Suddenly we spotted a pair of eyes poking out of the silt and approached them warily: what monster lurked below? With a slight wave of our hand, we cleared some of the silt to reveal the horrible creature below. With a fearsome grimace, a stargazer stared towards the surface, its jagged, toothy frown of a mouth waiting for its next meal to drift by.

As our senses adjusted to this unique type of diving, we began to see other frightful and amazing creatures: a devilish crawling like a demon across the mucky ocean floor, a venomous stonefish lying in wait alongside a small lag, a pygmy frogfish resting alongside a hairy frogfish – and a snake eel, its head poking skyward from the mud. Slowly, North Sulawesi’s Lembeh Strait began to reveal its secrets – and the reasons why divers travel to this distant location.

Muck diving in Lembeh is unparalleled as a unique dive destination. Here divers can encounter any number of beautiful and strange creatures – most of them existing on a tiny scale. Macro photography is predominant here as underwater photographers attempt to capture pygmy seahorses, dwarf cuttlefish, mimic octopus, and so many others.

THE BOTTOM WAS A GREY, FEATURELESS EXPANSE OF SAND AND SILT PUNCTUATED BY OCCASIONAL ISLANDS OF DEBRIS AND DETRITUS. LOOKING ACROSS THIS APPARENT DESERT, IT REMINDED US OF THE SURFACE OF THE MOON – LIFELESS, DREARY, AND MYSTERIOUS. THIS IS WHAT WE’D TRAVELED HALFWAY AROUND THE PLANET TO SEE?
Our base of operations was the renowned Bunaken Bay Resort & Spa (KBR), which is located so close to some of the most spectacular dive sites that boat rides are often as short as three to four minutes!

varieties of nudibranchs that it’s difficult to keep track of them all.

Muck diving here consists of descending to 60 feet (18m) or so and searching these otherwise uninteresting stretches for the tiniest of nature’s marvels. The dive guides at KBR are experts at finding these extremely small creatures. You can even dive with liberty, the local dive guide who discovered a previously undescribed species of pipe seahorse.

Divers visiting Lembeh tend to morph into amateur biologists, with post-dive conversations escalating into animated discussions conducted while poring over illustrated marine life guides! Our dives here never failed to amaze and inspire, and our eyes quickly became attuned to the tiny world. Before long, we were spotting the tiniest of creatures even without the aid of our guides. Brilliantly coloured crabs, fascinating species of shrimp and myriad types of invertebrates constantly occupied our cameras.

One special night was spent watching and waiting atop a pile of coral rubble for the shy and elusive mandarinfish mating dance. We descended to about 10 feet (3m) and waited motionless for well over an hour until, finally, we glimpsed the gaudy fish as they furtively peaked out of their protective crevices. Suddenly, in a flash of colour in our dive lights, a pair raced together one foot (3m) above the bottom, mated for 2:3 seconds and disappeared. The dive was over, the image captured and a new memory created forever!

Other dives were spent photographing mimic octopus and their almost identical relation, the wonderpus. Telling them apart is a challenge – hint: pay attention to the colouring – there’s a subtle difference. In addition we spotted porcelain crabs, orangutan crabs, sea spiders, ghost pipefish, and flamboyant cuttlefish. Black, blue and yellow coloured ribbon eels were frequently encountered as well. In fact, on this one excursion, we were able to check off many of the species that had long been on our own ‘bucket lists’!

Indonesia’s Lembeh Strait is a small stretch of water between the islands of North Sulawesi and Pulau Lembeh. It is, in fact, a busy waterway and yet is home to an unbelievable assortment of creatures, many of which are endemic to this area alone and some of which are still undescribed scientifically.

As beautiful as the creatures are, the diving here can be challenging. Strong currents are frequent and it is best to heed the advice of the dive guides and dive where there is slack water. And divers who come here expecting ravishing coral reefs will be disappointed. Although there are some colorful outcroppings of coral, the beauty of Lembeh lies in the muck.

This page:
Brookclad cuttlefish mating Sepia latimanus; Kungkungan Bay Resort on the Lembeh Strait; Moon-headed sidemill slug Eusellenosunicarpus; Spiny devilfish Inimicus abactylus; Facing page:
There seem to be unlimited numbers of species of nudibranchs!
Female ribbon eel Rhinomuraena quesita. A pair of Banggai cardinalfish Pterapogon kauderni; It’s inevitable that divers visiting Lembeh become naturalists!
For shipwreck enthusiasts, the Mawali wreck offers a terrific diversion. The most commonly dived wreck in the Strait, this WWII Japanese freighter lies on its port side and has a length of 90 metres (270 feet). It sits in 90 FSW (30 feet) and makes for an interesting dive for those who are comfortable diving on shipwrecks. Other wrecks in the area include the Bimoli, Indah and Kapal Ikan.

Lembah deserves protection so that future generations can enjoy this special place and the wonderful collection of weird and beautiful creatures that reside here. The best way to ensure this is for divers to continue to come here – they experience, photograph and share stories with others, who will in turn marvel at the plethora of amazing animals to be found here.

At first, it feels like a horror movie with a cheesy title. But soon, it becomes a beautiful symphony of multi-varied macro marine life. It all came from the muck...and we couldn’t be happier!

GETTING THERE
The best way to reach Lembah is via Silk Air into the city of Manado. A valid passport is required for entry, with enough blank pages for the mandatory tourist visa, which is purchased on arrival, and must be valid for 6 months after arrival.

Immunizations and Medicine: Ensure all your vaccinations are up to date! Visit your personal physician or a travel health clinic to discuss what vaccinations (Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Malaria, Typhoid, and Tetanus-diphtheria) and travel medicine are recommended. All medicine should be packed in original, clearly labeled containers. Having a physician’s signed and dated letter describing your medical conditions and medications is suggested.

Note: Travel health clinics usually provide more detailed health protection measures since they specialize in travel medicine. Beware of travelers’ diarrhea, the most common travel-related ailment. Insect protection is essential!

Baggage: Baggage allowances vary for each international carrier so check before you leave.

Weather: Indonesia has an equatorial tropical climate. October through April is the wet season. May through September is the hottest time of the year, with temperatures in the 80s (27°C) and 90s (32°C) Fahrenheit each day. Tropical downpours are common, although severe storms are very rare.

Currency: The local currency is the Rupiah (Rp) but US Dollars are often accepted at all resorts.

Electricity: Power voltage used in Indonesia is 220 Volts (50 Hz). Double-check your appliance’s compatibility before plugging them in. Converters/adaptors are usually available on request at your hotel front desk.

Customs: Several different religions are practiced in Indonesia. Muslim is the most predominant at about 87%. Although Christianity is a minority religion in Indonesia, it is not evenly spread throughout the region. Important: Indonesia is a conservative nation; appropriate attire and cultural sensitivities should be observed. Check with guidebooks for specific tips on how best to avoid offending the local population.