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Speed is achieved in the animal kingdom by several different methods: running, swimming and flying. On earth, animals such as the cheetah and brown hare can reach speeds of up to 80 miles per hour. In oceans, marlins and sailfish can move through currents at speeds reaching 100 miles per hour. But it is in the air that feathered animals can reach a top speed of nearly 200 miles per hour. Read on to find out about the world's fastest animals. The brown hare, also known as the European hare, is one of the largest hare species in a native Europe, as well as parts of Asia. Hares are herbivorous, which means their main diet is herbs and herbs. But larger predators, such as large birds of prey, wolves, coyotes, foxes and big cats, like to feed on the tasty hare. The brown hare uses its long powerful 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 gazelle and Thompson, members of the antelope family, can run at about 50 mph, the exact speed of their biggest predators, the lion and the hienas. However, the Blue Wildebeest can cut faster and run longer than its hunters. Several blue wildebeest populations participate each year in a long-distance migration, which exposes them to killers lurking in the grass. Migrations coincide with the annual pattern of rainfall and grass growth. Tim Graham / Getty Images A Marlin comes equipped with an elongated body, a den or a spear-shaped bec, and a long, stiff dorsal fin that extends forward to form a ridge, all features that give it efficient movement through the water. Marlins can swim up to 50 mph. Marlin is believed to have got his name because it looks a bit like a sailor's marlinspike, which is used to untie string knots. Marlins are popular sport fish that attract fishermen to the open ocean. The large Atlantic Blue Marlin can reach more than 16 feet in length and weigh well over 1,800 pounds. The pronghorn antelope, in fact, is not an antelope at all. Native to the inner areas of western and central North America, the accelerator, alternately known as the American Antelope, prong male, prairie antelope or simply antelope, is the only surviving member of the antilocapridae family, with its closest relatives being giraffes and okapi. Pronghorn antelope are also distantly related to deer and gaze gaze gazelops, as well as cattle such as cattle, goats and sheep. bobloblaw / Getty Images Sailing fish is easily the fastest fish in the oceans with speeds reaching around 68 mph. The Erectile dorsal fin easily identifies the veiled fish, also called sailing and an elongated bec that is used for hunting. The candle is usually kept hidden when it swims quietly, but they are erected when sailing fish attack their prey. ByronD / Getty Images The cheetah is built speed with a slender body, long and thin legs, and a long tail for stability when reaching speeds of 70 mph. The cheetah can run three times faster than the human faster. Cheetahs have thick, short yellowish fur coated in solid black spots. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 spots on a cheetah, helping to camouflage the animal. The tear-shaped black stripes on the face help reflect the sun in the hunt. Freder/Getty Images The spur-winged goat is the world's largest goan, with males weighing up to 22 pounds, and can fly at 88 mph. The spurned gooe likes company and the sociable bird can meet in flocks with up to 50 birds. The goan is fed grazing in plants and seeds, with an occasional insect or small fish added to its diet. The spurred-winged goan can be found in sub-Saharan Africa around rivers, lakes and swamps. Leopardinatree / Getty Images The frigate bird has the largest wingspan at the body weight of any bird and is capable of reaching speeds of 95mph. They can increase in wind currents for a week or more at a time. The frigate bird spends most of its day on flight hunting for food, mainly fish and squid chased to the surface by predators such as tuna. Frigate birds are also known for stealing other seabirds from their food and sometimes snatching seabird chicks from their nests. Uwe-Bergwitz / Getty Images The white throated stiletto tail, also called Spine Tailed Swift or the Tailed Swift Needle, is the fastest bird when considering powered flight, which is at a staggering 106mph! The white-throated needles are large swifts with a stinky, barrel-shaped body. They measure about eight centimeters and weigh between 110 and 120 grams. They are grayish-brown except for a white throat and a white spot, stretching from the base of the tail to the flanks, giving them their name. H_Yasui/Getty Images The Peregrine Falcon is the fastest animal on the planet. In hunting mode, you can dive, called stoop, at about 200mph. And it can fly horizontally up to 90 mph. Here are some interesting facts about the world's fastest animal: The peregrine falcon is the best hunter in the falcon family, using its extraordinary sight to detect prey from as high as 984 feet. Peregrine falcon chicks mature so fast that they double their weight in six days and by three weeks are 10 times their size at birth. Male pilgrim is called tiercel because it is a tierce - a third - 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 These terrifying creatures kill in various ways, from complete attacks to transmitting deadly diseases, but they all kill many people every year. Even if you like the great outdoors, free, Deadly creatures can convince you never to leave home again. Almost everyone has been bitten by a mosquito at some point in their lives, so it's easy to ignore the dangers of this little insect. However, mosquitoes are by far the deadliest animals on the planet. Their bites go on to some of the world's deadliest diseases, including malaria, encephalitis and yellow fever. When all these deaths are counted, mosquitoes kill about 750,000 people each year. flubydust / Getty Images It is difficult for most people to think of cute and fluudy dogs as a danger, but man's best friend is responsible for about 25,000 people each year. However, this is not because aggressive dog packs are mistreating people on the left and right. Most are due to rabies, which stray dogs often bring to India, Thailand, Cambodia, and other countries. Many of these bites are quite minor. Deaths due to injuries sustained in a dog attack are much rarer. Capuski / Getty Images From rattlesnakes in the western United States to cobras and vipers in Asia and Africa, the world is full of venomous snakes. Together they kill around 50,000 people each year. Some, such as the western diamondback rattlesnake in the United States, are reclusive and only bite a few people, many of whom do not die. However, others are more aggressive and live in heavily populated areas. One of these is the saw-scale viper, which can be found in parts of Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Although about 90% of its bite victims survive, it still kills about 5,000 people annually. Reptiles4all / Getty Images Located in much of sub-Saharan Africa, this unassuming-looking fly would only be a minor nuisance if it weren't for a deadly disease spread through its bite. It spreads African sleep disease, a parasitic disease that causes neurological symptoms and is often fatal if left unre treated. The tsetse fly was causing up to 300,000 new infections a year during the height of some historical epidemics, although in recent years the number may be as low as around 2,000 due to eradication and control efforts. Attardog/Getty Images Crocodiles are one of the world's most fearsome predators, killing about 1,000 people each year. Humans may not be their favorite prey, but they are not afraid to attack if one swims without realizing the danger. Since crocodiles hunt by hiding and then ambushing their prey, this can be difficult to avoid. His cousin, the crocodile, is still dangerous to humans, but tends to be less willing to actively hunt people. Come /Getty Images These awkward-looking creatures may look giant but appearances can be misleading. Hippos are notoriously territorial and aggressive creatures, even going so far as to sink or tip over ships passing too close. They attack both biting and crushing people with sharp teeth and strong jaws or simply holding their victims under the 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 coexist peacefully with humans. However, elephant attacks are increasing, leading to up to 500 human deaths each year. Such attacks usually occur because of humans trying to chase elephants out of their territory or when elephants have been harassed and attacked by humans otherwise. Unprovoked attacks remain rare. 1001slide / Getty Images You're swimming along the ocean, enjoying a nice day at the beach, when you suddenly feel a chilling pain. You may inadvertently fall asleep in the tentacles of a box jellyfish, a creature notorious for its incredibly painful bites. These translucent creatures are slowly drifting along the water and are difficult to see and avoid, so many ruthless swimmers sting each year. Fortunately, most survive, although severe pain can persist for weeks. However, the poison is strong enough to kill, in addition to paralyzing pain can lead to drowning. More than 100 people die from these bites each year. Tammy616/Getty Images Snails con don't actually kill many people, but that's mainly because of luck and humans who know how to leave them alone. These tropical snails have a beautiful and distinctive shell that is often collected for jewelry and other decorative uses, but only after their resident has vacated. When disturbed, the snail can chop them with a sharp appendix and harpoon that injects one of the strongest poisons in the animal kingdom. This causes paralysis and death almost immediately and completely, although at least it happens quickly. Most of the reported deaths occurred a few minutes after the initial sting. LauraDin/Getty Images These fearsome predators mostly leave people alone, but when they don't, humans tend not to say goodbye well. It is difficult to find out exactly how many people die of lion attacks due to problems with reports, but approximately 22 people are killed by them each year in Tanzania alone. Many of the attacks are due to human provocation, such as poachers trying to hunt them down. Some lions, such as the famous pair eating the man who frightened railway workers in Tsavo in 1898, even seem to develop a preference for hunting humans. rusm / Getty Images Images