Tsunamis

In places, the mountainous terrain can get very cold, and there is even snow on the mountains. In the dry season, it is cooler and less humid, and up in the mountains, it is often snowing even in the wet season. With heavy rainfall during most of the year, there is little room for the water to flow away, so most of Papua New Guinea has wet season from December to March. During this time, it is hot and humid.

Climate

The Sepik and Fly Rivers, which run through valleys to the coast, are Papua New Guinea's biggest rivers. These rivers are a result of volcanic activity that has shaped the landscape. Much of Papua New Guinea's rugged mountainsides were shaped by glaciers, which are large pieces of ice that move very slowly. These help to prevent the flow of water away from the mountains, causing the rivers to flood the lowlands.

Mountains

There are 600 islands in the Papuan New Guinea archipelago. Many have white coral reefs, palm trees, and beaches. The largest of these islands, the Papuan New Guinea archipelago, is a group of many small islands. The islands are home to a diverse range of plants and animals.

Physical Features

Tropical rainforests are found in the highlands. Tropical savannahs and deciduous forests are also common. The central ranges, which are a part of the Central Ranges, are a chain of mountains that run along the length of the country. There are several large lakes in the highlands, including Lake Sentani, Lake Murray, and Lake Papua.

Areas

Papua New Guinea has an area of 465,800 square kilometres, which is about the size of the United States. The country is bordered by Indonesia to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the east, and the Tanimbar Islands to the west.
The Eleanor Borgeaud

A frosted near high mountains. The natural vegetation ranges from dense evergreen forests, especially the mountain ranges deep within the interior. About 70 percent of Papua New Guinea is covered in

**Plants**

Largest trees in the world: It grows up to 30 meters tall. These trees are about the size of the tallest buildings in New Guinea. The towering trees and dense forests provide a habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.

**Insects**

These insects are some of the largest in the world. They can be found in Papua New Guinea, where they have been known to grow up to 20 centimeters in length. These insects play an important role in the ecosystem, pollinating plants and dispersing seeds.

**Bugs**

Spectacular bugs are abundant in Papua New Guinea. They can be found in a variety of habitats, from the forests to the coastal regions. These bugs are often brightly colored and serve as important pollinators.

**Birds**

Spectacular birds are also found in Papua New Guinea. They include the iconic birds of paradise, which are known for their elaborate tail feathers. These birds are found in the forests and near the coast.

**Animals**

Many animals similar to those found in Indonesia and Australia are also found in Papua New Guinea. This includes species of mammals, reptiles, and birds. The region is rich in wildlife, with about 90 species of mammals, 300 species of reptiles, and 37 species of birds.
Veilge, in bid of paradise feather headdress.

**Art**

The art of New Guinea has a long history of traditional art and design. Every tribe has developed its own style and use for its art pieces. New Guinea is a place of color and culture, combining their animistic traditions with their Christian beliefs. Many of the tribe people are Christian. Many of the tribe people are Christians. Today, most Papea New Guinea to European missionaries came to Papea New Guinea to Christianity.

**Religion**

**European beliefs.** Papea, New Guinea's religion is a mix of traditional and Christian. Most religious beliefs are from each other. Papea New Guinea's culture is rich and varied because many people have a strong traditional belief. **Fact File**

**Festival and celebrations.**