-1.100	11	11.2
1.101-1.500	15	15.3
>1.500	53	54.2
TOTAL	98	100

(Source: Authors)

The overwhelming majority, namely 81.7% (80 people) said that they are practicing recreational diving all year round, 15.7% (16 people) only in the summer and 2% (2 people) only in the winter. It turns out that diving is an activity that is practiced all year long, so it could, if properly promoted, significantly prolong the tourist season of the country.

53.1% of the respondents (52 people) said they are diving in Greece, in various destinations and mainly in islands,

such as Kos, Kalymnos, Rethymnon, Lefkada, Kythnos, Milos, etc. 44.9% (44 people) said they are diving abroad, with Cyprus and the Red Sea being the dominant destinations. Only two people said they are doing diving both in Greece and abroad.

A high percentage of 73.1% (38 people) of scuba divers in Greece said they are staying at the destination from 4-6 days, while 15.3% said they are staying from 7 to 10 days. Similarly, those who prefer diving at destinations

abroad stated, to a percentage of 41% (18 persons), that they stayed for 7-10 days, 31.8% (14 persons) from 4 to 6 days and 22.7% (10 persons) that they are staying for up to 3 days.

The majority (62.2%, i.e. 61 people) said that they are diving with a group of 1-3 persons, 26.5% (26 persons) with a group of 4-6 and 8.2% (8 persons) with a group of more than 6 people. Only 3.1% said they were diving without companionship.

The next question was about the reasons for diving. The majority of respondents (86.7%) stated the enjoyment

of the marine environment and of the seabed. The answers that followed were "escape" from everyday life (79.6%) and recreation (71.4%). 49% said they desire a closer contact with nature and 51% that they like the exploration. A percentage of 35.7% said they are attracted by the risk and challenges this activity entails. Another percentage (35.7%) said they were attracted by the challenges of the destination, the degree of risk, etc. Finally, 13.3% stated they are doing scuba diving because they have underwater photography as a hobby, while 8 people mentioned other reasons, with 4 of them reporting business reasons (Table 5).

Table 5. Reasons for diving

Reasons for diving	Frequency	Percentage %
1. Recreation	70	71.4
2. "Escape" from everyday life	78	79.6
3. Enjoyment of the marine environment	85	86.7
4. Training	30	30.6
5. Exploration	50	51.0
6. Contact with nature	48	49.0
7. Challenges / risk	35	35.7
8. Underwater photography	13	13.3
9. Other	8	8.2

(Source: Authors)

Furthermore, in the question about the reasons for selecting a destination for recreational diving, the highest percentage responded "the rich underwater environment" and "the existence of underwater antiquities" (96.9%), "the existence of wrecks" (94.9%), the clarity of sea water and good climate conditions to do scuba diving (86.7%),

infrastructure quality (71.4%), etc. (Table 6). The ease of issuing permits (32.6%), safety and security (25.5%) and any additional offers of the destination (15.3%) were reported as less relevant. Prices were reported as a quite important variant (43.9%), which can be explained by the fact that diving requires a satisfactory level of income.

Table 6. Reasons for selecting a destination

Reasons for selecting a destination	Frequency	Percentage %
1. Safety and security	25	25.5
2. Clarity of waters	85	86.7
3. Additional offers	15	15.3
4. Easy access	78	79.6
5. Ease of issuing permits	32	32.6
6. Good weather conditions	85	86.7
7. Rich underwater environment	95	96.9
8. Quality infrastructure	70	71.4
9. Prices	43	43.9
10. Existence of underwater antiquities	95	96.9
11. Wrecks	93	94.9
12. Other	34	34.7

(Source: Authors)

To note that all replies exceeded 100% as respondents were free to choose more than one answer.

Finally, in the question of whether they know the legislation governing recreational diving in Greece, 92.8% (91 persons) responded positively. From these, 12 consider that the current institutional framework is an impediment to the development of recreational diving due to bureaucracy for obtaining the license (33%), the inspections carried out by the competent authorities (31%), the high cost of issuing the license (15%) and for other non-listed reasons.

Conclusions

Diving tourism is a tourism product developed and promoted worldwide as a special form of tourism. Trying to meet the contemporary expectations and requirements for the development of special interest tourism, the Greek state has established a specific legal framework for recreational diving.

Recreational divers in Greece are mostly men (81.6%), well-educated (63%), 31-50 years old (68.3%) with a personal monthly income between 1,201-1,500 euros (32.7%). The findings coincide with relevant studies showing that divers are predominantly male and well-educated, (Davis, 1997; Ditton, Osburn, Baker, & Thailing, 2002; Musa, 2002, p. 200; Musa, Seng, Thirumoorthi, & Abessi, 2010, p. 7) with income higher than average (Davis, 1997; Stolk, Markwell, & Jenkins, 2007, p.228). The findings coincide also with relevant studies about the divers' age (Stolk et al, 2005:161; Stolk, et al., 2007, p. 228; Musa et al., 2010, p. 7; Uyarra et al., 2009, p. 16).

Enjoyment of the marine environment and experiencing marine life has been declared to be one of the most important motivations for scuba diving, along with exploration, relaxation (escape from everyday life), adventure and excitement/challenges-risk (Davis, 1997; Ditton et al., 2002; Meisel & Cottrell, 2004; Stolk, et al., 2005).

The largest percentage has spent more than 1,500 euros (54.2 percent) on equipment, since good quality equipment is essential for safe diving. A big majority of 40.9% said they were initiated in diving by friends and 45.9% are members of a diving club. 95% of them have a diving certificate and 81.7% are doing diving throughout the year. 53.1% are diving in Greece, in various destinations, especially in the Greek islands, while 44.9% are diving in

destinations abroad, with Cyprus and the Red Sea being the dominant destinations. Scuba diving in Greece, for 73.1%, lasts from 4-6 days, while abroad scuba divers stay from 4-6 days (41%). The big majority (62.2%) prefers diving within a group of 1-3 people in order to enjoy the marine environment and the seabed (86.7%), as well as "escape" from everyday life (79.6%) and for recreational reasons (71.4%). The reasons for selecting an area for recreational diving are the "rich underwater environment" and the "existence of underwater antiquities" (96.9%), the "existence of wrecks" (94.9%), the clarity of sea water and good weather conditions (86.7%), the infrastructure quality (71.4%), etc. Finally, 92.8% are aware of the current legal framework in Greece for recreational diving but 33% consider that this is a deterrent to its development.

In conclusion, recreational diving seems to be a dynamic field of special interest tourism with strong potential for further development. Since recreational divers are willing to travel to enjoy the marine environment, they are classified as high-end tourists in terms of disposable income and they stay several days at the destination.

However, the current institutional framework in Greece, with big delays and considerable limitations for the demarcation of the areas open to scuba diving, seems to be an impediment for the development of this form of tourism.

REMARKS

- 1 Jacques-Yves Cousteau was a French Navy officer, explorer and researcher, who studied the sea and all forms of marine life. He was born in France in 1910 and died in 1997 in Paris, leaving behind a rich research work. With the famous documentaries of *The Silent World*, *The Golden Fish* and *World Without Sun*, he won three Oscars as well as other awards, such as the Golden Phoenix at the Cannes Film Festival in 1956. With his work, he brought the general audience closer to the underwater biology. In addition, he has allowed people from all continents to experience life in the oceans and explore, through the television, the sources of the "Blue Continent". His name became synonymous to devotion, adventure, nature and exploration (Cousteau & Dumas, 1953; Cousteau & Dugan, 1963; Cousteau & Dugan, 1965; Cousteau, 2018).

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