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## Cheetah kills human

© cheetah pair, a pair of cheetahs chasing each other © Heinrich van den Berg, are built for speed. It has a large heart and lungs and a wide nasal passage, although the legs are relatively long compared to its greyhound-like body. It is the fastest land animal, running at speeds of up to 114km/h. Lions and leopards rely on approaching their intended prey before breaking the cover, but the cheetah's speed is advantageous in more open savannas. Cheetahs are slightly taller than leopards, but not bulky tall, perhaps weighing between 40kg and 60kg. Cheetahs are part of the cat family, but have non-retractable claws like dogs. This limits their tree climbing ability but gives them the advantage of speed when charging. Typically, cheetahs start charging between 60m and 100m from the antelope and race in full tilt within seconds. If the back is warned in time, it will try to throw the cheetah off its trail by zigzagging and dodging between trees and shrubs. Using its long, heavy tail as a stabilizer, the cheetah single-mindedly pursues its intended prey and tries to predict which way to go. At the right time, it will knock the antelope out of balance and grab it by the throat as it falls. Due to their relatively small jaws and teeth, cheetahs are not as effective at killing prey as lions and leopards, and it can take 5-25 minutes for prey to die. The element of surprise in hunting is also important for other large predators for cheetahs. Its speed gives it an edge, but the cheetah's vulnerable point is its stamina. Manage to run at a top speed of only about 250 meters before it needs to catch breath. After a high-speed chase, the cheetah desperately needs to rest for about 30 minutes, even before eating its prey. This is when cheetahs are at their most vulnerable. They are often deprived of their killing by lions and hyenas during this spell of recovery. If the cheetah is not molested, it usually eats its prey at the kill site. The taste of cheetah food is not as wide as that of leopards, mainly concentrated in small and medium-sized antelopes. The diet of cheetahs consists not only of young people of larger animals, but also of idies, ground birds, porcupines and rabbits, as well as smaller antelopes. The amount of cheetah kills is difficult to determine, but there is consensus that each cheetah kills 30 to 150 animals a year, depending on its size, hunting frequency and local conditions. Experts believe that a single cheetah ideally needs 1-3 kg of meat a day to stay in shape. There has been some scientific debate about whether they should be classified as part of the dog family due to non-retractable claws, but they show too many cat-like features, including the ability to be loud and pure. Cheetahs can't roar, but can growl and spitCats and sometimes they make a peculiar squeal. Like lions and leopards, cheetahs do not define the territory they defend. They have a home range to mark with urine, but do not actively repel other cheetahs. Socially, cheetahs are somewhere on the scale between lions and leopards. They do not form pride like lions, but small groups of 4-6 cheetahs are especially common for grouping of siblings. Cheetahs probably live for 12 to 15 years in the wild. Unlike most other major food animals, they hunt during the day. Despite its speed, cheetahs still rely heavily on the element of surprise. Experts believe cheetahs have a one in 10 chance of catching animals that are not taken by surprise, and this will rise to a one-in-two chance if the quarry is caught off guard. Cheetahs are the most timid of the big cats, and there is no record in southern Africa of cheetahs that have attacked humans so far. Read more about Kruger's Big Predators Cheetahs Leopard Lions Hienas Wild Dogs The Gansore's man-eating after he was shot by British officer W.A. Conduit on April 21, 1901. Believing in the deaths of at least 20 people, the leopard was killed on top of the last victim, a child in the village of Somnapur in India's Soni district. Leopard attacks are attacks given by leopards to humans, other leopards and other animals. The frequency of leopard attacks on humans varies depending on geographical areas and historical periods. Despite leopards (Panthera Pardas) spreading extensively from sub-Saharan Africa to Southeast Asia, attacks are regularly reported only in India and Nepal. [2] Of the five big cats,leopards are less likely to be human-eating people, and only jaguars and snow leopards don't get a horrible reputation. [4] However, leopards are predators of non-human primates, sometimes preying on species the same size as western lowland gorillas. Other primates account for 80% of the leopard's diet. Leopards generally avoid humans, but tolerate closeness to humans than lions and tigers, and they are more likely to collide with humans when raiding livestock. Indian leopard attacks may have peaked in the late 19th and early 20th century, consistent with rapid urbanization. Attacks in India remain relatively common, and in some areas leopards kill more humans than all other large foodies combined. [9] The Indian states of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttaracando and West Bengal have experienced the most serious human-leopard conflicts [in Nepal, most attacks occur in the Midland region (Terai, Midhills, less Himalayas). One study concluded that the proportion of human leopard fortune-teller in Nepal is 16 times higher than anywhere else, with about 1.9 deaths per million inhabitants per year. [3] Central Soviet UnionLeopard attacks have been reported in the Caucasus, Turkmenia (now Turkmenistan) and the Sri Lankan region of present-day Azerbaijan. There have been rare attacks in China. It is possible for humans to win the battle against leopards, as is the case with a 56-year-old woman who killed an aggressive leopard with a sickle or spade and survived with serious injuries [12] and if a 73-year-old man in Kenya fatally tore his tongue from a leopard. [13] Globally, attacks against humans - particularly non-fatal attacks that cause minor injuries - are likely to remain under-reported due to a lack of surveillance programs and standardized reporting protocols. The leopard's immediate line of the hominispanser attacks the man [Sara della Spinge, Domus Aurea, Roman, Roman fresco from 65-68 BC. In 1970, South African paleontologist C.K. Blaine showed that the individual SK 54 of the boy Palanthrops Lobtus was killed by a leopard in Swartkran, Hauten, South Africa, about 1.8 million years ago. [15] The skull of the SK 54 has two holes behind the skull - one that perfectly matches the width and spacing of the leopard dog's teeth below. The leopard appears to have dragged the kill to the tree to eat in an isolated place, as the leopard does today. A number of leopard fossils have been found at the site, suggesting that Ferrid was an early Homeid predator. The fact that these injuries were not the result of an on-person attack but was given to leopards dealt a fatal blow to the popular killer monkey theory of the time. Another Homind fossil consisting of a 6-million-year-old orolin tugenesis femur (BAR 1003'00) was recovered from tugen hills, Kenya, to preserve puncture damage that was temporarily identified as a leopard bite mark. The fossil evidence, along with modern studies of primate-leopard interactions, has fanned speculation that leopard precursors played a major role in primate evolution, especially cognitive development. [20] Reducing the conflict between humans and leopards proved difficult. Conflicts tend to increase during periods of drought or when leopards lack natural prey. Shrinking leopard habitats and a growing population also increase conflict. In Uganda, retaliatory attacks against humans increased as starving villagers began to re-use the killing of leopards, a feeding strategy known as kleptopladism. Due to the economic damage caused by the loss of livestock before meals, villagers in Bhutan's Jigme Singe Wangchuck National Park lost more than two-thirds of their annual cash income in 2000, with leopards blaming 53% of their losses. Like other large foodies, leopards are able to kill surpluses. Under normal conditions, prey is too short for this behavior, but when opportunities appear the leopard may instinctively over-kill laterOne leopard killed 51 sheep and lambs in one incident in South Africa's Cape province. [24] The dislocated (capture, transport, and release) of problem leopards is generally ineffective, as are ferrids in other territories: relocated leopards return immediately or other leopards move in and claim free space. One of the leopards transferred to cape province traveled nearly 500 kilometers (310 miles) to return to his old territory. [25] Dislocating is also expensive and tends to result in high mortality rates (up to 70%), which can make leopards more aggressive toward humans and fail as both a management and conservation strategy [[26][27]][28] [29] Historically, lethal control of problem animals has been the primary method of conflict management. While this is still the case in many countries,[28] leopards have the highest legal protection in India under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. In Uttarakand, the state with the most serious human-leopard conflicts, 45 leopards were legally declared cuckoed between 2001 and 2010 and shot by wildlife officials. [2] If legal, herders may shoot leopards that prey on livestock. Injured leopards can become exclusive predators of livestock if they cannot kill their regular prey. [1] Frequent raids on livestock caused leopards to lose their fear of humans, and shooting injuries may have made them human-eating people. There is a growing acceptance that the problem leopard paradigm may be the personification of normal food and animal behavior, and that dislocation is unlikely to stop the depravity of livestock. [2] To reduce the shooting death of problem leopards and reduce the economic burden of herding, some governments offer monetary compensation, but more than the value of lost livestock. [2] The number of people killed by leopard attacks (reconsuming years of national deaths) Ref India Subconst continent \_11,909 1875-1912 [32] Bagarpur District, Bihar 350 1959-1962 [8] Uttarakand 239 2000-2007 [33] All of India (mainly Uttarakand) 170 1982-1989 [34] Pauligarwal District, Uttarakand 140 1988-2000 [35] Garwal Division, Uttarakand 125 1918-1926 [36] Gujarat 105 1994-2007 [37] Uttar Pradesh 95 1988-1998 [18] Junagad District, Gujarat 29 1990-2012 [38] Pune District, Maharashtra 18 2001-2003 [10] Jammu and Kashmir 17 2004 – 2007 [39] Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Maharashtra 16 1986-1996 [8] North Bengal 15 1990-2008 [40] Mandy District, Himachal Pradesh 13 1987-2007 [41] Chikka magalu District, Karnataka 11 1995 [10] Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh 8 1961-1965 [42] Himachal Pradesh 6 2000-2007 [33] NepalDistrict, Mahakari Zone 15 2010-2012 [43] Pokhara Valley, Gandaki Zone 12 1987-1989 [44] Pakistan Ayubia National Park, Khyber Pakhtunkwa 12 1989-2006 [45] Makiara National Park, Azad Kashmir 2 2 2004-2007 [46] Somali Goriss Mountains, Toguhir 100 c. 1889 [47] Kruger National Park, South Africa 5 1992-2003 [48] Punani Island, Sri Lanka Battikaroa District 12 1923-1924 [49] Zabezi 6-1937 [50] Luangwa River 8 1938 [50] † There is no comprehensive global database of deadly leopard attacks and many countries do not hold official records. Due to the fragmentary nature of the data, the death reproduced here should be considered a minimum figure. \* Characteristics of territorial humans that form India (Bangladesh, Burma, India, Pakistan) in the UK Leopards are mainly night-time hunters. Due to its size, it is the most powerful large ferrid after jaguar, which can drag a carcass larger than itself on a tree. [51] Leopards can travel more than 60 kilometers per hour (37 miles per hour), leap more than 6 meters (20 feet) horizontally and more than 3 meters (9.8 feet) vertically, and have a more developed sense of smell than tigers. They are strong climbers and can get off trees first. The man-eating leopard has a reputation for being particularly bold and difficult to track [British hunters Jim Corbett (1875-1955) and Kenneth Anderson (1910-1974) write that hunting leopards present more challenges than any other animal. [52] [53] Indian naturalist J.C Daniel (1927-2011), a former curator of the Bombay Society of Natural History, reprinted many early 20th-century accounts of human-eating leopards in his book Indian Leopards: Natural History (Deradun: Natraj Publishing House, 2009). One such account in the Journal of the Bombay Society of Natural History describes the unique danger posed by leopards: like tigers, Panthers [leopards] sometimes take on eating humans, and human-eating Panthers can be scariest than tigers with similar taste, due to their greater agility and greater stealth and silence. It can jump with a stalker and can climb above a tiger, and it can also hide itself in surprisingly slight covers, often displaying creepy intelligence in this act. People-eating Panthers frequently break through the frail walls of village huts, carrying sleeping children and adults. One study concluded that only nine of the 152 documented pedodeaten leopards were females. Pulling out the sex and physical condition of 78 people-eating leopards, the same study concluded that human-eating people are generally un injured mature men (79.5%), with fewer elderly and immature males (11.6% and 3.8% respectively)[54] If leopards kill and eat humans, they are more likely to persist as human-eating individuals. [16] InJim Corbett of Kumaon said leopards are driven into human food by getting a taste of human flesh for the cleaning of carcasses thrown into the jungle during the epidemic. Leopards, in areas where natural food is scarce, find these bodies quickly gain a taste of human flesh, and once the disease dies and normal conditions are established, he very naturally, take to kill humans by finding his food supply cut off, he wrote. Of the two cataclysm leopards in Kumaon that killed 525 people, panner leopards followed the heels of a very serious epidemic of cholera, and rudraprajag leopards followed a 1918 flu epidemic that was particularly deadly in India. Corbett wrote that a Rudraprayag person once broke into a pen with 40 goats, but instead of attacking livestock, he killed and ate a sleeping 14-year-old boy assigned to protect them. Leopard attacks on humans tend to occur at night, often near villages. Incidents of leopards entering human dwellings at night and attacking sleeping residents have been recorded. A number of deadly attacks have also occurred in zoos and homes with pet leopards. [56] [57] [58] During predatory attacks, leopards usually bite the throat or neck of their prey, tearing or cutting the jugular vein or carotid artery, causing rapid excretion. It crushes the spine and punctures the skull, exposing the brain. [39] [56] Survivors of attacks usually suffer major trauma to their heads, neck, and face. Multi-bacterial infections caused by contamination of wounds by the oral flora of leopards occur in 5-30% of survivors of the attack, licating recovery. Before the advent of antibiotics, 75% of survivors of the attack died of infection, the panner leopard killed by Jim Corbett, a British hunter, Jim Corbett, poses after photographing the Radradra Playa Gue leopard on May 2, 1926. It was a male leopard reported to be responsible for deadly attacks on at least 400 humans in the Panar region of the Almora district, located in northern Kumaon India in the early 20th century. Jim Corbett heard about the leopard while hunting champawattra in 1907 and set out to kill it in 1910. It apparently claimed hundreds more lives than the ludraprayag's food, but Panar's snah didn't get much attention from the British Indian press, which Corbett attributed to the remote part

of Almora. [61] Central Province Leopard RudsonPrayag Leopard The Gilagiri Hills Leopard Leopard in the Goriss Mountains: In 1899, British officer H.G.C Swain (1860-1940) wrote a leopard eating a person who is said to have killed more than 100 humans in the Goriss Mountains in Somaliland, England. SwainsAccounts appearing in The African Big and Small Game (London: Roland Ward, 1889), edited by renowned British naturalist Henry Bryden (1854-1937): In 1889, there was a leopard that should have haunted Milsø Ledge in the Goriss Mountains for years, killing more than 100 people. It was a habit of giant rocks lying waiting in one corner of a very dark, rough jungle road overlooking the track. Somalis once showed megaliths about 6 feet high, megaliths a yard from the road, and on their flat tops there was depression shaped like the body of a Panther, from which the beast was said to spring up to travelers. According to Swain, leopards were more abundant in the Goriss Mountains than anywhere else in Somaliland in the UK and were responsible for 90% of all attacks on sheep and goats. The rocky area of Goriss tracked and killed a leopard that was near impossible. At the time of the attack, this remote area remained largely unexplored by the British, and few others are known about the snables of the Goriss Mountains. Leopards in the Murha Valley: In 1903, L.S. Osmaston (1870-1969), a conservative employed by the Imperial Forestry Administration, reported killing more than 30 humans in the Murha Valley between 1901 and 1902. Osmaston left twice to kill the leopard in February and March 1902, but failed. His forestry work required him to leave Murhah later that month and he could not return until late November. The leopard's last attack occurred a few days later, on December 3: I heard that a 15-year-old boy was killed in Wada, four miles (6 km) from my camp. This boy was the most unhappy. Last year, the Panthers tried to get him, but only decided on one leg. My wife and I were able to administer the wound with carbohydrate oil and the boy was fine. Now he and one or two others were sitting near a bright fire on the sleeveling floor near the village earlier in the night, and the Panthers came and carried him away: the Panthers took him about a quarter [400 m] to a patch of high grass and brushwood and ate everything he could of a head, one-legged flesh and all of his insides. So there was a lot left for the beast to come back. Osmaston built an 11-meter (36-foot) blind eye from the boy's corpse and waited. The leopard returned to the area in the afternoon, but avoided approaching its body carefully until dark. Finally, when he made his way inside the firing range, Osmaston opened fire with a double-barreled express rifle. The injured animal jumped at night and was killed the next morning when it was found alive somewhere far away. Osmaston speculated that the attack began during the Indian famine of 1899-1900, when leopards took to the sn prey after killing a dying person in the jungle. He also believed in people-eating peoplet was responsible for other deadly attacks in the nearby Dan and Dur districts, but did not know the exact number of fatalities. Kahani leopards: Robert A. Sterndale (1839-1902) and James Forsyth (1838-1871) told the story of a leopard eating a person who killed nearly 100 people in the Soni region between 1857 and 1860. When Sterndale received word of the attack, he pursued ceding with his brother-in-law, W. Brooke Thomson, but their efforts did not bear fruit. The breakout of the Indian revolt of 1857 sent Sterndale out for two years, ending his chances of capturing people. Leopards evaded all attempts by locals to kill it, terroring the villages of Duma and Kahani, sometimes killing three humans overnight. According to Sterndale, leopards preferred to consume blood over meat, and most bodies showed few injuries other than narrative bite marks on their throats. A great reward was offered for the capture of the leopard, which was then unexpectedly killed one night by an inexperienced native hunter. When Forsyth passed Sooni a few years later, the leopard's story had become legendary. He later told a myth he heard from locals: the man and his wife were traveling back to their home from a pilgrimage to Benares when they met the Road Panther. The woman was terrified. But the man said, Don't be afraid, I have an attraction that can transform myself into any shape. I will now be a Panther and remove this obstacle from the road and on my return, I will have to place this powder in my mouth when I recover my proper shape. He then swallowed his own part of the magic powder and persuaded him to leave the road, assuming the Panther's similarity. Returning to the woman, he opened his mouth and received the charm of the transnede. But she was terrified by his horrible appearance and open jaw and dropped it into a quagmirne and it was lost. Then, in despair, after he killed the author of his misfortune and avenge himself in a race of form that he could never resume. [64] Punani Leopard: The leopard called Punanani's snah is the only official to have officially described a Sri Lankan person-eating leopard who rarely has leopard attacks. [65] At least 12 people were killed on a jungle road near the hamlet of Punanarai, not far from Bhatikaloo in eastern Sri Lanka. Its first victim was a child. Roper Shelton Agar, the hunter who killed it in August 1924, made a detailed record of the leopard and his killing. Agar states that people-eaters were very bold and stealthy. [67] Attacking gangs and carts of three or four people. The beasts will not appear on the road, but through the jungle and stem them gushing into one of the unfortunate stragglers on the right occasion. After failing the day before, Agar succeeded in killing it while waitingHe knew he was going back to eat the rest of the carcass in a wooden hut made near the corpse of a person killed by a leopard: [67] It was about 3p after a heavy shower.m that the leopard came out. ... Licking his chops, looking at his murder a few yards away, looking at me. ... My 4790 was ready on my lap, the safety catch slipped off. I chose the neck shot because I knew in that range I could put the bullet where I wanted and I knew at that angle that an explosive bullet would rack the vital organs of the creature. In the shot the leopard rolled the stone dead to do any more dirty work. ... With the sound of the shot, all my people and others who gathered around my car to wait for the results came back. ... I wanted to get out of the cursed place with the ugly sight as soon as possible. The smell of corpses choked me. ... The sneaten was not a very big leopard. ... He stood high from the ground, was in a fine state and showed abnormal development of its size with regard to pads, neck muscles and head. The dog's teeth were very long. He showed that some of his victims had fought for their lives and had many of the knife wounds of the old and the new. ... I heard that his first victim was a young Moore boy and it was probably the beginning of his infamous career. The leopard is a stuffed animal and is currently located at the National Museum of Sri Lanka in Colombo. Leopards appear in one of Michael Ondatier's books: Puna nanani people-eaters - a journey of discovery into the jungle of old Ceylon (1992). Another leopard killed two men in the Koller district of Karnataka. On January 13, 2015, a leopard injured a woman's neck in the Kukuni Valley in the Mandry region and collected livestock feed. On January 25, 2015, a leopard killed a girl in Galiyat, Pakistan. This was one of numerous attacks reported in the area over a year and a half. The next day, the leopard killed five people and seriously injured three others before being killed in jalpaigli district. On February 14, 2015, a leopard injured two villagers in sagar district. Four days later, a leopard injured six people in the Surabusti district. On February 22, 2015, a girl injured her head when a leopard struck in the village of Dinore, about 20 km (12 miles) from Junar. On March 5, 2015, a leopard seriously injured four people before they were killed in a forest in the Jorhat area. On the night of Friday, May 4, 2018, a leopard consumed a toddler in an unprotected section of a safari lodge in Uganda's Queen Elizabeth National Park. 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