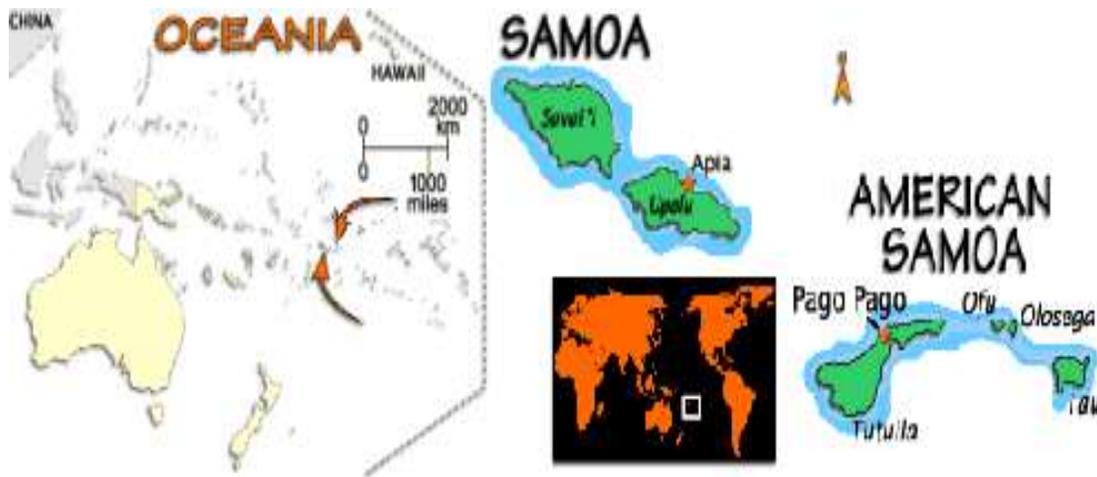


SAMOA

11TH SOUTH WEST PACIFIC HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION (SWPHC) MEETING

**BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
15TH - 16TH FEBRUARY 2012**

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History

Samoa was explored by Dutch and French traders in the 18th century. Toward the end of the 19th century, conflicting interests of the U.S., Britain, and Germany resulted in an 1899 treaty that recognized the paramount interests of the U.S. in those islands west of 171°W (American Samoa) and Germany's interests in the other islands (Western Samoa).

New Zealand seized Western Samoa from Germany in 1914, and in 1946 it became a UN trust territory administered by New Zealand. A resistance movement to both German and New Zealand rule, known as the *Mau* (“strongly held view”) movement, helped to edge the islands toward independence on Jan. 1, 1962.

Geography



Samoa, formerly Western Samoa, consists of the two large islands of Upolu and Savai'i and seven small islets located in the Polynesian region of the South Pacific. The main island of Upolu is home to nearly three-quarters of Samoa's population and its capital city of Apia. The climate is tropical, with a rainy season from November to April. There is little level land except in the coastal areas, where most cultivation takes place.

Geographic coordinates: 13° 35' S, 172° 20' W

Area: 2,860 square kilometers (1,104 square miles)

Coastline: 403 km

SURVEY

The first survey was conducted by USA in 1943 and New Zealand Hydrographic surveyor in 1956, follow Australia 1985 with additional and correction in 1987. Bathymetric survey of Samoa conducted by CCOP/SOPAC 1981-1982. In 2006 the New Zealand Naval surveyors survey the entry the Apia Harbour and the domestic harbours between (Salelologa and Mulifanua) only..

Chart

The year 2010 New Zealand Land Information Hydrographic office produce the following number new Charts and sounding in meters.

NZ 86	SAMOA ISLAND
NZ 864	APOLIMA STRAIT
NZ 8645	SALELOLOGA & MULIFANUAN HABOUR
NZ 861	PLAN IN SAMOA
NZ 865	APPROACH to APIA

Samoa Maritime Agreement.

New Zealand Agreement

Australia Agreement

American Agreement

DATA MANAGEMENT

Basic data collections include bathymetry, magnetic, gravity and seismic reflection which are processed and analyzed by SOPAC on behalf of Samoa.

Conclusion

Samoa require more assistance on the hydrographic survey, on technical training programs, equipments, and develop the hydrographic programs in order to upgrade and improve the hydrographic services.