



Foundation Document Overview Fa'amatalaga Oto'oto o le Fa'avae

National Park of American Samoa | Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa



Contact Information

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Fa'amatalaga mo Feso'otaiga

Mo nisi fa'amatalaga e fa'atatau i le Fa'avae o le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa, fa'afeso'ota'i: npsa_superintendent@nps.gov or (684) 633-7082, pe tusi i le: Superintendent, National Park of American Samoa, 2nd Floor, MHJ Building, Pago Pago, AS 96799

Purpose



THE NATIONAL PARK OF AMERICAN SAMOA, for the enjoyment of visitors and in partnership with local communities, preserves, protects, and interprets paleotropical rainforests, coral reef ecosystems, and Fa‘asamoa (Samoan way of life), including living cultural traditions and resources that date back 3,000 years.



Park Description

The Samoan Islands are a part of Polynesia and have been inhabited by people for more than 3,000 years. The islands are 2,600 miles southwest of Hawaii, 1,800 miles northeast of New Zealand, and adjacent to the international dateline (see figure 1). Stretching east to west for 300 miles, the Samoan Islands include the U.S. territory of American Samoa and the independent nation of Samoa (formerly Western Samoa) (see figure 2).

American Samoa, the only U.S. territory south of the equator, consists of five rugged volcanic islands and two coral atolls. From west to east, these islands are Tutuila, its smaller neighbor Aunu‘u, and the three islands of the Manu‘a Group —Ofu, Olosega, and Ta‘ū. The land area is 76 square miles and the population is approximately 55,000 (2010), with most people living on the island of Tutuila.

Oral traditions and archeological evidence support the idea that Samoa is one of the original homelands of the Polynesian people. In American Samoa, 90% of the population is Samoan or other Pacific Islander. Samoan is most islanders’ first language and they live the Fa‘asamoa—the customs, beliefs, and traditions of the Samoan culture. Many Samoans still live interconnected with their environment and use the tropical rainforests, coral reefs, and the ocean for subsistence and cultural practices.

In 1988, the National Park of American Samoa was authorized to:

“...preserve and protect the tropical forest and archeological and cultural resources of American Samoa, and of associated reefs, to maintain the habitat of flying foxes, preserve the ecological balance of the Samoan tropical forest, and, consistent with the preservation of these resources, to provide for the enjoyment of the unique resources of the Samoan tropical forest by visitors from around the world.”

The National Park of American Samoa has three separate units on the islands of Tutuila, Ofu, and Ta‘ū. The park’s 6,303 acres of land and 2,800 acres of water contain wild, scenic paleotropical rainforest, coastal areas, and coral reef environments. American Samoa’s paleotropical rainforest is composed of plants and animals from the “Old World” ecosystems of Southeast Asia (predominantly Indonesia), as opposed to the distant Americas. The park contains a wealth of important cultural resources that have strong connections to past and present Samoan people.

Park Description

The park's land base was established in September 1993 when a lease agreement was signed between the American Samoa Government and the National Park Service. The park is unique in the national park system in that all the land is owned by individual villages and leased to the National Park Service. The lands designated in the enabling legislation are within the villages of Fitiuta, Faleasao, Ta'u, Olosega, Ofu, Afono, Vatia, PagoPago and Fagasa. The current 50-year lease represents an experiment between two very different land tenure philosophies—the South Seas matai communal land arrangement kept by oral tradition and custom and the English surveyed, deeded, written, and recorded system.

The Tutuila unit of the National Park of American Samoa is the most accessible unit of the park and comprises approximately 2,500 acres of land and approximately 1,200 acres of offshore waters (see figure 3). The park encompasses entire watersheds from some of the highest points in American Samoa to the coastlines and marine areas. Here and throughout the islands, the tropical rainforests cover steep slopes of the islands from the waterline to the tops of the mountains.

Twenty-one acres at the summit of Mt. Alava, including the upper terminal of the aerial tramway, power poles, transformer, and TV transmitter, are owned by the American Samoa Government and are excluded from the park's lease.

The Ta'ū unit is about 60 miles east of the island of Tutuila, comprising approximately 3,700 acres of land and approximately 1,100 acres of offshore waters (see figure 4). Samoans believe the sacred site of Saua on Ta'ū is the birthplace of all Polynesia. Beyond Saua around Si'u Point is the dramatic southern coast, where waves crash against the rocky coast and sea cliffs stairstep to the summit of Lata Mountain—the highest point in American Samoa at 3,170 feet/966 meters.

On Ofu island, about 10 miles northwest of Ta'ū, is the Ofu unit of the national park (see figure 4). This is the smallest unit with about 70 acres of land and approximately 400 acres of offshore waters. The island's coral reefs are healthy, diverse, and an outstanding example of South Pacific marine habitat. With its remoteness, the 2 mile beach in the park can be enjoyed with few, if any, other people.



Figure 3: Tutuila Island
Ata 3: Motu o Tutuila

Autu



*O LE PAKA FA'ASAO O AMERIKA SAMOA,
e mō tafaōga e maua ai lagona
fa'afiafia loto o tagata asiiasi mai,
ma faiga fa'apā'aga ma ālalafaga
i le lotoifale, e fa'asao, puipui
ma faamatalaina le o feso'otaiga
vaomatua mai anamua, o a'au 'amu,
ma le olaga Fa'asamoa, e aofia ai
tū ma aga o lo'o ola pea talu mai le
3,000 tausaga ua tuana'i.*



Faamatalaga ole Paka

O motu o Samoa o se vaega o Polenisia ma na aīnā e tagata i le silia ma le 3,000 tausaga. O motu nei e 2,600 maila Sautesisifo o Hawaii, 1,800 maila Matuisasa'e o Aotearoa, ma e ta'oto felata'i ma le Laina o Aso Fa'avāomalo (taga'i i le ata 1). E 300 maila le umi mai Sasa'e i Sisifo. O atumotu o Samoa e aofia ai le Teritori o Amerika Samoa ma le Malo Tuto'atasi o Samoa (Samoa i Sisifo) (taga'i i le ata 2).

E na'o Amerika Samoa le Teritori o le Iunaitetete e i Saute o le Ekueta, e aofia ai motu mai maugamū e lima ma motu 'amu e lua. Mai sisifo i sasa'e, o nei motu o Tutuila, tama'i motu tuaoi o Aunu'u, ma motu e tolu o Manu'a-Ofu, Olosega ma Ta'ū. O ona ele'ele e 76 maila fa'atafafa ma le faitau aofa'i o tagata pe tusa ma le 55,000 (2010), e nonofo i le motu o Tutuila.

O tala tu'ugutu ma pinefa'amaui o tala'eli e lagolagoina le mau o Samoa o se tasi o ulua'i nofoaga o tagata Polenisia. E 90% o le faitau aofa'i o tagata i totonu o Amerika Samoa, e aofia ai tagata Samoa ma isi tagata o le Pasefika. O le gagana Samoa o le ulua'i gagana lea o lo'o fa'aogaina ma o lo'o latou soifua ma ola ai. O le to'atele o e fa'alagolago i le si'osi'omaga ma fa'aaoga le vaomatua, 'a'au amu, ma le gataifale mo le tausiga o aiga, fa'apea gaioiga fa'aleaganuu.

I le 1988, sa fa'atagaina ai le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa e:

“...fa'asao ma puipuia le vaomatua, ma alaga manuia o tala'eli ma le aganu'u fa'aSamoa, ma 'a'au, taulaga pe'a, vaomatua, ma ia tumau le fa'asaoina o nei alaga manuia ina ia fa'afiafiaina tagata o le lalolagi e asiiasi mai.”

E tolu iunite tūma'oti a le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa i le motu o Tutuila, Ofu, ma Ta'ū. O ele'ele o le paka e 6,303 eka ma le 2,800 eka o le vai, e iai vaomatua e le o fa'ato'aina, nofoaga tū matāfaga ma a'au 'amu. O le vaomatua o Amerika Samoa e iai la'au ma meaola mai aso anamua o Asia Sautesasa'e (e mātetele i Initonesia) e ese mai i Amerika tūmamao. O lo'o iai i paka nei le tamā'o'aiga tāua o ālaga'oa fa'aleaganu'u, e telē lona feso'ota'iga i tagata Samoa mai anamua se'i o'o mai i le asō.

Faamatalaga ole Paka

O lau'ele'ele o le paka sa fa'avae ia Setema 1993 ina ua sainia le lisi o māliliea i le vā o le Malo o Amerika Samoa ma le Paka Fa'asao. O laufanua sa fa'amautuina i le tulafono fa'avae e aofia ai alaafaga nei o Fitiuta, Faleasao, Ta'u, Olosega, Ofu, Afono, Vatia, PagoPago, ma Fagasa. E tulaga ese le paka ona o lau'ele'ele e pulea lava e nu'u ta'itasi ma o lo'o lisi'ina i totonu o le Paka Fa'asao.

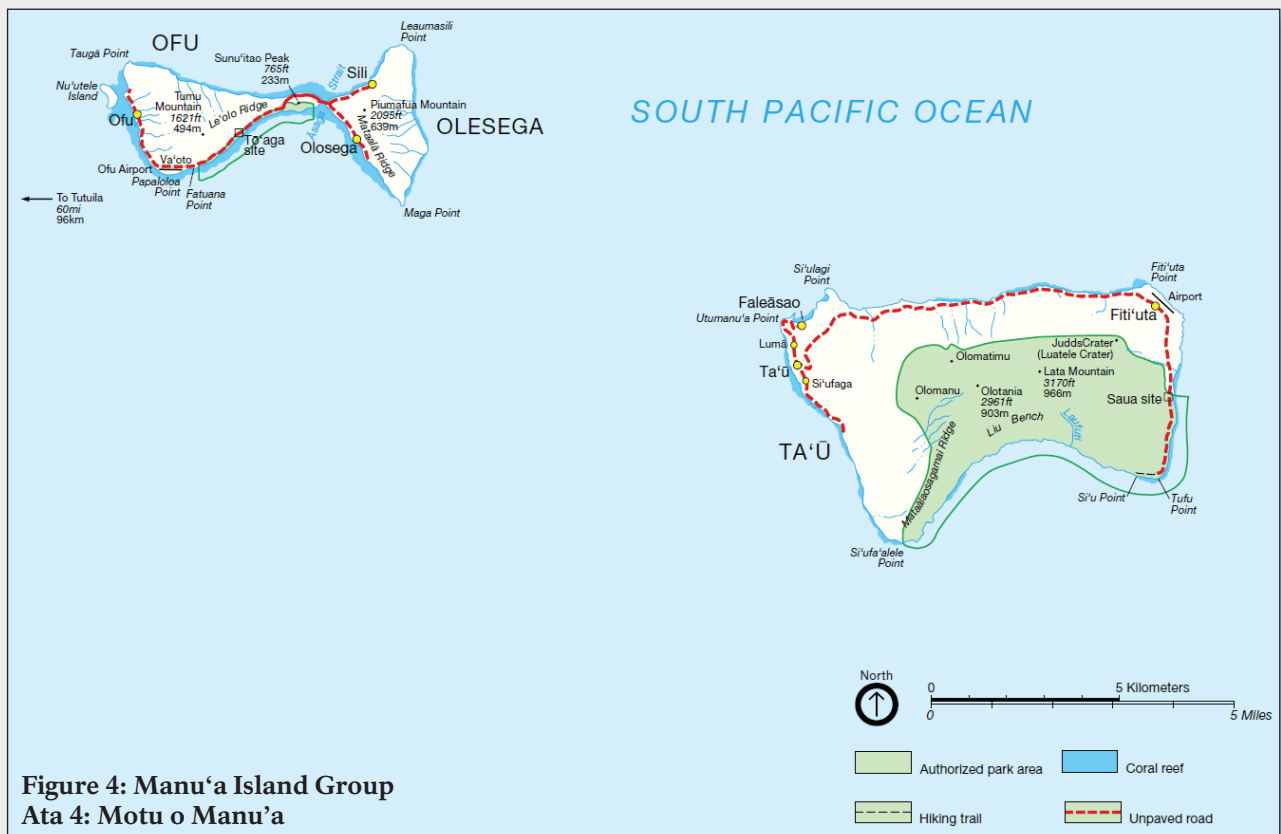
E 50 tausaga le lisi o lo'o iai nei. E mafua ona o se su'esu'ega e fa'aogā ai itu'aiga pulega o ele'ele e lua e matuā ese'ese lava—o ele'ele fa'aleāganu'u e tausia i tala tu'ugutu, tū ma āga fa'amatai ma le faiga fa'apapālagi, e fua, resitala faaletulafono, tusitusia, ma fa'amauiina.

O le iunite i Tutuila o le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa, o le iunite aupito i faigofie ona āsia, mā e 2,500 eka le telē o le fanua, 1,200 eka o le sami i le tua'au (taga'i i le ata 3). O le paka o lo'o aofia uma ai vai fetāfea'i mai i ni nofoaga mauualuluga o Amerika Samoa e aga'i atu i le talafātai ma le gātaifale. O 'i nei, fa'apea le motu atoa, e ufitia a'ega mauualuluga e le vaomatua, e amata mai lava i nofoaga e tū lata i le sami se'ia paia tumutumu o mauga. E luasefulutasi

eka i le tumutumu o le Mauga o Alava, e aofia ai le nofoaga e fa'ae'e ai pasese mo le Ato (tramway), pou uila, masini eletise, pou TV, o meatotino a le Malo o Amerika Samoa, ma e le lisi ina e le Paka Fa'asao.

O le iunite i Ta'ū, e 60 maila i sasa'e o Tutuila, mā e 3,700 eka le telē o le fanua, 1,100 eka o le sami tua'au (taga'i i le ata 4). E talitonu Samoa, o ele'ele sa o Saua i Ta'ū, na tupuga mai ai tagata Polenisia. I tala atu o Saua, i tala ane o le tolotolo o Si'u, o se nofoaga mātaina lea i saute o le matāfaga, e fafati ai galu aga'i i le papa ma le ala savali i le tumutumu o le Mauga o Lata-O le tumutumu aupito mauualuga lea i Amerika Samoa e 3,170 futu/966 mita.

I le motu o Ofu, pe tusa ma le 10 maila i mātū i sisifo o Ta'ū, o lo'o iai le iunite o le Paka Fa'asao (taga'i i le ata 4). O le iunite aupito i la'ititi pe tusa ma le 70 eka le telē o le fanua, 400 eka le sami taumamao. O a'au 'amu o le motu e ola lelei mā e tele meaola ese'ese e maua ai. O inā o se fa'atai'tai'ga lelei mo faigafaiva a le Pasefika i Saute. Talu ai le mamao ese o lea paka, ua lē to'atele ai ni tagata e āsia le matāfaga, e lua maila le umi.



Significance

Significance statements express why National Park of American Samoa resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

- **Paleotropical Rainforest Ecosystem.** The National Park of American Samoa protects and preserves the only paleotropical rainforest ecosystem in the United States, which provides habitat for the island's healthy populations of *pe'a* (fruit bats). This rainforest, intact from seashore to mountaintop, is of profound cultural, scientific, and medicinal importance to Samoans and the world.
- **Marine Ecosystems.** The National Park of American Samoa has the only Indo-Pacific coral reef ecosystem in the national park system, and is ecologically diverse with more than 900 species of fish and more than 230 species of coral.
- **Coral Reef Resistance to Climate Change.** The Ofu Lagoon in the National Park of American Samoa is a globally important living laboratory for scientists to study the park's corals, which appear to be resistant to high ocean temperatures and fluctuations in pH. Studying these reefs may be a critical step to understanding future climate change impacts on coral reefs.



- **3,000 Years of Human History.** The National Park of American Samoa preserves archeological and cultural resources and sites, representing over 3,000 years of habitation. The sacred Saua village on Ta'u Island is one of the earliest settlements in Polynesia and is considered a birthplace of Samoan and other Polynesian cultures.
- **Fa'asamoa.** The National Park of American Samoa perpetuates *Fa'asamoa* (Samoan way of life) by sharing the intact and vibrant traditions, values, and legends that connect the Samoan people to the land and sea. Traditional subsistence use of park resources supports *Fa'asamoa* in local communities.
- **Scenery.** The National Park of American Samoa works in partnership with local villages to co-manage the remote and beautiful tropical island landscape. Samoan villages, lush rainforests, dramatic sea cliffs, coral filled lagoons, expansive night skies, and world renowned white sand beaches contribute to the park's iconic scenery.

Fa'amatalaga i le Tāua

O fa'amatalaga tāua e fa'ailoa mai ai le tāua o alaga'oa ma aga tāua fa'avae o se paka, ua mafua ai ona filifilia e avea ma se iunite o le Paka Faasao. O nei fa'amatalaga e feso'ota'i ma le mafuaaga o le Paka Faasao o Amerika Samoa, ma ua fa'amaonia e fa'amaumauga, su'esu'ega ma i'ugafono o sailiiliga. O nei fa'amatalaga tāua o lo'o fa'amatalaina ai se va'aiga ese o le natura o le paka ma le mafuaaga e tāua ai i le kelope. E fa'aautū nei faamatalaga tāua i alaga'oa ma aga tumau fa'avae e aupito sili ona tāua, ma fesoasoani i le fausiaina ma le fa'afocina o se paka.

- **Si'osi'omaga o Vaomatua.** O lo'o puipuia ma fa'asao e le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa le Vaomatua e tasi lava a le Iunite Setete, lea e ofaga ai se aofa'iga tele o pe'a ('ai fuala'au aina). O lenei vaomatua, e amata mai i le matāfaga se'ia o'o i tumutumumauga, e matuā telē lona aogā fa'aleaganu'u, fa'asaenisi, ma vaila'au fofō mo Samoa atoa ma le lalolagi.
- **Si'osi'omaga o le Gataifale.** I totonu o vaega o paka fa'asao, na 'o le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa e iai le si'osi'omaga o a'au 'amu Indo-Pacific, ma e fa'atumulia i le silia ma le 900 ituaiga l'a ese'ese ma le 230 ituaiga 'amu.
- **A'au 'Amu e Gafatia Suiga o le Tau.** O le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa i le aloalo i Ofu, o se nofoaga su'esu'e tāua i le lalolagi mo saienisi e sue'sue' i 'amu, lea e foliga mai e gafatia le malosi o le vevela o le sami ma ona fesuiā'iga. O le su'esu'eina o nei a'au e ono avea ma la'asaga tāua, e mālamlama ai i a'afiaga o a'au 'amu, ona o le suiga o le tau i le lumana'i.



- **3,000 Tausaga o Talafa'asolopito o Tagata.** O lo'o fa'asao e le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa ālaga'oa ma nofoaga tau tala'eli ma fa'aleaganu'u, e fa'amauiina ai le silia ma le 3,000 tausaga o nofoia laueleele. O Saua i le motu o Ta'ū, o se tasi lea o nofoaga sa ulua'i nofoia i le atu Polenisia, mā ua talitonuina o le tupuaga lea o tagata Samoa ma isi aganu'u o le atu Polenisia.
- **Fa'asamoa.** E una'ia e le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa le aganu'u Samoa e ala i le fa'asoa atu o tū ma aga, talitonuga, aga tāua, ma tala o le vavau e feso'ota'i ai tagata Samoa i le ele'ele ma le sami. O le fa'aogaina fa'aleaganu'u o ālaga'oa mai le paka, o lo'o lagolago ai le fa'asamoa i totonu o alalafaga.
- **Va'aiga.** E galulue faapa'aga le Paka Fa'asao ma nu'u i le tausiga o motu tumamao ma o latou lafanua matagofie. O nu'u i Samoa, vaomatua lanulau'ava, papa mātā'ina i le gataifale, aloalo e tumu i 'amu, o le lautele o le fofola mai o le lagi i le po, ma matāfaga oneone papa'e, e tofu sao uma i le tulaga'ese o le va'aiga i le paka.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

- **Paleotropical Rainforest Ecosystem.** The National Park of American Samoa protects three types of paleotropical rainforest (lowland, montane, and cloud), which support a rich diversity of native and endemic species including more than 475 plant species, 50 animal species, and 2 species of *pe'a* (fruit bats)—the only terrestrial mammals indigenous to American Samoa.
- **Marine Ecosystems.** The National Park of American Samoa contains a highly diverse marine ecosystem with more than 900 species of fish, more than 230 species of coral, 2 species of sea turtle, and numerous species of marine mammals. Thriving coral reefs fringe the islands of Tutuila, Ofu, and Ta'ū.
- **Freshwater Ecosystems.** The National Park of American Samoa contains four perennial streams (Le Afu, Fagatuitui, and Amalau Streams on Tutuila Island and Laufuti Stream on Ta'ū Island) with native species of freshwater fish, eel, snail, and shrimp.
- **Cultural Landscapes and Archeological Sites.** The National Park of American Samoa contains important Samoan archeological and cultural sites and landscapes. Ancient villages and home sites, burial grounds, star mounds, stone tool production sites, travel routes, as well as countless natural features including streams, waterfalls, mountaintops, and natural sounds create a sacred sense of place for all Samoans. Some of the park's important sites include the Saua site on Ta'ū Island, the To'aga area on Ofu Island, and Pola Island and the old Vatia Village site on Tutuila Island.
- **Fa'asamoa.** *Fa'asamoa* (Samoan way of life) is interconnected with Samoan lands and waters and is of utmost value to the National Park of American Samoa. The park perpetuates *Fa'asamoa* by sharing the living and vibrant Samoan traditions, language, legends, oral histories, protocols, values, and beliefs.
- **Scenery.** The National Park of American Samoa boasts exquisite scenery from ridge to reef; the rich ambient sounds of wind, ocean, and wildlife; globally recognized clean air; and a crystal clear southern hemisphere night sky experience.
- **Scientific Research.** The National Park of American Samoa's paleotropical rainforests, coral reefs, and tropical freshwater streams provide living laboratories for research in conservation and wildlife biology, evolution, geology, and climate change. Cultural sites and *Fa'asamoa* offer insights in the fields of archeology, linguistics, cultural and biological anthropology, and many other disciplines.
- **Subsistence Use.** The National Park of American Samoa supports the continuation of Samoan land tenure and sustainable subsistence uses, including traditional fishing, gathering, and agriculture in established areas. The overlap of Samoan traditional uses of the land and sea with National Park Service management is an important and valued aspect of the National Park of American Samoa.
- **Connecting the Public to Samoan Heritage and Homelands.** The National Park of American Samoa is steadfast in its commitment to promoting resource stewardship, helping Samoans connect to their cultural heritage, and providing high-quality interpretation and education opportunities for the public. The park is a valuable and trusted local source of educational experiences in Samoan and English for both local Samoans and visitors.
- **Recreational Opportunities.** The National Park of American Samoa provides visitors and local Samoans with a variety of memorable recreational opportunities that are compatible with *Fa'asamoa* and promote health and wellness. Opportunities include hiking rainforest trails to mountaintops and Samoan cultural sites; swimming, snorkeling, diving, and boating in the park's tropical waters; and immersion in Samoan cultural programs and experiences.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from—and should reflect—park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significances and fundamental resources and values.

- The dynamic interplay of the Samoan people with their lands and waters are the basis of *Fa'asamoa* (Samoan way of life), and the National Park of American Samoa provides people of all cultures the opportunity to connect with these Polynesian homelands and with each other.
- Considered a birthplace of Polynesian cultures, the National Park of American Samoa's resources are connected to the entire human history of Samoa and illustrate the dynamism and resilience of Samoan culture for more than 3,000 years.
- The human history in American Samoa spans three millennia from initial settlement of the islands, through Christian missionary contact, colonization by European powers, World War II, and the current blending of traditional values with Western modernization.
- The mixed species paleotropical *vaomatua* (rainforest) that the National Park of American Samoa preserves and protects is of great importance to the United States and other countries due to the world-wide decline of tropical forests and to the immense biological, scientific, and medicinal value of plants found within.
- The healthy and diverse Indo-Pacific coral reefs protected by the National Park of American Samoa are a fragile and complex ecosystem that is both socially and scientifically significant to American Samoa and the world.
- The five *motu* (islands) that comprise American Samoa are the peaks of huge underwater volcanoes that formed approximately 100,000 to 1.5 million years ago above a geologic hotspot through a dramatic demonstration of plate-tectonics and are slowly eroding back into the sea. These processes continue as the hotspot slowly builds another volcano off the coast of Ta'ū.

- The small, remote *motu* (islands) of American Samoa have unique ecosystems that are highly vulnerable to natural disasters like cyclones and tsunamis, as well as human impacts such as climate change, pollution, development, and introduced species.
- The diverse and charismatic wildlife of the islands is intimately tied to the Samoan culture and language, and maintains the ecological integrity of the rainforest ecosystem.
- The two native *pe'a* (fruit bats) serve a vital role in pollinating flowers and dispersing seeds for plant species across the Samoan archipelago and are important in the Samoan culture.
- The National Park of American Samoa offers breathtaking tropical scenery, magnificent white sand beaches, pristine coral reefs, dramatic sea cliffs, lush verdant mountains, ancient Samoan cultural sites, and an extraordinary southern hemisphere night sky, providing abundant opportunities for discovery, reflection, inspiration, as well as a variety of recreational experiences.
- Traditional subsistence use of *measina* (resources) in the National Park of American Samoa continues to be integral to *Fa'asamoa*. The sustainable use of plants and animals provides materials, food, and medicine for a healthy lifestyle and helps maintain the Samoan heritage for present and future generations.



Fa'auigaga o Mataupu



O fa'amatalaga o mataupu, e masani ona fa'amatala tala tāua po'o manatu e tataua ona malamalama i ai tagata asiasi pe a mae'a ona āsia se paka- e fa'ailoa atu ai i tagata asiasi mai, manatu tāua e patino i lea paka.

- O le ō gātasi o le soifuaga o tagata Samoa ma o latou si'osi'omaga, o le fa'avae lea o le olaga fa'asamoa, mā e tu'uina atu e le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa i tagata o aganu'u ese'ese, le avanoa e feso'ota'i ai ma nei fanua fa'avae o le Polenisia ma isi tagatānu'u.
- O aganu'u eseese o le Polenisia na afua mai i Amerika Samoa. O le ala lea o loo feso'ota'i ai ālaga'oa ma talafa'asolopito o Amerika Samoa, ma ua iloga ai le maumaututu o lana aganu'u ua silia nei ma le 3,000 tausaga.
- O le talafa'asolopito o tagata i Amerika Samoa e tusa ma le 3,000 tausaga mai le ulua'i nofoia o motu, feso'ota'iga ma misionare Kerisiano, pulega fa'akolone a Europa, Taua Lona Lua o le lalolagi, ma le fefiloi o tū fa'aSamoa ma aga fa'aonaponei mai fafo.
- O meaola fefiloi o i le vaomatua o lo'o fa'asao ma puipua e le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa, e telē lona tāua i le Iunaitē Setete ma isi atunu'u ona o le fa'aitiitia o vaomatua i le lalolagi, atoa ai ma le telē o le tāua i su'esu'ega o mea'ola, fa'asaenisi ma le tāua o vaila'au fofō e maua mai i la'au.
- O ituaiga a'au 'amu ese'ese a le Indo-Pacific o lo'o ola lelei ma puipua e le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa, ma e lē faigofie ae, e tāua i tagata ma le fa'asaenisi i Amerika Samoa ma le lalolagi.
- O motu e lima o Amerika Samoa, o tumutumu ia o ni maugamū o le sami na tupu i le 100,000 i le 1.5 miliona tausaga talu ai i luga a'e o se nofoaga vevela i le ele'ele, na mafua ona o lefese'etai'ga o se vaega o le ogā i totonu o le manava o le elelee, ua amata ona toe solo atu i le sami. O nei fese'eta'iga o lo'o fa'aauau pea a 'o fausia lemū e le nofoaga vevela se isi maugamū i tala atu o le talafātai o Ta'ū.
- O motu laiti, tūmamao o Amerika Samoa e iai o latou si'osi'omaga tulaga ese, e faigofie ona āfaina i fa'alavelave fa'alēnatura e pei o afā, galulolo, aemaise gaoiga a tagata e mafua ai le le suiga o le tau, fa'aleagaina o le si'osi'omaga, o atiina'e, ma le aumaia o meaola fou i totonu o Amerika Samoa.
- E fa'aauauina le tulaga fealoa'i o ālaga'manua ma le si'osi'omaga o vaomatua i le atunu'u ona o le vāvālata o le so'otaga o le fa'asamoa ma le gagana ma le tele o meaola ese'ese o le vao.
- E lua itu'aiga pe'a o Amerika Samoa ('ai fualaauiaina), e tāua tele i le feavea'ina ma le fa'asalalauina o fatu o la'au ese'ese i le atu Samoa ma e tāua fo'i i le aganu'u Samoa.
- E ofo atu e le Paka Fa'asao Amerika Samoa se mātā'aga matagofie, matāfaga oneone papa'e, a'au 'amu olaola lelei, o papa tū lata i le sami, mauga lanu lau'ava, nofoaga fa'aleaganu'u a Samoa anamua, ma se lagi tulaga maoa'e i le po i le itū i Saute, e maua ai avanoa e tele e sa'ili'ili, tomānatu, fa'atupu manatu atoa ai ma isi itu'aiga tafaōga fa'afiafia loto.
- O le fa'aogaga fa'aleaganu'u o measina (ālaga'oa) i le Paka Fa'asao o Amerika Samoa, o lo'o aveia pea ma vāega tāua o le *Fa'asamoa*. O le fa'aogāina o la'au ma meaola e maua ai mea e gaosia ai meatotino, mea'ai, ma vaifofō mo le soifua maloloina ma fesoasoani e fa'aauau le tofi o Samoa mo tupulaga nei ma a taeao.

Map

Figure 1: Location of the Samoan Islands in the Pacific
Ata 1: Tulaga o motu o Samoa i le Pasefika

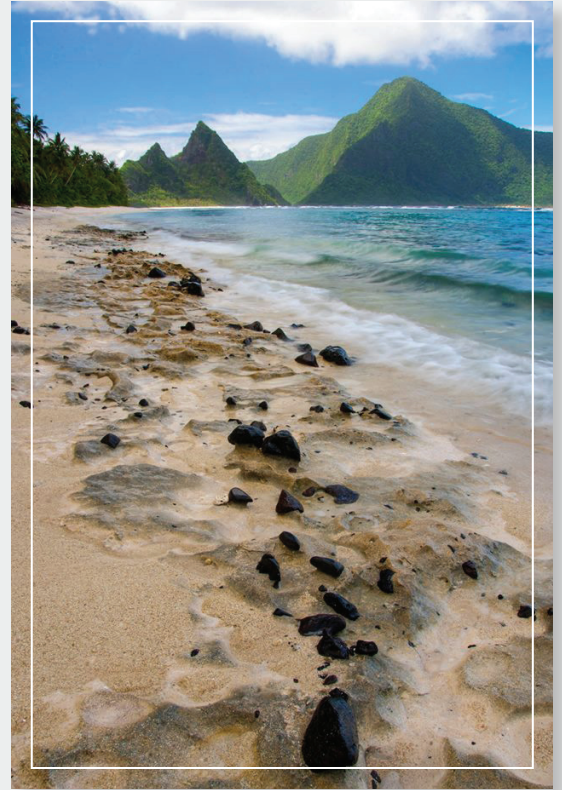
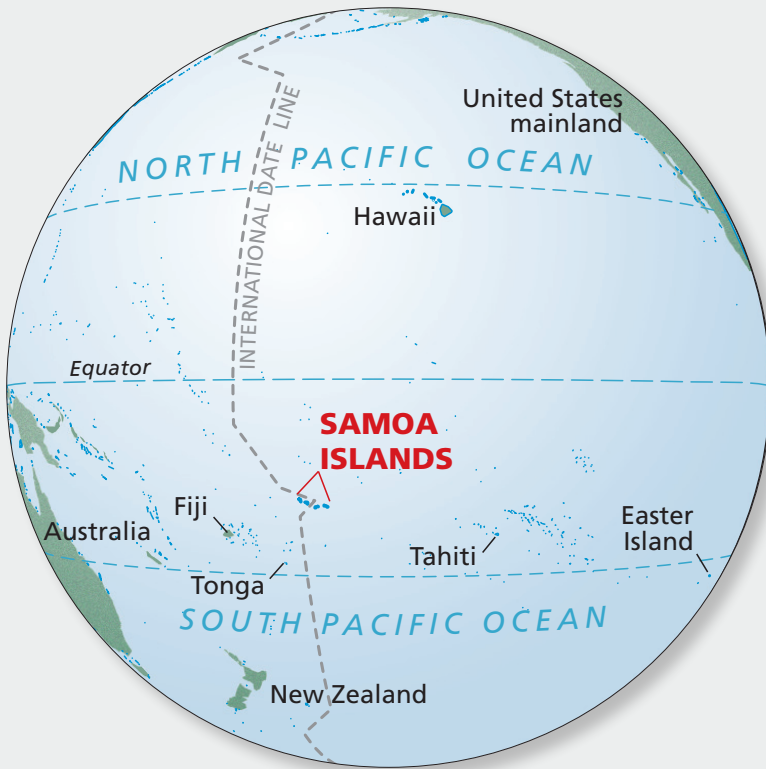


Figure 2: The Samoan Archipelago
Ata 2: O atumotu o Samoa

