Coconuts are the main crop in the Solomon Islands. The country produces more than 600 million coconuts per annum, probably nearer 800 million. But many of the nuts are inaccessible and are left on the ground and some of them nearly impossible to pick up. Official production figures of around 220 million nuts are based on copra processing.

The major food crops are coconuts, yams, taro, sweet potatoes, cassava, and green vegetables. The government has encouraged the cultivation of rice, rotated with soybeans, in the Guadalcanal plains; however, cyclone losses resulted in increased dependence on imported rice.
The language of Solomon island

There are a total of 66 languages, but up to 120 if dialects are included. Trade language, Solomon's Pijin, spoken by half the population. English is the official language of the Solomon Islands, but a language called Pidgin is understood by more people. About 80 different languages are spoken on the islands. The main religion is Christianity. Children are not required by law to go to school, but most children do attend.

The facts about Solomon island

It covers a land mass of 28,400 square kilometres (10,965 square miles). In the Solomon island there were 496,200. Christianity is the main religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Indigenous religions beliefs often exist alongside Christianity. It covers a land mass of 28,400 square kilometres (10,965 square miles).

The flag consists of two triangles, the upper one blue, the lower one green, separated by a diagonal gold stripe; on the blue triangle are five white five-pointed stars.
This is where you create a title page for your country assignment. Maybe you could find a nice picture from your chosen country and insert it on this page.
Find a map of the country you are investigating and insert it on this page. Indicate where the Capital City of this country is. Hint: The DRAW tool will help you draw an arrow.

Where in the world is your chosen country located?

The capital of Solomon Island is Honiara.
The Solomon island currency

The language of Solomon island

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The main public holidays

January 1: New Year's Day
June 10: Queen's Official Birthday
July 7: Independence Day
December 25: Christmas Day
December 26: National Day of Thanksgiving
The people of Solomon island

Most people from Solomon islands are dark-skinned. Family ties are very important to many Solomon Islanders. It is not unusual for a Solomon Islander to claim 800 people in his immediate family. Many are more than 10 generations!

The Solomon Islanders live in small villages scattered over 347 of its 922 islands. About 17% live in urban areas the major ones are: Honiara, the capital city, situated on Guadalcanal (57,400 people); Gizo (6,300) in the New Georgia Islands, Auki (4,400) on Malaita, Balibo (2,700) on Santa Isabel, Tafahi (1,500) on Santa Isabel, Tafahi (1,500) on Ngella Sate, Kiriwina (1,100) on Melville.
Rugby Union in the Solomon Islands is a popular sport. Rugby union continues to be a popular sport in the Solomon Islands despite aggressive occasional overtures from rugby league. Despite large amounts of money and advertising, the Solomon Islanders remained loyal to rugby union, and rugby league in the islands underwent a ten-year hibernation. These efforts have now been compounded by Rupert Murdoch backed television, but still without little return from the vast amounts of money spent.

National teams of Solomon Island.

The Solomon Islands national rugby union team played their first international at 18 August 1969, losing to Papua New Guinea by 23-5. Their next game, three days later, with Fiji show their record loss of 113-13. Both games were part of the 3rd South Pacific Games. Since then they have played in only a small number of internationals. Their first win came in 1983, in a 19-12 win over Niue, for the 7th South Pacific Games.
The music of the Solomon Islands has received international attention since before the country became independent from the United Kingdom in 1978. There is a Wanton Music Festival.

In the 1920s bamboo music gained a following in several countries. Bamboo music was made by hitting open-ended bamboo tubes of varying sizes, originally with coconut husks. After American soldiers brought their sandals to the Solomon Islands, these replaced coconut husks by the early 1960s, just as the music began spreading to Papua New Guinea.
Health issues for Solomon island

Many health indicators in Solomon Islands are still poor, including the availability and performance of health facilities. Further complicating this is that there is a major shortage in trained medical personnel. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that the population of Solomon Islands is dispersed across a vast area and numerous islands - making it even more difficult to provide cost effective health services to the isolated areas and outer islands. Similarly access to improved water sources remains a problem with an estimated 30 per cent living without such a basic resource.