#### OFU REEF SURVEY

# BASELINE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LONG-TERM MONITORING OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK, OFU, AMERICAN SAMOA

# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SEA GRANT EXTENSION SERVICE

## **EXPEDITION TEAM MEMBERS:**

C. L. Hunter Department of Botany University of Hawaii Honolulu, HI 96822

W. H. Magruder Department of Botany Bishop Museum Honolulu, HI 86813 A. M. Friedlander Department of Zoology University of Hawaii Honolulu, HI 96822

K. Z. Meier Corial, Inc. 2800 Woodlawn Dr., Suite 254 Honolulu, HI 96822

FINAL REPORT TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA
3 DECEMBER, 1993

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#### INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PURPOSE

The U.S. Congress has authorized the Department of the Interior to enter into a lease agreement with the Governor of American Samoa to establish the National Park of American Samoa (Congressional Record, 1988). This park would include a nearshore reef area along the southern coast of the island of Ofu. This fringing reef on Ofu provides a natural lagoon habitat which is uncommon in American Samoa. This area supports a local subsistence fishery and provides excellent opportunities for diving and snorkeling.

A survey of the nearshore reefs in the area of the proposed national park at Ofu was conducted between 7-12 September, 1992. The goals of this survey were to: 1) collect baseline data on the current status of reefs and reef resources in the area, 2) to establish long-term monitoring stations to enable documentation of the health of the reef communities through time, and 3) to contribute information to a comprehensive coastal resource survey of Tutuila and the Manua Islands. The overall purpose of the work was to design and implement the biotic components of a reef monitoring program for the areas within and adjacent to the proposed national park site.

History has shown that tropical coral reef ecosystems are vulnerable to the impacts of hurricanes, runoff, eutrophication, sedimentation, dredging, outbreaks of disease or predators, and overfishing. Many (or most) reef resources are resilient, and can often recover from physical damage (e.g. from storms, dredging) if other stresses are not present. Combinations of stresses, particularly high levels of nutrients and sediments, usually result in profound and long-term changes in reef habitats especially when coupled with storm damage and/or overfishing. Indicators of such impacts (or recovery from stresses) are those that can sensitively measure significant changes on reef systems over periods of time that are meaningful to resource managers. Since natural reef systems are usually spatially and temporally variable, indicators must be able to detect trends above the "noise" of this natural variability. In this study, we utilized a combination of tested methodologies that provide both

a "snapshot" of the status of Ofu reef resources at the time of the initial survey and, when applied in long-term monitoring, a sensitive measure of significant trends or changes within the proposed park boundaries.

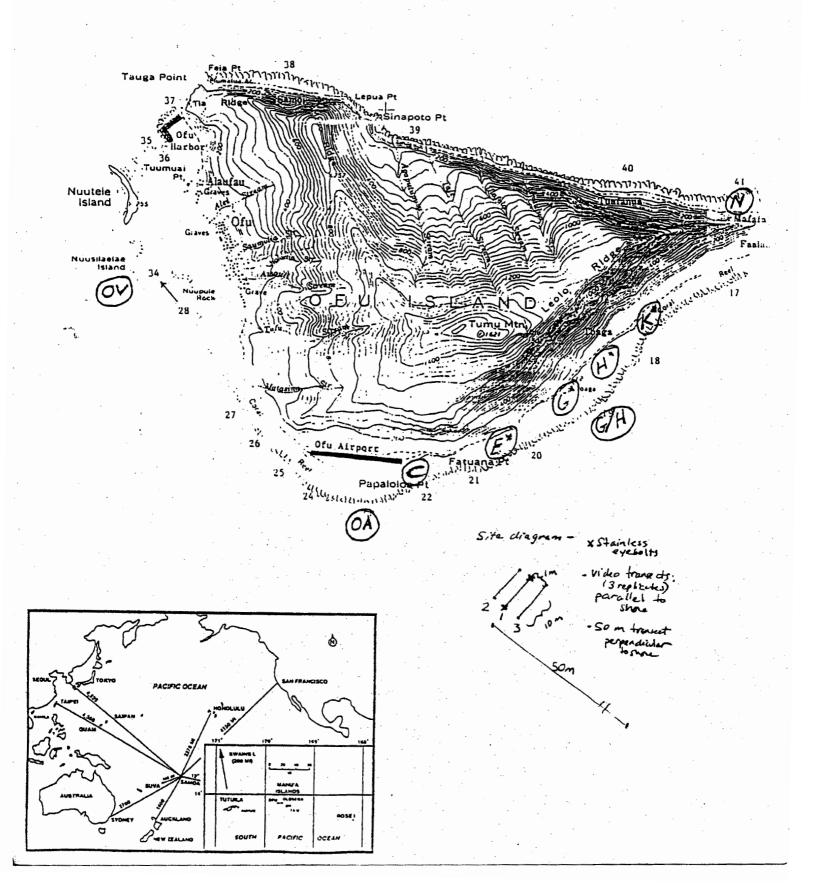
## SITE SELECTION AND BASIC METHODOLOGIES

Survey sites and long-term monitoring stations were selected after consultation with Park Superintendent, Doug Cuillard, and initial reconnaissance surveys of reefs along the entire southeast shore of Ofu, on the northeast shore, and near Ofu Village. Six permanent stations were identified by shoreside lineups (recorded by notes, photos, and video). Sites were also marked with stainless steel eyebolts labeled with plastic tags (Figure 1). Pilot holes (1/4") were drilled into dead coral heads at each end of a central 10 m long transect (parallel to the shoreline) at each site. Eyebolts were then screwed into the pilot holes, and underwater epoxy was applied around the openings to further secure the bolts. Similar labeled eyebolts have been shown to remain in place for at least three years on Hawaiian reefs (C. Hunter, pers. obs.).

Although each station was permanently marked to facilitate positioning of transect lines, it is important to note that comparability of future surveys is *not* dependent on *exact* relocation of transects. The six nearshore sites were chosen as being generally representative of the back reef lagoon areas. Due to the within-site replication and robustness of the methods used in this study, future surveys at approximately the same depths and distances from shore will provide comparable estimates of the status of reef resources.

Stations were located within the broad fringing reef zone along the southeast (Sites C, E, G, H, and K) and northeast (Site N) shores of Ofu; Sites C and E corresponded to sites identified by Itano and Buckley (1988) in a Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR) survey of Manua reefs. Letter designations of sites were retained for consistency with the DMWR records. In addition, surveys were conducted on outer reef slopes near the airport (OA), offshore of sites G/H (GH), and near Ofu Village (OV). The latter site was

Figure 1. Locations of visual censuses conducted on Ofu Island, American Samoa. Asterisks denote location codes within proposed national park.



located near a rebar stake installed by Itano and Buckley (1988). All sites will be precisely marked on the USNPS maps of the park (USNPS/Towill/Corial, in preparation).

#### Site Locations

- Site C. This site is located approximately 40 m offshore, in line with the landing lights on the west end of the airstrip (Telephone Pole #32). The site is about 3/4 of the distance between the shoreline and the emergent reef crest pavement. Depth is 0.1-1.2 m. Site C was surveyed previously by Itano and Buckley (1988), but their survey stakes were not found in the 1992 survey.
- Site E. This site is 90 m from the shoreline at Telephone Pole #43, and 8-9 m ESE of the second of two (looking toward shore) large basalt boulders. Depth ranges from 0-2 m. It is in the approximate vicinity of Itano and Buckley (1988) Site E. Depth is 0.5-1.2 m. A sand groove (1-5 m wide) provides easy swimming access to the site from the beach, although there is a shallow bank (emergent at low tide) between the sand groove and the transect sites.
- Site G. This site is about 75 m west of the hurricane house, approximately half way between the beach and reef crest (~80 m from the shoreline). The transects are in a visual line with a cave on the mountainside and a large boulder on the beach. Depth varies from 0.2-1.5 m.
- Site H. This site is approximately 100 m east of the hurricane house (Telephone Pole #57), and aligned on shore with the end of the beachrock and a rock-faced escarpment on the cliffs above. It is approximately 75 m from shore, at 0.2-1.5 m in depth.
- Site K. Site K is located about 10 m offshore from Telephone Pole #76. Depth varies from 0.1-1 m.
- Site N. This site was located on the northeastern shoreline, approximately 100 m from the shore at Telephone Pole #100, and about 50 m shoreward of the reef pavement. Depth varies from 0.1-1 m.

Airport (OA). This site is aligned offshore of Site E, directly off the east end of the airstrip, at a depth of 9-17 m, and in the vicinity of Site 23, Itano and Buckley (1988).

Hurricane House (G/H). This site is offshore, mid-way between Sites G and H, in 5-17 m depth. The area is similar in location and description to Site 17 (Itano and Buckley, 1988).

Ofu Village (OV). The site is about 100 m west of the Ofu Village ava, at 9-17 m depth. The site is located at a large re-bar stake installed by DMWR biologists in October, 1986. The stake was still firmly in place near the base of a reef spur at 50' depth and in good condition.

Surveys were divided into five aspects addressing the major biotic features of Ofu reef sites: general reef structure and substratum characteristics, corals, macro-invertebrates, macro-algae, and reef fishes. Synoptic surveys were conducted by a research team consisting of specialists in corals/ invertebrates (C. L. Hunter, University of Hawaii), phycology (W. H. Magruder, Bishop Museum), fisheries (A. M. Friedlander, Hawaii Cooperative Fisheries Unit and University of Hawaii), and underwater videography (K.Z. Meier, Corial, Inc.). Video and still photographic records of all sites are included with this report.

### General Reef Characteristics, Corals, and Macro-invertebrates

Corals and macro-invertebrates at each site were described and quantified using comparative and complementary methods:

## General Area Description

An initial, rapid, qualitative description estimated the general structure of the area: reef depth and slope, and percentages of sand, rubble, and hard substratum (as live coral, dead standing coral, or reef pavement). Field notes were made of damage to living corals from bleaching, disease, and predation by crown-of-thorns starfish (*Acanthaster*) or corallivorous snails (*Drupella*).

## Coral Diversity and Abundance

Living corals provide the structural framework, habitat, and food for near-shore biotic communities. At each site, all species of corals within a circular area of approximately 30 m in diameter (700 m<sup>2</sup>) were recorded and assigned a relative abundance value of 1-5, as follows: 5=>80%, 4=31-80%, 3=11-30%, 2=6-10%, 1=1-5% (Done and Navin, 1990). Photos and video records were taken of most coral species encountered; these records are useful for species validations and can be used for future training in field identification of Samoan corals.

#### Substratum Diversity and Abundance

A 50 m linear transect tape was stretched over the substratum in an orientation perpendicular to the shoreline. The number of centimeters occupied by substratum types under the tape was recorded for scleractinian (stony) corals, non-scleractinian corals, sponges, or algae (turf, macro, filamentous, or blue-green mat). At some sites, the seaward end of the transect tape extended over the exposed reef crest and these transects were shortened accordingly.

## Macro-invertebrate Diversity and Abundance

All macro-invertebrates greater than 1 cm in diameter within a 5 m wide belt transect (2.5 m on either side of 50 m transect tape) were enumerated, and the results extrapolated to numbers/m<sup>2</sup> and percent cover/m<sup>2</sup>. Cryptic organisms or infauna necessitating destructive sampling techniques were not included in this survey.

## Video Records of Coral, Algal, and Substratum Abundance

Three 10 m transects were established at each site in an orientation parallel to the shoreline and footed on their west ends by the 50 m transect. These transects were permanently marked by tagged eyebolts set 10 m apart. The center transect (#1) ran between the two eyebolts, with the other two transects on each side at a distance of 1 m (#2=shoreward, #3=seaward). A multi-colored nylon transect line clearly marked at 10 cm intervals was stretched over the 10 m distance and anchored or tied securely at each end to the eyebolts or around small coral heads. Video records were then made from a vertical perspective at a distance of approximately 0.5 m above the transect line. The photographer attempted to move at a slow and steady pace from west to east along the transect, filming a continuous area of approximately 30x30 cm. Care was taken to check the camera housing front-port for bubbles periodically, particularly on the shallow reef flats where daytime photosynthesis causes evolution of oxygen from benthic plants.

General video records were made of each area, and of particularly unique or unusual colonies or reef formations. A measure of spatial heterogeneity within each area was also obtained by laying a chain (1 cm links) under the middle transect line, taking care that the chain conformed to the bottom topography (the transect tape was stretched at a distance of .05-.5 m above the bottom). The length of chain necessary to cover a horizontal distance of 10 m under the transect line was then recorded. The ratio of chain length to horizontal

distance along the bottom provided an index of spatial heterogeneity and estimated vertical relief for each area.

## Video Record Analysis

Two commendable attributes of video analysis of coral reef habitats are: 1) the permanence and reproducibility of the data, and 2) ease and speed of analysis. Video records can also be used for training, review of local biota, and for non-destructive sampling of biota for later identification or confirmation by experts.

Original 8 mm videotape recordings were transferred to VHS format for data analysis (8 mm format is more fragile and can be damaged through repeated playback). An acetate sheet was marked with three sets of 10 randomly determined points (30 points total). Point locations were marked at grid intersections (e.g.  $100 \times 100 = 10,000$  possible points) defined by pairs of computer-generated random numbers. (Point locations can also be obtained from random number tables.) The marked acetate sheet was then affixed to a VHS monitor screen for analysis of areal coverage of each substratum or organism type. [Note for future analyses: this method is independent of the size of the acetate overlays or VHS monitor used.]

Video records of each 10 m transect were paused at each of 10 pre-determined, randomly-selected frames. Organisms or substratum types beneath each of the 30 points overlaying the stilled frame were then recorded on standardized data sheets (see appendix). These data (3 transects x10 frames/transect x30 points/frame=900 points within a total quantified area of 9 m<sup>2</sup> (3 transects x10m length x 0.3 m width)) were summarized and averaged to provide estimates of organism and substratum abundance within each site. Data sheets and formats for analysis with Microsoft (Macintosh) Excel [also compatible with Microsoft (IBM) Excel] are provided on disk files with this report. The total time required for analysis of the 6 sites, with 3 transects/site, was approximately 29 h.

#### RESULTS

The fringing reefs on the southern shores of Ofu Island, Manua Group, American Samoa, harbor a diverse and beautiful coral community. A well-developed reef crest along much of the southeastern shore protects a shallow (to 2.5 m) lagoon characterized by large, isolated blocks of massive *Porites* (up to 7 m in diameter) and *Acropora* thickets separated by sand, rubble, and areas of semi-consolidated limestone. Exceptional snorkeling in calm, clear water, unique coral formations, and high fish abundance were found within the park boundaries, particularly near Sites E, G, and H (Telephone Poles 42-50).

Summaries for each site, comparisons among sites, and comparisons among data collection methods are presented in the attached tables. Raw data for video transects and censuses are included as an appendix to this report.

Percent cover of coral ranged from 6.7-30.4% among the six permanent monitoring sites established in September, 1992 (Table 1). Although Maragos, et al. (in prep.) reported a total of 93 coral species as common or abundant at one or more of the 11 sites surveyed on Ofu and Olosega in 1991, the number of species recorded per 700 m<sup>2</sup> site in the present study ranged from 12-29. A combined total of 64 species of corals were recorded from all sites in this study (initial reconnaissance survey of the southeast reefs, permanent reef flat sites, and three offshore sites). The most dominant corals at most sites were the massive *Porites*; extensive thickets of *Acropora* were dominant at Site H. Branching, blade-like, or encrusting *Millepora* (fire coral) was also abundant at all sites.

Algal cover was relatively low at all sites surveyed, comprising 6.2-17.3% of the areal cover. Most of the algae encountered were fine turfs growing on dead coral skeletons and calcareous reef framework. Damselfish "farming" algal turf territories were common at most sites, particularly Sites G & H. Algal diversity is discussed in a separate section of the report.

The most common macro-invertebrates on the southeastern lagoon reef were sea cucumbers (up to 0.4 Stichopus/m<sup>2</sup>) and urchins (up to 0.04 Diadema/m<sup>2</sup>). Few edible mollusks (Tridacna or Trochus) were seen, and although the survey team observed that

numerous octopus (about10/day) were caught by local fishermen during the period of this study, none were encountered in the survey areas.

## Site Summaries

Observations for each site are summarized in Appendix II (corals) and Appendix III (macroinvertebrates).

Site C. Large *Porites* heads and emergent micro-atolls surrounded by *Millepora* dichotoma and *Heliopora coerulea* ("blue coral") occurred about 10 m from the west end of the Site C transects. This was the area of highest *Heliopora* abundance of any site, and may represent the highest abundance in American Samoa (Itano and Buckley, 1988). Massive favids, encrusting *Montipora*, and *Pocillopora damicornis* were also common. Some recent *Acanthaster* predation (~0.3 m<sup>2</sup>) was noted on a *Montipora* of *informis* colony at the east end of Transect C-1 (see photo). *Stichopus chloronotus*, the green sea cucumber, was very abundant on sandy substratum (0.7/m<sup>2</sup>). The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1:1 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.3.

Site E. This area had the highest percentage of hard substratum of all reef flat sites (75%). Coral diversity was high (27 species recorded), with Millepora dichotoma, Leptoria phrygia, Pocillopora meandrina, and layered plates of bright yellow-green Turbinaria reniformis being among the most notable. Two Acanthaster (alamea, crown-of-thorns) were found at the site, near fresh feeding scars on massive Porites. One of the Acanthaster was found on the same colony four days later. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1:2.3 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.5.

Site G. Massive and branching *Porites*, and *Millepora dichotoma* dominated this site. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1:1, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.3.

Site H. This site exhibited the highest percent cover of live coral (30.4%) along the southeast fringing reef, with extensive thickets of branching *Acropora* (often inhabited by

territorial damselfish) dominating the area. One *Acanthaster* and several fresh feeding scars were observed near the transects. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1:1 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.5.

Site K. Much of the area was rubble (30%) or sand (30%). Species diversity (12 species) was lowest among the six permanent sites, and was dominated by massive *Porites* and the favid, *Goniastrea retiformis*. Much of the *Porites* was covered by anomalous (tumorous?) growths that appeared to be preferentially grazed by fish as evidenced by numerous feeding scars. Diseased or tumorous tissue was rare or absent at other sites. *Diadema* and the sea cucumber, *Bohadschia argus* were common in the area, and five *Tridacna* were noted within the 250 m<sup>2</sup> transect. One *Acanthaster* was observed near the transects. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1:4 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.3.

Site N. A large (2 m diameter) patch of tumbled *Porites* heads and a bright purple-colored massive *Porites* were in the middle of Transect N-1. This site had the lowest percentage of hard substratum (20%) and coral abundance (6.7%). Massive *Porites*, encrusting *Montipora of informis*, and *Acropora humilis* were the most common coral species. Blue-green bacterial mats were common overlying sand in the area. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1:3 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.3.

#### Offshore Sites:

Airport (OA). The topography of the site was very low-relief (index of spatial heterogeneity= 1.1), with the bottom consisting primarily of consolidated limestone mixed with pockets of sand. It is apparent that this area is subject to frequent scouring and wave action. Coral cover was low (5%) and was composed primarily of small colonies of encrusting Astreopora, Montipora, and Porites. Urchins (Echinothrix sp.) were abundant in bored holes in the limestone. A green sea turtle (Chelonia midas) swam through the area during the survey. The ratio of live:dead coral was 1:1.0.

Hurricane House (G/H). This site is mid-way between Sites G and H, offshore in 5-17 m depth. The moderate spur and groove topography was primarily hard substratum (95%), with a high coral cover of 40%. The dominant coral taxa were *Goniastrea retiformis* and *Acropora robusta*. Two *Tridacna* were noted within the 250 m<sup>2</sup> belt transect. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1.1:1 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.3.

Ofu Village (OV). There was evidence of extensive, but not recent, damage to corals (possibly crown-of-thorns) that were heavily painted with a covering of coralline algae (*Porolithon sp.*). Coral diversity and cover were high (29 species, 30% cover), as was the percentage of hard substratum (95%). No one species or group of corals dominated the area. One small *Tridacna* was found, as well as 8 juvenile *Trochus* within the 250 m<sup>2</sup> belt transect. The ratio of live vs. dead coral cover was 1.5:1 at this site, and the index of spatial heterogeneity was 1.3.

## Comparison of Data Collection Methods

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Analysis of video surveys (3, 10 m transects-planar point intercepts), 50 m linear-intercept or belt transects, and visual field estimates provided different estimates of coral, invertebrate, and substratum abundance for the six permanent Ofu reef sites (Table 1). Video and visual surveys provided consistent estimates of coral abundance, while the 50 m perpendicular transects typically substantially underestimated coral abundance. However, video transects sampled too little total area to effectively quantify macro-invertebrate populations. Video transects also overestimated the percent cover of macro-invertebrates when extrapolated to larger areas. Experience obtained in the present study suggest that belt transects can rapidly cover more area, and thus provide the better estimates of abundance of organisms such as sea cucumbers, sea stars, and sea urchins.

Identification of coral species is often difficult, whether in the field or from photographic or video records. Consistent identifications of species of *Porites* and *Acropora* 

are especially problematic, even for experienced workers. Collection of samples for identification, especially from small areas such as Ofu, is destructive and should be avoided when possible. Video records allow evaluation (or re-evaluation) and quantification of surveys at various levels of resolution. For example, some workers may choose to work at the level of species while others may be interested in growth forms (e.g. massive, branching, encrusting, etc. for corals). Analysis of coral cover and substratum by major forms or types will probably provide sufficient information to detect most changes (degradation, recovery, or status quo) on reefs. Visual field estimates are also important for ground-truthing and broadscale surveying; video records provide the ability to "go back in time" to evaluate changes that may not have been apparent at the time of a survey.

A checklist of coral and macroinvertebrate species identified from this survey is presented in Appendix IV.

#### DISCUSSION

A coral/macroinvertebrate monitoring program was established at six permanently marked sites in the fringing lagoon reefs on the southeast and north shores of Ofu, American Samoa, within and adjacent to the boundaries of the proposed national park. The reef communities at each site appeared, with a few exceptions, to be exceptionally healthy. Coral cover and diversity were moderate to high, and the clear, calm conditions coupled with beautiful and unusual coral/limestone formations offered superb snorkeling opportunities. During this study, underwater visibility at the nearshore areas was generally 20+ meters. Coral communities such as these thrive in clear water, with low nutrients and low sedimentation necessary for their continued recruitment and survival. Proximity to shore makes these communities particularly vulnerable to land-use activities that may alter the natural conditions under which they have developed.

Ofu reef sites appeared to be similar in development compared to qualitative observations recorded in a Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources report prepared by

Itano and Buckley (1988). However, future surveys can use the quantitative data provided in the present report to improve the sensitivity in measurement of any changes in abundance and diversity in the reef community. Specifically, percent coral and algal cover should be monitored, with particular attention to changes in macro-algal abundance. Due to limitations of time, size-frequency measurements of coral colonies were not made. Such measurements provide an excellent basis for following reef disturbance/recovery processes, and should be included with high priority in all subsequent surveys.

The condition of the diseased massive *Porites* colonies at Site K should be followed closely for indications of recovery or spread of the disease. Of further interest is the apparent absence or substantial decrease in abundance of two important sea cucumber species:

Thelenota ananas and Actinopyga mauritiana. Both of these species were reported as common by Itano and Buckley (1988), but were not recorded at any of the sites surveyed in September, 1992.

Ofu reefs support a variety of important resources: fishing (reef fish, octopus, *Trochus*, and *Tridacna*), as well as having tourism potential for recreational snorkeling, diving, fishing, and underwater photography. In addition, they represent the eastern-most distributions in the Pacific for a number of coral genera (*Heliopora*, *Euphyllia*, *Diploastrea*, *Oulophyllia*, and possibly others). Within the boundaries of the proposed national park, the corals in the 1-2 m deep lagoonal areas of the fringing reef (unique in American Samoa) provide a diverse and visually impressive habitat within a protected environment.

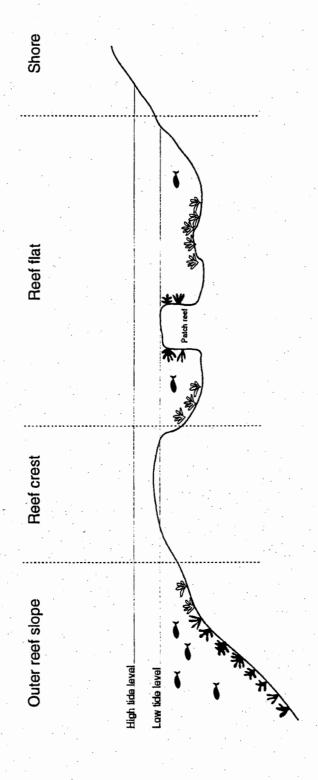


Figure 2. Diagramatic cross section of the fringing reef at the proposed National Park on Ofu, American Samoa.

Table 1. Summary and comparison of results of Ofu surveys using different methods.

## **DATA SOURCE: VIDEO TRANSECTS**

3 parallel 10 m transects, 10 frames each, 30 points/frame

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									Offshore Si	ites	
<u>SITES:</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>MEANS</u>	<u>Airport</u>	G/H	OFU V.	
CORALS #SPP.	29	26	. 23	25	12	21	22.67		Analyses		
% COVER	10.3	17.33	18.8	30.4	23.9	6.7	17.91		not perform	ned	
SUBSTRATUM	80.56	67.3	72.9	52.3	65.6	78.7	69. <b>5</b> 6				
RUBBLE	4.4	1.3	10.4	23.7	14.9	33.9	14.77				
SAND	49.4	31.3	36.2	5.2	35.3	14.7	28.68				
ALGAE	6.2	13.78	10.3	17.3	10.3	14.7	12.10		•		
TURF	6.2	13.8	10.3	17.3	10.3	13.6	11.92				
INVERTS	2.8	1.6	0.1	. 0	. 0	0	0.75				
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DATA SOURCE:	VISUAL	FIELD	ESTIMA	ATE							
							-		Offshore Si		
<u>SITES:</u>	<u>C</u> .	<u>E</u>	<u>G</u>	$\underline{H}$	<u>K</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>MEANS</u>	<u>Airport</u>	<u>G/H</u>	OFU V.	<u>MEANS</u>
CORALS #SPP.											_
% COVER	10	15	25	30	10	5	15.83	5	40	30	25.00
SUBSTRATUM					, 10	J	15.05		, 40	30	25.00
RUBBLE	20	· 5	10	15	30	20	16.67	2	20	20	14.00
SAND	50	20	40	20	30	60	36.67	18		5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
ALGAE					-				·		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
TURF					• .			***			
INVERTS	<u> </u>			·	_						
			•					~			
		•									
DATA SOURCE:	50 M PE	RPENDI	CULAR	LINE	R/BEL	T TRA	NSECT				
									Offshore Si	tes	
SITES:	<u>C</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>G</u>	$\underline{H}$	<u>K</u>	<u>N</u>	<b>MEANS</b>	Airport	<u>G/H</u>	OFU V.	<b>MEANS</b>
CORALS #SPP.											
% COVER	5.98	18.33	11.08	4.96	0.36	0.76	6.91	- 204	14.34		- 0.50
SUBSTRATUM	88.95	73.37	81.10		87.34			2.04		9.20	8.53
RUBBLE	00.93	13.37	01.10	32.00	67.34	87.04	81.10	79.96	85.32	69.92	78.40
SAND	-	-	_			·. —					
ALGAE	5.08	6.60	5.18	1.40	12.10	12.20	7.00	10.00			16.06
TURF				1.40	12.10	12.20	7.09	18.00	0.34	20.20	12.85
IUKL	3.75	6.00	5.14	0.50	12.00	0.80	4.70	16.00	0.20	20.20	12.13

<sup>-</sup> data not recorded

0.51

0.17

0.07

0.09

0.12

0.02

0.16

0.26

0.01

0.02

0.10

**INVERTS** 

## Seaweeds of the proposed National Park on Ofu, American Samoa

The seaweed flora at the proposed National Park site on Ofu is characteristic of most tropical Pacific islands and is indicative of a pristine, low nutrient reef environment. It is a healthy coral and coralline algae community with extensive grazing by fish and invertebrates. A list of the specimens collected and observed at Ofu is provided in Appendix V. All specimens with collection numbers were mounted on slides and will be deposited at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. Due to the limited field time of this study and necessity of bringing the specimens back to Honolulu for mounting and identification, it is estimated that the species collected may represent only about 1/3 of the total seaweed species present at Ofu.

The seaweeds identified from Ofu reefs seem to be fairly common throughout the tropical Pacific Ocean, although one species of red seaweed (*Rhodolacne decussata*) has been previously found in only three other locations in the world. Several of the unidentified species may be new to science and/or not formally described, but are probably more widespread than just Ofu or American Samoa.

Most of the seaweeds in the park area are coralline red seaweeds and small turfforming red, brown, or green algal species. Red seaweeds are by far the most diverse division
present, followed by green seaweeds and then brown seaweeds. Larger seaweeds are
primarily limited to vertical and overhanging sides of the lagoon reef structure and to specific
areas of the reef crest, such as near deep channels. Although most of the seaweeds present
were inconspicuous and small, they have a very important part in reef community.

The basic structure of the reef (Figure 2) is very typical of tropical Pacific reefs, with the outer reef slope dominated by corals up to a depth of about 10-15 feet. Seaweeds growing on the outer reef slope area are mostly limited to small red species in holes or cracks or on the lower non-living portions of coral colonies. From 10-15 feet deep, up to and including the reef crest, the dominant benthic organisms are seaweeds, mostly crustose corallines and small turfs, although some of the larger fleshy seaweeds such as *Caulerpa* and *Chlorodesmis* are found near the avas or small channels in the reef crest. The reef crest is a

critical part of the reef structure and is built primarily by crustose coralline seaweeds such as *Porolithon*. The reef flat area is again dominated by corals, with larger fleshy seaweeds (primarily *Halimeda*) mostly confined to the lower vertical sides of reef structure (Figure 1) or small caves; small turf algae are confined to the lower non-living parts of erect corals and to rubble areas. The immediate shoreline is mostly sand although there are a few areas with basalt boulders or hard sandstone with small filamentous algae growing on them.

Healthy tropical reefs have high levels of algal grazing by both fish and invertebrates such as sea urchins, sea cucumbers and certain mollusks. The is widespread evidence of heavy grazing on seaweeds in the park area. Large schools of herbivorous fish and large invertebrates such as urchins and holothuroids were observed feeding from the reef surface in areas with seaweeds. The elimination of large numbers of grazing fish or invertebrates will result in a rapid increase in filamentous and fleshy algal growth and a reduction in the growth of reef building corals and coralline algae. Presently the fishing pressures on reef grazers appears to be sustainable, and it would be desirable not to exceed present levels.

An illustration of the effects of limiting grazing can be observed in the beds of Acropora coral. There are large populations of damselfish in many of these beds that control grazing by other organisms through their aggressive behavior. The lower non-living portions of these Acropora coral beds have dense turfs of small filamentous seaweeds. Seaweeds are very good "competitors" for space and a reduction in the normal levels of grazing pressure would result in a large increase in algal populations, to the detriment of the community as a whole.

## Reef Fish Populations at Ofu

#### INTRODUCTION

Subsistence shoreline fisheries produce the majority of the total catch and value of the domestic fishery resources in American Samoa (Ponwith, 1991). Principal fishing methods include rod/reel, handlining, free diving, gillnetting, reef gleaning, and throw netting (Craig et al., 1992). Jacks (Carangidae), surgeonfishes (Acanthuridae), mullet (Mugilidae), octopus (Octopus sp.), and groupers (Serranidae) account for the majority of the species catch by weight.

American Samoa has experienced substantial population growth and extensive coastal development in recent years (Wass, 1982). Increased fishing effort and improved gear efficiency as well as habitat loss have placed tremendous pressures on many coastal marine resources. Nearshore ecosystems, particularly on Tutuila, have deteriorated because of land clearing, coastal road development, increased cannery waste and expanded fishing effort. Per capita catch per unit effort for reef-resident species has declined by over 50% since 1979 (Ponwith, 1991). Reef fishes are vulnerable to overfishing due to their slow growth, long life spans, and small home ranges (Munro, 1983; Ralston, 1987). Additionally, reduction of live coral cover and reef structural heterogeneity by habitat alteration and destructive fishing techniques can reduce the amount of habitat available for reef fishes, particularly juveniles (Russ, 1991).

The Manua Islands have been much less impacted by human activities than Tutuila or many other Pacific Islands. Ofu and Olosega have excellent reef resources and present an invaluable opportunity for preservation in their near-pristine state. The purpose of this aspect of the present study was to identify fish species and estimate species abundance in select locations around Ofu Island as well as to develop recommendations for long-term monitoring of these resources within and surrounding the proposed park area.

#### **METHODS**

Visual censuses were determined to be the best non-destructive method to obtain information on the reef fish assemblages. All visual censuses were referenced to the permanent transect pins when possible to facilitate repeatability in the future. Precise locations of censuses appear in Appendix I.

Stationary point counts were conducted at all locations and consisted of counting all fishes within a defined area for a specified period of time (Bohnsack and Bannerot, 1986). The method is simple, fast, objective, repeatable, and easy to use. Stationary counts require less time than belt transects to set up and can be repeated easily with large sample sizes obtained with a minimum of effort (Thresher and Gunn, 1986). The stationary point count method was recently used to assess the shallow water reef fish stocks of Western Samoa (Samoilys and Carlos, 1991) as well as Fiji and Australia (Samoilys and Carlos, 1992). A fiberglass measuring tape was laid out and all species observed within a 10 m diameter cylinder (78.5 square meters) were counted during a 15 minute time period (Kimmel, 1992; Kimmel, 1993). Preprinted data sheets were developed from previous visual census data obtained by Wass (n.d.) and Itano and Buckley (1988). These consisted of two sheets of Nalgene polypaper containing 119 common species most likely to be encountered, along with a brief description of each species to aid in identification. A double-wide clip board was used to reduce handling time underwater. Lengths were estimated to the nearest cm for all species. A ruler attached to the clipboard aided in length estimations. The author has had extensive prior experience with this method and has previously verified length estimates. Some small wrasses (Labridae) were not easily identified to species and were pooled as juveniles. Several species of parrotfishes (Scaridae) form mixed schools when feeding and are extremely difficult to identify to species in the field (Randall et al., 1990; Myers, 1991). Therefore, these individuals were grouped into a single taxon (Scaridae).

Each census was analyzed to obtain community information on fish abundance, species richness, species diversity, evenness, and size class distributions. Species diversity (H') was calculated using the Shannon-Weiner diversity index (H'= -  $\Sigma$  p<sub>i</sub> ln p<sub>i</sub>) and evenness (J') was calculated using H'/H'<sub>max</sub> (Zar, 1984). Comparisons of community data among sites were performed using a Kruskal-Wallis single factor analysis of variance by rank (Zar, 1984). Dunn's multiple comparison procedure for unequal sample sizes (Hollander and Wolfe, 1973) was used to identify differences between sites. Mean length of fishes among sites were analyzed using a one way analysis of variance with data ln(X+1) transformed to conform to the assumptions of homogeneity of variances and normal distributions. Inshore and offshore censuses were pooled and community parameters compared using Mann-Whitney tests (Hollander and Wolfe, 1973).

Similarities of fish assemblages among sites were compared using the Bray-Curtis similarity coefficient:

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^{s} [x_{1j} - x_{2j} / x_{1j} + x_{2j}]$$

$$i=1$$

where  $x_{1j}$ ,  $x_{2j}$  are the abundances of species j in sites 1 and 2, and s is the number of species. A flexible clustering strategy of  $\beta = -0.1$  was used in the analysis (Ludwig and Reynolds, 1988; Gauch, 1991). The 25 most abundant species were used in these analyses as rare species provide little information on the basic patterns of community structure (Ludwig and Reynolds, 1988). An index of relative dominance (IRD) was calculated by multiplying the relative frequency of occurrence and the relative abundance of each species over all censuses pooled (Bohnsack *et al.*, 1992).

#### RESULTS

A total of 288 species of fishes from 47 families were observed during all stationary point counts and subsequent random searches (Appendix VI). Thirty-four censuses were conducted at the nine different sites during the study. The majority of the censuses (73.5%) were conducted in the shallow back reef/lagoon habitat where water depth averaged less than 2 m.

The total number of 173 species were observed during stationary point counts with a mean of 28.4 (S.D. = 6.1) per census (Table 2). The offshore airport site (Site OA) had the highest mean abundance of fishes per census (mean = 342.0, S.D. = 52.0) but the lowest mean diversity (mean = 1.713, S.D. = 0.340) and evenness (mean = 0.539, S.D. = 0.108) of any sites censused. The blackfin dartfish (*Ptereleotris evides*) was numerically dominant and extremely abundant at this site which yielded a high mean abundance of fish but low diversity and evenness.

The two other offshore locations, Site G/H and Ofu Village (Site OV), had the highest number of species per census (mean = 38.0, S.D. = 3.0; mean = 35.0, S.D. = 1.7; respectively) along with the inshore park site E (mean = 35.3, S.D. = 2.5). Comparisons of community statistics among sites appear in Table 3.

Mean lengths of fishes were significantly different among sites (ANOVA, F = 315.11 d.f. = 8, P < 0.001). The offshore site G/H had the largest mean fish lengths observed during visual censuses (Figure 2) while the offshore airport site (OA) had the smallest mean fish size (mean = 4.607, S.D. = 2.270) followed by the backreef site N on the northeast end of the island. Fish were most numerous in the 5-10 cm size class for all sites combined, followed by those in 10-15 cm size class and those less than 5 cm (Table 4).

Cluster analysis showed that most replicate censuses conducted at sites were more similar to one another than those from other locations (Figure 3). The inshore sites E, H, and G clustered together as one group. Another group was formed with censuses conducted at inshore sites K and N. The inshore site C in front of the airport appeared to be unique relative

to the other back reef areas. The three offshore forereef census locations had distinctive fish assemblages compared to the inshore back reef areas with censuses conducted at the offshore airport site (OA) having the greatest dissimilarity among sites.

Eleven of the 25 most abundant species observed during visual censuses were damselfishes (Pomacentridae) (Table 5). The wrasses (Labridae - 4 species), surgeonfishes (Acanthuridae - 4 species), and parrotfishes (Scaridae - 3 species) followed in abundances. The south seas demoiselle (Chrysiptera taupou) was the most abundant species observed when all censuses were combined, this was followed by the blackfin dartfish (P. evides), the dusky gregory (Stegastes nigricans), the lined bristletooth (Ctenochaetus striatus), and the bullethead parrotfish (Scarus sordidus), respectively.

Relative frequency of occurrence, relative abundance, and an index of relative dominance (IRD) were calculated for all species. The top 25 species as ordered by IRD appear in Table 6. These indices gave similar trends to those observed by ordering based on individual abundance by species.

Abundance of fishes and number of species were significantly higher on offshore than inshore sites (W= 362.5, P = 0.0036; W = 385.5, P = 0.0438, respectively) (Table 7). Species diversity and evenness were not significantly different between these habitats (W = 415.0, P = 0.3904; W = 456.5, P = 0.4701, respectively). The average size of fishes was significantly larger on the inshore sites (t = 15.01, P < 0.001).

### DISCUSSION

This initial survey has identified differences in diversity, abundance, and size of fishes among habitats within and adjacent to the boundaries of the proposed national park on Ofu, American Samoa. The sampling strategy employed recorded a large number of commercially and recreationally important species that can be used to evaluate changes in the reef fish community over time. Using only visual census techniques underestimates cryptic and

nocturnal species (Sale and Douglas, 1981). Despite these shortcomings, non-destructive visual assessment appears to be the best available method for repeated censusing of fishes.

Wass (1984) identified 991 species of fish from American Samoa. He collected in a wide variety of habitats and depths using ichthyocides and other destructive methods. In a two year study around the island of Tutuila, American Samoa, Wass (n.d.) observed 356 species of fishes in transects and subsequent 20 minute searches in surveys conducted at 57 sites around the island. The lower number of species observed during the present study on Ofu Island (288 species) resulted from sampling in a restricted number of habitats and primarily in shallow water (<5 m).

The majority of the Ofu back reef sites appeared similar to one another in fish assemblage structure based on cluster analysis. Several of the back reef sites had species richness and diversity comparable to the two rich offshore locations, Ofu Village (OV) and Site G/H. These inshore sites were dominated by small damselfishes (Pomacentridae) and wrasses (Labridae) while more commercially and recreationally important species such as groupers (Serranidae), snappers (Lutjanidae) and large parrotfishes (Scaridae) were present at the offshore sites.

The Offshore Airport (OA) and backreef site N were observed to have the smallest fish censused. The Offshore Airport site was composed mainly of small individuals (< 5 cm) and dominated by the blackfin dartfish (*P. evides*), the white-belly damselfish (*Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster*), and the south seas demoiselle (*C. taupou*). Site N was a shallow coral rubble habitat where small wrasses (Labridae) were abundant. Although the offshore Ofu Village site (OV) contained a number of large important fisheries species, the overall size of fishes was similar to the inshore locations due to the presence of large numbers of planktivorous damselfishes (primarily, the midget chromis, *Chromis acares* and the pale-tail chromis, *C. xanthura*). Overall mean fish length was greater on the inshore sites compared to the offshore locations due primarily to the high abundance and small size of fishes at the Offshore Airport site.

The abundance and size of large predatory species commonly targeted by fishers is a good indicator of fishing pressure (Bohnsack, 1982; Russ, 1985; Russ and Alcala, 1989). Fish such as groupers are extremely vulnerable to fishing due to their curious and sedentary behavior. Groupers, primarily the peacock grouper (*Cephalopholis argus*) and the dwarf spotted grouper (*Epinephelus merra*), were commonly observed in the back reef areas at Ofu. Although common, these individuals were typically small (<15 cm) and appeared extremely wary of divers, quickly taking refuge in the reef. This behavior is frequently associated with species subjected to heavy fishing pressure. Long-term monitoring will help to detect changes in fisheries species resulting from habitat degradation and/or fishing pressure.

Table 2. Reef fish community statistics for visual censuses conducted on Ofu Island, American Samoa. Numbers are mean values for censuses performed at each location. Standard deviations are in parentheses. Diversity is the Shannon-Weiner diversity index (H' =  $-\Sigma$  p<sub>i</sub> log p<sub>i</sub>). Evenness (J') = H'/H'<sub>max</sub>. Asterisks denote location codes within proposed national park boundaries.

	·					
Location	No. of	Total Number	Abundance of	Species	Diversity	Evenness
Code	Censuses	of Species	Fishes	Richness	(H')	(J')
С	5	62	111.8	25.8	2.535	0.783
·	J	. 02	(13.3)	(4.6)	(0.154)	(0.045)
E*	4	71	184.5	35.3	2.676	0.751
			(13.8)	(2.5)	(0.145)	(0.031)
G*	5	53	162.0	24.4	2.323	0.731
			(76.8)	(4.2)	(0.252)	(0.086)
H*	5	51	166.0	23.2	2.114	0.672
			(26.0)	(2.7)	(0.241)	(0.063)
K*	3	49	161.7	30.3	2.470	0.725
			(9.9)	(3.8)	(0.087	(0.027)
N	3	37	149.0	24.7	2.176	0.678
			(19.5)	(1.2)	(0.287)	(0.079)
Offshore:						
40	2	42	242.0	24.0		0.500
AO	3	43	342.0 (52.0)	24.0 (1.0)	1.713 (0.340)	0.539 (0.108)
			(32.0)	(1.0)	(0.540)	(0.100)
G/H	3	64	187.3	38.0	2.854	0.748
			(78.1)	(3.0)	(0.234)	(0.057)
ov	3	65	34.7	35.0	2.596	0.730
			(46.5)	(1.7)	(0.057)	(0.024)
Total	34	173	181.2	28.4	2.382	0.715
			(71.4)	(6.1)	(0.361)	(0.087)

Table 3. Kruskal-Wallis Rank Sums statistics for reef fish community statistics. Dunn's multiple comparison procedure ( $\alpha = 0.1$ ). Underlined medians are not significantly different. Asterisks denote location codes within proposed national park.

## Number of fishes

Location	_ ' C	G*	N	G/H	K*	H*	E*	ov	OA
Avg. Rank	4.8	13.8	12.5	17.7	16.0	18.1	23.4	26.8	33.0
N	5	5	3	3	3	5	4	3	3
Median	108.0	140.0	156.0	157.0	157.0	164.0	186.0	261.0	314.0

H = 20.98 d.f. = 8 p = 0.008

# Number of species

Avg. Rank 8.8	12 1	12 5	40.0					
	14.1	13.3	12.0	10.0	21.5	28.2	28.5	31.3
N 5	5	5	3	3 ·	3	4	3	3
Median 22.0	24.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	32.0	35.5	36.0	38.0

H = 23.44 d.f. = 8 p = 0.003

# Species diversity

Location	OA	H*	N	G*	K*	OV	С	E*	G/H
Avg. Rank	3.7	8.4	10.3	15.0	17.7	25.3	21.3	26.9	31.0
N	3	5	3	5	3	3	. 5	4	3
Median	1.60	2.16	2.08	2.33	2,44	2.61	2.52	2.67	2.87

H = 23.48 d.f. = 8 p = 0.003

## **Evenness**

Location	OA	H*	N	K*	OV	G*	E*	G/H	C	_
Avg. Rank	3.7	10.4	13.2	16.0	16.3	19.4	22.2	26.2	26.2	
N	3 .	5	3	3	3	5	4	3	5	
Median	0.512	0.671	0,656	0.735	0.729	0.750	0.757	0.772	0.761	

H = 16.2 d.f. = 8 p = 0.041

Table 4. Mean abundance of fishes by size class from visual census data. Standard deviations are in parentheses. Asterisks denote location codes within proposed national park.

Location	<5 cm	5-10 cm	10-15 cm	15-20 cm	20-25 cm	> 25 cm
Inshore						
С	10.4	69.2	28.6	2.8	0.8	0.0
	(10.9)	(9.3)	(14.3)	(2.3)	(0.8)	(0.0
E*	0.0 (0.0)	79.0 (36.4)	83.0 (36.0)	10.8 (4.3)	10.8 (20.2)	1.0 (0.8)
H*	4.6	115.6	43.2	2.6	0.0	0.0
	(4.5)	(32.0)	(16.7)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
G*	24.4	55.6	54.6	17.0	0.8	9.6
	(54.0)	(16.8)	(7.1)	(18.4)	(1.1)	(19.8)
K*	55.3	46.3	46.3	13.7	0.0	0.0
	(12.0)	(23.9)	(11.9)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
N	31.7 (28.0)	111.3 (20.2)	5.7 (3.5)	0.3 (0.6)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0
Offshore						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OA	247.0	75.7	15.3	4.0	0.0	0.0
	(32.4)	(41.2)	(3.8)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
G/H	7.7	52.7	48.7	73.0	5.3	0.0
	(11.6)	(28.9)	(9.9)	(57.7)	(4.9)	(0.0)
ov	74.7 (28.4)	79.0 (25.2)	63.3 (11.0)	13.7 (4.7)	3.3 (1.2)	0.7 (0.6)
Grand mean	42.5	76.8	44.2	13.8	2.3	1.6
	(72.3)	(33.6)	(26.2)	(25.4)	(7.2)	(7.7)

Table 5. Mean abundance of the 25 most common species based on total number of individuals by location. Species are listed in phylogenetic order. Common names from Randall et al. (1990). Asterisks denote location codes within propose national park.

Location code	С	E*	Н*	G*	K*	N	OA	G/H	ov
Mulloides vanicolensis	_	0.8	-	9.0	10.0	_			_
Yellowfin goatfish									
Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster	_	-,	•	-	_	-	41.7	-	-
White-belly damsel									
Chromis acares			-	-	-	-	-	5.3	48.3
Midget chromis									
Chromis viridis	- '	-	2.6	26.0	• .	<b>-</b> '	-	· -	-
Blue-green chromis			:					1	
Chromis xanthura	· •	- '	-	•	-	-	-	-	20.3
Pale-tail chromis			٠.						
Chrysiptera glauca	1.0	_	3.4	-	10.0	16.0	-	-	-
Grey damsel									
Chrysiptera leucopoma	3.6	. 0.5	2.8	0.4	8.3	4.7	6.0	-	0.3
Surge demoiselle			٠.						
Chrysiptera taupou	29.8	2.8	7.0	10.4	28.7	31.3	35.7	17.0	-
South sea demoiselle									
Plectroglyphidodon dickii	0.4	-		_	-	_	-	10.7	7.7
Dick's damsel			*						
Pomacentrus vaiuli	1.2	_	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.7	1.3	2.7	0.3
Princess damsel									
Stegastes albifasciatus	7.2	1.8	4.8	5.0	19.0	24.3	-		_
Whitebar gregory									
Stegastes nigricans	5.0	1.8	44.0	19.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	_
Dusky gregory									
Halichoeres trimaculatus	6.8	0.3	6.2	3.8	5.7	12.7	_	_	
Threespot wrasse	•.•		:-						
Stethojulis bandanensis	2.0	_	3.6	0.4	2.7	14.3		•	- <u>-</u> .
Bluelined wrasse	2.0								
Thalassoma amblycephalum	_	_	_	_	12.0	0.3	31.7	_	24.7
Blunthead wrasse	5.0								
Thalassoma hardwicke	2.2	0.3	6.8	3.4	3.0	6.3	· <u>-</u>		_
Sixbar wrasse									
Scarus oviceps		0.3	2.0	2.4	-		-	13.0	2.0
Egghead parrotfish			_,		* * * * .				. 7
Scarus sordidus	4.6	1.8	15.0	23.0	_	_	0.3	26.0	<u> </u>
Bullethead parrotfish									
Scarus species	7.8	1.0	28.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	0.0	7.3	· _
Juvenile parrotfish		:							
Valenciennea strigata	6.6	-	· ·, _	-	-	1.0	5.0	-	-
Blueband goby									
Ptereleotris evides	•	-	· <b>-</b>	· -			166.7	-	•
Twotone dartfish			1.5						
Acanthurus nigricans	0.2	-	· -		. <b>-</b>	-		6.3	21.7
Whitecheek surgeonfish		-							
Acanthurus nigrofuscus	0.4	•	0.2	4.0	7.7	6.0	0.7	0.3	2.0
Brown surgeonfish									te .
Acanthurus triostegus	1.2	0.3	9.8	1.0	- '	0.7		• •	, -
Convict surgeonfish									
Ctenochaetus striatus	9.2	2.0	6.0	15.4	9.0	1.7	6.7	15.3	20.3
Lined bristletooth									

Table 6. Index of relative dominance (IRD = relative frequency \* relative abundance), frequency of occurrence, and abundance for the top 25 species observed during visual consuses conducted at Ofu Island, American Samoa. Species are ordered by IRD. Common names from Randall et al. (1990). Relative frequency based on 34 visual point counts, relative abundance based on N = 6161.

SPECIES	Frequency of occurrence	Relative frequency	Frequency rank	Abundance	Relative abundance	Abundanço rank	IRD	IRD rank
Chrysiptera taupou	30	88.24%	2	686	11.13%	. 1	98.25	1
South sea demoiselle								
Ctenochaetus striatus	31	91.18%	1	395	6.41%	4 .	58.46	2
Lined bristletooth								
Stegastes nigricans	20	58.82%	. 11	421	6.83%	3	40.20	3
Dusky gregory								
Scarus sordidus	20	58.82%	10	3 <b>62</b>	5.88%	5	34.56	4
Bullethead parrotfish								
Scarus species	22	64.71%	8	307	4.98%	6	32.24	5
luvenile parrotfish		:						
Stegastes albifasciatus	22	64.71%	9	286	4.64%	7	30.04	6
Whitebar gregory								
Halichoeres trimaculatus	22	64.71%	6	149	2.42%	10	15.65	7
Threespot wrasse								
Chrysiptera leucopoma	23	67.65%	4	114	1.85%	13	12.52	8
Surge demoiselle								
Thalassoma hardwicke	25	73.53%	3	100	1.62%	16	11.93	9.
Sixbar wrasse								
Thalassoma amblycephalum	8	23.53%	41	206	3.34%	8	, <b>7.87</b>	10
Blunthead wrasse								
Stethojulis bandanensis	18	52.94%	13	84	1.36%	18	7.22	11
Bluelined wrasse								
Ptereleotris evides	3	8.82%	102	500	8.12%	2	7.16	12
I wotone dartfish								
Acanthurus nigrofuscus	19	55.88%	12	78	1.27%	20	7.07	13
Brown surgeonfish						٠.		
Scarus oviceps	17	50.00%	15	80	1.30%	19	6.49	14
Egghead parrotfish		٠.						
Pomacentrus vaiuli	22	64.71%	7	58	0.94%	24	6.09	15
Princess damsel						.*		
Chrysiptera glanca	11	32.35%	23	101	1.64%	15	5.30	16
Grey damsel								
Halichoeres hortulanus	23	67.65%	5	44	0.71%	. 28	4.83	17
Checkerboard wrasse								
Acanthusus triostegus	12	35.29%	18	78	1.27%	21	4.47	18
Convict surgeonfish								
lcanthurus nigricans	10	29.41%	28	88	1.43%	17	4.20	19
Whitecheek surgeonfish								
Chromis acares	5	14.71%	56	161	2.61%	9	3.84	20
Midget chromis			1					
Chromis viridis	5	14.71%	58	143	2.32%	. 11	3.41	21
Slue-green chromis						100		
Valenciennea strigata	12	35.29%	21	58	0.94%	25	3.32	22
Blueband goby								
Canthurus lineatus	13	38.24%	17	50	0.81%	26	3.10	23
triped surgeonfish								
lectroglyphidodon dickii	9	26.47%	36	- 61 -	0.99%	23	2.62	24
Dick's damsel				-	•			
Chaetodon citrinellus	17	50.00%	14	32	0.52%	35	2.60	25
peckled butterflyfish								

Table 7. Comparison of reef fish community statistics for inshore and offshore sites. Results of Mann-Whitney tests except for t-test results for average length of fishes (Ln(X+1) transformation).

		Inshore		Offshore
Number of census	<u>es</u>	25		9
Number of fishes				
W = 362.5	median P = 0.0036**	157		262
Number of species	<b>.</b>			
	median	26		35
W = 385.5	P = 0.0438*			
Species Diversity				
Openies Diversity	median	2.435		2.613
W = 415.0	P = 0.3904  ns	2.133	•	2.015
Evenness				•
Evenues2	median	0.740		0.729
W = 456.5	P = 0.4701  ns	0.740		0.729
Average size				
TIVOTAGO GIZO		N = 3864		N = 2297
	mean	2.200		2.001
	S.D.	0.489		0.541
t = 15.01 P	< 0.001***			

ns = not significant (P > 0.05)

<sup>\* =</sup> P < 0.05

<sup>\*\* =</sup> P < 0.01

<sup>\*\*\* =</sup> P < 0.001

Figure 2. Mean length of fishes (cm) from visual census data. Codes for locations are given in Table 1. Error bars are standard deviations for each site. Asterisks denote location codes within proposed national park.

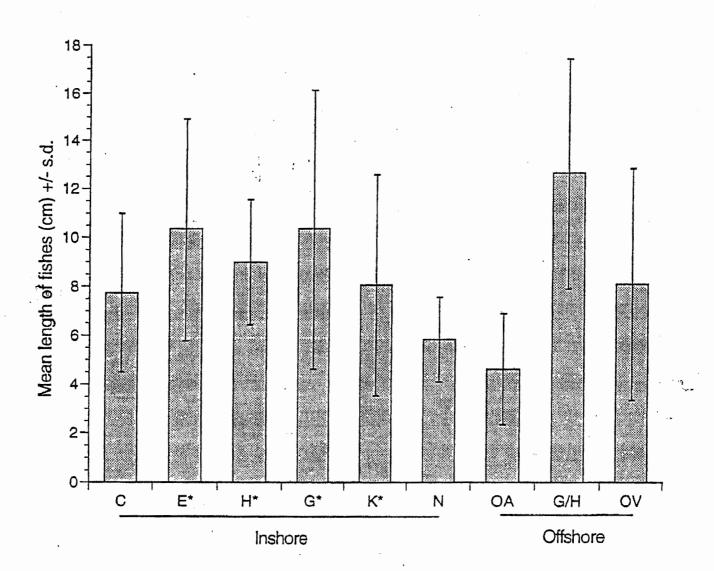
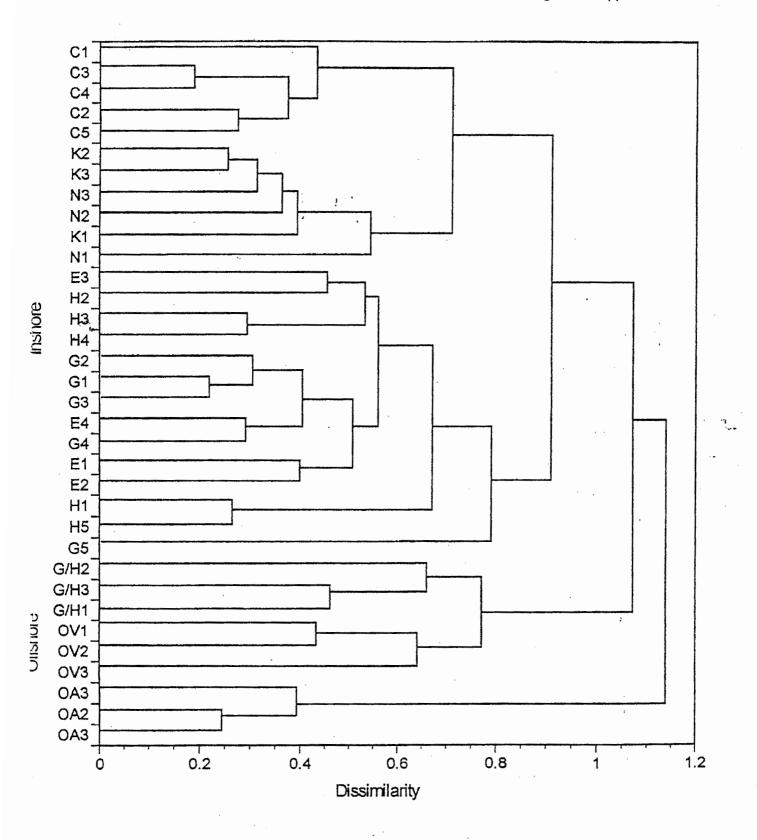


Figure 3. Dendrogram for cluster analysis of 34 stationary point counts conducted on Ofu Island, American Samoa. Bray-Curtis similarity coefficients with a flexible clustering strategy of Beta = -0.1. Details of location codes and number of censuses are given in Appendix I



## GENERAL DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Marine parks, reserves and other protected areas have been established in a number of locations worldwide in an attempt to prevent habitat degradation, promote educational and recreational activities, and protect reef resources (Plan Development Team, 1990; Polunin, 1990; Roberts and Polunin, 1991). Approximately 200 coral reef habitats worldwide are now under some form of protective status (IUCN/WCMC, 1991). Monitoring programs have been developed throughout the tropics in order to develop research and management strategies for coral reef areas. The U.S. National Park Service has established long-term monitoring programs at the four National Park Service units which currently have coral reef ecosystems (Virgin Islands National Park, Buck Island Reef National Monument, Fort Jefferson National Monument, and Biscayne National Park) (Rogers, 1988). The objectives of these and similar programs are to develop standardized assessment methods, establish baseline information on coral and reef fish populations and determine natural rates of change (Rogers, 1991). The present report utilized methods similar to those developed at other national park locations, with modifications and improvements to specifically address features of the proposed park at Ofu, American Samoa.

Populations of corals, macroinvertebrates, algae, and reef fishes on Ofu's nearshore reefs appear to be in good to excellent condition in terms of health and diversity. Notable exceptions are the diseased corals at Site K, the absence or apparent decrease in number of edible sea cucumbers (*Actinopyga mauritiana* and *Thelanota ananas*), and the small size and wary behaviour of certain valuable reef fishes (peacock grouper and dwarf spotted grouper).

Long-term monitoring of the abundance of algae, coral, other invertebrates and fish within the park will be an important management tool. While there will probably always be disagreement among scientists as to why things change, it is very important to know accurately what changes are occurring and when. Tropical reefs in several areas in the world have been degraded due to the activities of man on land and in the ocean. The natural beauty

of Ofu has the potential to attract a large number of visitors in the future and it will be very important to know what changes occur in the marine community over time. Although the number of visitors to Ofu may not increase dramatically over the next few years, the necessary long-term approach should consider what will be happening 10, 25, or 100 years from now. It is doubtful that anyone in Hawaii 100 years ago foresaw how many people would be visiting such places as Hanauma Bay on Oahu, where daily visitors averaged around 10,000 in the early 1990's. With the goal of encouraging people to visit the park, while maintaining the pristine quality of the reef, it is useful to look at the basic conditions that maintain healthy reefs and some of the problems that have occurred in other areas of the world due to human activities.

Three critical conditions for maintaining a healthy reef at Ofu are: continued low nutrient levels, continued high fish and invertebrate grazing levels, and stable species composition. All of these are necessary for growth of the corals and coralline algae that build and maintain the reef structure.

When the growth of filamentous mat and turf forming algae is not controlled by nutrient limitation or grazing, they can rapidly increase in abundance. Algal overgrowth may severely limit the growth of reef building corals and coralline algae. Human activities that increase the amounts of nutrients entering the ocean can result in conditions that promote faster algal growth. An increase in nutrients entering the ocean could come from at least three sources:

- 1. An increase in nutrient concentration in groundwater moving into the ocean.
- 2. An increase in nutrient concentration of surface water runoff.
- 3. An increase in nutrients added directly to the ocean.

Of these, ground water would appear to be of the most concern. Any plans to develop visitor facilities in the park area should be done with the goal of adding *no* additional nutrients to the groundwater (e.g. from accommodations, restroom facilities). Also, any change in agricultural or horticultural practices that would involve the addition of large amounts of

fragments and new recruits) should be expected within the next 18 months. Lack of initial recovery within this time period should also signal investigation of additional stresses.

Incidence of disease or predation on corals (*Acanthaster*, *Drupella*) should be noted in all surveys.

Regular monitoring of the seaweed populations will provide early-warning of many potentially damaging impacts to the reefs at Ofu. The three areas where monitoring should be done are:

- 1. The immediate shoreline. This is where most of the freshwater (as groundwater) enters the ocean at Ofu. Increases in the nutrient content of the groundwater are likely to first affect the immediate shoreline in areas where there is hard rock for seaweed attachment. Currently there is evidence of small nutrient inputs at several areas along the shore. These areas are sandstone embedded in the beach sand in front of the east end of the runway, in front of the lava rock outcrop about 100 m east of the runway, and at several sandstone outcrops near the hurricane house. Freshwater input in these areas is evidenced from blurring caused by fresh and seawater mixing and the presence of small thalli of green seaweeds Enteromorpha and Cladophora which are frequently associated with freshwater input areas. Although these two green seaweeds are now present only as very small thalli, less than 1 cm long, an increase in the nutrients in the ground water would allow them to increase in size. Close-up still photographs and/or video transects at these three areas at low tide along with an examination of the relative size of the seaweeds would be a simple and effective way to monitor for biological changes. The immediate shoreline is the area where human activities are most likely to increase and where any detrimental affects would likely first be observed.
- 2. Reef flat area. An excellent method of monitoring the health of the reef flat area is to examine the growth of small filamentous and turf forming algae on corals. The ability of these small algae to overgrow living areas of corals is an easy and efficient way to monitor the "health" of the reef community. An increase in the amount of algae growing

over live coral and a resulting decrease in living coral would be a clear indication of environmental problems. An increase in seaweed populations, especially if they begin to grow over large areas of living coral, would be a clear indication that environmental conditions have changed from favoring corals to favoring seaweeds. It is probably not important to closely monitor the species of seaweeds involved, but rather their abundance as a group. These data can be extracted from the video tape and photographic records of coral and invertebrate monitoring and would require no additional field work.

3. The reef crest. Coralline red seaweeds are the dominant reef building organisms in this area. It is important that grazing and other factors keep the small fleshy seaweeds from overgrowing them, limiting their light supply, and therefore limiting their growth. A simple method of monitoring this areas would be at low tides when it is possible to walk safely on the exposed reef crest. Ten meter video and/or still photographic transects could be quickly and easily conducted at low tides. The areas with coralline algae alone could then be compared with the areas where fleshy or filamentous seaweeds have overgrown the coralline algae. Again, it is probably not necessary to closely monitor the species of seaweeds present, but rather the percentage of corallines alone and corallines covered by fleshy or filamentous seaweeds. A large decrease in the area with just coralline algae and a corresponding increase in the area overgrown would then suggest a reduced potential for upward reef growth.

Because of the logistical and methodological difficulties involved, and the level of resolution necessary for meaningful interpretation, water quality monitoring on Ofu is not recommended at the present time.

One of the goals of the National Park of American Samoa should be to effectively monitor and manage the shallow-water reef fishes within its jurisdiction (Clark, et al., 1989). Information on the status of the fish stock and the fishery is necessary in developing proper management strategies. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA, 1978) considered commercial and recreational fishing to have the most important impact on the

Great Barrier Reef fish populations. Fish stocks are dependent on recruitment, growth rates, natural mortality, and fishing mortality. All these factors need to be considered when managing fish resources. The levels of harvest as well as the abundance of fishes need to be monitored in order to effectively manage these stocks. The questions to be addressed include the present condition of the stocks, trends and possible causes. Long-term monitoring should be formulated to best address these management objectives including biological as well as physical and chemical factors which may influence population abundance.

Fish censuses must be conducted with the financial resources available. Initial sampling should be as comprehensive as possible in order to detect seasonal changes, recruitment events, and other natural fluctuations. At a minimum, biannual sampling at permanent sites is recommended. Once these natural variations are identified, the sampling program can be scaled back as needed by personnel and financial constraints. A stratified random sampling design should be established based on mapping and identification of important and unique habitats. This should be expanded to other sites as necessary and stratified by microhabitat. Sample size should be determined statistically based on preliminary samples for which variances can be measured (Kimmel, 1992, Bohnsack *et al.*, 1992). Visual censuses should be conducted in habitats on a proportional basis to the overall microhabitat variation. Two or more observers should be used during visual censusing to increase sample size, reduce spatial variability, and improve statistical power (Beets and Friedlander, 1990). When possible, the same person/persons should conduct the monitoring to reduce observer bias over time. Censuses of offshore populations should be included to track changes in the larger fisheries-related species and to determine differences in assemblage structure among locations.

Sampling of fishing activity will provide information on relative abundance of the resources, species composition, and trends in the fishery. This data set should include information on catch and effort by species, area, and gear type. Additional information on individual species, such as length, weight, age and growth, and reproductive state will help to develop stock assessment models that are needed for effective management of the resources.

Due to the small area covered by the proposed park, comprehensive sampling of fishing effort, catch, and species composition could be performed under a modest sampling program. Interviews with fishers should be conducted on a regular basis to obtain catch and effort information. Monitoring of fishing effort could be accomplished in conjunction with other activities such as ranger patrols or during biological sampling trips through direct observations. Positive interaction with the local fishing community is essential in obtaining cooperation and accuracy in fisheries data collection.

The proposed park at Ofu has great potential to function as a protected area and provide a framework for demonstration of successful fisheries management strategies (Beets and Rogers, 1991). Management of the resources should include some types of restrictions on fishing effort within the park area. These restrictions, however, should not adversely affect the local community. Management options include gear restrictions (minimum mesh size, banning of destructive gears such as poisons, chemicals, and explosives), closed seasons once spawning periodicity of target species is known, restrictions to insure spawning success, and closed areas that can act as refuges and accumulate fish through high survival of recruits as well as immigration and retention (Parrish *et al.*, 1990).

Limiting fishing within the park should be based on high quality data and should only be undertaken with the participation and cooperation of the local fishers (Beets and Rogers, 1991). Management strategies should attempt to respect local cultures and traditions while ensuring conservation of the natural resources. The most effective marine reserves have had local involvement, public input, and education programs (Craik, 1981; Alcala, 1988; Kenchington, 1988; Plan Development Team, 1990). Fisheries management was traditionally practiced throughout Oceania prior to the arrival of European culture (Johannes, 1978, 1981; Titcomb, 1972). Principles of conservation were very strong in these cultures. Traditional village fisheries management practices included closed fishing areas and seasons along with prohibition of wanton waste. Management strategies were patterned as much as possible after local customs and beliefs in order to elicit public support (Johannes, 1978). Westernization

and changes in traditional cultural norms will require public education at all levels to sustain the fisheries and the resources.

In the southeast U.S., The Plan Development Team (1990) recommended a mixed management strategy for reef fish where 20% of the habitat was in the form of fisheries reserves and the remaining 80% managed by traditional methods to optimize yield. Simulation models suggest that closures of 10% of the total available habitat may enhance the spawning stock biomass of moderately vagile species such as surgeonfishes but larger areas are needed for species such as jacks which possess high transfer rates (DeMartini, 1993). Information on movement and exchange rates of major fish taxon are needed to accurately evaluate the effects of proposed refuge areas (Polacheck, 1990). The relatively small size of the national park area at Ofu suggests that the entire area within park boundaries be set aside as a fisheries reserve.

The establishment of a National Marine Sanctuary at Fagatele Bay on Tutuila and the associated public education program has helped to identify the cultural, historical, and biological links between Samoans and their marine environment (Thomas, 1988). Traditional social structure and use patterns were incorporated into the sanctuary process by respecting lineage and hierarchical social structure (Friske, 1992). This has made the implementation of the sanctuary at Fagatele Bay more acceptable to all parties concerned, and a similar incorporation by the National Park Service in developing plans for the Ofu component of the park is strongly supported.

It is essential that local fishers be integrated into the management process (Rogers and Teytaud, 1988; Koester, 1986; Moore, 1992). Their incorporation into the research process, information exchange and management strategies will help to insure accuracy of information, sensitivity to cultural needs and cooperation with regulations for the National Park of American Samoa.

When possible, DMWR and/or USNPS personnel should be trained to conduct Ofu reef surveys. Until such personnel are available, monitoring services can be contracted

through universities or marine biological consultants with experience and expertise in the area. A log for anecdotal reports should be established for reports/ observations by visitors and local fisherman; this log could be maintained by (and with the permission of) the Vaoto Lodge. Entries might include such observations as *Acanthaster* or *Drupella* predation on coral, unusual weather events or storms, or unusual changes in seawater temperatures, all of which would be useful in monitoring the reef communities of Ofu.

Other recommendations center on public awareness and education. It would be useful to develop a pamphlet to inform park visitors about potential dangers (e.g. currents, sharp corals, sharks, eels), as well as about environmentally responsible behavior and appropriate "reef etiquette". Hundreds of visitors walking on or bumping into the corals will certainly cause considerable damage and it is important to educate the public about this risk. A small book on the natural history of the park would be helpful in providing a way to identify the most common or unusual species and to provide written information that visitors would find interesting. Interpretive snorkel tours would be an excellent method of exposing visitors to the wonders and complexities of coral reef ecosystems.

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Appendix I. Locations of individual censuses conducted on Ofu Island, American Samoa. Censuses are referenced into sites where permanent transect are present. The second letter of the transect code refers to the east (E) or west (W) end of the transect. Asterisks denote location codes within proposed national park.

Location code	Census Number	Location relative to transect
Inshore		
<b>C</b> .	1	At transect
C	2	10m 315° from CE
С	3	10m 210° from CE
С С С С	4	10m 30° from CW
	5	10m 90° from CW
E* .	6	15m 210° from EE
E*	7	10m 50° from EE
E*	8 .	At transect
E*	9	10m 40° from EW
H*	10	10m 270° from HW
H*	11	10m 180° from HW
H*	12	10m 150° from HE
_ H*	13	10m 130° from HW
H*	. 14	At transect
G*	15	At transect
G*	16	10m 150° from GE
G*	17	15m 230° from GW
G*	18	10m 120° from GE
G*	19	10m 10° from GE
K*	20	10m 150° from KE
K*	21	10m 180° from KE
K*	22	10m 260° from KW
N	23	10m 70° from NE
N	24	10m 100° from NE
N	25	At transect
Offsham		
Offshore		27/4
Offshore airport (OA)	26 27	N/A
Offshore airport (OA)	27	N/A
Offshore airport (OA)	28	N/A
G/H G/H	29	N/A
	30	N/A
G/H	31	N/A
Ofu Village (OV)	32	N/A
Ofu Village (OV)	33	N/A
Ofu Village (OV)	34	N/A

Appendix II. Abundance and distribution of corals and macroinvertebrates at nine reef sites on Ofu, American Samoa, September, 1992.

Site C

Site E

Site G

Site H

Site K

Site N

Site OA

Site GH

Site OV

OFU DATA SUM	MARY-	COMPA	RISON C	F RESU	JLTS U	SING D	IFFEREN	T SURVE	Y METH	ODS	T
- data not reco		T	T	T .	T	T	T			7	<del> </del>
						1			1	<del>                                     </del>	<del> </del>
DATA SOURCE:	VIDEO	TRANS	ECTS							<del>                                     </del>	
3 PARALLEL 10	0 M TRA	NSECTS	, 10 FRA	MES E	ACH, 3	0 POIN	TS/FRAM	Œ			1
								OFFSHO	RE SITE	S	
SITES:	<u>C</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>K</u>	N	MEANS	Airport	G/H	OFU V	
			<u> </u>		-						
CORALS #SPP.	29				+				Analyse	es	
% COVER	10.3	17.33		+					not per	formed	
SUBSTRATUM	80.56	67.3	72.9	52.3	65.6	78.7	69.56	i			
RUBBLE	4.4	1.3	10.4	23.7	14.9	33.9	14.77	/			
SAND	49.4	31.3	36.2	5.2	35.3	14.7	28.68				
ALGAE	6.2	13.78	10.3	17.3	10.3	14.7	12.10				
TURF	6.2	13.8	10.3	17.3	10.3	13.6	11.92				
INVERTS	2.8	1.6	0.1	0	0	0	0.75				
		<b></b>					T		Ι .		
									1.		
DATA SOURCE:	VISUAI	FIELD	ESTIM	ATE		· ·					1
	OFFSHORE SITES										,
ŠÍTES:	<u>C</u>	E	G	<u>H</u>	K	N	MEANS		G/H		MEANS
	<del>                                     </del>				-		C				
CORALS #SPP.	<b>-</b>		-		-	-	-	_		-	-
% COVER	10	15	25	30	10	-	15.83	5	40	30	25.00
SUBSTRATUM	1					<del> </del>			· · · · ·	1	22.00
RUBBLE	20	5	10	15	30	20	16.67	2	20	20	14.00
SAND	50	20	40	. 20	30		· <del> </del>	18	<del> </del>		
ALGAE	-									<del> </del>	
TURF	1										
INVERTS						_					
	1									<del> </del>	
	<del> </del>						ļ			· ·	<del> </del>
DATA SOURCE:	50 M PF	RPEND	CITAR	INE	AD/REI	ጉ ጥን ል	NSECT				
	7	ACC BILD	COLL	LAITE	MODEL	77 122	INSECT	OFFSHO	E CITE	<u> </u>	
SITES:	<u>C</u>	E	Ğ	$\overline{H}$	<u>K</u>	N	MEANS				MEANS
31120.	<u> </u>		<del></del>			14	MEANS	Airport	G/H	OFOV.	WILANS
CORALS #SPP.				**		-	_				
% COVER	5.98	18.33	11.08	4.96	0.36	0.76	6.91	2.04	14.34	0.20	0.52
SUBSTRATUM	88.95	73.37	81.10	92.80	87.34	87,04	81.10	79.96		9,20	8.53
RUBBLE			- 51,10	<del></del>			01.10	· · · · · · ·	85.32	69.92	78.40
SAND	-	-	_						'	_	
ALGAE	5.08			1.40	- 12.10	10.00	7.00		~		
TURF		6.60	5.18	1.40	12.10	12.20	7.09	18.00	0.34	20.20	12.85
NVERTS	3.75	6.00	5.14	0.50	12.00	0.80	4.70	16.00	0.20	20.20	12.13
TANEKTO	0.51	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.16	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.10

: 1

## Ofu Reef Survey--1992

Benthic Macro-	inverteb	rate Abu	indance	İ		ļ		Ţ <u></u>	<u> </u>
DATA SOURCE:	VIDEO TE	ANSECT	2	-	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	-	<del> </del>
DATA SOUNCE:	VIDEO IF	MANSECI	3	-	<del> </del>		├	-	<del> </del>
		<del> </del>		-	<del> </del>	<del> </del>		<del> </del>	<del> </del>
Offshore Sites				1	<del> </del>	<del> </del>		+	
011311010 01103	<del> </del>			-	<del> </del>			<del> </del>	<del> </del>
		Airport	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	G/H		-	Ofu Vi	llage
	<del></del>	MIDOIL		-	G/TI	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	Olu VI	lage
		(Offsho	re Video	An	alvses	Not Pe	rfor	ned)	
		10.101.0	10 11000	7.11	1	1101 1 0	11011	1100)	ļ
				<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	-	<del> </del>	<del> </del>
	<del></del>			<del> </del> -	<del> </del>			<del> </del>	
		<del>                                     </del>			<del>                                     </del>			-	
				-				<del>                                     </del>	
							-		
								-	<del>                                     </del>
				<u> </u>	<del> </del> -	,		<b> </b>	
								<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>
<b>پ</b> وام					<del>                                     </del>				
DATA SOURCE:5	O M PER	PENDICUI	AR LINEA	RTF	ANSEC	T			
						. •			
	Size	Total	% Cover		Total	% Cover		Total	% Cover
	cm2	#/m2	m 2		#/m2	m2		#/m2	m2
Holo. atra	63.00	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Holo. nobilis	312.00	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Stichopus	63.00	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Bohadschia	123.75	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Acanthaster	706.00	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Tridacna	25.50	.000	.000		.008	.002		.004	.001
Diadema	15.90	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Echinothrix	1.75	15.004	.263		.000	.000		.004	.000
Trochus	50.25	.000	.000		.008	.004		.032	.016
Drupella	0.50	.000	.000		.004	.000		.028	.000
Vermetid	1.75				.000			.000	
Turbo	3.00	.004	.000		.000			.004	
Conus	10.00	.000	.000		.000	.000		.012	.001
Spider conch	352.80	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
Spirobranchus	0.80	.000	.000		.000	.000		.000	.000
7-4-1	<del></del>	15.04			0.00	0.04		0.00	~ ~ ~
Total		15.01	0.26		0.02	0.01		0.08	0.02

## Ofu Reef Survey--1992

	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>L.                                    </u>		<u> </u>			ļ					
DATA SOURCE:	VIDEO TE	ANSE	CTS		<u> </u>							ـــــ	ļ
	ļ	ļ	ļ			<u> </u>		ļ				ļ	
	ļ		<u> </u>		<del> </del>		0		-				
		SITE	H		Ľ.		SITE	K			SITE	N	
				Average	ļ				Average				Averag
Transects:	1_1_	2	3	Areal	<u> </u>	1	2	3	Areal	_   1	. 2	3	Areal
·	ļ		<del> </del>	% Cover	T	ļ			% Cover				% Cove
Holo. atra	0	0	0	0.00		2	0	0	0.22		0 0	0	0.0
Holo. nobilis	0	1	0	0.11	_	1	0	0	0.11		0 1	0	0.1
Stichopus	0	. 0	0	0.00		0	2	2	0.44		0 0		0.0
Bohadschia	1	0	1	0.22		0	3	2	0.56		1 0		0.2
Acanthaster	11	0	0	1.22		0	0	13	1.44	1	1 .0		1.2
Tridacna	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	0	0.00		0 0	0	0.0
Urchin	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	0	0.00		0 0		0.0
Trochus	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	0	0.00		0 0	0	0.0
					<u> </u>								
				1.56					2.78			<u> </u>	1.5
an is the						<u> </u>						<u> </u>	
DATA SOURCE:	50 M PERI	PENDIC	CULA	R LINEA	R TF	RANS	ECT						
												ļ	
	Size	Total					Total				Tota	<del></del>	<u> </u>
	cm2	#/m2		% Cover			#/m2		% Cover		#/m:		% Cove
Holo, atra	63.00			.000			.004		.003		.008	<u> </u>	.00
Holo. nobilis	312.00	.008		.025			.000		.000		.004		.0-1
Stichopus	63.00	.000		.000			.000		.000		.000		.000
Bohadschia	123.75	.028		.035			.076		.094		-000		.00
Acanthaster	706.00	.004		.028			.000		.000		.000		.00
Tridacna	25.50	.004		.001			.020		.005		.000	L.,	.00
Diadema	15.90		,	.006			.000		.000		.000	<u> </u>	.00
Echinothrix	1.75	.000		.000			.004		.000		.000		.00
Trochus	50.25	.000		.000			.004		.002		.000		.00
Drupella	0.50			.000			.000		.000		.000		.00
Vermetid	1.75	.000		.000			.000		.000		.000		.00
Turbo	3.00			.000			.000		.000		.000		.00
Conus	10.00	.000		.000			.004		.000		.000		.00
Spider conch	352.80	.000		.000			.004		.014		.000		.00
Spirobranchus	0.80	.000		.000			.000		.000		.004		.00
Total		0.08		0.09			0.12		0.12		0.02		0.0

## Ofu Reef Survey--1992

Benthic Macr	o-invert	ebrate	Abı	ındance		T			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		l .		1.
1													
DATA SOURCE	: VIDEO	TRANS	SECT	S									
					<u> </u>								
	ļ				<u> </u>								
		SITE	С			Ì	SITE	E			SITE	G	
				Average					Average				Average
Transects:	1_1_	2	3	Areal	· .	1	2	3	Areal	1	2	3	Areal
				% Cover					% Cover				% Cover
Holo. atra	2	0	0	0.22		0	0	0	0.00	2	0	0	0.22
Holo. nobilis	1	0	0	0.11		0	1	0	0.11	1	0	0	0.11
Stichopus	0	2	2	0.44		0	0	0	0.00	0	2	2	0.44
Bohadschia	0	3	2	0.56		1	0	1	0.22	0	3	2	0.56
Acanthaster	0	0	13	1.44		11	0	0	1.22	0	0	13	1.44
Tridacna	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Urchin	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	. 0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Trochus	0	0	0	0.00		0	0	0	0.00	0	0	. 0	0.00
		·											
Total				2.78					1.56				2.78
w.y													
DATA SOURCE	:50 M P	RPEN	DICU	LAR LINE	AR	TRAN	VSECT						
	Size	Total					Total				Total		
	cm2	#/m2		% Cover			#/m2		% Cover		#/m2		% Cover
Holo, atra	63.00			.0126			.020		.0126		.000		.000
Holo. nobilis	312.00			.0156			.007		.0218		.012		.037.
Stichopus	63.00			.4347			.087		.0548		.000		.000
Bohadschia	123.75	.035		.0433			.027		.0334		.016		.020
Acanthaster	706.00	.000		.0000			.007		.0494		.000		.000
Tridacna	25.50	.000		.0000			.000		.0000		.036		.009
Diadema	15.90	.005		.0008			.000		.0000		.000		.000
Echinothrix	1.75	.000		.0000			.000		.0000		.000		.000
Trochus	50.25	.000		.0000			.000		.0000		.000		.000
Orupella	0.50	.015		.0001			.000		.0000		.000		.000
Vermetid	1.75			.0000			.007		.0001		.000		.000
Turbo	3.00			.0000			.000		.0000		.000		.000
Conus	10.00			.0000	_		.000		.0000		.000		.000
Spider conch	352.80	.000		.0000			.000		.0000		.000		.000
Spirobranchus	0.80	.000		.0000			.020		.0002		.004		.000
Total		0.77		0.51			0.18		0.17		0.07		0.07

0.12 0		0.0	0,02	•				
Video Transect [	)ata							Visual Field Estimates of
	in 10 m video transects							(multiple entries for >1
			!-+-	/+				l ' '
(10 mames/tra	nsect, 30 points frame	= 300	points	/tran		Mean	Maan	species within family/type)  5 = >80%
000410	<b>-</b>	4	•	2	Mean		Mean	
CORALS	Transects:	1	2	3	Point.	% Cover	% Cover	3 = 11-30% 2 = 6-10%
TYPES:			of Poir		Cover	of Total	of Coral	1 = 1-5%
Massive	<u>Porites</u>	13	29	7	16.3	5.44	52.71	3
	<u>Favidae</u>	0	18	15	11.0		35.50	1 ' '
Encrusting	Other	0	0	2 2	0.7 0.7	0.22 0.22	2.15 2.15	1+1+1
Encrusury	Pavona Othor	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Propobina	Other	1	0	Ó	0.3	0.00	1.08	
Branching	Porites		0	1				
	Acropora Pacillanara	. 0			0.3	0.11	1.08	1+1+1+1+1 2+1+1
	Pocillopora Other	0	4	1	1.7	0.56	5.38	
Platas	Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
Plates	Calaura Funcia			0	0.0		0.00	· ,
Other	Galaxea, Fungia	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Millepora		0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	3+1
Heliopora		0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
oft Corals					0.0	0.00	0.00	0 Types:Species
Com	al sub-total:	14	Points 51	28	Types 7	% Total 10.33	100.03	11:29
0010	ii sub-totai.	17		20		10.33	100.03	11,29
			Points		Mean	% Total	% Catego	rv
SUBSTRATUM	Sand	121	193		148.3	49.44	61.38	
	Hard	0	0	9	3.0	1.00	1.24	
	Fine Sand/Turf	116	37	78	77.0	25.67	31.86	
	Rubble	18	7	15	13.3	4.44	5.52	
Subs	stratum sub-total:	255	237		241.7	80.56	99.99	
						00.007	00,00	
ALGAE	Filamentous	.0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Macro	. 0	Ö	Ö	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
	Turf	28	. 7	21	18.7	6.22	100.00	
•	Halimeda	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Blue-greens	Ö	Ö	ő	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Alga	e sub-total:	28	7	21	18.7	6.22	100.00	
NVERTS	Holothuria atra	2	0	0	0.7	0.22	7.99	
	Holothuria nobilis	1	ō	. 0	0.3	0.11	4.00	
	Stichopus chloronotus		2	2	1.3	0.44	15.99	
	Bohadschia argus	0	3	2	1.7	0.56	19.98	to the second second
	Acanthaster planci	Ō	0	13	4.3	1.44	51.96	
	Tridacna sp.	Ō	Ö	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Urchins	0	0	Ö.	0.0	0.00	0.00	
•	Trochus	0	. 0	ō	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Inver	t sub-total:	3	5	17	8.3	2.78	99.92	
•••			•			4./0	UU.UZ.	

Site	С	T T	Depth: 0.1-1.2 m	
Date	9/12/92		Slope: 0 degrees	
Time	9:00		biope, o degrees	***
	7.00			
Substratum Type:				
,	1		-   ·   -	·
% hard substratum		30%	live coral	10%
	1	3070	reef pavement	20%
% rubble	1	20%	Total pavolitoni	2076
% sand		50%		
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
- Troumers	COIGIO.			5=>80% 4=31-80%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches	·	3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches		3-11-3076 Z=6-1076 1-1-376
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches	1	
Acropora	thicket	Stout Dialities		
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata		1	The state of the s
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera		1	
Astreopora	myriopthalma	·	1	
Coscinarea	columna			
Cyphastrea	massive		1	
			1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Diploastrea	heliopora		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Favia	stelligera		1	
Favia	massive		2	
Favites	massive			
Fungia	fungites			
Fungia	scutaria		1	
Galaxea	fascicularis		1	
Goniastrea	pectinata		<del></del>	
Goniastrea	retiformis		1	
Heliopora	coerulea		1	
Hydnophora	exesa			
Hydnophora	microconus			
Leptastrea	massive		1	
Leptoria	phyrgia		1	
Lobophyllia	hemprichi			
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)	3	
Millepora	encrusting		1	
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)		
Montipora	encrusting		2	·
Montipora	cf informis		1	
Montipora	tuberculosa		. 1	
Mycedium	elephantotum			
Pavona	divaricata		1	
Pavona	varians		1	
Pavona	venosa			7

Platygyra	daedalea			
Pocillopora	damicornis		2	
Pocillopora	eydouxi			
Pocillopora	meandrina		1	
Pocillopora	verrucosa		1	
Porites	branched	(annae)	1	
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)	1	
Porites	lobate	(lobata/lutea)	3	
Porites	rus			·
Sarcophyton	sp			·
Sinularia	sp			
Stylophora	pistillata			
Turbinaria	reniformis			
		No. Species	29	
		Abundance Index	36	·
Benthic Organisms (	cm per 40 m l	ine intercept transec	zt)	
Coral		239		
Turf algae		150		
Macro algae		33	(Halimeda=23, gr	reen filamentous=10)
Bluegreen mat		20		
Other (sand, rubble, cal	careous)	3558	·	
Total organisms/transec		442		
Total cm/transect		4000		
Macro Invertebrates	(per 40 x 5 m	belt transect)		
	1	total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	1	0.005	
Holothuria	atra	4	0.020	
Holothuria	nobilis	1	0,005	
Stichopus	chloronotus	138		
Bohadschia	argus	7	0.035	
Drupella	sp	3		
	177		0.015	

01.22		Oid	0102			,		Visual Field	Fetimates of
Video Transect	Data						٠	Relative Coral A	
	in 10 m video transects						•	(multiple entri	
	ansect, 30 points frame =	300 i	noints	/trans	sect)			species within	
(10 11011100711	andoor, oo pomto mamo =	, 000	5063	reruit	Mean	Mean.	Mean	5= >80%	4= 31-80%
CORALS	Transects:	1	2	<u>3</u>	Point	% Cover	% Cover	3 = 11-30%	2= 6-10%
TYPES:	Transects.	_	= of poin		Cover	of Total	of Coral	1=	
Massive	<u>Porites</u>	35	4	10	16.3	5.44	31.42	1 1	1-070
	Favidae	0	Ö	- 15	5.0	1.67	9.62	2+2+1+1	1+1+1+1
	Other	. 0	. 0	2	0.7	0.22	1.28	1	
Encrusting	Pavona	5	Ō	0	1.7	0.56	3.21	1 -	- 1
	Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		<b>- 1</b>
Branching	Porites	11	4	8	7.7	2.56	14.75	i .	
	Acropora	14	0	4	6.0	2.00	11.54	1+1+1	l + 1 + 1
	Pocillopora	5	1	10	5.3	1.78	10.26	2 -	
	Other	Ö	Ö	ō	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Plates		ō	Ö	Ö	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Other	Galaxea,Fungia	Ö	. 0	Ō	0.0	0.00	0.00		)
Millepora		. 9	5	14	9.3	3.11	17.95	3+	1+1
Heliopora		. 0	Õ	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Soft Corals		ō	ō	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	(	D
	. [		Points		Types	% Total			Species
Cor	al sub-total:	79	14	63	8	17.33	100.02		:26
-									
			Points	3	Mean	% Total	% Catego	ry	. ,
SUBSTRATUM	Sand	85	128	69	94.0	31.33	46.54		
	Hard	2	. 4	8	4.7	1.56	2.31		
	Fine Sand/Turf	73	118	107	99.3	33.11	49.18		
	Rubble	4	0	8	4.0	1.33	1.98		
Sub	stratum sub-total:	164	250	192	202.0	67.33	100.00		
•					******************************				
ALGAE	Filamentous	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Macro	. 0	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Turf	42	38	44	41.3	13.78	100.00		
	Halimeda	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Blue-greens	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Alg	ae sub-total:	42	38	44	41.3	13.78	100.00		
								-	
INVERTS	Holothuria atra	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Holothuria nobilis	0	1	0	0.3	0.11	7.12		
1 P. C.	Stichopus chloronotus	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Bohadschia argus	1	0	1	0.7	0.22	14.25		
	Acanthaster planci	11.	0	0	3.7	1.22	78.35		
	Tridacna sp.	. 0	0	0		0.00	0.00		
	Urchins	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Trochus	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
. Inv	ert sub-total:	12	1	1	4.7	1.56	99.72		

Site	E		Depth: 0.05-1.2	m
Date	9/12/92		Slope: 0 degrees	
Time	12:00			
Substratum Type:				
	' .	Ī .		
% hard substratum		75%	live coral	15%
			reef pavement	60%
% rubble		5%		
% sand		20%		
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
				5=>80% 4=31-80%
Асгорога	cespitose	fine branches	1	3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches		
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches		
Acropora	thicket		. 1	
Асторога	spp		1	photos
Acropora	spp		1	photos
Acropora	spp		1	
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata			
Aeropora (Isopora)	palifera			
Astreopora	myriopthalma		1	
Coscinarea	columna			
Cyphastrea	of micropthali	na	1	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia		1	
Diploastrea	heliopora			
Favia	stelligera	·		
Favia	massive		: 1	
Favites	massive		1	photo
Fungia	fungites			
Fungia	scutaria			
Galaxea	fascicularis	·	1	
Goniastrea	pectinata	·	1	
Goniastrea	retiformis		2	
Heliopora	coerulea		1	
Hydnophora	exesa		-	
Hydnophora	microconus			
Leptastrea	massive			
Leptoria	phyrgia		2	photo
Lobophyllia	hemprichi			
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)	3	photo
Millepora	encrusting		1	
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)	1	
Montipora	encrusting		1	photo
Montipora	cf informis		1	
Montipora	tuberculosa			
Mycedium	elephantotum			

Pavona	divaricata		1	
Pavona	varians		1	
Pavona	venosa		1	
Platygyra	daedalea			
Pocillopora	damicornis		1	photo
Pocillopora	eydouxi			
Pocillopora	meandrina	٠	2	
Pocillopora	verrucosa			
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)		
Porites	lobate	(lobata/lutea)	1	
Porites	rus			
Sarcophyton	sp	·		
Sinularia	sp			
Stylophora	pistillata	·		
Turbinaria	reniformis			
		No. Species	26	
		Abundance Index	31	
	٠.			
Benthic Organisms (	cm per 30 m l	ine intercept transec	et)	
Coral		550		- Company of the Comp
Non-scleractinian			(Millepora dichoto	ma)
Turf algae		180		
Macro algae	<del></del>		(Dictyosphaeria)	
Bluegreen mat	1	0		
Other (sand, rubble, cal	careous)	2201		· .
Total organisms	1	799		
Total cm/transect		3000		
Macro Invertebrates	(per 30 x 5 m	helt transect)		
ALIANI VILLOUIDIOS	JULIUS AS III	total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	0		
Holothuria	atra	3		
Holothuria	nobilis	1	0.007	
Stichopus	chloronotus	13		
Bohadschia		4		
Acanthaster	argus	1	0.027	
	sp	<del></del>		
Drupella	sp	0		
Vermetid	sp	1		
Spirobranchus	sp	3	0.020	

Visual Field Estimates of

Video Transect [ -point coverage	Data in 10 m video transects							Relative Coral	Abundance
(10 frames/tra	nsect, 30 points frame	=300	points	/trans	sect)			species within	n family/type)
(10 11011007110	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		<b>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </b>		Mean	Mean	Mean	5= >80%	4= 31-80%
CORALS	Transects:	1	2	3	Point	% Cover	% Cover	3 = 11-30%	2 = 6-10%
TYPES:	714.1000.01		<del>_</del> of poin		Cover	of Total	of Coral	1 =	
Massive	Porites	43	42	18	34.3	11.44	68.20	4 +	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Favidae	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		3×)
	Other	Ö	Ö	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Encrusting	Pavona	0	Ö	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+	
<b>G</b>	Other	0	10	0	3.3	1.11	6.62	1+	
Branching	Porites	14	4	3	7.0	2.33	13.91		
2.ag	Acropora	0	0	ō	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+	
	Pocillopora	ō	. 0	ő	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	
	Other	Ö	5	O	1.7	0.56	3.31	Ċ	
Plates	Other	0	. 0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	
Other	Galaxea.Fungia	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+1	
	dalaxea i Unula	2	. 3	: 7	4.0	1.33	7.95	3	
Millepora		0	0	0	0.0		0.00		
Heliopora		0	0	0		•			
Soft Corals		, ,	-	Τ,	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Coral sub-total:			Points		Types	% Total	00.0000	Types:S	
Cora	i sub-total:	59	64	28	5	16.78	99.9868	10:	23
	•		<u> </u>			04 <b>T</b> 1	~ ~		
			Points		Mean		% Catego	ry	
SUBSTRATUM	Sand	90		156	108.7	36.22	49.69		
	Hard	11	3	. 0	4.7	1.56	2.13	•	
	Fine Sand/Turf	93	75	54	74.0	24.67	33.84		
	Rubble	_ 22	47	25	31.3	10.44	14.33		
Subs	stratum sub-total:	216	205	235	218.7	72.89	100.00		
								. •	
ALGAE	Filamentous	. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Macro	. 0	. 0.	:0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Turf	24	32	37	31.0	10.33	100.00		
	Halimeda	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Blue-greens	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
Alga	e sub-total:	24	32	37	31.0	10.33	100.00		
INVERTS	Holothuria atra	. 0	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Holothuria nobilis	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Stichopus chloronotus		0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Bohadschia argus	Ö	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Acanthaster planci	Ö	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Tridacna sp.	1	Ö	0	0.3	0.11	100.00		
	Urchins	0	. 0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00		
	Trochus	0	0	0	0.0	0.00			
laves						<del></del>	0.00		
inver	t sub-total:	1	0	0	0.3	0.11	100.00		

Site	G		Depth: 0.2-1.5 n	1
Date	9/9/92		Slope: 0 degrees	
Time	9:00		biope. o degrees	
Substratum Type:				
% hard substratum		50%	live coral	25%
	•		reef pavement	25%
% rubble		10%	Part Part	
% sand		40%		
Spatial heterogeneity	:	13.1 m/10 m		
	:			
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
				5=>80% 4=31-80%
Асторога	cespitose	fine branches		3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches		
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches		
Acropora	thicket	med branches	1	
Асгорога	thicket	grandis	1	
Acropora	spp			
Acropora	spp	1.		
Acropora	spp			
Асгорога (Isopora)	cuneata			
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera			
Astreopora	myriopthal	ma		
Coscinarea	columna			
Cyphastrea	cf micropth	nalma	1	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia		1	
Diploastrea	heliopora			
Favia	stelligera			
Favia	massive		1	
Favites	massive		1	
Fungia	fungites			
Fungia	scutaria			
Galaxea	fascicularis		1	
Goniastrea	pectinata		1	
Goniastrea	retiformis		1	
Heliopora	coerulea			
Hydnophora	exesa			
Hydnophora	microconus	3	1	
Leptastrea	massive	·		
Leptoria	phyrgia		1	
Lobophyllia	hemprichi		. 1	
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)	3	
Millepora	encrusting			
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)	1	photo
Montipora	encrusting		1	
Montipora	cf informis		1	

Montipora	tuberculos			
Mycedium	elephantot			
Pavona	divaricata	<u>uu</u>		
Pavona	varians		1	
Pavona	venosa		1	
Platygyra	daedalea		1	
Pocillopora	damicornis	L	1	
Pocillopora	<del></del>	· · · · · ·	1	
Pociliopora	eydouxi meandrina			
Pocillopora	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		
Porites	branched	(autindaios)		
Porites	encrusting	(cylindrica)	1	
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)		photos
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)	1	photos
Porites		(murayensis)		
Sarcophyton	rus			
Sinularia	sp .			
	sp			
Stylophora	pistillata			
Turbinaria	reniformis	) T- C		
	<u> </u>	No. Species	23	
	<u> </u>	Abundance Inde	28	
*	L			
Benthic Organisms (c	m per 50 r	n line intercept	transect)	
Coral		554		
Non-scleractinian			(Millepora dichotor	ma=128, Sarcophyton=3, Anemone=1)
Turf algae		257		
Macro algae			(Halimeda)	
Bluegreen mat	<u> </u>	0		
Other (sand, rubble, cal	careous)	4055		
Total organisms		945		
Total cm/transect		5000		
Macro Invertebrates	(per 50 x 5	m belt transect	D .	
		total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	11	0.044	
Holothuria	atra	0	0.000	
Holothuria	nobilis	3	0.012	
Stichopus	chloronotu	0	0.000	
Bohadschia	argus	4:	0.016	
Acanthaster	sp	0	0.000	
Drupella	sp	0	0.000	
Vermetid	sp	0	0.000	
Spirobranchus	sp	1	0.004	
Tridacna	sp	9	0.036	
			0.030	
		- <u> </u>		

Video Transect	Data e in 10 m video transects	:						Relative Coral Abundance
	ansect, 30 points frame		nointo	/trans	sact\		- 1	(multiple entries for >1
(10 manies/tr	ansect, 30 points frame	=300	points	/uan:	Mean	Mean	Mean	species within family/type)  5 = >80%
CORALS	Transects:	1	2	3	Point	% Cover	% Cover	3 = 11-30% 2 = 6-10%
Types:			of poir		Cover	of Total	of Coral	1 = 1-5%
Massive	<u>Porites</u>	3	- 13	2	6.0	2.00	6.57	1
	<u>Favidae</u>	0	0	1	0.3	0.11	0.37	1+1+1+1+1
	Other	. 0	0.	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+1
Encrusting	Pavona	0	0	0	- 0.0	0.00	0.00	<b>o</b>
	Other	0	. 0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+1
Branching	<u>Porites</u>	0	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
	Acropora	49	111	21	60.3	20.11	66.07	5 +1 (5x)
	Pocillopora	32	0	38	23.3	7.78	25.55	1+1+1
	Other	0	. 0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
Plates		0	0	Ō	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
Other	Galaxea, Fungia	0	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+1
Millepora		4	. 0	ō	1.3	0.44	1.46	1+1+1
Heliopora		0	. 0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
Soft Corals		. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
		1	Points		Types	% Total		Types:Species
Cor	al sub-total:	88	124	62	5	30.44	100.01	9:25
SUBSTRATUM	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble	8 0 73 60	18 0 96 18	21 0 42 135	15.7 0.0 70.3 71.0	5.22 0.00 23.44 23.67	9.98 0.00 44.80 45.23	
Sub	stratum sub-total:	141	132		157.0	52.33	100.01	
ALGAE	Filamentous	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Macro	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Turf	72	44	40	52.0	17.33	100.00	
	Halimeda	0	0	Ö	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Blue-greens	0	0	Ö	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Δla	ae sub-total:	72	44	40	52.0	17.33	100.00	
~i9	(0 (0))				<u> </u>			
INVERTS	Holothuria atra	. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Holothuria nobilis	Ô	0	Ö	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Stichopus chloronotus		Ö.		0.0	0.00	0.00	
•	Bohadschia argus	Ö	0	Ö	0.0	0.00	0.00	•
	Acanthaster planci	Ö	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Tridacna sp.	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Urchins	0	. 0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
		. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Trochus	0	- 0	. 0	0.0		0.00	
inv	ert sub-total:	1 0	U	U	0.0	0.00	0.00	

Site	Н	T	Depth; 0.2-1.5 m	
Date	9/10/92		Slope: 0 degrees	
Time	15:00	-	Slope, o degrees	
1 mac	15.00			
Substratum Type:	<del> </del>			
Ouostratum Type.	<del> </del>			
% hard substratum	<del> </del>	65%	live coral	30%
· ·	<del> </del>	1 05/6	reef pavement	35%
% rubble	-	15%	Tool paverness	3270
% sand	<del>                                     </del>	20%	<del> </del>	
70 Sana		2070		
Spatial heterogeneity	.1	15 m/10 m		
Doubles Hotel Charles	<del>†</del> —	10 110 110		
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
				5=>80% 4=31-80%
Асторога	cespitose	fine branches		3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches	1	
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches	· .	
Асторога	corymbose	stout branches	1	photo
Acropora	thicket	med branches		photo
Acropora	thicket	grandis	····	photo
Acropora	spp	Brunes	•	Paoto
Acropora	spp			
Acropora		<del> </del>		
Acropora (Isopora)	spp	<del> </del>	1	
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera	<del> </del>	1	
Astreopora	myriopthalma	l	1	
Coscinarea	columna		<u> </u>	
Cyphastrea Cyphastrea	cf micropthali	ma		
Cyphastrea Cyphastrea	cf serailia	lia .	1	
Diploastrea	heliopora			
Favia	stelligera	ļ		
Favia	massive	<u> </u>	1	
Favites	massive	·	1	
Fungia				
	fungites		1	
Fungia	scutaria		<del></del>	
Galaxea Goniastrea	fascicularis		1	
	pectinata retiformis		<del>                                     </del>	
Goniastrea Unlianass	<del></del>		1	
Heliopora	coerulea			
Hydnophora	exesa		1	
Hydnophora	microconus		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Leptastrea	massive			•
Leptoria	phyrgia		1	photo
Lobophyllia	hemprichi			
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)	1	
Millepora	encrusting		1	
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)	1	
Montipora	encrusting	L	1	

Montipora				
	cf informis			
Montipora	tuberculosa		· ·	
Mycedium	elephantotum			
Pavona	divaricata			
Pavona	varians			
Pavona	venosa			
Platygyra	daedalea			
Pocillopora	damicornis		1	
Pocillopora	eydouxi		1	
Pocillopora	meandrina			
Pocillopora	verrucosa		1	
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)	1	
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)	1	
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)		
Porites	rus			
Sarcophyton	sp			
Sinularia	sp	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Stylophora	pistillata		1	,
Turbinaria	reniformis			
		No. Species	25	
		Abundance Index	29	war.
	- <del> </del>			
	(cm per 50 m l		t)	
Coral	(cm per 50 m l	248		
Coral Non-scleractinian	(cm per 50 m l	248 42	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae	(cm per 50 m l	248 42 5	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae	(cm per 50 m l	248 42 5		
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat		248 42 5 5 60	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca		248 42 5 5 60 4640	(Millepora)	
Benthic Organisms of Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca		248 42 5 5 60 4640 360	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca		248 42 5 5 60 4640	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca		248 42 5 5 60 4640 360	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect	lcareous)	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000	(Millepora)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca	lcareous)	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect	(per 50 x 5 m	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema	(per 50 x 5 m	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria	(per 50 x 5 m	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria	(per 50 x 5 m	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0 2	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria Holothuria	(per 50 x 5 m	248 42 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0 2	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008 0.000	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria Holothuria Stichopus	(per 50 x 5 m sp atra nobilis	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0 2	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria Holothuria Stichopus Bohadschia	(per 50 x 5 m sp atra nobilis chloronotus	248 42 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0 2	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008 0.000	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria Holothuria Stichopus Bohadschia Acanthaster	(per 50 x 5 m sp atra nobilis chloronotus argus sp	248 42 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0 2 0 7	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008 0.000 0.028	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect	(per 50 x 5 m sp atra nobilis chloronotus argus sp	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number 9 0 2 0 7	(Millepora) (Dictyosphaeria)  #/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008 0.000 0.028 0.004	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Bluegreen mat Other (sand, rubble, ca Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Holothuria Holothuria Stichopus Bohadschia Acanthaster Drupella	(per 50 x 5 m sp atra nobilis chloronotus argus sp	248 42 5 5 60 4640 360 5000  belt transect) total number  9 0 2 0 7 1 0	#/sq. meter 0.036 0.000 0.008 0.008 0.004 0.004	

Video Transect I	Data							Visual Field Estimates of Relative Coral Abundance
	in 10 m video transects					٠.		(multiple entries for >1
(10 frames/tra	nsect, 30 points frame =	=300	points/	trans/	sect)			species within family/type)
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	The state of the s		,		Mean	Mean	Mean	5= >80% 4 = 31-80%
CORALS	Transects:	1	<u>2</u>	3	Point	% Cover	% Cover	3 = 11-30% 2 = 6-10%
TYPES:	manacota.		_⊆ of poin		Cover	of Total	of Coral	
Massive	Porites	88	47	<u>.39</u>	58.0	19.33	80.93	1 = 1-5%
111033776	Favidae	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	2 + 1(5x)
	Other	4	13	Ö	5.7	1.89	7.91	1
Encrusting	Pavona	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
, ,	Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
Branching	<u>Porites</u>	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
	Acropora	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
	Pocillopora	0	0 -	20	6.7	2.22	9.30	0
	Other	. 0	4	0	1.3	0.44	1.86	0
Plates		. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
Other	Galaxea, Fungia	Ō	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	. 0
Millepora		0	0	.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
leliopora		0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
oft Corals		0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
		-						
			<b>Points</b>		Types	% Total	1	Types:Species
Cora	l sub-total:	92	Points Points	59	Mean		100.00 % Categor	Types:Species 7:12
	Sand	108	64 Points 107	103	4 Mean 106.0	23.89 % Total 35.33	% Categor 53.89	7:12
Cora	Sand Hard	108	64 Points 107 2	103 0	Mean 106.0 0.7	% Total 35.33 0.22	% Categor 53.89 0.34	7:12
Cora	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf	108 0 37	Points 107 2 61	103 0 38	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble	108 0 37 18	Points 107 2 61 40	103 0 38 76	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf	108 0 37	Points 107 2 61 40	103 0 38	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:	108 0 37 18 163	Points 107 2 61 40 210	103 0 38 76	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble	108 0 37 18	Points 107 2 61 40	103 0 38 76 217	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total: Filamentous	108 0 37 18 163	Points 107 2 61 40 210	103 0 38 76 217	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56 0.00 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total: Filamentous Macro	108 0 37 18 163	Points 107 2 61 40 210 0	103 0 38 76 217	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total: Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda	108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0	Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7 0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56 0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total: Filamentous Macro Turf	108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56 0.00 0.00 10.33	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE Alga	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total: Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0 0 45	64  Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 24	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7 0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 31.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:	108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0	64  Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 24 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7 0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 31.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 100.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 45 0 0 45 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 24 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 100.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 45 0 0 45 0 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 24 0 0 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 100.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total: Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0 0 0 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 24 0 0 0 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33  0.00 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 100.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0 0 0 0 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33  0.00 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci Tridacna sp.	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24 0 0 0 0	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33  0.00 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci Tridacna sp. Urchins	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 0 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33  0.00 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7:12
Cora SUBSTRATUM Subs ALGAE Alga NVERTS	Sand Hard Fine Sand/Turf Rubble stratum sub-total:  Filamentous Macro Turf Halimeda Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci Tridacna sp.	92 108 0 37 18 163 0 0 45 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	64 Points 107 2 61 40 210 0 0 24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	103 0 38 76 217 0 0 24 0 0 24 0 0 0 0	Mean 106.0 0.7 45.3 44.7 196.7  0.0 0.0 31.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	% Total 35.33 0.22 15.11 14.89 65.56  0.00 0.00 10.33 0.00 0.00 10.33  0.00 0.00	% Categor 53.89 0.34 23.05 22.71 99.99 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7:12

Site	K		Depth: 0.1-1.0 m	
Date	9/11/92		Slope: 0 degrees	
Time	10:30			
		-		
Substratum Type:				
,	_			
% hard substratum		40%	live coral	10%
			reef pavement	30%
% rubble		30%		
% sand		30%	·	
Spatial heterogeneity	<u>.</u>	13.2 m/10 m		
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
				5=>80% 4=31-80%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches		3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Асторога	cespitose	stout branches	1	2 12-3070 2 0-1070 1-1-370
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches	<del> </del>	
Acropora	thicket	med branches		·
Acropora	thicket	grandis		
Acropora		(cf robusta)		
Acropora	spp	(CI TOOUSIA)		A SALES
	spp		<del>   </del>	
Acropora	spp		<del> </del>	
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata			
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera			, and the second
Astreopora	myriopthalma	·.		
Coscinarea	columna	<u> </u>	1	
Cyphastrea	of micropthalr	na I	<u> </u>	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia		1	
Diploastrea	heliopora			
Favia	stelligera			
Favia	massive		1	
Favites	massive			
Fungia	fungites			
Fungia	scutaria			
Galaxea	fascicularis			
Goniastrea	pectinata		1	
Goniastrea	retiformis		2	
Heliopora	coerulea			
Hydnophora	exesa			
Hydnophora	microconus			
Leptastrea	massive			
Leptoria	phyrgia		1	
Lobophyllia	hemprichi			
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)	1	
Millepora	encrusting	<u></u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Montipora	encrusting		1	
Montipora	cf foveolata			
Montipora	cf informis	:		
Montipora	tuberculosa			
Mycedium	elephantotum			
Pavona	ciavus			
Pavona	divaricata			
Pavona	varians			·
Pavona	venosa			
Platygyra	daedalea		1	
Pocillopora	damicornis			
Pocillopora	eydouxi			
Pocillopora	meandrina			
Pocillopora	verrucosa			
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)		
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)		(some tumors, disease)
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)	. 4	(some tumors, disease)
Porites	rus	(murayensis)		(Some tuniors, unscuse)
Sarcophyton	sp			
Sinularia	sp		<b></b>	
Stylophora	pistillata			
Turbinaria	reniformis			
I UI Olisai ia	Temorius	No. Species	12	
		Abundance Index	16	
		Additionice linex	10	
	<u> </u>			
Denthia Ornaniama	(am man 50 m 1	ing interpret transcri	-4)	
Benthic Organisms (	Chi per 30 hi i	me miercepi transec	<u>.u</u>	
01		10		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Coral Non-scleractinian		18	<del> </del>	
	<del> </del>	0		
Turf algae	<del> </del>	600	<del></del>	
Macro algae	<del> </del>	5		
Filamentous algae		0		
Bluegreen mat		0		
Sponge	<u> </u>	10		Control of the contro
Other (sand, rubble, ca	lcareous)	4367		
Total organisms		633		
Total cm/transect		5000		
Macro Invertebrates	(per 50 x 5 m			
		total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	85	0.340	
Echinothrix	sp	0	0.000	
Unid. urchin		1	0.004	
Holothuria	atra	1		
Holothuria	nobilis	0		

Stichopus	chloronotus	0	0.000	
Bohadschia	argus	19	0.076	
Acanthaster	sp	0	0.000	
Drupella	sp	0	0.000	
Vermetid	sp	0	0,000	
Spirobranchus	sp	0	0.000	
Tridacna	sp	5	0.020	
Trochus	sp	1	0.004	
Turbo	sp	0	0.000	
Conus	sp	1	0.004	
Spider conch		1	0.004	·

Ofu 9/92

								Visual Field Estimates of
Video Transect D	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							Relative Coral Abundance
•	in 10 m video transects						i	(multiple entries for >1
(10 frames/trai	nsect, 30 points frame	=300	points	trans/	sect)			species within family/type)
	•	•			Mean	Mean	Mean	5= >80% 4= 31-80%
CORALS	Transects:	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Point	% Cover	% Cover	3 = 11-30% 2 = 6-10%
TYPES:		(# 0	of poin	ts)	Cover	of Total	of Coral	1 = 1-5%
Massive	<u>Porites</u>	. 12	15	14	13.7	4.56	68.30	4+1
	<u>Favidae</u>	2	0	0	0.7	0.22	3.33	1 (6x)
	Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
Encrusting	Pavona	0	0	1	0.3	0.11	1.67	0
	Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	2+1+1
Branching	<u>Porites</u>	. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
	Acropora	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	2+1+1+1
	<u>Pocillopora</u>	0	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1+1
	Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
Plates		. 0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
Other	Galaxea,Fungia	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1
<u>Millepora</u>		0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
<u>Heliopora</u>		. 16	0	0	5.3	1.78	26.65	0
Soft Corals		0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
_		1.	<u>Points</u>		Types	% Total		Types:Species
Cora	l sub-total:	30	15	15	4	6.67	99.95	8:20
			Points		Mean	% Total	% Catego	7
SUBSTRATUM	Sand	28		45	44.0	14.67	18.64	' <b>y</b>
SOBSTIMION	Hard	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Fine Sand/Turf	74		129	90.3	30.11	38.28	
	Rubble	105	140	60	101.7	33.89	43.08	
Subs	tratum sub-total:	207	267		236.0	78.67	100.00	
Oubs	trotam sub-total.	207		207	200.01	70.07	100.00	
ALGAE	Filamentous	0	0	. 0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Macro	0	Ō	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Turf	60	. 18	44	40.7	13.56	92.40	# # F
								· ·
	Hallmeda	. 0	· 0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
	Halimeda Blue-greens	0 3	0	7	0.0	0.00	0.00 7.57	
Alga	Blue-greens	3	0	7	3.3	1.11	7.57	
Alga				-				
Alga INVERTS	Blue-greens e sub-total:	<u>3</u> <u>63</u>	0 18	<u>7</u> 51	3.3 44.0	1.11 14.67	7.57 99.98	
	Blue-greens	3	0	7	3.3 44.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00	
	Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra  Holothuria nobilis	3 63 0 0	0 18 0 0	7 51 0 0	3.3 44.0 0.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00 0.00	
	Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus	3 63 0 0	0 18 0 0 0	7 51 0 0 0	3.3 44.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00 0.00 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00 0.00 0.00	
	Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra  Holothuria nobilis  Stichopus chloronotus  Bohadschia argus	3 63 0 0 0	0 18 0 0 0	7 51 0 0 0 0	3.3 44.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	
	Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci	3 63 0 0 0 0	0 18 0 0 0 0	7 51 0 0 0 0	3.3 44.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	
	Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci Tridacna sp.	3 63 0 0 0 0 0	0 18 0 0 0 0 0	7 51 0 0 0 0 0	3.3 44.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	
	Blue-greens e sub-total:  Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster planci	3 63 0 0 0 0	0 18 0 0 0 0	7 51 0 0 0 0	3.3 44.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.11 14.67 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	7.57 99.98 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	

Site	N		Depth: 0.1-1.0 m	
Date	9/11/92		Slope: 0 degrees	
Time	12:00			
Substratum Type:				
		·		
% hard substratum		20%	live coral	5%
			reef pavement	15%
% rubble		20%		
% sand		60%		
Spatial heterogeneity	•	12.5 m/10 m		
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
				5=>80% 4=31-80%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches	1	3= 11-30% 2= 6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches	2	
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches	·   · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Acropora	thicket	med branches		
Acropora	thicket	grandis		
Acropora		(cf robusta)		
	spp	(CI Tobusta)		
Acropora	spp			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Acropora	spp			
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del> </del>	
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera	<u> </u>	1	
Astreopora	myriopthalma			
Coscinarea	columna	<u> </u>	1	
Cyphastrea	cf micropthali	ma	1	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia			
Diploastrea	heliopora			
Favia	stelligera			
Favia	massive		1	
Favites	massive		1	
Fungia	fungites			
Fungia	scutaria			
Galaxea	fascicularis			
Goniastrea	pectinata			
Goniastrea	retiformis		1	
Heliopora	coerulea		·	· .
Hydnophora	exesa		1	
Hydnophora	microconus			
Leptastrea	massive			
Leptoria	phyrgia		1	
Lobophyllia	hemprichi		1	
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)		
Millepora	encrusting		1	
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)		

	<del></del>		·	,
Montipora	encrusting		1	
Montipora	cf foveolata			
Montipora	cf informis		2	
Montipora	tuberculosa			
Mycedium	elephantotum			
Pavona	clavus			
Pavona	divaricata			
Pavona	varians			
Pavona	venosa		1	
Platygyra	daedalea		1	photo
Pocillopora	damicornis			
Pocillopora	eydouxi		1	
Pocillopora	meandrina			
Pocillopora	verrucosa		1	
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)		
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)	4	
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)	. 1	
Porites	rus			
Sarcophyton	sp			•
Sinularia	sp			
Stylophora	pistillata	,		
Turbinaria	reniformis		1	
I III O LITTURE I LI		No. Species	21	
	<del>                                     </del>	Abundance Index	26	
Benthic Organisms (	cm per 50 m l	ine intercept transec	<u> </u> :t)	
		·		
Coral		38		
Non-scleractinian		0		
Turf algae		40		
Macro algae	<u></u>	20	(Dictyosphaeria)	
Filamentous algae		0		
Bluegreen mat		550		
Sponge		0		
Other (sand, rubble, ca	lcareous)	4352		
Total organisms		648	1.	
Total cm/transect		5000		
Macro Invertebrates	(per 50 x 5 m	belt transect)		
		total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	7	0.028	
Echinothrix	sp	0	0.000	
Unid. urchin		0	0.000	
Holothuria	atra	2	0.008	
Holothuria	nobilis	1	0.004	

Site N

Stichopus	chloronotus	0	0.000	
Bohadschia	argus	0	0.000	
Acanthaster	sp	0	0.000	
Drupella	sp	0	0.000	
Vermetid	sp	0	0.000	
Spirobranchus	sp	1	0.004	
Tridacna	sp	0	0.000	
Trochus	sp	. 0	0.000	
Turbo	sp	0	0.000	
Conus	sp	. 0	0.000	
Spider conch		0	0.000	
Unid. gastropod		1	0.004	
			·	'

### Offshore-G/H

Site	Offshore-G/I	¥	Depth: 5-17 m	1		
Date	9/10/92		Slope: 20 degrees	<u> </u>		
Time	10:30		biope. 20 degree.	<u> </u>		
1 mic	10.50			<del> </del>		
Substratum Type:						
% hard substratum		75%	live coral	4	0%	
			reef pavement	3	5%	
% rubble		20%	•		<del>-</del>	
% sand		5%				
Spatial heterogeneity		13 m/10 m				
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abund	ance Key:	
				5=>80%	4= 31-80	)%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches	3=1	1-30% 2	-6-10% 1	<b>-</b> 1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches	1			
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		<u> </u>		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches				
Асторога	thicket	med branches	<del> </del>			7,
Acropora	thicket	grandis				
Acropora	spp		2			
Acropora	spp		1			
Acropora	spp		_			
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata			<del></del>		
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera				······································	
Astreopora	myriopthalma					
Coscinarea	columna			-		
Cyphastrea	cf micropthalr	lna			<del></del>	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia		1			
Diploastrea	heliopora		<del>                                     </del>			
Favia	stelligera					
Favia	massive		1	<u> </u>		
Favites	massive		1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Fungia	fungites		1	<del></del>		
Fungia	scutaria		1			
Galaxea	fascicularis		1	· ·		
Goniastrea	pectinata		. 1			
Goniastrea	retiformis		4			
Heliopora	coerulea	-	+ 4			
Hydnophora			1		•	
	exesa		1		<del></del>	
Hydnophora	microconus					
Leptastrea	massive					·
Leptoria	phyrgia		1			- '
Lobophyllia	hemprichi		1			
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)				

### Offshore-G/H

Millepora	encrusting		1		
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)	·		
Montipora	encrusting		1		
Montipora	cf informis				
Montipora	tuberculosa				
Mycedium	elephantotum				
Pavona	clavus		1		
Pavona	divaricata			100-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	
Pavona	varians				
Pavona	venosa				
Platygyra	daedalea				
Pocillopora	damicornis				
	<del></del>		1		
Pocillopora	eydouxi		1		
Pocillopora	meandrina	-			
Pocillopora	verrucosa		1		
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)			
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)			
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)			
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)	·	,	
Porites	rus				
Sarcophyton	sp	•	1		
Sinularia	sp.				
Stylophora	pistillata		1		
Turbinaria	reniformis		1		
		No. Species	20		
		Abundance Index	24		
				•	
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Benthic Organisms (c	m per 50 m li	ine intercent transec	+1		
Dentine Organisms (C	l per so ur n	me mercept dansee	<u> </u>		
Coral		717			
			0.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Non-scleractinian			(Millepora)		
Turf algae		10			
Macro algae			(Dictyosphaeria)		
Bluegreen mat		0		<del></del>	
Sponge		4			
Other (sand, rubble, cal	careous)	4266			
Total organisms		734			
Total cm/transect		5000		-	
Macro Invertebrates	(per 50 x 5 m	belt transect)			
	The second second second	total number	#/sq. meter		
Diadema	sp	0	0.000		. ;
Holothuria	atra	0	0.000		
	nobilis	0	0.000	<u> </u>	
Holothuria	HOOHIS	0	0.000		

### Offshore-G/H

Stichopus	chloronotus	0	0.000	
Bohadschia	argus	0	0.000	
Acanthaster	sp	. 0	0.000	·
Drupella	sp	1	0.004	
Vermetid	sp	0	0.000	
Spirobranchus	sp	0	0.000	
Tridacna	sp	2	0.008	
Trochus	sp	1	0.004	

### Offshore-Airport

Site	Offshore-Ai	rport	Depth: 9-17 m	
Date	9/10/92		Slope: 10 degrees	
Time	12:15			
Substratum Type:				1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
% hard substratum		80%	live coral	5%
			reef pavement	75%
% rubble		2%	, see personal land	
% sand		18%		
Spatial heterogeneity	y:	10.5 m/10 m		
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			Abundance Key:
				5= >80% 4= 31-80%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches		3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Асторога	cespitose	stout branches	1	2 - 11-3076 2 0-1076 1-1-376
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches	+	
Acropora	thicket	med branches		
Acropora	thicket	grandis	<del>                                     </del>	
Acropora	spp	granois		
Acropora	spp		1	
Acropora	spp			
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata			
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera		<del>                                     </del>	
Astreopora	myriopthalma		3	
Coscinarea	columna	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Cyphastrea	of micropthalr	na	1	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia	IIA	1	
Diploastrea	heliopora		-	
Favia	stelligera			
Favia Favia	massive			
Favites	massive		1	
Fungia	fungites		1	
Fungia	scutaria			
Galaxea	fascicularis		<del> </del>	
Goniastrea			<del>-</del>	
Goniastrea Goniastrea	pectinata retiformis		<del> </del>	<del> </del>
			<del> </del>	
Heliopora	coerulea		-	
Hydnophora	exesa	<u> </u>	1	<del></del>
Iydnophora	microconus			
eptastrea	massive		<del> </del>	
Leptoria	phyrgia		1	
Lobophyllia	hemprichi			
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)		
Millepora	encrusting			
Villepora	plates	(platyphylla)		

# Offshore-Airport

Montipora	encrusting		2	
Montipora	cf foveolata		2	
Montipora	cf informis			
Montipora	tuberculosa		1	
Mycedium	elephantotum			
Pavona	clavus			
Pavona	divaricata		1	
Pavona	varians			
Pavona	venosa			
Platygyra	daedalea			
Pocillopora	damicornis			
Pocillopora	eydouxi			
Pocillopora	meandrina		1	
Pocillopora	verrucosa			
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)		
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)		
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)	2	
Porites	rus			
Sarcophyton	sp ·		1	
Sinularia	sp			
Stylophora	pistillata			
Turbinaria	reniformis			
1 m vana m	TOTAL COLLEGE	No. Species	13	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+	Abundance Index	18	
Benthic Organisms	(cm per 50 m	line intercent transe	ect)	
Dentine Organisms			<u> </u>	
Coral	<del></del>	102	<del> </del>	
Non-scleractinian	+	0	<del></del>	
Turf algae	<del>                                     </del>	800	<del> </del>	
Macro algae	<del> </del>		(Dictyosphaeria)	
Filamentous algae	<del></del>	50		
Bluegreen mat		0		
Sponge	1	0	<del></del>	
	olongoous)			
Other (sand, rubble, c	aicareous)	3998		
Total organisms		1002		
Total cm/transect		5000		
	1	1		
Macro Invertebrates	per 50 x 5 r			
		total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	0		1
Echinothrix	sp	1	0.004	
Unid. urchin		3750	15.000	
Holothuria	atra	0		
Holothuria	nobilis	0	0.000	

# Offshore-Airport

Stichopus	chloronotus	0	0.000	
Bohadschia	argus	0	0.000	
Acanthaster	sp	0	0.000	
Drupella	sp	0	0.000	
Vermetid	sp	0	0.000	
Spirobranchus	sp	0	0.000	
Tridacna	sp	0	0.000	
Trochus	sp	0	0.000	
Turbo	sp	1	0.004	

Site	Offshore-Ofu Village		Depth: 9-17 m	
Date	9/10/92		Slope: 35 degrees	
Time	15:00			
Substratum Type:	1			
% hard substratum		75%	live coral	30%
			reef pavement	45%
% rubble		20%	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
% sand		5%		
Spatial heterogeneity	<u>.</u>	13 m/10 m		to the state of th
				Abundance Key:
Relative Abundance	of Corals:			5=>80% 4=31-80%
				3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches		
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches	2	
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches		
Acropora	thicket	med branches		
Acropora	thicket	grandis		
Acropora	spp	(cf robusta)	1	
Acropora	spp	(12.1.1.1.1.)		
Acropora	spp	1		
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata			
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera		2	
Astreopora	myriopthalma		2	
Coscinarea	columna			
Cyphastrea	cf micropthalma		1	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia		1	
Diploastrea Diploastrea	heliopora		1 1	
Favia	stelligera	<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>	······································
Favia	massive	+	1	
Favites	massive	1	<del></del>	
Fungia	fungites	<del>                                     </del>	1	
Fungia	scutaria	<del> </del>	1	
Galaxea	fascicularis		1	
		<u> </u>	1	
Goniastrea Goniastrea	pectinata retiformis		2	
Heliopora	coerulea			
Hydnophora	exesa	<del> </del>	2	
Hydnophora	microconus			
	<del></del>			<del></del>
Leptastrea	massive		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Leptoria	phyrgia		2	
Lobophyllia	hemprichi		1	
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)		
Millepora	encrusting			
Millepora	plates	(platyphylla)		
Montipora	encrusting	· · · · · ·	1	

			·	
Montipora	cf foveolata		·	
Montipora	cf informis			
Montipora	tuberculosa		1	
Mycedium	elephantotum		1	
Pavona	clavus		1	
Pavona ·	divaricata			
Pavona	varians		1	
Pavona	venosa			
Platygyra	daedalea		1	
Pocillopora	damicornis			
Pocillopora	eydouxi			
Pocillopora	meandrina			
Pocillopora	verrucosa		1	
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)		
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)	1	
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)		
Porites	rus		i	- 1, 1
Sarcophyton	sp		1	
Sinularia	sp		1	
Stylophora	pistillata		i	
Turbinaria	reniformis		1	
Turonia	Tellifornia	No. Species	29	
		Abundance Index	35	
		Auditalice Hidex	33	
Bandhia Oussaisana	/a	-4.4		
Benunc Organisms	(cm per 50 m line interce	ot transect)		
		· ·		
Coral		460		
Non-scleractinian			(Millepora=4, Soft	coral=30)
Turf algae		1010		
Macro algae		0		
Filamentous algae		0		
Bluegreen mat		0		
Sponge		0		
Other (sand, rubble, c	alcareous)	3496		
Total organisms		1504		·
Total cm/transect		5000		
Macro Invertebrates	s (per 50 x 5 m belt transe	ect)		
		total number	#/sq. meter	
Diadema	sp	0	<del></del>	
Echinothrix	sp	0		
Unid. urchin		1		
Holothuria	atra	0	<del></del>	
Holothuria	nobilis	0		
		0		
Stichopus	chloronotus			
Bohadschia	argus	0	0.000	

Site	Offshore-Ofu Village		Depth: 9-17 m	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Date	9/10/92		Slope: 35 degrees	
Time	15:00	1		***************************************
		<del> </del>		
Substratum Type:				
% hard substratum		75%	live coral	30%
			reef pavement	45%
% rubble		20%		
% sand		5%		
Spatial heterogeneity:		13 m/10 m		
	<u> </u>			Abundance Key:
Relative Abundance of	of Corals:			5=>80% 4=31-80%
				3=11-30% 2=6-10% 1=1-5%
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches		
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches	2	
Асторога	corymbose	fine branches		
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches		
Acropora	thicket	med branches		•
Acropora	thicket	grandis		
Асторога	spp	(cf robusta)	1	
Acropora	spp			
Асторога	spp		1	
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata	:		
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera		2	
Astreopora	myriopthalma		2	
Coscinarea	columna			
Cyphastrea	cf micropthalma		1	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia		1	
Diploastrea	heliopora		1	
Favia	stelligera		1	
Favia	massive		1	
Favites	massive			
Fungia	fungites		1	
Fungia	scutaria		1	
Galaxea	fascicularis		1	
Goniastrea	pectinata			
Goniastrea	retiformis		2	
Heliopora	coerulea			
Hydnophora	exesa		2	
Hydnophora	microconus			
Leptastrea	massive			
Leptoria	phyrgia		2	1
	hemprichi		1	
Millepora	branching	(dichotoma)		
Millepora	encrusting			
	plates	(platyphylla)		
	encrusting	75-77	1	

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Montipora	cf foveolata			
Montipora	cf informis			•
Montipora	tuberculosa		1	
Mycedium	elephantotum		1	
Pavona	clavus	·	1	
Pavona	divaricata	·		
Pavona	varians		1	
Pavona	venosa			
Platygyra	daedalea		1	
Pocillopora	damicornis			
Pocillopora	eydouxi			
Pocillopora	meandrina			
Pocillopora	verrucosa		1	
Porites	branched	(cylindrica)		
Porites	encrusting	(lichen)		
Porites	massive	(lobata/lutea)	1	
Porites	massive	(murrayensis)	-	
Porites	rus		1	
Sarcophyton	sp		1	
Sinularia	sp		1	
Stylophora	pistillata	·	1	
Turbinaria	reniformis		1	
- Tut Office 14	. Ichiothas	No. Species	29	
		Abundance Index	35	
		Abdituative fluex	33	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Benthic Organisms	(cm per 50 m line in	tercept transect)		
Benthic Organisms	(cm per 50 m line in	tercept transect) 460		
	(cm per 50 m line in	460		coral=30)
Coral Non-scleractinian	(cm per 50 m line in	460	(Millepora=4, Soft	coral=30)
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae	(cm per 50 m line in	460 34	(Millepora=4, Soft	coral=30)
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae	(cm per 50 m line in	460 34 1010 0	(Millepora=4, Soft	coral=30)
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae	(cm per 50 m line in	460 34 1010 0	(Millepora=4, Soft	coral=30)
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat	(cm per 50 m line in	460 34 1010 0 0	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge		460 34 1010 0 0 0 0	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, c		460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, c		460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496 1504	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, c		460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, of total organisms Total cm/transect		460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496 1504 5000	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, of total organisms Total cm/transect	alcareous)	460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496 1504 5000	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, of total organisms Total cm/transect	alcareous)	460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496 1504 5000  ransect) total number	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, of Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates	alcareous) s (per 50 x 5 m belt t	460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496 1504 5000 ransect) total number	(Millepora=4, Soft	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, of Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates	s (per 50 x 5 m belt t	460 34 1010 0 0 0 0 3496 1504 5000  ransect) total number	#/sq. meter 0.000 0.000	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, of Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Echinothrix	s (per 50 x 5 m belt t	1010 0 0 0 0 0 3496 1504 5000  total number 0 0	#/sq. meter 0.000 0.000	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, or Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Echinothrix Unid, urchin	s (per 50 x 5 m belt t	460   34   1010   0   0   3496   1504   5000   total number   0   0	#/sq. meter 0.000 0.004 0.000	
Coral Non-scleractinian Turf algae Macro algae Filamentous algae Bluegreen mat Sponge Other (sand, rubble, or Total organisms Total cm/transect  Macro Invertebrates Diadema Echinothrix Unid, urchin Holothuria	s (per 50 x 5 m belt t	460   34   1010   0   0   0   3496   1504   5000   total number   0   0	#/sq. meter  0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	

1			
sp	0	0.000	
sp	7	0.028	
sp	0	0,000	
sp	0	0.000	
sp	1	0.004	
sp	8	0.032	
sp	1	0,004	
sp	3	0.012	
	sp sp sp sp sp	sp     7       sp     0       sp     0       sp     1       sp     8       sp     1	sp     7     0.028       sp     0     0.000       sp     0     0.000       sp     1     0.004       sp     8     0.032       sp     1     0.004

Appendix III. Benthic Macro-invertebrate Abundance at Ofu, September, 1992.

### **DATA SOURCE: VIDEO TRANSECTS**

	S	ITE	С		9	SITE	E		S	ITE	G	
				Average		.:		Average				Average
Transects:	1	2	<u>3</u>	Areal	1	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Areal	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Areal
				% Cover				% Cover			9	6 Cover
Holo. atra	2	0	0	0.22	0,	0	0	0.00	2	0	0	0.22
Holo. nobilis	1	0	0	0.11	. 0	1	0	0.11	• 1	0	0	0.11
Stichopus	0	2	2	0.44	0	0	0	0.00	. 0	2	2	0.44
Bohadschia	0.7	3	2	0.56	1	0 .	1	0.22	0	3	2	0.56
Acanthaster	0	0	13	1.44	11	0	0	1.22	0	0	13	1.44
Tridacna	0	0	0	0.00	0	Ó	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Urchin	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Trochus	0	0	0	0.00	. 0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total				2.78				1.56				2.78

### DATA SOURCE:50 M PERPENDICULAR LINEAR TRANSECT

		SITE	C		SITE	<b>:</b>	SITE G	
			Average			Average		Average
	Size	Total	Areal		Total	Areal	Total	Areal
	cm2	#/m2	% Cover		#/m2	% Cover	#/m2	% Cover
Holo. atra	63.00	.020	.0126		.020	.0126	.000	.000
Holo. nobilis	312.00	.005	.0156		.007	.0218	.012	.037
Stichopus	63.00	.690	.4347		.087	.0548	.000	.000
Bohadschia	123.75	.035	.0433		.027	.0334	.016	.020
Acanthaster	706.00	.000	.0000		.007	.0494	.000	.000
Tridacna	25.50	.000	.0000		.000	.0000	.036	.009
Diadema	15.90	.005	.0008		.000	.0000	.000	.000
<b>Echinothrix</b>	1.75	.000	.0000		.000	.0000	.000	.000
Trochus	50.25	.000	.0000		.000	.0000	.000	.000
Drupella	0.50	.015	.0001		.000	.0000	.000	.000
Vermetid	1.75	.000	.0000		.007	.0001	.000	.000
Turbo	3.00	.000	.0000		.000	.0000	.000	.000
Conus	10.00	.000	.0000		.000	.0000	.000	.000
Spider conch	352.80	.000	.0000		.000	.0000	.000	.000
Spirobranchus	0.80	.000	.0000	1	.020	.0002	.004	.000
Total		0.77	0.51		0.18	0.17	0.07	0.07

### Appendix III (cont)

### **DATA SOURCE: VIDEO TRANSECTS**

	S	ITE F	1		S	ITE	K		S	ITE I	N.	
•				Average				Average				Average
Transects:	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	3	Areal	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Areal	<u>1</u> .	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Areal
			-	% Cover			_	% Cover			. 9	% Cover
Holo. atra	0	0	0	0.00	2	0	0	0.22	0	0	0	0.00
Holo. nobilis	. 0	1	0	0.11	1	0	0	0.11	0	1	0	0.11
Stichopus	0	. 0	0	0.00	0	2	2	0.44	0	0	0	0.00
Bohadschia	1	0	1	0.22	0	3	2	0.56	. 1	0	1	0.22
Acanthaster	11	0	0	1.22	0	. 0	13	1.44	11	0	0	1.22
Tridacna	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Urchin	0	.0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Trochus	0	0	0	0.00	. , <b>O</b>	0	0	0.00	0	0	Ó	0.00
		٠		1.56				2.78				1.56

### DATA SOURCE:50 M PERPENDICULAR LINEAR TRANSECT

		SITE H		SITE K		SITE N	
			Average		Average		Average
	Size	Total	Areal	Total	Areal	Total	Areal
	cm2	#/m2	% Cover	<u>#/m2</u>	% Cover	#/m2	% Cover
Holo. atra	63.00	.000	.000	.004	.003	.008	.005
Holo, nobilis	312.00	.008	.025	.000	.000	.004	.012
Stichopus	63.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Bohadschia	123.75	.028	.035	.076	.094	.000	.000
Acanthaster	706.00	.004	.028	.000	.000	.000	.000
Tridacna	25.50	.004	.001	.020	.005	.000	.000
Diadema	15.90	.036	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Echinothrix</b>	1.75	.000	.000	.004	.000	.000	.000
Trochus	50.25	.000	.000	.004	.002	.000	.000
Drupella	0.50	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Vermetid	1.75	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Turbo	3.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Conus	10.00	.000	.000	.004	.000	.000	.000
Spider conch	352.80	.000	.000	.004	.014	.000	.000
Spirobranchus	0.80	.000	.000	.000	.000	.004	.000
Total		80.0	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.02

### Appendix III (cont)

### DATA SOURCE: VIDEO TRANSECTS

### Offshore Sites

Airport

G/H

Ofu Village

(Offshore Video Analyses Not Performed)

### DATA SOURCE:50 M PERPENDICULAR LINEAR TRANSECT

### Offshore Sites

	Size	Total	% Cover	Total	% Cover	Total	% Cover
	<u>cm2</u>	<u>#/m2</u>	m2	<u>#/m2</u>	m2	#/m2	m2
Holo. atra	63.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Holo. nobilis	312.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Stichopus	63.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Bohadschia	123.75	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Acanthaster	706.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Tridacna	25.50	.000	.000	.008	.002	.004	.001
Diadema	15.90	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Echinothrix	1.75	15.004	.263	.000	.000	.004	.000
Trochus	50.25	.000	.000	.008	.004	.032	.016
Drupella	0.50	.000	.000	.004	.000	.028	.000
Vermetid	1.75	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Turbo	3.00	.004	.000	.000	.000	.004	.000
Conus	10.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	.012	.001
Spider conch	352.80	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Spirobranchus	0.80	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Total	1	15.01	0.26	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.02

Appendix IV. Checklist of corals and macroinvertebrates observed at Ofu in September, 1992.

Corals

Genus	species	descriptor
Acropora	cespitose	fine branches
Acropora	cespitose	stout branches
Acropora	corymbose	fine branches
Acropora	corymbose	stout branches
Acropora	thicket	med branches
Acropora	thicket	grandis
Acropora	spp	(cf robusta)
Acropora	spp	
Acropora	spp	
Acropora (Isopora)	cuneata	
Acropora (Isopora)	palifera	
Astreopora	myriopthalma	
Coscinarea	columna	
Cyphastrea	cf micropthalma	
Cyphastrea	cf serailia	
Diploastrea	heliopora	
Favia	stelligera	
Favia	sp.	massive
Favites	sp.	massive
Fungia	fungites	
Fungia	scutaria	
Galaxea	fascicularis	
Goniastrea	pectinata	
Goniastrea	retiformis	
Heliopora	coerulea	
Hydnophora	exesa	14 7
Hydnophora	microconus	
Leptastrea	sp.	massive
Leptoria	рһутдіа	·
Lobophyllia	hemprichi	
Millepora	dichotoma	branching
Millepora	encrusting	

Millepora piatyphylla plates Montipora encrusting sp. Montipora cf foveolata cf informis Montipora Montipora tuberculosa Mycedium elephantotum Pavona clavus Pavona divaricata Pavona varians Pavona venosa Platygyra daedalea Pocillopora damicornis eydouxi Pocillopora Pocillopora meandrina Pocillopora verrucosa branched **Porites** cylindrica lichen **Porites** encrusting **Porites** lobata/lutea massive **Porites** murrayensis massive **Porites** rus Sarcophyton sp Sinularia sp Stylophora pistillata

reniformis

alamea

### Macro Invertebrates

Turbinaria

Diadema sp **Echinothrix** sp Unid. urchins Holothuria atra Holothuria nobilis Stichopus chloronotus Bohadschia argus Acanthaster sp Drupella sp

Vermetid sp
Spirobranchus sp
Tridacna sp
Trochus sp
Turbo sp
Conus sp
Spider conch
Unid. gastropods

Appendix V. List of the species observed and collected at Ofu. Specimen numbers are the collection numbers of Dr. Karla McDermid at the University of Hawaii. Slide mounts of the specimens were prepared by student workers with her guidance. Identifications were made by Dr. William Magruder.

### CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN SEAWEEDS)

GENUS & SPECIES	COLL#	LOCATION	SITE	DATE	DEPTH
Bryopsis sp.	3590	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Caulerpa racemosa		Observed but not collected			
Caulerpa serrulata		Observed but not collected			
Chaetomorpha antennina		Observed but not collected			
Chlorodesmis sp.	3637	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Chlorodesmis sp.	3643	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Chlorodesmis sp.	3649	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Chlorodesmis sp.	3663	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Chlorodesmis sp.	3681	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Chlorodesmis sp.	3775	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cladophora sp.	3572	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Cladophora sp.	3665	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cladophora sp.	3583	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Codium		Observed but not collected			
Dictyosphaeria cavernosa		Observed but not collected			
Dictyosphaeria versluysii		Observed but not collected			
Enteromorpha sp.	3604	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Halimeda opuntia	3630	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Udotea-like green	3699	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Ventricaria ventricosa		Observed but not collected			
unidentified green	3549	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified green	3555	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified green	3556	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified green	3559	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified green	3584	Reef flat off hurricane house	.G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified green	3656	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified green	3671	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified green	3698	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m

# PHAEOPHYTA (BROWN SEAWEEDS)

GENUS & SPECIES	COLL#	LOCATION	SITE	DATE	DEPTH
Dictyopteris repens	3462	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	10 m
Dictyopteris repens	3465	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	10 m
Dictyopteris repens	3524	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Dictyopteris repens	3542	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Dictyopteris repens	3591	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyopteris repens	3736	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyopteris repens	3767	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyota friabilis	3474	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Dictyota friabilis	3527	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Dictyota friabilis	3625	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyota friabilis	3641	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyota friabilis	3692	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyota friabilis	3718	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyota friabilis	3781	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dictyota friabilis	3791	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Feldmania sp.	3647	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Hinksia breviarticularis		Observed but not collected	,		
Hydroclathrus		Observed but not collected			
Lobophora variegata	3454	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	10 m
Lobophora variegata	3466	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	10 m
Lobophora variegata	3513	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Lobophora variegata	3619	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Lobophora variegata	3780	Reef flat off east end of runway	<b>C</b>	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Padina		Observed but not collected		• ·	
Sphaecelaria tribuloides	3514	Off Village, Ofu	ov .	10-Sep-93	15 m
Sphacelaria tribuloides	3744	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Sphacelaria tribuloides	3745	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Sphacelaria tribuloides	3746	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Sphacelaria tribuloides	3747	Reef flat off hurricane house	<b>G</b>	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Sphacelaria tribuloides	3762	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Turbinaria ornata		Observed but not collected			

### RHODOPHYTA (RED SEAWEEDS)

			1		
GENUS & SPECIES	COLL#	LOCATION	SITE	DATE	DEPTH
Acrochaetium sp.	3756	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Amphiroa sp.	3701	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Antithamnion percurans	3458	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	10 m
Antithamnion sp.	3595	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Antithamnion sp.	3605	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Antithmnion antillanum	3545	Off Village,Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Apoglossum sp.?	3613	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Ceramium byssoides	3660	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Ceramium sp.	3486	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Ceramium sp.	3499	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	. 15 m
Ceramium sp.	3578	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Ceramium sp.	3632	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Ceramium sp.	3635	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Ceramium sp.	3640	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Ceramium sp.	3727	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Champia sp.	3763	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cheilosporum sp.	3456	Off Village,Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	10 m
Chondria sp.	3566	Off Village,Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Coelothrix sp.	3544	Off Village,Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Cruania minutissima	3764	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3765	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3768	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3769	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3771	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3776	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3784	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3787	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0 <b>-</b> 3 m
Cruania minutissima	3790	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Cruania minutissima	3792	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Dasya sp	3485	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Erythrotrichia sp.	3642	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Falkenbergia sp.	3458	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	10 m
Galaxaura sp	3452	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	10 m
Galaxaura sp.	3648	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Galaxaura sp.	3652	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Galaxaura sp.	3757	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0 <b>-</b> 3 m
Galaxaura sp.	3758	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Gelidiella sp.	3476	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Gelidiella sp.	3569	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Gelidiella sp.	3570	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Gelidiella sp.	3770	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Gelidiopsis sp.	3498	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Gelidiopsis sp.	3710	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Gelidium sp.	3789	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Griffithsia sp.	3707	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Halymenia	*	Observed but not collected			
Herposiphonia sp.	3568	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m

Herposiphonia sp.	3616	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Herposiphonia sp.	3631	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Herposiphonia sp.	3639	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Herposiphonia sp.	3666	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Herposiphonia sp.	3684	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Herposiphonia sp.	3803	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Heterosiphonia sp.	3614	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Hydrolithon		Observed but not collected			
Hypnea pannosa	3550	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Hypnea pannosa	3552	Off Village,Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Hypnea pannosa	3655	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Hypnea pannosa	3664	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Hypnea sp.	3669	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0 <b>-</b> 3 m
Hypnea sp.	3716	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Hypoglossum sp.	3585	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Hypoglossum sp.	3596	Reef flat off hurricane house	G .	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3473	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Jania sp.	3484	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Jania sp.	3493	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Jania sp.	3496	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
Jania sp.	3554	Off Village,Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Jania sp.	3638	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3650	Reef flat off hurricane house	. <b>G</b>	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3658	Reef flat off hurricane house	G ·	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3691	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3700	Reef flat off east end of runway	C .	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3708	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3748	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3749	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3753	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3755	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3759	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3786	Reef flat off east end of runway	<b>C</b> .,	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Jania sp.	3801	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Laurancia sp.	3709	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Laurencia sp.	3644	Reef flat off hurricane house	G .	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Laurencia sp.	3714	Reef flat off hurricane house	G.	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Martensia sp.	3450	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	10 m
Mesophyllum mesomorphum		Observed but not collected			
Polysiphonia sp.	3562	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3565	Off Village, Ofu	ov	10-Sep-93	15 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3597	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	1 I-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3598	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3609	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3620	Reef flat off hurricane house	Ğ	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3685	Reef flat off hurricane house	Ğ	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sp.	3731	Reef flat off hurricane house	Ğ	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sparsa	3676	Reef flat off hurricane house	Ğ	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sparsa	3680	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Polysiphonia sparsa	3779	Reef flat off east end of runway	Č	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
Porolithon gardineri		Observed but not collected	-	- noh-22	0-3 III
Porolithon onkoides		Observed but not collected			

Rhodolacne decussata Sporolithon	3721	Reef flat off hurricane house Observed but not collected	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
Tolypiocladia sp.	3793	Reef flat off east end of runway	C	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified Delessariaceae	3469	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	•	15 m
				10-Sep-93	
unidentified Delessariaceae	3500	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified Delessariaceae	3505	Off Hurricane House	OG/H	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified Delessariaceae	3561	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	15 m
unidentified Delessariaceae	3715	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified Delessariaceae	3719	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified Delessariaceae	3728	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified red alga	3451	Off Village,Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	10 m
unidentified red alga	3668	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified red alga	3690	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	11-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified red alga	3766	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified red alga	3788	Reef flat off east end of runway	С	12-Sep-93	0-3 m
unidentified red alga	3459	Off Village, Ofu	OV	10-Sep-93	10 m
unidentified red alga	3723	Reef flat off hurricane house	G	12-Sep-93	0-3 m

Appendix VI. Fish species observed during underwater stationary point counts and subsequent searches at Ofu, American Samoa. Phylogenetic order based on Randall et al. (1990). Scientific and common names from Randall et al. (1990), Myers (1991), and Allen (1991). Samoan names from Wass (1984). Families are listed in capital letters with numbers of species in parentheses.

Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos Carcharhinus melanopterus  MYLIOBATIDIDAE (N=1) Aetobatus narinari  MURAENIDAE (N=4) Echidna nebulosa  Grandarhinus amblyrhynchos Bi	EQUIEM SHARKS rey reef shark lacktip reef shark	Malie
Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos Carcharhinus melanopterus  MYLIOBATIDIDAE (N=1) Aetobatus narinari  MURAENIDAE (N=4) Echidna nebulosa  Grandarhinus amblyrhynchos Bi	rey reef shark	
Carcharhinus melanopterus  MYLIOBATIDIDAE (N=1)  Aetobatus narinari  MURAENIDAE (N=4)  Echidna nebulosa  Bi		Malie-aloalo
MYLIOBATIDIDAE (N=1)  Aetobatus narinari  MURAENIDAE (N=4)  Echidna nebulosa  St		Apeape, malie-alamata
Aetobatus narinari Sṛ MURAENIDAE (N=4) M Echidna nebulosa St		
MURAENIDAE (N=4) M Echidna nebulosa St	AGLE RAYS	
Echidna nebulosa St	potted eagle ray	Fai-pe'a, fai-manu
Echidna nebulosa St		
	ORAYS	Pusi
Comments and Amilia and a visa	arry moray	Ai'aigua
Gymnothorax flavimarginatus Y	ellowmargin moray	Tafi-laotalo, pusi-gatala
Gymnothorax meleagris W	hitemouth moray	Puali'i, 'ai'aiivi
Gymnothorax undulatus U	ndulated moray	Pusi-pulepule
CONGRIDAE (N=1)	ONGER EELS	
Conger cinereus BI	lack-edged conger	l'aui, pusi-solasulu
		•
CLUPEIDAE (N = 1)	ERRINGS	Pelupelu
Spratelloides gracilis Si	lver sprat	Poi, nefu
	ZARDFISHES	Ta'oto
0	ender lizardfish	Ta'oto
-	wospot lizardfish	Ta'oto
Synodus variegatus Re	eef lizardfish	Ta'oto
	ROGFISHES	La'otale, nofu
Antennarius coccineus Fr	eckled anglerfish	La'otale, nofu
1101 0 477 1777 17 41 10		
, ,	QUIRRELFISHES	Malau
	nadowfin soldierfish	Malau-tuavela, malau-'uo
	igscale soldierfish	Malau-ugatele, malau-va'ava'a
, ,	oubletooth soldierfish	
•	paulette soldierfish	Malau-pu'u
	otcheye soldierfish	
	potfin squirrelfish	Malau-tui, malau-pe'ape'a
		Malau-tui, malau-talapu'u, malau-
		Malau-tianiu
g	ibre squirrelfish	Tamalau, mu-malau, malau-toa
Sargocentron tiere Te	hitian squirrelfish	4
ALT OCTO, CDAF OLL)		
	RUMPETFISHES	_
Aulostomus chinesis Tr	umpetfish	Taoto-ena, taoto-sama, 'au'aulauti,
Tromit in the court		•
	UTEMOUTHS	_
Fistularia commersonii Sn	nooth flutemouth	Taoto-ama, taotao

SCORPAENIDAE (N=3)

Pterois volitans

Scorpaenopsis diabolus Scorpaenopsis macrochir

CARACANTHIDAE (N=1)

Caracanthus maculatus

SERRANIDAE (N=11)

Cephalopholis argus
Cephalopholis leopardus
Cephalopholis minitatus
Cephalopholis urodeta
Epinephelus fuscoguttatus
Epinephelus hexagonatus
Epinephelus maculatus
Epinephelus merra
Epinephelus tauvina

Variola louti

Grammistes sexlineatus

KUHLIIDAE (N=1)

Kuhlia mugil

PRIACANTHIDAE (N=1)

Heteropriacanthus cruentatus

APOGONIDAE (N=4)

Apogon kallopterus Apogon nigrofasciatus Apogon taeniophorus

Cheilodipterus quinquelineata

CARANGIDAE (N=4)

Caranx ignobilis
Caranx melampygus
Decapterus macarellus
Scomberoides lysan

LUTJANIDAE (N=9)

Aphareus furca
Aprion virescens

Lutjanus argentimaculatus

Lutjanus bohar Lutjanus fulvus Lutjanus gibbus Lutjanus kasmira Lutjanus monostigmus Macolor niger

CAESIONIDAE (N=2)

Pterocaesio marri

SCORPIONFISHES

Red firefish
False stonefish

Flasher scorpionfish

**CROUCHERS** 

Spotted croucher

**GROUPERS** 

Peacock rockcod Leopard rockcod

Coral cod

Coral cod

Flagtail rockcod Flowery cod

Hexagon rockcod

Trout cod

Dwarf spotted rockcod

Greasy rockcod

Coronation trout

Sixline soapfish

**FLAGTAILS** 

Fiveband flagtail

BIGEYES

Glasseye

CARDINALFISHES

Iridescent cardinalfish Blackstripe cardinalfish Reef-flat cardinalfish

Reci-ital caldillanish

Five-lined cardinalfish

**JACKS** 

Giant trevally Bluefin trevally

Diddin devan

Mackerel scad

Double-spotted queenfish

SNAPPERS

Small-toothed jobfish

Green jobfish

Mangrove jack

Red bass

Yellow-margined seapearch

Paddletail

Bluestripe seapearch

Onespot seapearch

Black and white seapearch

FUSILIERS

Marr's fusilier

Laotale, nofu, i'atala

Sausau-lele

Tapua

Gatala, 'ata'ata, vaolo

Gatala-uli, loi

Mata'ele

Gatala-aloalo

Gatala-a'au

Gatala-puleuli

Gatala-aloalo, gatala-pulepule

Gatala-tane

Papa-tuauli, velo, papa

Taili, tusiloa

Safole

Matapula

Matapula

Fo

Fo-aialo

Fo-tuauli

Fo-tusiloloa

Lupo, lupota, ma; lauli, ulua, sapo'anae

Sapo'anae

Malauli-apamoana, atugaloloa

Atuleau, namuauli

Lai

Mu, palu

Palu-aloalo

- ----

Mu-taiva

Mu-a'a, mu-mea

Tamala, taiva

Mala'i

Savane

Taiva, feloitega

Matala'oa

Atule-toto, ulisega

Pterocaesio tile

GERREIDAE (N=1)
Gerres species

HAEMULIDAE (N=1)
Plectorhinchus orientalis

LETHRINIDAE (N=2)
Gnathodentex aurolineatus
Monotaxis grandoculus

HEMIPTERIDAE (N=1)
Scolopsis lineatus

MULLIDAE (N=7)
Mulloides flavolineatus
Mulloides vanicolensis
Parupeneus bifasciatus
Paraupeneus cyclostomus
Paraupeneus indicus
Parupeneus multifasciatus
Paraupeneus pleurostigma

PEMPHERIDAE (N=1)
Pempheris oualensis

KYPHOSIDAE (N=2) Kyphosus cinerascens Kyphosus vaigiensis

CHAETODONTIDAE (N=23)

Chaetodon auriga Chaetodon citrinellus Chaetodon ephippium Chaetodon lineolatus Chaetodon lunula Chaetodon ornatissimus Chaetodon oxycephalus Chaetodon pelewensis Chaetodon quadrimaculatus Chaetodon rafflesi Chaetodon reticulatus Chaetodon trifascialis Chaetodon trifasciatus Chaetodon ulietensis Chaetodon unimaculatus Chaetodon vagabundus Forcipiger flavissimus Forcipiger longirostris Hemitaurichthys polylepis Heniochus acuminatus Heniochus chrysostomus

Neon fusilier

SILVER BIDDIES Silver biddy species

GRUNTS
Oriental sweetlip

EMPERORS Gold-liner sea bream Big-eye bream

CORAL BREAMS Lined monocle bream

GOATFISHES Yellowstripe goatfish Yellowfin goatfish

Yellowin goatish
Doublebar goatfish
Goldsaddle goatfish
Indian goatfish

Manybar goatfish Sidespot goatfish

SWEEPERS Copper sweeper

SEA CHUBS Topsail drummer Long-finned drummer

BUTTERFLYFISHES
Threadfin butterflyfish
Speckled butterflyfish
Saddled butterflyfish
Lined butterflyfish
Racoon butterflyfish
Ornate butterflyfish
Spotnape butterflyfish
Dot-and-dash butterflyfish
Fourspot butterflyfish
Latticed butterflyfish

Chevroned butterflyfish
Redfin butterflyfish
Double-saddled butterflyfish
Teardrop butterflyfish
Vagabond butterflyfish
Forcepsfish
Longnose butterflyfish

Reticulated butterflyfish

Pyramid butterflyfish Longfin bannerfish Pennant bannerfish Matu

Mutumutu, ava'ava-moana

Mata'ele'ele, ulamalosi, filoa Mumu, tolai

Mu-matavaivai, matamu, matamu,

I'asina

I'asina, vete, afulu, afolu Matulau-moana

Ta'uleia

Matulau-ilamutu

Manifi

Nanue, mata-mutu, mutumutu

Tifitifi
Si'u, i'usamasama
Tifitifi-moamanu
Tifitifi-tuauli
Tifitifi-laui'a
Tifitifi-laumea

Tifitifi-'ava'ava

Tifitifi-tusiloloa Tifitifi-segasega Tifitifi-pule Tifitifi-maona Tifitifi-sae'u Tifitifi-manifi

Tifitifi-matapua'a Gutumanu Gutumanu Alosina Laulaufau-laumea Laulaufau-laumea Heniochus monoceros Heniochus varius

POMACANTHIDAE (N=7)

Apolemichthys trimaculatus

Centropyge bicolor Centropyge bispinosus Centropyge flavissimus Centropyge loriculus Pomacanthus imperator Pygoplites diacanthus

POMACENTRIDAE (N=42)

Abudefduf septemfasciatus

Abudefduf sexfasciatus

Abudefduf sordidus

Abudefduf vaigensis

Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster

Amphiprion chrysopterus

Amphiprion clarkii

Amphiprion melanopus

Chromis acares

Chromis agilis

Chromis amboinensis

Chromis atripectoralis

Chromis iomelas

Chromis margaritifer

Chromis ternatensis

Chromis vanderbilti

Chromis viridis

Chromis xanthura

Chrysiptera biocellata

Chrysiptera caeruleolineatus

Chrysiptera glauca

Chrysiptera leucopoma

Chrysiptera taupou

Dascyllus aruanus

Dascyllus reticulatus

Dascyllus trimaculatus

Neopomacentrus metallicus

Plectroglyphidodon dickii

Plectroglyphidodon imparipennis

Plectroglyphidodon johnstonianus

Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus

Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus

Plectroglyphidodon phoenixensis

Pomacentrus brachialis

Pomacentrus coelestis

Pomacentrus pavo

Pomacentrus vaiuli Pomachromis richardsoni

Stegastes albifasciatus

Stegastes fasciolatus

Humphead bannerfish

Masked bannerfish

**ANGELFISHES** 

Three-spot angelfish

Bicolor angelfish

Two-spined angelfish

Lemmonpeel angelfish

Flame angelfish

Emperor angelfish

Regal angelfish

DAMSELFISHES

Banded sergeant

Scissor-tail sergeant

Blackspot sergeant

Indo-pacific sergeant

White-belly damsel

Orange-fin anemonefish Clark's anemonefish

Red-and-black anemonefish

Midget chromis

Agile chromis

Ambon chromis

Black-tail chromis

Half-and-half chromis

Bicolor chromis

Ternate chromis

Vanderbilt's chromis

Blue-green chromis

Pale-tail chromis

Twospot demoiselle

Blueline demoiselle

Grey damsel

Surge demoiselle

South seas demoiselle

Humbug dascyllus

Reticulated dascyllus

Three-spot dascyllus

Metallic demoiselle

Dick's damsel

Brighteye damsel

Johnston damsel

Jewel damsel Whiteband damsel

Phoenix damsel

Charcoal damsel

Neon damsel

Blue damsel

Princess damsel

Richardson's reef-damsel

Whitebar gregory

Pacific gregory

Laulaufau-laumea Laulaufau-laumea

Tu'u'u

Tu'u'u-matamalu

Tu'u'u-alomu

Tu'u'u-sama, tu'u'u-lega

Tu'u'u-tusiuli

Tu'u'u-vaolo, tu'u'u-moana

Tu'u'u-moana

Tu'u'u

Mutu

Mamo

Mutu Mamo

Tu'u'u-mamo

Tu'u'u-lumane

Tu'u'u-lumane

Tu'u'u-fo

Tu'u'u-palevai

Tu'u'u-segasega Tu'u'u-i'usina

Tu'u'u-i'usina

Tu'u'u-fo

Tu'u'u-i'usina

Tu'u'u-ulavapua

Tu'u'u-tulisegasega, tu'u'u-alamu

Tu'u'u-mo'o, vaiuli-sama

Mamo

Tu'u'u-koko

Tu'u'u-pulelua

Tu'u'u-segi, pipi

Tu'u'u-i'usina

Tu'u'u-i'uuli

Tu'u'u-lau, i'usamasama

Tu'u'u-si'ugutusina

Tu'u'u-popouli

Tu'u'u-faga

Tu'u'u-segasega

Tu'u'u-segasega, teatea

Tu'u'u-vaiuli

Tu'u'u-malaumataputa.

Tu'u'u-pa, ulavapuna

Tu'u'u-palea

Stegastes lividus Stegastes nigricans

CIRRHITIDAE (N=5) Amblycirrhitus bimacula Cirrhitus pinnulatus Paracirrhites arcatus Paracirrhites forsteri Paracirrhites hemistictus

MUGILIDAE (N=2) Crenimugil crenilabis Liza vaigiensis

SPHYRAENIDAE (N=1) Sphyraena barracuda

LABRIDAE (N=42)

Anampses caeruleopunctatus Anampses meleagrides Anampses twistii Bodianus loxozonus Chelinus digrammus Chelinus fasciatus Chelinus oxycephalus Chelinus trilobatus Chelinus undulatus Chelinus unifasciatus Cirrhilabrus species Coris aygula Coris gaimard Epibulus insidiator Gomphosus varius

Halichoeres biocellatus Halichoeres hortulanus Halichoeres margaritaceus Halichoeres marginatus Halichoeres melanurus Halichoeres miniatus Halichoeres nebulosus Halichoeres ornatissimus Halichoeres trimaculatus Hemigymnus fasciatus Hemigymnus melapterus Labrichthys unilineatus Labroides bicolor Labroides dimidiatus

Macropharyngodon meleagris. Novaculichthys taeniourus Pseudochelinus hexataenia Pseudochelinus octotaenia Stethojulis bandanensis Stethojulis strigiventer

Bluntsnout gregory Dusky gregory

**HAWKFISHES** Twinspot hawkfish Stocky hawkfish Arc-eye hawkfish Blackside hawkfish Halfspotted hawkfish

**MULLETS** Warty-lipped mullet Diamond-scale mullet

**BARRACUDAS** Great barracuda

WRASSES Bluespotted wrasse Spotted wrasse Yellowbreasted wrasse Blackfin hogfish Cheeklined maori wrasse Redbreasted maori wrasse

Snooty maori wrasse Tripletail maori wrasse Humphead maori wrasse Ringtail maori wrasse

Cirrhilabrus species Clown coris Yellowtail coris Slingiaw wrasse Bird wrasse

Biocellate wrasse Checkerboard wrasse Pink-belly wrasse

Dusky wrasse Tailspot wrasse Circle-cheek wrasse Nebulous wrasse Ornate wrasse Threespot wrasse Barred thicklip

Blackeye thicklip Tubelip wrasse Bicolor cleaner wrasse Cleaner wrasse Blackspotted wrasse Rockmover wrasse Sixstripe wrasse Eightstripe wrasse

Stripebelly wrasse

Bluelined wrasse

Tu'u'u-moi Tu'u'u-moi

La'o Ulutu'i Lausiva Lausiva Lausiva, a'a

Fuitogo, 'afa, 'anaeafa

Sapatu Saosao

'anae

Sugale Sugale-mafalaugutu Sugale-tatanu Sugale-tatanu Sugale-a'a Lalafi-pulepule Lalafi-pulepule

Lalafi-matamumu Lalafi, tagafa, malakea Lalafi

Sugale-uluto'i Sugale-mumu, sugale-tala'ula Lapega, lalafi-tua'au Gutusi'o, gutu'umi, sugale-lupe

Sugalea'au, sugale-pagota, ifigi Sugale-uluvela Sugale-lalafi

Sugale-gutumafia Sugale-laugutu, sugale-uli, sugale-

Sugale-tafuti, atamamala

Sugale-i'usina Sugale-mo'otai Sugale-puletasi

Lape, sugale-pagota

Sugale-la'o, sugale-taili, sugale-gasufi

Sugale-tusitusi Sugale-tusitusi Lape-a'au Lape-a'au

Stethojulis trilineata
Thalassoma amblycephalum
Thalassoma hardwicke
Thalassoma lutescens
Thalassoma purpureum
Thalassoma quinquevittatum
Thalassoma trilobatum

SCARIDAE (N=20) Calotomus carolinus Cetoscarus bicolor Hipposcarus longiceps Scarus altipinnis Scarus dimidiatus Scarus forsteni Scarus frenatus Scarus frontalis Scarus ghobban Scarus globiceps Scar microrhinos Scar niger Scarus oviceps Scarus psittacus Scarus pyrrhurus Scarus rivulatus Scarus rubroviolaceus Scarus schlegeli Scarus sordidus Scarus spinus

PINGUIPEDIDAE (N=2)
Parapercis clathrata
Parapercis millipunctata

BLENNIDAE (N=9)
Meiacanthus atrodorsalis
Meiacanthus ditrema
Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos
Plagiotremus tapeinosoma
Cirripectes polyzona
Cirripectes stigmaticus
Cirripectes variolosus
Exallias brevis
Istiblennius chrysospilos

GOBIIDAE (N=4)
Amblyeleotris fasciata
Gobiodon citrinus
Valenciennea sexguttata
Valenciennea strigata

MICHRODESMIDAE (N=2)
Nemateleotris magnifica

Three-ribbon wrasse Bluntheaded wrasse Sixbar wrasse Sunset wrasse Surge wrasse Fivestripe wrasse Ladder wrasse

PARROTFISHES
Stareye parrotfish
Bicolor parrotfish
Longnose parrotfish
Minifin parrotfish
Yellowbarred parrotfish
Whitespot parrotfish
Bridled parrotfish
Reefcrest parrotfish
Bluebarred parrotfish

Globehead parrotfish
Steephead parrotfish
Swarthy parrotfish
Egghead parrotfish
Palenose parrotfish
Redtail parrotfish
Surf parrotfish
Ember parrotfish
Schlegel's parrotfish

Bullethead parrotfish

Greensnout parrotfish

SANDPERCHES Latticed sandperch Redbarred sandperch

BLENNIES
Yellowtail fangblenny
Doublepore fangblenny
Bluestripe fangblenny
Piano fangblenny
Barred blenny
Reticulated blenny
Red-speckled blenny
Shortbodied blenny
Goldspotted rockskipper

GOBIES
Red-banded prawn goby
Fourbar goby
Sixspot goby
Blueband goby

DARTFISHES Fire dartfish Lape-a'au
Sugale-aloama
Sugale-a'au, lape-ele'ele
Sugale-samasama
Uloulo-gatala, patagaloa
Lape-moana
Uloulo-gatala, pata'ota'o

Fuga, laca, galo

Fuga-alova

Fuga-sina, mamanu, laea-mamanu, Ulapokea, laea-ulapokea

Fuga-alosama

Laca-mea, laca-si'imoana

Fuga-si'umu, laea-ulusama Fuga-alosina, laea-tuavela Fuga-matapua'a, fugausi-matapua'a,

Laea-mea, laea-mala Fuga-matapua'a, laea-tusi Fuga-gutumu, fugausi-tuavela, laea-Fuga-a'au

Ta'oto Ta'oto

Mano'o-si'umaga

Mano'o-to'ito'i

Mano'o-to'ito'i

Mano'o-la'o

Mano'o-lau, mano'o-gatala

Mano'o Mano'o-popo Mano'o-ulutu'i, moemimi Mano'o-sina Mano'o-sina

Mano'o-sugale

#### Ptereleotris evides

ACANTHURIDAE (N=25)

Acanthurus achilles Acanthurus blochii Acanthurus guttatus Acanthurus lineatus Acanthurus maculiceps Acanthurus mata Acanthurus nigricans Acanthurus nigricauda Acanthurus nigrofuscus Acanthurus nigroris Acanthurus olivaceus Acanthurus thompsoni Acanthurus triostegus Acanthurus xanthopterus Ctenochaetus binotatus Ctenochaetus hawaiiensis Ctenochaetus striatus Ctenochaetus strigosus Naso annulatus Naso brevirostris Naso lituratus Naso tuberosos Naso unicornis Zebrasoma scopas

# ZANCLIDAE (N=1)

Zebrasoma veliferum

Zanclus cornutus

SIGNIDAE (N=3) Siganus argenteus Siganus punctatus Siganus spinus

# BOTHIDAE (N=1)

Bothus mancus

### BALISTIDAE (N=11)

Balistapus undulatus Balistoides viridescens Melichthys niger Melichthys vidua Odonus niger Pseudobalistes fuscus Rhinecanthus aculeatus Rhinecanthus rectangulus Sufflamen bursa Sufflamen chrysopterus Sufflamen fraenatus

#### Twotone dartfish

**SURGEONFISHES** Achilles tang

Ringtail surgeonfish Whitespotted surgeonfish

Striped surgeonfish White-freckled surgeonfish

Elongate surgeonfish Whitecheek surgeonfish Blackstreak surgeonfish

Brown surgeonfish Bluelined surgeonfish

Orangeband surgeonfish Thompson's surgeonfish

Convict surgeonfish Yellowfin surgeonfish Twospot bristletooth

Black bristletooth Lined bristletooth

Goldring bristletooth Whitemargin unicornfish

Spotted unicornfish Orangespine unicomfish Humpnose unicornfish Bluespine unicornfish

Brushtail tang Sailfin tang

#### MORRISH IDOL Morrish idol

RABBITFISHES

Forktail rabbitfish Goldspotted rabbitfish

Spiny rabbitfish

### LEFTE YED FLOUNDERS

Flowery flounder

TRIGGERFISHES

Orange-lined triggerfish Titan triggerfish

Black triggerfish Pinktail triggerfish

Redtooth triggerfish Yellow-spotted triggerfish Whitebanded triggerfish Wedge-tail triggerfish

Scimtar triggerfish Flagtail triggerfish Bridled triggerfish

Ma'ulu

Pone, palagi, ume

Maikolama, kolama, pone-i'umumu

Maogo Alogo

Ponepone Ponepone

Pone-apasama, afinamea

Pone-i'usina Manini

Pone, pala'ia, logoulia

Ume-ulutao Ili'ilia, umelei Ume-uluto'i Ume-isu Pitopito, pe'ape'a

Pe'ape'a, laulaufau

Loloa, 'ofe'ofe, malava

Tito, loele'ele Anefe, pa'ulu

Ali

Sumu

Sumu-aimaunu Sumu-laulau, umu

Sumu-uli

Sumu-'apa'apasina, sumu-si'umumu

Sumu-pe'a Sumu-laulau, umu Sumu-uo'uo Sumu-aloalo Sumu-pa'epa'e Sumu-gasemoana

Sumu-gase'ele'ele

#### MONACANTHIDAE (N=5)

Cantherhinus dumerilii
Cantherhinus pardalis
Oxymonacanthus longirostris
Pervagor janthinosoma
Pervagor melanocephalus
OSTRACIIDAE (N=1)
Ostracion meleagris

### TETRAODONTIDAE (N=5)

Arothron hispidus
Arothron meleagris
Arothron nigropunctatus
Canthigaster amboinensis
Cantigaster solandri

### DIODONTIDAE (N=1)

Diodon hystrix

**LEATHERJACKETS** 

Yelloweye leatherjacket Honeycomb leatherjacket Beaked leatherjacket Gill-blotch leatherjacket Black-headed leatherjacket

BOXFISHES

Spotted boxfish

**PUFFERS** 

Stars and stripes puffer Guineafowl puffer Blackspotted puffer Ambon toby Solander's toby

**PORCUPINEFISHES** 

Porcupinefish

Pa'umalo Pa'umalo

Pa'umalo, falala, aimeo

Pa'umalo-gutuumi

Pa'umalo, falala

Moamoa

Moamoa-uli, moamoa-sama

Sue

Sue-vaolo

Sue-puleuli, sue-lega

Sue-uli, sue-lega

Sue-lape

Sue-mimi

Tauta, tautu

fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides on the land upslope of the proposed park should be discouraged. Even many of the most widely sold and commonly used biocides are very toxic to freshwater invertebrates and their effects on tropical marine invertebrates are almost completely unknown.

Surface runoff into the ocean appears to be minimal at present. There is very little soil on most of the land behind the proposed national park area and most rainfall quickly sinks into the porous lava rock and becomes groundwater. The small amount of soil present on most of the land will probably also limit major problems with siltation in this area. Direct input of nutrients into the ocean will probably not be a problem unless the number of visitors to the park reached the level of hundreds per day.

An increase in numbers of visitors to the proposed park area (and the support facilities to serve them) will lead to an increased risk of introducing new species of seaweeds to Ofu. Although not widely known, several species of seaweeds have been accidentally or purposely introduced to Hawaiian waters in the last 40 years and several of them have become widespread, completely replacing the species previously present in several habitats and in some cases becoming problems by washing up on resort beaches in large mats. Just as introduced plants have greatly changed the terrestrial communities of tropical Pacific islands, introduced marine plants have also changed marine communities. New marine species could be introduced by several methods: from the bottoms of boats visiting Ofu, importation of live seafood such as oysters, importation of marine aquaculture organisms.

It is recommended that future monitoring surveys at the six permanent sites be continued on a bi-annual basis. After the first two years, annual surveys should be sufficient to monitor reef health, barring any outbreaks of coral predators (e.g. Acanthaster, Drupella) or changes in land use patterns on Ofu. Declines in coral cover or increases of algal cover of  $\pm$  10% at any site over two consecutive surveys should be used as a minimal signal that possible causes of reef degradation should be investigated. If declines in coral abundance are the obvious result of hurricane damage, substantial indications of initial recovery (from