

samoan animals

animals

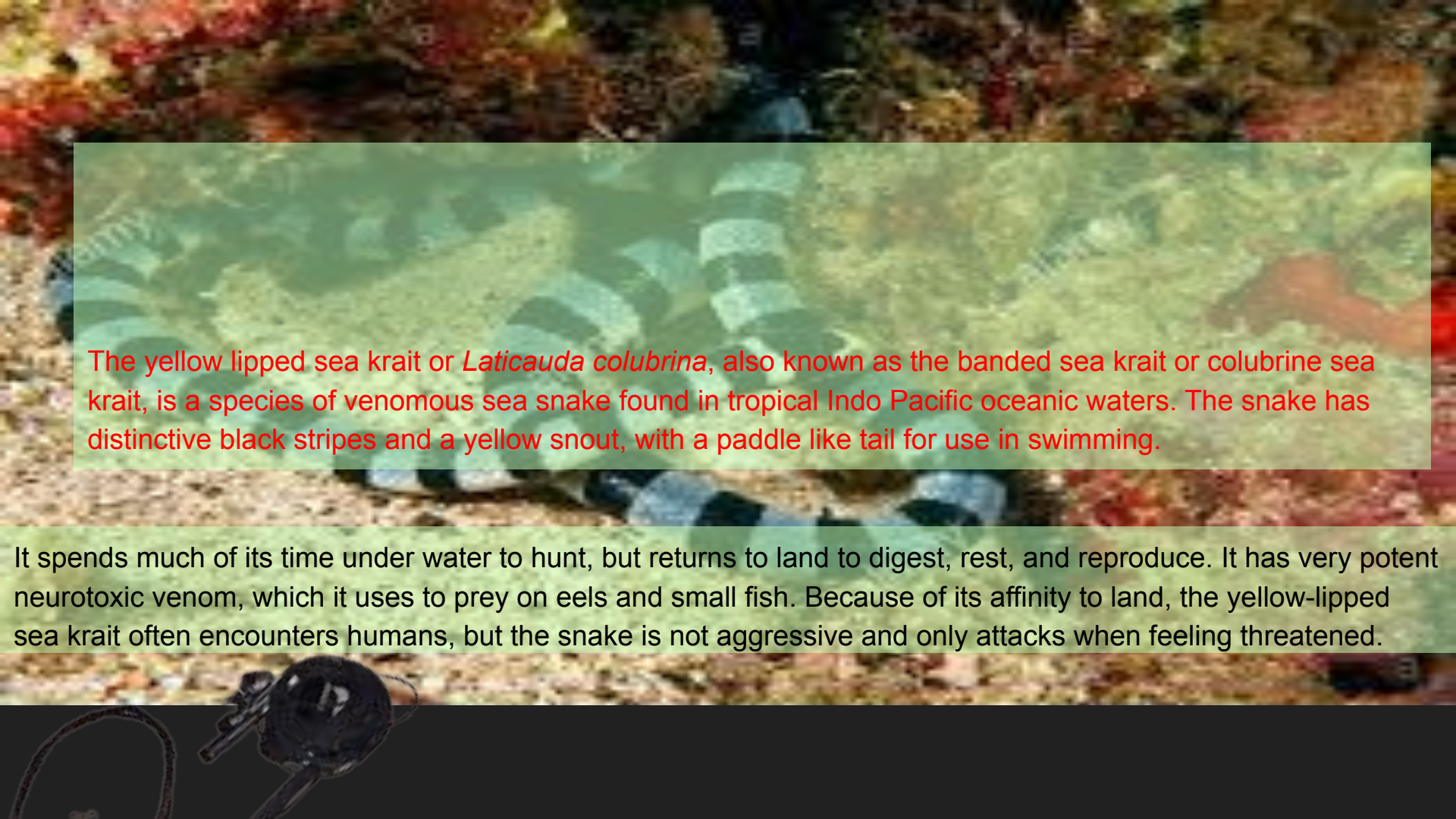




This is a slide about the names of animals and objects in samoan

But first here are some facts about the flag

The flag of Samoa was first adopted from 24 February 1949, for United Nations Trusteeship Council, and continuously applied for the state's independence on 1 January 1962. It consists of a red field with a blue rectangle in the canton. The blue rectangle bears the Southern Cross: four large white stars and one smaller star.



The yellow lipped sea krait or *Laticauda colubrina*, also known as the banded sea krait or colubrine sea krait, is a species of venomous sea snake found in tropical Indo Pacific oceanic waters. The snake has distinctive black stripes and a yellow snout, with a paddle like tail for use in swimming.

It spends much of its time under water to hunt, but returns to land to digest, rest, and reproduce. It has very potent neurotoxic venom, which it uses to prey on eels and small fish. Because of its affinity to land, the yellow-lipped sea krait often encounters humans, but the snake is not aggressive and only attacks when feeling threatened.

The samoa numbers 1 to 10
Is Tasi, lua, tolu, fā, lima,
ono,fitu, valu, iva, sefulu

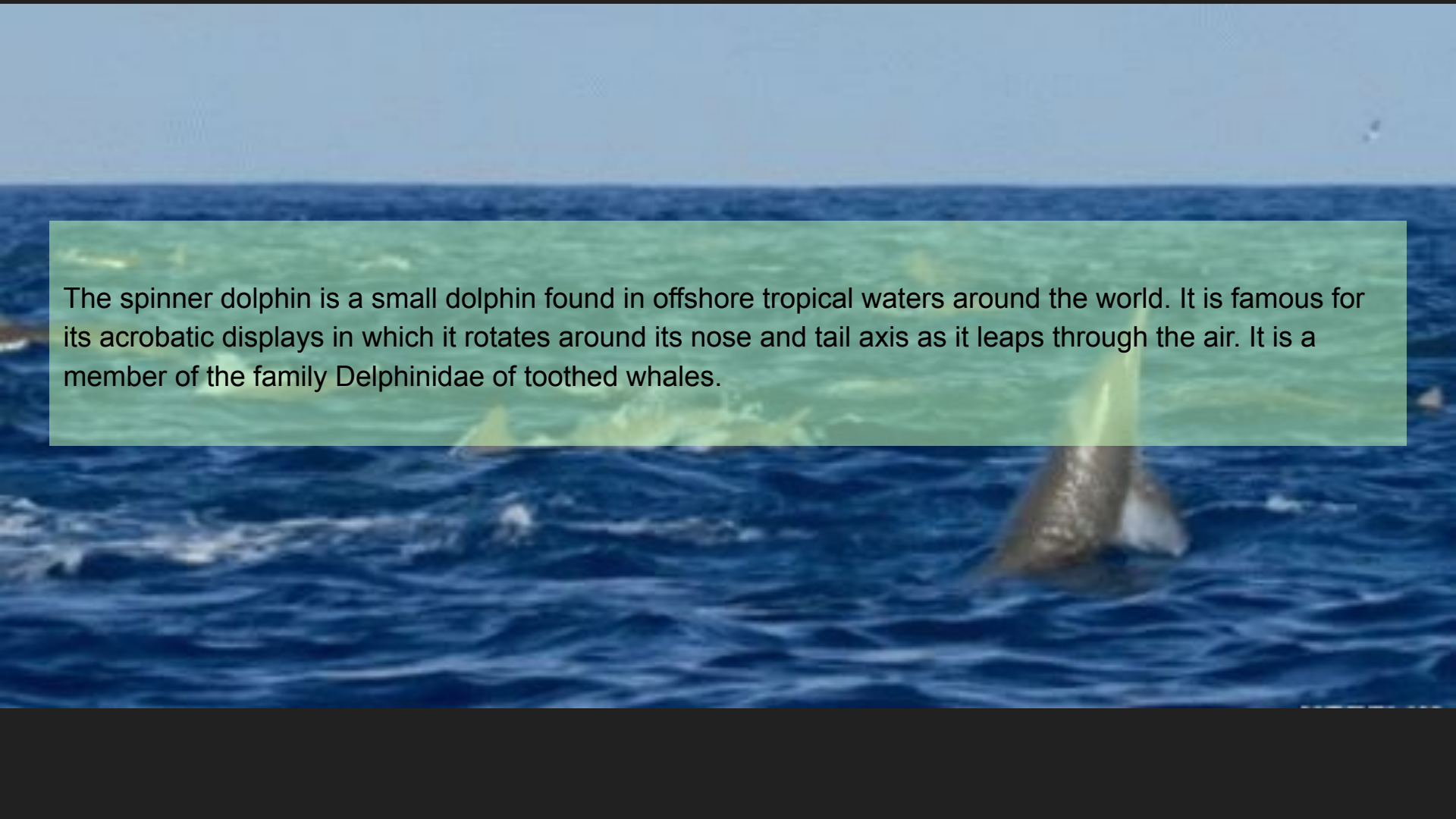


Skinks are lizards belonging to the family Scincidae, a family in the infraorder Scincomorpha. With more than 1,500 described species across 100 different taxonomic genera, the family Scincidae is one of the most diverse families of lizards. Skinks are characterized by their smaller legs in comparison to typical lizards and are found in different habitats except arctic and subarctic regions.

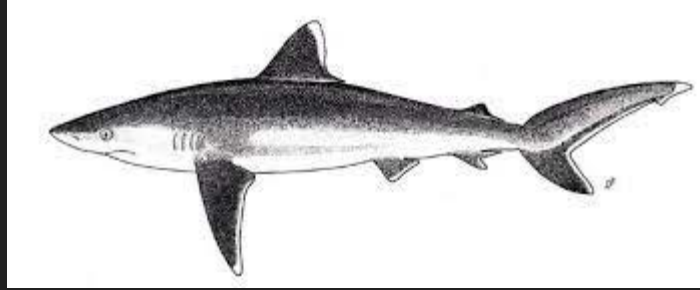


The buff-banded rail *Hypotaenidia philippensis* is a distinctively coloured, highly dispersive, medium-sized rail of the rail family, Rallidae. This species comprises several subspecies found throughout much of Australasia and the south west Pacific region, including the Philippines where it is known as tikling, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand where it is known as the banded rail or moho-pereru in Maori and numerous smaller islands, covering a range of latitudes from the tropics to the Subantarctic. The buff-banded rail *Hypotaenidia philippensis* is a distinctively coloured, highly dispersive, medium-sized rail of the rail family, Rallidae. This species comprises several subspecies found throughout much of Australasia and the south west Pacific region, including the Philippines where it is known as tikling, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand where it is known as the banded rail or moho-pereru in Maori and numerous smaller islands, covering a range of latitudes from the tropics



A spinner dolphin is captured mid-leap from the deep blue ocean. The dolphin's body is arched, and its tail is visible as it exits the water. The background shows a clear blue sky and a calm sea surface. A semi-transparent green text box is overlaid on the image, containing descriptive text about the species.

The spinner dolphin is a small dolphin found in offshore tropical waters around the world. It is famous for its acrobatic displays in which it rotates around its nose and tail axis as it leaps through the air. It is a member of the family Delphinidae of toothed whales.



The silvertip shark is a large species of requiem shark, in the family Carcharhinidae, with a fragmented distribution throughout the tropical Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is often encountered around offshore islands and coral reefs, and has been known to dive to a depth of 800 m (2,600 ft). The silvertip shark resembles a larger and bulkier grey reef shark (*C. amblyrhynchos*), but can be easily identified by the prominent white margins on its fins. It attains a maximum length of 3 m (10 ft).



The Samoan flycatcher is a species of bird in the family Monarchidae. It is native to Samoa. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical moist montane forests, and rural gardens and is threatened by habitat loss.



Pteropus is a genus of megabats which are among the largest bats in the world. They are commonly known as fruit bats or flying foxes, among other colloquial names. They live in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, East Africa, and some oceanic islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. There are at least 60 extant species in the genus.



The end

This slide is by Emjay and Charley