

10 strange and unbelievable facts about animals you may not know

Cats can bark, dogs can dream, hens can become roosters ... do you believe these things are real? Here are the strange and incredible facts about animals you may not know.

According to the **National Science Foundation** , there are about 5 million plants and 10 million animals in the world, but scientists have only identified about 2 million species. If we can find all the animals then perhaps that number will be about 7.7 million species. That is a large number that cannot be counted. So we have selected some of the most " *interesting* ", special and less known animals - the different " *citizens* " of **the Biological Kingdom** . Let's find out the source of the interesting things below:

Can cats bark? (*Surprisingly, we found a cat that could do that*).

What do dogs often dream of?

How can frogs jump so high? (*The answer will make you feel shocked*).

Do fish sleep?

1. Cats can bark



Photo source: noobdaily / YouTube.com

People often think simply: "The *dog barks and cats mew* ." But it turns out cats have a dog-like body, so nothing can stop them from barking. To make a dog-like sound, all cats need to push air through **their vocal cords** larger

than normal. According to research experts, the cat that barked in the video below may be strange, although the sound doesn't sound like the sound of a pet dog.

2. Dogs can dream



Photo source: Patryk Kosmider / Shutterstock.com

First question: Can dogs dream? " *Of course yes,* " the scientists say. Many studies show that rats can also dream and researchers say: " *Perhaps, it is a common action of mammals .* "

So what do dogs usually dream of?

" *Dogs dreaming of puppies* ", **Stanley Coren** - author of " *Dream Dogs? Nearly Everything Your Dog Wants You to Know* "(*Temporarily translated: Do dogs have dreams? Almost everything Your dog wants you to know*) - (*Norton, 2012*), and an honorary professor of psychology at the University of **British Columbia** said. " *So the dog will fall into a dream and Dobermans (a fierce dog) will chase those dream thieves* " - Coren tells us a story about all this.

3. The frog really jumps very high



Photo source: Wikicommons.<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scrocketfrog.jpg>

Southern cricket frogs can jump at 60 times the height of their bodies. It's like a person can jump high to the 38th floor of a building. Frogs at the **Calaveras County** fair and **Jumping Frog** celebrations in Angels Camp, Calif can jump to a height of 2.2m (7.2 ft).

4. Chicken can undergo natural gender changes



Photo source: Gvision |Dreamstim

All the chickens have to go through is ovarian dysfunction to be able to turn from a **hen into a rooster** . Two sexual organs will appear when a hen is an embryo. But as soon as its sex genes were found, only one " *part* " developed into the ovaries. Yes, especially the sexually transmitted glands are often inactive.

Most hens often have only one ovary and their tasks are "*mother* " and "*spawn* ". However, medical negligence such as *ovarian cysts* or tumors may cause the other ovaries to degenerate. In the absence of the ovary, not

functioning properly the function of the genitals can begin to develop. If it becomes a testicle or incorporates **the ovary - the testicle** will produce a male hormone a male hormone. This causes gender change in chickens.

Recently online, a hen named **Gertie** from **Jim and Jeanette Howard** lives in Huntingdon, England, naturally transformed into a rooster. It sprouted a meat bib (*red skin on the head or neck of the turkey*) and the crest, changed body weight and began to complain, the neck was like a rooster. So the Howards family changed its name to **Gertie Bertie** .

5. The mouse has sad blood



Sad blood (*Ticklishness*) is a trait that has only long been known to appear in the most recent primates and humans, as a " *means* " of social cohesion: It causes light, pleasant interactions. looks between parents and children, as well as helping children hone their self-defense skills in hard-fought matches with their siblings.

Over the past decade, animal psychology researchers have collected important evidence that mice have all the traits and even sad blood like humans. When lightly stroking certain areas of the body, rodents will emit squeaks. This cry seems to show joy, because the mice will follow the " *labyrinth* " and hit the lever. If they go to school, they will be rewarded with a slight tickle right after. Researchers say, "The *rat's cries are similar to human laughter* ."

Ticklishness (sad blood) may have evolved in mice for a number of similar reasons as evolved in gibbons. Mice are extremely **funny** animals, often involved in a " *disorderly* " game like the activities that the apes often do, they roar all day.

6. Fish sleep . sometimes not enough



Photo source: Dreamstime

The fish are not just sleeping, they even suffer from **insomnia** like humans. Taking **zebrafish** is an example, a species commonly found in aquariums. Zebra fish often swim less and sleep at night, they tail their tail and dive deep into the bottom of the tank. Sleep studies of zebrafish indicate that if they keep awake at night, bright zebrafish species seem to stand unsteady, unable to function as quickly as they do daily.

A study showed that zebrafish with insufficient **hypocretin hormone** causes some occasional problems with sleep in humans, averaging less than 30% of the baseline.

7. The scorpion glows in the dark



Photo source: Jesse Clark (myhf) |Flickr

The glowing scorpion not only equips itself with the tail, venom and body armor, but *scorpions can* even threaten other animals by playing light out in the dark.

When illuminated by ultraviolet rays from a black light, " *armored* " spiders emit an unnatural neon blue light. **UV ultraviolet light** will push the insects to be converted by the proteins in their armor with a blue light, which can be seen with the naked eye. Arachnologists have lost countless hours trying to find a fluent spectrum for it. Recent research shows that glowing scorpions can measure the amount of light shining on them. Glowing scorpions are animals that feed at night and absorb light. They like to stay low on the moonlit nights.

8. Penguins form "waves" to fight cold



Source: March of the Penguins (National Geographic film)

For **penguins** to try to survive the harsh Antarctic winter, " *rushing* " is always a problem in life or death. The penguin species lives in a very united group, individual movements are impossible. Collective activity is mandatory, however: " *peripheral* " penguins will die from the cold if they cannot reach the center of the crowd.

In order to continually change the organizational structure, millions of members of the group must form large " *waves* ". In this same way, the sound waves pass through a liquid much slower than each penguin's 5-10cm (2 - 4inch) long step and the sound waves are small steps. to reform in a large scope.

The penguin " *ready to adapt* " much better than humans, humans also tend to move in waves when united together into a large crowd, but sometimes "waves" it was a crowded crowd. No one can explain why the mixed and dangerous waves of crowds, become the great army for penguins.

9. The species has a "strange" penis



Photo source: Vida Preciosa International, Inc. www.vpi.com

Animals have a lot of crazy "male sex organs". For example, a member of the **Argentine Lake Duck** has a 43cm (17-inch) long penis much more than other birds. It's not a really big penis compared to an oyster - stone-like creatures attached to ships.

The **Python** snake has a double-headed penis, while the **echidna** animal - this egg-laying animal is known as the world's most bizarre genital animal. Currently, Echidna is the last single acupuncture animal to exist in the world. The porcupine fur belongs to the first branch of mammals but still has the characteristics of reptiles: laying eggs instead of giving birth.

10. Koalas koalas have fingerprints similar to humans

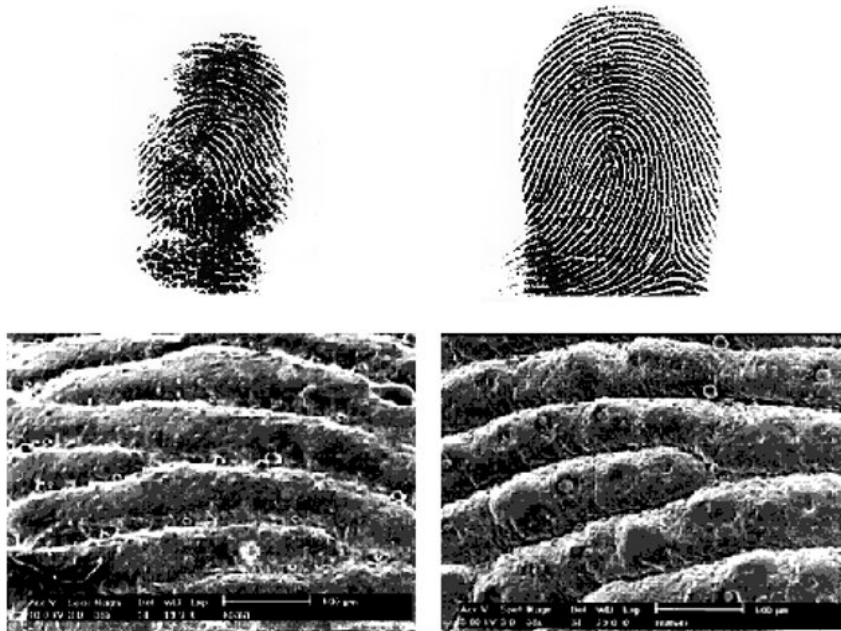


Photo source: Macie Hennenberg, et al. and naturalSCIENCE.

Koalas koalas - a marsupial mammal that can climb trees when carrying a bear behind their back, has fingerprints almost identical to humans. Even if not carefully analyzed under a very easy-to-mistake lens, the vortex on Koalas koalas finger is characteristic of the species.

An ancestors close to humans like chimpanzees and gorillas also have hidden **fingerprints** . It is worth noting that Koalas koalas' fingerprints seem to have evolved independently from other animals. The **primates** and modern marsupial ancestors of koalas live on trees, distinctly different from 70 million years ago. Scientists say that recently, the features of fingers have grown even more in evolutionary history, because they are similar to the predecessors (*such as koalas and kangaroo*) without fingerprints.

In fact, primates and Koalas koalas evolve marked fingerprints to show the anatomical purpose of the features. The lifestyles of koalas and primates all require heavy hand activity, to eat and climb. Koalas koalas seem to be multidimensional, their fingers evolving to grasp everything.

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