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Cheetah fastest speed recorded

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YOUR CHOICES This story was updated at 9:15 am ET on January 7, 2015.The fastest cheetah on Earth has done it again, breaking its previous world record for the 100-meter dash and setting a new best time of 5 m.95 seconds. This feat surpasses the fastest of all human 100-meter sprinters by nearly four seconds. Usain Bolt, a Jamaican sprinter who is now competing at the 2012 London Olympics, holds the world record of 9.58 seconds in the 100m dash. Cheetahs, of course, are built to run faster than humans, regularly clocking speeds of up to about 60 miles per hour (96.5 kilometers per hour). During a photo shoot with National Geographic Magazine, a cheetah from the Cincinnati Zoo named Sarah covered 100 meters and clocked a top speed of 61 mph (98 km/h). The sprint broke Sarah's previous world record, set in 2009, when she ran the same distance in 6.13 seconds. This sprint broke the previous record set in 2001 when a male South African cheetah named Nyana ran 100 meters in 6.19 seconds. [See photos of Sarah the cheetah] Sarah is 11 years old and is part of the zoo's Cat Ambassador Program. Her sprint was documented with funding from National Geographic's cat conservation effort, the Big Cats Initiative.The record was held on a course designed by the Road Running Technical Council of USA Track & Field. Sarah chased a fluffy toy bait around the course, breaking the record for her first run. The secret of cheetah speed is in its long, flexible spine, the allows the animal to cover up to 22 feet (6.7 meters) in each stride. Cheetahs also vary their strides per second as they accelerate, taking more steps per second as they run faster. This seems to be a particular talent, researchers reported in June in the Journal of Experimental Biology. Other fast creatures such as greyhounds keep a steady number of stride per second no matter how fast they run. Cheetahs' sharp claws also act like cleats when they run, giving the big cats traction. Cheetahs are threatened with extinction in the wild, with between 9,000 and 12,000 living outside zoos today. Editor's note: This story was updated to correct the cheetah's peak speed. Follow Follow Pappas on Twitter @sipappas or LiveScience @livescience. We are also on Facebook & Google+. The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is the fastest land animal on Earth, capable of reaching speeds as high as 75 mph or 120 km/h. Cheetahs are predators that glide onto their prey and sprint a short distance to hunt and attack. While a cheetah's top speed ranges from 65 to 75 mph (104 to 120 km/h), its average speed is only 40 mph (64 km/h), characterized by short bursts at its top speed. In addition to speed, a cheetah achieves high acceleration. It can reach a speed of 47 mph (75 km/hr) in two seconds, or go from zero to 60 mph in 3 seconds and three steps. A cheetah accelerates as fast as one of the most powerful sports cars in the world. The top speed of a cheetah is about 69 to 75 mph. However, the cat can only sprint a short distance of about 0.28 miles. A cheetah is about 2.7 times faster than the fastest human runner. A cheetah accelerates very quickly, allowing it to overtake the prey at close range. The fastest cheetah on record is Sarah. Sarah lives at the Cincinnati Zoo in Ohio. He ran the 100-meter dash in 5.95 seconds at a top speed of 61 mph. Scientists estimate that a cheetah's top speed is 75 mph, but the fastest recorded speed is somewhat slower. The world record for the fastest land animal holds a female cheetah named Sarah, living at the Cincinnati Zoo in Ohio. When Sarah was 11 years old, she ran the 100-meter dash in 5.95 seconds, with a top speed of 61 mph. In contrast, the fastest Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt, ran 100 meters in 9.58 seconds. A cheetah uses its tail to help change direction while hunting. Each image tells a story! Getty Images The cheetah's body is made for speed. The average cat weighs only 125 pounds. It has a small head, chunky chest and lean legs to minimize air resistance. Hard foot pads and blunt, semi-retractable nails perform as cleats to help the feet maintain traction. The long tail acts as a rudder to steer and stabilize the cat. A cheetah has an unusually flexible spine. Combined with flexible hips and free shoulder blades, the animal's skeleton is a kind of spring, storing and releasing energy. When the cheetah limits forward, he spends more than half his time with four feet off the ground. The cat's stride length is an incredible 25 feet or 7.6 meters. Running so fast requires a lot of oxygen. A cheetah has large nasal passages and enlarged lungs and heart to help air intake and Blood. When a cheetah runs, its respiratory rate increases from a resting rate of 60 to 150 breaths per minute. A cheetah has an aerodynamic, lean physique. seng chye teo/Getty Images There are downsides to being so fast. The sprint dramatically increases body temperature and depletes the body's oxygen and glucose reserves, so a cheetah should rest after a chase. Cheetahs rest before eating, so the cat faces an increased risk of missing a meal from the competition. Because the cat's body is customized adapted it's lean and light. A cheetah has weaker jaws and smaller teeth than most predators and is not strong enough to put up a fight. Basically, if a predator threatens to kill or attack his cubs, a cheetah must run. The cheetah is the fastest animal on land, but it's not the fastest animal on Earth. Birds of prey dive faster than a cheetah can run. The top 10 fastest animals are: Peregrine Falcon (242 mph) Golden Eagle (200 mph)Spine-tailed rapid (106 mph)Bird frigate (95 mph)Spur-winged goose (88 mph)Chi Sallfish (68 mph)Pronghorn Antelope (55 mph)Marlin Fish (50 mph)Blue wildebeest (50 mph) The pronghorn, an American animal that looks like an antelope, is the fastest ground animal in the western hemisphere. It runs very fast, but it doesn't have natural predators approaching its speed. One theory is that the pronghorn was once prey to the now extinct American cheetah! Canuardine, Mark (2008). Animal records. New York: Sterling. p. 11. ISBN 9781402756238.Hetem, R. S.; Mitchell, D.? Witt, B. A. de; Fick, L. G.; Meyer, L.C. R.? Maloney, S.C.? Fuller, A. (2013). Cheetahs don't give up hunting because they overhear. *Biology letters*. 9 (5): 20130472. doi:10.1098/rsbl.2013.0472.Hildebrand, M. (1961). 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[1] The peregrh hawk is the fastest bird, and the fastest member of the animal kingdom, with a diving speed of 389 km/h (242 mph). [2] Among the fastest animals at sea is the black marlin, with uncertain and conflicting reports of recorded speeds. When comparing different categories of animals, an alternative unit for organisms is used: body length per second. The fastest organism on earth, relative to the length of its body, is the mite of Southern California, the Paratarsotomus macropalpis, which speed of 322 body lengths per second. [3] The equivalent speed for a human, running as fast as this mite, would be 1,300 mph (2,092 km/h). [4] The speed of P. macropalpis far exceeds the previous record holder, the Australian Cicindela eburneola beetle, which is the fastest insect in the world relative to body size, with a recorded speed of 1.86 meters per second (6.7 km/h, 4.2 mph), or 171 body lengths per second. [5] Cheetah, the fastest slo mammal, scores at only 16 body lengths per second.[3] While Anna's hummingbird has the highest known length-specific speed achieved by any vertebrate. List of animals from speed Animal Ranking Maximum speed Category Notes 1 Peregrh falcon 389 km/h (242 mph)108 m/s (354 ft/s)[2][6] Flight-diving The peregrhph falcon is the fastest aerial animal, fastest animal in flight, fastest bird, and the overall fastest member of the animal kingdom. The perite achieves its highest speed not in horizontal level flight, but during its characteristic hunt. While bending over, the peregrh hawk soars to great altitude, then dives sharply at speeds of more than 200 mph (320 km/h). [2] Assuming that the maximum size at 58 cm, its relative speed is 186 body lengths per second during its hunting, the equivalent of a human operating at 170 m/s (560 ft/s). 2 Golden eagle 240–320 km/h (150–200 mph)67–89 m/s (220–293 ft/s)[7] Flight diving Assuming the maximum size is 1.02 m, its relative speed clocks at 66-87 body lengths per second, the equivalent of a human run at 60-80 m/s (197-262 ft/s). 3 White-throat needletail fast 169 km/h (105 mph)[8][9][10] Flight 4 Eurasian hobby 160 km/h (100 mph)[h] Flight Can sometimes outfly the rapid 5 Mexican free-tailed bat 160 km/h (100 mph)[12] Flight It has been claimed to have the fastest horizontal speed (as opposed to bending dive speed) of any animal. 6 Frigate 153 km/h (95 mph) Flight High frigate speed is enhanced by its possession with the largest wing-area-body-weight ratio of any bird. 7 Rock dove (dove) 148.9 km/h (92.5 mph)[13] Flight pigeons have been clocked flying 92.5 mph (148.9 km/h) average speed in a 400-mile (640 km) race. 8 Spur-winged goose 142 km/h (88 mph)[14] Flight 9 Gyrfalcon 128 km/h (80 mph)[reference required] Flight 10 Greyhead Albatross 127 km/h (79 mph)[15][16][note 1] Flight 11 Cheetah 109.4–120.7 km/h (68.0-75.0 mph)[a] Earth fastest earth-animal, fastest feline, the cheetah can accelerate from 0 to 96.6 km/h (60.0 mph) in less than three seconds, although the strength is limited. [1] 12 Sailfish 109.19 km/h (67.85 mph)[reference required] Anna's flight-swimming 13 hummingbird 98.27 km/h (61.06 mph)[22] Flight 14[note 2] Swordfish 97 km/h (61.06 mph)[22] Flight 14[note 2] Swordfish 97 km/h (61.06 mph)[22] 60 mph[reference required] Swimming 15 Pronghorn 88.5 km/h (55.0 mph)[b] Ground 16 Springbok 88 km/h (55 mph)[27][28] Ground 17 fourth horse 88.5 km/h (55.0 mph) American Quarter Horse, or Quarter Horse, is an American race of horse that excels in sprinting short distances. His name came from his ability to overcome other horse races in a quarter mile or less; some have clocked speeds of up to 55 mph (88.5 km/h). 18[note 3] Blue wildebeest 80.5 km/h (50.0 mph)[c] Terrain 19[note 3] Lion 80.5 km/h (50.0 mph) 20 Blackbuck 80 km/h (50 mph)[27][32] Ground Birds See also: List of birds from flight speed Animal Maximum recorded speed Notes Peregrine falcon 389 km/h (242 mph)[2][6] The peregrine falcon is the fastest bird, and the fastest member of the animal kingdom. He is not usually a fast animal, but his great speed is achieved in his hunting dive, the bend, where he soars to a great height, then dives sharply at speeds of over 200 mph (320 km/h). However, it does not hold the first class when traveling on a level flight. Golden eagle 240-320 km/h (150-200 mph) At full tilt, a golden eagle can reach spectacular speeds of up to 240 to 320 kilometers per hour (150 to 200 mph) while diving after prey. Although less nimble and nimble, the golden eagle is obviously quite equal and possibly even the superior of the Scottish and sliding gears of the graphite hawk. White-throat needletail 169 km/h (105 mph)[8][9][10] The fastest-flying bird in the hit flight. Eurasian hobby 160 km/h (100 mph)[11] It can sometimes even surpass birds like fast hunting. Frigate 153 km/h (95 mph) The frigate's high speed is enhanced by its possession with the largest wing-area-body-weight ratio of any bird. Το περιστέρι βράχου (περιστέρι) 148.9 km/h (92.5 mph)[13] Τα περιστέρια έχουν χρονίσια πτερόνυχα 92.5 mph (148.9 km/h) μέση ταχύτητα σε έναν αγώνα 400 μιλίων (640 χλμ. Χίνα με φτερά 142 km/h (88 mph) Κοκκομοιάλλης μυστάρας 129 km/h (80 mph)[33] Gyrfalcon 128 km/h (80 mph) Γκριζοκέφαλος αλιμτροπος 127 km/h (79 mph)[15][16] Κολιμπρί της Άναας 98.27 km/h (61.06 mph)[22] Η δηλωμένη ταχύτητα ισούται με 276 μήκη σώματος ανά δευτερόλεπτο, η υψηλότερη γνωστή μήκος-συγκεκριμένη ταχύτητα που επιτυγχάνεται από οποιοδήποτε σπονδυλωτό. Σίρουθόκιμυλος 96.6 km/h (60 mph)[34] Η στρουθοκάμηλος είναι το ψηλότερο και βαρύτερο είδος όλων των ζωντανών πουλιών. Αν και σκόδαος σώμα του σημαίνει ότι η πτήση είναι έλω από το θέλω , the ostrich has adapted to life on the ground with impressive agility. Ostriches are wonderful runners who can sprint at speeds of up to 45 mph (72 km/h)[35] on average, with a maximum of 60 mph (96.6 km/h) during short periods, with 12-foot (3.7 m) strides. This also makes the ostrich the fastest animal on both legs. The ostrich is also an endurance runner and can jog at 30 mph (48 km/h) for as long as half an hour. ^ Steady ground speed for about nine hours without resting in high back winds during an Antarctic storm. ^ Swordfish and osrich have about equal average recorded speeds. ^ a b Average recorded speeds of both blue wildebeest and lion are approximately equal. Reptiles Animal Maximum Recorded speed Perentie Noleon 25.0 mph) Generally considered the fastest recorded reptile Green Iguana 35.41 km/h (22.00 mph)[56] Green Iguanas are large tree lizards running at high speed on the ground Leatherback sea turtle 35.28 mph)[37] Leatherback turtles have the most hydrodynamic body design of any sea turtle, with a large, body in the shape of tears. Costa Rican thorny tail iguana 34.6 km/h mph) [38] It is often referred to as the world's fastest lizard in older sources. Black mamba 22.53 km/h (14.00 mph)[40] Komodo Dragon 20.92 km/h (13.00 mph)[40] Komodo dragons can briefly run up to 13 mph (21 km/h) but prefer to hunt in secret. [40] Animal Fish Maximum Recorded Speed Notes Black Marlin 132 km/h (82 mph) [reference required] A hooked black marlin has been recorded stripping line from a fishing roller at 120 feet per second (82 mph; 132 km/h). Sailfish 109.19 km/h (67.85 mph)[reference required] In a series of tests conducted on a fishing camera in Long Key, Florida, United States, sailfish swam and jumped 91 meters (300 feet) in 3 seconds, equivalent to a speed of 109 km/h (68 mph), although that speed includes jumping out of the water, which does not strictly meet the swimming speed. Swordfish 97 km/h (60 mph)[reference required] The 60 mph (97 km/h) shape listed for swordfish is based on a corrupt version of calculations made by Sir James Gray to assess the speed of impact required for a hypothetical 600-pound (270 kg) swordfish to incorporate his 3-foot sword into the woods of ships, as is known to occur; the number seems to have entered the literature without a doubt as if someone had actually timed a swordfish at this speed. Yellowfin tuna 76 km/h (47 mph)[41] Many tuna species are capable of swimming at fast speeds reported at about 80 km/h (50 mph). The tails of the tuna move fast enough to cause cavitation, which slows them down as steam builds up. [42] Tuna has osteoid fins without nerve endings, which prevents fish from feeling the pain of cavitation, but does not fully protect them from saucy damage. Shortfin shark mako 72 km/h (45 mph)[reference required] Underwater and unhindered by a fishing line, the Shortfin Mako has reliably clocked in at 31 miles (50 kilometers) per hour, and there is an allegation that a person of this kind achieved an explosion speed of 46 miles (74 kilometers) per hour. But it is extremely difficult to get a fish into the wild to swim in a straight line over a measured course. Laboratory measurements of numerous fish species – representing a wide range of body sizes – swimming against an artificial current have revealed a surprisingly uniform maximum blast speed of about 10 times the body length per second. So for an average size, 6.5 feet (2 meters) Shortfin, its theoretical maximum speed can be something of the order of 45 miles (72 kilometers) per hour. However, some estimates of the top speed of a Shortfin Mako are significantly higher. Mammals Animal Maximum Speed Notes Mexican Free bat (in flight) 160 km/h (99 mph)[12] Cheetah 109.4–120.7 km/h (68.0-75.0 mph)[d] Cheetah can accelerate from 0 to 96.6 km/h (60.0 mph) in less than three seconds, although the strength is limited; most cheetahs run only for 60 seconds at a time. [1] When sprinting, cheetahs spend more time in the air than on the ground. [43] See Sarah, the fastest cheetah. Pronghorn 88.5 km/h (55.0 mph)[e] The pronghorn pronghorn antelope) is the fastest animal in long distances; can run 56 km/h for 4 m), 67 km/h for 1.6 km (42 mph for 1 mi), and 88.5 km/h for 0.8 km (55 mph for 0.5 mi). [1] Springbok 88 km/h (55 mph)[27][28] Springbok, an antelope of the gazelle breed in South Africa, [28] can make long jumps and sharp turns running. Unlike pronghorns, springboks are poor long-distance runners. [1] Wildebeest 80.5 km/h (50.0 mph)[f] Wildebeest, an antelope, exists as two species: the blue wildebeest and the black wildebeest. Both are extremely fast runners, which allows them to escape predators. [31] They are better at endurance running than in sprinting. [30] Lion 80.5 km/h (50.0 mph)[44] Lion is the second fastest wild cat with a top running speed of 80.5 km/h, although only for very short bursts. This can be extremely grueling, therefore lions must be close to their prey before the start of the attack. [44] Blackbuck 80 km/h (50 mph)[27][32] The blackbuck antelope can maintain speeds of 80 km/h (50 mph) for over 1.5 km (0.93 mi) at a time. [32] Each of its steps (i.e., the distance between its weapons footprints) is 5.8–6.7 m (19-22 feet). [27] Thomson's gazelle 80 km/h (50 mph)[g] Thomson gazelles, which are long-distance runners, can escape cheetahs with sheer endurance. [46] Their speed is partly due to their spotting, or demarcating jumps. [45] Hare 80 km/h (50 mph) Hares can reach maximum speeds of 35 mph (56 km/h)[47] at short distances of about 90 meters, and a top speed of 50 mph (80 km/h) for about 20 meters. [48] Jackrabbit 72 km/h (45 mph)[h] The jackrabbit's strong hind legs allow it to jump 3 m (9.8 feet) in a bound some can even reach 6 m (20 feet). [57] Jackrabbits use a combination of jumps and zigzags to overcome predators. [50] African wild dog 71 km/h (44 mph)[i] During hunting, African wild dogs can swoop in at 66 km/h (41 mph) in explosions, and can maintain speeds of 56-60 km/h (35-37 mph) for up to 4.8 km (3 mi). [61] [62] Their targeted prey rarely escapes. [59] Kangaroo 71 km/h (44 mph)[j] Comfortable hopping speed for a kangaroo is about 21-26 km/h (13-16 mph), but speeds up to 71 km/h (44 mph) can be achieved over short distances, while it can maintain a speed of 40 km/h (25 mph) for almost 2 km (1.2 mi). [64] The faster a hop kangaroo, the less energy it consumes (up to its cruising speed). [63] American Quarter Horse (Home Horse) 70.76 km/h (43.97 mph)[65] The fastest horse speed was achieved by a thoroughbred. Greyhound (Inner Dog) 70 km/h (43 mph)[k] Greyhounds the fastest dogs, and have mainly been bred for game coursing and racing. Oenager 70 km/h (43 mph)[l] The onager consists of several subs, which probably share the same ability to run at high speeds. [70] The coyote 65 km/h (40 mph)[m] Coyotes can easily reach 48 km/h (30 mph), and can sprint at 65 km/h (40 mph) during hunting. [72] Even when a front leg is missing, a coyote can still run at about 32 km/h (20 mph). [71] Large brown bat 64 km/h (40 mph)[n] Large brown bats are reported to be one of the fastest bats reaching speeds of up to 40 mph [74] Common dolphin 64 km/h (40 mph)[o] Common dolphins are the fastest marine mammal. When they reach their top speed, they take very short breaths. For example, wing whales, which are much larger, can empty and refill their lungs in 2 seconds. estimates include 96–120 km/h (60–75 mph). [1] 98 km/h (61 mph). [17] 100 km/h (62 mph). [18] 104 km/h (65 mph). [19] and 104.4 km/h (64.9 mph). [20] [21] There is a tendency to overestimate the speed of fast animals, and claims of cheetah running 114 km/h (71 mph) or faster have been discredited. [1] [21] ^ Estimates include "over 53 miles (86 km) per hour", [23] 88.5 km/h (55.0 mph). [1] [19] a 'supposed top speed of 60 miles an hour [96.6 km/h] (emphasis added), [24] 98 km/h (61 mph). [25] and a top speed of about 100 km/h [62 mph] (emphasis added). [26] ^ Estimates include 70 km/h (43 mph) (specifically the black wildebeest), [29] approximately 80 km/h or 50 mph [30] and over 50 miles per hour [80.5 km/h] (specifically the blue wildebeest). [31] ^ Different sources report different speeds. estimates include 96–120 km/h (60–75 mph). [1] 98 km/h (61 mph). [17] 100 km/h (62 mph). [18] 104 km/h (65 mph). [19] and 104.4 km/h (64.9 mph). [20] [21] There is a tendency to overestimate the speed of fast animals, and claims of cheetah running 114 km/h (71 mph) or faster have been discredited. [1] [21] ^ Estimates include "over 53 miles (86 km) per hour", [23] 88.5 km/h (55.0 mph). [1] [19] a 'supposed top speed of 60 miles an hour [96.6 km/h] (emphasis added), [24] 98 km/h (61 mph). [25] and a top speed of about 100 km/h [62 mph] (emphasis added). [26] ^ Estimates include 70 km/h (43 mph) (specifically the black wildebeest), [29] approximately 80 km/h or 50 mph [30] and over 50 miles per hour [80.5 km/h] (specifically the blue wildebeest). [31] ^ Estimates include 64 km/h (40 mph), [45] and 70 km/h (43 mph). [46] ^ Estimates include 64 km/h (40 mph), [49] [50] 70 km/h (43 mph), [51]-23] [52] and 72 km/h (45 mph) (some attribute this to antelope jackrabbit, [53] others to white-tailed jackrabbit, [54] [55] and still others in jackrabbits in general. [56]) ^

Estimates include 66 km/h (41 mph)[58] and 71 km/h (44 mph)[59][60] ^ Estimates include more than 30 miles per hour (48 kilometers per hour)[63] and 71 km/h (44 mph). ^ Estimates include 67 km/h (42 mph).[66] 68.4 km/h (42.5 mph).[67] and 69 km/h (43 mph). [19] ^ Estimates include 64 km/h (40 mph).[68]:169 69 km/h (43 mph) (specifically for the kulan sub-kind).[69] and 70 km/h (43 mph) (especially for the Persian sub-kind). [70] ^ Estimates include 64 64 (39.8 mph).[71] 64.4 km/h (40 mph).[72] and 65 km/h (40 mph)[73]:55 ^ Estimates include 64 km/h (39.8 mph).[75] ^ Estimates include 35 mph (56 km/h)[76] and 40 mph (64 km/h) for both the Grévy zebra and the Burchell zebra. [77] [78] ^ Estimates include 40 mph (64 km/h) [79] ^ Estimates include 30 mph (48 km/h).[80] 25-31 mph (40-h) 50 km/h) (especially for brown hyenas)[81] and 37 mph (60 km/h)[68]:160[82] References ^ a b c d c h i j k Caruadine, Mark (2008). *Animal records*. New York: Sterling. Sna. 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