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## World animal foundation

Speed is achieved in the animal kingdom of several different methods: running, swimming and flying. On land, animals such as cheetahs and brown rabbit can reach speeds of up to 130 km/h. In the oceans, marlin and sailboats can move through currents at speeds reaching 100 miles per hour. But it's in the air where feathered animals can reach a top speed of nearly 200 miles per hour. Read on to learn more about the fastest animals in the world. The brown rabbit, also known as the European rabbit, is one of the largest species of rabbits, namely native Europe, as well as parts of Asia. Rabbits are herbivores, which means that their main diet is grass and herbs. But larger predators such as large birds of prey, wolves, coyotes, foxes and big cats love to feed on a tasty rabbit. The brown rabbit uses its long, strong legs to reach a high speed of 48 mph, and has large nostrils that give it the stamina to escape. Christopher Furlong / Getty Images The Blue Wildebeest, Springbok and Thompson gazelle, members of the antelope family, can all run at a speed of about 50 mph, at the exact speed of their largest predators, lions and hyenas. However, the Blue Mane can cut faster and run longer than its hunters. Several populations of blue wildebeest are involved in long-distance migration each year, exposing them to killers lurking in the grass. Migrations coincide with the annual pattern of rainfall and grass growth. Tim Graham/Getty Images Marlin comes equipped with an elongated body, muzzle or javelin-like bill and a long, rigid dorsal fin that extends forward to form a crest, all features that give it effective movement through the water. The Marlins can swim up to 50 mph. Marlin is thought to have been named because he looks a bit like a navy marlinspike, which is used to drive away rope knots. Marlins are popular sports fish that lure anglers to the open ocean. The great Atlantic Blue Marlin can reach more than 16 meters in length and weigh more than 1,800 pounds. The Pronghorn antelope isn't really antelope at all. Native to the inner regions of western and central North America, the speedster, alternately known as American Antelope, prong buck, prairie antelope or simply antelope, is the only surviving member of the Antilocapridae family, and his closest relatives are giraffes and okapi. Pronghorn antelopes are also far related to deer and gazelles, as well as livestock such as livestock, goats and sheep. Bobloblaw/Getty Images The sailboat is easily the fastest fish in the oceans with speeds reaching around 68 mph. Their erectile dorsal fin easily identifies the sailboat, which is also called a sail and an elongated account used for hunting. The sail is usually kept tucked in when swimming casually, but becomes upright when sailboats attack their prey. ByronD / Getty Images Cheetah was built speed with a slender body, long thin legs and a long tail for stability when reaching speeds of 70 mph. A cheetah can run three times faster than the fastest man. Cheetahs have coarse, short fur that is yellowish in color and covered with solid black spots. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 places on the cheetah, helping to camouflage the animal. Black stripes in the form of tears on the face help by reflecting the sun when hunting. Freder/Getty Images Spur-Winged Goose is the largest goose in the world, with males weighing up to 22 pounds, and can fly at 88 mph. Spur-winged goose loves company, and a social bird can gather in flocks with up to 50 birds. The goose feeds on grazing on plants and seeds, with the occasional insect or small fish added to their diet. Spur-Winged Goose can be found in sub-Saharan Africa around rivers, lakes and wetlands. Leopoldatree/Getty Images The frigate bird has the largest wingspan to the body weight of any bird and is capable of achieving speeds of 95mph. They can soar to wind currents for a week or more at once. The frigate bird spends most of the day hunting for food, mainly fish and squid driven to the surface by predators such as tuna. Frigatebirds have also been known to plunder other seabirds of their food and sometimes snatch seabirds from their nests. Uwe-Bergwitz/Getty Images The white-throated needletail, also called Spine tailed Swift or Needle Tailed Swift, is the fastest bird when you consider a powered flight, which ranges at a whopping 106mph! White-throated needles are large rapids with a solid, barrel-shaped body. They measure about eight inches and weigh between 110 and 120 grams. They are grayish-brown, except for the white throat and white patch, which extends from the base of the tail to the hips, which gives them a name. H\_Yasui/Getty Images Peregrine Falcon is the fastest animal on the planet. In hunting mode, it can dive, called a stairwell, at some 200 mph. And it can fly horizontally up to 90 mph. Here are some interesting facts about the fastest animal in the world: The peregrine falcon is the best hunter in the falcon family, using its remarkable vision to spot prey from a height of as much as 984 feet. Peregrine falcon chicks mature so quickly that they double their weight in six days and in three weeks they are 10 times their size at birth. Male peregrine is called 'tiercel' because tierce - one third - is smaller in size than the female. FRANKHILDEBRAND /Getty Images When you think of the world's deadliest animals, you probably think of terrifying apex predators like bears and sharks. However, some of the deadliest animals on the planet are so small that they are barely noticeable. These terrifying creatures kill in a variety of ways, from total attacks to the transmission of deadly diseases, but they all kill many people every year. Even if you like a great outdoors, deadly creatures can convince you never to leave your home again. Almost everyone is bitten by a mosquito at some point in their lives, so it is easy to ignore the dangers of this tiny insect. However, mosquitoes are by far the deadliest animals on the planet. Their bites transmit some of the most significant diseases in the world, including malaria, encephalitis and yellow fever. When you add up all these deaths, mosquitoes kill about 750,000 people every year. flubydust/Getty Images Most people find it difficult to think of cute, cuddly dogs as danger, but man's best friend is responsible for about 25,000 people each year. However, this is not because packs of

aggressive dogs harass people left and right. Most are due to rabies, which stray dogs often carry in India, Thailand, Cambodia and other countries. Many of these bites are quite small. Deaths due to injuries sustained in a dog attack are much less common. Capuski / Getty Images From rattlesnakes in the west of the United States to cobras and bounces in Asia and Africa, the world is full of venomous snakes. Together they kill about 50,000 people every year. Some, like the Western Diamondback rattlespea in the U.S., are withdrawn and bite only a few people, many of whom do not die. However, others are more aggressive and live in highly populated areas. One of them is a jump with a saw, which can be found in parts of Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Although about 90 percent of bite victims survive, it still kills about 5,000 people annually. Reptiles4all / Getty Images Located in much of sub-Saharan Africa, this modest-looking fly would be only a minor nuisance if not a deadly disease spread by its bite. It spreads African sleep sickness, a parasitic disease that causes neurological symptoms and is often fatal if left untreated. The Tsetse fly has caused as many as 300,000 new infections a year in the face of some historical outbreaks, although in recent years the number may be as high as 2,000 due to eradication and control efforts. Attardog/Getty Images Crocodiles are one of the world's sweetest predators, killing about 1,000 people each year. Humans may not be their preferred prey, but they are not afraid to attack if someone swims without realizing the danger. Since crocodiles hunt by hiding and then ambush their prey, this can be difficult to avoid. Their cousin, an alligator, is still dangerous to humans, but he is less willing to actively hunt people. Veins / Getty Images These unpleasant-looking creatures may look like gentle giants, but appearance can be deceiving. Hippos are notoriously territorial and aggressive creatures, even going so far as to tone or capsize ships passing too close. Attacking and biting and crushing people with their sharp teeth and strong jaws or simply keeping their victims underneath until they drown. Hippos kill about 500 people a year. GP232/Getty Images Elephants are known for their intelligence and emotional depth, and are often able to peacefully coexist with humans. However, elephant attacks are on the rise, leading to 500 human deaths each year. These attacks usually occur because of people trying to drive elephants from their territory or when elephants are otherwise harassed and attacked by humans. Unprovoked attacks remain rare. 1001slide / Getty Images You are swimming in the ocean, enjoying a beautiful day at the beach, when suddenly you feel pain. You may have inadvertently sewn into the tentacles of a box of jellyfish, a creature notorious for its incredibly painful stings. These translucent creatures slowly float in the water and are difficult to see and avoid, so many unfortunate swimmers prick each year. Fortunately, most survive, although severe pain can linger for weeks. However, the poison is strong enough to kill, plus paralyzing pain can lead to drowning. Over 100 people die from these stabbings every year. Tammy616/Getty Images Cone snails don't really kill many people, but it's mainly because of happiness and people who know how to leave them alone. These tropical snails have a beautiful and recognizable shell that is often collected for jewelry and other decorative purposes, but only after its inhabitant has been emptied. When people bother them, a snail can stab them with a sharp harpoon-like pendance that injects one of the strongest poisons in the animal kingdom. This causes almost immediate and complete paralysis and death, although at least it happens quickly. Most of the reported deaths occurred minutes after the initial sting. LauraDin/Getty Images These fearsome predators generally leave people alone, but when they don't, people tend not to do well. It is difficult to know exactly how many people die from lion attacks due to reporting problems, but only in Tanzania do about 22 people die each year. Many attacks are due to human provocations, such as poachers trying to catch them. Some lions, such as the famous couple who eat people who terrorized railway workers in Tsev in 1898, rusm /Getty Images Images

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