2007). Until recently, obtaining equipment and methods for conducting research in depths than 30 m was expensive and difficult (Menza et al. 2007

positioning was refined during post-processing. After

Montipora (Table 1; Figs. 3, 4a) dominated. A few colonies of encrusting Porites spp. were also observed from the video and still imagery. Massive corals exhibited the second most common morphology and had a mean percent of coral cover of 32.4 ± 21.0, including colonies of Porites spp. (Table 1; Fig. 3). Plate-like corals dominated the

few coral (ca. 2% cover) or algal (ca. 3% cover) species

National Marine Sanctuary (FBNMS). Continuing clockwise, past FBNMS, deeper locations on the shelf off southwestern Tutuila consisted of bottom types dominated by sand and macroalgae, with occasional coral-rich areas. The substrate along the western shelf was predominantly unconsolidated mixed with rubble and macroalgae. Macroalgae of various types (blade-like, filamentous, calcareous, etc.) were common around the entire island. Species of Halimeda showed highest cover on the inner and outer

analyses of fish populations within MCEs around Tutuila may be better identified and understood by comparing camera sled data with the previous submersible dive data.

Discussion

Total hard bottom percent cover composed a majority of the substrate type observed within several of the MCE depth intervals analyzed (Table 1; Fig. 2), and also most of the reef slope (A) (Fig. 5). Total hard bottom included rubble, rock, boulders, or man-made material, and also included any type of living cover (e.g., macroalgae, cor-