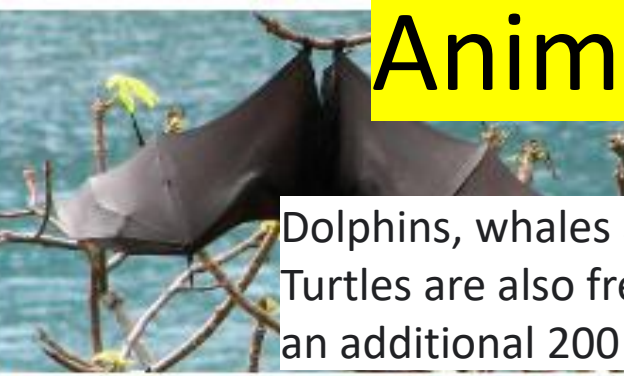




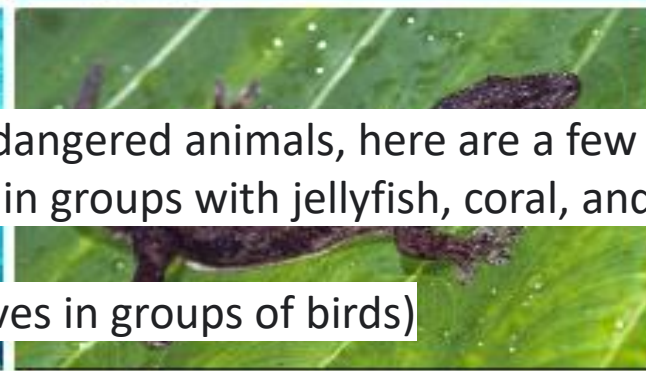
All About Samoa

By Marcelina

Animals



Dolphins, whales and porpoises often migrate through Samoa's coast courtesy of the warm waters offered there. Turtles are also frequently spotted. The fringing reefs that surround the islands are home to over 900 fish species plus an additional 200 coral species.



There are 156 endangered animals, here are a few of them are :
Moon coral (lives in groups with jellyfish, coral, and sea anemones)

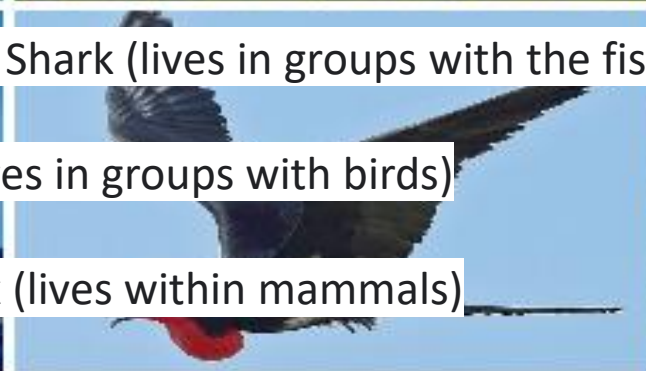
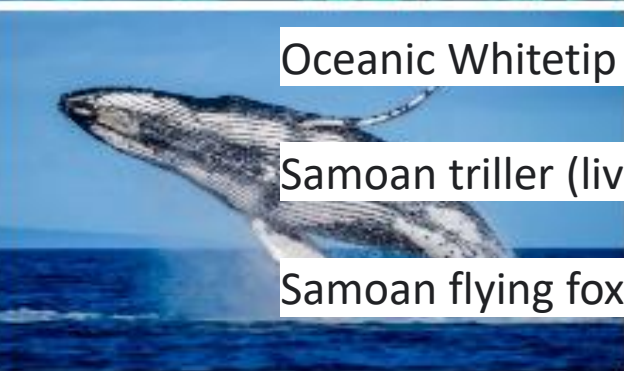
Mottled Petrel (lives in groups of birds)

Oceanic Whitetip Shark (lives in groups with the fish)

Samoaan triller (lives in groups with birds)

Samoaan flying fox (lives within mammals)

Pacific sheath-tailed bat (lives within mammals)



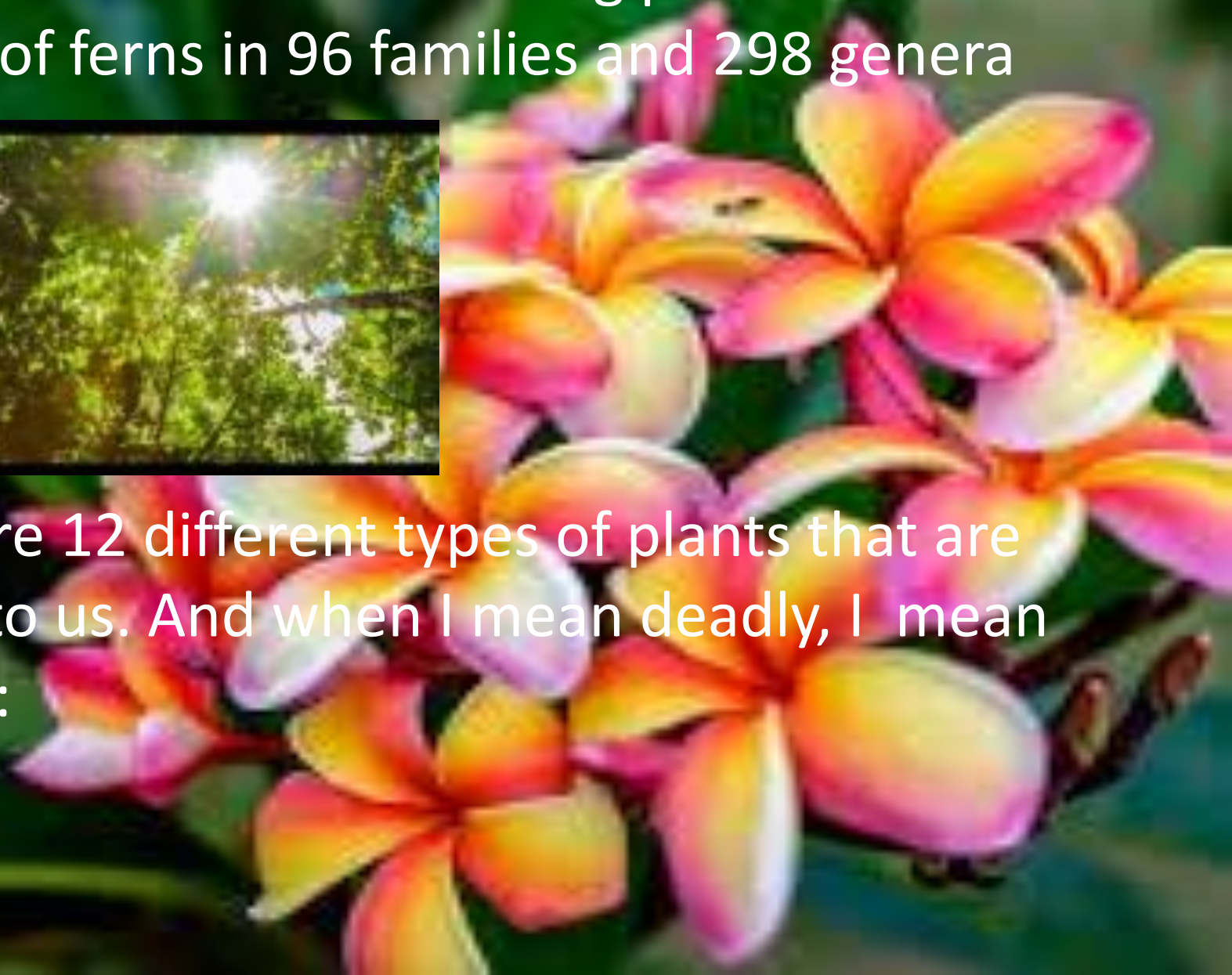
Plants

- 1.Lambsquarters
- 2.Golden dewdrops
- 3.Garden croton
- 4.Pennyroyal
- 5.Marijuana
- 6.Snake plant
- 7.Crown of thorns
- 8.Red frangipani
- 9.Taro
- 10.Night-scented lily
- 11.English ivy
- 12.Bridal bouquet

500 species of native flowering plants and about 220 species of ferns in 96 families and 298 genera



There are 12 different types of plants that are deadly to us. And when I mean deadly, I mean poisons:





Lambsquarter



golden dewdrops



garden crotons



Pennyroyal



marijuana



snake plant



crown of thorns



red frangipani



taro



Night-scented lily



English ivy



bridal bouquet

Athletes

Samoaan table tennis athlete, Cidrella Elisara, has had a perfect start since the competition kicked off on Monday, beating rivals from Palau and Fiji.

- She has played four matches at the Harvest Center at Lotopa since the first day of the competition, and won the four matches on Monday and Tuesday.

The 15-year-old is the youngest member of Team Samoa's table tennis squad and attends Leififi College.

Peter Fatialofa (born April 26, 1959, Auckland, New Zealand—died November 6, 2013, [Apia](#), Samoa) was a Samoaan rugby player who captained the national team of Western Samoa (now [Samoa](#)) in 1993 in its first [rugby union](#) international match.

Fatialofa was born in [New Zealand](#) and spent part of his childhood with his father in Western Samoa before returning to [Auckland](#). He played club rugby for Ponsonby and then, over an eight-year period (1984–92), 72 games for Auckland, which during that period became one of the great provincial teams in world rugby.

Full name: Peter Momoe Fatialofa

Sports

- <https://youtu.be/kuOctSzIWYI> men's volleyball
- https://youtu.be/2TJoQ-W_hDo rugby
- https://youtu.be/zb_Ns-8AhLs men's football/soccer
- https://youtu.be/ufJlhC_VnzM woman's football/soccer
- the most popular sports are rugby union, rugby league, soccer, netball, village volleyball and Kilikiti (Kilikiti, also known as Samoan cricket or kirikiti, is one of several forms of the game of cricket. And just a Polynesian version of cricket.)

Food

- Breakfast: Breakfast may include left-over dinner, boiled eggs, koko araisa (cocoa rice), cornflakes, fresh bread (unsliced) with butter, and koko samoa (hot chocolate drink). Panikeke are popular. These are like pancakes or doughnuts where the dough is moulded into round or flat shapes and deep fried or cooked as regular thin pancakes. They are either plain or filled with banana and pineapple.

Main meals and other meals: Meals consist of green bananas and taro (boiled or roasted), sapasui (Samoan chop-suey), pisupo (canned corned beef), povi masima (corned beef), mutton flaps, turkey tails, palusami/lu'au (coconut cream and onion cooked in taro leaves), kale (curry), rice, bread, fruit, sandwiches, soups, fish, mamoe (lamb), beef or moa (chicken)

Vegetables/fruit: Starchy root vegetables including taro, green bananas and tropical fruits are eaten.

Panikeke, masi popo (Samoan coconut bread), paifala (pineapple pie), vaisalo (coconut tapioca porridge), pani popo (coconut buns), masi saina (yellow sunflower-shaped biscuits with soy sauce in the centre) are common snacks. Food is eaten whenever a person is hungry or if there is food available.

Special celebrations: To'ana'i (every Sunday after church), weddings, funerals, birthdays, village or church meetings and Lotu Tamaiti (children's church day), referred to as 'White Sunday' in Samoa, are all celebrated.

Celebration foods: Whole fish, chicken or pigs are cooked in an umu, on hot rocks above the ground. Kava or 'Ava, a traditional drink made from dried powder of the kava root mixed with water. It is consumed during ceremonies and socially by men. Drinking Kava can produce muscle relaxation, sleepiness and a feeling of well being.

Longterm use can lead to liver damage, weight loss and apathy.

Drinks

- Water, fruit juice and koko samoa (hot chocolate drink).
- 'Ava is made from the root of a pepper plant that has been ground up and mixed with water
- The original beer of Samoa, **Vailima** is the signature brew of **Samoa Breweries**, first flying into the hands of Samoans in 1978.
- The direct competitor of Vailima, **Taula** has been brewed in Samoa since 2012 and now dominates the Samoan beer market with approximately 70% of market shares
- *Niu* is the Samoan word for a drinking coconut, which makes for a refreshing beverage in the hot Samoan sun

Dances

A person is performing a traditional Samoan dance. They are wearing a red skirt and a green top. They are holding two large, white, circular props that look like inflated balloons or large fans. The background is dark and out of focus.

- A version of Siva Samoa, called Mak Sa'moa, is a popular traditional dance style in Western Samoa. Other forms of traditional Samoan dancing include the tualuga, siva afi, and sasa. There is also the māuluulu, Laumei, and Tautasi.
- The Fa'ataupati is a dance indigenous to the Samoans. In English it is simply the "Samoan Slap Dance". It was developed in Samoa in the 19th century and is only performed by males.

Facts about Samoa

Samoa consists of two main islands called Savaii and Upolu and several smaller islands and islets. This country is located in the Pacific south of the equator, Samoa is near Australia/Oceania. Samoa belongs to Polynesian islands. The groups of the islands lie halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand. The largest island in Samoa is Savaii and the most populated island is Upolu. These islands are of a volcanic origin. About 60% of the country is forested. The highest peak is Mount Silisili, also called Mauga Silisili with a height of 1,858m/ 6096 ft. There are many waterfalls and waterholes on the island, the 30m/98 ft-deep waterhole is one of the most popular attractions in Upolu.

The Samoan Islands were first settled some 3,500 years ago as part of the Austronesian expansion. Both Samoa's early history and its more recent history are strongly connected to the histories of Tonga and Fiji, nearby islands with which Samoa has long had genealogical links as well as shared cultural traditions. Samoa is 3,500 years old!!!!!!!!!!!!!! The 5 stars on the Samoan flag represent the Southern cross constellation.