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Video cheetah running top speed

Sarah the Cheetah, who broke the world record for standing in the 100m dash in a feat photographed by National Geographic magazine, was euthasised at the Cincinnati Zoo this week. At 15, Sarah's quality of life decreased – the average cheetah life expectancy is eight to twelve years. She lived a full life and was a phenomenal ambassador of her kind, said Linda Castaneda, head coach of the Cincinnati Zoo Cat Ambassador Program. She was a dynamic individual and we were privileged to know and learn from her. We're all going to miss the cat princess. World's fastest runner High Speed Camera captures a cheetah sprint in two seconds in slow motion, revealing each step. During a photo shoot in 2012, the then 11-year-old cheetah was radar-based for up to 61 miles (98 kilometers) per hour. In the 100m trial, Sarah clocked a time of 5.95 seconds - a world record for Olympian Usain Bolt of 9.58 seconds looked positively stodgy to compare. (Also watch Shooting the fastest runner in the world.) The record-breaking sprint, which took place at the USA Track & Field certified course established by the zoo, is the fastest time-lapse 100 meters ever to run anything on the planet. (See Super Animals: Fast Fliers, Heavy Lifters, and High Jumpers.) It looked like a dot projectile, National Geographic photo editor Kim Hubbard said at the time. I've never seen anything alive run so fast. With a flexible spine that allows for a step of 22 meters, cheetahs have the perfect body for speed. Their hard cleats-like claws also give them traction as they run. Cheetahs 101 You may already know that cheetahs are the fastest land animal in the world. But did you know that their tails play a key role in hunting? Check out these and other fun facts about cheetahs. As astonishingly fast as Sarah's world record time of 5.95 seconds may seem in the human context, it is almost certain that the cheetahs in the wild – lean, hungry, chase antelopes for their own survival or cubs – ran much faster. However, their speed did not help them face threats to their survival in the wild. The big cats, living in Africa and Iran, have shrunk from about 100,000 in 1900 to around 100,000 in 2014. (See National Geographic cheetah photos on the edge.) Follow Christine Dell'Amore on Twitter and Google+. The cheetah runs so fast that his legs could only touch the ground half the time he's on the move. Gazelle is also fast... But is it fast enough? Fastest animal on land: cheetah. Cheetahs hunt by vision, not smell. Like commandos, they sport black marks on the inner corner of each eye, perhaps to reduce the sun's brightness. Everything about cheetahs is designed for a posse. It gains traction from claws that do not creep in and paw pads with additional adhesion. He'll try to get within 100 feet of the target before getting in on the action. Clock as fast as 71 miles per hour, on top it takes about three and a half steps every second, and every minute up to 150 breaths. His hind legs are so flexible I can get past the front. And almost half the time at full speed, the legs do not even touch the ground. The cheetah is an atypical member of the feline family (Felidae) which is unique in its speed and lacks climbing abilities. The species is the only living member of the genus Acinonyx. It is the fastest land animal, reaching speeds between 112 and 120 km/h (70 and 75 mph) in short bursts covering distances of up to 460 m (1,500 feet), and has the ability to accelerate from 0 to 103 km/h (64 mph) in three seconds, faster than most supercars. Recent studies confirm the status of cheetahs as the fastest terrestrial animals. Animals: Land AirBorne Water Bug Chart: top speed feels like Imagine what it's like for a tiny insect to jump and fly as fast as they do. I can cover 40 body lengths per second. For a two-foot person who's 164 mph. This site tries to understand what it feels like to move like a dog, a squirrel, a cat, a rhinoceros or a falcon. 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But for more than 30 years, researchers believed that the flaming speed of animals came at a cost - the danger of overheating in hunting. A 1973 study found that 15 per cent of 1974 and 1980 This gave birth to the idea that the success rate of animal hunting was due to the fact that their engines were a bit too stifty. About 40 to 50 percent of cheetah hunting ends in murder, which is at the lower end of the success rate among African big cats. It became a popular story applied to the free cheetah, said Robyn Hetem, a biologist at the University of the Witwatersrand in Parktown, South Africa. Most of our guides will tell you this when you come to Africa and see a cheetah. Not so fast, says a new study published July 23 in the journal Biology Letters. Study leader Hetem and colleagues found that the body temperatures of the four free cheetahs remained relatively stable during the pursuit of successful and Hunts. Body temperatures rose after cheetahs stopped running - but rose roughly twice as much in individuals who knocked down prey, compared to those who abandoned the hunt. (Watch National Geographic's slow motion video of a cheetah running at top speed.) Hetem and colleagues saw this increase after controlling for factors including duration of hunting, activity level during hunting and air temperature. I've never been convinced by the idea of cheetahs overheating when they're chasing, so it's nice to see that confirmed, said Sarah Durant, an ecologist at the Zoological Society of London who also sits on the board for National Geographic's Big Cats Initiative. What surprises me is the rise in temperatures after they were killed, added Durant, who was not involved in the research. Hetem and colleagues were able to monitor the body temperatures and activity patterns of these elegant carnivores by installing sensors in six cheetahs living in the Tusk Trust Cheetah rehabilitation camp in Namibia. Scientists eventually used data from four because the leopard killed two of the six animals for study. The researchers hypothesized that the rise in temperature after hunting was due to stress responses in cheetahs in search of other predators. In the Serengeti where I work, it is very common for hyenas to attract the sound of posse or killing, Durant explained. Cheetahs are very cautious after a murder and when they eat, she said. They spend a lot of time sitting down, probably looking for other predators. Many times cheetahs rest or wait before tucking into a meal, and it was during these periods that Hetem and colleagues saw an increase in body temperature. Highs would peak about 15 minutes after unsuccessful hunts and 40 minutes after successful ones. Hetem rejects digestive processes as an explanation for the increase in body temperature, since they occurred while the cats ate, as well as resting or waiting near their kill. Previous studies have seen an increase in the body temperature of deer and impalas when they show fear. So a similar stress response in cheetahs could help explain why there was a higher increase in body temperature after successful hunts versus failures, Hetem said. This is supported by the fact that one of the cheetahs of the study one day got a thorn in his paw and did not participate in the hunt at all – his sister killed her. But the man shared her prey. He shows the same pattern of body temperature as her, Hetem said. The temperature rise occurred when he reached the prey. This explanation of the stress response is an interesting hypothesis worthy of further investigation, Durant said. She added that it is important to know how hunting affects the body temperatures of cheetahs due to the curious effect of humans on cheetahs at the Masai Mara National Reserve in Kenya. (Related: Cheetah can get without hitting top speed.) Previous study conducted in Masai Mara that cheetahs will wait until four groups break up for lunch before engaging in hunting behavior, Durant said. Since Hetem and colleagues also found that the time of day affected the cheetah's body temperatures, tourist schedules could affect the cat's core body temperature, Durant speculated. (Read about the Edge Cheetahs in National Geographic magazine.) If cheetahs in the Masai Mara are forced to hunt at a warmer time of day, it could expose them to greater risks of heat stress, she said. Follow Jane J. Lee on Twitter, Twitter.

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