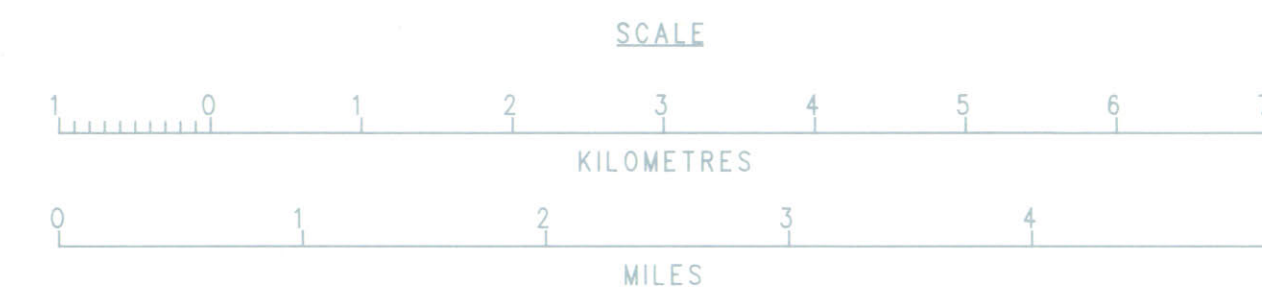




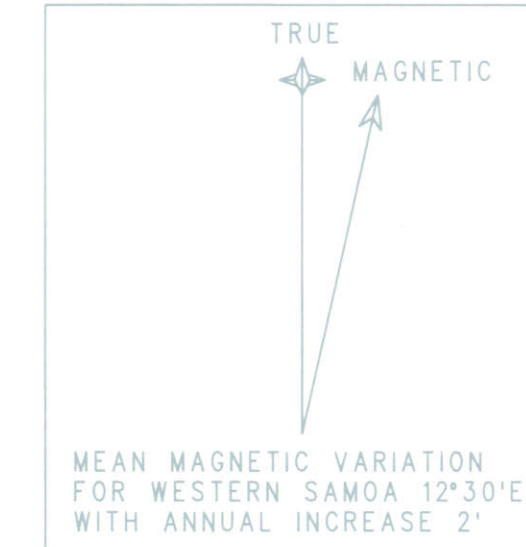
GENERAL MAP INFORMATION



Note: The contour interval varies to improve definition of coastal lowlands.  
 First contour: 50 feet; Second contour: 150 feet; Third contour: 250 feet.  
 Thereafter every 250 feet to 2000 feet. Over 2000 feet: every 500 feet (UPOLU), every 250 feet (SAVAII).

GENERAL NOTES

This map is a digital product derived from the Western Samoa Geographical Information System (GIS) database, which is available in plotout format at other scales and sheet-lines. Topographical data for this map has been digitised from the NZMS 174 1:20000 Topographical series of Western Samoa and generalised to a prime operational scale of 1:50000. The sheetlines and grid conform to the new 1:50000 Topographical Series under production in the Department of Lands & Survey, Apia. Projection: Cassini-Soldner. Grid: UTM.



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CAPABILITY LEGEND

- CLASS 1: Land with few limitations to agricultural use.
  - CLASS 1a: Flat to undulating, imperfectly to well drained land without moisture deficit. Soils have high to medium natural nutrient levels and less than 5% stones. (5, 6, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 11a)
  - CLASS 1b: Flat to rolling well to somewhat excessively drained land without moisture deficit. Soils have low natural nutrient levels, up to 25% stones and in some cases slight erosion occurs under cultivation. (9b, 38, 45, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59a, 62, 64, 65, 65a, 67, 68)
  - CLASS 1c: Flat to rolling well drained land without or with less than 30 days moisture deficit. Soils have low to medium natural nutrient levels and up to 50% stones at the surface. (12, 12a, 33, 37, 41)
- CLASS 2: Land with moderate limitations to agricultural use and few limitations to forestry.
  - CLASS 2a: Flat to rolling well drained land without moisture deficit. Soils have low to medium natural nutrient levels and more than 50% stones and/or boulders at the surface. (12b, 40, 40a, 41a, 41b, 42, 45, 46a, 46b, 47, 47a, 48, 48a, 48b, 49a, 50a, 50b, 60a, 62a, 62b, 64a, 64b, 65b)
  - CLASS 2b: Flat to rolling well drained land with more than or less than 30 days moisture deficit. Natural nutrient levels vary from high to low and up to 50% stones and/or boulders at the surface. (21, 24, 24a, 25, 28, 28a, 29, 30a, 32b, 31, 32, 50)
  - CLASS 2c: Hilly well drained land without moisture deficit. Soils have low to medium natural nutrient levels and more than 50% stones or boulders at the surface. Slight erosion occurs under cultivation. (37H, 38H, 40H, 42H, 44H, 46H, 47H, 48H, 54H, 55H, 57H, 58H, 59H, 62H, 64H, 65H, 67H, 72H)
  - CLASS 2d: Hilly well drained land with more than or less than 30 days moisture deficit. Soils have high to medium natural nutrient levels and up to 50% stones or more and/or boulders at the surface. Slight erosion occurs under cultivation. (21H, 24H, 27H, 29H, 50H)
  - CLASS 2e: Flat poorly to imperfectly drained land. Soils have low natural nutrient levels and need artificial drainage to become productive. Salt spray occurs on soils 4 and 4a. (4, 4a, 6a, 6b)
  - CLASS 2f: Flat to rolling well drained uplands without moisture deficit. Soils have low natural nutrient levels and erosion could occur under cultivation. (70, 72, 83, 85, 85a, 85b)
- CLASS 3: Land with severe limitations to agricultural use and moderate to severe limitations to forestry.
  - CLASS 3a: Flat to rolling excessively to well drained land. Soil textures vary from sand to silty clay loam, and in places the soils are stony with rooting volume to 40cm. (2, 2a, 3, 3a, 3b, 25a)
  - CLASS 3b: Hilly and steeppland, well drained without moisture deficit. Soils often have more than 50% stones and boulders and have a moderate to severe erosion potential. (12H, 35H, 36H, 39H, 39S, 41H, 45H, 52H, 61H, 63H, 66H, 68H, 69H, 70H, 71H, 83H, 84H)
  - CLASS 3c: Hilly and steeppland, well drained with a moisture deficit of more or less than 30 days. Soils have more than 50% stones and boulders and have a moderate erosion potential. (22H, 22H, 25H, 26H, 27S, 30H, 34H, 51H)
  - CLASS 3d: Undulating to strongly rolling somewhat excessively to well drained land with moisture deficit of 30 days or more. Soils have more than 50% stones and boulders and pahoehoe lava sheets are close to the surface reducing rooting volume to 20 or 40cm. (18, 20, 23, 23a)
  - CLASS 3e: Flat to hilly moderately to well drained foothills and uplands (to 4000 feet elevation). Soils are very strongly leached and present access is difficult. Moderate to severe erosion potential for 75, 75H, 77, 79, 79H, 80H and 81. (23, 36, 68a, 75, 75H, 77, 79, 79H, 83H, 81)
  - CLASS 3f: Flat to undulating poorly drained land of bogs and depressions. Soils are acid peats with high ground water tables caused by pahoehoe lava sheets close to the surface. (7, 8, 13, 14)
- CLASS 4: Land unsuitable for agriculture or forestry.
  - CLASS 4a: Steep, very steep and hilly land with severe actual or potential erosion. Soils are rocky, or have more than 50% stones and boulders. (22S, 26S, 27V, 30S, 34S, 43H, 43S, 43V, 44S, 44V, 51S, 51V, 53S, 54S, 57S, 57V, 61V, 63S, 63V, 66S, 66V, 69S, 69V, 71S, 71V, 76S, 76S, 80S, 82S, 84S, 84V, 85H, 86S)
  - CLASS 4b: Flat to rolling and hilly land. Soils have pahoehoe lava sheets, boulders and stones close to the surface reducing rooting volume to less than 20cm. (17, 17a, 17H, 18, 18H, 19a, 35, 35a, 73, 73a, 73H, 74, 74H)
  - CLASS 4c: Flat land of bogs and upland depressions. Soils have ground water at the surface for most of the year and present access is difficult. (16)
  - CLASS 4d: Flat land of estuarine bogs. Soils are saline and under tidal influence. (1, 1a)

Land capability data interpreted from recent soil data, land use surveys, climatic and other data by W. C. Rijkse 1989.