

Chapter 1 : A-Z Animals - Animal Facts, Pictures and Resources

Type a search word to list animal names with that word (for example, cat or tail), or click a letter from A to Z to list animal names starting with that letter, or click ALL to list all animals in the site.

WhatsApp How fast can you run? Research suggests that human beings could run as fast as 40 miles an hour "in theory" but sprint speeds average to closer to 15 mph. Many animals can go much faster than we can "some of them predatory. What is the fastest animal on earth? Peregrine Falcon Birds have something of an advantage when it comes to speed, for obvious reasons. The peregrine falcon is particularly swift, capable of reaching speeds of up to 200 mph while at a dive, making it a fearsome hunter. The rest of the time it does not fly this fast, but that hardly matters to its prey. It is the fastest animal on the planet when in a dive. Frigate Bird This spectacular avian makes the peregrine falcon look slow by comparison. It can reach speeds of up to 95 miles per hour "much faster than you drive on the highway. It has the largest wingspan to body weight ratio and can stay in the air for intensely long periods. Sometimes these birds do not touch down for over week at a time. Sail Fish What is the fastest sea animal? That honor goes to the sail fish, which can reach speeds up to 68 miles per hour "again possibly faster than you are used to driving on the highway. Can you imagine a fish racing alongside your vehicle and keeping up with you? The characteristic sail is used when the fish is frightened in order to intimidate threatening animals. The rest of the time, it is kept folded up. Cheetah The fastest animal in the world is of course the cheetah. This animal is actually only slightly faster than the pronghorn antelope, and can reach speeds of up to 61 miles per hour. This record was set by an 11 year old cheetah named Sarah. Unlike most of the other animals on this list, the cheetah is a predator. It represents a serious threat to animals on this list that inhabit the same geographic areas not just grasslands, but forest environments as well. The cheetah is a sprinter, not a long distance runner, but pairs agility with speed for deadly attack runs. Cheetahs are also very fast accelerators, and can ramp up their speed four times faster than human beings can. They can also pull to a stop extremely fast. It is also interesting to note that the speed and agility of the cheetah is not matched by strength. The cheetah is fairly fragile and will lose in most fights with other predators. As a result, they will quickly surrender prey to competitors. An injured cheetah may not be able to run quickly, which can put its life in danger. Pronghorn Antelope This antelope takes second place among land animals for speed. It can easily out-sprint most predators at speeds as high as 60 miles per hour. Interestingly enough, a pronghorn antelope is not actually an old world antelope, and is native to North America. Actual antelopes are quite fast as well, but not as fast as the pronghorn. Also curious is the fact that the pronghorn is far faster than the predators which inhabit North America. This seems to indicate that it evolved its great speed at some point in the past under the threat of a now-extinct predator, perhaps the American cheetah. The pronghorn has a number of special adaptations that allow it to function at high speeds, including cushioned, pointed toes to absorb shock, and extra large organs that assist with air intake. Blue Wildebeest Another swift land animal which also inhabits the plains is the blue wildebeest. They are not quite as fast as the pronghorn, but are still pretty impressive at around 50 miles per hour. Lions can chase down their prey at around 50 miles per hour, making them extremely deadly predators on the plains. Chases between lions and cheetahs and gazelles can be quite intense as a result of the close speed matching. Brown Hare One of the smallest animals on our list is the brown hare. This little creature can run extremely fast, reaching speeds of up to 47 miles per hour. The story of the tortoise and the hare is famous for a reason. Hares really are incredibly fast creatures, and they are capable of outrunning the majority of other animals. Elks can be quite large, but their size and build should not deceive you. The elk is capable of running at speeds as high as 45 miles per hour. Do not make an elk angry. If it charges you, it is going to win. As you can see, there are some impressively fast animals on the land, as well as in the sea and air. These remarkable animals showcase the many different ways that creatures can adapt to fulfill the role of either predator or herbivore. While we may be at the top of the food chain thanks to our tools and inventions, we are easily outclassed when it comes to speed. Many of these creatures are as fast as the cars we have constructed to get from place to place at a reasonable pace.

Chapter 2 : Endangered Species List - Earth's Endangered Creatures

Click on any of the animals below to learn more about it! Each of our animal facts pages covers a range of topics about that animal, including their diet, habitat, breeding patterns, their physical characteristics, unique personality traits and behaviors and more.

Share Animals take many shapes and forms and come in a great diversity of sizes, from microscopic to the 30 m long blue whale! Whether you measure in terms of weight, height or length, there is no denying some animals are huge in comparison to others in their class. Goliath Beetle Hiding in the undergrowth of African tropical forests, Goliath Beetles take the top spot as the heaviest insect in the world! They weigh up to 3. Chinese Salamander The Chinese Giant Salamander is the largest living amphibian, weighing up to lbs 64 kg and growing to a length of 6 ft 1. Having changed little from their ancestors, they are known as living fossils, but despite their fascinating nature, they are endangered and rare in the wild. H Zell Wiki Commons User 8. Ostrich The Ostrich is the largest living bird, with a height of 9 ft 2. Saltwater Crocodile The largest living reptile is the Saltwater Crocodile, growing to an average length of 17 ft 5. They are distributed widely in brackish and fresh waters in parts of India, Asia and Australia and feed on all animals they can get their teeth in to, which includes sharks if they get the chance. Whale Shark Heading underwater, the largest living fish is the 40 ft 12 m long Whale Shark. Weighing up to 24 US tons 22 tonnes , they are an impressive sight, but despite their size, they feed mostly on tiny plankton. Present in tropical seas around the world, whale sharks are considered venerable and are hunted in some areas. Yzx Wiki Commons User 5. Giraffe At a height of 19 ft 5. At home in grasslands of East Africa, they feed mostly on vegetation high off the ground, using their long prehensile tongues to pull young shoots and leaves from the trees. Babies are born after a 15 month gestation period and are already 2 m tall! African Elephant The largest living land animal is the African Elephant which can weigh up to 6, kg 7 tons ; they typically grow to 35 ft There are at least two species, the savanna elephant and the forest elephant, and they currently cited as venerable in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Colossal Squid The size of the colossal squid is often exaggerated, with viral posts on the internet saying they can reach 60 ft 18 m or even 90 ft 27 m in length! However, the largest squid documented was 45 ft 14 m long. They have the largest eyes in the animal kingdom, reaching 10 in 25 cm in diameter! Beroe Wiki Commons User 1. Blue Whale The Blue whale is the largest animal of all time, reaching a weight of about US tons tonnes and a length of 98 ft 30 m. Their tongues alone can weigh as much as an elephant and their hearts as much as a car, yet they survive by eating a diet rich in tiny plankton.

Chapter 3 : A List of the World's Top 10 Most Endangered Animals & Species | Owlcation

A to Z Animals is an online animal index that provides quick information about all the animals of the world along with pictures and videos. A to Z Animals is an.

Today there are fewer than 4, tigers left in the wild. Click on the photos, or on the links, to find out more. You can find out more about endangered animals here: Click image for more information. African wild dogs live in packs. Find out more about African wild dogs. Amur Leopard Amur Leopard: Click image to learn more. At one point there were only around twenty Amur leopards left in the wild. Asian Elephant Asian Elephants are smaller than African elephants. Click image for some amazing elephant facts. Asian elephants are the second largest animals in the world. Only African bush elephants are bigger. Asian elephants are endangered due to poaching and habitat loss. Find out more about elephants here: This strange-looking amphibian has a couple of very special tricks up its sleeve click the picture to find out what they are! Find out more here: Click image to learn more about rhinos. Black rhinos are critically endangered. They are found in Eastern and Central Africa. Despite their name, their colour ranges from brown to grey. They are hunted for their horns. Find out about black rhinos here: Black-footed Ferret Black-footed Ferret " not the most glamorous endangered animal, but one that needs our help nevertheless. Click the photo to find out more about this species. This list of endangered animals is not just about tigers and elephants: Black-footed ferrets are found in North America. They are members of the mustelid family, which includes weasels, badgers and wolverines. However, they have since been reintroduced, and there are now around 1, black-footed ferrets in the wild. Click image to learn more about these endangered animals. Blue whales are the largest creature ever to have lived on the Earth. Bonobo Bonobo Endangered Animals List Bonobos are very similar to chimpanzees, but are usually smaller, with longer legs and darker faces. They are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in Africa. Find out more about bonobos here: Bonobo Facts Chimpanzee Chimpanzees. Click picture to find out some amazing chimp facts. Chimpanzees live in the forests of central Africa. Fin Whale Fin Whales are large marine mammals. They are the second largest animal on the Earth, second only to blue whales. If you look at the lower jaw of a fin whale, you will see that the left side is black and the right side is white. Find out more about penguins by clicking on the image above. They are the second-smallest penguin: These curious animals are virtually blind, and swim on their sides. Giant Panda Pandas have very strong jaw muscles for chewing bamboo stalks. Click image for more panda information. Giant pandas are bears that live in the forests of China. They live on bamboo. There are only around 3, giant pandas living in the wild today. Click photo to find out more about this animal. You can find out more about the golden lion tamarin here: Golden Lion Tamarin Facts. Find out more about this endangered reef fish here: Leatherback Turtle Leatherback turtle: Leatherback turtles are the largest sea turtles and the only ones not to have a solid shell. They are the fastest swimming and deepest diving of the sea turtles, and migrate long distances. These peaceful creatures are critically endangered. You can find out more amazing facts about mountain gorillas here. Orangutan Orangutans live in rainforests. Click the image to find out more about these amazing creatures. There are three species of orangutan: All are critically endangered, and their populations continue to decline. Orangutans spend much of their lives in the trees, where they forage for fruit and insects. Discover more about orangutans here: Find out about the newly-discovered Tapanuli Orangutan. There are 8 species of pangolin; four live in Africa, and four in Asia. They are all under threat, and two are critically endangered. Pangolins are hunted for food and for their scales. Today it is rarely seen. These rare mammals live in the Annamite range of mountains in Vietnam and Laos. They are very shy animals, and rarely seen. Snow Leopard Snow leopards have adapted to life in the mountains. Find out more about these adaptations by clicking on the picture. Snow leopards live in the mountains of central Asia. They are adapted for living in the snow, being pale coloured, with thick fur and wide feet. They have long arms and prehensile tails. Prehensile means able to grab things. There are seven kinds of spider monkey, and all are threatened. The black-headed spider monkey and brown spider monkey are both critically endangered. Tiger A Bengal Tiger. It is sad to see such an iconic animal on an endangered animals list. Click on the image to find out more about tigers. There are several subspecies types of tiger, and

all are endangered. The Bengal tiger is the most numerous kind of tiger, yet there are only around 2, living in the wild. Find out more about tigers here: Vaquita Vaquitas are porpoises that live in the Gulf Of California. In , there were under vaquitas in the wild, putting it on the verge of extinction. Sadly, with only around 1, individuals left in the wild, the critically endangered Yangtze finless porpoise is also in danger of extinction. Learn more about them, and why they are endangered. Then, tell other people about them! Whereas most people know that tigers are threatened, not many know that there are only around 3, left in the wild! Anyone can help endangered animals by raising money for a relevant charity. Why not have a look at some of their sites to see what they get up to? Oil palm plantations in particular are responsible for vast areas of rainforest being destroyed. Therefore one way of helping the animals on this list is to avoid products containing palm oil. You can read more about deforestation here. Do we really want to live in a world without Bengal tigers, chimpanzees, or blue whales? It could be argued that extinction is part and parcel of the natural world. This is due mainly to the actions of one pesky species of great ape:

A Complete List of National Animals from Around the World In addition to a uniform, anthem and a flag every country also has a national animal to represent itself. All the national animals mentioned below signify certain principles that a nation stands for.

Contact Author The natural world is resplendent with beautiful animals that reveal the wonders of evolution. This article will present ten creatures that are likely to captivate your imagination. Do not expect to recognize many of the animals on this list. While some might be familiar, nature provides us with almost 9 million distinct species. Beauty is not limited to the hundreds of animals that we can readily identify. Some fun facts will be provided about each of the ten animals. Whether for survival or mating, natural selection has endowed these creatures with unusual anatomical adaptations and spectacular panoplies of color!

Mandarin Fish The regal profile of the mandarin fish. Its array of color is similar to that of the robes worn by an Imperial Chinese mandarin or bureaucrat. The blue color comes from a cellular pigment that is unique to the species. The mandarin fish is only 6 cm long. It dwells in secluded lagoons and reefs, eating small crustaceans.

Fennec Fox Two young fennec foxes. Its huge ears can grow up to 15 cm long. They radiate heat away from the animal and allow it to locate subterranean prey. The fennec fox is a predominantly nocturnal animal, hunting small mammals, birds, and insects at night. It can live up to 14 years and reach a size of 40 cm, not including its 30 cm tail. They can bark, purr, and snarl, and their natural predator is the eagle owl.

Black Backed Kingfisher The colorful black backed kingfisher. Source The black backed kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* is approximately 13 cm in length. It lives in southeast Asia and India close to streams and rivers in well-shaded, wooded areas. These kingfishers eat insects and snails as well as small lizards, frogs, and crabs by the riverside. They build tunnel-like nests in the riverbanks that can be up to a meter long. These nests can take more than a week to dig.

Zanzibar Red Colobus The Zanzibar red colobus. Source The Zanzibar red colobus *Procolobus kirkii* is a monkey that lives only on Zanzibar, an island off the coast of Tanzania. They are an endangered species with no more than left in the wild. They live in groups of up to 50 individuals, with a 1: The red colobus eats leaves, seeds, and flowers that it finds in forests, coastal areas, and swamps. They also eat unripe fruit because they cannot break down the sugars in ripe fruit. They are known to eat charcoal to aid digestion.

Caracal A caracal on the prowl. It has a number of adaptations that allow it to live in a diverse range of habitats. These include its long, tufted, and highly flexible ears that help it hear the smallest of sounds, and powerful hind legs that allow it to leap several meters into the air to catch birds. They also eat small mammals, gazelles, and reptiles. The caracal lives in Africa and the Middle East and can grow up to a meter long, plus a 30 cm tail.

Candy Crab The well camouflaged candy crab. Source The candy crab *Hoplophrys* belongs to a monotypic genus, meaning it has no closely related species. It grows to 2 cm long and can camouflage itself in bright colors to match the coral that forms its habitat. As well as red, the crab can turn white, yellow, and pink. It lives in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Swallow-Tailed Hummingbird The swallow-tailed hummingbird in flight. Source The swallow-tailed hummingbird *Eupetomena macroura* lives in east and central South America. It prefers semi-open areas, sparse woodland, coastal regions, and gardens, but will avoid dense rainforest. Its plumage is a mixture of green, blue, and purple, and its wings flap at approximately 20 beats per second, allowing it to hover while feeding on flower nectar.

Poison Dart Frog One of the most striking varieties of the poison dart frog. Source The poison dart frog pictured: *Dendrobates azureus* lives in Central and South American rainforests, growing to between 1. The secretions, which are being studied in medical trials, might also be used as muscle relaxants, appetite suppressants, and heart stimulants. There are around closely related species of poison dart frog which vary in size and coloration. The most colorful are the 5 within the *dendrobates* genus.

Tiger The striking beauty of the tiger. Source The tiger *Panthera tigris* is the largest and most eye-catching of the big cats. They can grow up to 3. Tigers have a lifespan up to 26 years, though all 6 subspecies Bengal, Siberian, Sumatran, Malayan, Indochinese and South China tigers are endangered, with a total population of less than 4, The Bengal tiger is the most common and the Siberian is the largest. They live in India, southeast Asia, and the far east of Russia Siberia. Their striped fur serves as camouflage in their

natural habitat of long grasses and wooded areas. Underneath the fur, their skin is striped in the same pattern.

Sunset Moth The immensely colorful Madagascan sunset moth. Source The Madagascan sunset moth *Chrysiridia rhipheus* is a uniquely colorful lepidopteran that is sought after by collectors. Sunset moths have a wingspan up to 11 cm and are often mistaken for butterflies due to their color, tails, and habit of resting with their wings vertical. Their bright aposematic colors warn predators of their toxicity. These include the snow leopard, peacock, polar bear, ladybird, sea turtle, giant tortoise, penguin, emperor tamarin, fiery billed aracari, and the harpy eagle. Of course, there are many other stunning creatures that I have neglected to mention. Please post any suggestions in the comments section below. Thanks for visiting this list of the ten most beautiful animals in the world. I hope you enjoyed it!

Chapter 5 : A to Z All Animals of the World

Unlike most other animals on this list, the world's largest carnivore is not afraid of you. It has no natural predators and will eat anything that is even slightly meaty, including other polar bears.

List of African Animals: Introduction Perhaps the best-known African habitat is savanna UK spelling: Savannas are grasslands with widely-spaced trees. Deserts such as the Sahara Desert are home to species with special adaptations for living in the intense heat. Click the picture to find out more about this strange-looking burrowing animal. The aardvark is a nocturnal mammal whose diet consists mainly of ants and termites. It uses its excellent sense of smell to find food, and its long, sticky tongue to capture its prey. The aardvark is an expert digger, and can even burrow its way out of danger from predators. In fact, the aardvark is the last remaining species of the order Tubulidentata. You can find out more about aardvarks here. Click the photo to find out more about this species. The aardwolf lives in scrublands in eastern and southern Africa. The aardwolf is nocturnal, and sleeps in burrows during the day. Find out more about the aardwolf here: Recent studies have shown that there are two subspecies of African elephant: Learn about the amazing African elephant here. Antelopes Springbok antelope There are 91 species of antelope, most of which are native to Africa. They live in a range of habitats, including forests and grasslands. Antelopes are herbivores plant eaters , and many species live in large herds. With all those eyes and ears looking and listening out for danger, predators find it hard to approach undetected. Baboons are monkeys with long muzzles and close-set eyes, giving their faces a dog-like appearance. Male baboons use noises and visual threats such as showing their sharp, pointed teeth to establish their standing within the troop. You can find out more about baboons here. Bonobo Click the picture for more bonobo facts! The bonobo is an endangered primate that lives in the Central African rainforests. It is closely related to the chimpanzee. Find out more here: Bonobo Facts Buffalo Click on the picture to discover more about the African buffalo. The African buffalo has distinctive upwards-curved horns. The buffalo is a very thick-set and robust animal, generally standing at around 1. Although distantly related to other bovines, the buffalo is not an ancestor of domestic cattle. You can find out more about this awesome African animal here: The cheetah is a member of the felidae cat family. Click here to learn more awesome cheetah facts. Crocodile Click the picture to find out more! You need to be careful when walking near rivers and lakes in Africa; the continent is home to several species of crocodile! These ambush predators lie in wait in shallow water for their unsuspecting prey to approach. The largest African crocodile is the Nile crocodile. It is the second-largest crocodile species: See facts about the Nile crocodile here: No African animals list would be complete without the giraffe! Gorilla Silverback gorilla “ click the picture for amazing gorilla facts! Gorillas are members of the great ape family Hominidae, and are the largest living primates. There are two species of gorilla: Both are critically endangered. Only mountain gorillas a subspecies of eastern gorilla are left in the wild. Find out more about mountain gorillas here: Mountain Gorilla Facts Hippopotamus Hippopotamus: It is a fitting name for this large animal, which has a semi-aquatic lifestyle. Learn more about the hippopotamus here: Hippo Facts Discover the endangered pygmy hippo here: Pygmy Hippopotamus Facts Hyena Click the picture to find out more about the spotted hyena! Hyenas may look like a mixture between a dog and a wolf, but they are more closely related to cats and viverrids cat-like mammals. Although hyenas have a reputation for being scavengers it is only the striped hyena and the brown hyena that find most of their food this way. The fourth member of the hyena family is the Aardwolf , which appears further up this list. You can find out more about the spotted hyena here: Spotted Hyena Facts Jackal Black-backed jackal. Click on the picture to find out more about this species. Jackals are small canines members of the dog family. They have long, agile legs and curved teeth that are well adapted to their omnivorous diet. Jackals are built for long distance running and are most active at dawn and dusk. Find out more about the black-backed jackal here: Leopard Leopard “ Click the image to learn more amazing leopard facts! After subduing its victim, the leopard will sometimes drag its prey up a tree. You can learn some amazing leopard facts here. Lion African Animals List: Lions tend to be fairly inactive during the day and can spend up to 20 hours of the day resting. Lions are most active after dusk, when they groom and socialise

before going to hunt. Lions are carnivores meat eaters and use teamwork to capture large prey. Learn more about lions here: [Mongoose](#) There are around 33 species of mongoose. These small mammals are found in Africa and Asia. Mongooses are diurnal active during the day. One of the best-known species of mongoose is the meerkat, which lives in desert habitats in southern Africa. Some species live in trees and some tend to stay on the ground. Most monkeys are active during the day and live in organized social groups. Monkeys are omnivorous i. Monkeys range in size from pygmy species which can be as small as 12cm 4. [Okapi](#) Click to picture to find out more about these rare African animals! The okapi is an endangered species. Find out more about the okapi at our [Okapi Facts](#) page. [Ostriches](#) mainly eat grasses and other plants, but occasionally also eat insects and bugs. Discover more about ostriches here: They live in hollows in trees or in burrows, and are active at night. They eat ants and termites. [Rhinoceros](#) White rhino with calf. Click on the photo to find out more about rhinos. The rhinoceros is another creature that is sure to appear in any list of African animals. There are five species of rhino, two of which, the white rhino and the black rhino, are found in Africa. The black rhino is critically endangered. Find out more about rhinos here. You can read about the critically endangered black rhino here: [Black Rhino Facts](#) [Serval](#) Serval. Click on the picture to read more about this African wild cat. The serval is a medium-sized wild cat that is closely related to the African golden cat. Servals are tall, with small heads and big ears. They have yellow-gold coats with black spots. Servals are fast and agile, and their diet consists of a variety of small creatures such as birds, mammals and reptiles. They are nocturnal, and their preferred habitat is savannah.

Chapter 6 : List of Endangered Animals with Facts, Info & Pictures

35 Of The World's Rarest Animals. All of the species on this list are critically endangered and will disappear entirely unless drastic measures are taken to save them.

These animals use floating ice for resting, birthing and nursing calves, and protection from predators. With Arctic ice melting, the Pacific walrus is experiencing habitat loss to the extent that in September, the US Fish and Wildlife Service announced that adding the walrus to the Endangered Species Act may be warranted.

Magellanic Penguin Once threatened primarily by oil spills, Magellanic penguins *Spheniscus magellanicus*, now face a larger threat as fish are displaced by warming ocean currents, forcing the birds to swim farther to find food. Last year hundreds of Magellanic penguins washed up on beaches around Rio de Janeiro, many emaciated or dead. Scientists have speculated that changes in ocean currents or temperatures, which may be related to climate change, could have been responsible for their movement more than a thousand miles north of their traditional nesting area in the southern tip of Argentina. Twelve out of the 17 penguin species are currently experiencing rapid population decline.

Leatherback Turtle The largest marine turtle and one of the largest living reptiles, the leatherback turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* has survived for more than a hundred million years, but is now facing extinction. Atlantic turtle populations are more stable but scientists predict a decline due to the large numbers of adults being caught as bycatch and killed accidentally by fishing fleets. Additionally, rising sea levels and higher temperatures on Atlantic beaches pose a new threat to turtles and their offspring. Nest temperature strongly determines the sex of offspring, and a nest warming trend is reducing the number of male turtles. WWF aims to conserve leatherback turtle migratory pathways - by working with fisheries to decrease bycatch, by protecting critical nesting beaches, and by raising awareness so that local communities will protect turtles and their nests.

Bluefin Tuna The Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* is a large migratory fish found in the western and eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. Bluefin tuna is the source of highest grade sushi. Bluefin tuna fisheries are near collapse and the species at serious risk of extinction if unsustainable fishing practices in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean are not stopped. A temporary ban on the global trade of bluefin tuna would allow the overexploited species to recover. WWF is encouraging restaurants, chefs, retailers, and consumers to stop serving, buying, selling, and eating endangered bluefin tuna until this amazing species shows signs of recovery.

Mountain Gorilla Scientists consider mountain gorillas *Gorilla beringei beringei* to be a critically endangered gorilla subspecies, with about surviving in the wild. War has been waged in areas around the park, with gorillas subject to related threats such as poaching and loss of habitat. Conservation efforts have led to an increase in the Virunga population by 14 per cent in the last 12 years, while the mountain gorillas other home, the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest in Uganda, has experienced population increases of 12 per cent over the past decade.

Monarch Butterfly Every year millions of delicate monarch butterflies *Danaus plexippus* migrate from North America to their winter habitat in Mexico. A well conserved and protected high-altitude pine and fir forest in Mexico is essential for the survival of the overwintering of monarchs, which has been recognized as an endangered biological phenomenon. The protection of its reproductive habitats in the United States and Canada is also crucial to saving this species migration, one of the most remarkable natural phenomena on the planet. WWF, in collaboration with the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature, has designed an innovative conservation strategy to protect and restore the Monarch butterflies wintering habitat in Mexico, so butterflies are protected from extremes weather and other threats. WWF is also supporting local communities to establish trees nurseries that are reintroduced to the monarch butterfly reserve, creating at the same time new sources of income for the owners of the monarch forests.

Javan Rhinoceros Listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, the Javan rhino *Rhinoceros sondaicus* is considered to be one of the most endangered large mammals in the world with only two populations existing in the wild, for a total number of less than 60 animals. Highly prized as a commodity in traditional Asian medicine, Javan rhinos have also been brought to the verge of extinction by the conversion of forest habitat to farmland. WWF has been involved in protection and conservation of the Javan rhino since, supporting forest rangers to undertake increased patrolling and

protection activities, conducting surveys of the rhino population, raising awareness of the importance of the rhinos to local communities, and supporting park management. Last month, highly trained sniffer dogs were used to search for traces of the extremely rare and endangered Vietnamese Javan Rhinoceros, of which no more than a dozen are thought to exist. These samples will be analysed to better understand the gender mix and whether this small population has a chance of survival. Its forest habitat in the mountainous areas of southwest China has become fragmented, creating a number of small and isolated populations. WWF has been active in giant panda conservation for nearly three decades by working with the Chinese government to protect habitats through the creation of reserves and to help local communities become less dependent on forest resources. Over half of the habitat where pandas live is now protected, and corridors are being established to connect key panda populations.

Chapter 7 : All species - videos, photos and facts | Arkive

Animals are multicellular eukaryotic organisms that form the biological kingdom. calendrierdelascience.com few exceptions, animals consume organic material, breathe oxygen, are able to move, reproduce sexually, and grow from a hollow sphere of cells, the blastula, during embryonic development.

Many of us automatically think of creatures with gnashing teeth or razor sharp claws. Animals like lions, tigers, jaguars, sharks, and grizzly bears inspire plenty of fear. Many of the deadliest animals in the world however are quite small and sometimes even innocuous looking. The sea wasp box jellyfish is perhaps the most deadly variety. This translucent sea-dweller may not look all that menacing, but it is the most venomous animal on planet Earth. Box jellyfish are deadly to many different animals, not the least of all, us. If you get stung by one of these animals, you are very likely to die. Even if you do not, you will be in tremendous pain for some time afterward. Irukandji Syndrome is a term used to describe a series of symptoms from a box jellyfish sting. These symptoms include vomiting, headaches, agitation, profuse sweating, rapid heart rate and very high blood pressure. It may not look like much, and you may easily mistake it for any other snail on the beach, but it is extremely deadly. Just one drop of its venom can kill twenty human adults. There is no antivenin, which means that if you are stung, you will almost certainly be dead within minutes. Because of its fast acting venom, the cone snail is also known as the cigarette snail, meaning if one stings you, you have just enough time to smoke a cigarette before you die. It can strike very quickly and can also chase its victims at an incredible speed. It chooses to do this quite often without any provocation whatsoever. Cape buffalo have been known to charge victims without provocation, rather like the black mamba. While they are obviously not venomous, they do have an asset the mamba does not—2,000 pounds of weight and the ability to charge at 40 miles an hour. These creatures will continue charging even if they are shot in the heart, and have no reservations about charging vehicles. They come in swarms of up to 50,000, and will react as if they are a single entity if even one driver is in danger. Crush one of these little critters underfoot while you are out on a walk and you will regret it as the other 50 million come swarming after you. The ones that latch on will be very hard to remove. Their jaws will remain clamped into your flesh even if you tear their bodies in half. While they may not be the most deadly critters on this list, they are certainly impressively dangerous for their size. They routinely take down and kill much larger things. Children are particularly susceptible to these bites and are more likely to die from them than adults. In times of food scarcity of food, they can even act as scavengers. They are deceptively cute, but quite dangerous. When threatened, they puff out their protruding spines. The venom from their spines can paralyze you, causing you to stop breathing, resulting in death. For that matter, if you eat improperly prepared puffer fish, you can also die. During times of high human death toll war, for example, it can develop a taste for human flesh. If corpses are not plentiful enough, it has been known to take to hunting, and will deliberately pursue human quarry to satisfy its hunger. They are camouflaged naturally to blend in with the ocean floor. While they are only aggressive toward their prey, it is easy to make the mistake of stepping on one. The venom from the spines can cost you a limb or even kill you. Although the stonefish is venomous, they are eaten by larger predators which include sharks and rays.

HUMANS Human beings may not stand to win in a fair fight against most of these species, but thanks to our ingenuity, we have learned how to arm ourselves with weapons and tools which have placed us at the top of the food chain at least for the time being. We also get extra points on the deadly scale for our aggression, not only toward other animals, but toward each other. The scale to which we take our destruction is unique. No other animal starts worldwide wars or blasts whole regions of the earth into total ruin with nuclear weapons. Without a doubt, the most dangerous animal in the world is the face you see in the mirror each day. The brain operates on the same amount of power as a watt light bulb. Nonetheless, caught off our guard, it is easy for any of the animals on this list to overcome us. All it takes is one misstep on the sea floor, or a really angry buffalo. These animals all have some kind of physical advantage over us, whether it is strength, speed, or venom. Humans have developed quite a reputation though, which is why most of these animals will avoid us only a couple of the animals on this list are actively aggressive. Most deadly animals will avoid you when you are out

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on a walk or going for a swim. All of these dangerous animals deserve your respect though, so always be careful and watch your step when you are out in the wild.

Chapter 8 : Farm Animals List

World Animal Day is celebrated every year around the world on October the 4th on the day of the feast of Francis of Assisi, the patron saint of animals.

Check new design of our homepage! Farm Animals List If you are looking for a farm animals list, then this article will help you for sure. Just go through the article and find out a list of animals which come under this category. AnimalSake Staff Last Updated: May 4, The civilization of human being started with making houses and colonies. Then they thought of keeping some animals in order to fulfill their basic needs. This gave rise to animal husbandry and human beings started keeping animals which were beneficial in terms of meat, milk, transportation, companionship and other benefits. This is the reason behind the huge farm animals list. Different farm animals fulfill different purpose, hence the list given in this article will help you to understand which animals are used for what purpose. Types of Farm Animals Different farm animals serve different purposes. They can be segregated into dairy animals, poultry animals, meat producing animals, and animals used for transportation. Dairy animals include cow, buffalo, goat, etc. They can be found in almost all parts of the world. Poultry animals are the chicken, turkey, ducks, etc. Poultry animals are always high in demand because of their tasty meat products which are also known for their various health benefits. Some farm animals like horse, donkey, yak, llama are used for transportation. Apart from this, farm animals like dogs and cats make a great companion. Dog is best known for being faithful, loving and sincere towards their master. They can be trained easily and trusted. There are many other animals also which are included in the farm animal list. Just have a look! List of Farm Animals.

Chapter 9 : Top 10 Biggest Animals in the World | OneKindPlanet Animal Education

*Perhaps one of the world's most emotive and iconic animals, the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is the largest living terrestrial. More about the african elephant» 84 photos.*

They were 9 meters in height. People hunted them for food and manufacturing of different materials. Passenger pigeon Passenger pigeons are also the part of extinct fowls. There was a time when they were in a great quantity even in billions. They use to live in big flocks. During the change of season in spring, they used to migrate from one place to another, and they just hide the sky from the places they flew over. People hunted them for food and their soft feathers. Some of them were also kept in zoos. The last one died in a zoo in Vaquita The numbers of Vaquita population is continuously declining. Smallest species of marine mammals are also in the danger of extinction. Vaquita is one of them, and one big reason for that is fishing with gill nets. Do you know the reason of adding Vaquita on this list? Because it is only found on the northern side of the Gulf of California. Saber-toothed cat The Smilodon " the Saber-toothed cat, had different names like Sabre-toothed tiger or lion. They were about kg in weight and 2 to 3 meters in length. Usually, hunt other animals for their food. They had big front teeth almost 1 feet in sword shape but were not so hard. They could easily open their jaw widely at the angle of Degrees. Their extinction may have happened just like other animals of that age due to many reasons such as climate change and human hunting. Baiji Baiji only found in the Yangtze River in China. Therefore, it is also called Yangtze River dolphin. Upgradation of industries and Baiji is a dolphin endangered like some other species. Baiji has the small eye that can be the cause of poor eyesight. It is thought to be an unusual looking bird. It was about 1 meter high and had about 12 to 20 kg weight through growth. Its look has been captured from artworks of the ancient era. The word dodo had also been used as phrases. Some people also doubted that whether it was real or just an imaginary bird. Quagga The quagga was an animal having qualities of both zebras and horses of the modern age as the half body was like a zebra and half like a horse. Their natives used to live in deserts of Africa. Most of the Explorers claims that quagga was subspecies of the plain zebras. The quagga was hunted for food, skin, and preservation of food. Some quagga were kept in zoos, but none of them is alive. Great Auk Maximum Height: They were about 75 to 85 cm inches high and about 5 kg in weight. Great Auk was largest among other sea birds. It had black and white feathers also had a big curved beak. The great auk used to live in nests like some other birds. Some of them died due to the ice age. After that, people hunted them for food. The feathers and skin of the great auk were in high demand in those days used in making pillows and other materials. It had also been used for trapping other seabirds during fishing. Javan rhinoceros Javan rhinoceros are one of the more severe endangered animals. They were illegally hunted due to their horns for manufacturing of Asian and Chinese medicines. Expensive Decoration materials are also the main reason behind their endangered situation. Only a few species of Javan rhinoceros now exist worldwide, most of them are found in different zoos or only two specific remote areas. WWF is trying best for their survival. Woolly mammoth Maximum Height: They are considered to be ancestors of Asians and Africans elephants. The Woolly Mammoths were 4 meters high, about 6 ton in weight and long pointed tusks about meters long for food hunting as well as for fighting. The creature vanished about 10, years ago due to change in climate during the last ice age glacial period. Another reason is human hunting for meat, clothes, and weapons, etc. This List Last Updated on May 13,