



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

Junior Ranger Activity Book



This Book Belongs to
(O le Tusi Lenei a)

Name (*Igoa*)

Age (*Tausaga*)

Become a Junior Ranger

Hello! (*Talofa!*)

This **Junior Ranger Activity Book** is a great way to have fun and learn about the National Park of American Samoa and the National Park Service. It's also a way that you can help park rangers take care of this very special place.

Ages 5 and under: Complete **3** Activities

Ages 6 to 9: Complete **6** Activities

Ages 10 and up: Complete **8** Activities

When you finish, take your activity book to the visitor center to get your certificate and badge. If you don't finish your book while you're here, you can mail it to us. We'll check it and send your book back to you along with your certificate and badge.

Mail it to:

Junior Ranger Program
National Park of American Samoa
MHJ Building, 2nd Floor
Pago Pago, AS 96799

Don't forget to include your return address!

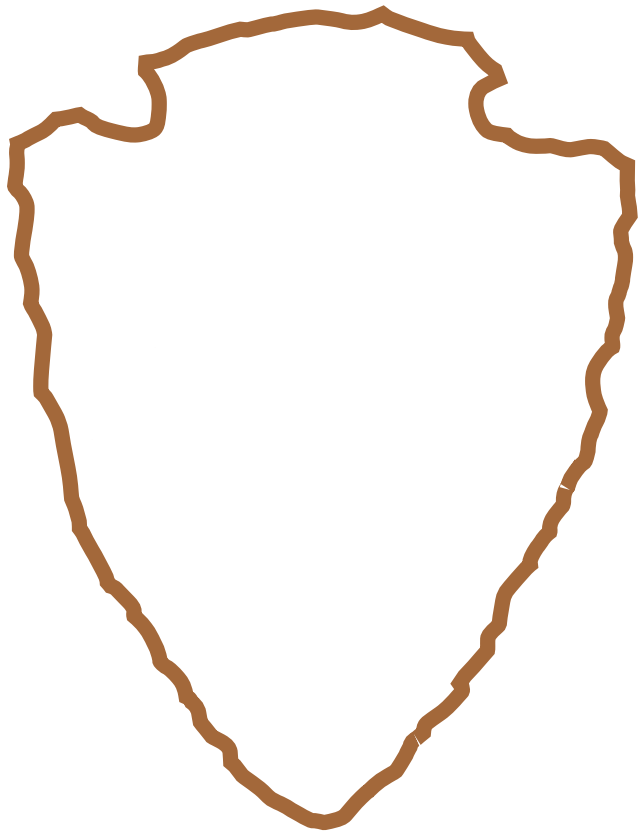
Have fun and enjoy it! (*Ia manuia ma fiafia e fai!*)



The Arrowhead

Here is the National Park Service arrowhead symbol. Each item in the arrowhead represents a feature protected within national park sites. The **sequoia tree** represents all plants; the **bison** represents all animals; the **mountain** represents all land forms; the **lake** represents all waters; and the **arrowhead outline** represents culture and history.

The National Park of American Samoa preserves and protects fruit bats, coral reefs, tropical rainforests, and the Samoan culture.



Did You Know

There are over 400 areas in the United States that the National Park Service preserves and protects.

ACTIVITY

If you were going to design your own patch just for the National Park of American Samoa, what would it look like? Use the blank arrowhead to design yours.

Where is American Samoa?

The National Park of American Samoa is the only United States national park south of the Equator. There are five main islands: Tutuila, 'Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'ū. Most of these islands have steep mountains with tropical rainforests and coral reefs along their shores with colorful fish and other sea life.



Distance to American Samoa from

▶ Hawai'i	2,600 mi / 4,184 km
▶ California	4,700 mi / 7,564 km
▶ New York.....	7,200 mi / 11,587 km
▶ Japan.....	4,700 mi / 7,564 km
▶ Europe.....	10,000 mi / 16,093 km
▶ Asia.....	6,700 mi / 10,783 km
▶ South America	6,300 mi / 10139 km
▶ Africa.....	10,000 mi / 16,093 km
▶ Australia.....	2,500 mi / 4,023 km

ACTIVITY

1) Where do you live?

City/State or Village

Country

2) Mark an **X** on the map  near where you live.

**American
Samoa**

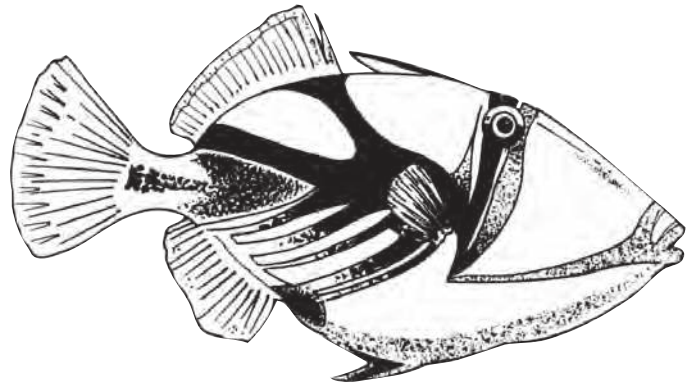
Coral Reef Fish

There are over 950 reef fish species in American Samoa's reefs. The colors and patterns of reef fish help keep them safe. Red colors appear black under water, helping a fish to go unseen. Stripes allow a fish to camouflage itself against the coral. Spotted patterns can confuse a would-be predator.



Did You Know

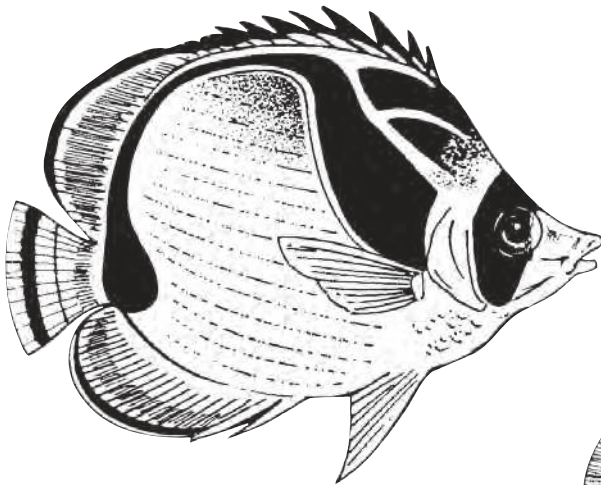
Fish breathe oxygen. As water passes over their gills, fish absorb the water's oxygen content.



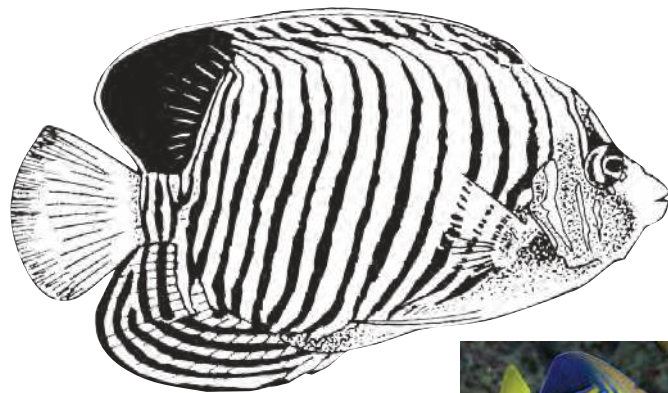
Picasso Triggerfish
(Sumu Uo'uo)

ACTIVITY

Color these reef fish.



Raccoon Butterflyfish
(Tiftifi Laumea)

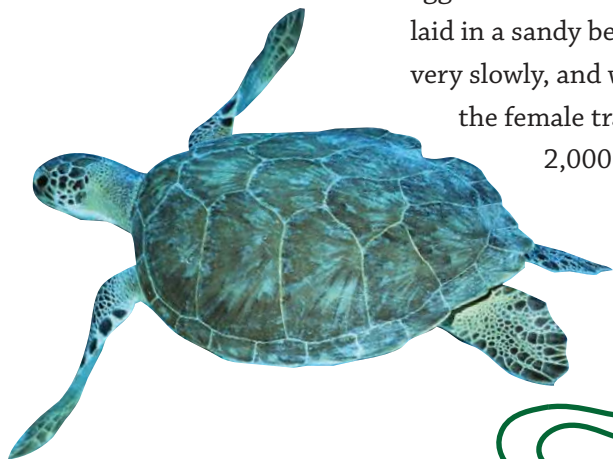


Regal Angelfish
(Tu'u'u Moana)



Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are air-breathing reptiles. Hawksbill turtles only come to shore to lay their eggs. Green turtles come to shore to lay their eggs and also to rest. Their eggs are laid in a sandy beach nest and typically take about seven weeks to hatch. They grow very slowly, and won't breed until they are 30-to-50 years old. When they're ready, the female travels back to the beach where she was born on (which could be up to 2,000 miles / 3,219 km away) and lays up to 150 ping-pong ball sized eggs.

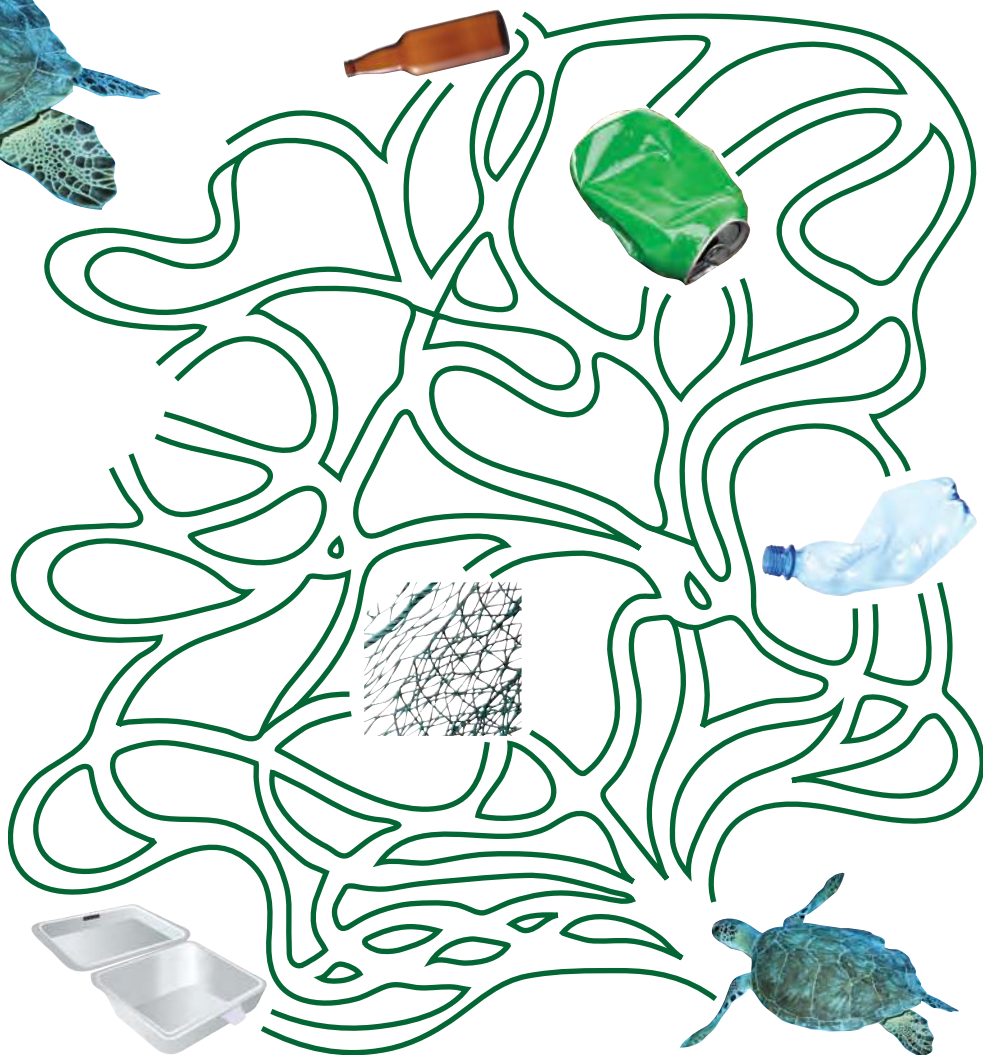


ACTIVITY

Sometimes sea turtles mistake trash in the water as food. Plastic bags look like jellyfish, sea turtles' favorite food. If swallowed, debris can block digestion or remain in the turtle's stomach, causing the turtle to feel "full" and eat less than it needs to survive.

Help this turtle swim away from the trash.

Help all ocean life—put your trash in bins.



Word Search

ACTIVITY

Find and circle the words (forward, backward, or diagonal) that are important about the National Park of American Samoa.

H	B	L	R	L	C	O	C	O	N	U	T	J	A	D	B	T	C	O	U
X	S	M	I	R	C	G	O	F	R	U	I	T	D	O	V	E	Q	G	U
T	R	I	H	L	K	S	C	K	B	L	S	L	L	B	V	K	X	Q	S
O	J	D	F	F	Q	P	M	R	Q	A	V	I	S	O	G	N	C	H	Z
N	K	L	F	E	R	S	A	Q	E	O	N	T	V	Q	N	N	K	Q	E
O	O	I	X	A	N	U	N	W	Q	T	Z	Y	N	O	O	F	T	D	A
C	C	M	P	W	T	F	I	K	Y	X	A	H	A	E	Q	D	G	F	S
T	T	G	W	A	C	H	D	T	N	U	L	E	G	N	P	U	O	O	N
A	O	M	H	V	N	F	M	D	B	C	H	I	Y	U	L	L	F	T	R
M	P	V	A	R	A	D	S	A	O	A	P	W	M	E	A	J	Z	Z	E
E	U	J	L	L	V	T	A	R	Z	C	T	A	T	T	N	K	V	A	F
N	S	K	E	Y	A	C	A	N	I	Q	S	Z	H	Q	R	O	Y	E	O
I	Q	Q	S	R	H	L	T	F	U	I	E	I	E	A	Z	S	H	T	F
F	P	L	L	N	R	O	I	X	W	S	H	A	R	K	S	O	P	O	M
N	A	I	X	E	X	C	F	W	U	N	Z	T	F	S	G	M	G	S	N
T	N	N	E	M	A	T	A	I	R	L	D	V	V	U	O	I	R	B	A
G	Q	F	K	P	S	E	L	T	R	U	T	A	E	S	Z	F	Q	V	M

CULTURE

Fale
Fine Mat
Matai
Siva
Talofa

TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

Asi
Banyan
Coconut
Ferns
Fruit Bat
Fruit Dove
Honeyeater
Pacific Pigeon
Pandanus
Starling

OCEAN

Coral Reef
Fish
Octopus
Sea Turtles
Sharks
Whales

Coral Reefs

Coral grows in warm tropical oceans. Many coral colonies grow together to form reefs that provide homes for many different living things. If you visit a coral reef, you'll see a lot of colorful fish, sea cucumbers, and other animals living there. Coral reefs also protect the coast from big waves and storms.



ACTIVITY

Decode the message below for a secret message.

-  = E
-  = P
-  = U
-  = C
-  = Y
-  = H
-  = B
-  = R
-  = K
-  = O
-  = F
-  = T
-  = L
-  = S
-  = A
-  = N
-  = I



Did You Know
Many of the world's coral reefs are disappearing because of global warming, pollution, and overfishing.

    _____

    _____

 _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

 _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

 _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____ ;

 _____  _____  _____

 _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

 _____  _____

 _____  _____  _____  _____

Fruit Bats

Fruit bats are common in the tropical rainforests of the National Park of American Samoa and throughout American Samoa. They are very large with up to 3 ft / .91 m wing spans.

They are very important seed spreaders. They may fly 31 mi / 50 km each night, visiting tree tops in search of fruit. The fruit passes quickly through their gut. Their droppings are full of seeds. The bats spread them when they poop, allowing more fruit trees to grow.



Did You Know

Fruit bats are the only native mammals in American Samoa.

ACTIVITY

Connect the dots to see the fruit bat in flight.



Bingo

ACTIVITY

Mark off each park feature or creature that you see in the National Park of American Samoa or on the park's website at www.nps.gov/npsa. When you get four across, up and down, or diagonally, then you've got BINGO! If you look very carefully and have a little luck, maybe you can get them all.



All of these features and creatures on the bingo card are protected in the National Park of American Samoa. They are just some of what makes this place so special.

Pandanus (*Lauie*) Tree



The pandanus (*lauie*) tree is very important to Samoans. For thousands of years, pandanus has been used to make fine mats and clothing. Today, fine mats are still made and are valuable, like money in a savings account. They are passed between families during special occasions such as weddings and funerals (*fa'alavelave*).

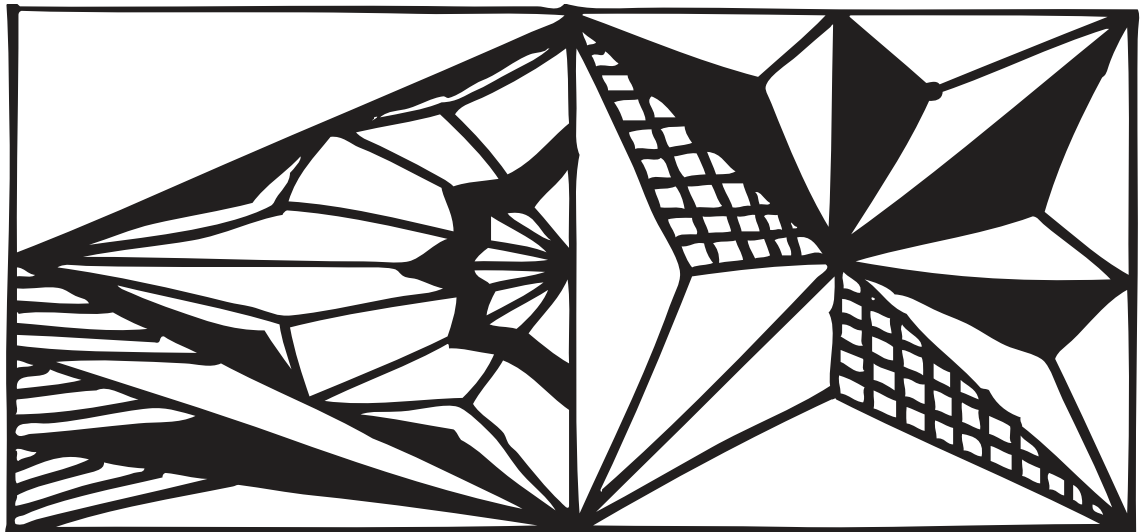
Weaving a mat.



Clothing made from pandanus (*lauie*).

ACTIVITY

Color this Samoan design (*siapo*) of a pandanus (*lauie*) leaf.



Siapo and Tapa

Tapa is the bark cloth used by Samoans to make clothing and for ceremonial exchanges (*fa'alavelave*). It is made from the paper mulberry (*u'a*) tree. Many pieces of bark are separated from 1 inch / 2.54 cm stems and pounded using a small wooden club or mallet (*i'e*). Slowly the bark is stretched. The *tapa* is then dried before the design (*siapo*) is added. Then the *tapa* is placed on a wood pattern and a rubbing is made. Finally, it is painted with natural dyes using brushes made from local plant material.

***Tapa* (bark cloth) without a *siapo* (design).**



Pounding mulberry (*u'a*) bark.



***Siapo* (design) example.**

ACTIVITY

Create your own design (*siapo*).



Coconut (*Niu*) Tree

In Samoan culture, the coconut (*niu*) tree is known as “the tree of life.” Every part of the tree is important and used in everyday life.

ACTIVITY

Match the part of the coconut tree with its use by Samoans. *Hint: Some have multiple uses.*

White Fruit
(*Aano*)

Leaves
(*Launiu*)

Milk
(*Suaniu*)

Shells
(*Atigi Popo*)



Husk
(*Pulu*)



Trunk
(*Oganiu*)



House

Food

Drink

Cup

Canoe

Broom

Rope

Floor Mat

Bowl

Basket



Tropical Rainforests

What is one important part of a tropical rainforest? That's right, **rain**! The National Park of American Samoa receives as much as 300 inches of rain each year. To be a **tropical** rainforest, you also need high temperatures. Average high temperatures in the tropical rainforest are in the upper 70's.

ACTIVITY

Read each sentence and write the correct word in the boxes.

Word List

Canopy	Rainforest
Epiphytes	Habitat
Honeyeater	Coconut Crab
Diversity	Forest Floor
Five Hundred	Feral Pig



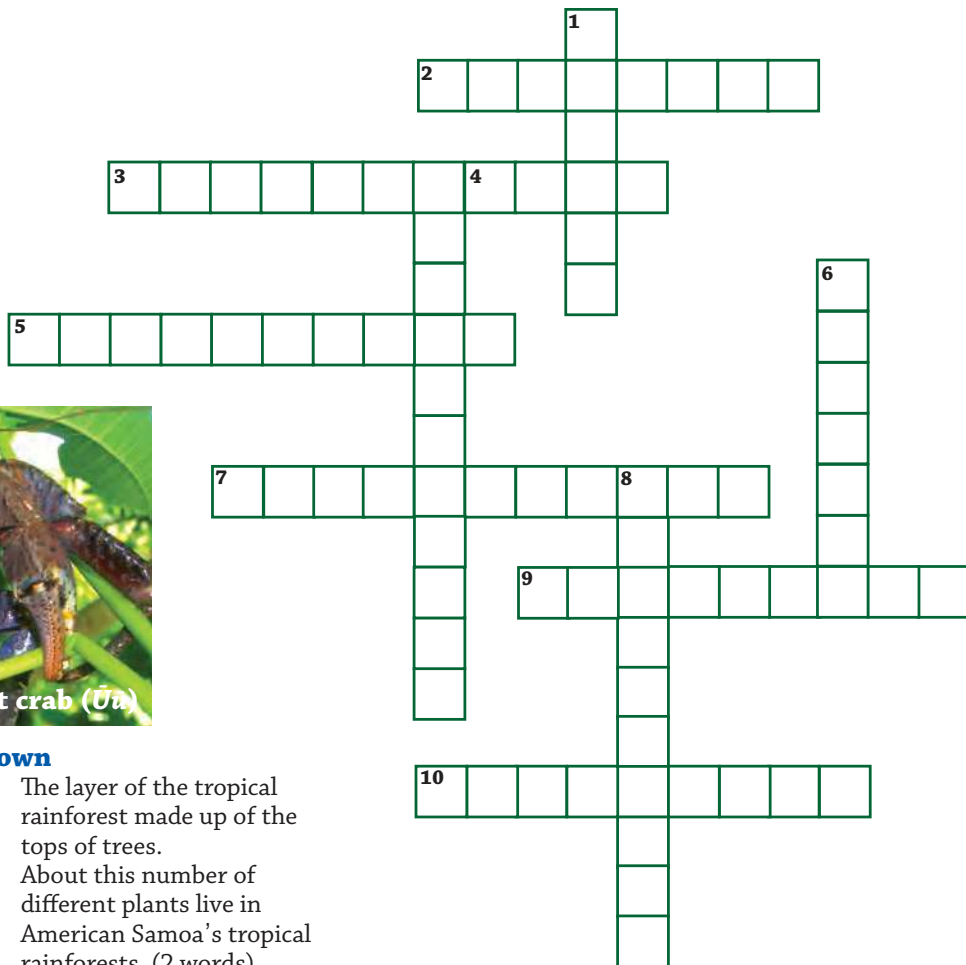
Coconut crab (Uta)

Across

- This non-native animal digs up and damages the native plants on the forest floor. (2 words)
- The bottom layer of the tropical rainforest made up of tree roots, soil, ferns, shrubs, and decaying material.
- Common bird in American Samoa's tropical rainforests.
- As a juvenile, it lives in the ocean, but as an adult it lives in the tropical rainforest.
- Plants growing on plants.
- A variety of living things.

Down

- The layer of the tropical rainforest made up of the tops of trees.
- About this number of different plants live in American Samoa's tropical rainforests. (2 words)
- A particular place where an animal lives.
- The largest number of plants and animals in the world live here. (2 words)



Stay Connected and Be Involved!

The National Park of American Samoa provides a few different ways for you to stay connected to what is happening in your park. These options allow you to choose how you want to be informed, and how often you want to be informed.



FACEBOOK
*@National Park of
American Samoa*



INSTAGRAM
*@np_american_
samoa*



TWITTER
@PacificNPS



WEBSITE
www.nps.gov/npsa



BLOG
*[www.PacificIsland
Parks.com](http://www.PacificIslandParks.com)*

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