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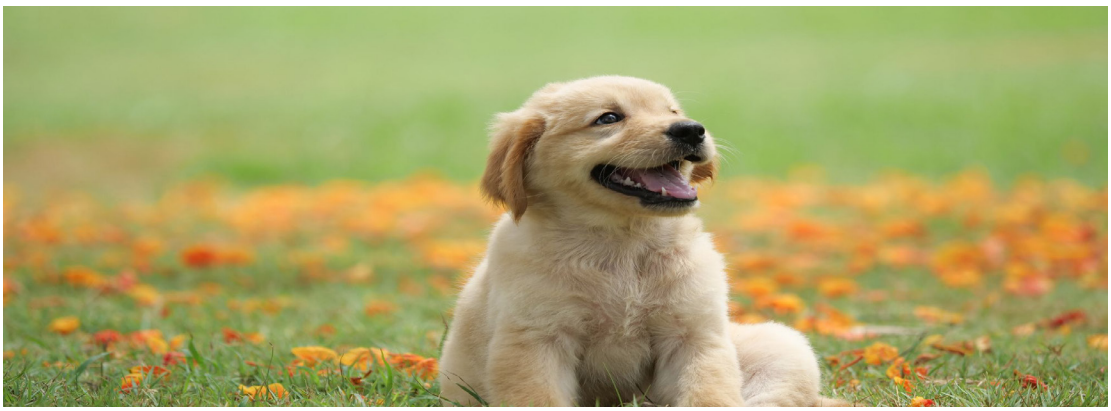
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1.Facts about Animals



1.Dog



1. Dogs have a sense of time. It's been proven that they know the difference between an hour and five. If conditioned to, they can predict future events, such as regular walk time.

2. Dog is as smart as a two-year-old! Ever wonder why children around this age seem to have a special bond with the family dog? It could be because they speak the same language, roughly 250 words, and gestures in fact.

3. Dogs can genuinely get jealous when they see you display affection for another creature.

4. Dogs can smell your feelings. In fact, your dog's sense of smell is approximately 100,000 times better than yours. So it shouldn't be shocking that they can, in fact, smell things such as fear. When a human is fearful, they perspire, and a dog is easily able to pick up on this change.

5. Dogs have wet noses because it helps to absorb scent chemicals.

6. Dogs are capable of locating the source of a sound in 6/100ths of a second by using their swiveling ears like radar dishes.

7. Dogs can learn more than 1,000 words.

8. Puppies are blind, deaf and toothless when born.

9. Dogs can be taught to count and solve simple math problems.

10. It is a myth that dogs are color blind. They can actually see in color, just not as vividly as humans. It is similar to our vision at dusk.

2.Polar bear



1. Polar bears are actually black, not white. Polar bear fur is translucent, and only appears white because it reflects visible light. Beneath all that thick fur, their skin is jet black.

2. Polar bears touch noses to ask to share food.

3. Scientists can extract Polar Bear DNA from just their footprints.

4. Polar bears adapt to survive Arctic temperatures, which can dip below -50°C, they can also overheat. This becomes more of a risk when running and in the summer – when temperatures rise above freezing and up to 20°C.

5. Polar bears can reach speeds of up to 40km per hour (25 mph) on land.

6. Polar bears can sniff out seals – their main food – from up to 1 km (0.6 miles) away and even under 1m (3 ft) of snow.

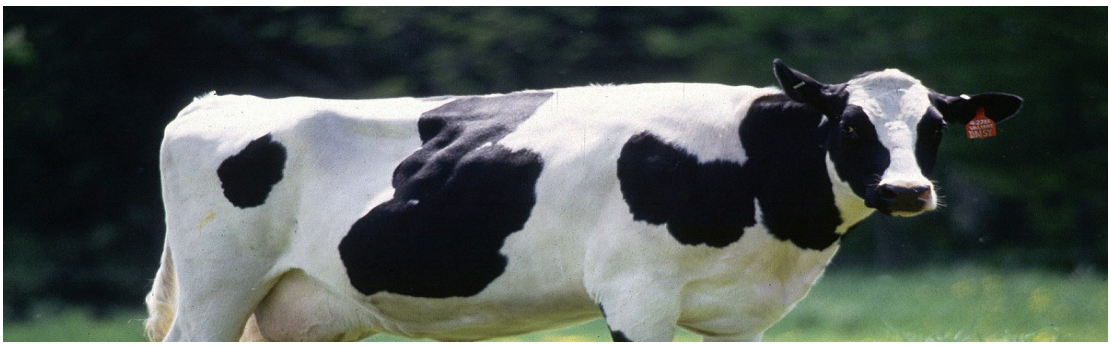
7. Polar bears can fast for up to eight months.

8. Polar bears can swim for days at a time to get from one piece of ice to another. In fact, they regularly swim around 30 miles in a stretch, and in one case, up to 220 miles!

9. They are the largest living carnivores on land.

10. The polar family emerges from the den four to five months later. The cubs will stay with their mother for about two years, during which time they learn the skills needed to survive in the Arctic.

3.Cow



1. Cows Are Good Swimmers.

2. Cows Only Have One Stomach With Four Compartments.

3. Like humans, cows (cattle) form close friendships and choose to spend much of their time with 2-4 preferred individuals.

4. Cows are devotional mothers and are known to walk for miles to find their calves.

5. Don't have upper incisors or canines

6. Cows drink up to 140 litres of water in a day.

7. Can walk up steps but not down.

8. Can Smell up to 6 miles away.

9. Cows have 360 degree panoramic vision.

10. You can tell how old a cow is by counting the rings on its Horn.

4.Koala

1. Koalas love to sleep. Koalas spend about 10% of their day eating and the remaining 90% of their time sleeping.

2.Their fingerprints are similar to those of humans and it may be hard to distinguish between the two.

3. Koalas have uniquely designed hands and feet.

4. Koalas aren't bears as many people are led to believe. They aren't even related to bears.

5. They are warm-blooded.

6. Koalas live for 20 or more years.

7. The koala can run as fast as a rabbit.

8. The koala cub is blind when it's born.

9. The koala cub stays in the mother's pouch for 5 months.

10. When koalas are born they are only 2 centimeters long, which is about the same as a jellybean.

5.Lion

1. A lion's roar can be heard from as far as 5 miles away.

2. A lion may sleep up to 20 hours a day.

3. A lion's heels don't touch the ground when it walks.

4. Lions don't need to drink every day, but they do need to eat.

5. Female Lions (Lionesses) Do Most Of The Hunting.

6. Lions communicate in different ways using sounds like roars, growls, moans, and grunts.

7. A group, or pride, can be up to 30 lions, depending on how much food and water is available.

8. Lions are the only known cat species where individuals roar together - with even young cubs joining in with their mews. The calling sequence usually lasts about 40 seconds.

9. A female lion needs 5kg of meat a day. A male needs 7kg or more a day.

10. That famous phrase "the King of the Jungle", but the truth is that it's completely wrong because lions don't live anywhere near jungles. The actual territory of lions is known as the Savannah, which is the total opposite of the jungle.

6.Monkey

1. There are currently 264 known monkey species.

2. Spider monkeys get their name because of their long arms, legs and tail.

3. Monkeys can understand written numbers and can even count. They can also understand basic parts of arithmetic and even, in rare cases, multiplication.

4. Scientists observed female monkeys teaching their young how to floss their teeth.

5. Rhesus monkeys can recognize themselves in the mirror.

6. The Monkey Orchid smells more like oranges than bananas.

7. They speak their own language and alert each other to danger.

8. Chimpanzees are not only the closest living relatives to humans; they also use tools, have complex hierarchies, and can be taught sign language.

7.Pigs

1. In their natural state, pigs are very clean animals. They keep their toilets far from their living or feeding areas.

2. Pigs can't sweat.

3. Mother pigs sing to their babies.

4. Pigs have an excellent sense of direction.

5. Pigs dream and like to sleep nose-to-nose.

6. Pigs are smart! Their intelligence is higher than a dog's, some primates and even young human children.

7. Pigs are very peaceful animals, rarely showing aggression. The exception, as with many animals, is when a mother (sow) with her young offspring is provoked or threatened.

8. Pigs can run a 7 minute mile.

9. Pigs are louder than jet engines.

10. Pork is the most consumed animal protein in the world.

8.Giraffe

1. Giraffes are the tallest mammals on Earth. Their legs alone are taller than many humans, about 6 feet.

2. Giraffes only need to drink once every few days. Most of their water comes from all the plants they eat.

3. Giraffes spend most of their lives standing up; they even sleep and give birth standing up.

4. Giraffes only need 5 to 30 minutes of sleep in a 24-hour period! They often achieve that in quick naps that may last only a minute or two at a time.

5. A giraffe's neck is too short to reach the ground. To drink, giraffes first have to splay their forelegs and/or bend their knees, and only then can they lower their necks to reach the surface of the water.

6. A giraffe heart weighs approximately 11 kilograms and is the biggest of any land mammal. It is used to pump 60 litres of blood around its body every minute at a blood pressure twice that of an average human.

7. Giraffe feet are the size of a dinner plate with a diameter of 30 cm.

8. Once it's been born, it only takes a giraffe about half an hour until it can stand up.It can also run after just 10 hours!

9. The tongue a giraffe has is HUGE! They can be up to 45cm long so that they can forage on trees other animals can't reach!

10. Giraffes have the same number of bones in their necks as humans.

9.Camel

1. Camels have three sets of eyelids and two rows of eyelashes to keep sand out of their eyes.

2. Camels can completely shut their nostrils during sandstorms.

3. The camel's hump is its most notable feature. However, contrary to popular belief, it isn't used to store water. Instead, the hump stores fat. The fat releases

both energy and water when resources are unavailable.

4. Though most camels are domesticated, the small number of wild Bactrian camels remaining are critically endangered.

5. They Do the Heavy Lifting.

6. Camels have an extraordinary eyesight that allows them to recognise threats as far as 3-4 km. They also have sharp canines which they use to bite while fighting. The fights among males can get intense.

7. Camels can live for 40 to 50 years. The females reach reproductive maturity by 2 or 3 years but do not give birth until the age of 5. They give birth to one calf once every 2-3 years. The calves feed on the mother's milk for about a year.

8. A camel pregnancy can last between 12 and 14 months, depending on the season and the availability of food.

10.Fox

1. Foxes make 40 different sounds.

2. Similar to cats, foxes are nocturnal. Due to their vertically slanted pupils, they have increased visibility in dim light. Foxes also climb trees, use their whiskers to navigate and even stalk their prey like cats. Grey foxes can retract their claws, too, just like cats.

3. Foxes use the earth's magnetic field.

4. Foxes are known to be friendly and curious. They play among themselves, as well as with other animals, like cats and dogs do.

5. You Can Buy A Pet Fox.

6. Foxes are mostly active at night.

7. Foxes hide food to eat later.

8. Foxes use 28 different types of calls to communicate with each other

9. A fox can run 30 miles per hour.

10. The fox does not chew its food. Instead it uses its carnassial or shearing teeth to cut the meat into manageable chunks.

2.Facts about Birds



1.Ostrich

1. The flightless ostrich is the world's largest bird

2. Ostriches have three stomachs.

3. Ostriches are the fast runners of any birds or other two-legged animal and can sprint at over 70 km/hr, covering up to 5m in a single stride.

4. Ostriches' huge eyes (which are bigger than their brains!) give them excellent eyesight.

5. One Ostrich Egg is equivalent to 24 hen's eggs.

6. One Ostrich Egg can take up to 1, 5 hours to boil.

7. Male Ostrich has black feathers and the female has grey feathers;

8. Ostriches will eat anything including grass, plants, fruits, flowers, seeds and even insects and reptiles.

9. They Don't Bury Their Heads in the Sand.

10. They are also warm-blooded. Warm-blooded means that ostriches are able to regulate their internal body temperature.

2.Robin

1. In winter, the robin puffs up its plumage to insulate its body against cold winds.

2. Most robins only live about six years

3. Robins roost together in trees. Some roosts can have as many as 200,000 robins.

4. In the Victorian age, robin skins were popular adornments for ladies' hats.

5. Robins have been known to nest in all sorts of unusual places including post boxes, discarded boots.

6. The robin has twice been declared Britain's national bird; the first time was in 1960 and the second in 2015. But it's not yet been made official.

7. Robin has about 2,900 feathers.

8. Robins are one of the most widespread songbirds in the Western Hemisphere.

9. Despite their cute appearance, male robins can be very aggressive and will attack their own reflection or even a bundle of red feathers if they mistake it for another bird.

3.Flamingo



1. The word 'flamingo' comes from the Latin and Spanish for 'fire' referring of course to their bright pink feathers.

2. Flamingos can filter feed in the water for several hours a day.

3. Flamingo lay only one egg a year.

4. Flamingos can reach a height of about 130cm (51 inches) whereas the greater flamingo is the largest flamingo in the world and they can grow up to 187cm (74 inches) tall.

5. It takes flamingos about three years to get their pink and red feathers.

6. The feathers under their wings (flight feathers) are black. You only see them when the birds are flying.

7. The male and female of a mating pair build a nest together, and both sit on the egg while it incubates for about a month.

8. Flamingo chicks are born with grey and white feathers. They do not turn pink for a year or two. Their beaks are straight, and begin to curve as they grow and mature.

9. Flamingos love to munch on foods like shrimp, snails, and algae. All these foods have a chemical(beta carotene) that turns a flamingo's feathers pink.

10. Flamingos have a famous habit of standing on one leg. Scientists aren't certain, but they believe that flamingos can save more energy standing on one leg than on two.

11. Before taking off into the air, flamingos need to build up some speed. So they take a short run up, even when they're in the water.

4.Hummingbird

1. They are the smallest migrating bird. They don't migrate in flocks like other species, and they typically travel alone for up to 500 miles at a time.

2. Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards.

3. The average weight of a hummingbird is less than a nickel.

4. Hummingbirds see in ultraviolet light and they can see further than a human.

5. Their average lifespan is 5 years, but they have been known to live for more than 10 years.

6. Their tiny legs are only used for perching and moving sideways while perched. They can't walk or hop.

7. Hummingbirds drink the nectar found in feeders by moving their tongue in and out about 13 times per second. They can consume up to double their body weight in a day.

8. The average number of eggs laid by female hummingbirds is only two. These eggs have been found in nests smaller than a half dollar and compare in size to a jellybean or a coffee bean. Some species, like the Black-chinned Hummingbird, make their nests with plant down, spider silk, and other natural resources that can expand as their babies grow after hatching.

9. A flock of hummingbirds can be referred to as a bouquet, a glittering, a hover, a shimmer, or a tune.

10. There are over 330 species of hummingbirds in North and South America.

5.Pigeon



1. Pigeons are incredibly complex and intelligent animals. They are one of only a small number of species to pass the 'mirror test' – a test of self recognition.

2. Pigeons are highly sociable animals. They will often be seen in flocks of 20-30 birds.

3. Pigeons have excellent hearing abilities. They can detect sounds at far lower frequencies than humans are able to, and can thus hear distant storms and volcanoes.

4. Both female and male pigeons share responsibility of caring for and raising young. Both sexes take turns incubating the eggs and both feed the chicks 'pigeon milk' – a special secretion from the lining of the crop which both sexes produce.

5. They can find their way back to the nest from 1300 miles away.

6. They saved thousands of human lives during world wars I and II.

7. They Can Help Tell the Weather.

8. Pigeons are so intelligent and have such good eyesight, they have also been trained to help rescue people lost at sea.

9. Unlike other bird species, pigeons don't build their nests in trees. Instead, they create them on flat rooftops, sheltered areas in cities, or in rocky areas in rural areas. For this reason, you've probably never seen a pigeon nest.

10. One of the most fascinating things about pigeons is the variation in size, with the small ones weighing less than an ounce and the larger ones weighing nearly 10 pounds.

6.Penguin

1. Penguins are flightless birds.

2. While other birds have wings for flying, penguins have adapted flippers to help them swim in the water.

3. Penguins spend around half their time in water and the other half on land.

4. Penguins estimates usually fall in the range of 17 to 20, as there's still some debate over whether similar types of penguins (like rockhoppers) actually count as different species.

5. They can swim at speeds over 10 miles per hour.

6. Some extinct penguins grew more than 5 feet tall.

7. The smallest type of penguin is only around 10 inches tall.

8. Like other birds, penguins don't have teeth. Instead, they have backward-facing fleshy spines that line the inside of their mouths. These help them guide their fishy meals down their throat.

9.Penguins are carnivores: they feed on fish, squid, crabs, krill and other sea-food they catch while swimming.During the summer, an active, medium-sized penguin will eat about 2 pounds of food each day, but in the winter they'll eat just a third of that.

10. Eating so much seafood means drinking a lot of saltwater, but penguins have a way to remove it. The supraorbital gland, located just above their eye, filters salt from their bloodstream, which is then excreted through the bill—or by sneezing

7.Albatross

1. Albatrosses may spend a year or more at sea without setting foot on land, most of which is spent flying. Touching down in the water puts them at risk from sharks, so they touch down only briefly to feed.

2. The wingspan of a wandering albatross measures up to 12 feet (3.6 meters) across, which makes it the largest extant bird on Earth in terms of wingspan.

3. All albatrosses are long-lived birds who can survive for many decades. In fact, some live well beyond their 50th birthday.

4. Albatrosses Can Smell Food In the Water From 12 Miles Away.

5. They are a sign of both good and bad luck.

6. They can walk well on land, unlike other sea birds.

7. The albatross diet is predominantly squid, octopus, fish, krill, crabs, shrimps, and offal (organ meat), although they will also scavenge carrion and feed on other zooplankton.

8. There is a myth that sailors do not shoot or eat albatrosses because they think it will bring bad luck, but in reality sailors regularly killed and ate them, as reported by James Cook in 1772.

9. Albatrosses can be an easy target on the ocean's surface. Once nesting season ends, tiger sharks tend to gravitate toward the nearest albatross hotspot in huge numbers.

10. Engineers are trying to decode their Flight Secrets. Without a single wing flap, these birds can coast for several hundred miles, a remarkable feat that no other flying creature is capable of matching.

8.Parrot



1. Parrots learn well, and they learn fast.

2. They are capable of associating words with objects and situations, and can even use tools and solve problems.

3. One thing that makes parrots pretty popular pets is their ability to learn and

imitate sounds.

4. In fact, one African grey parrot was able to speak over a 100 words.

5. Parrots happen to be the only birds that are capable of eating with their feet.

6. Parrots Can Live For Over 60 Years.

7. This is the largest kind of parrot; it can weigh up to 9lbs and grows to over 2 feet long. It's the only member of the parrot family that can't fly.

8. They not only mimic what humans say but can have the intelligence of a five-year-old toddler.

9. Parrots don't talk with vocal chords, because they don't have any! Instead, they talk by controlling the muscles in their throat and directing airflow in a certain way that mimics different tones and sounds.

10. It's been discovered that there are antibacterial pigments in a parrots feathers which helps prevent them from getting sick.

9.Owls

1. Owls are capable of hearing prey under leaves, plants, dirt, and snow.

2. Unlike most birds, owls make virtually no noise when they fly. They have special feathers that break turbulence into smaller currents, which reduces sound.

3. Owls always feed the oldest and strongest owlet before its siblings. This means that if food is scarce, the youngest chicks will starve.

4. From ancient times on, owls have been linked with death, evil, and superstitions. Many cultures saw owls as a sign of impending death.

5. Owls can turn their heads as much as 270 degrees.

6. The color of owl's feathers helps them blend into their environment (camouflage).

7. Most birds of prey can be found hunting during the day but the owl is predominantly a night bird.

8. They Can't Chew their food. When an owl catches its prey it swallows it in one.

9. For most species of owls, the color of their eyes can tell you whether that bird prefers to hunt during the day or at night.

10. Owls have asymmetrical ears. Asymmetrical means that owls ears are not located at the same spot on each side of their head!

10.Woodpecker

1. Woodpeckers' tongues are usually about twice the length of their bill so that they can reach for insects inside the holes they peck out.

2.When tongue is not in use, the long tongue curls around the back of the head between the skull and the skin.

3. Woodpeckers have strong tail feathers that support the bird as it holds itself on a tree trunk, and they also have two back toes to lean back on.

4. Woodpeckers nest in tree cavities, with access holes they carve out themselves. They will peck an entrance that is a perfect circle.

5. Woodpeckers create new holes each year, and their old holes are often used by other birds.

6. The average lifespan is from 4 to 12 years in the wild, depending on the species.

7. Woodpeckers are able to peck 20 times per second. It produces between 10,000 and 12,000 pecks per day.

8. Both males and females are able to drum the trees.

9. Since woodpeckers do not have vocal cords, this activity also plays an important role in communication.

10. Woodpeckers have a unique flying pattern: three wing flaps are followed with gliding. This pattern repeats all the time during the flight.

3.Facts about Fruits



1.Apple

1. Apple trees take 4-5 years to produce their first fruit. A standard size apple tree starts bearing fruit 8-10 years after it is planted.

2. It takes the energy of 50 leaves to produce one apple.

3. Most apples are still picked by hand.

4. Freshly pressed apple juice immediately turns brown upon contact with air because of oxidation.

5. Apples seeds contain a deadly poison in it called 'Cyanide'. Though, this poison is difficult to digest and you will need to chew about 200 seeds or 10 apple cores in order to have an effect on you.

6. Apples can help you improve your memory.

7. Apples are around for every season.

8. The top apple producers around the world are: China, United States, Poland, Turkey and Italy.

9. Apples are a good source of fiber.

10. Archaeologists have found evidence that people have been eating apples since 6,500B.C.

2.Banana

1. The banana is actually classified as a berry.

2. Bananas can help lower blood pressure and protect heart health due to high potassium and low salt content.

3. Bananas float in water because they are less dense in comparison like no other fruit.

4. A banana plant stops producing new leaves and grows a flower spike when it matures.

5. In the Philippines, bananas are used to make ketchup instead of tomatoes.

6. If you rub the inside of a banana peel on a scrape or burn, it will help the pain go away, keep the swelling down, and keep the wound from getting infected.

7. Bananas have seeds; commercially produced bananas have been selectively bred to produce tiny, edible seeds. In fact, they are so small that they are almost unnoticeable.

8. If you have a headache, you can rub a banana peel on your forehead to cure it.

9. Fibre taken from banana plants can be used to make clothes.

10.A row of bananas is sometimes called a 'hand', while a single banana is called a 'finger'.

3.Mango

1. Mangoes first appeared in India over 5,000 years ago.

2. Mangoes are related to cashews and pistachios.

3. Less than 1% of the flowers will mature.

4. Mango seeds traveled with humans from Asia to the Middle East, East Africa and South America beginning around 300 or 400 A.D.

5. A mango tree can grow as tall as 100 feet.

6. Mangos can be enjoyed with salt, lime juice or chili powder for a unique flavor experience.

7. Mango bark, leaves, skin, flesh, and the pit have been used in folk remedies for centuries.

8. The mango is a national fruit of not just one country but 3. These countries include India, the Philippines and Pakistan.

9. A cup of Mango pulp provides 100% of your daily requirement of Vitamin C and other nutrients. Besides Vitamin C, Mangoes are rich in Vitamin A, Vitamin B, and other antioxidants, which aid in keeping your immune system strong enough fights cancerous cells, bacteria and with several viruses, cholesterol control, and helps in vision care.

10. There are over 500 mango fruit Varieties Grown all over the World.

4.Pomegranate



1. The word pomegranate means apple with many seeds.

2. Pomegranate trees can live for over 200 years.

3. One pomegranate can hold more than 1,000 seeds.

4. Pomegranates do not contain cholesterol or saturated fats.

5. Pomegranates belong to the berry family.

6. Pomegranates can be stored for up to 2 months in the refrigerator.

7. Pomegranate can reach a height of 15 to 25 Feet.

8. Pomegranates are viewed as powerful aphrodisiacs, up there with chocolate.

9. There are 83 calories in 100 grams (3.5 ounces) of Pomegranate.

10. Pomegranates symbolize fertility, success, and wealth.

5.Jackfruit

1. It is a very long-lived tree and generally with a lifespan of 60 to 70 years.

2. Male and female flowers are born in separate flower-heads.

3. Male flower-heads are on new wood among the leaves or above the female.

4. They are swollen, oblong, from 2.5 to 10 centimeters (1 to 4 inches) long and up to an inch wide at the widest part.

5. A mature jackfruit tree can produce about 100 to 200 fruits in a year.

6. The seed is 1.9 to 3.8 centimeters (3/4 to 1.5 inch) long and 1.3 to 1.9 centimeters (1/2 to 3/4 inch) thick and is white and crisp within. There may be 100 or up to 500 seeds in a single fruit.

7. There are 95 calories in 100 grams (3.5 ounces) of jackfruit.

8. Jackfruit is the national fruit of Bangladesh.

9. Jackfruit cannot survive in cold climates and young trees may die at temperatures below 0 °C (32° F).

10. The jackfruit provides a potential solution to countries facing problems with food security, such as several countries in Africa.

6.Guava



1. Guava grows in the form of evergreen shrubs or small trees. Cultivated varieties usually reach 20 feet in height.

2. Guava is often labeled as “super fruit” because it contains 4 times more vitamin C than orange, 3 times more proteins and 4 times more fiber than pineapple, 2 times more lycopene than tomato and slightly more potassium than banana.

3. Guava is a perennial plant that usually lives around 40 years.

4. Tea made of guava leaves is used in treatment of diarrhea, fever and dysentery.

5. Guavas are known for their seedy flesh. In the center of a guava there are between 100-500 edible seeds.

6. Guava starts to produce fruit about 2 to 8 years after planting.

7. The fruit has a strong, lemon-like musky odor. The rind can be bitter or sweet, while the flesh has a creamy texture and sweet tart like taste.

8. Under the optimal climate conditions, guava produces fruit 2 times per year.

9. The spread of guavas is thanks to many mammals and birds, since after they consume the fruit, they disperse the seeds through their droppings.

10. Guava skin can be a green, yellow, cream, or red colour, while the flesh colour may be white, yellow, red or pink.

7.Orange

1. Oranges are the largest citrus fruit in the world.

2. There are over 600 varieties of oranges.

3. Spain has over 35 million orange trees.

4. The orange tree is an evergreen, flowering tree, with an average height of 9 to 10 m (30 to 33 ft).

5. Some types of oranges will remain green even after ripening.

6. Orange peel can be reused to remove grease, oil spots and orange tea.

7. Did you know that the word “Orange” was used first for the color and not the fruit?

8. Oranges are around 10 thousand times more acidic than the pH of our blood. Less than lemon juice and more than tomato juice.

9. Christopher Columbus brought the first citrus to North America in 1493.

10. Florida is second in global orange juice production. There are about 569,000 acres of citrus groves in Florida, with over 74 million citrus trees.

8.Kiwi



1. Nutrition-wise, kiwi fruits contain about as much potassium as bananas and a high amount of Vitamin C, more than oranges.

2. Though sweet, it's low in calories.

3. The kiwifruit originated from China and was originally called the 'Chinese Gooseberry'. The name was later changed due to the name being negatively associated with the Cold War.

4. There Are over 60 Different Species of Kiwifruits.

5. If You Store Your Kiwis Correctly, They Will Last Longer.

6. When People Say Kiwi, They Don't Always Mean the Fruit.

7. Kiwis Can Help Protect Your DNA.

8. Eating Kiwifruits Can Help You Stay Beautiful and Relaxed.

9. Kiwifruit can help improve the function of your immune system.

10. Over 1 million tons of kiwifruit are produced each year. Majority of kiwi fruit is produced in Italy, Chile and New Zealand.

9.Strawberry

1. Strawberries are the only fruit that wear their seeds on the outside. The average berry is adorned with some 200 of them. No wonder it only takes one bite to get seeds stuck in your teeth.

2. Strawberries aren't true berries, like blueberries or even grapes. Technically, a berry has its seeds on the inside.

3. Strawberries are members of the rose family. Should you come upon a bush of them growing, you'll see: they smell as sweet as they taste.

4. The strawberry plant is a perennial. This means if you plant one now, it will come back next year and the following and the year after that. It may not bear fruit immediately, but once it does, it will remain productive for about five years.

5. A strawberry flower averages five to seven petals.

6. The average strawberry has 200 seeds.

7. One acre of land can grow about 50,000 pounds of strawberries.

8. Peak harvesting season in California is from April through June.

9. Every plant is hand-picked about every three days.

10. Strawberries can be produced via seed, by planting one fruit in the ground.

10.Watermelons

1. Watermelons are both a fruit and a vegetable.

2. They're called watermelons for a reason. They're 92 percent water, making them a perfect refresher for those hot summer months.

3. Watermelons can help prevent cancer.

4. The novelty of a cubed watermelon began in Japan where they would grow them in glass boxes to hold their shape.

5. Watermelon juice may relieve muscle tension.

6. Seedless watermelons are not genetically modified but are a hybrid species.

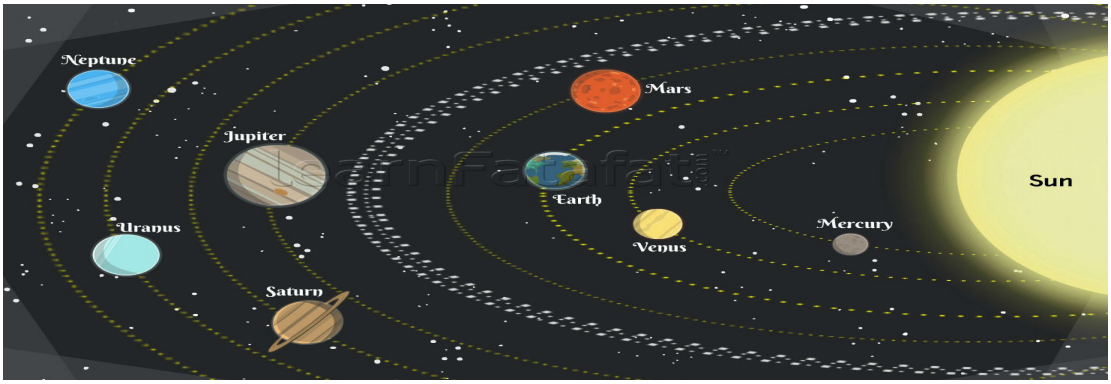
7. Watermelon does not contain any bad fat or cholesterol.

8. Watermelon has only about 40 calories per cup.

9. Watermelons usually have red flesh, but some watermelons have white, yellow, orange or even green flesh.

10. Watermelon is related to cucumbers, cantaloupes, pumpkins, and squash.

4.Facts about Solar System



1.Sun

1. The Sun is all the colours mixed together, this appears white to our eyes.

2. The Sun is composed of hydrogen (70%) and Helium (28%).

3. The distance between the Earth and the Sun is an Astronomical Unit (AU)

4. The mass of the Sun is approximately 330,000 times greater than that of Earth. It is almost three quarters Hydrogen, whilst most of the remaining mass is Helium.

5. The Sun is an almost perfect sphere.

6. When the Sun has burned all its Hydrogen, it will continue to burn helium for 130 million more years. During this time, it will expand to the point that it will engulf Mercury, Venus, and the Earth. At this stage it will have become a red giant.

7. The temperature inside the Sun can reach 15 million degrees Celsius.

8. The Sun travels at 220 kilometres per second.

9. The Sun has a very strong magnetic field.

10. The Sun generates solar wind. The wind is a stream of charged particles. This travels at approximately 450 kilometres per second through the solar system. Solar wind occurs when the magnetic field of the Sun extends into space.

2.Earth

1. Earth is the third planet from the sun in our solar system. Its name comes from the old English and Germanic words meaning 'the ground'.

2. Earth's Core Is as Hot as the Sun's Surface.

3. The Planet Is 10,000 Times Older Than Humans.

4. Not only does Earth zoom through space, it also spins on its axis. The result? We have daytime and nighttime! As the planet rotates, the side facing the sun receives daylight and the other is in darkness.

5. The Earth Isn't Exactly Rounded.

6. Our amazing planet has been around for quite some time. By researching our planet's rocks, scientists have calculated the Earth to be around 4.5 billion years old!

7. Earth is the only planet in our solar system known to support life. This is because it has two very important things that living creatures need to survive: lots of oxygen and lots of water! Its distance from the sun means it's not too hot and not too cold for creatures to live on, too.

8. The density of Earth differs in each part of the planet – the core, for example, is denser than the Earth's crust – but the average density of the planet is around 5.52 grams per cubic centimetre.

9. 70% of the Earth's surface is covered by water – the remainder consists of continents and islands which together have many lakes and other sources of water.

10. A year on Earth lasts just over 365 days. It is actually 1/4 of a day over 365 days which is why we have a leap year every four years.

3.Mars

1. Mars is also known as the Red Planet. This is because Mars is covered in soil, rock, and dust made from iron oxide which gives the surface a red rusty colour.

2. Mars is the 4th planet from the sun. It is 227,936,637 km (141 million miles) away from the sun. It would take 300 days (around 8 months) to get there from Earth.

3. A day on Mars lasts 24 hours and 37 minutes.

4. Mars has very weak gravity. Gravity on Mars is 37% less than on Earth. This means that on Mars you could jump 3x higher than on Earth.

5. It can get pretty cold on Mars, much colder than our own planet, since it's

further away from the sun. At the equator, temperatures can reach 20°C, but at its poles they can plummet to as low as -140°C.

6. Mars has two moons! One is called Phobos and the other Deimos.

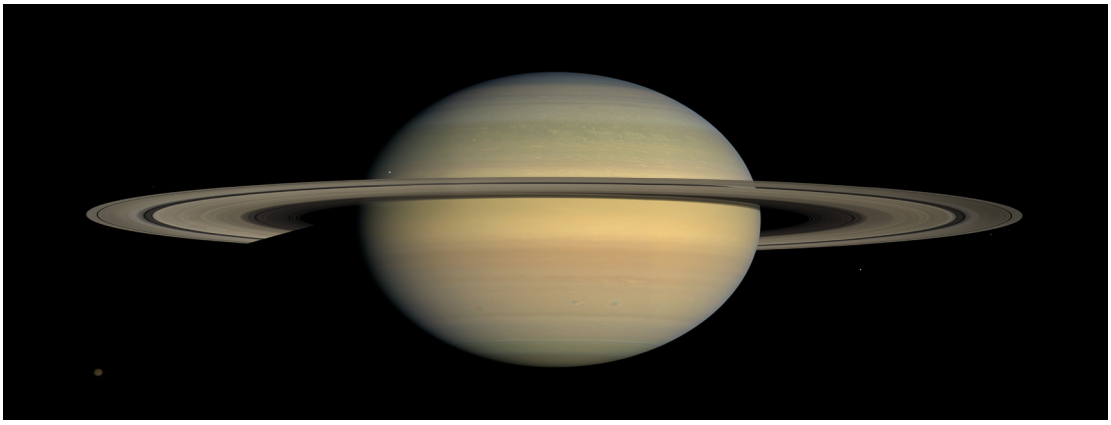
7. Humans have not yet been to Mars, but scientists have sent spacecraft there to help them research this fascinating planet. The first spacecraft to land on Mars were the Viking Landers, which touched down on the surface in 1976.

8. Mars has the largest dust storms in the solar system.

9. On Mars the Sun appears about half the size as it does on Earth.

10. For years Mars has been known to have water in the form of ice. The first signs of trickling water are dark stripes or stains on crater walls and cliffs seen in satellite images. Due to Mars' atmosphere this water would have to be salty to prevent it from freezing or vaporizing.

4.Saturn



1. Saturn is huge. It is the second largest planet in our Solar System.

2. You cannot stand on Saturn. It is not like Earth. Saturn is made mostly of gases. It has a lot of helium. This is the same kind of gas that you put in balloons.

3. It's beautiful rings are not solid. They are made up of bits of ice, dust and rock.

4. Other planets have rings. Saturn's rings are the only ones that can be seen from Earth. All you need is a small telescope.

5. Saturn spins on its axis very fast. A day on Saturn is 10 hours and 14 minutes.

6. The Ringed Planet is so far away from the Sun that it receives much less sun-

light than we do here on Earth. Yes, the Sun looks smaller from there.

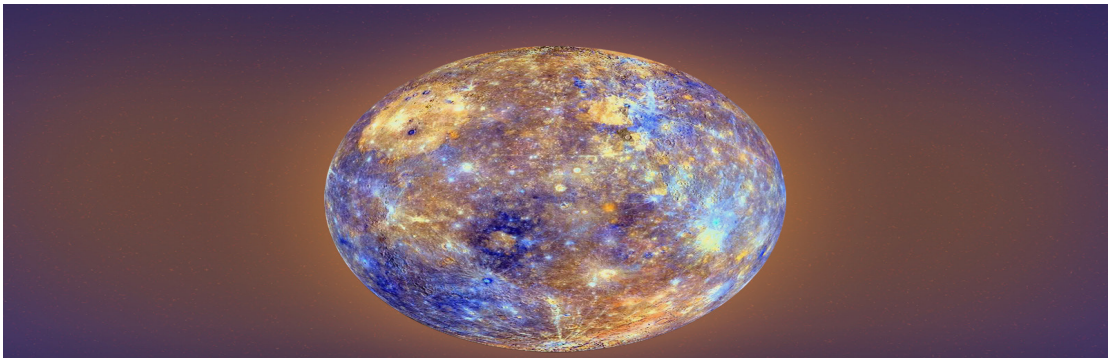
7. When Galileo first turned his rudimentary telescope on Saturn in 1610, he could see Saturn and its rings, but he didn't know what he was looking at. He thought that the rings might actually be two large moons.

8. Saturn has only been visited 4 times by spacecraft.

9. Saturn has 62 moons.

10. Saturn appears as one of the 5 planets visible with the unaided eye. If Saturn is in the sky at night, you can head outside and see it. To see the rings and the ball of the planet itself, you'll want to peer through a telescope.

5.Mercury



1. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. At a distance of only about 1/3 of Earth's distance to the Sun, Mercury is the first planet in our Solar System.

2. Mercury is also the smallest planet in the Solar System. With a diameter of only 4880 kilometers (3032 miles) Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System. It is barely bigger than our Moon.

3. The planet's closeness to the Sun makes Mercury's orbit shorter than those of any other planet in the Solar System.

4. One year in Mercury is only about 88 Earth days. That is less than three months.

5. Due to its small size, low gravity and closeness to the Sun, Mercury isn't able to keep a Moon in place. The only other planet in the Solar System without moons is Venus.

6. Only two spacecraft have been sent to study Mercury.

7. Even though Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, its surface can still be extremely cold. The temperature during the day can reach 840 degrees Fahrenheit (450 degrees Celsius), but at night, temperatures can get as low as minus 275 F (minus 170 C).

8. Scientists think that there is ice inside Mercury's craters.

9.The planet's north and south poles are cold and shadowy, which could allow them to retain water ice.

10. Mercury May Have Had Volcanoes.

6.Venus



1. It takes Venus longer to rotate once on its axis than to complete one orbit of the Sun. That's 243 Earth days to rotate once - the longest rotation of any planet in the Solar System - and only 224.7 Earth days to complete one orbit of the Sun.

2. Venus is hotter than Mercury despite being further away from the Sun. Its mean temperature is 462°C.

3.This is because of the high concentration of carbon dioxide in Venus' atmosphere which works to produce an intense greenhouse effect, trapping heat in the atmosphere like a blanket and causing the temperature of the planet to be much higher than its proximity to the Sun would suggest.

4. Unlike the other planets in our solar system, Venus spins clockwise on its axis.

5. Venus is the second brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon.

6. Venus is sometimes referred to as the "morning star" and "evening star". This dates back to ancient civilizations who believed that Venus was in fact two distinct stars appearing in the sky.

7. Venus rotates in the opposite direction to other planets.

8. The estimated age of the Venus surface is around 300-400 million years old.

9. Venus has a very weak magnetic field.

7.Neptune

1. Neptune is the most distant planet from the Sun.

2. Neptune is the smallest gas giant.

3. Neptune has 6 faint rings.

4. A year on Neptune lasts 165 Earth years.

5. The atmosphere of Neptune is made of hydrogen and helium, with some methane.

6. In 1989, the Voyager 2 spacecraft swept past the planet. It returned the first close-up images of the Neptune system.

7. The NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope has also studied this planet, as have a number of ground-based telescopes.

8. Neptune has 13 moons plus one pending official confirmation.

9. The largest moon is called Triton, discovered by William Lassell just 17 days after the planet was discovered.

10. Neptune has an average surface temperature of -214°C – approximately -353°F.

8.Jupiter

1. Jupiter has at least 67 moons in satellites around the planet.

2. Jupiter has a very strong magnetic field. This is around 14 times stronger than the magnetic field found on Earth – the largest of any planet in the solar system.

3. Jupiter is the fourth brightest object in our solar system. After the Sun, the Moon and Venus, Jupiter is the brightest and is one of five planets which can be seen by naked eye from Earth.

4. Eight spacecraft have visited Jupiter so far.

5. Jupiter does not experience seasons like other planets such as Earth and Mars. This is because the axis is only tilted by 3.13 degrees.

6. If Jupiter had become 80 times more massive, nuclear fusion would have occurred in its core. Had that happened, it would have become a star instead of a planet.

7. Jupiter has the shortest day of all the planets. It turns on its axis once every 9 hours and 55 minutes. The rapid rotation flattens the planet slightly, giving it an oblate shape.

8. Jupiter's interior is made of rock, metal, and hydrogen compounds.

9. Jupiter has a thin ring system.

10. The Great Red Spot is a huge storm on Jupiter. It has raged for at least 350 years. It is so large that three Earths could fit inside it.

5.Facts about Natural Disasters



1.Earthquake

1. Earthquakes are sudden rolling or shaking events caused by movement under the Earth's surface.

2. Earthquakes can occur near the surface or deep below the surface.

3. People can cause earthquakes. The cause was injection of fluids into deep wells for waste disposal and secondary recovery of oil, and the filling of large reservoirs for water supplies.

4. Earthquakes don't kill people, buildings and their contents do. The greatest risk in an earthquake is the severity of the shaking it causes to manmade and natural structures and the contents within these that may fail or fall and injure or kill people.

5. Natural events such as volcanic eruptions and meteor impacts can cause earthquakes, but the majority of naturally-occurring earthquakes are triggered by movement of the earth's plates.

6. Natural events such as volcanic eruptions and meteor impacts can cause earthquakes, but the majority of naturally-occurring earthquakes are triggered by movement of the earth's plates.

7. Each year the southern California area has about 10,000 earthquakes.

8. Alaska is the most earthquake-prone state and one of the most seismically active regions in the world. The region experiences a magnitude 7.0 earthquake almost every year and a magnitude 8.0 or greater earthquake approximately once every 14 years.

9. Ponds, canals, lakes and other standing water may give off a nasty whiff and become slightly warmer before an earthquake. This is due to gases being released underground as the plates shift.

10. Animals have been observed changing their behaviour prior to an earthquake.

2.Volcanic Eruptions

1. Volcanoes are openings of the Earth's surface. Volcanoes are openings of the Earth's surface. When a volcano erupts lava, ash and gas is expelled from it.

2. An active volcano is one that has erupted within the last 10,000 years or it has some type of activity going on.

3. A dormant volcano is one that hasn't erupted in the last 10,000 years, however there is a chance it will erupt at some point.

4. Volcanoes hold a very hot liquid called magma. Magma is rock that is so hot, it has turned into a liquid. It glows bright orange and is held in a chamber within the volcano.

5. Once a volcano erupts, the magma will come out of the top of the volcano. After it has left the volcano, it is called lava.

6. Once the lava has cooled down it will turn into solid rock.

7. That's right, lava is very hot! It can get up to 1,250° Celsius.

8. The largest volcano in our solar system isn't on planet Earth. It's on Mars!

9. There are lots of volcanoes, in fact, there are around 1,500 which are active. Most volcanoes are found in countries that have coastlines on the Pacific Ocean.

10. Volcanoes often occur where tectonic plates meet. Tectonic plates are like puzzle pieces that cover the Earth.

3.Tropical cyclone



1. Hurricanes or Tropical cyclones are giant tropical storms that produce heavy rainfall and super-strong winds.

2. Hurricanes form over warm ocean waters near the equator. The warm, moist air above the ocean surface rises, causing air from surrounding areas to be "sucked" in.

3. This "new" air then becomes warm and moist, and rises, too, beginning a continuous cycle that forms clouds. The clouds then rotate with the spin of the Earth. If there is enough warm water to feed the storm, a hurricane forms!

4. Hurricanes rotate around a circular centre called the "eye", where it is generally calm with no clouds.

5. Most hurricanes occur harmlessly out at sea. However, when they move towards land they can be incredibly dangerous and cause serious damage.

6. . The strong spiraling winds of a hurricane can reach speeds of up to 320kmph – strong enough to rip up entire trees and destroy buildings!

7. In the southern hemisphere, hurricanes rotate in a clockwise direction, and in the northern hemisphere they rotate in an anti-clockwise direction.

8. This is due to what's called the Coriolis Force, produced by the Earth's rotation.

4.Sinkholes

1. Sinkholes that form due to the dissolving of limestone and dolomite bedrock by groundwater.

2. These sinkholes can be accelerated or aggravated by changes in rainfall, leaky pipes, and poor surface-water management.

3. The three general types of sinkholes are Solution, Cover Collapse, and Cover Subsidence.

4. Solution sinkholes are caused by continual water erosion that degrades the limestone and dolomite bedrock below, otherwise known as karst.

5. Cover Collapse sinkholes are usually large and sudden, caused when the supporting bedrock and soil below erodes away and the surface strata can no longer support its own weight.

6. Cover Subsidence is slow-growing, occurring when clay, sand, and other particulate bedrock coverings settle into the cracks and holes in the rock itself and, therefore, causing a visually noticeable surface depression where water may pond after a rain event.

7. Sinkholes are common in certain states. Florida, by far and away, has the most naturally-occurring and man made sinkholes of any state.

8. Sinkholes Can Be Stopped. If a sinkhole is caught early, cities can inject grout into the hole to rebuild a foundation over the degrading bedrock.

5.Thunderstorms

1. An estimated 16 million thunderstorms occur on Earth every year.

2. At any given time, there are about 2,000 thunderstorms in progress.

3. There are four main types of thunderstorms: single-cell, multi-cell cluster, multi-cell line (squall line) and supercell.

4. The average thunderstorm is 15 miles wide and lasts around 30 minutes.

5. Lightning forms due to the collision of ice crystals and water droplets within clouds creating positive and negative electric charges, which become separated by convective forces. A lightning bolt dispenses from the cloud when the charges become separated enough.

6. Thunderstorms block out the sun.

7. Humans can't control the weather, but our actions can indirectly influence where thunderstorms form.

8.Studies have shown that increased temperatures in and around cities, due to the urban heat island effect, can trigger thunderstorms that wouldn't have otherwise formed in these areas if the city and its streets weren't there.

9.Thunderstorms don't just occur on Earth's, they've been observed on Jupiter, Neptune, Saturn and Venus.

6.Tsunamis



1. A tsunami is a series of ocean waves - called wave trains - created by an under-water earthquake or explosions, volcanic eruption, landslide, or drastic changes in atmospheric pressure.

2. Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning "harbor wave";

3. A tsunami is also named killer wave;

4. The first wave of a tsunami is usually not the strongest; successive waves get bigger and stronger.

5. Tsunamis are the most common in Japan, and off-late they have been spreading across many other countries.

6. Tsunamis can travel up to the speed of 500- 800 kilometers per hour almost as fast as a jet plane.

7. One should not swim in the tsunami water as the current is always pulling the person in the opposite direction.

8. Tsunamis are always high on energy and can travel miles across any ocean.

9. Many scientists believe that a tsunami created by a meteorite had occurred on earth 3.5 billion years back.

10. A mega tsunami has very huge waves and occurred in Alaska in 1958. Surprisingly only two people died.

7.Landslide



1. Every year, in the USA, landslides cause approximately $3.5 billion in damage, and kill between 25 and 50 people.

2. Landslides can vary in size, from as small as a single boulder to as large as thousands of tonnes of earth and debris.

3. Volcanic eruptions can cause horrible landslides.

4. There are many signs that a landslide is happening; Cracks in the plaster, windows jam for the first time etc.

5. One of the largest landslides ever went over 9 miles in a few minutes!

6. A number of factors can cause landslides, including earthquakes, too much rainfall, and human activity.

7. Gravity is a HUGE factor of landslides.

8. Earthquakes can lead to underwater landslides, which are also known as submarine landslides. Although they happen underwater, they can still damage coastal areas by causing a tsunami.

9.Landslides were also detected in Venus and Mars.

10. The largest landslide occurred on our planet. The largest landslide that took

place on Mars was 60 miles (96.5 km) long, the one on Venus was 30 miles (48 km) long.

8.Icestorm

1. Ice storms are caused by freezing rain.

2. The raindrops move into a thin layer of below-freezing air right near the surface of the earth, allowing them to freeze on contact to the ground, trees, cars and other objects.

3. Throughout the US, ice storms occur most often during the months of December and January.

4. Driving during an ice storm is extremely hazardous, because ice can cause vehicles to skid out of control, leading to devastating car crashes.

5. In 1998, an ice storm in northern New York and northern New England damaged millions of trees and caused $1.4 billion in damage.

6. The ice storm that struck the northeastern US in December 2008 left 1.25 million homes and businesses without power.

7. Described as the worst storm of the decade, a state of emergency was declared in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and parts of Maine.

8. Snow is not white. The 'white stuff' isn't actually white, but rather translucent. It's the light reflecting off it that makes it appear white with the many sides of the snowflake scattering light in many directions, diffusing the entire colour spectrum.

9. Don't think for a second we are the only mammals to enjoy a good snowball fight. Japanese macaques, also known as 'snow monkeys' have been observed making and playing with balls of snow.

10. Snow warms you up. Because snow is comprised of 90 to 95 percent trapped air, it means it's a great insulator. This is the reason many animals burrow deep into the snow during winter in order to hibernate.

6.Facts about Sea animals



1.Octopus

1. There are around 300 species of octopus, usually located in tropical and temperate ocean waters.

2. Octopuses have two eyes in a globe-shaped head (mantle) off which protrude eight long limbs called tentacles.

3. Octopuses have no skeleton.

4. An octopus has a hard beak, like a parrot beak, which they use to break into and eat their pray such as crabs and shellfish.

5. Octopuses are believed to be highly intelligent compared to other invertebrates.

6. Octopuses have very good eyesight and an excellent sense of touch.

7. Almost all octopus species have a very short lifespan, and some species only live for about six months.

8. An octopus can grow a new limb if one is lost.

9. An octopus has three hearts. One heart is used to pump blood between its organs. The other two are used to pump blood through its gills.

10. Octopus blood is blue, because the protein, haemocyanin, which carries oxygen around the octopus's body, contains copper rather than iron like we have in our own haemoglobin.

2.Shark

1. Sharks have been in our oceans for over 400 million years.

2. Some of the earliest sharks were discovered dating back to the Devonian age.

3. Sharks are APEX predators. At the top of the ocean food chain they directly impact all other marine species below them, maintaining a balance in the eco-system.

4. 97 Percent of all sharks are completely harmless to humans. This is due to their size and teeth design.

5. Most shark teeth are not designed for large prey. These sharks stick to small prey like fish, crustaceans or cephalopods.

6. The largest living shark in the world is the Whale Shark (Rhincodon typus). These gentle giants feed mostly on plankton and grow to lengths of around 12-14 meters and weigh over 21 tons.

7. Unfortunately due to overfishing and shark finning, some populations of certain shark species have been hunted down by approximately 90%.

8. Between 70 and 200 million sharks are being killed each year by target shark fishing. This industry is fuelled by the demand for shark products and for shark fin soup.

9. Most sharks are cold-blooded. But some sharks, such as the great white shark, are warm-blooded, which enables them to grow and swim faster. But they need to eat up to 10 times more than their cold-blooded cousins.

10. All sharks have several rows of teeth, which they lose regularly, only to be replaced by new ones. Shark teeth from millions of years ago have been preserved at the bottom of the ocean.

3.Starfish

1. Starfish can regenerate their own arms. Regenerating their own arms is perhaps one of the most useful things a starfish can do.

2. Not all starfish are star shaped. Almost all starfish are shaped like a star, which is how they get their grouped name. However, there are a few special cases.

3. They have no brain or blood! With no brain or blood it seems crazy to think

starfish can survive in the depth of the vast ocean. However, they find very clever and simple ways to get around it.

4. Lacking a brain, blood and even a central nervous system, it might come as a surprise to you that starfish have eyes.

5. Starfish are layered with an upper skin made out of calcium carbonate. This strong material makes the skin tough and difficult for hunters to breakdown.

6. sea stars live underwater and are commonly called "starfish," they are not true fish. They do not have gills, scales, or fins like fish do.

7. They can be really heavy. sea stars can weigh up to 11 pounds.

8. The average lifespan of a sea star is 35 years.

9. They live in cold and warm climates all over the world.

10. When they capture prey, they have tiny suction cups to grab ahold of their food. Then their stomach exits their mouth to digest the food, and reenters the body when they're done eating.

4.Jellyfish

1. Some jellyfish can glow in the dark. Many jellyfish have bioluminescent organs which emit blue or green light.

2. Jellyfish have roamed the seas for at least 600 million years! Yes, before dinosaurs or bony fish, before creepy crawlies or trees, before flowers or ferns or fungi – there were jellyfish.

3. Jellyfish don't have brains.

4. They also have no blood, no bones, and no heart. However, they do have an elementary nervous system with receptors that detect light, vibrations, and chemicals in the water. These abilities, along with the sense of gravity, allow jellyfish to orient and navigate in the water.

5. Jellyfish can clone themselves. If you cut a jellyfish in half, the pieces of the jellyfish can regenerate and turn into two new jellies.

6. In 1991, moonfish jellyfish travelled into outer space on the Space Shuttle Columbia so that scientists could examine how microgravity affected them. The jellyfish multiplied in space.

7. Jellyfish are between 85% and 98% water. If they wash up on the beach they'll almost disappear as their water evaporates.

8. Jellyfish typically eat small plants, shrimp, or fish they use their tentacles to stun prey before eating it.

9. Jellyfish stings can be deadly. Its sting can cause paralysis, cardiac arrest, and death within a few minutes – barely enough time for a victim to swim to shore!

10. Despite their venomous defenses, jellyfish are not without predators. Tunas, sharks, swordfish, sea turtles, and even some species salmon are jellyfish's natural enemies that are known to prey upon jellies.

5.Sea Lions



1. Sea lions are 7 species of large marine mammals in the pinniped (seal) family. The sea lions ancient ancestors were land animals somewhat similar to bears.

2. Sea lions live in very large social groups called colonies that may come together to sunbathe.

3. Sea lions are highly social, and happy to live in very close company. They will notoriously pack together on beaches, rocks, boardwalks and boats, smushed against one another in huge, languorous piles.

4. Sea lions can swim at bursts of up to 25 miles per hour, but typically swim around 11 mph.

5. On average, sea lions live about 20 years, but some have been known to live up to 30 years or more.

6. At adulthood male sea lions will reach weights between 360-450 kilograms

(800-1000 pounds) and lengths of approximately 3 – 2.7 meters (9-10 feet).

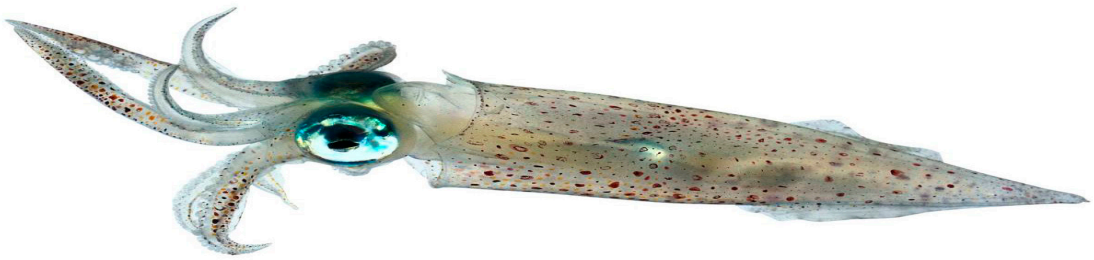
7. An adult female will reach weights between 90-115 kilograms (200-250 pounds) and measure 1.8 – 2.1 meters (6-7 feet) in length.

8. Sea lions are very skilled divers, with the ability to go underwater and stay underwater for about 10 minutes at a time.

9. Sea lions can see well above and under water.

10. Balance a ball utilizing their whiskers and not their nose.

6.Squid



1. Biologists estimate that there are as many as 500 species of squid.

2. Squid are carnivores; they eat fish, crustaceans, and smaller squid.

3. Squid have three hearts. Two branchial hearts feed the gills, each surrounding the larger systemic heart that pumps blood around the body

4. Squid swim faster than any other invertebrate.

5. Compared to their size, squid have the largest eyes of any animal.

6. Squids are marine cephalopods with eight arms and two long tentacles, typically able to change color.

7. Most of squid species will be found at least 300 meters (1,000 feet) below the surface. The water is cooler there and they can be alone.

8. The lifespan is 6 months for the smaller squid and up to 5 years for the larger ones.

9. Squid blood is blue, not red as in humans. This is because squid blood contains

a copper-containing compound called haemocyanin. In humans the blood is red and contains the iron compound haemoglobin.

10. Some species of squid are able to glow in the dark. Research shows this is due to them having bioluminescent organs.

7.Dolphin



1. Nearly 40 different dolphin species inhabit the waters of the world.

2. Dolphins are carnivores with a variety of fish, squid, and crustaceans included in their list of prey. A dolphin that weighs 260 pounds (118 kilograms) eats approximately 33 pounds (15 kilograms) of fish per day.

3. Their playful behavior, dolphins are highly intelligent. They are as smart as apes, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans.

4. They are said to be the second-most intelligent mammals after humans. Dolphins can recognize themselves in a mirror, and call each other unique names.

5. These marine mammals give live birth, similar to humans – except the baby is born tail first!

6. Dolphins have been observed teaching young how to use tools. They cover their snouts with sponges to protect them while foraging.

7. Dolphins are altruistic animals. They are known to stay and help injured individuals, even helping them to the surface to breathe.

8. Dolphins are extremely playful and curious animals. They play-fight with each other and also play with seaweed. They have also been known to play with other animals such as dogs.

9. Dolphins sleep by resting one side of the brain at a time. This allows them to continue rising to the surface for air and to keep an eye open to watch out for predators.

10. Dolphins use echolocation to find food and navigate. This is a natural version of radar.

8.Seahorse

1. There are about 40 known species of seahorse.

2. Seahorses prefer to swim in pairs with their tails linked together.

3. Seahorses swim upright and avoid predators by mimicking the colour of underwater plants.

4. The seahorse feeds constantly on plankton and tiny fish. It moves each of its eyes independently, so it can follow the activity of passing sea life without giving its presence away.

5. Seahorses have no teeth and no stomach. Food passes through their digestive systems so quickly, they must eat almost constantly to stay alive.

6. Even though they are fish, seahorses do not have scales, and instead their skin is hard and rough, with each species having different identifying patterns.

7. Seahorses surprisingly have few predators, because they are so boney and undesirable. Crabs are one of the predators.

8. Their main predator, that has put them at risk, is of course humans. Chinese kill about 150 million of them per year, to use in medicines and things they still believe works today, but actually has no medicinal properties or benefit.

9. Newborn seahorses are independent.

10. After mating, the female seahorse deposits the eggs into the male seahorse's brood pouch, where he fertilizes them. He then carries the eggs in his pouch for 2 – 4 weeks until they hatch.

9.Seashells

1. A seashell is actually part of an animal's body: once upon a time, that pretty shell was a sea critter's protective outer layer. When the animal dies, the soft pieces of its body are either eaten by other animals or simply rot over time. The

shell is what is left behind.

2. There's an entire beach of shells in Western Australia that's over 74 miles long and more than 32 feet deep…in shells! It's called, appropriately, Shell Beach.

3. Shells that open to the left are very rare. In fact, according to Mental Floss, 9 out 10 shells open to the right.

4. It's unknown how many seashell species exist, but there are as many as 200,000 different species of mollusks.

5. Shells were once used as currency. Not all types, but a little white cowry shell was the kind that became an important monetary unit in some areas.

6. The perfect holes you sometimes see in shells were most likely made by predators who tried to drill their way in.

7. Some seashells are an excellent source of calcium carbonate, which just so happens to be a very effective soil conditioner.

8. Certain types of shells are ground down and used to increase the calcium content of the soil while raising the pH level.

9. If you find a shell with a ton of holes in it, you might think it resembles a sponge. Well, that's because those holes were made by a boring sponge, drilling holes into shells for their calcium.

10. Taking one or two shells from a beach probably won't have a major impact—but if every beach go and were to take a couple of shells, the effects could be significant. Environmentalists note that taking shells from a beach can disrupt the local ecology.

10.Crab

1. Crabs live in all the world's oceans, in fresh water, and on land. There are over 4500 species of crabs.

2. Crabs usually have a distinct sideways walk. However, some crabs can walk forwards or backwards, and some are capable of swimming.

3. Crabs communicate with each other by drumming or waving their pincers.

4. The largest crab in the world is the giant Japanese Spider Crab, which can measure up to 13 feet across.

5. There are two kinds of crabs. First are true crabs, or brachyurans, which have a very short abdomen and use four pairs of long legs for walking.

6. Second are false crabs, or anomurans, which have a longer abdominal section and fewer walking legs.

7. Crabs are also known as “spiders of the sea” because, like crabs, spiders have legs that bend at joints.

8. Crabs have large compound eyes made up of hundreds of tiny lenses.

9. Male and female crabs can be distinguished by looking at their abdomens. In most male crabs, the form of the abdomen (pleon) is narrow and triangular, while the females have a broader, rounder abdomen.

10. Crab meat is very high in vitamin B12. Just 2–3 ounces of crab meat will supply an adult with the daily B12 requirement.

7.Facts about Plateau



1.Columbia Plateau

1. The plateau formed between 6 million and 16 million years ago as the result of successive flows of basalt.

2. In a river basin that is mostly mountains and steep valleys, the Columbia Plateau is an area of flat land and gently rolling hills cut by the sometimes steep river canyons of the Columbia and its tributaries. It is a roughly triangular-shaped area about 250 miles on one side.

3. On its fringes the elevation of the plateau is about 4,000 feet (1,219 meters) above sea level, and at its lowest point it is about 400 feet (122 meters).

4. The Columbia Plateau is a geologic and geographic region that lies across parts of the U.S. states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. It is a wide flood basalt plateau between the Cascade Range and the Rocky Mountains, cut through by the Columbia River.

5. The ancient Columbia River was forced into its present course by the north-westerly advancing lava. The lava, as it flowed over the area, first filled the stream valleys, forming dams that in turn caused impoundments or lakes.

6. Evidence suggests that some concentrated heat source is melting rock beneath the Columbia Plateau Province at the base of the lithosphere (the layer of crust and upper mantle that forms Earth's moving tectonic plates).

7. Although scientists are still gathering evidence, a probable explanation is that a hot spot, an extremely hot plume of deep mantle material, is rising to the surface beneath the Columbia Plateau Province.

8. An effort to figure out why this area, far from a plate boundary, had such an enormous outpouring of lava, scientists established hardening dates for many of the individual lava flows.

9. Geologists Know That beneath Hawaii and Iceland, a temperature instability develops (for reasons not yet well understood at the boundary between the core and mantle.

10.It is uniformly covered with basaltic lava flows, but significant warping and faulting have caused elevations to range from 200 to 5,000 feet (60 to 1,500 m) above sea level.

2.Tibetan Plateau

1. Tibet is one of the most beautiful places in the world. The region covers more than 1.2 million sq km. Tibet is found on the South-West of the Tibetan Plateau in the northern part of Himalayas.

2. It is the highest region on Earth, with an average elevation of 4500 meters. No wonder Tibet is often called the "Roof of the World" and the "Third Pole".

3. Mount Everest attracts thousands of people every year. With the new road connecting Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, and Everest Base Camp in Tibet you can reach the highest mountain in two days.

4. The first European missionaries António de Andrade and Manuel Marques

arrived in Tibet in 1624. At that time, the king and queen of Guge Kingdom welcomed them and even allowed them to build the first Christian church. However, already in 1745 all travelers were not allowed to visit.

5. The Maitreya or Future Buddha statue is 26 meters high and has about 300 kg of gold gilding on it. It is the most important statue in TashiLhunpo monastery. The monastery is located in Shigatse, the second largest city in Tibet.

6. Tibet covers a total area of 4,71,900 square miles. 2,600 km extends from West to East and 1,300 from North to South. It extends from 78 degrees to 90 degrees longitude East and 28 degrees to 37-degree latitude North.

7. Tibet is sometimes called "The Third Pole" of the world because of its vast water resources. Ice and snow of glaciers melt when temperatures are rising and when the sun is shining. Water from the melting glaciers feeds important rivers and lakes.

8. Tibet was closed for foreign visitors for a long time. Only starting from 1985 it became possible for tourists to travel to Tibet.

9. Area of Tibet Area: 1.22 million sq km.It is the second-largest province in China (after Uygur Autonomous Region).Population density of Tibet is the lowest in China.

10. Water is the greatest erosive force on plateaus. As they course along, rivers carve valleys into the rock, washing the sediment toward the sea. Over time, these valleys become giant, majestic chasms like the Grand Canyon, which is continually carved by the Colorado River.

3.Central Siberian Plateau

1. Central Siberian Plateau, Russian SrednesibirskoyePloskogorye, vast upland area, north-central Siberia, Russia.

2. The plateau occupies an area of 600,000 square miles (1,500,000 square km). It is situated in Krasnoyarsk kray (region), Sakha, and in Irkutsk oblast (province).

3. It is bounded by the Yenisey River to the west, the North Siberian Lowland to the north, the Lena River Mountains and the Baikal region to the south.

4. The plateau is underlain by crystalline rocks of the stable Siberian Platform, but these are overlain by marine deposits as well as newer rock series. The average

elevation is 1,650–2,300 feet (500–700 metres).

5. The plateau occupies a great part of central Siberia between the Yenisei and Lena rivers. It is located in the Siberian Platform and extends over an area of 3,500,000 km2 (1,400,000 sq mi), between the Yenisei in the west and the Central Yakutian Lowland in the east.

6. To the south it is bound by the Altai Mountains, Salaire Ridge, Kuznetsk Alatau, the Eastern and Western Sayan Mountains and other mountains of Tuva, as well as the Baikal and Transbaikal mountains.

7. Summers are warm, with mean July temperatures varying from 12°C in the north to 20°C in the south. The annual precipitation is 200–350 mm in the east and 400–500 mm in the west, increasing to 700–800 mm on the Putorana Plateau. Permafrost is found over large areas.

8. The largest tracts are the Krasnoyarsk and Kan forest-steppes and the Balagansk Steppes. The northern parts of the Putorana and Syverma plateaus and the upper slopes of the Anabar Massif are occupied by large expanses of alpine tundra, which also occurs in parts of the Lena-Angara Plateau and on the Enisei Ridge above 1,000 m.

9. The plateau is inhabited by both tundra species, such as the lemming, arctic fox, blue hare, and reindeer, and taiga animals, including elk, musk deer, brown bears, and wolverines.

10. Common birds are the capercaillie and hazel hen. The rivers are rich in fish, including Siberian sturgeon, whitefish, and taimen. The squirrel, sable, and muskrat are valuable fur-bearing animals.

4. Colorado Plateaus

1. This region is one of the world's premier natural showcases for Earth history. Encompassing 240,000 square miles (386,242 km), the Colorado Plateau straddles the region known as The Four Corners, where the states of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico meet.

2. Ancient volcanic mountains, plateaus and buttes, deeply carved canyons, and amazing ranges in color are the region's defining characteristics. Elevation for the Colorado Plateaus starts at about 610 m (2,000 ft) above sea level, with plateau tops ranging from 1,534 to 2,134 m (5,000 to 7,000 ft) and mountaintops reaching nearly 3,960 m (13,000 ft).

3. The Colorado Plateau, also known as the Colorado Plateau Province, is a physiographic and desert region of the Intermontane Plateaus, roughly centered on the Four Corners region of the southwestern United States.

4. This province covers an area of 336,700 km2 (130,000 mi2) within western Colorado, northwestern New Mexico, southern and eastern Utah, northern Arizona, and a tiny fraction in the extreme southeast of Nevada.

5. The Colorado Plateau is largely made up of high desert, with scattered areas of forests. In the southwest corner of the Colorado Plateau lies the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and Mount Taylor.

6. The nickname "Red Rock Country" suggests the brightly colored rock left bare to the view by dryness and erosion.

7. The Colorado Plateau has the greatest concentration of U.S. National Park Service (NPS) units in the country outside the Washington, DC metropolitan area. Among its nine national parks are Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Canyonlands, Arches, Mesa Verde, and Petrified Forest.

8. Thick sequences of mid-Tertiary to late-Cenozoic-aged lava covers this section. Development of the province has in large part been influenced by structural features in its oldest rocks.

9. The mostly flat-lying sedimentary rock units that make up these plateaus are found in component plateaus that are between 4,900 to 11,000 feet (1,500 to 3,350 m) above sea level.

10. Construction of the Hoover Dam in the 1930s and the Glen Canyon Dam in the 1960s changed the character of the Colorado plateaus.

5.Deccan Plateau



1. A plateau is a flat area that's high above the sea. It's not the same thing as a mountain range. Mountains are high up above the sea, but they're very jagged with lots of ups and downs.

2.The plateau is bounded on the east and west by the Ghats, while its northern extremity is the Satpura Mountain Range.

3.The plateau's climate is drier than that on the coasts and is arid in places.

4. Anamudi Peak in Kerala, with a height of 2,695 m above sea level, is the highest peak of peninsular India. In the Nilgiris lie Ootacamund, the well-known hill station of southern India.

5.The eastern Deccan plateau, called Telangana, is made of vast sheets of massive granite rock, which effectively traps rainwater.

6.Comprising the northeastern part of the Deccan Plateau, the Telangana Plateau has an area of about 148,000 sq km, a north-south length of about 770 km, and an east-west width of about 515 km.

7.The northwestern part of the plateau is made up of lava flows or igneous rocks known as the Deccan Trap.

8.It consists of more than 2,000 m of flat-lying basalt lava flows and covers an area of nearly 500,000 sq km in west-central India.

9.The plateau's mineral wealth led many lowland rulers, including those of the Mauryan (4th-2nd century bc) and Gupta (4th-6th century ad) dynasties, to fight over it.

10.South of the Satvahanna kingdom, three dynasties emerged. These were the Cholas of Tanjore; the Pandyas centered in Madurai, and the Cheras along the Malabar Coast.

6.Kimberley Plateau

1. With an area of around 162,000 square miles (420,000 square kilometers), the plateau spans the northern part of western Australia.

2. It largely features sandstone and was formed mainly by river systems and volcanic activities. The plateau is culturally and historically important to Aboriginal people.

3. The entire area of the Kimberley comes to more than 420,000 square kilometres.

4.That makes the area roughly three times the size of England.The population in Kimberly is only 40,000.

5. The Kimberley is also one of the earliest settled places in Australia. People first arrived in the area around 40,000 years ago from islands in the north that are now known as Indonesia.

6. There are only two seasons in the Kimberley, the wet and the dry seasons. During the wet season, much of the area is inaccessible due to flooding.

7. The main industries in the Kimberley are tourism, mining, agriculture, indigenous art and pearling.

8. Europeans and Chinese migrated to the area during the 1886 gold rush. This is also when the pearl fishing industry boomed, too.

9.Approximately half of the Kimberley population are of indigenous descent.

10. The average age of the Kimberley population is 28 years old. The average age in the rest of Western Australia is approximately 34 years.

7.Patagonian Plateau



1. Patagonia comprises about half of Chile and half of Argentina (over 1 million square kilometres in total) although it's home to less than 5% of either country's population.

2. The lack of extensive infrastructure means travelling through Patagonia can be a logistical challenge if you're short on time, hence the reason many visitors either make return trips to concentrate on certain areas or choose to take internal flights to move around.

3. The world's longest mountain range traverses Patagonia from north to south, eventually cascading into the frigid waters of the Southern Ocean in very dramatic fashion.

4. As you battle the ever-changing climate in Patagonia on your visit, you may find it almost impossible to fathom that archaeological finds date human habitation here to more than 12,000 years.

5. An estimated 1.7 million Magellanic penguins call this place home, as opposed to barely 2 million people. Being one of the most sparsely populated regions in the world has helped preserve its spectacular natural beauty.

6. Patagonian Welsh is totally a thing. During a time of great immigrant influx into the New World, Patagonia welcomed a relatively modest boatload of Welsh newcomers who were in the hunt for new remote lands where they could settle and preserve their culture and language.

7. In total, Patagonia boasts nine national parks, each showcasing very distinct ecosystems and an astronomical array of wildlife, most of which is endemic to the region.

8.Patagonia is a land where wild horses run free.The Darwin Mountains around Cape Horn harbour one of the last and largest herds of wild horses in the world.

9. Patagonia is the gateway to Antarctica explorations.Enticingly close to our planet's southern frozen frontier, Patagonia, and its southern city of Ushuaia, in particular, are the most popular springboards for cruises to Antarctica.

10. Patagonia is an animal lover's true paradise. There are almost as many penguins as people in Patagonia.Humans have been living here for over 10.000 years.

8. Loess Plateau



1. Loess Plateau, Chinese (Pinyin) HuangtuGaoyuan or (Wade-Giles romanization) Huang-t'u Kao-yüan, highland area in north-central China, covering much of Shanxi, northern Henan, Shaanxi, and eastern Gansu provinces and the middle part of the Huang He (Yellow River) basin.

2.Averaging about 4,000 feet (1,200 metres) in elevation and covering some 154,000 square miles (400,000 square km), it is the world's largest loess plateau.

3.The loess layers average 165–260 feet (50–80 metres) in thickness and mask the detailed relief of the underlying surfaces.

4.The government has conducted programs to control erosion through afforestation and terracing on an extensive scale to permit better agricultural use of the land. Grain is the major crop on the plateau.

5. Around 3,000 years ago, farmers settled on the fertile Loess Plateau in western China, a region about the size of France.

6. In the 20th century, desertification had condemned the remaining population to poverty.

7. Voegele returned in the 1990s to lead a major 12-year World Bank project to help restore dirt to healthy soils on a vast scale.

8. In 2015 a landmark report from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) found that one third of the planet's soils are in bad shape due to erosion, salinisation, chemical pollution, and more.

9. The aim is to sequester carbon to meet the Paris Accords goal of limiting temperature rise to a 1.5–2.0C rise, in comparison with pre-industrial times.

10. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which has released summaries of its soon-to-be-published 2018 comprehensive report, concludes that land degradation affects approximately 3.2 billion people around the world.

9.Pothohar Plateau

1. The Pothohar Plateau alternatively spelled Potohar, Potwar or Pothwar) is a plateau in north-eastern Pakistan, forming the northern part of Punjab

2. The region was once the home of the ancient Soanian culture, which is evidenced by the discovery of fossils, tools, coins, and remains of ancient archaeological sites.

3. The major language of the region is Pahari-Pothwari in the Eastern half of the plateau in the districts of Rawalpindi, Jhelum(Partially), Islamabad and Mirpur while Hindko is spoken in the Western half of the plateau in the districts of Attock and Chakwal.

4. Potohar Plateau is bounded on the east by the Jhelum River, on the west by the Indus River, on the north by the Kala Chitta Range and the Margalla Hills, and on the south by the Salt Range.

5. The Kala Chitta Range thrusts eastward across the plateau towards Rawalpindi; the valleys of the Haro and Soan rivers cross the plateau from the eastern foothills to the Indus.

6. The terrain is undulating. The Kala Chitta Range rises to an average height of 450–900 meters and extends for about 72 kilometers. The Swan River starts from nearby Murree and ends near Kalabagh in the Indus river.

7.The plateau is the location of major Pakistani oil fields, the first of which were discovered at Khaur (1915) and Dhuliān (1935).

8.A major oil reserve has been discovered near Jhelum in Punjab, opening up a new area for exploitation of hydrocarbon potential (e.g., MeyalField[6]).

9.The Potohar region also lends its name to the Suzuki Jimny SJ-410 model,

which was branded as the Suzuki Potohar for the Pakistani market.

10.The Stone Age people produced their equipment in a sufficiently homogenous way to justify their grouping. Around 3000 BC, small village communities developed in the area, which led to the early roots of civilization.

10.Ozark Plateau

1. The word "Ozark" derives from the corrupted French "aux-arcs," a shortened form of a term probably meaning "to [or toward] Arkansas Post" or referring to the area where the Arkansas (Quapaw) Indians resided near this early French post in the Arkansas River delta.

2. The Ozark Plateau region of northeastern Oklahoma constitutes only a small portion of the Ozark Mountains, which mostly lie in Arkansas and Missouri, along with a tiny portion in Kansas.

3. Rocks in the Ozarks are dominated by Mississippian and Pennsylvanian carbonates, with lesser amounts of shale and sandstone. These rocks were domed upward, folded, and faulted during Tertiary time, about sixty-five million years ago.

4. The interactions of water, lithology, and the area's structural framework have resulted in the dissection of this uplifted region into rounded ridges separated by narrow, steep-sided valleys.

5. The climate ranges from Humid Continental to Humid Subtropical, and mean annual precipitation is between forty and fifty inches per year. The mean annual temperature ranges from 35˚F to 40˚ in the winter to about 75˚ in the summer.

6. Soils in the region, formed mostly from the weathering of carbonate rocks, support forests of oak, pine, and hickory.

7. Fourteen thousand years ago nomadic hunter-gatherer groups inhabited the Ozark Plateau. Archaeologists studied these peoples through their pictographs, burial mounds, and campsites.

8. The first European exploration of the Ozark region occurred around 1673, with the small expedition of Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. However, they did not come into present-day Oklahoma.

9. The Spanish gained possession of the area from the French in 1770, and by 1790, the first American settlers were trickling into the area.

10. The Ozark Plateau consists of about 70 percent forest, 20 percent pasture, and 10 percent cropland. Crops grown in the area are mainly corn, grain, and hay.

Facts about Famous leaders



1.Nelson Mandela

1. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela: 18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

2. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.

3. He studied law at the University Of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand before working as a lawyer in Johannesburg.

4. There he became involved in anti-colonial and African nationalist politics, joining the ANC in 1943 and co-founding its Youth League in 1944.

5. He was arrested and imprisoned in 1962, and subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the state following the Rivonia Trial.

6. Mandela served 27 years in prison, split between Robben Island, Pollsmoor Prison and Victor Verster Prison. Amid growing domestic and international pressure and fears of racial civil war, President F. W. de Klerk released him in 1990.

7. Mandela became an elder statesman and focused on combating poverty and HIV/AIDS through the charitable Nelson Mandela Foundation.

8. He is widely regarded as an icon of democracy and social justice, he received more than 250 honours, including the Nobel Peace Prize.

9. On 10 May 1994 he was inaugurated as South Africa's first democratically elected President. On his 80th birthday in 1998 he married GraçaMachel, his third wife.

10. Nelson Mandela never wavered in his devotion to democracy, equality and learning. Despite terrible provocation, he never answered racism with racism.

2.Abraham Lincoln

1. Abraham Lincoln was an American lawyer and statesman who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in 1865.

2. Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky, to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln. He had a younger brother named Thomas, who died in infancy, and an elder sister named Sarah.

3. Abraham Lincoln! Nicknamed Honest Abe or Father Abraham, Lincoln was, by far, one of the most powerful and greatest presidents that America has ever witnessed.

4. Lincoln's career as a lawyer was steadily growing as was his reputation and status. He even appeared before the 'Supreme Court' of the United States.

5. On November 6, 1860, Lincoln was elected as the 16th president of the United States.

6. Lincoln was provided medical help by an Army surgeon, Doctor Charles Leale, who was sitting nearby in the theatre. Lack of breath and dropping pulse rate worsened the condition.

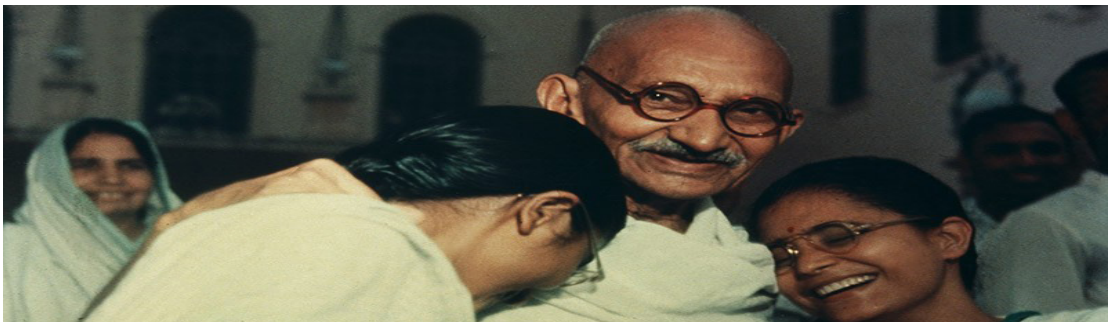
7. Lincoln's first love was Ann Rutledge, whom he had met while relocating to New Orleans. The two shared a cordial relationship which ended abruptly following her death from typhoid and fever on August 25, 1835.

8. Lincoln met Mary Todd in December 1839. Todd came from a wealthy slave-holding family in Lexington, Kentucky.

9. A man with outstanding capability, he earned quite a few nicknames in his life, some of which are 'Honest Abe,' 'The Rail Splitter,' 'The Great Emancipator,' and 'Father Abraham.'

10. Shortly after 10 p.m. on April 14, 1865, actor John Wilkes Booth entered the presidential box at Ford's Theatre in Washington D.C., and fatally shot President Abraham Lincoln.

3.Mahatma Gandhi



1. Gandhi was born in India in 1869, a country that was then part of the British Empire. His youth was perhaps uncharacteristic of Gandhi the history books remember.

2. After an arranged marriage at the age of 13, Gandhi rebelled against his deeply religious upbringing by smoking, eating meat and even stealing. By age 18, he set sail to London to study law.

3. A fledgling law career in India would eventually send the 24-year-old Gandhi to South Africa. It was here that he witnessed the deep-seated discrimination and racial segregation of South African society.

4. By 1906, Gandhi had organized his first mass civil disobedience campaign in South Africa. He would spend the next 9 years fighting for Indian rights in the country before returning home to fight for Indian liberation.

5. Over the years Gandhi would become a leading figure in the liberation movement. After years of struggle and multiple arrests, Gandhi's "Quit India" movement in 1942 paved the way for Britain's eventual withdrawal from the country.

6. Gandhi is today remembered for his commitment to pacifism, peaceful protest and simple living. He single-handedly inspired millions of people to action, preaching a message of love, tolerance and avoiding greed.

7. Gandhi is often called Bapu in India, a term of endearment that means "father."

8. Gandhi fought for much more than independence. His causes included civil rights for women, the abolition of the caste system, and the fair treatment of all people regardless of religion. His mother and father had different religious traditions.

9. The British government wouldn't allow official photos of Gandhi while he was fasting, for fear of further fueling the push for independence.

10. Mahatma Gandhi's image has appeared on all denominations of Indian rupees printed since 1996.

4.Winston Churchill

1.Winston Churchill was born on 30 November 1874, in Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire and was of rich, aristocratic ancestry.

2. Winston Churchill is remembered as one of Britain's great politicians with his inspiring and outstanding speeches. He is also remembered for leading Britain's victory in the Second World War.

3. It is a miracle how Churchill managed to live up to the old age of 90 considering his life choices. Churchill was a heavy chain smoker by the age of 16 and loved his alcohol.

4. Churchill enrolled at Harrow in 1888. He scored very poorly in his entrance exams such that he was placed bottom of his class.

5. Winston Churchill's parents were Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill, a British politician who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Jennie Jerome, an American socialite.

6. In 1900, Churchill gave us an insight into his attitude towards risk, "You must put your head into the lion's mouth if the performance is to be a success."

7. He began painting in 1915 and managed to produce at least 500 works during his lifetime.

8. He is also responsible for popularizing the word 'quisling' as a synonym for traitor in 1942. In 1946, he made a speech that popularized the term 'iron curtain' to refer to the Soviet Union.

9. In 1953, while serving his second term as Prime Minister, he won the Nobel Prize in Literature. He was credited "for his mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values."

10. After his death in 1965, he was engraved on a coin and once again 50 years later. This makes him the only statesman to be honored twice in such a way.

5.Martin Luther King



1. Martin Luther King Day usually falls on the third Monday in January. This year, it falls on his actual birthday, January 15th.

2. George Washington is the only other American to have had his birthday observed as a national holiday.

3. King was such a gifted student that he skipped grades nine and 12 before enrolling in 1944 at Morehouse College, the alma mater of his father and maternal grandfather.

4. Six years before his iconic oration at the March on Washington, King was among the civil rights leaders who spoke in the shadow of the Great Emancipator during the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom on May 17, 1957.

5. Before a crowd estimated at between 15,000 and 30,000, King delivered his first national address on the topic of voting rights.

6. According to the King Center, the civil rights leader went to jail 29 times. He was arrested for acts of civil disobedience and on trumped-up charges, such as when he was jailed in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956 for driving 30 miles per hour in a 25-mile-per-hour zone.

7. On September 20, 1958, King was in Harlem signing copies of his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom," in Blumstein's department store when he was approached by Izola Ware Curry.

8. King had come to Memphis in April 1968 to support the strike of the city's Black garbage workers, and in a speech on the night before his assassination, he told an audience at Mason Temple Church: "Like anybody, I would like to live a long life.

9. Ray, a career criminal, pled guilty to King's assassination but later recanted. King's son Dexter met publicly with Ray in 1997 and argued for the case to be reopened.

10. On June 30, 1974, as 69-year-old Alberta Williams King played the organ at a Sunday service inside Ebenezer Baptist Church, Marcus Wayne Chenault Jr. rose from the front pew, drew two pistols and began to fire shots.

6.Albert Einstein

1. Albert Einstein is perhaps the most famous scientist of the 20th century. The prized physicist had a profound impact on our understanding of the universe, including basic concepts such as time, light and gravity.

2. Born in Germany in 1879, Einstein was slightly different than all the boys. His head was a little bigger and he hardly spoke a word, which led at least one housekeeper to label him "retarded."

3. By age 26, Einstein had obtained his PhD. The same year he published 4 important papers on topics ranging from the nature of light to mass-energy equivalence.

4. In addition to his timeless quotes and deep sense of humour, Einstein is remembered for overcoming adversity. From physical setbacks as a young boy to spending two frustrating years looking for work as a teaching assistant after graduating, Einstein's life was filled with challenges.

5. Einstein won the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect."

6. Einstein divorced his first wife, Mileva, on February 14, 1919. As part of their divorce settlement, Einstein signed away all future Nobel Prize money, in the event that he should win some.

7. According to a recently discovered manuscript, Einstein proposed an alternate Big-Bang theory in 1931. The document was stored in the Albert Einstein Archives in Jerusalem and overlooked for decades.

8. Einstein's memory was notoriously poor. He was unable to remember dates and could not remember his own phone number. As a student, one of his teachers claimed that he had a memory like a sieve.

9. Shortly after the death of Israel's first president, Chaim Weizmann, David Ben-Gurion asked Einstein to become the second president of Israel.

10. Einstein died in his sleep at Princeton Hospital on April 18, 1955. He suffered a ruptured aneurysm and refused surgical treatment.

7.Mother Teresa

1. Mother Teresa was born in North Macedonia on 26 August 1910. Her parents were called Nikolle and DranafileBojaxhiu.

2. Mother Teresa had two sisters and was the youngest of the three girls. After she left to join the Sisters of Loreto she never saw her mother or her sisters again.

3. She said that she felt drawn to being a Roman Catholic Nun from the age of 12. As a child, she loved the stories of missionaries who travel the world to spread Catholicism.

4. Mother Teresa's real name was Agnes GonxhaBojaxhiu. She chose the name Mother Teresa after she spent time in Ireland at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

5. Mother Teresa was fluent in five languages! These were English, Hindi, Bengali, Albanian and Serbian. This helped her communicate with lots of people from different communities and backgrounds.

6. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her services to charity and the poor. She told the Noble Peace Prize committee that she didn't want a large celebration dinner and that the money that would have been used for the dinner should be donated to the poor of Kolkata and charity.

7. Before Mother Teresa started her charitable work full time she was the Head-mistress at Loreto-Convent School in Kolkata.

8. Most of Mother Teresa's work for the poor and the unwell was done in India. She focused on helping people who lived in slums in Kolkata.

9. Lots of Mother Teresa's work focused on helping children who were poor and unwell. She also started street schools and orphanages to support the local children in Kolkata.

10. In 1950 Mother Teresa started her organisation 'Missionaries of Charity'. The missionaries of the charity still care for the poor and sick to this day. There are many branches of the organisation in many different countries.

8.George Washington



1. Washington was actually born on February 11, 1731, but when the colonies switched to the Gregorian calendar from the Julian calendar, his birthday was moved to 11 days.

2. In 1798, when fears were growing of a French invasion, Washington was named (by John Adams) commander-in-chief of the U.S. military, even though he wasn't president anymore.

3. When Washington died, he was a lieutenant general. But as the centuries passed, this three-star rank did not seem commensurate with what he had accomplished.

4. Washington had no children of his own. In 2007, John K. Amory of the University of Washington School of Medicine proposed that Washington was infertile.

5. Washington requested that he be buried at Mount Vernon, and his family upheld his request, despite repeated pleas by Congress. They wanted to put his body underneath a marble statue in the Capitol.

6. The Mount Vernon Digital Encyclopedia identifies that book, The Life of Washington, as " the point of origin for many long-held myths about Washington."

7. We don't have an exact number, but the best estimates seem to put the number of letters he penned somewhere between 18,000 and 20,000. If you wrote one letter a day, it would take you between 50 and 55 years to write that many.

8. Washington spent the early part of his career as a professional surveyor. One of the earliest maps he created was of his half-brother Lawrence Washington's turnip garden.

9. At the age of 21, Washington was sent to lead a British colonial force against

the French in Ohio. He lost, and this helped spark the Seven Years War in North America.

10. In the Braddock disaster of 1755, Washington's troops were caught in the crossfire between British and Native American soldiers. Two horses were shot from under Washington, and his coat was pierced by four musket balls, none of which hit his actual body.

9.Napoleon Bonaparte

1. Napoleon was born into a family of minor nobility on Corsica-a large island off the coast of Italy-a year after it became a French territory. His parents were well off enough to send him to school in France, although he never lost his Corsican accent and claimed to have been teased for it throughout his life.

2. He did, however, earn the distinction of being the first Corsican to graduate from ÉcoleMilitaire. At 16 years old, Napoleon became an officer in the French army.

3. Napoleon was single-handedly responsible for and synonymous with the first French Empire, as a young man, he longed to see his homeland overthrow French rule.

4. His mannerisms and preoccupations were becoming more French. Meanwhile, Corsican governor and former idol to young Napoleon Pasquale Paoli became increasingly Anglicized.

5. The rumor about Napoleon's height or lack thereof started during his lifetime. English propagandists depicted the general as comically diminutive in critical cartoons during the Napoleonic Wars. The belief became so deeply established that in the 20th century, a psychological complex specific to short men was named after him.

6. Napoleon is best remembered for his political and military prowess, but during his early life, he also considered himself a scientist, and was elected membership to the National Institute, the foremost scientific society in post-Revolutionary France, in 1797.

7..Napoleon emancipated the Jews in areas of Europe under his control, insisting that they be free to own property and worship freely (a proclamation which earned him condemnation as the "Antichrist and the Enemy of God" by the Russian Orthodox Church).

8. He had been carrying a poisonous pill with him ever since the failure in Russia

and finally took it on April 12th. But the pill must have lost its potency with age; while it made Napoleon violently ill, it did not kill him.

9. The British took extreme caution in securing Napoleon's final exile location. St. Helena is isolated, ringed with steep cliff faces, and was guarded by some 2800 men armed with 500 cannons.

10. Napoleon died on May 5, 1821, at the age of 51, while still in exile on St. Helena. At the time, his personal physician reported on the death certificate that the emperor had died of stomach cancer, consistent with reports that he suffered from abdominal pain and nausea in the last weeks of his life.

10.Julius Caesar

1. Gaius Julius Caesar (13 July 100 BC – 15 March 44 BC) known as Julius Caesar, was a Roman politician, general, and notable author of Latin prose. He played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire.

2. The first fun fact about Julius Caesar is that he was born on July 13, 100 B.C.

3. Julius Caesar was from a low-income family and gained his power and his wealth by military means. Additionally, he never lost a war.

4. Another fun fact about Julius Caesar is that he renamed the month Quintilis to Julius which is now July.

5. Julius Caesar suffered from 'mini-strokes' during his lifetime. Brutus called it "the falling sickness" in the play.

6. Caesar could not marry Cleopatra VII because the Roman laws did not allow polygamy; at the time Caesar was still married to Calpurnia.

7. Julius Caesar's murder was a well-organised assassination. His assassins stabbed him 23 times to death on the Portico of Pompey.

8. Another fun fact about Julius Caesar is that he left every citizen in Rome 3 months' wages when he died.

9. Once pirates kidnapped Julius Caesar and they demanded 25 talents for his release. He instead raised the ransom amount to 50 talents, leaving the captors dumbfounded!

10. Julius Caesar bears the title of Rome's greatest general as he conquered all of Europe, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Facts about Rivers and Sea



1.Yamuna River

1.The rise of Yamuna river is from the great Himalayas, it is one of the longest rivers of the country, emerging from the glacier known as Yamunotri that has a height of 6,387m that travel through Uttarakhand to Allahabad, where the Kumbhmela is held after every 12 years.

2. Uttarakhand is famous for the originating river Yamuna from the Glacier situated at Kalind Parbat. The idol of Goddess Yamuna is established in the Yamunotri town in the form of black marble.

3. Due to the increase in pollution the government has taken steps to conserve the river which is introduced as the “conservative one”.

4. Munak canal originated from Munak that brought about 680 cusecs of water to one of Delhi other branches are Sirsa branch, Jind branch, famous Rohtak branch and Bhiwani branch.

5. Delhi is the highest polluted zone in India above the dispose of waste products from the factories and human waste has made the river highly polluted.

6. Dense settling of the population near the river apart from the industrial belts has almost ended the aquatic life which is also alarming, so a stretch of 52 km of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh as the conservative zone.

7. Due to the increase in pollution the government has taken steps to conserve the river which is introduced as the “conservative one”.

8. The Yamuna is the sacred river, where rituals are carried out by millions of people in the ghats of different states through which the river passes. The name

of this river is mentioned in sacred Hindu books and the rituals and beliefs on this river are from ages.

9. Did you know that the Yamuna river also drains hot water? The temperature of the water is so high that you can make a cup of tea from it. Yamuna River forms a hot water pool. Several people come and visit this place as one of the sacred rivers of India.

10. The Yamuna River is of great economic significance to India today. The river drains a highly fertile area along its course, and its waters irrigate vast tracts of agricultural lands in the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

2.Mississippi River

1. The Mississippi River is 2,340 miles long.

2. The Great River Road was created in 1938.

3. The Great River Road runs through about 110 counties and parishes.

4. In the year A.D. 1250, the ancient metropolis of Cahokia, Illinois, was home to more people than London.

5.The Mississippi River is home to 360 species of fish, 326 species of birds, 145 species of amphibians and 50 species of mammals.

6. It takes 90 days for a drop of water to travel the entire length of the Mississippi River.

7.From its source in northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi River drops 1,475 feet.

8.The deepest place on the Mississippi River is 200-feet deep and is located near Algiers Point in New Orleans.

9. Mississippi's catfish farms produce the majority of the nation's farm-raised catfish.

10.Iowa's 500-foot Pike's Peak was named for Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi River in 1805.

3. Volga River



1. The Volga River is in Russia. It is the longest river in Russia and the longest river in Europe. It runs 2300 miles (3692 kilometres) from the Valdai Hills (also spelled Valday) to the Caspian Sea.

2. The Danube is the second longest river in Europe, but is more than 500 miles (800 kilometres) shorter than the Volga. The Volga is a slow moving river. From its source to its mouth, it only drops 830 feet (253 meters) in height.

3. About 60 percent of the Volga's water comes from melting snow in the highlands. The rest comes from land runoff and over 200 tributaries that flow into the river. The Volga River is the main waterway in Russia.

4. This allows ships to navigate the entire river except the first 65 miles (105 kilometres) from its source. The river floods during May and June. All river traffic stops for three months in winter when most of the river freezes.

5. A nature reserve has been established around the source, including a forest of 15.8 square miles (41 square kilometres).

6. The Volga River is divided into three sections. They are the Upper Volga, the Middle Volga and the Lower Volga.

7. Between 1934 and 1957, four reservoirs and hydroelectric stations were built along the Upper Volga.

8. The Volga flows through a broad valley of land depressions reaching a depth of between 150 and 200 feet (45 to 60 meters). These depressions were once wide lakes that were linked together.

9. The river is only 190 feet (58 meters) above sea level. Its width ranges between 350 yards and 1750 yards (320 and 1600 meters).

10. The river U-turns at the Zhiguli Mountains. It flows east, then turns back west, covering nearly 120 miles (200 kilometres) in its detour around the mountains.

4.Zambezi River



1. It's the 4th largest river in Africa. With a total catchment basically covering 1 390 000km² and a length of approximately 2700km, the Zambezi River is ranked fourth when it comes to largest rivers on the African continent.

2. It spends the most amount of time in Zambia, and the least in Botswana. Interestingly, the river forms the border of Zambia and Namibia, Zambia and Botswana, and Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. En-route to the Indian Ocean, the Zambezi flows through a grand total of six countries in total: Zambia, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

4.The Zambezi River originates in the Mwinilunga District in north-west Zambia, 1500m above sea level. More specifically, the source is a marshy black wetland, known as a dambo, in the centre of the iconic Miombo Woodlands.

5.Despite its impressive length, bridges crossing the Zambezi are few and far between. Notable crossings include the Otto Beit Bridge at Chirundu in Zimbabwe, the historic Victoria Falls Bridge, the KatimaMulilo Bridge between Namibia and Sesheke in Zambia, and the Tete Suspension Bridge in Mozambique.

6.The Kariba Dam (or Lake Kariba) in Zimbabwe, and the CahoraBassa Dam in Mozambique are both man-made dams constructed to provide hydroelectric power to Zambia and Zimbabwe, and Mozambique and South Africa respectively.

7.Described as having the head of a fish and the body of a snake, the NyamiNyami is the guardian and God of the Zambezi River Valley, and one of the most important deities of the Tsonga people.

8.Over two million years ago, the Upper Zambezi used to flow through what is now the Makgadikgadi Pan in Botswana. However, as a result of tectonic uplift, a vast lake was formed, and the river shifted eastwards.

9.The Zambezi River is home to arguably the world's best and most thrilling one-day white water rafting. Just below the Victoria Falls, 24 fearsome rapids have been formed in a stretch of river that winds its ways through the Batoka Gorge.

10.Due to the fact that the Zambezi River runs through many game reserves and national parks, it provides sustenance to a diverse array of game, birdlife and fish species.

5.Mekong River

1. The Mekong river is the 12th longest river in the world with an estimated length of 4,350 km (2,703 miles),. From the Tibetan Plateau this river runs through China's Yunnan province, Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

2. The Mekong River, formerly known as the Mae Nam Khong, is one of the most important rivers in the world running across six major South-East Asian nations.

3. In terms of discharge, the Mekong is the eighteenth largest river in the world with an average discharge of around 16,000 cubic m/s (565034.67 cubic ft/s).

4. The Mekong may be divided into two parts: the Upper Mekong, which originates in Tibet and flows through China and Myanmar; and the Lower Mekong, which flows through the other four nations and empties into the South China Sea.

5. According to a study, the geological age of the Mekong River is 17 million years. It has thus played a major role in the history, culture and economy of South-East Asia.

6. According to a study, the geological age of the Mekong River is 17 million years. It has thus played a major role in the history, culture and economy of South-East Asia. Traces of human activity along the river dates back to 210 BCE with evidence of early Iron Age culture.

7. Since the Mekong Basin has one of the world's largest and most productive inland fisheries, a large amount of commercial fishing activity is carried out in the river accounting for total economic value between US$3.9 and US$7 billion a year.

8. The basin of the Mekong river has a total area of 795,000 sq km, making it the twenty first largest river basin in the world. It is distributed as such: China (21%), Myanmar (3%), Lao People's Democratic Republic (25%), Thailand (23%), Cambodia (20%) and Vietnam (8%).

9. Moreover, there are over 100 different ethnic groups living within the basin's boundaries. This makes it one of the most culturally diverse regions in the world. Though urbanization is slowly occurring in the region, around 85% of the population of the basin still live in rural areas.

10. River Mekong is experiencing major pollution and environmental problems like many other rivers in the world. The level of pollution is rising due to several reasons including human as well as industrial waste.

6.Ganges

1. The 2,510 km (1,560 miles) Ganges originates in the western Himalayas in India, and drains into the Sunderbans delta in the Bay of Bengal.

2. It has long been considered a holy river by Hindus and worshiped as the goddess Ganga in Hinduism. It has also been important historically: many former provincial or imperial capitals have been located on its banks.

3. Situated on the banks of Ganges, Varanasi is considered by some to be the holiest city in Hinduism. Hindus scatter ashes of loved ones in the river and some believe life is incomplete without taking a bath in the Ganges at least once.

4. The Ganges River is a watercourse that flows through two countries in Asia. The Ganges River is most well-known for being one of the most polluted rivers in the world.

5. The Ganges River flows through two countries in Asia and they are India and Bangladesh. The Ganges River starts from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand, India, Asia.

6. Some of the primary tributaries of the Ganges River are BurhiGandak, GandakiKoshi, Ghaghara, Gomti, Mahananda, Punpun, Ramganga, Son, Tamsa and Yamuna. The Ganges River ends when it flows into the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

7. The basin size of the Ganges River is over 500,000 square miles. The entire length of the Ganges River is 1,680 miles.

8. The Ganges River is the longest river in India.The Ganges River is the 4th longest river in Bangladesh.

9. The Ganges River is the 16th longest river on the Asian continent. The Ganges River is the 35th longest river in the world.

10. The average depth of the Ganges River is 52 feet. The deepest point of the Ganges River is around 100 feet.

7.Danube River

1.Europe's longest river is the Volga – an incredible 2,294-mile expanse of water that travels across Western Russia. The continent's second-longest river, however, is the Danube – a 1,777-mile river that travels from Germany to Ukraine.

2. In 1944, sensing defeat was imminent, hundreds of German ships were scuttled in the Danube to avoid capture by the Soviet Union.

3. As it travels from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, the Danube passes through or beside ten different countries.

4. The Danube is an important local landmark, as well as a popular tourist site. As it travels through major cities, the Danube is lined by hundreds of bicycle trails and walking paths.

5. Its immense volume of water makes the Danube one of Central Europe's most vital sources of fresh drinking water.

6. The Danube is a hotspot for flora and fauna, boasting almost 200 species of fish in its waters. During the Middle Ages, the river was an important source of food due to its huge supply of sturgeon.

7. The Danube River Basin is usually divided into three sections: upper, middle and lower basins. The Upper Basin extends from the source of the Danube in Germany to Bratislava in Slovakia.

8. The Danube river basin stretches from the southwestern part of the Black Forest in Germany to the borders of Romania and Ukraine in the south-east.

9. The Danube Valley Civilization (DVC) existed from around 5,500 BCE to 3,500 BCE and it is one of the oldest known civilizations in Europe. It flourished in the basins of the Danube river and was the site of some of the earliest human cultures.

10.At the time, it generated a total of 432 MW, divided equally between the two countries. Today it has a total power generation capacity of 591 MW.

8.Arabian Sea



1.The Arabian Sea extends over a total area of 1,491,000 square miles and is surrounded by water bodies like the Gulf of Oman in the northwest and Gulf of Aden in the southeast. The Gulf of Oman joins the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf, and the Gulf of Aden connects it to the Red Sea.

2. The water body was named after the Arab traders who used to travel frequently using the sea route from the 9th century to the late medieval period.

3. The Arabian Sea has a varying depth as it merges with the Indian Ocean to the south. However, the average depth is approximated at 8,970 feet. What is interesting is that the Sea has unusually deep water near the land masses.

4. Owing to the narrow continental shelf along the coast of the Arabian Peninsula, which gets narrower along the Somali coast, no coral reefs could be found forming along the Arabian coast.

5. The Arabian Sea has two basins, namely the Somali Basin and the Arab Basin.

6.The Arabian Sea is bounded by three major peninsulas, namely the Horn of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Indian Peninsula.

7. There is rich storage of petroleum and natural gas underneath the floor of the Arabian Sea. Also, it is full of aquatic resources, including a large population of pelagic fish, tuna, sardine, billfish, wahoo, and different types of sharks.

8.The Arabian Sea is the home to different kinds of whales, including the Blue whale, Humpback whales, Minke whales, Sperm whales, and Orca whales.

9. You can find a variety of turtles residing in the Arabian Sea. They include green turtles, hawksbill turtles, and dugongs.

10.The Arabian Sea is the residence of flying fishes. One can see a school of flying fish just above the water surface in the city of Mumbai in India. The city coast hosts five different species of flying fish.

9.Red Sea

1. There are several competing theories surrounding the origin of the Red Sea's colorful name. One popular suggestion gives credit to the seasonal blooms of a type of alga, which make the normally crystal-clear water appear a deep orange-red.

2. This body of water has been used for commerce since ancient Egyptian times. After the 1869 opening of the Suez Canal, cutting through Egypt to link the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, transport between Europe and Asia became significantly easier.

3. The Red Sea is warm enough to visit throughout the year, with an average water temperature of 66°F, even in December and January. This goes up to an 84°F average in the summer months, making the sea's shallow parts as warm as bath water.

4. It's no wonder that the Red Sea is a major hot spot for scuba diving and snorkeling when you consider the rich variety of its underwater ecosystem. It is home to more than 1,200 species of fish, including 44 species of sharks. Nearly 20% of these are found only in the Red Sea.

5. The world's fastest fish lives in the Red Sea. The solitary sailfish can swim at speeds of up to 68 miles per hour.

6. This thriving biodiversity is largely due to the sea's coral reef ecosystem, which stretches for 1,240 miles along the coastline. These reefs are up to 7,000 years old in parts, and many are protected by the Egyptian government as part of Ras Mohammed National Park.

7. The Red Sea is approximately 35% saltier than most other seas, which gives it unique health benefits. The saline concentration is believed to improve blood circulation.

8. You won't see just fish when you go diving in the Red Sea - you'll also spot remnants of the sea's past in the form of ghostly shipwrecks. The most famous

among them is the SS Thistlegorm, a British steamship that was sunk by German bombers during World War II, but you'll also find tugboats, cargo ships and tankers down in the depths.

9. New islands formed in the Red Sea as recently as 2011 and 2013, named Sholan and Jadid respectively. Volcanic eruptions along the Zubair Archipelago continue to change the landscape of this intriguing body of water.

10.The sandy beaches located near our Radisson Blu Hotel, Jeddah Corniche, also contain trace minerals and black sand, which can be used to treat skin inflammations, rheumatism and arthritis.

10.Black Sea

1. The Black Sea is one of the most popular water bodies in the world. One of the most amazing things about it is that it's an Inland Sea.

2. The Black Seas is located between Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Western Asia (See the Black Sea Map above). It is a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean covering an area of 436,400 sq km. At its deepest, it is 2212 mtrs.

3. Though the Black sea is landlocked, it gets fed by the Atlantic ocean and also distant waters of the Atlantic Ocean by the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmara, the Dardanelles, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea.

4. The freshwater from the Black Sea surface flows into the Mediterranean Sea, and the salty water from the latter enters the Black Sea from the lower level. Having a higher salt concentration the inflowing water is denser than the out-flowing water.

5. The Black Sea is said to have a positive water balance with an outflow of 72 cu mi. It has a maximum depth of 7,250 feet (2,210 meters).

6. The surface-water extends from 50 to about 100 meters, below which exists a halocline that stops at the Cold Intermediate Layer (CIL). The composition of this layer is a cool salty water resulting from atmospheric cooling and decreased fluvial input. At the bottom of this layer, there is a pycnocline.

7. Maybe the human tendency of associating everything with colors inspired the men to name the sea the Black Sea as the color is generally associated with evil and danger, e.g., the black flag.

8. The lower layers of the sea have a high concentration of hydrogen sulfide. Hence anything, whether it be animals, dead plants, or metallic objects from

ships, that stays down till 150 m or more gets covered by black sludge – another reason to call it the Black Sea.

9. Most of them are suited to waters that are brackish and nutrient-rich. Black Sea's inhabitants consist of phytoplankton of the group dinoflagellates, diatoms, coccolithophores, and cyanobacteria.

10. The Black Sea widened at an outstanding rate of a mile a day as seawater, 200 times the volume of Niagara Falls, from the Mediterranean, poured into it. Nearly 100,000 square miles came underwater.

Facts about Vegetables



1.Carrot

1. Carrots were first grown in Afghanistan. While carrots are a common vegetable throughout the world, the first cultivated carrot in recorded history is thought to have come from the area around Afghanistan around 900 AD. Soon, this tasty veg spread to the surrounding areas and by the 1000s, it was in the Middle East and North Africa.

2. Creme de Lite, Long Orange and Scarlet Nantes are all types of carrots. Even though they are split into two categories, domestic and wild, there are more types of carrots than you have ever imagined.

3. Carrots typically grow between 1 to 10 cm thick. They also grow to a usual length of between 10 to 25 cm. The longest carrot ever grown in history so far measured around 6 meters long. The biggest carrot recorded is more than 8.6 kilograms (19 pounds) and the longest is over 5.7 meters (19 feet).

4. The world produces an estimated 40 million tons of carrots every year. China provides around 45% of the world's annual carrot crop. Carrot juice has been around for a while, but people only started drinking it recently.

5. Carrots are a good source of several vitamins and minerals, especially biotin, potassium, and vitamins A (from beta carotene), K1 (phylloquinone), and B6.

6. Carrots contain 200% of your daily value of Vitamin A. They're packed with beta-carotene, which transforms into Vitamin A once it's broken down in your body. The carrots with the deepest of orange hues contain the most beta-carotene!

7. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucuscarota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. Carrots were originally white or purple. Then a yellow carrot appeared through mutation and the familiar orange carrot was bred from it.

8. There are more than 100 species of carrots. Carrots are grown from seed and can take up to four months (120 days) to mature, but most cultivars mature within 70 to 80 days under the right conditions.

9. The carrot plant produces a rosette of 8–12 leaves above ground and a fleshy conical taproot below ground. The plant produces small (2 mm) flowers which are white, red or purple in color.

10.The edible root can grow to between 5 and 50 cm (2.0–20 in) long and reach 5 cm (2.0 in) in diameter. The root can grow to between 5 and 50 cm (2.0–20 in) long and reach 5 cm (2.0 in) in diameter.

2.Broccoli



1. Italian immigrants first introduced broccoli to the United States in the 1800s. However, it did not become widely known until the 1920s.

2. The word broccoli comes from an Italian word broccolo which means "the

flowering top of a cabbage". In the United States, California produces 90% of the crop.

3. The United States ranks 3rd in the world for production of broccoli. China is ranked 1st and India ranks 2nd.

4. The vegetable is a member of the Brassicaceae family which also includes cabbage, kale, and cauliflower.

5. The crop is a cool-season vegetable which means it grows best during spring or fall. The vegetable is typically harvested from mid-October through December.

6. The crop is planted primarily by direct seeding. It can take anywhere from 70 to 140 days to mature after planting.

7. The crop is typically 2 feet wide and 2 feet tall. There is no machine to harvest the vegetable so it must be hand harvested. A knife is commonly used to cut the stem when harvesting.

8. There is no machine to harvest the vegetable so it must be hand harvested. A knife is commonly used to cut the stem when harvesting. The optimal storage life for the vegetable is 21-28 days.

9. In the United States, the average annual per capita consumption is 5.8 pounds. Broccoli is a very good source of dietary fiber, pantothenic acid, vitamin B6, vitamin E, manganese, phosphorus, choline, vitamin B1, vitamin A (in the form of carotenoids), potassium and copper. Broccoli is also a good source of vitamin B1, magnesium, omega-3 fatty acids, protein, zinc, calcium, iron, niacin and selenium.

10.Over the last 25 years, the crops consumption has increased over 940%. Broccoli thrives in moderate to cool climates and is propagated by seeds, either sown directly in the field or in plant beds to produce transplants. The heads, or florets, reach harvest in 60 to 150 days, depending upon the variety and the weather.

3.Brussels Sprouts

1. They really are named after Brussels, the capital of Belgium, where they were a popular 16th century crop. The Brussels sprout was introduced to North America by 18th century French settlers in Louisiana.

2. By the early 1900s, the little vegetable became an established commercial crop in California. The U.S. produces 70 million pounds of sprouts each year.

3. They look like mini cabbages because they're members of the same cruciferous

vegetable family. The smallest Brussels sprouts are marble-sized morsels while larger varieties are as big as golf balls.

4. Colorful purple sprouts are the result of a hybrid developed from purple cabbage in the 1940s. The sulforaphane that gives Brussels sprouts their unique flavor also helps lower cancer risks.

5. Brussels sprouts contain zeaxanthin, an antioxidant that's considered important to eye health. A little under one ounce of these vegetables provides 5 grams of fiber and 5 grams of protein.

6. Weighing in at just 26 calories per cup, Brussels sprouts are a delicious and nutritious diet food choice. One 80-gram serving of these healthy veggies delivers four times more vitamin C than an orange.

7. Steam-cooking fresh Brussels sprouts actually enhances their cholesterol-lowering powers. Recent reports hint at upcoming scientific evidence that the small veggies give a big boost to libidos.

8. The best Brussels sprouts sport tightly wrapped leaves, a bright green color and firm stems. Carving an X in the bottom of stems before steaming helps sprouts cook more evenly.

9. Brussels sprouts stay fresh in a plastic bag in the refrigerator vegetable drawer for as long as 10 days. One cup holds an average of five Brussels sprouts, and they steam up in just six to eight minutes.

10. A sulfur-like smell is a sure sign that Brussels sprouts have been overcooked. Once steam-cooked sprouts cool down, they can be bagged and stored in the freezer for up to a year.

4.Sweet potatoes



1. Sweet potatoes are a root vegetable cultivated and consumed by humans worldwide.

Sweet potatoes are not actually a potato.

2. Potatoes are tubers of a plant, while sweet potatoes are the root of a plant.

3. Sweet potatoes are the roots of the sweetpotato plant (Ipomoea batatas) and its other varieties.

4. The skin color of a sweet potato can be beige, orange, pink, purple, red, violet, white and yellow. One five inch sweet potato (130 grams) contains 72 milligrams of sodium.

5. Sweet potatoes with red, pink and orange skin are sweeter and moister than those with pale, yellow or white skin.

6. The earliest records of humans growing sweet potatoes is at least 5,000 years old in Central America.

7. Sweet potatoes originated and were domesticated either in Central America or South America. Sweet potatoes are best consumed either baked, boiled, fried, roasted or steamed.

8. According to FAOSTAT, the world produced over 101 million tons of sweet potatoes in 2018. According to FAOSTAT, the largest producer of sweet potatoes in 2018 was China with over 58 million tons. Based on FAOSTAT data, China produced over 57% of the world's sweet potato supply in 2018.

9. Sweet potatoes are an excellent source of beta-carotene, complex carbohydrates and dietary fiber. Sweet potatoes have more nutrients than any other vegetable.

10. Sweet potatoes are a common dish served during Thanksgiving dinners in the United States of America.

5.Kale



1. A Serving Of Kale Has More Absorbable Calcium Than A Small Carton Of Milk.

2. Kale Is Medicine. Modern health depends on eating more whole foods and plants, like kale. With your food choices impacting everything from your personal health to environmental health, it's arguable that the fate of the planet depends upon us all eating more kale.

3. Kale Tops The Nutrient Density Scale. It gives you more nutritional bang for your buck. Example? 1 cup of raw kale has just 33 calories yet contains 684% of vitamin K, 134% of vitamin C, 206% of Vitamin A plus iron, folate, omega-3s, magnesium, calcium, iron, fiber, and 2 grams of protein. BAM! That's nutrient density.

4. Kale's Secret Power Is Its Phytonutrients, Those Miraculous Molecules In Plants That Are Often Called "Antioxidants". Kale talks to your DNA and tells it to sing the sweet, slow song of health and happiness.

5. Kale is a cancer fighter! It contains high levels of cancer-preventers like glucosinolate phytonutrients. They protect against the development of tumors as well as block enzymes associated with cancer.

6. Kale is a great source of omega-3 fatty acids that are essential for brain health, reduces Type 2 diabetes risk and boosts heart health! They don't call it a super food for nothing!

7. Kale can actually be found in many skincare products and even in nail polish. Gram for gram, kale has more than twice the vitamin C as an orange. One cup of chopped kale has 134 percent of your recommended daily intake of vitamin C!

8. Whole Foods tried to make "kalegating" and "kale pong" a thing. Let's just say it didn't quite catch on! Kale has become so enormously popular {with everyone BUT me!} that farming of it grew almost 60% between 2007 and 2015.

9. During the Middle Ages, people in Europe ate lots of kale. Colonists brought it to America. During World War II, leaders in Great Britain urged people to grow kale as a food source when food was scarce.

10. Some varieties of kale grow 5 to 7 feet tall. Many types of kale aren't edible. People use ornamental kale in flower arrangements. This green vegetable is loaded with vitamin A and omega 3 fatty acids – good for your brain fats.

6.Beetroot

1. When beets were first grown {way back in 800 BC!}, the Greeks used just the leaves of the plant for medicine and cooking but did not use the beet itself!

2. Some cultures believed that falling in love was considered a result of a couple eating from the same beetroot. No cupid necessary!

3. Need a little energy when exercising? Eat beets! The nitrates in beets help your blood carry more oxygen and help your blood cells work more efficiently.

4. A lot of nutritionists use beets and beet juice to test your levels of stomach acid. If you consume beets and your urine turns pink, you have low stomach acid. If your urine is still clear, it means that you have high levels of stomach acid.

5. In Australia, pickled beets are commonly put on hamburgers. The US is starting to see this trend at fancy hamburger joints.

6. Beet juice is sometimes used as a hangover cure because it's filled with nutritional benefits that eliminate toxins from alcohol consumption.

7. It is believed that nightly scalp massages with the cooled water from boiled beets is an effective cure for dandruff.

8. There are numerous types of beetroot, many of which are distinguished by their color - yellow, white, pink, or dark purple.

9. Packed with essential nutrients, beetroots are a great source of fiber, folate (vitamin B9), manganese, potassium, iron, and vitamin C.

10. Beetroots and beetroot juice have been associated with numerous health benefits, including improved blood flow, lower blood pressure, and increased exercise performance.

7.Garlic

1. Many of garlic's benefits come from the chemical allicin. Allicin is released when garlic is chopped, bruised or chewed.

2. Garlic helps with supporting healthy blood pressure already in the normal range, healthy cholesterol levels already within the normal range and heart health.

3. Support healthy weight management by eating a diet rich in garlic. Alliumphobia is the extraordinary fear of garlic.

4. Anti-fungal properties can help rid an athlete's foot by soaking feet in garlic water.

5. Garlic contains only 4 calories per clove. Add freshly chopped garlic near the end of your recipe. Heating it too much can reduce nutrients. April 19 is National Garlic Day.

6. It can also help calm and soothe skin. Rub the area with a slice of garlic. Garlic's antioxidants kill bacteria, which can help to support skin health.

7. Anti-inflammatory traits can help fight autoimmune disease. Research shows that consuming garlic is associated with supporting cellular health.

8. For a calming, soothing drink, steep raw, minced garlic in hot water, strain and drink as tea. Add ginger, honey or sugar to make it tastier.

9. There are 300 varieties of garlic grown worldwide. Garlic contains only 4 calories per clove. Greek & Roman soldiers ate garlic before war.

10. Garlic was given to slaves who built the pyramids to enhance endurance & strength. Garlic is a member of the Lily family, and is closely related to onions, shallots, leeks and chives.

8.Bell peppers

1. Bell Peppers are in good supply all year around; however, are less expensive and more abundant in the summer.

2. The peppers come in a variety of shapes, colors, and sizes. The stage of ripeness determines the color and sweetness of the peppers.

3. Typically, the green bell pepper stays fresh longer than yellow and red bell peppers. They range in size from 2 to 6 inches in length and 2 to 5 inches in diameter

4. The peppers are not hot because they contain a recessive gene that eliminates capsaicin which is the compound responsible for the hotness found in other peppers.

5. They are members of the nightshade family which also includes tomatoes, eggplant, and potatoes.

6. The peppers originated in Central and South America and were carried throughout the world by Spanish and Portuguese explorers.

7. Columbus found the peppers in the West Indies, but it wasn't until the 16th century when they were introduced in Europe.

8. The peppers do well at small-scale (those with less than 5 acres) and part-time farming operations. To improve shelf life of the mild and sweet bell pepper, the peppers are cooled after they are harvested.

9. The peppers were first produced commercially in the southern United States, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture.

10. Generally, farmers plant approximately 10,000 to 14,000 plants per acre on plastic-mulched beds in double rows 14 to 18 inches apart. During the growing season, most bell peppers are hand harvested two to four times.

9.Cauliflower

1. It can grow from 8 to 30 inches both in height and width.

2. White head looks like a miniature tree on the cross section. It consists of densely packed curds.

3. It is an excellent source of dietary fibers, vitamins C, K and vitamins of the B group and minerals such as manganese, potassium and magnesium.

4. It is an excellent source of dietary fibers, vitamins C, K and vitamins of the B group and minerals such as manganese, potassium and magnesium. China is the greatest manufacturer of cauliflowers in the world.

5. Head is usually 6 inches wide and has 2 to 3 pounds of weight in large varieties of cauliflower. Head consists of a central stalk which branches and holds undeveloped flower buds.

6. One type of green cauliflowers develops spiky instead of round curds. This variety of cauliflower is known as Romanesco broccoli.

7. Green variety is known as broccoflower because it looks like broccoli. It develops large and coarse leaves that are green in color.

8. Most common type of cauliflower is white, but it can also be purchased in green, purple, orange, brown and yellow.

9. Cooking of 30 or more minutes decreases the health benefits of cauliflower for 75%. It develops from seeds and tissue transplants.

10. Depending on the variety, it takes from 50 to 265 days from planting of the seed to the harvest. Prolonged cooking destroys the majority of vitamins and it is associated with a bad, sulfur-like smell of cauliflower.

10.Seaweed

1. Seaweed is a water plant, which resembles land plants apart from the fact it is not connected to the earth.

2. In order to perform photosynthesis, seaweed grows in shallow waters rather than deep ones, and contains antioxidant pigments which give them their green, brown or reddish colour.

3. As with land-based plants, seaweed provides the majority of the nutrition for marine creatures and plays an important role in marine ecology.

4. Seaweed comes in a wide range of sizes. There are microscopic micro-seaweeds and large macro-seaweeds which can be seen covering rocks or being carried on the waves.

5. There is seaweed which grows in saltwater, and other varieties which grow in sweet water and can be found in pools.

6. Seaweed is rich in nutritional elements and is a wonderful source of vitamins, minerals, protein, fatty acids, dietary fibers and antioxidants.

7. Seaside cultures, such as Japan, whose diets have depended on the sea, have included seaweed in their food for hundreds of years.

8. Seaweed stopped being only for sushi a long time ago – since celebrity chef Jamie Oliver began to praise the qualities of seaweed, chefs and restaurants around the world started adding seaweed to a variety of delicious recipes.

9. A global trend – The nutritional riches of seaweed are well-known today.and have become a leading food among those concerned with health and nutrition around the world.

10. In the past seaweed was consumed primarily as a food. Today, anyone interested in benefiting from their health advantages can purchase it in supplement form as well!.

Facts about Trees



1.Coconut tree

1. The coconut comes from the coconut palm tree which grows throughout the tropics and subtropics.

2. The coconut palm (Cocos nucifera) can grow up to 30 m (98 ft) tall and the leave fronds 4–6 m (13.1–19.7 ft) long.

3. In Thailand and Malaysia, trained pig-tailed macaques are used to harvest coconuts. In fact, there are still training schools for these monkeys in parts of the countries and each year competitions are held to find the fastest harvester.

4. The Maldives have a coconut palm on the country's national coat of arms. It is the national tree and considered the most important plant on their islands.

5. Coconut milk is also used in many drinks. Coconut oil is often in food and soaps. People in Sri Lanka use coconut flowers for wedding celebrations. In the Maldives it is the National tree.

6. In the 1970's, General Marcos of the Philippines built a palace from coconut timber.

7. It is a large palm tree average height is 50 to 60 feet. Coconut is a very popular fruit.

8. The coconut palm is grown in over 80 countries. The top 3 coconut producing countries in 2010 were the Philippines, Indonesia and India.

9. Coconuts only grow in tropical climates. They require a lot of sunlight and

regular rains and live in sandy soil. Trees cannot tolerate cold temperatures or low percent humidity.

10. Insect attacks on plants can reduce harvest values worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Because coconut is packed with nutrients and vitamins, it is a part of a healthy diet.

2.Apple tree



1. There are more than 8,000 varieties of apples – the largest variety of fruit to exist. Apple trees take four to five years to produce their first fruit.

2. The top apple producers around the world are: China, United States, Poland, Turkey and Italy.

3. More than 7,500 different types of apples are grown on apple trees throughout the world.

4. An apple tree will live as long as 100 years, possibly longer when they are not damaged by people,animals or weather.

5. It is rumoured that Issac Newton saw an apple fall from a tree. This event gave him the inspiration to develop his theory of gravity.

6. Apple tree blossoms vary in color. Their brilliant colors include white, pink and yellow.

7. It takes the energy from 50 leaves to produce one apple.

8. In the Chinese culture, the word for apples is pronounced as 'ping' which also stands for peace. This is why apples are a favorite gift to give when visiting someone in China.

9. .One of George Washington's hobbies was pruning his apple trees.

10. Newton Pippin apples were the first apples exported from America in 1768, some were sent to Benjamin Franklin in London.

3.Olive tree



1. The average lifespan of an olive tree is 300-600 years.

2. Greece was the first to start cultivating and growing olive trees 7000 years ago.

3. Olive trees can reach 8 – 15 meters (26 – 49 feet) in height. Crown is well branched and rounded in shape.

4. The one of oldest olive trees in the world is on the island of Crete. The tree is about 4,000 years old and is still producing fruit.

5. Olive tree starts blooming when it reaches 3 – 4 years old, but produces just enough olives for a harvest only after 6 – 7 years.

6. Olive trees can produce up to 30 kilograms of olives.

7. Olive tree leaves are used to make tea which is an amazing replacement for normal black tea.

8. Ancient Hebrews first mentioned olive trees in Scripture when the dove returned to Noah's ark carrying an olive branch in its beak.

9. Olive wreaths have long been used to decorate the winners' heads as a sign of appreciation and blessing.

10. The olive branch has long been regarded as a symbol for peace. It appears on the national flags of seven nations, four US states and the flag of the United Nations.

4.Banyan tree

1. The banyan tree is a good source of oxygen.

2. There are more than 750 species of fig trees and the Banyan tree is one of them.

3. It was adopted as the national tree of India in 1950.

4. The banyan tree was called vat-vriksha (Tree In Sanskrit), Later the British named it as banyan tree.

5. The largest banyan tree in the world is found in Howrah, India. It is named "The Great Banyan". It is over 250 years old. The area occupied by the tree is about 18,918 square meters.

6. Banyan trees can survive many long years compared to other trees. Many of the Banyan trees have survived more than 500 years.

7. One of the large banyan trees is situated in Cypress Gardens, Florida, the USA which was planted in 1939 in a bucket of 5 gallons.

8. For thousands of years, people have used banyans as sources of medicines. Today in Nepal, people use banyan leaves, bark and roots to treat more than twenty disorders.

9. Cleaning the teeth with the aerial roots of the Banyan is beneficial in preventing teeth and gum disorders.

10. During India's struggle for independence from Britain, the British hanged hundreds of rebels to their deaths from banyan trees. Independent India made the banyan its national tree.

5.Peach tree

1. Georgia's nickname is the "Peach State". In Georgia, the world's largest peach cobbler measuring 11 ft by 5 ft is made every year.

2. Georgia grows 130 million pounds of the fruit; however, South Carolina and California produce even more each year.

3. Every year, the United States grows 1.9 billion pounds of peaches.

4. Peach trees produce fruit for about 12 years. From June to the end of August is when the fruit is at its peak.

5. The fruit has three different flesh colors: yellow, white, and less common, red. In the United States, yellow is the most common.

6. The average lifespan of a peach tree is about 12 years.

7. The peach tree grows to 3–10 m (10–33 ft) tall and 15 centimeters (6 inches) in diameter.

8. China is the world's leading producer of peaches accounting for about half of world production.

9. Many famous artists have painted 'still life with peach fruits' placed in prominence.

10. In China, peach is a symbol of good luck and protection.

6.Oak tree



1. Oaks are one of the oldest and most widely spread trees on this planet. They have existed way before humans were here.

2. Oak trees vary in appearance and size but also in lifespan. Most long-lived oak species live for about 150-200 years but some can live to 1000 years like the Quercus Virginiana in Louisiana that have been estimated to be about 1,500 years old.

3. Oak trees are usually large in size. They can reach 70 feet in height and 9 feet in width. Their branches can reach 135 feet in length.

4. One of the biggest oaks is located in Goose Island State Park. This oak is 45 feet tall, 35 feet wide, with a crown that has 90 feet in diameter.

5. The usual lifespan of an oak is about 200 years, but some live over 1,000 years.

6. The white oak is the tallest oak species. The tallest known white oak is 44 meters (144 feet) tall. It is not unusual for a white oak tree to be as wide as it is tall.

7. The oak tree is one of the key symbols of many nations. England terms oak as it's national tree, and used in the construction of houses of parliament. It is also a symbol for the Conservative Party of UK, and also an important emblem for Germany, US, France etc.

8. Japanese oak is used for making several professional drums owing to its higher density compared to traditional drum materials like maple and birch.

9. Oak is officially one of the strongest woods in the world. It's almost five times the robustness of Scots pine and this led to the Romans giving the wood the name "robur" the same term that they used for "strength".

10. Did you know oak was the main material used to make some of the speediest pirate ships? Back in the 15th and 16th century, oak was the wood of choice when it came to building some of the strongest and fastest pirate ships that ever sailed the seven seas.

7.Boab prison tree

1. The Boab Prison Tree, Wyndham is a large hollow Adansonia gregorii (Boab) tree. It is just south of Wyndham, Western Australia, near "The Diggers Rest" and the Moochalabra Dam (Wyndham's water supply), on the King River road.

2. The massive ancient Boab Prison Tree is believed to be around 1,500 years old. The tree is an incredible 14 metres in circumference. With its hollow centre and door cut into its side, the Boab Prison Tree was once used by early police patrols as a staging point for prisoners being walked into Derby.

3. The Australian baobab tree, a relative to the baobabs of Madagascar and mainland Africa, is a large tree with a big swollen trunk that resembles a bottle. So sometimes they are also called "bottle trees".

4. There are two boab prison trees. One which is located near Wyndham at the eastern end of the Kimberley. It's similar in age and size with the famous Boab Prison Tree which is located in Derby. It was also used as a prison.

5. The Wyndham Boab prison tree can be found 23 kilometres along the King River Road. Despite the grand name the road is only a rough bush track, hence the tree is not as well known as the easily accessible Derby tree.

6. This continued for some time and people started calling the tree the "Hillgrove

Lockup". Occasionally when the group of prisoners was large and there wasn't room for everybody inside, some of the natives would be chained to the trunk outside.

7. Many historians have dismissed these stories as nothing but folklore. There is no evidence that baobabs were ever used as prisons. The one near Derby, in particular, is so close to the town (only 16 km away) that there was no need to remain holed up in a tree for the night when the police could have just continued on their way.

8. The Boab Prison Tree near Derby has been a popular tourist attraction for decades, and is protected under Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places.

9. According to Kristyn Harman and Elizabeth Grant in the Palgrave Handbook of Prison Tourism, released in April 2017, the Derby prison tree myth began in 1948.

10. One of his paintings was later exhibited in Sydney, and the Albany Advertiser described it as the Derby tree, and that it was once "used as a prison of a temporary nature until it was possible to transfer the prisoners to a more permanent abode."

8.Eucalyptus tree

1. The Eucalyptus tree is known as one of the tallest plants on the planet. There are over 700 species of eucalyptus. Most eucalyptus species are evergreen plants.

2. Most species of eucalyptus are native to Australia, New Guinea and Indonesia. Eucalyptus is a very important and highly exploited plant because of its wood and oil.

3. Size of eucalyptus depends on the species. Eucalyptus trees can reach 33 to 200 feet in height.

4. Nearly all eucalyptus are evergreen, but some tropical species lose their leaves at the end of the dry season.

5. Eucalyptus regnans, the Australian 'mountain ash', is the tallest of all flowering plants ; today, the tallest measured specimen named Centurion is 99.6 meters (327 feet) tall.

6. Eucalypts have special flowers and fruits that no other trees have. When it flowers a bud cap made of petals grows around the flower until it is ready to open. Then the bud cap falls off to reveal a flower with no petals.

7. The name “Eucalyptus” came from the Greek words, “eu” meaning well and “kalyptos,” meaning covered, referring to the bud cap that initially covers the flower.

8. The root system absorbs a ton of water; it is often planted near swamps to drain excess water to reduce the risk of malaria in tropical regions.

9. Eucalyptus is used in cold and flu medicine, soaps, insect repellants and dental hygiene products.

10. All parts of the plant can be used to make fabric dyes; colours range from yellow and orange through to green, tan, chocolate and red.

9.Dragon blood tree

1. Dragon blood tree looks like a giant mushroom thanks to its single trunk and umbrella-shaped crown. This plant usually grows to the height of 32 feet.

2. Parasol-like crown keeps the root in shade, prevents fast drying of soil and protects seedling from the harsh UV rays. Many species of plants and animals live in the shade of dragon blood trees.

3. Dragon blood tree produces long, thin, stiff leaves at the tips of the young branches. They last 3 to 4 years and one of their main purposes is to absorb moisture from the air and transport it to the root.

4. Dragon blood tree produces small, fragrant, white or green-colored flowers at the end of the branches. Dragon blood tree blooms during February.

5. Fruit of the dragon blood tree is a small berry filled with 1 to 3 seeds. Ripe fruit is orange-colored and it can be seen on the tree 5 months after pollination.

6. Leaves of dragon blood trees are used as a source of food for goats during the periods of drought.

7. starting from the 18th century, resin of dragon blood tree is used as varnish for the violins. It is also frequently used as a toothpaste, lipstick, glue for the pottery and as a source of red pigment for dyeing of wool.

8. The island of Socotra’s 34-million-year separation from mainland Arabia has given rise to a unique flora – 37% of its plant species are found nowhere else.

9. The dragon blood tree is an evergreen tree that can live up to 650 years and reaches heights of around 10 to 12 meters (33 to 39 feet).

10. The dragon blood tree has a unique and strange appearance, with an "up-turned, densely packed crown having the shape of an uprightly held umbrella".

10.Aspen tree

1. Aspen are medium-sized deciduous trees, commonly 20 to 80 feet in height, and 3 to 18 inches diameter.

2. Trees more than 80 feet tall and larger than 24 inches diameter are occasionally found. Their bark is smooth, greenish-white, yellowish-white, yellowish-gray, or gray to almost white in color.

3. Aspen leaves are thin, firm, and nearly round, 1 1/2 to 3 inches diameter.

4. Aspen trees usually do not live more than 150 years, though they may persist more than 200 years.

5. Some years the leaves seem even brighter than others, dryer weather and sunny days mean more sugars in the leaves. Too hot or too cold can both make the colors a bit dimmer.

6. Summer and Fall weather play a major factor as to when the Aspen Trees are at their peak of color. Generally, we see the peak around the 3rd and 4th weeks of September.

7. Aspen produces cylindrically-shaped clusters of flowers called catkins. Aspen blooms during March and April. Flowers can be seen on the tree before the first leaves appear.

8. Ancient Greeks were wearing crowns made of leaves of aspen because they believed that aspen possesses magical properties. Also, Greek warriors used wood of aspen to manufacture shields.

9. Some people believe that life's mysteries can be revealed by careful listening to the sound produced by trembling leaves of aspen.

10. A fast-growing tree, quaking aspen, reaches about 20-25 m in height by maturity. The highest record, however, is 36.5 meters.

Facts about Waterfalls



1.Niagara

1.Niagara falls, known since the late 1880s as the "Honeymoon capital of the world" for its romantic grandiosity, is often cited as the world's "eighth wonder".

2.Niagara Falls State Park is the oldest state park in America, established in 1885 as the Niagara Reservation. Over 8 million visitors explore Niagara Falls State Park annually.

3. Niagara Falls comprises three waterfalls, from largest to smallest, the Horseshoe Falls (also known as the Canadian Falls), American Falls and Bridal Veil Falls.

4. Niagara Falls' current erosion rate is approximately 1 foot per year and could possibly be reduced to 1 foot per 10 years due to flow control and diversion for hydro-power generation.

5. The water that flows over Niagara Falls is at 25-50% capacity at any given time.

6. The first person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel was 63-year-old school teacher Annie Edson Taylor. She is buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Niagara Falls in an area called Stunters Rest, along with other Niagara Falls daredevils.

7. The birth of Niagara Falls can be traced back more than 12,000 years to the end of the last glacial period.

8. One of the oldest surviving United States flags is permanently displayed at Old Fort Niagara. It was captured by the British during the War of 1812.

9. Niagara Falls is a top tourist destination in the world. It is located between the United States and Canada forming a natural boundary between the two countries.

10. Fish travel over Niagara Falls and most survive because of their ability to flow with the water.

2.Victoria

1. The Falls were first seen by European eyes when David Livingstone discovered them in 1855. To view them he stood upon what is now known as Livingstone Island; a small outcrop of land at the edge of the Falls, in Livingstone, Zambia.

2. They are a part of the Zambezi's 2,574 km long stretch and lie almost exactly halfway along the river, with the Zambezi then leaving the Falls and making its way east to flow into the Indian Ocean.

3. While known as the world's largest waterfall, Victoria Falls is neither the highest (Angel Falls) nor the widest (Khone Falls). However, it is the largest curtain of falling water on the planet, one and a half times wider than Niagra Falls and twice as high.

4. The Zambezi River is the fourth-largest in the African continent and spans across six different nations – its amazing journey spans an impressive 2,700 km.

5. In 1989, the Victoria Falls became a World Heritage Site - This means it belongs to all the people of the word, irrespective of the territory on which the World Heritage site is. Over the last 70+ years, the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe have been considering building a dam in the Batoka Gorge.

6. In 1855, British explorer and evangelist, David Livingstone, was the first European to witness the splendour of one of Africa's incredible sights.

7. The Victoria Falls is a part of two national parks. The first, four Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) whose name means 'the smoke that thunders' – a perfect analogy for these awe-inspiring manifestations.

8. The Victoria Falls' bridge completed construction in April 1905 on the orders of Cecil John Rhodes who wanted to connect Cape Town to Cairo with one railway line.

9. As the sun sets on a full moon, Victoria Falls hosts a rare and beautiful sight as the light from the moon bouncing off the spray gives life to a 'moonbow', a rainbow during the night.

10. During the wet season it cascades into a gorge over 100 metres deep. The opposing cliffs that comprise the gorge are made from basalt and rise to the same height.

3.Angel falls



1. Angel Falls exists as the highest continuous waterfall in the world. It tumbles down from a cleft near the tabletop mountain Auyán-tepui's summit into the 979 meters (3212 feet) Devil's Canyon with the longest plunge of 807 meters (2647 feet).

2. In Pemon language, the falls is called Kerepakupai Meru meaning "waterfall of the deepest place," or ParakupáVená, meaning "the fall from the highest point," while in Spanish Angel falls is known as Salto Angel.

3. The falls were named after air-borne American gold prospector James Crawford (Jimmie) Angel. He first flew over the mountain in 1933 and accidentally discovered Angel Falls while searching for a precious ore bed.

4. In late 2009 Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez announced that the falls should be given an indigenous name and be referred to as KerepakupaiMeru.

5. Angel Falls is part of the plateau located to the south of the Orinoco River. The plateau is estimated to be two billion years old and has significant geological transformations. It existed from the beginning of the Precambrian period dating back to the time of the formation of the supercontinent Pangaea.

6. The Angel Falls' height (979 meters) is three times the height of the Eiffel Tower, the landmark of Paris.

7. The width of the waterfall is about a hundred and fifty meters at the base. It feeds into a river known as the Kerep.

8. Canaima National Park is the second largest national park of Venezuela and the gateway of Angel Falls. The park, which is almost the size of Belgium, was set up in 1962 and declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1994.

9. Located in the Canaima National Park, the biggest national park in Venezuela, it is the third biggest in the world and is known for its breathtaking beauty.

10. The waterfall has been known as the "Angel Falls" since the Mid-20th century; they are named after Jimmie Angel, a US aviator, who was the first person to fly over the falls.

4.Iguazu falls



1. God wanted to marry Naipí, an Aborigine girl against her wish. She escaped on a canoe with her human lover, Tarobá. Upon realizing this, he got angry and separated the River Iguazu by creating deep falls so that the two will be condemned to an eternal fall.

2. With more than 275 falls, the Iguazu are the most majestic of waterfalls. The most scenic one is the curved cataract christened the 'devil's throat' that has 14 falls that drop to a height of 350 feet.

3. The rainforest delta surrounding the falls boasts a whopping 2,000 species of plants.

4. Iguacu is wider than Lake Victoria on the Zambia/Zimbabwe border. However due to the outcrops that interrupt its water falls, it is considered smaller.

5. There is a scenic rainbow formed on the waterfalls caused by the refraction of light against the mist caused by thundering waters.

6. Iguazu's surrounding forest is home to the opossum, the only marsupial that is found outside Australia.

7. The rainy season of November through March sees a surge in the waterfall's water that can go to as high as 450,000 cubic feet per second.

8. There is a point in the waterfalls that an observer can stand and get enveloped by about 260 degrees of waterfalls.

9. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, upon seeing the Iguazu Waterfalls felt pity on the American Waterfalls called the Niagara. She said, “Poor Niagara”.

10. The best time to see the waterfall is during spring and fall. The summers are extremely humid and hot and during the winters, the waters will have receded.

5.Yosemite falls



1. Yosemite Falls is actually made up of three separate falls, the Upper Yosemite Falls, the middle cascades and the Lower Yosemite Falls.

2. The falls go almost completely dry in August, the best time to visit them is in the spring.

3. Yosemite Creek, which feeds the waterfall, drains a very large area of the High Country (reportedly 43 square miles).

4. Twenty-six years before it was a national park, President Lincoln signed the Yosemite Land Grant on June 30, 1864, protecting the Mariposa Grove and Yosemite Valley.

5. Sunlight plays amazing tricks at Yosemite -- illuminating El Capitan and Half Dome in brilliant reds and oranges. Horsetail Fall is famous for appearing to be on fire when it reflects the orange glow of sunset in mid- to late-February.

6. Millions of visitors from around the world come to witness the beauty of Yosemite firsthand, and we can definitely see why. Although the park is open all year, nearly 75 percent of visitors come to the park May through October, and most of them never leave the 6-square miles that is Yosemite Valley.

7. In the early days of Yosemite, visitors flocked to the park as a summer resort but most stayed away during winter.

8. Yosemite is world-famous for its waterfalls and the rainbows that can appear in them. But very few people know about the park's lunar rainbows or moonbows.

9. This dramatic natural event -- called frazil ice -- occurs most commonly in the spring when there is high water flow over the falls and overnight temperatures are below freezing.

10. Yosemite Falls is widely reported to have a cumulative drop of 2,425ft making it one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

6.Sutherland falls

1. Sutherland Falls, waterfall, 1,904 ft (580 m) high, between Lake Quill and Arthur River, SW South Island, New Zealand. It is among the world's highest waterfalls. It is a major tourist attraction in Fiordland National Park.

2. That made it one of the tallest permanent waterfalls in the world (though Browne Falls in Doubtful Sound could very well have the title of the tallest such waterfall in the country).

3. Sutherland Falls are named after Donald Sutherland, a prospector, who became the first European to see them in 1880.

4. Lake Quill, which is the source of these falls, was named for the explorer who first climbed up the cliff face to find it in 1890.

5. Scottish-born backwoodsman Donald Sutherland was looking for a viable route between Milford Sound and Lake Wakatipu on 10 November 1880 when he glimpsed falling water in the distance through trees. He was the first European to see the falls which now bear his name.

6. Sutherland Falls is the most impressive waterfall in New Zealand and with its 580 meters in tree vertical leaps, it is considered as one of the world's tallest waterfalls.

7. Sutherland Falls has a 'tiered plunge' because the water makes three various leaps on its descent. The water of the falls comes from Lake Quill, which is a rock basin that directly falls over the vertical cliff.

8. It is a challenging trek so you must be well equipped with appropriate clothing, gear and footwear.

9. Lake Quill occupies a small rock basin that was formed by ice-action during the Ice Age.

10. In order to visit these falls, visitors need to hike along the Milford Track which is one of the most exciting walking trails in the country.

7.Gullfoss waterfall

1. Gullfoss is a waterfall located in the southwest corner of Iceland. It is situated on the Canyon of Hvita River or the White river.

2. Gullfoss means "Golden Waterfall" in Icelandic. The land surrounding Gullfoss is about 200 metres above sea level.

3. On a sunny day, the water takes a golden-brown color. This is due to the fact that it is glacial water, and carries lots of sediments that glacial ice has carved off the Earth over the years.

4. The total cumulative height of the waterfall is 32 meters (105 feet) – this is actually split into two waterfalls. The upper waterfall has a drop of 11 meters (36 feet), while the lower waterfall has a drop of 21 meters (69 feet).

5. Its water can flow at an approximate 80 cubic meters (2,825 cubic feet) per second during winter to about 140 cubic meters (4,944 cubic feet) per second during summer. The highest flood measured was 2,000 cubic meters (70,629 cubic feet) per second.

6. The hard rock on top is lava rock which comes from the volcanoes in Iceland because it is situated on the edge of the Eurasian plate and the North American plate. In fact, Iceland is the only place in the world where you can see the plates on the Earth's surface.

7. The lower rock is made of moraine which is a type of multi-layered sediment rock which has been collected by the glacier and then deposited as the glacier moved along.

8. Rainbows often crown the majestic sight of the Gullfoss falls. There are different viewing points available to enjoy this waterfall, both above and below.

9. This canyon was created at the end of the Ice Age by catastrophic flood waves and is lengthened by 25 centimeters (10 inches) a year by the constant erosion.

10. Gullfoss is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Iceland.

8.waterfall

1. The Rhine Falls is a waterfall located in Switzerland and the most powerful waterfall in Europe.

2. It is 150 metres wide and 23 metres high. This is one of Europe's biggest waterfalls.

3. These waterfalls have been around for more than 15,000 years. All this happened during the tectonic shifts in the Ice Age.

4. Niagara Falls, Iguazu Falls, Victoria Falls, are some of the largest waterfalls. In Europe, the Rhine Falls are usually considered to be the largest waterfall.

5. Tourists and locals always get blown away by the beauty and splendour of the falls in summer. About 600,000 litres of water per second gush down the falls.

6. Most tourists would get on a boat and get close to the falls while others prefer being on a platform.

7. There are viewing platforms on either side of the falls that give perfect views of the falls. Expect to get wet from the water spraying from the falls.

8. There are two castles located near these falls. Laufen Castle is located on the left bank of the river and Worth Castle on the right bank.

9. Fishes cannot climb these falls up but eels are an exception. They can climb up over the rocks.

10. The castle is a tourist attraction and has a restaurant and a youth hostel.

9.Tugela Falls

1. Tugela Falls is one of the highest waterfalls in the world and the highest waterfall in Africa. It is located on the Tugela River in South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal province.

2. The flow of Tugela River varies greatly in volume throughout the year. As a result, it may dry out completely during the summer season.

3. Unlike Angel Falls, this waterfall does not have a single, gasp-inducing vertical drop. Instead, it has a sequence of shorter free falls.

4. The waterfall can be easily seen from the main road into the park during the rainy season.

5. People believed that Tugela Falls was the world's highest waterfall until 1937. In that year the American adventurer James Angel discovered Angel Falls in Venezuela.

6. Tugela Falls is in Royal Natal National Park in the Drakensberg mountains.

7. Tugela Falls is 3,110 feet (948 meters) high. Only Angel Falls (3,212 feet; 979 meters) in Venezuela is higher.

8. Tugela Falls and Tugela River get their name from the isiZulu word thukela. It means "something that startles."

9. The upper section of these falls can freeze completely forming pillars of ice when it gets extremely cold.

10. The hike to the waterfall ends at boulder hop. After this, a chain ladder leads over the final stretch.

10.Plitvice Falls

1. Plitvice Lakes National Park is home to 16 different lakes which change color by the second. Within the blink of an eye, you can see blue, green, aquamarine and turquoise. This is due to the way the sun hits the water and the number of organisms and minerals.

2. Surrounding the Plitvice Waterfalls are more than 120 different species of birds. They rely heavily on these waterfalls as they provide the perfect atmosphere they need, which is a combination of moisture and humidity.

3. It's probably one of the more memorable waterfall attractions in the world as Julie and I were pleasantly surprised at how large some of these waterfalls turned out to be once we finally saw them in person.

4. Plitvice Waterfalls are also home to wolves, bears, deer, wildcats, wild boar and lynx which tend to roam around during the early morning and late afternoon hours. One of the biggest populations of Lynx in Europe can be found in Croatia.

5. Krka National Park, which also has numerous waterfalls, compares to the falls within Plitvice. However, theirs allow closer access. People often swim in Krka, while swimming in Plitvice is strictly forbidden.

6. Staying at the Hotel Bellevue Plitvice guarantees you will see and hear the rushing sound of the falls nearby. The best views are from the balcony, outside your room.

7. Located within the lower lakes are the tallest and most extreme waterfalls. One called Milanovac Slapovi measures 20 meters in height. Another, called Milanovac Jezero is not as tall, only about 8 meters, but the width is over 15 meters.

8. The Stastavci joins a multitude of smaller waterfalls and drains into a lake called Kaluderovic Jezero. This is one of the largest lakes within the entire park. The waterfall has a drop between 20 and 25 meters.

9. The tallest and widest of all of the waterfalls, is simply named Great Waterfall. It has a height of 70 meters and the mist can be seen for miles even within the thick foliage. There are stairs leading upwards that provide an exceptional view from the top.

10. Within the section called the Upper Lakes, there are quite a number of small to medium height waterfalls, however the majority are hidden and dumped into Lake Okrugljak. They are cleverly hidden by massive trees and overhanging foliage.

Facts about Coin



1.Euro

1. Euro is the currency (money) of the countries in the eurozone. One euro is divided into 100 cent (officially) (singular) or "cents" (unofficially).

2. Because of the number of different languages in the European Union, there are different, unofficial, names for this unit (the French call them "centimes" and the Spanish "céntimos", for example).

3. It was created in 1999, but until 1 January 2002 it was used only for electronic payments. In 2002, 12 countries of the European Union (EU) took their state

currencies out of circulation and adopted euro notes and coins as their only money. There was a change-over period, called the "transition period".

4. In 2006, Slovenia became the 13th country to use the euro. In 2008 Cyprus and Malta became the 14th and 15th countries to use the euro. In 2009, Slovakia became the 16th country to use the euro. In 2011, Estonia became the 17th country to use the euro. In 2014, Latvia became the 18th country and in 2015, Lithuania became the 19th country to use the euro.

5. There are seven different banknotes, each one with a different colour, size and face value: €5 (grey), €10 (red), €20 (blue), €50 (orange), €100 (green), €200 (yellow), €500 (purple).

6. The euro is a highly valued currency that is one of the most traded, as mentioned in the introduction, in the entire world. It is used all over the globe. Its value, however, is always fluctuating.

7. Euro coins are created with highly secure machine-readable contours that prevent the creation and circulation of fake euros – the euro is a very hard currency to fake, owing to these strict security measures.

8. While Iran has its own currency, the oil-rich Middle Eastern state prefers using the euro for all foreign transactions, mainly oil. Iran has converted every single dollar-denominated asset it holds on foreign countries to the Euro, and this is owing to its long-time rivalry with the United States of America.

9. The euro (€; ISO 4217 code EUR) is the currency of twelve European Union member states: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City which formerly used the French Franc or the Italian Lira as their currency, mint their own Euro coins in small amounts.

10. After a decade of preparations, the euro currency was first introduced on January 1, 1999, acting as an invisible currency, since it was only used for accounting and electronic payments for the first three years.

2.Bitcoin

1. In 2009, a person or a group of people known as Satoshi Nakamoto introduced Bitcoin to the world. He (or they) vanished off the Internet in late 2010, and he hasn't been heard from since. Just as his identity is shrouded in mystery, nobody really knows if he's even alive or dead.

2. The only communication people had with him was through emails and forums. His Bitcoin wallet holds around 980,000 bitcoins, which makes him one of the richest people on the planet.

3. As a sign of respect for Bitcoin's creator, the smallest unit of a bitcoin is known as a satoshi. One satoshi is valued at around 0.00005 U.S. dollars (as on 11th April 2019), which is a very, very low value.

4. To make one bitcoin, you need approximately one hundred million satoshis. According to current bitcoin values, which fluctuate a lot, to make a dollar you need close to 15,800 satoshis.

5. The official currency of Liberland is bitcoin. The government believes that Bitcoin and its underlying concepts of blockchain provide a secure and transparent method for recording electronic, financial, and physical assets.

6. The process of mining bitcoins is expensive; you pay a lot in money, time, and electricity. Mining bitcoins requires servers used for that specific purpose. The faster you process the data, the faster the block can be added to the blockchain, and the faster you're rewarded with bitcoins.

7. Ireland consumes approximately 5,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. All the bitcoin mining farms together consume about 60 terawatt-hours of electricity, which is approximately 6 x 1010 kilowatt-hours a large amount of power.

8. The entire country of Ireland, which is the second-most-populated city in Europe and has 84,421 square kilometers of area, consumes less electricity than all these farms combined.

9. Although several countries around the world, such as Canada and America, have wholeheartedly accepted Bitcoin, some haven't. Countries including Bolivia, Iceland, Bangladesh, and Ecuador have completely banned the usage of bitcoins.

10. There's a limit to how many bitcoins can exist in the market: 21 million. As of this moment, 17 million bitcoins are already in circulation; that means almost 80 percent of the 21 million have already been mined. But don't worry; until 2140, we will still have bitcoins to mine.

3.Peso



1. The peso (sign: $; code: MXN) is the currency, or money, of Mexico. The symbol used for the peso is "$", which is the same as for the US dollars it got its symbol from the Spanish-Mexican currency. It is one of the most traded currencies in the world.

2. The current ISO 4217 code for the peso is MXN; before its value was changed in 1993, the code MXP was used. The peso is made up of 100 centavos, represented by "¢".

3. The name comes from the Spanish words pesos oro (gold weights) or pesos plata (silver weights). The meaning of peso in English is weight.

4. The origins of paper money in Mexico date back to the beginning of the 20th century . with the foundation of the Bank of Mexico, on 1st September 1925, which received the exclusive authority to issue money by minting metal coins and printing banknotes.

5. Peso, the monetary unit of several Latin American countries and the Philippines; it is divided into 100 centavos. The peso was introduced into Spain by the monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella, who reformed the Spanish coinage system in 1497; it did not come into common use, though, until the time of Charles I (the emperor Charles V).

6. The word means 'weight' in Spanish, or more loosely 'pound'. It was a coin that originated in Habsburg Spain. Also called Spanish dollar, it became an important international currency. Spain brought it to its colonies and minted many pesos in Mexico and Peru.

7. The fact is, the Mexican peso isn't just banknotes and coins. It also serves as a link to history in the Americas.

8. The Mexican peso is the official currency of Mexico and is the third most popular currency in the Americas, after the U.S. and Candian dollars. Its roots trace back to Spain and it was the first currency to introduce design measures to prevent counterfeiting.

9. The 50 pesos gold coin is perhaps the most popular among investors. It was created specifically to mark the anniversary of Mexico being independent of Spanish rule for a century. This coin is the most popular out of all the coins available from Mexico, although the Mexican Libertads, the official Mexican bullion coins also have followers of their own with certain investors.

10. Coins have a value proportional to their size. Small coins are worth 5, 10, 20 and 50 Mexican cents. The biggest ones are worth 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Mexican pesos.

4.Pound sterling



1. The pound sterling is the oldest existing currency, with origins that can be traced back to continental Europe.

2. The name of this currency comes from the Latin word "libra", which refers to weight and balance. For more than 300 years the Bank of England has been the authority issuing pound banknotes, and all along this time these notes have suffered many changes.

3. The first pound coin did not appear until 1489, under the reign of Henry VII. Pound banknotes started circulating in England shortly after the foundation of the Bank of England in 1694, and were originally handwritten notes.

4. The pound functioned with its complicated system of shillings and pennies until the arrival of the decimal system in 1971.

5. In 1660 coin minting was mechanized and features in its design such as the side lettering were introduced to help eradicate money-clipping.

6. The pound sterling has survived as an independent currency while most of the rest of Europe adopted the euro as a single currency, which at the beginning of the 21st century seemed the likely destiny of the pound sterling too.

7. The Pound isn't only used in the United Kingdom. As well as being used in the independent islands of Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man surrounding the British Isles, the currency is used as far away as the Antarctic (at least in the part Britain claims anyway - not sure how many shops there are there though!), Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, and a few islands in the mid and South Atlantic.

8. Regarding the "pound scots", it existed until the 1707 Union Act created a new monetary system based on the value of the pound south of the Scottish border.

9. Sterling is the fourth most-traded currency in the foreign exchange market, after the United States dollar, the euro, and the Japanese yen.

10. On February 15, 1971, the pound sterling was officially decimalized into 100 new pence. The symbol £ was retained for the pound sterling, and the letter p was chosen for the new penny.

5.Dollar

1. The highest dollar denomination that has ever been in circulation is $10,000.

2. The first American coins were minted in 1792. In 1862, the first US paper money was printed. It was a solution for an issue related to the shortage of coins.

3. Have you ever heard the expression "dirty money"?. Paper money is literally dirty since 94% of bills are contaminated with bacteria, while 7% of banknotes have dangerous pathogens on them.

4. The "In God We Trust" phrase first appeared on coins during the Civil War. Since 1955, it has been added to all coins.

5. All American dollars are made from cotton (75%) and linen (25%).

6. Five-cent coins, minted from 1942 to 1945 can't be called "nickel", and for a good reason. They merely had no nickel in the alloy.

7. The largest dollar denomination ever printed was a banknote (gold certificate, to be accurate) of $100,000. It was intended for transactions between Federal Reserve banks, and it has never been in circulation.

8. The first person, depicted on a $1 bill was Salmon P. Chase, and it was in 1863 when he was still alive. Moreover, he was the incumbent secretary of the treasury. Thus, there is no surprise how he appeared to be on the bill, he just put himself on it. Six years later, in 1869 (as we mentioned above), George Washington settled his hubris down.

9. Andrew Jackson, the person on the $20 banknote, was a big confronter of paper money. He believed that only gold and silver coins were legal tender.

10. Old dollar bills are shredded and sold to companies that recycle them into building materials. Statistically, Americans throw away about $62M worth of coins yearly.

6.Shilling



1. Shilling, former English and British coin, nominally valued at one-twentieth of a pound sterling, or 12 pence.

2. The shilling was also formerly the monetary unit of Australia, Austria, New Zealand, and Ireland. Today it is the basic monetary unit in Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda.

3. A silver coin of 12 pence, called a teston in France or a testoon in Britain, was first struck in 1504; it bore a profile likeness of Henry VII of England and was engraved by Alexander Bruchsal.

4. This coin was continued by Henry VIII and was renamed the shilling during the succeeding reign of Edward VI.

5. By 1921 the value of the British shilling had become merely token, for the coin's silver content had become fractional; in 1947 it became wholly cupronickel (copper-nickel alloy).

6. The shilling was the Austrian currency until 2002, when it was replaced by the euro as the country's sole currency.

7. In Kenya the shilling is divided into 100 cents, and a Kenya pound is equivalent to 20 Kenya shillings. The shilling became Kenya's official monetary unit in 1967, when it replaced the East Africa shilling.

8. The Central Bank of Kenya, established in 1966, has the sole authority to issue banknotes and coins.

9. The reverse side of the notes contains images of monuments, buildings, and wildlife. Coin denominations issued range from 10 cents to 40 shillings.

10. The Tanzanian shilling, issued by the Bank of Tanzania, and the Ugandan shilling, issued by the Bank of Uganda, became their respective countries' official currencies in 1967.

7.Penny

1. It's actually not called a "penny." The official name is the "one-cent" coin. The word "penny" came from the British denomination of the same name. And since British pennies were widely circulated throughout the American colonies (and were still considered legal tender) during the nation's earliest years, the British term stuck to our own copper coin of similar face value.

2. The one cent coin was first distributed by the United States in 1793. 11,178 copper cents came into circulation on March 1. In 2019, the U.S. Mint produced almost 12 billion coins.

3. It was composed of 100% copper until World War 2. Then pennies changed to a zinc-coated steel.

4. According to the U.S. Mint, The first penny was designed by Benjamin Franklin with interlinked chains to symbolize unity during the Revolutionary War era. However, many mistook the meaning to be a reference to slavery. A wreath quickly replaced the chains.

5. Before 1909, Lady Liberty graced the coins. Now President Lincoln's profile graces the one cent coin.

6. Casinos regard the Penny slots the most profitable games. You can still find penny slots that allow you to play one penny at a time.

7. The early "pennies" were 29 millimeters wide, or roughly the size of a modern half dollar. These so-called "large cents" were made until 1857, and are still popular with coin collectors.

8. Merchants would even drop a few copper "large cents" pieces into pickle barrels because they would keep the pickles a bright green color.

9. The "small-size" one-cent coins that we're more familiar with using today were first struck in 1856, and measure just 19 millimeters in diameter.

10. When the Abraham Lincoln penny was first minted in 1909 to celebrate what would've been his 100th birthday, Lincoln became the first president to appear on a regularly circulating coin. It was designed by sculptor and engraver Victor David Brenner with Lincoln's familiar portrait on the "head's side" and two wheat stalks on the "tails side."

8.Dutch Guilder

1. Before 2002, the Netherlands national currency was the dutch guilder.

2. This money has been used since the 17th century. So, for more than 322 years the dutch guilder was used by dutch people as national money.

3. The 300 plus year background of the Dutch guilder was not without interruption though. There was a short duration, throughout annexation to France when the French franc was inflow.

4. This was from 1810 to 1814. As soon as the Napoleonic wars wrapped up the Netherlands began re-circulation of the Dutch guilder.

5. After the 2002 introduction of the Euro, guilder coins were still exchangeable at the Netherlands Central bank until the very first day of 2007. Banknotes, however, stay exchangeable all the way to 2032.

6. Guilder is the English translation of the Dutch gulden, meaning "golden". The guilder used to be a gold coin, but has been used for silver or metal coins for some centuries. The name is also called florin.

7. When the guilder was introduced in 1816, it replaced the French franc. It included an inscription ("God be with us")—the guilder was among the first coins to bear an inscription—to help protect its value by discouraging people from shaving the coin's precious silver.

8. The Nazis abolished the guilder as the country's currency when they occupied the Netherlands during World War II. Nevertheless, the exiled government promised that the currency would be legal after the war, and few people exchanged the Dutch currency.

9. The government-in-exile had millions of silver coins minted in the United States, and, after the country was liberated from the Nazis, people again began melting down the currency to use the silver.

10. Part of the legacy of Dutch colonialism, the guilder was adopted in Suriname and in the former Netherlands Antilles; both the Suriname and the Netherlands Antillean guilder were divided into 100 cents.

9.Swiss Franc

1. Franc, originally a French coin but now the monetary unit of a number of countries, notably Switzerland, most French and former Belgian overseas territories, and some African states; at one time it was also the currency of France, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

2. The name was first applied to a gold coin minted by King John II of France in 1360, which bore on one face the Latin legend Johannes Dei gratia Francorum rex ("John, by the grace of God, king of the Franks").

3. Because this coin also carried the figure of the king on horseback, it was known as the franc à cheval to distinguish it from another coin of the same value later issued by Charles V of France.

4. During the 17th century the minting of gold francs ceased, but the name was freely applied by the French public to the new unit of exchange the livre tournois, a gold coin subdivided into 20 sols.

5. The Swiss Franc is the official currency and legal tender in Switzerland and Liechtenstein, as well as it is also legal tender in the Italian exclave of Campione d'Italia. Some cantons accept Euros for certain payments, but they will return your change in Swiss francs.

6. The first franc, on par with the French franc, was first introduced in 1798 by the Helvetic Republic after there being around 860 different coins throughout the 26 cantons of Switzerland. After it was introduced, the franc served as a model for currencies in about 19 Swiss cantons from 1803-1814.

7. The Swiss franc symbol "CHF" is an abbreviation that stands for the Latin name of the country "Confoederatio Helvetica," and the "F" stands for "franc." The abbreviation "Fr." is often used as a symbol as well.

8. Between 1865 and the 1920s, Switzerland formed the Latin Monetary Union together with Belgium, France, and Italy, which tied all of their separate currencies to the price of silver. Later, in the 1970s, the price was linked with the price of gold until the year 2000.

9. Switzerland is the only country that still issues and uses francs in Europe. The other European countries that previously used francs as their official currency: France, Belgium, and Luxembourg, eventually adopted the Euro.

10. The Swiss franc is said to be a 'safe-haven currency.' This is a term used in finance to denote an investment that is expected to retain or increase its value over time. The Swiss franc earned this title due to the stable government and financial system in Switzerland.

10.Dinar

1. Dinar, monetary unit used in several Middle Eastern countries, including Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, and Tunisia. The dinar dates from Roman times, when it was known as denarius.

2. It was first introduced as an "Islamic coinage" in the late 7th century CE by ʿ Abd al-Malik, the fifth caliph (685–705) of the Umayyad dynasty.

3. Among the countries in which the dinar is used, Iraq was the first to gain independence as a modern state. The Iraqi dinar is divided into 20 dirhams and is the equivalent of 1,000 fils.

4. Banknotes are issued in denominations ranging from 250 to 50,000 dinars. Inflation—largely the result of wars and international economic sanctions in the 1980s and '90s—depressed the purchasing power of the currency, rendering coins virtually obsolete after 1990.

5. However, in 2004, after the start of the Iraq War, new 25- and 100-dinar coins were introduced; both were subsequently withdrawn. The fronts and backs of both banknotes and coins contain images, symbols, and text of Arab and Islamic historical significance, including the spiral minaret in Sāmarrāʿ and the Dokan Dam on the Little Zab River.

6. First mentions of the Serbian dinar can be found in chronicles dating as far back as 1214, written during the reign of Stefan Nemanic, also called Stefan the First-Crowned. Those coins were minted mainly in silver.

7. Dinar was not used in modern Serbia for several centuries. This area remained under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Several other types of coins had been in circulation since it was the Ottomans who controlled the mints in Novo Brdo, Kucajna and Belgrade.

8. During the same period, the first 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dinar banknotes were also issued. Between 1873 and 1894, the rate of the Serbian dinar was closely linked to the French franc.

9. However, the Serbian dinar had not been in use for very long. In 1920, it was replaced by a Yugoslav dinar. Local people also traded in the Yugoslav krone.

10. The Yugoslav dinar was in use until 2006 when Montenegro declared its independence. It was then that Serbia decided to return to its original currency, the Serbian dinar, which is still valid today.

Facts about Museum



1.The Metropolitan Museum of Art

1.The museum was incorporated in 1870 by a group of forward-thinking financiers, philanthropists, and art enthusiasts, and opened two years later in a comparatively diminutive building at 681 Fifth Avenue.

2. In 1880, 10 years after it was incorporated, the museum opened its doors at its current location on Fifth Avenue and Central Park. But the building today would be unrecognizable. The Ruskian Gothic original was designed by Calvert Vaux (a designer of Central Park) and Jacob Wrey Mould and characterized by its red-brick facade.

3. The art is what's meant to keep our attention, but sometimes visitors should stop and smell the roses (or whatever flowers are in the jaw-dropping bouquets) in the Great Hall of the Met. First things first: these towering floral displays are most certainly real and, since 2003, the hand behind these living still lifes is none-other than the Met's in-house resident florist, Remco van Vliet.

4. Transportation Security Administration agents rifling through a museum's carefully packed artworks is the stuff of a registrar's nightmare. But it was one that could very easily have become a reality. Back in 2009, Homeland Security mandated anything shipped as cargo on a commercial flight would be open to search by the TSA.

5. The digital age has brought many changes to the art world, among them a sharp uptick in security capabilities. Until recent decades, museums including the Met wrestled between allowing the public fairly uninhibited viewing experiences and maintaining adequate measures of safe-keeping.

6. The digital age has brought many changes to the art world, among them a sharp uptick in security capabilities. Until recent decades, museums including the Met wrestled between allowing the public fairly uninhibited viewing experiences and maintaining adequate measures of safe-keeping.

7. As many visitors know, the Met sprawls beyond its Fifth Avenue location. It also encompasses the Cloisters in Fort Tryon park in northern Manhattan, and (for the time being) the Met Breuer, on 75th Street and Madison.

8. An Ancient Egyptian Hippopotamus Named William is the Museum's Mascot. Blue statuette of a hippopotamus is undeniably adorable, for ancient Egyptians the gargantuan creature was a real threat even in the afterlife, liable to trample fisherman in the marshes of the Nile or those on the journey in the afterlife. This blue-glazed lotus-decorated little guy was found in the outer-workings of a tomb in Upper Egypt with three of its legs broken (now repaired), likely a measure to keep it from harming the deceased in the afterlife.

9. September 12 to September 20, the artist will be living in the museum, in the longest durational performance piece he's done to date. Titled Lands, Waters, Skies, Chopra's performance will be a nomadic itinerary of his own creation throughout the museum.

10. Among these the Bonnefont Cloister garden will especially appeal to any millennial witches out there—it runneth over with nearly 300 species of plant,

many of which were used in Medieval times, for magic, as well as medicine, food, and artistic purposes. You're not allowed to touch, but keep your eyes open for such potent plants as Deadly Nightshade.

2.Louvre museum



1. Louvre, in full Louvre Museum or French Musée du Louvre, official name Great Louvre or French Grand Louvre, national museum and art gallery of France, housed in part of a large palace in Paris that was built on the right-bank site of the 12th-century fortress of Philip Augustus.

2. In 1546 Francis I, who was a great art collector, had this old castle razed and began to build on its site another royal residence, the Louvre, which was added to by almost every subsequent French monarch.

3. Under Francis I, only a small portion of the present Louvre was completed, under the architect Pierre Lescot. This original section is today the southwestern part of the Cour Carree.

4. A committee consisting of the architects Claude Perrault and Louis Le Vau and the decorator and painter Charles Le Brun planned that part of the Louvre which is known as the Colonnade.

5. The Louvre ceased to be a royal residence when Louis XIV moved his court to Versailles in 1682. The idea of using the Louvre as a public museum originated in the 18th century.

6. In 1793 the revolutionary government opened to the public the Musée Central des Arts in the Grande Galerie. Under Napoleon the Court Carrée and a wing on the north along the rue de Rivoli were begun.

7. The Louvre building complex underwent a major remodeling in the 1980s and '90s in order to make the old museum more accessible and accommodating to its visitors.

8. The ground-level entrance to this complex was situated in the centre of the Cour Napoléon and was crowned by a controversial steel-and-glass pyramid designed by the American architect I.M. Pei. The underground complex of support facilities and public amenities was opened in 1989.

9. The new wing, also designed by Pei, had more than 230,000 square feet (21,368 square metres) of exhibition space, originally housing collections of European painting, decorative arts, and Islamic art.

10. The Louvre's painting collection is one of the richest in the world, representing all periods of European art up to the Revolutions of 1848.

3.British Museum

1. British Museum, in London, comprehensive national museum with particularly outstanding holdings in archaeology and ethnography. It is located in the Bloomsbury district of the borough of Camden.

2. Established by act of Parliament in 1753, the museum was originally based on three collections: those of Sir Hans Sloane; Robert Harley, 1st earl of Oxford; and Sir Robert Cotton.

3. The collections (which also included a significant number of manuscripts and other library materials) were housed in Montagu House, Great Russell Street, and were opened to the public in 1759.

4. The museum's present building, designed in the Greek Revival style by Sir Robert Smirke, was built on the site of Montagu House in the period 1823–52 and has been the subject of several subsequent additions and alterations.

5. In 1881 the original natural history collections were transferred to a new building in South Kensington to form the Natural History Museum, and in 1973 the British Museum's library was joined by an act of Parliament with a number of other holdings to create the British Library.

6. The Great Court and the refurbished Reading Room opened to the public in 2000. Also restored in time for the 250th anniversary of the museum's establishment was the King's Library (1823–27), the first section of the newly constituted British Museum to have been constructed.

7. Among the British Museum's most famous holdings are the Elgin Marbles, consisting mainly of architectural details from the Parthenon at Athens.

8. Other Greek sculptures from the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus and from the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus; the Rosetta Stone, which provided the key to reading ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs.

9. Half the national library's holdings were kept at the museum until a new library building was opened at St. Pancras in 1997.

10. The Black Obelisk and other Assyrian relics from the palace and temples at Calah (modern Nimrūd) and Nineveh; exquisite gold, silver, and shell work from the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur; the so-called Portland Vase, a 1st-century-CE cameo glass vessel found near Rome.

4.Museo Nacional del Prado in Madrid

1. The Prado Museum has been around for about two centuries now. It is the main Spanish National Art Museum at the heart of Madrid.

2. A tour of the museum will unearth some of the world's finest art collections from Europe dating back to the 12th century. Most of the collection in this museum is based on the previous Spanish Royal Collection and the most prized Spanish art.

3. Charles III also known as Carlos commissioned the building of Prado museum in 1785. The architect commissioned was Juan de Villanueva. Juan was known as the architect of enlightenment in Spain.

4. This was going to be Madrid's Natural History Museum. It is now the main Spanish national art museum exhibiting the finest European arts dating back to the 12th century to early 20th century.

5. It officially became a museum in 1819. It was until 1819 when the museum became a public gallery after King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel repurposed it.

6. Queen Isabel convinced King Ferdinand, who was Charles III, grandson, to use the Royal Museum for paintings and sculptures.

7.The museum was built to showcase the works of art belonging to the Spanish Royal Family. Museo Nacional Del Prado is part of Madrid's three museums that form the Golden Triangle of Art. Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum and Museo Reina Sofia are the other two.

8. These three museums considered important and are located close to each other on the Paseo del Prado in central Madrid in Spain.

9. The Prado is one of the richest museums concerning the works exhibited. It has artwork from great European art masters from the 16th to 19th centuries.

10. Important donations in the museum include the Barón Emile d'Erlanger gift of Goya's Black Paintings in 1881. More than 2000 paintings, sculptures, prints and drawings have been added to Prado's original collection.

5.Vatican Museum



1. The Vatican Museums (Italian: Musei Vaticani; Latin: Musea Vaticana) are the public art and sculpture museums in the Vatican City.

2. They display works from the immense collection amassed by the Catholic Church and the papacy throughout the centuries including several of the most renowned Roman sculptures and most important masterpieces of Renaissance art in the world.

3. The museums contain roughly 70,000 works, of which 20,000 are on display, and currently employ 640 people who work in 40 different administrative, scholarly, and restoration departments.

4. Pope Julius II founded the museums in the early 16th century. The Sistine Chapel with its ceiling decorated by Michelangelo and the Stanze di Raffaello decorated by Raphael are on the visitor route through the Vatican Museums.

5. The Vatican Museums trace their origin to one marble sculpture, purchased in the 16th century: Laocoön and His Sons was discovered on 14 January 1506, in a vineyard near the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome.

6. The pope put the sculpture, which depicts the Trojan priest Laocoön and his two sons being attacked by giant serpents, on public display at the Vatican exactly one month after its discovery.

7. The Museums celebrated their 500th anniversary in October 2006 by permanently opening the excavations of a Vatican Hill necropolis to the public.

8. On 1 January 2017, Barbara Jatta became the Director of the Vatican Museums, replacing Antonio Paolucci who had been director since 2007.

9. The Vatican Historical Museum (Italian: Museo storico vaticano) was founded in 1973 at the behest of Pope Paul VI, and was initially hosted in environments under the Square Garden.

10. The Vatican Historical Museum has a unique collection of portraits of the Popes from the 16th century to date, the memorable items of the Papal Military Corps of the 16-17th centuries and old religious paraphernalia related to rituals of the papacy.

6.Hermitage Museum



1.The State Hermitage Museum (Russian: tr. Gosudarstvennyj Ermitaz, IPA: is a museum of art and culture in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

2. The second-largest art museum in the world, it was founded in 1764 when Empress Catherine the Great acquired an impressive collection of paintings from the Berlin merchant Johann Ernst Gotzkowsky.

3. The museum celebrates the anniversary of its founding each year on 7 December, Saint Catherine's Day. It has been open to the public since 1852.

4. Its collections, of which only a small part is on permanent display, comprise over three million items (the numismatic collection accounts for about one-third of them), including the largest collection of paintings in the world.

5. The collections occupy a large complex of six historic buildings along Palace Embankment, including the Winter Palace, a former residence of Russian emperors.

6. The museum has several exhibition centers abroad. The Hermitage is a federal state property. Since July 1992, the director of the museum has been Mikhail Piotrovsky.

7. The entrance ticket for foreign tourists costs more than the fee paid by citizens of Russia and Belarus. However, entrance is free of charge the third Thursday of every month for all visitors, and free daily for students and children.

8. Originally, the only building housing the collection was the "Small Hermitage". Today, the Hermitage Museum encompasses many buildings on the Palace Embankment and its neighbourhoods.

9. The collection of classical antiquities occupies most of the ground floor of the Old and New Hermitage buildings. The interiors of the ground floor were designed by German architect Leo von Klenze in the Greek revival style in the early 1850s, using painted polished stucco and columns of natural marble and granite.

10. The Room of the Great Vase in the western wing features the 2.57 m (8.4 ft) high Kolyvan Vase, weighing 19 t (42,000 lb), made of jasper in 1843 and installed before the walls were erected. While the western wing was designed for exhibitions, the rooms on the ground floor in the eastern wing of the New Hermitage, now also hosting exhibitions, were originally intended for libraries.

7.Musee d'Orsay

1. The Musée d'Orsay is a museum in Paris, France, on the Left Bank of the Seine. It is housed in the former Gare d'Orsay, a Beaux-Arts railway station built between 1898 and 1900.

2. The museum holds mainly French art dating from 1848 to 1914, including paintings, sculptures, furniture, and photography. It houses the largest collection of Impressionist and post-Impressionist masterpieces in the world, by painters including Berthe Morisot, Monet, Manet, Degas, Renoir, Cézanne, Seurat, Sisley, Gauguin, and Van Gogh.

3. In 2020 the museum had 867,724 visitors, down 76 percent from attendance in 2019, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the drop, it ranked fifteenth in the list of most-visited art museums in 2020.

4. The museum building was originally a railway station, Gare d'Orsay, located next to the Seine river. Its central location was convenient for commuting travelers.

5. The station was constructed for the Chemin de Fer de Paris à Orléans and finished in time for the 1900 Exposition Universelle to the design of three architects: Lucien Magne, Émile Bénard and Victor Laloux. The Gare d'Orsay design was considered to be an "anachronism."

6. Gare d'Orsay instead gained inspiration from the past for the concept of the facade to the point of masking the cutting-edge technology within. It was the terminus for the railways of southwestern France until 1939.

7. In the 1970s work began on building a 1 km-long tunnel under the station as part of the creation of line C of the Réseau Express Régional with a new station under the old station. In 1970, permission was granted to demolish the station but Jacques Duhamel, Minister for Cultural Affairs, ruled against plans to build a new hotel in its stead.

8. At any time about 3,000 art pieces are on display within Musée d'Orsay. Within the museum is a 1:100 scale model created by Richard Peduzzi of an aerial view of Paris Opera and surrounding area encapsulated underneath glass flooring that viewers walk on as they proceed through the museum.

9. The collection favors mostly post-impressionist works. Artists featured in this collection are Bonnard, Vuillard, Maurice Denis, Odilon Redon, Aristide Maillol, André Derain, Edgar Degas, and Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot.

10. In 2016 the museum complied to keeping the collection of about 600 art pieces in one collection rather than dispersed throughout other exhibits. Since World War II, France has not been donated a collection of foreign art this large.

8.The palace museum

1. The Palace Museum, also known as Forbidden City, is a must-see destination in Beijing. It's so big that most people can only get a cursory glance at the spectacular place upon their first visit.

2. The National Palace Museum holds the largest collection of ancient Chinese artifacts in the whole world. The regular change of the 60,000 exhibit pieces occurs once in every three months.

3. The National Palace Museum's collection illustrates more than 4,000 years of Chinese art. Its vintage collection of Chinese paintings is assumed as the finest in the world. The collection includes important masterpieces from the Tang, Song, Ming, and Qing dynasties.

4. Among the most popular items of the museum is a 100 years old jadeite cabbage, a layered stone carved in the shape of a piece of stewed pork, a Chinese delicacy and a bronze cauldron of Duke Mao.

5. The number of people visiting the museum has increased exponentially in the past few years. The number shot up to 4.5 million last year. To avoid huge crowds at the museum and also for security reasons, the National Palace Museum regulates admission, keeping the number of visitors below 2,800 at one time.

6. This project was officially launched in the year 2011 with a goal to expand the exhibition area in Taipei and improve the environment. The total budget for renovation is estimated to be near about NT$10 to 12 billion.

7. The Forbidden City occupies 720,000 sq m (7,750,000 sq ft), over three times larger than the Louvre Palace in France. An estimated 1 million laborers worked to complete the structure.

8. It has more than 90 palace quarters and courtyards, 980 buildings and over 8,728 rooms. (A common myth states that there are 9,999.5 rooms, but it is not supported by survey evidence.)

9. For a size comparison, the Vatican measures 440,000 square meters, and the Kremlin measures 275,000 square meters. The impressiveness of the size and scale of this ancient fortified palace is not to be missed.

10. Except for Donghua Gate ('East Glory' Gate), all gates in the Forbidden City are decorated with a nine-by-nine array of gilded door-studs. Nine implies supremacy and eternity in Chinese culture.

9.The National gallery

1. The National Gallery in London was opened in 1824 and at the time of this writing is 195 years old. In this time, it has built up a large fan base, with more than six million people visiting its halls every year since 2012.

2. It is the second most popular visitor attraction in the UK, following behind the British Museum. Worldwide, it is the 7th most popular visitor attraction.

3. Smith's dream was to turn the National Mall into a giant cultural enlightenment project, with monuments, museums, and buildings representing every major civilization. His plan for a "National Gallery of History and Art" was influenced by the examples he saw in his extensive travels to World's Fairs and museums in European capitals.

4. For Roosevelt, the gallery was a vehicle for democracy, a stepping stone toward building a society that prioritizes the common good. He especially emphasized the movement of the art from private and limited to public and democratic enjoyment.

5. From the entry to exit, all is totally free of cost. You seriously don't have to spend a bug to see the famous masterpieces of the legendary painters. The gallery has a collection of 2300 splendid paintings which are entirely precious and rare.

6. Inside the National Gallery, you can see the well-built statues of King James II and the American President George Washington. The latter one is known to be a present from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the National Gallery in the year 1921.

7. The Royal Academy of Arts dwelled in the new National Gallery building at Trafalgar Square. In 1869, the Royal Academy moved into its own new building in Piccadilly.

8. The famous National Gallery was not so grand when it first came into existence. It wasn't formed by the princely art collection. The major reason for its existence was to house the 38 paintings that the British government bought from the heirs of John Julius Angerstein.

9. The National Gallery at London is ranked 7th in the world in terms of popularity.

10. The "Canyon Suite," as it came to be known, was a collection of 28 watercolor landscapes discovered two years after Georgia O'Keeffe's death in one of her old friends' family garage.

10.Tate Modern

1. Tate Modern is the jewel in the crown of modern art galleries in London. It holds the nation's collection of modern art from 1900 to the present day. With 5.7 million visitors it is in the top ten most visited museums and galleries in the world.

2. The collection holds masterpieces of international and British modern art. From Picasso's "The Three Dancers", to Dali's "Autumnal Cannibalism", to Rothko's "The Seagram Murals", to Duschamp's "Fountain", to Parreno's "Anywhen", Tate Modern is a one stop shop for modern art lovers.

3. Tate Modern is housed in the former Bankside Power Station. The building is almost the same size as Westminster Abbey with the signature central chimney standing at 99m tall. The building was converted and opened to the public in 2000.

4. The architect of the power station was Giles Gilbert Scott. He is famous in the UK for having designed the iconic red telephone boxes. The conversion architects are the Swiss Herzog and de Meuron. They are famous the world-over for building the Beijing National Stadium or "Bird's Nest".

5. In June 2017 the Switch House, a twisting, angular extension, was opened to the public. Much awaited, the new extension has extended the gallery's space by 60%.

6. At 26m high, this vast space was where the turbines of the power station were located. Since opening in 2000, over 60 million visitors have experienced large scale artworks in the awe-inspiring space of the Turbine Hall. A time capsule has been buried in the Turbine Hall.

7. Every year, tourists visit Tate Modern in huge numbers. This art gallery is counted as one of the most popular art galleries of Britain. Tate houses the masterpieces dating back to 1990 till present date.

8. The name of this famous art gallery comes from Sir Henry Tate, an English sugar merchant and philanthropist, noted for establishing the Tate Gallery, London. The name 'Tate' is also used for the corporate body, which was established by the Museums and Galleries Act 1992 as 'The Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery.'

9. The art collection in Tate Modern embraces stunning masterpieces of contemporary British modern art.

10. It attracts a lot of tourists for photography and video purposes. The pyramid is perfectly made and is absolutely stunning.

Facts about Deserts



1.Sahara Desert

1. At 3.6 million square miles, the Sahara Desert is as big as China.

2. Saharan Dunes can reach 180 metres in height.

3. The Sahara is en route for Bedouin nomads, who travel with camels.

4. The record high temperature of the Sahara was 136°F!.

5. Many dinosaur fossils have been found in the Sahara.

6. Emi Koussi Volcano is the highest point in the Sahara at 3,415 metres.

7. Monitor lizards, camels, foxes and gazelles live in the Sahara.

8. It's not all dry! There are over 20 lakes in the Sahara.

9. Monitor lizards, camels, foxes and gazelles live in the Sahara.

10. The Sahara is actually mostly rock – not sand!

2.Carcross Desert

1. The Carcross Desert, which is just 642 acres (260 hectares), has been recognized by Guinness as 'The World's Smallest Desert.

2. 10,000 years ago this was the bottom of a large glacial lake.

3. Bennett Lake is known for its beautiful beach covered in fine, white sand

4.Well, not exactly, as the moisture level is a tad too high. But the dunes are naturally formed, and the dry and windy air blowing grit into your hair and teeth certainly makes it akin to its arid cousins.

5. Despite the miniature footprint, the dunes feel quite expansive and remote, especially when standing in the middle where you see nothing but the sand and surrounding hills.

6. The small and unique geologic feature makes for an intriguing roadside stop along the Klondike Highway, especially considering the sudden change of scenery it interjects among the neighboring mountains, lakes and waterfalls.

7. While the vegetation in the area currently locks much of the dune system in place, a large event such as a forest fire could easily clear out the vegetation and return the dunes to an active state.

8. The Carcross Desert sits just outside a teeny town placed at the convergence of Bennett and Nares lakes near the southern border of the Yukon.

9. The Government of Yukon has made efforts to protect Carcross Desert in 1992, but failed due to opposition from locals who use the dunes for recreational purposes.

10. Carcross was originally called "Caribou Crossing" because of the large number of woodland caribou.

3.Atacama Desert

1. The Atacama Desert sits between the Andes and Chilean Coast Range at such a height that prevents moisture reaching it from the Pacific or Atlantic Oceans. It receives less than 1 mm of rainfall per year and some parts of the desert have no recorded rainfall at all.

2. Surprisingly, around one million people call the Atacama Desert home. Crowding into coastal fishing villages, mining areas and oasis towns. Inhabitants grow dry-weather produce such as olives, tomatoes and cucumbers, and herd alpacas for a living. The desert is also famous for mining copper.

3. Occasionally rainfall does occur and in 2015 the southern part of the Atacama Desert experienced heavy flooding. This sadly caused the deaths of more than 100 people.

4. The northern part of the Atacama Desert contained valuable minerals. Bo-

livia and Chile attempted to claim the area in the 1800s, causing the War of the Pacific from 1879 to 1884. Chile claimed victory and won control of the region.

5. The Atacama Crossing is an endurance race held in the varied terrain of the desert. It lasts for a period of seven days and features 250 kilometres of challenging upward and downward slopes.

6.The extreme ecosystem of the Atacama makes survival difficult for animals. However, red scorpions, grey foxes, desert wasps and butterflies are among the species able to cope with the dry environment. You can also find penguins, sea lions and pelicans nearer the Pacific side.

7. The Atacama Desert was at the centre of the world's attention in 2010. Famous for the 'Copiapo mining accident', whereby 33 miners survived a record 69 days buried in a 120-year-old copper-gold mine. Thankfully, all 33 miners were safely rescued on 13th October 2010.

8.Often compared to the planet Mars, the Atacama's landscape and soils are unique. Its appearance is unlike other deserts and several movies and television programmes have been filmed in the area. One of the most famous of which is A Space Odyssey.

9. The Atacama Desert is one of the top three destinations for visitors to Chile. The other top attractions include Easter Island and Chile's Lake District.

10.The high altitude and dry weather, the Atacama is one of the best places in the world for astronomy. It's the base for two of the top observatories operated by the European Southern Observatory

4.Antarctic desert

1. Antarctica is the coldest continent; temperatures in the winter can drop below –73°C (-100°F).

2. Antarctica is the driest continent; it is almost entirely desert. Very little snow or rain falls on the continent, but because it is so cold, the small amount of precipitation that does fall does not melt.

3. The ice can be more than 4 km thick in some places. This ice flows off the continent and creates floating ice shelves over the ocean; these shelves break up and create icebergs. If Antarctica's ice sheets melted, the world's oceans would rise by 60-65 meters.

4. There are no countries in Antarctica; the continent is governed by an international treaty (the Antarctic Treaty).

5. There are no permanent residents. But up to 1,000 people may be wintering over at various research stations.

6. Because Antarctica lies in the southern hemisphere, seasons there are the opposite of seasons in the north — summer runs from October to February and winter covers the remainder of the year.

7. Antarctica is, on average, the windiest place on earth. Scientists exploring this southerly landmass have reported wind speeds that have reached up to 200 miles per hour.

8. The Ross Ice Shelf - a floating tongue of ice that extends off the continent's main landmass - encompasses more than 510,000 square kilometres and is the largest ice shelf that has ever been discovered.

9. Antarctica is home to Mount Erebus - the southernmost active volcano in the world - as well as the only known "lava lakes," which have held liquid magma for eons despite the continent's frigid conditions.

10.Deep Lake in Antarctica is so salty that it cannot freeze, even in temperatures as low as negative 15 degrees Celsius!

5.Gobi Desert

1. At around 1,300,000 square kilometers, the Gobi desert is the 6th largest desert in the world, beating out the Kalahari, Patagonia and Sonoran deserts. The area of the Gobi is larger than Peru. The Gobi is the largest desert in Asia!

2. The Gobi Desert is home to many of the citieis on the ancient Silk Road. Trade has always been important for Mongolia and when the Mongolian empire was at its peak, they protected traders on various routes West.

3. The Gobi Desert is the largest dinosaur graveyard in the world. From the Flaming Cliffs, the world's first dinosaur egg nests were found by American researcher Roy Chapman Andrews in 1923.

4. The Gobi Desert's location in southern Mongolia doesn't mean that it's warm. The Gobi is classified as a Cold Winter Desert.

5. Contrary to what you may expect, the Gobi Desert gets most of its meagre

rainfall in the summer. It gets less than 100 mm of rain every year.

6. Some animals don't make the Gobi Desert their full time home; many species migrate through the area.

7. Every year the Gobi Desert grows. It mostly moves to the south, in China. Each year there is an increase of around 3,600 km of desert into the country.

8. Despite being the largest desert in the largest continent in the world, European explorers didn't mention the Gobi until 1688.

9. The Gobi Desert is not just one thing, but a combination of 33 separate deserts, each offering different landscapes and features. And the largest of them is called "The Galbiin Gobi", an area of 70,000 square km.

10.Experts suggest that the Gobi Desert have been a bottom of the sea in the prehistoric era. Fossilized coral heads, sea lilies, and countless shells have been found in the region.

6.Namib Desert



1.The Namib desert is 80 million years old (it is the world's oldest desert).

2. Dragon's breath in namibia is the largest underground lake in the world.

3. The republic of Namibia has been the first country to include protection of the environment in the constitution of the country.

4. The Namib desert is host to some of the largest sand dunes in the world. These towering mountains of sand are both striking and great fun to climb/explore. June 7 reaches a height of 383m and is the country's highest sand dune.

5. The namib-naukluft park is one of the largest conservation areas in the world.

6. Namibia was awarded for successful sustainable tourism by the world wildlife fund.

7. An amazing section of where Namibia meets the Atlantic Ocean has been named the Skeleton Coast.

8. Namibia has one of Africa's largest concentrations of rock petroglyphs.

9.The Fish River Canyon is the largest canyon in Africa and is one of Namibia's many natural wonders. It is second in size only to the grand canyon, and is well worth a visit for it's awe-inspiring scale, and the breathtaking views.

10. Namibia has the second lowest population density in the world.

7.Karakum Desert



1. Karakum desert is one of the largest and the most beautiful deserts in the world. It covers a big portion of Central Asia. And, Its unique environment houses a variety of desert creatures and plants.

2. The word "Karakum", or "Garagum" as locals spell it, means "black sand" in the Turkic language.

3. Its vast 350,000 km² (135 square miles) body covers about 70% of Turkmenistan's territory.

4. The Great Silk Road, the network of ancient trade routes, crossed the Karakum desert.

5. The wells in Karakum desert are considered to be the deepest hand-dug wells in the World. Some of them are about 650 feet (200 meters) deep.

6. Darvaza Gas Crater, also known as "Door to Hell " by tourists, is located in the Karakum desert.

7. During the 1940s and 50s, the Soviet archeologists found artifacts in the Karakum desert which belong to the Stone and Bronze Ages. Historians are still finding artifacts that prove that the Karakum desert once housed the greatest civilizations of the world.

8. Karakum desert has vast reserves of natural gas. According to the surveys, the Karakum desert contains the 4th largest gas reserves in the world, which is estimated to be 27 trillion cubic meters.

9. The primary dwellers of the desert are camels which are controlled by herdsmen.

10. During the 1960s, the Soviet Union constructed the Karakum canal, which was designed to take water from the Amu-Derya river and water the agricultural fields. Karakum canal is one of the largest desert irrigation projects in the world.

8.Mojave Desert

1. The Mojave Desert is a desert in North America. It is situated in the Southwestern United States, primarily within southeastern California and southern Nevada. Small areas also extend into Utah and Arizona.

2. The Mojave extends from the Sierra Nevada range to the Colorado Plateau and merges with the Great Basin to the north and the Sonoran Desert to the south and southeast.

3. Death Valley is the lowest elevation in North America at 86 meters (282 feet) below sea level and is part of the Mojave Desert. It contains some of North America's most inhospitable terrain, with extreme heat that has left this desert area strangely beautiful.

4. The flora of the Mojave Desert help define what is called the Mojave Desert in that the desert itself is generally considered to be outlined by the extent of growth of one of its plants, the Joshua tree.

5. While the harsh environment and difficult conditions of the Mojave Desert challenges the survival ability of many animals, a few species have become adapted to the strenuous circumstances.

6. The Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley, California recorded the hottest precisely-recorded temperature on Earth at 56.7 °C (134 °F) on July 10, 1913.

7. The term Mojave derives from the Mohave tribe of Native Americans that originally inhabited the area. The word "Mohave" is a shortened form of "Ha-

makhaave", their endonym in their native language, which means "beside the water".

8. The central part of the desert is sparsely populated, while its peripheries support large communities such as Las Vegas, Barstow, Lancaster, Palmdale, Victorville, and St. George.

9. The Mojave is also known for its scenic beauty, playing host to Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and the Mojave National Preserve.

10.The Mojave Desert has several ghost towns – the most significant are the gold-mining town of Oatman, Arizona, the silver-mining town of Calico, California, and the old railroad depot of Kelso.

9.Kalahari Desert



1. One of the most surprising Kalahari Desert facts is that it is not a desert in the strictest sense of the word. It is a semi-desert. The driest areas receive 110–200 mm (4.3–7.9 in) of rain per year and the wettest can receive more than 500 millimetres (20 in) in very wet years.

2. The Kalahari Desert covers much of Botswana, the eastern third of Namibia and the northernmost part of the Northern Cape Province in South Africa.

3. The wildlife found in the Kalahari Desert has to be able to survive the arid conditions. The wetter north has a richer and greater variety of wildlife than the dryer south.

4. The Kalahari Desert is a large semi-arid sandy savannah. Even where the Kalahari "desert" is dry enough to qualify as a desert in the sense of having low precipitation, it is not strictly speaking a desert because the ground cover is too dense.

5. The dryer south-western Kalahari Desert has few trees or large bushes—just scattered drought-tolerant shrubs and grass tussocks. Hoodia cactus grow here, used for thousands of years by the San people to ease hunger and thirst

6. The Kalahari is the southernmost desert in Africa. It is the sixth biggest desert by area on Earth and the second biggest in Africa after the Sahara. In the south-west it merges with the Namib, the coastal desert of Namibia.

7. The Kalahari Receives Higher Rainfall Than Other Deserts.

8.This rare language is spoken by less than 5,000 people in the world. Most speakers of this unique Khoisan language currently live in Botswana and the roots of this native tongue arise in the Kalahari Desert population.

9.The Kalahari Desert is home to one of the biggest diamond mines in the world. Diamonds were discovered around 30 years ago in the Kalahari and the Gaghoo Mine first opened in 2014, after a 3-year construction project.

10. Stretching more than 360,000 square miles, the Kalahari Desert is the sixth largest in the whole world.

10.Sonoran Desert

1. The Sonoran Desert covers approximately 100,000 square miles (260,000 sq. km) and includes most of the southern half of Arizona, southeastern California, most of the Baja California peninsula, the islands of the Gulf of California, and much of the state of Sonora, Mexico.

2.The Sonoran Desert is the only place in the world where saguaro cacti grow.

3. Approximately 2,000 species of plants are supported by the Sonoran Desert.

4. Phoenix is the largest metropolitan city to be encompassed by the Sonoran Desert.

5. The Sonoran Desert has 2 mountains: Mount Kofa and Mount Catalina. Only Mount Catalina gets snow.

6. Sonoran Desert receives more rainfall than any other desert – it receives approximately 10 inches a year on average. Due to its proximity to the ocean, the eastern part of the Sonora Desert – the Baja area – receives 10 to 12 inches.

7. Legend is that carvings from the Desert Ironwood bring good fortune and long life. High demand for this art is causing illegal harvesting from the trees at

the rate of 17% per year which is putting the delicate ecosystem of the Sonoran Desert at great risk.

8. Such cherished plants as the Giant Saguaro Cactus and the Organ Pipe Cactus would be in jeopardy without the nursing of the Desert Ironwood during their infancy.

9. Mesquite is the second of the nurse trees and plays a large part in the survival of saguaro and organ pipe cacti and other succulents. They made baskets, fabrics and medicine from the bark.

10.The seed pods are a great source of nutrition for wildlife. The seeds and flowers were a food source of the Seri Indians who also made necklaces from the seeds and red dye from the flowers.

Geography



1.Climate change

1. NASA data show that average global temperatures in 2019 were 1.8 degrees F (0.98 degrees C) warmer than the 20th century average. 3 In fact, the five warmest years in the 1880–2019 record have all occurred since 2015.

2. Eleven percent of all global greenhouse gas emissions caused by humans are due to deforestation comparable to the emissions from all of the passenger vehicles on the planet.

3. Natural climate solutions such as restoring degraded forests could create as many as 39 jobs per million dollars spent — that's a job-creation rate more than six times higher than the oil and gas industry.

4. More than 1 million species are at risk of extinction by climate change. The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2) in our atmosphere, as of May 2020, is the highest it has been in human history.

5. Roughly 3.2 billion people are currently impacted by land degradation worldwide. Restoration is critical and cost-effective. Every US$ 1 invested in restoration generates, on average, 10x that amount in benefits.

6. Eleven percent of the world's population is currently vulnerable to climate change impacts 11 such as droughts, floods, heat waves, extreme weather events and sea-level rise.

7. If we continue to lose mangroves at this rate, they may disappear within the next century. This loss removes an important buffer from extreme weather for coastal communities and releases immense amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

8. 189 countries have ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement, agreeing to limit global warming and adapt to climate change, partly by protecting nature.

9. Earth's climate has changed throughout history. Just in the last 650,000 years there have been seven cycles of glacial advance and retreat, with the abrupt end of the last ice age about 11,700 years ago marking the beginning of the modern climate era — and of human civilization.

10. Earth-orbiting satellites and other technological advances have enabled scientists to see the big picture, collecting many different types of information about our planet and its climate on a global scale. This body of data, collected over many years, reveals the signals of a changing climate.

2.Location on its earth's position

1. A location is the place where a particular point or object exists. Location is an important term in geography, and is usually considered more precise than "place." A locality is a human settlement: city, town, village, or even archaeological site.

2. A place's absolute location is its exact place on Earth, often given in terms of latitude and longitude.

3. The Empire State Building is located at 40.7 degrees north (latitude), 74 degrees west (longitude). It sits at the intersection of 33rd Street and Fifth Avenue in New York City, New York. That is the building's absolute location.

4. Directions like north, south, east, and west help describe where one place is in relation to another. The "Wild West" is a cultural location that vaguely refers to parts of the United States west of the Mississippi River. The Wild West, however, rarely includes the states of Alaska and Hawaii, the westernmost states in the nation.

5. Latitude is a point's angular distance from the Equator, where the Equator is an imaginary line that's exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole and runs around the circumference of the Earth.

6. Latitudinal lines are the horizontal lines of the Earth's grid that are parallel to the equator. They are measured in degrees from 0 to 90 degrees north or south of the equator. Points that lie above the Equator are given in degrees north, and points that lie below the Equator are given in degrees south.

7. Longitude is the angular distance of a point from the Prime Meridian, where the Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that runs perpendicular to the Equator from the North Pole to the South Pole and passes through Greenwich, England.

8. Longitudinal lines, also called meridians, differ from latitudinal lines in that they do not run parallel to the Prime Meridian. Rather, they are half circles with a radius equal to the Earth's radius (approximately 3,960 miles), running from the North Pole to the South Pole.

9. They are measured in degrees from 0 to 180 degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian. Points to the east of the Prime Meridian are given in degrees east, and points to the west of the Prime Meridian are given in degrees west.

10. Latitude and longitude, coordinate system by means of which the position or location of any place on Earth's surface can be determined and described.

3.Population

1. The world population increases by about 83 million people every year. Right now, there are about 7.6 billion people around the world. That means there are over half a billion more people in the world than when we reached the 7 billion mark in October 2011 – less than 7 years ago.

2. If populations continue to increase as they are now, there will be about 10 billion people worldwide by 2050.

3. For half a century, China has been the most populated country in the world.

This will change, as India is expected to overtake China by 2022. Additionally, the United States will lose its third-place spot to Nigeria.

4. Nigeria is currently the 7th most populated country in the world, but that will quickly change. Nigeria has a growth rate of 2.6% a year – the highest among the 10 most populous countries in the world. By 2050, its population will more than double from 195 million to an estimated 410 million.

5. As the world inches closer to 10 billion people, some nations will play a larger part than others. India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda, and Indonesia will contribute to the most population growth from now until 2050.

6. The amount of young people currently living in Africa will make a substantial difference to the world's population. The number of people who will reach adulthood in the coming years ensures that the continent will experience significant growth by 2050.

7. The independent city-state of Monaco may be the second smallest sovereign state in the world, but it's population is far from small. Despite only covering .78 square miles, it has a population of 38,897. This evens out to about 26,105 people per square kilometer.

8. In 2000, the global life expectancy was 67 years old. Fifteen years later, that number grew to 71. Life expectancy is expected to continue growing, reaching 77 years old by 2050.

9. 50.4 percent of the world's population is male and 49.6 percent is female. The median age of the global population, that is, the age at which half the population is older and half is younger, is 30 years.

10. More than three-quarters of the world's population lives in Africa (17 percent) and Asia (60 percent). Indigenous peoples account for around 5 percent of the world's population but 15 percent of people living in poverty.

4.Wind system

1. A large wind turbine can produce up to about 2 megawatts of electricity. This factors in that a maximum of 59.3 percent of the wind's kinetic energy can be converted, based on Betz's law. In reality, the average turbine operates at an efficiency rate of 20 to 30 percent.

2. The wind industry is employing more and more workers. In 2016, the number of people working in this field rose by 32 percent from the previous year. It stood at 101,738 at the last count.

3. The Department of Energy has said the fastest growing job in America over the past decade is wind turbine technician. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated a growth rate (2014-2024) of 108 percent, more than double the next fastest growing job – occupational therapy assistants.

4. They were first developed in Persia and China. Ancient mariners used wind power to sail to different lands, and farmers used it to pump water and for grinding grains.

5. In 1941 the Smith-Putnam wind turbine, the world's first megawatt-size wind turbine, was connected to the local electrical distribution system. The turbine operated for 1100 hours before a blade failed at a known weak point, which had not been reinforced due to war-time material shortages. It would be the largest wind turbine ever built until 1979.

6. The average size of onshore turbines being manufactured today is around 2.5-3 MW, with blades of about 50 metres length. The blades are spun by the wind which transfers motion to a shaft connected to a generator which produces electricity.

7. Small turbines can be connected to the electric grid through your power provider or it can stand alone (off-grid). They can be installed on the roof of a home where there is a suitable wind resource. Often these are around 1kW to 2kW in size.

8. The US and China are also catching up. In 2015, China installed just under 29 gigawatts of new wind energy capacity, surpassing its previous record of roughly 21 GW set in 2014.

9. Wind energy is the fastest growing mode of electricity production across the planet . In 2012, $25 billion was spent on wind energy investment. Modern turbines harness over 15 times the electricity generated in 1990. Wind power in the U.S. is a $10 billion a year industry!

10. Human civilizations have harnessed wind power for thousands of years. Early forms of windmills used wind to crush grain or pump water. Now, modern wind turbines use the wind to create electricity. Learn how a wind turbine works.

5.Mountain



1. Mountains make up about one-fifth of the world's landscape, and provide homes to at least one-tenth of the world's people. Heights of mountains are generally given as heights above sea level.

2. The world's highest peak on land is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It is 8,850.1728 m (29,036 ft) tall. Ben Nevis is also the highest mountain in Great Britain.

3. The tallest known mountain in the solar system is Olympus Mons, located on Mars.There are mountains under the surface of the sea!

4. Mountains occur more often in oceans than on land; some islands are the peaks of mountains coming out of the water. About 80 percent of our planet's freshwater originates in the mountains.

5. The world's tallest mountain ranges form when pieces of Earth's crust—called plates—smash against each other in a process called plate tectonics, and buckle up like the hood of a car in a head-on collision. The Himalaya in Asia formed from one such massive wreck that started about 55 million years ago.

6. Thirty of the world's highest mountains are in the Himalaya. The summit of Mount Everest, at 29,035 feet (8,850 meters), is the highest point on Earth.

7. The tallest mountain measured from top to bottom is Mauna Kea, an inactive volcano on the island of Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. Measured from the base, Mauna Kea stands 33,474 feet (10,203 meters) tall, though it only rises 13,796 feet (4,205 meters) above the sea.

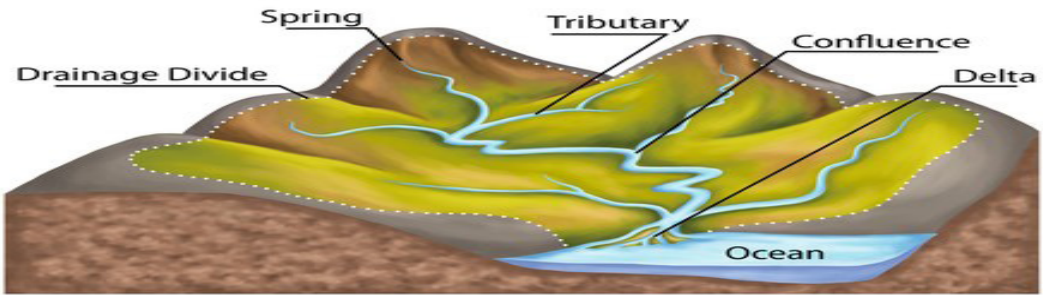
8. K-2 is the world's second-highest mountain in the world, situated on the

China-Pakistan border. It was named "the Savage Mountain" after George Bell (an American explorer) climbed the mountain in 1953 and said, "It's a savage mountain that tries to kill you."

9. The mountain was first discovered in 1971 and was named "Olympus Mons." It is approximately 15.5 miles tall. As a comparison, Everest is about 5.5 miles tall.

10. There are enormous mountains underwater. The most famous undersea mountain is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge while the highest ocean mountain is Mount Vema in the South Atlantic Ocean.

6.Drainage basin



1. The five largest river basins (by area), from largest to smallest, are the basins of the Amazon (7M km^2), the Congo (4M km^2), the Nile (3.4M km^2), the Mississippi (3.22M km^2), and the Río de la Plata (3.17M km^2)

2. Drainage basin, also called catchment area, or (in North America) watershed, area from which all precipitation flows to a single stream or set of streams. For example, the total area drained by the Mississippi River constitutes its drainage basin, whereas that part of the Mississippi River drained by the Ohio River is the Ohio's drainage basin.

3. A watershed is an area of land that drains all the streams and rainfall to a common outlet such as the outflow of a reservoir, mouth of a bay, or any point along a stream channel.

4. Watersheds can be as small as a footprint or large enough to encompass all the land that drains water into rivers that drain into Chesapeake Bay, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean. This map shows one set of watershed boundaries in the continental United States; these are known as National hydrologic units (watersheds).

5. A basin is an area of land where surface water from rain, melting ice, snow

and other sources descends and drains into a creek, lake, stream, river or its tributaries. Basins go by many other names including river basin, drainage basin, drainage area, catchment, catchment area, catchment basin or watershed.

6. A basin is a depression, or dip, in the Earth's surface. Basins are shaped like bowls, with sides higher than the bottom. They can be oval or circular in shape, similar to a sink or tub you might have in your own bathroom. Some are filled with water. Others are empty.

7. A watershed is a small version of a river basin. Every stream and tributary has its own watershed, which drains to a larger stream or wetland. These streams, ponds, wetlands, and lakes are part of a river basin. The Mississippi River basin in the U.S., for instance, is made up of six major watersheds: the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Lower Mississippi, and Arkansas-Red-White Rivers.
8. Basins vary in size: some are small while others span across state or national borders. The Amazon, Congo and Mississippi River basins are the largest drainage basins in the world. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Mississippi Basin covers an area greater than 1,245,000 square miles, spanning across 31 states and two Canadian provinces.
9. A drainage basin is an area of land where water from rain or snow melt drains downhill into a body of water such as a river, lake, wetland or ocean. The drainage basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surface from which water drains into those channels. Used as the basis for DEP drainage basin mapping, a natural drainage basin is one in which the outlet point is a natural occurring feature.
10. The word "watershed" is sometimes used interchangeably with drainage basin or catchment. Ridges and hills that separate two watersheds are called the drainage divide. The watershed consists of surface water--lakes, streams, reservoirs, and wetlands--and all the underlying groundwater.

7.Ocean current

1. An ocean current is a continuous movement of ocean water from one place to another. Ocean currents are created by wind, water temperature, salt content, and the gravity of the moon. The current's direction and speed depend on the shoreline and the ocean floor.

2. They can flow for thousands of miles and are found in all the major oceans of the world. One major example of an ocean current is the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. Ocean currents can be found on the water surface and deeper down.

3. Currents on the surface often depend on wind. They travel clockwise in the northern hemisphere. They travel counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere. They are found up to 400 metres (1,300 ft) below the surface of the ocean.

4. Deeper currents depend on water pressure, temperature, and salt content. The occurrence of dogs due to the convergence of warm and cold currents poses serious threats to navigation.

5. The continuous flow of ocean currents is a natural effort to bring a horizontal heat balance. When the ocean currents flow along the coasts modify the local weather conditions. Warm current raises the temperature of the coastal areas, whereas cold currents lower it.

6. Warm currents bring rain to the coastal areas because they supply moisture to the winds. North Atlantic Drift brings rainfall to the Western European parts and gives rise to a characteristic climate in which it rains throughout the year. Unlike warm currents, cold currents do not give rise to moisture laden winds and hence there is no rainfall in the coastal areas.

7. Cold polar currents bring large ice-bergs which are a source of freshwater. But these ice-bergs are very dangerous for the navigating vessels. For Example- the famous Titanic ship was drowned because of the iceberg brought by the cold Labrador Currents.

8. Ocean currents act as the distributing agents of nutrients. Oxygen and other elements necessary for the existence and survival of fishes. Ocean currents transport planktons from one area to the other. The planktons are useful food for the fishes. The favourable conditions for growth of planktons develop where the cold current and warm current meet.

9. Warm currents keep the ports in the polar region operational because it makes them ice-free throughout the year. For Example- Most of the northern European ports remain ice-free due to the North Atlantic Drift and its branches. Norway is the most benefited region by this drift.

10. Knowledge of ocean currents is essential in reducing costs of shipping, since travelling with them reduces fuel costs. In the wind powered sailing-ship era, knowledge of wind patterns and ocean currents is even more essential.

8.Temperature



1. Temperature is how hot or cold something is. Our bodies can feel the difference between something which is hot and something which is cold. To measure temperature more accurately, a thermometer can be used. Thermometers use a temperature scale to record how hot or cold something is.

2. The scale used in most of the world is in degrees Celsius, sometimes called "centigrade". In the USA and some other countries and locations, degrees Fahrenheit are more often used while scientists mostly use kelvins to measure temperature because it never goes below zero.

3. Scientifically,temperature is a physical quantity which describes how quickly molecules are moving inside a material. In solids and liquids the molecules are vibrating around a fixed point in the substance, but in gases they are in free flight and bouncing off each other as they travel.

4. In a gas the temperature, pressure and volume of the gas are closely related by a law of physics. The sun is probably the hottest thing you can imagine. If you could peek inside, you would see it exploding with heat.

5. Space, the vast empty regions between stars, is incredibly cold. Its temperature is very close to absolute zero, which is the coldest possible temperature. At this temperature everything freezes solid.

6. Temperature is different from measuring heat, but they are linked. Temperature is a measure of internal energy, and heat is a measure of how the energy is transferred from one thing to another.

7. There are three scales used to measure temperature: the Celsius scale (°C); the Fahrenheit scale (°F); and the Kelvin scale, which is used mostly in science and technology.

8. Temperature, measure of hotness or coldness expressed in terms of any of several arbitrary scales and indicating the direction in which heat energy will spontaneously flow-i.e., from a hotter body (one at a higher temperature) to a colder body (one at a lower temperature).

9. Temperature is not the equivalent of the energy of a thermodynamic system; e.g., a burning match is at a much higher temperature than an iceberg, but the total heat energy contained in an iceberg is much greater than the energy contained in a match.

10. Temperature, similar to pressure or density, is called an intensive property-one that is independent of the quantity of matter being considered-as distinguished from extensive properties, such as mass or volume.

9.Biosphere reserve

1. A biosphere reserve is a ecosystem with plants and animals of unusual scientific and natural interest. It is a label given by UNESCO to help protect the sites. The plan is to promote management, research and education in ecosystem conservation. This includes the 'sustainable use of natural resources'.

2. The program is run by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program. It has started a World Network of Biosphere Reserves. The MAB program has built up the World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 1971.

3. Biosphere reserves, exchange knowledge and experiences on new ideas for sustainable development. They are areas used to develop new ways of doing things, test these ways and share the results. The objective is to get a balanced relationship between mankind and nature.

4. The biosphere contains all living things on earth, extending as far as 12,500 meters from the surface of the earth. The biosphere includes all plants, animals, microbes, humans, insects, and everything living.

5. The biosphere is also sometimes referred to as the ecosphere as it is the combination of all ecosystems on earth. The term biosphere was created in 1875 by a geologist named Eduard Suess. Because every place on earth, including the polar ice caps, are able to sustain life of some sort even if just microbes, the entire earth is included in the biosphere.

6. The existence of extraterrestrial biospheres is only a hypothesis as there is no proof that biospheres exist elsewhere beyond the earth. The biosphere is

considered to be one of four layers surrounding the earth. The others are rock (lithosphere), air (atmosphere), and water (hydrosphere).

7. Many elements are important for the biosphere's existence, including the distance of earth to the sun, the tilt of the earth, and the seasons. Factors that have smaller effects on the earth's biosphere include erosion, climate and climate change, the daily weather, as well as chemical erosion, oxidation, and biological erosion.

8. Scientists have dated the earth to being approximately 3.7 billion years old. This dates the biosphere to approximately the same age. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact outer boundary of earth's biosphere as some birds are able to fly to as far as 11,300 meters high. These birds are called Ruppell's vultures.

9. The depth of the biosphere is also difficult to pinpoint as there are fish known to be living as deep as 8,372 meters in the Puerto Rico Trench. The biosphere also includes the relationships between all living things as well as their interactions in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere.

10. Biosphere 2 is a scientific research center in Oracle, Arizona. It is an artificial, closed ecological system - the largest of its kind ever created. Originally its purpose was to show the possibility of such a system to support life in outer space. The biosphere was only used twice because it ran into problems related to food and oxygen, management issues, and fights among the resident scientists.

10.Minerals

1. A mineral is a naturally occurring substance, representable by a chemical formula, that is usually solid and inorganic, and has a crystal structure.

2. There are over 5,300 known mineral species; over 5,070 of these have been approved by the International Mineralogical Association (IMA).

3. The silicate minerals compose over 90% of the Earth's crust. Silicon and oxygen constitute approximately 75% of the Earth's crust, which translates directly into the predominance of silicate minerals.

4. Non-silicate minerals are subdivided into several other classes by their dominant chemistry, which included native elements, sulfides, halides, oxides and hydroxides, carbonates and nitrates, borates, sulfates, phosphates, and organic compounds.

5. The majority of non-silicate mineral species are extremely rare (constituting

in total 8% of the Earth's crust), although some are relatively common, such as calcite, pyrite, magnetite, and hematite.

6. A few minerals can change their color depending on the light angle. Color change gems show different colors when viewed under different light sources, such as sunlight and indoor light. But unlike other color change gems such as Alexandrite, Zultanite's color change is not limited to two basic colors.

7. Eight elements account for most of the key components of minerals, due to their abundance in the crust. These eight elements, summing to over 98% of the crust by weight, are, in order of decreasing abundance: oxygen, silicon, aluminium, iron, magnesium, calcium, sodium and potassium.

8. Scientists have stated that there are over 3,000 different types of minerals. When two or more minerals combine together, they form a rock.

9. All minerals are inorganic because they are made of nonliving particles. Minerals are always solid and have a distinctive geometric shape called a crystalline structure.

10. Each kind of mineral has the same set of chemicals in its make-up. The mineral quartz always contains two oxygen atoms for every silicon atom.

Facts about Mountains



1.Mount Everest

1. Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is located in Nepal and marks the border of Nepal and Tibet. Over the past 70 years thousands of adventurers have been attempting to, and have successfully reached the roof of the world.

2. The mighty Mount Everest was first measured in 1856 at 8840m tall. The height was then adjusted to 8848m in 1955, which is still the official height stated by the

Nepalese government. However, there is a discrepancy as the Chinese declare the height of Mount Everest as 8844m.

3. Scientists are currently in the process of surveying the world's tallest mountain, especially as it is thought the height might have changed following the 2015 earthquake. This work should be completed by 2020.

4. The mountain was formed when India's continental plate crashed into Asia. India's plate pushed under Asia and raised a huge mass of land upwards, creating the world's highest mountain rage; the spectacular Himalayas.

5. Mount Everest isn't actually the tallest mountain on the planet. This title is owned by Mauna Kea, which is a massive 10,200 meters tall. However, the majority of Mauna Kea resides below sea level. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world, above sea level.

6. Everest was first recognised by the western world in 1841 by Sir George Everest and was called Peak 15. The name Mount Everest was then introduced in 1865, in honour of Sir George Everest, and therefore should be pronounced 'Eve-rest' not 'Ever-est' – as per the pronunciation of the British surveyor's surname.

7. Everest was originally named Sagarmatha by the Nepalese, meaning 'Goddess of the Sky'. Whilst the Tibetans call it Chomolungma, meaning 'Goddess Mother of Mountains'. The peak is a sacred place, and requires all mountaineers to ask for permission and safe passage before attempting to summit. This is called the puja ceremony, taking place at Everest Base Camp prior to setting foot on the mountain.

8. The first successful summit of Mount Everest was recorded on May 29, 1953 by Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand. He was accompanied by Tenzing Norgay – a Sherpa from Nepal. However, some believe that the summit of Mount Everest was conquered much earlier.

9. Climbers George Mallory and Andrew Irvine attempted to summit Mount Everest back in 1924, however were last seen on July 8 of that year, just below the summit, making their way upwards.

10. A total of 5294 different adventurers have summited Mount Everest whilst 1211 of these (mostly Sherpas) have summited the mountain multiple times. 2018 was a record year for Mount Everest summits, with an immense 802 recorded.

2.Mount K2



1. 1. At 8,611m (28,251ft), K2 is the second highest mountain on Earth. Only Mount Everest at 8,848m (29,029ft) is higher – by 237m (778ft).

2. K2 is one of the 14 eight-thousanders, the only mountains in the world over 8,000m (26,247ft).

3. K2 got its name when in 1856 Thomas George Montgomerie – a British officer working for the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India – climbed a small mountain in Kashmir. He spotted two prominent peaks over 200km away in Karakoram and named them K1 and K2, the 'K' standing for Karakoram. K1 was renamed Masherbrum – its local name. However, K2 appeared not to have a local name, possibly due to its remoteness.

4. The name Mount Godwin-Austen is occasionally used in honour of Henry Godwin-Austen, an early explorer of the area. The Royal Geographical Society rejected the name, but it was used on numerous maps and is still seen in places.

5. Another name more commonly used is Chogori, derived from two Balti words, chhogo (big) and ri (mountain). This may just be a name created by western explorers or possibly a confused response to the question "what's that called?" as very few local people would have ventured close to K2.

6. K2 has been known as the Savage Mountain ever since George Bell used the term following an expedition in 1953. Having nearly slipped to his death during a failed ascent, he described it as "a savage mountain that tries to kill you".

7. To date, K2 is the only eight-thousander to have never climbed in winter. The latest expeditions in 2019 all failed.

8. It is estimated that between one in four or five K2 summiteers die on the

mountain. This is a summit-to-death rate of around 22%. On Everest, this rate is estimated to be 3%. Annapurna is the only eight-thousander with a higher death rate at around 25%.

9. The first serious attempt to climb K2 was undertaken in 1902 by an Anglo-Swiss expedition. They spent 68 days on K2 and reached a maximum altitude of 6,525m (21,407ft).

10. It was 23 years until K2 was summited for a second time. In 1977, a Japan-Pakistan joint expedition summited. The expedition included Ashraf Aman, the first Pakistani to climb K2.

3.Mount Huangshan



1. Mount Huangshan is located in Huangshan City, south of Anhui Province, China. It was designated an official World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1990. This mountain covers an area of 250 square kilometers with an area of 154 square kilometers of scenic attraction.

2. The highest peak of the mountain is Lotus Peak which rises about 1,864 kilometers above sea level. The landscape of the mountain range features four wonders including imposing peaks, sea of clouds, spectacular rocks and odd-shaped pines.

3. Mount Huangshan is also known as the Yellow Mountain because the area was renamed after the legendary Yellow Emperor, Huang Di in 747 AD. Before that, this mountain was known as Yishan or Mount Yi.

4. The pines of the mountain are particularly hardy, seeming to twist directly out of the smooth rock. It was formed approximately 100 million years ago. It gained its unique rock formations in the Quaternary Glaciations.

5. More than 300 different types of herbal medicine herbs can be found here.

There are a total of 72 peaks in this mountain range. The three tallest peaks are Celestial Capital Peak, Lotus Peak and Bright Top.

6. There are two trails to hike which are the eastern steppes and the western steps.The eastern steps trail is much easier as it has a foot path as compared to the western steps which has a rugged path.

7. The average annual high temperature is 33°C and the average annual low temperature is -2°C.

8. Summers and Winters are longer than Springs and Autumns. There are plenty of rainfalls, usually more than 180 rainy days through the whole year. It snows often in the Winter days, usually around 50 days per year.

9. Clouds and fogs occur easily, and go fast sometimes. The average temperature in Summer is around 20°C. In winter days, it will drop to below 10°C. Basically speaking, Huangshan can be visited all year around. But Lotus Peak, Celestial Capital Peak and West Sea Grand Canyon are not open during Winter days (December to March).

10. There are 6 recommended hotels on Huangshan Mountain, 2 hotels (Yupinglou Hotel and Baiyun Hotel) in the Front Mountain, and 4 hotels (Beihai Hotel, Xihai Hotel, Shilin Hotel, Paiyunlou Hotel) in the Back Mountain. The South Building of Xihai Hotel is the only 5-star hotel on the mountain.

4.Mount Kilimanjaro

1. Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain on the African continent and the highest free-standing mountain in the world.

2. Approximately 25,000 people attempt to summit Mt. Kilimanjaro annually. Approximately two-thirds are successful. Altitude-related problems are the most common reason climbers turn back.

3. South African Bernard Goosen twice scaled Mt. Kilimanjaro in a wheelchair. His first summit, in 2003, took nine days; his second, four years later, took only six. Born with cerebral palsy, Goosen used a modified wheelchair, mostly without assistance, to climb the mountain.

4. Shamsa Mwangunga, (Then) National Resources and Tourism minister of Tanzania, announced in 2008 that 4.8 million indigenous trees will be planted around the base of the mountain, helping prevent soil erosion and protect water sources.

5. The mountain's snow caps are diminishing, having lost more than 80 percent of their mass since 1912. In fact, they may be completely ice free within the next 20 years, according to scientists.

6. The fastest verified ascent of Mt. Kilimanjaro occurred in 2001 when Italian Bruno Brunod submitted Uhuru Peak in 5 hours 38 minutes 40 seconds. The fastest roundtrip was accomplished in 2004, when local guide Simon Mtuy went up and down the mountain in 8:27.

7. The oldest person to climb Mount Kilimanjaro is Anne Lorimor, who reached Uhuru Peak 3.14 p.m. local time on 18 July 2019 aged 89 years and 37 days. The oldest man to summit the mountain is the American Robert Wheeler, who was 85 years and 201 days when he summited on 2 October 2014

8. Kilimanjaro has three volcanic cones, Mawenzi, Shira and Kibo. Mawenzi and Shira are extinct but Kibo, the highest peak, is dormant and could erupt again. The most recent activity was about 200 years ago; the last major eruption was 360,000 years ago.

9. Kilimanjaro is very popular with both experienced hikers and first time adventurers because it is considered to be the easiest of the seven summits. Scaling the mountain requires no technical skills or equipment, such as rope, harness, crampons or ice axe. Therefore, it is a hiking or "walk up" peak, not a mountaineering or climbing peak.

10. Kilimanjaro is not only Africa's tallest peak, but also the world's tallest free standing mountain. The summit, named Uhuru Point, is 5,895 meters (19,341 feet) above sea level.

5.Mount Fuji

1. Mount Fuji, Japanese Fuji-san, also spelled Fujisan, also called Fujiyama or Fuji no Yama, highest mountain in Japan. It rises to 12,388 feet (3,776 metres) near the Pacific Ocean coast in Yamanashi and Shizuoka ken (prefectures) of central Honshu, about 60 miles (100 km) west of the Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area.

2. Mount Fuji has been a sacred site for followers of the Shinto religion since the 7th century, with Shintoists considering the peak sacred to the goddess Sengen-Sama, and many shrines can be found at the base and ascent. It is one of Japan's three holy mountains, along with Mount Tate and Mount Haku.

3. The first person to ascend Mount Fuji is believed to have been a monk in the

year 663 AD, although his name is unknown. Following this, the peak was climbed regularly by men with Sir Rutherford Alcok being the first known Westerner to reach the summit in 1860.

4. Mount Fuji has long been one of Japan's famous iconic symbols, contributing to the country's cultural and spiritual geography. Over the years the peak has evolved from an object of worship to a source of artistic inspiration, having featured in poetry, literature and countless art prints.

5. The base of Mount Fuji is surrounded by five stunning lakes which sit around 1,000 feet above sea level and offer spectacular views of the mountain. The lakes area has become a popular spot among tourists thanks to their unrivalled setting. Due to the geothermal activity in the area, there are hot springs to bathe in – perfect for easing those aches and pains after a long day's climbing.

6. It takes an average of around six hours to reach the summit of the mountain and there are four different trails which you can take to get you there. Ten rest stations await along each route, offering food, drink, and rest spots, and if you are a novice climber, it's recommended you take the popular Yoshidaguchi Trail to the mountain top.

7. Being Japan's most popular attraction, the mountain is visited by around 300,000 climbers every year and considering it can only be accessed for just over two months of the year, that's a pretty impressive number.

8. Mount Fuji is the single most popular tourist site in Japan, for both Japanese and foreign tourists. More than 200,000 people climb to the summit every year, mostly during the warmer summer months. "Huts" on the route up the mountain cater to climbers, providing refreshments, basic medical supplies, and room to rest.

9. Many people start climbing Mount Fuji at night, as it is better to experience sunrise from the summit—Japan, after all, is nicknamed "the Land of the Rising Sun." The sunrise from Mount Fuji has a special name, Goraiko.

10. In July, the daytime temperatures lie at 41 °F (5 °C). While in August, temperatures on the mountain is not more than 44 °F (6.67 °C).

6.Mount Swiss Alps

1. Alps, a small segment of a discontinuous mountain chain that stretches from the Atlas Mountains of North Africa across southern Europe and Asia to beyond the Himalayas.

2. The Alps (the largest mountain range in Europe) are one of the most famous sights on the continent and perhaps most famed in Switzerland. Yet the stunning Swiss Alps make up less than one-fifth of the entire mountain range. Switzerland lays claim to just 13.2% of the Alps.

3. The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lies entirely in Europe, stretching approximately 1,200 kilometres across eight European countries of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Slovenia, and Switzerland.

4. Switzerland is one of the most alpine countries with almost sixty-five percent of the country's total surface area being covered by the majestic ranges. And surprisingly, despite this Switzerland covers only fourteen percent of the total Alps.

5. Swiss Alps has some of the best hiking trails in the world. You can opt for guided day hike trails or the longer and tougher trail routes. Jungfrau trail, the classic 12-day Chamonix-Zermatt Haute Route, Tour du Mont Blanc, Bernese Oberland Traverse – classic inn to inn hiking in the Bernese Alps and Eiger to the Matterhorn are some the most popular and scenic hiking trails in the Swiss Alps.

6. You can enjoy excellent winter sports like skiing, snowboarding, sledging, snow hiking and many others during your holidays in the Swiss Alps. A stay at the exclusive and very classy ski resorts is an experience of a lifetime.

7. The highest summit in the Swiss Alps is Monte Rosa, which sits majestically on the Swiss-Italian border.

8. The Alps maintain a permanent snow blanket over 9,000 ft. above sea level, and have many glaciers. The hike on these stunning glaciers is a dream come true for the seasoned hikers.

9. The highest summit in the Swiss Alps is Monte Rosa at 4,634 meters (15,202 ft) on the Swiss-Italian border.The highest mountain which lies entirely in Swiss territory is the Dom at 4,545 meters (14,911 ft).

10. Most of the 4,000 meter peaks in the Alps (48 of 82) are located in Switzerland and the remaining few are within 20 km of the Swiss border.

7.the Himalayas

1. The Himalayas are some of the greatest natural wonders of the world. This gigantic mountain range is about 1,500 miles long, stretching across Southeast Asia. Comprised of 30 mountains and nine of the highest peaks in the world,

including Mount Everest and K2, this mountain range is full of interesting world records, culture and geographical marvels.

2. A monstrous mountain range, the Himalayas has 30 peaks that tower over 24,000 feet and average about 200 miles in width. In fact, the Himalayas cover about 0.4 percent of the surface area of the Earth!

3. Scientific tests have led to the discovery that the Himalayas are geographically alive! Research has shown that the Indo-Australian plate moves about 20 mm per year, causing the mountains to continue to grow in size. This means those mountains are going to be even taller!

4. The Himalayan mountains stretch across five different countries: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet and Pakistan. For this reason, much folklore and mythology revolves around the mountain range. In Hindu mythology, the God Shiva is said to reside in the Himalayas.

5. The Nepalese call the mountains "Sagarmatha," which means "Goddess of the Universe" or "Forehead of the Sky." A Sherpa legend—which has also become integrated in Western pop culture—tells of the Yeti, which is said to be an ape-like monster that roams the Himalayas.

6. Due to the length, breadth and height of the mountain range, the Himalayas have a variety of geographical landscapes. Farther up in elevation, you'll find snow-capped mountains, but traveling along the base you'll find lush green valleys and dense jungles.

7. The Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra, the Mekong, the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers all originate in the Himalayas. This water supplies three primary river systems in Southeast Asia: Indus Basin, Yangtze Basin and Ganga-Brahmaputra. Interestingly, those rivers are actually older than the Himalayan peaks!

8. Mount Everest was named by Sir Andrew Waugh in 1865 in honor of his predecessor Sir George Everest who was the Surveyor General of India from 1830 to 1843. However, the locals have their own names for the giant mountain. The Tibetans and Sherpas call it Chomolungma, which means "Mother Goddess of the Earth."

9. Around 150 people have died during their expeditions to the peaks of Mount Everest. Frigid climate and unstable terrain makes a climb to the peak dangerous and thrilling. With a death rate of 9 percent, the climb is not for the faint of heart.

10. Tenzing Norgay from Nepal and Edmund Hillary from New Zealand were the first people to climb to the peak of Everest in 1953. The duo had a total of 15 minutes to spend on top on Everest, which, rumor has it, gave Tenzing enough time to bury his daughter's red and blue pencils on the peak.

8.Mount blanc



1. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps and in Europe, its summit reaching 15,777 feet. The name has been derived from French and it means 'White Mountain'. It has got this name due to the fact that the mountain is covered by snowfields and glaciers.

2. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps at 4,809 meters (15,777 feet) above sea level. Mont Blanc is sometimes considered the highest in Europe but Mount Elbrus technically holds that honor.

3. This mountain is located between two countries, Italy and France. Italian people call it Monte Bianco. It is quite difficult to define the exact height of Mont Blanc because it varies every year according to the height of its snow cap.

4. The first recorded ascent was in August, 1786 by Jacque Balmat and Michel Paccard, and the first ascent by a woman was in 1808. A Swiss mountaineer climbed Mont Blanc and came back down in just over 5 hours.

5. Over 20,000 climbers reach the summit of the mountain every year. There are several different established routes to the summit, one of which means spending the night in a hut.

6. The exact height of Mont Blanc can actually vary from year to year, depending on the amount of snow cover. There are actually two summits, about 100 feet apart.

7. The Mont Blanc tunnel, which links France and Italy, travels directly underneath the mountain. The tunnel is 7 miles long and took 8 years to build.

8. Two passenger aircraft crashed on the mountain, in 1950 and 1966, killing over 160 people. In 1960, Henri Giraud landed a small aircraft successfully on the summit.

9. The first Winter Olympic Games were held in 1924 in Chamonix, a town at the foot of the mountain. Mont Blanc is also regarded by many as the birthplace of modern mountaineering.

10. A jacuzzi party was held on the summit of the mountain, in 2007. It took 20 people to carry a portable hot tub to the summit, along with equipment able to withstand the cold.

9.Monte Fitz Roy

1. Monte Fitz Roy (also known as Cerro Chaltén, Cerro Fitz Roy, or simply Mount Fitz Roy) is a mountain in the border between Argentina and Chile that is located near the village of El Chaltén that is in Argentina.

2. Mount Fitzroy (11,073 feet [3,375 m]) is the highest point in the park. Wildlife includes guanacos, chinchillas, pudu and guemal (two species of small deer), condors, and rheas. The park was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1981.

3. The mountain is also known by other monikers like Cerro Chalten and Cerro Fitz Roy, the former because it translates to “Smoking Mountain” which is what it looks like draped in clouds.

4. The shape and size of Mount Fitz Roy make it quite the landmark in Argentina, towering an impressive 3,359 meters into the sky, although she is only half the size of the mountains in the Himalayas, she is way more difficult to climb.

5. The mountain was first climbed back in 1952 by a pair of Frenchmen. It ranks as one of the most challenging mountains in the world to climb to this day.

6. Mount Fitz Roy was named in honor of Robert Fitz Roy, the captain of the famous HMS Beagle, the ship Charles Darwin used in his explorations. The captain first saw the mountain as he sailed up the coast, its towering cloud enshrouded peaks piercing the sky, never thinking that one day it would be named after him.

7. Its sheer granite faces make it difficult to climb, and difficult even for snow to settle on them, that is why the peaks look so clean in contrast to the lower peaks that surround it.

8. Tours of the area include climbing and trekking tours and are part of Patagonia tours that are popular with tourists to the region of ice and snow to the south.

9. The tiny village of El Chaten is the hiking capital of Argentina. This resort village is the starting point to treks and hikes affording stunning views of Mount Fitz Roy and the other spectacular formations in the range.

10. If the name "Fitz Roy" sounds familiar then that's because it is – well, if you've read up on Darwin. Captain Fitzroy was in charge of the HMS Beagle, the ship that voyaged around South America with budding naturalist Charles Darwin in tow.

10.Kirkjufell

1. Kirkjufell Mountain is one of the most famous places to visit in Snaefellsnes. When joining one of our whale watching or puffin tours we highly recommend including also a stop at the most photographed mountain in Iceland.

2. This impressive mountain is worth visiting all year around. In winter, especially the snowy landscape and northern lights provide photographers golden opportunities.

3. At 463 meters | 1519 feet, Iceland's Kirkjufell is far from a towering summit, but it is certainly an eye-catching mountain that will capture the imagination of any mountain enthusiast or nature photographer.

4. Kirkjufell is located on the Snæfellsnes peninsula near the town of Grundarfjörður in Vesturland in Iceland.

5. The mountain consists of a series of layers. On the lower section of the mountain, you'll find sediments containing fossils. The upper part of the mountain was formed in the last million years and consists of layers of lava.

6. The mountain's colors seem to change depending on the season.

7. Kirkjufell is without a doubt the most photographed mountain in Iceland both by professionals and amateurs. Its isolated location and the way it seems to rise from the ocean makes this landmark an exquisite photo opp and the trails around it are very easily accessible.

8. The formation of Kirkjufell mountain is a dramatic act taking place over millions of years - ever since the last phase of the Ice Age- by glacial erosion in Iceland. As you can see clearly in the photo below, the mountain is very steep in all directions and layers of rocks are clearly visible from the bottom to the top.

9. Mt. Kirkjufell is made of layers of sedimentary rocks from both glacial and interglacial stages. The base of the peak is Tertiary lava which is about 5 to 10 million years old.

10. Its isolated position, 463 meters above sea level and jutting out into the sea, makes it a focal point for travellers and locals alike. The colours of the mountain change colours every season, from the summer greens to winter white so you'll always find a new perspective to this majestic mountain.

11.Climate change

1. NASA data show that average global temperatures in 2019 were 1.8 degrees F (0.98 degrees C) warmer than the 20th century average. 3 In fact, the five warmest years in the 1880–2019 record have all occurred since 2015.

2. Eleven percent of all global greenhouse gas emissions caused by humans are due to deforestation comparable to the emissions from all of the passenger vehicles on the planet.

3. Natural climate solutions such as restoring degraded forests could create as many as 39 jobs per million dollars spent — that's a job-creation rate more than six times higher than the oil and gas industry.

4. More than 1 million species are at risk of extinction by climate change. The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in our atmosphere, as of May 2020, is the highest it has been in human history.

5. Roughly 3.2 billion people are currently impacted by land degradation world-wide. Restoration is critical and cost-effective. Every US$ 1 invested in restoration generates, on average, 10x that amount in benefits.

6. Eleven percent of the world's population is currently vulnerable to climate change impacts 11 such as droughts, floods, heat waves, extreme weather events and sea-level rise.

7. If we continue to lose mangroves at this rate, they may disappear within the next century. This loss removes an important buffer from extreme weather for

coastal communities and releases immense amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

8. 189 countries have ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement, agreeing to limit global warming and adapt to climate change, partly by protecting nature.

9. Earth's climate has changed throughout history. Just in the last 650,000 years there have been seven cycles of glacial advance and retreat, with the abrupt end of the last ice age about 11,700 years ago marking the beginning of the modern climate era — and of human civilization.

10. Earth-orbiting satellites and other technological advances have enabled scientists to see the big picture, collecting many different types of information about our planet and its climate on a global scale. This body of data, collected over many years, reveals the signals of a changing climate.

12.Location on its earth's position

1. A location is the place where a particular point or object exists. Location is an important term in geography, and is usually considered more precise than "place." A locality is a human settlement: city, town, village, or even archaeological site.

2. A place's absolute location is its exact place on Earth, often given in terms of latitude and longitude.

3. The Empire State Building is located at 40.7 degrees north (latitude), 74 degrees west (longitude). It sits at the intersection of 33rd Street and Fifth Avenue in New York City, New York. That is the building's absolute location.

4. Directions like north, south, east, and west help describe where one place is in relation to another. The "Wild West" is a cultural location that vaguely refers to parts of the United States west of the Mississippi River. The Wild West, however, rarely includes the states of Alaska and Hawaii, the westernmost states in the nation.

5. Latitude is a point's angular distance from the Equator, where the Equator is an imaginary line that's exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole and runs around the circumference of the Earth.

6. Latitudinal lines are the horizontal lines of the Earth's grid that are parallel to the equator. They are measured in degrees from 0 to 90 degrees north or south of the equator. Points that lie above the Equator are given in degrees north, and

points that lie below the Equator are given in degrees south.

7. Longitude is the angular distance of a point from the Prime Meridian, where the Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that runs perpendicular to the Equator from the North Pole to the South Pole and passes through Greenwich, England.

8. Longitudinal lines, also called meridians, differ from latitudinal lines in that they do not run parallel to the Prime Meridian. Rather, they are half circles with a radius equal to the Earth's radius (approximately 3,960 miles), running from the North Pole to the South Pole.

9. They are measured in degrees from 0 to 180 degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian. Points to the east of the Prime Meridian are given in degrees east, and points to the west of the Prime Meridian are given in degrees west.

10. Latitude and longitude, coordinate system by means of which the position or location of any place on Earth's surface can be determined and described.

13.Population

1. The world population increases by about 83 million people every year. Right now, there are about 7.6 billion people around the world. That means there are over half a billion more people in the world than when we reached the 7 billion mark in October 2011 – less than 7 years ago.

2. If populations continue to increase as they are now, there will be about 10 billion people worldwide by 2050.

3. For half a century, China has been the most populated country in the world. This will change, as India is expected to overtake China by 2022. Additionally, the United States will lose its third-place spot to Nigeria.

4. Nigeria is currently the 7th most populated country in the world, but that will quickly change. Nigeria has a growth rate of 2.6% a year – the highest among the 10 most populous countries in the world. By 2050, its population will more than double from 195 million to an estimated 410 million.

5. As the world inches closer to 10 billion people, some nations will play a larger part than others. India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda, and Indonesia will contribute to the most population growth from now until 2050.

6. The amount of young people currently living in Africa will make a substantial difference to the world's population. The number of people who will reach adulthood in the coming years ensures that the continent will experience significant growth by 2050.

7. The independent city-state of Monaco may be the second smallest sovereign state in the world, but it's population is far from small. Despite only covering .78 square miles, it has a population of 38,897. This evens out to about 26,105 people per square kilometer.

8. In 2000, the global life expectancy was 67 years old. Fifteen years later, that number grew to 71. Life expectancy is expected to continue growing, reaching 77 years old by 2050.

9. 50.4 percent of the world's population is male and 49.6 percent is female. The median age of the global population, that is, the age at which half the population is older and half is younger, is 30 years.

10. More than three-quarters of the world's population lives in Africa (17 percent) and Asia (60 percent). Indigenous peoples account for around 5 percent of the world's population but 15 percent of people live in poverty.

14.Wind system

1. A large wind turbine can produce up to about 2 megawatts of electricity. This factors in that a maximum of 59.3 percent of the wind's kinetic energy can be converted, based on Betz's law. In reality, the average turbine operates at an efficiency rate of 20 to 30 percent.

2. The wind industry is employing more and more workers. In 2016, the number of people working in this field rose by 32 percent from the previous year. It stood at 101,738 at the last count.

3. The Department of Energy has said the fastest growing job in America over the past decade is wind turbine technician. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated a growth rate (2014-2024) of 108 percent, more than double the next fastest growing job – occupational therapy assistants.

4. They were first developed in Persia and China. Ancient mariners used wind power to sail to different lands, and farmers used it to pump water and for grinding grains.

5. In 1941 the Smith-Putnam wind turbine, the world's first megawatt-size wind turbine, was connected to the local electrical distribution system. The turbine operated for 1100 hours before a blade failed at a known weak point, which had not been reinforced due to war-time material shortages. It would be the largest wind turbine ever built until 1979.

6. The average size of onshore turbines being manufactured today is around 2.5-3 MW, with blades of about 50 metres length. The blades are spun by the wind which transfers motion to a shaft connected to a generator which produces electricity.

7. Small turbines can be connected to the electric grid through your power provider or it can stand alone (off-grid). They can be installed on the roof of a home where there is a suitable wind resource. Often these are around 1kW to 2kW in size.

8. The US and China are also catching up. In 2015, China installed just under 29 gigawatts of new wind energy capacity, surpassing its previous record of roughly 21 GW set in 2014.

9. Wind energy is the fastest growing mode of electricity production across the planet . In 2012, $25 billion was spent on wind energy investment. Modern turbines harness over 15 times the electricity generated in 1990. Wind power in the U.S. is a $10 billion a year industry!

10. Human civilizations have harnessed wind power for thousands of years. Early forms of windmills used wind to crush grain or pump water. Now, modern wind turbines use the wind to create electricity. Learn how a wind turbine works.

15.Mountain

1. Mountains make up about one-fifth of the world's landscape, and provide homes to at least one-tenth of the world's people. Heights of mountains are generally given as heights above sea level.

2. The world's highest peak on land is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It is 8,850.1728 m (29,036 ft) tall. Ben Nevis is also the highest mountain in Great Britain.

3. The tallest known mountain in the solar system is Olympus Mons, located on Mars.There are mountains under the surface of the sea!

4. Mountains occur more often in oceans than on land; some islands are the

peaks of mountains coming out of the water. About 80 percent of our planet's freshwater originates in the mountains.

5. The world's tallest mountain ranges form when pieces of Earth's crust—called plates—smash against each other in a process called plate tectonics, and buckle up like the hood of a car in a head-on collision. The Himalaya in Asia formed from one such massive wreck that started about 55 million years ago.

6. Thirty of the world's highest mountains are in the Himalaya. The summit of Mount Everest, at 29,035 feet (8,850 meters), is the highest point on Earth.

7. The tallest mountain measured from top to bottom is Mauna Kea, an inactive volcano on the island of Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. Measured from the base, Mauna Kea stands 33,474 feet (10,203 meters) tall, though it only rises 13,796 feet (4,205 meters) above the sea.

8. K-2 is the world's second-highest mountain in the world, situated on the China-Pakistan border. It was named "the Savage Mountain" after George Bell (an American explorer) climbed the mountain in 1953 and said, "It's a savage mountain that tries to kill you."

9. The mountain was first discovered in 1971 and was named "Olympus Mons." It is approximately 15.5 miles tall. As a comparison, Everest is about 5.5 miles tall.

10. There are enormous mountains underwater. The most famous undersea mountain is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge while the highest ocean mountain is Mount Vema in the South Atlantic Ocean.

16.Drainage basin

1. The five largest river basins (by area), from largest to smallest, are the basins of the Amazon (7M km^2), the Congo (4M km^2), the Nile (3.4M km^2), the Mississippi (3.22M km^2), and the Río de la Plata (3.17M km^2)

2. Drainage basin, also called catchment area, or (in North America) watershed, area from which all precipitation flows to a single stream or set of streams. For example, the total area drained by the Mississippi River constitutes its drainage basin, whereas that part of the Mississippi River drained by the Ohio River is the Ohio's drainage basin.

3. A watershed is an area of land that drains all the streams and rainfall to a common outlet such as the outflow of a reservoir, mouth of a bay, or any point along a stream channel.

4. Watersheds can be as small as a footprint or large enough to encompass all the land that drains water into rivers that drain into Chesapeake Bay, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean. This map shows one set of watershed boundaries in the continental United States; these are known as National hydrologic units (watersheds).

5. A basin is an area of land where surface water from rain, melting ice, snow and other sources descends and drains into a creek, lake, stream, river or its tributaries. Basins go by many other names including river basin, drainage basin, drainage area, catchment, catchment area, catchment basin or watershed.

6. A basin is a depression, or dip, in the Earth's surface. Basins are shaped like bowls, with sides higher than the bottom. They can be oval or circular in shape, similar to a sink or tub you might have in your own bathroom. Some are filled with water. Others are empty.

7. A watershed is a small version of a river basin. Every stream and tributary has its own watershed, which drains to a larger stream or wetland. These streams, ponds, wetlands, and lakes are part of a river basin. The Mississippi River basin in the U.S., for instance, is made up of six major watersheds: the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Lower Mississippi, and Arkansas-Red-White Rivers.

8. Basins vary in size: some are small while others span across state or national borders. The Amazon, Congo and Mississippi River basins are the largest drainage basins in the world. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Mississippi Basin covers an area greater than 1,245,000 square miles, spanning across 31 states and two Canadian provinces.

9. A drainage basin is an area of land where water from rain or snow melt drains downhill into a body of water such as a river, lake, wetland or ocean. The drainage basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surface from which water drains into those channels. Used as the basis for DEP drainage basin mapping, a natural drainage basin is one in which the outlet point is a natural occurring feature.

10. The word "watershed" is sometimes used interchangeably with drainage basin or catchment. Ridges and hills that separate two watersheds are called the drainage divide. The watershed consists of surface water--lakes, streams, reservoirs, and wetlands--and all the underlying groundwater.

17.Ocean current

1. An ocean current is a continuous movement of ocean water from one place to another. Ocean currents are created by wind, water temperature, salt content, and the gravity of the moon. The current's direction and speed depend on the shoreline and the ocean floor.

2. They can flow for thousands of miles and are found in all the major oceans of the world. One major example of an ocean current is the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. Ocean currents can be found on the water surface and deeper down.

3. Currents on the surface often depend on wind. They travel clockwise in the northern hemisphere. They travel counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere. They are found up to 400 metres (1,300 ft) below the surface of the ocean.

4. Deeper currents depend on water pressure, temperature, and salt content. The occurrence of dogs due to the convergence of warm and cold currents poses serious threats to navigation.

5. The continuous flow of ocean currents is a natural effort to bring a horizontal heat balance. When the ocean currents flow along the coasts modify the local weather conditions. Warm current raises the temperature of the coastal areas, whereas cold currents lower it.

6. Warm currents bring rain to the coastal areas because they supply moisture to the winds. North Atlantic Drift brings rainfall to the Western European parts and gives rise to a characteristic climate in which it rains throughout the year. Unlike warm currents, cold currents do not give rise to moisture laden winds and hence there is no rainfall in the coastal areas.

7. Cold polar currents bring large ice-bergs which are a source of freshwater. But these ice-bergs are very dangerous for the navigating vessels. For Example- the famous Titanic ship was drowned because of the iceberg brought by the cold Labrador Currents.

8. Ocean currents act as the distributing agents of nutrients. Oxygen and other elements necessary for the existence and survival of fishes. Ocean currents transport planktons from one area to the other. The planktons are useful food for the fishes. The favourable conditions for growth of planktons develop where the cold current and warm current meet.

9. Warm currents keep the ports in the polar region operational because it makes them ice-free throughout the year. For Example- Most of the northern European ports remain ice-free due to the North Atlantic Drift and its branches. Norway is the most benefited region by this drift.

10. Knowledge of ocean currents is essential in reducing costs of shipping, since travelling with them reduces fuel costs. In the wind powered sailing-ship era, knowledge of wind patterns and ocean currents is even more essential.

18.Temperature

1. Temperature is how hot or cold something is. Our bodies can feel the difference between something which is hot and something which is cold. To measure temperature more accurately, a thermometer can be used. Thermometers use a temperature scale to record how hot or cold something is.

2. The scale used in most of the world is in degrees Celsius, sometimes called "centigrade". In the USA and some other countries and locations, degrees Fahrenheit are more often used while scientists mostly use kelvins to measure temperature because it never goes below zero.

3. Scientifically,temperature is a physical quantity which describes how quickly molecules are moving inside a material. In solids and liquids the molecules are vibrating around a fixed point in the substance, but in gases they are in free flight and bouncing off each other as they travel.

4. In a gas the temperature, pressure and volume of the gas are closely related by a law of physics. The sun is probably the hottest thing you can imagine. If you could peek inside, you would see it exploding with heat.

5. Space, the vast empty regions between stars, is incredibly cold. Its temperature is very close to absolute zero, which is the coldest possible temperature. At this temperature everything freezes solid.

6. Temperature is different than measuring heat, but they are linked. Temperature is a measure of internal energy, and heat is a measure of how the energy is transferred from one thing to another.

7. There are three scales used to measure temperature: the Celsius scale (°C); the Fahrenheit scale (°F); and the Kelvin scale, which is used mostly in science and technology.

8. Temperature, measure of hotness or coldness expressed in terms of any of

several arbitrary scales and indicating the direction in which heat energy will spontaneously flow—i.e., from a hotter body (one at a higher temperature) to a colder body (one at a lower temperature).

9. Temperature is not the equivalent of the energy of a thermodynamic system; e.g., a burning match is at a much higher temperature than an iceberg, but the total heat energy contained in an iceberg is much greater than the energy contained in a match.

10. Temperature, similar to pressure or density, is called an intensive property—one that is independent of the quantity of matter being considered—as distinguished from extensive properties, such as mass or volume.

19.Biosphere reserve

1. A biosphere reserve is an ecosystem with plants and animals of unusual scientific and natural interest. It is a label given by UNESCO to help protect the sites. The plan is to promote management, research and education in ecosystem conservation. This includes the 'sustainable use of natural resources'.

2. The program is run by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program. It has started a World Network of Biosphere Reserves. The MAB program has built up the World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 1971.

3. Biosphere reserves, exchange knowledge and experiences on new ideas for sustainable development. They are areas used to develop new ways of doing things, test these ways and share the results. The objective is to get a balanced relationship between mankind and nature.

4. The biosphere contains all living things on earth, extending as far as 12,500 meters from the surface of the earth. The biosphere includes all plants, animals, microbes, humans, insects, and everything living.

5. The biosphere is also sometimes referred to as the ecosphere as it is the combination of all ecosystems on earth. The term biosphere was created in 1875 by a geologist named Eduard Suess. Because every place on earth, including the polar ice caps, are able to sustain life of some sort even if just microbes, the entire earth is included in the biosphere.

6. The existence of extraterrestrial biospheres is only a hypothesis as there is no proof that biospheres exist elsewhere beyond the earth. The biosphere is considered to be one of four layers surrounding the earth. The others are rock

(lithosphere), air (atmosphere), and water (hydrosphere).

7. Many elements are important for the biosphere's existence, including the distance of earth to the sun, the tilt of the earth, and the seasons. Factors that have smaller effects on the earth's biosphere include erosion, climate and climate change, the daily weather, as well as chemical erosion, oxidation, and biological erosion.

8. Scientists have dated the earth to being approximately 3.7 billion years old. This dates the biosphere to approximately the same age. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact outer boundary of earth's biosphere as some birds are able to fly to as far as 11,300 meters high. These birds are called Ruppell's vultures.

9. The depth of the biosphere is also difficult to pinpoint as there are fish known to be living as deep as 8,372 meters in the Puerto Rico Trench. The biosphere also includes the relationships between all living things as well as their interactions in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere.

10. Biosphere 2 is a scientific research center in Oracle, Arizona. It is an artificial, closed ecological system - the largest of its kind ever created. Originally its purpose was to show the possibility of such a system to support life in outer space. The biosphere was only used twice because it ran into problems related to food and oxygen, management issues, and fights among the resident scientists.

20.Minerals

1. A mineral is a naturally occurring substance, representable by a chemical formula, that is usually solid and inorganic, and has a crystal structure.

2. There are over 5,300 known mineral species; over 5,070 of these have been approved by the International Mineralogical Association (IMA).

3. The silicate minerals compose over 90% of the Earth's crust. Silicon and oxygen constitute approximately 75% of the Earth's crust, which translates directly into the predominance of silicate minerals.

4. Non-silicate minerals are subdivided into several other classes by their dominant chemistry, which included native elements, sulfides, halides, oxides and hydroxides, carbonates and nitrates, borates, sulfates, phosphates, and organic compounds.

5. The majority of non-silicate mineral species are extremely rare (constituting in total 8% of the Earth's crust), although some are relatively common, such as

calcite, pyrite, magnetite, and hematite.

6. A few minerals can change their color depending on the light angle. Color change gems show different colors when viewed under different light sources, such as sunlight and indoor light. But unlike other color change gems such as Alexandrite, Zultanite's color change is not limited to two basic colors.

7. Eight elements account for most of the key components of minerals, due to their abundance in the crust. These eight elements, summing to over 98% of the crust by weight, are, in order of decreasing abundance: oxygen, silicon, aluminium, iron, magnesium, calcium, sodium and potassium.

8. Scientists have stated that there are over 3,000 different types of minerals. When two or more minerals combine together, they form a rock.

9. All minerals are inorganic because they are made of nonliving particles. Minerals are always solid and have a distinctive geometric shape called a crystalline structure.

10. Each kind of mineral has the same set of chemicals in its make-up. The mineral quartz always contains two oxygen atoms for every silicon atom.

Facts about Bridge





1.Golden Gate Bridge

1.The Golden Gate Bridge is 1.7 miles long and 90 feet wide. The title of the longest suspension bridge now belongs to Japan's Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge with a span of 6500 feet.

2. In 1937 when the bridge opened, it weighed along with the anchorages and approaches 894,500 tons. Later in 1986 after the re-decking, the total weight reduced to 887,900 tons.

3. In 1920, Michael O'Shaughnessy, the city's engineer was assigned the responsibility of finding someone capable of constructing a bridge which many didn't believe could be done at a reasonable cost. Joseph Strauss submitted plans for a symmetrical cantilever-suspension hybrid bridge design which was later rejected by the public and called 'ugly' by the press.

4. Before the bridge was completed, the people of San Francisco had to travel to Marin County by boat! This ferry service began in the 1820's and transported passengers, cars, and more for over 100 years until the Golden Gate Bridge was built.

5. The bridge is named after the Golden Gate Strait, which is the entrance to the San Francisco Bay from the Pacific Ocean. In 1846 an American topographer felt that the strait reminded him of a Byzantium harbor known as "Golden Horn," and thus the name was bestowed.

6. The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning across the Golden Gate. It is one-mile-wide and connects the city of San Francisco to the tip of San Francisco Peninsula in Marin County.

7. This bridge is one of the most internationally recognized manmade structures of San Francisco and California. Designed in 1917 by engineer Joseph Strauss, it is one of the Wonders of the Modern World as declared by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

8. The bridge is one of the most photographed in the world and has featured in several Hollywood films too. It is also the most visited structure in California.

9. The shape of the bridge towers, lighting scheme and art deco was done by Irvin Morrow. He also chose the famous orange colour of the bridge.

10. Before the Golden Gate Bridge was built, the shortest route between San Francisco and Marin County was by ship. First ferry service was established in 1820.

2.Akashi Kaikyo Bridge

1. Akashi Kaikyo Bridge, also called the Pearl Bridge Japan, became the world's longest suspension bridge when measured by the length of its main span in 1998. This Strait is located south of the city of Kobe and to the east of the major city of Osaka.

2. Approximately two million workers worked for 10 years to construct this bridge. This construction used 180,000 tonnes of steel and 1.4 million cubic meters of concrete.

3. The waters around the strait are important fishing areas. It's also one of the most important points to reach the Pacific Ocean from the Seto Inland Sea making it one of the busiest straits in Japan.

4. The bridge holds three different records: – the strongest, longest and most expensive suspension bridge in the world. Akashi Kaikyo Bridge is in a typhoon region where winds can reach speeds of 290 kmph.

5. The total length of cables used in the construction of the bridge is about 300,000 kilometers. It was under construction when this earthquake struck the country.

6. It has been designed to withstand earthquakes and harsh sea condition. The Kobe earthquake in January 1995 is the best example showing the strength of this bridge. That earthquake measured 6.9 on the Richter Scale.

7. The total cost of the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge was $4.3 billion. On average, about 25,000 cars pass on it every day.

8. Now it has become a tourist attraction in Japan as two amazing parks named as Maiko and Asagiri have been built near the bridge.

9. It was a challenge for Japanese engineers to build a bridge like this because Japan is located in the Ring of Fire. The chances of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are very high.

10. One of the most interesting Akashi Kaikyo Bridge facts is that Awaji Island isn't the main destination. The bridge is part of the Honshu–Shikoku Highway, a road that connects the main island of Japan with Shikoku, one of the other 5 main islands in the country.

3.Sunshine Skyway

1. The Sunshine Skyway Bridge is a toll bridge that spans Lower Tampa Bay and connects the city of St. Petersburg in Florida with the community of Terra Ceia. Almost 60,000 vehicles cross the bridge every day.

2. It's a cable-stayed bridge with two massive towers and carries both Interstate 275 and U.S. Route 19. The American Bridge Company built it with a total cost of about $244 million USD and it was completed in the year 1987.

3. The original bridge on the location was opened for traffic on September 6, 1954, and as named the Sunshine Skyway Bridge as well.

4. It originally only had 2 lanes and by the year 1969, a second bridge running parallel to the original bridge was constructed. This way, the old bridge had an equal number of lanes as the current bridge.

5. The reason that the old bridge was replaced with the new bridge was because of a massive accident that happened on May 9, 1980. A huge freighter with the name of MV Summit Venture crashed into the span going south and destroyed a pier.

6. The result was that 1,200 feet (370 m) of the bridge dropped into the water below and multiple vehicles, including six cars, a truck, and an intercity bus, fell into the water. The result was horrific as 35 people lost their lives that day.

7. The reason for the crash was a sudden microburst and winds exceeding 70 miles per hour (110 km/h), making it a very tragic accident with nobody to blame.

8. Its official name since 2005 is the "Bob Graham Sunshine Skyway Bridge," named for Bob Graham, the 38th governor of Florida from 1979 to 1987 and a Senator from Florida from 1987 to 2005.

9. It wasn't until the early 1990s that the old bridge was partially demolished by the Hardaway Company. All parts of the bridge were carefully dismantled, including the elements located underwater.

10. One of the saddest facts about the Sunshine Skyway Bridge is that it's not just a popular bridge for cars to cross, but also for people who want to commit suicide. It's estimated that at least 310 people have committed suicide by jumping off the bridge, and at least 43 people have miraculously survived the jump.

4. Tower Bridge

1. Tower Bridge was officially opened by the Prince of Wales (not the current one obviously) over 120 years ago. This special bridge is one that many associate with London.

2. Tower Bridge is a combined bascule and suspension bridge in London. The bridge crosses the River Thames close to the Tower of London and has become an iconic symbol of London.Tower Bridge was built between 1886 and 1894.

3. The evaluation of the designs was surrounded by controversy, a design submitted by Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect (who was also one of the judges), was approved. More than 50 designs were submitted for the bridge, including these by Sir Joseph Bazalgette.

4. It has two towers linked by two walkways and suspended sections to either side of the towers, stretching towards the banks of the Thames.

5. It took the efforts of 432 workers to help build the bridge and over 70,000 tons of concrete sunk to the bed of River Thames to support the bridge.And over 11,000 tons of steel provided the framework for the towers and walkways.

6. Tower Bridge is 244 metres (800 feet) long and each tower is 65 meters (213 feet) high. Over 40,000 people use Tower Bridge every day.

7. When it was built, Tower Bridge was the largest and most sophisticated bascule bridge ever completed.These bascules were operated by hydraulics, using steam to power the enormous pumping engines.

8. Today, the bascules are still operated by hydraulic power, but since 1976 they have been driven by oil and electricity rather than steam.The bascules are raised around 1000 times a year.

9. Tower Bridge was originally chocolate brown but was painted red, white and blue in 1977 to celebrate The Queen's Silver Jubilee.

10. In 1982 Tower Bridge opened to the public for the first time since 1910, with a permanent exhibition inside called The Tower Bridge Experience. The Tower Bridge Exhibition in 2014 launched its most significant development since 1982 – the glass walkway.

5.Brooklyn Bridge

1. The Brooklyn Bridge is a suspension/cable-stay bridge that spans across the East River in New York, USA. The Brooklyn Bridge is also known as the East River Bridge or the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

2. The Brooklyn Bridge connects two boroughs over the East River in New York City, Brooklyn and Manhattan. The GPS Coordinates for the Brooklyn Bridge are 40.7057°N 73.9964°W.

3. The Brooklyn Bridge is managed and maintained by the New York City Department of Transportation. The Brooklyn Bridge was designed by German-born American civil engineer John A. Roebling.

4. Roebling died before construction started on the Brooklyn Bridge. His foot was crushed by a ferry while taking measurements for the bridge in 1869. His foot wound developed tetanus and he died.

5. Roebling's son Washington Roebling took over as the Brooklyn Bridge's chief engineer after his death. The architectural style used for the Brooklyn Bridge was neo-Gothic.

6. It took over 13 years to build the Brooklyn Bridge. Construction of the Brooklyn Bridge started on Sunday, January 2nd, 1870.

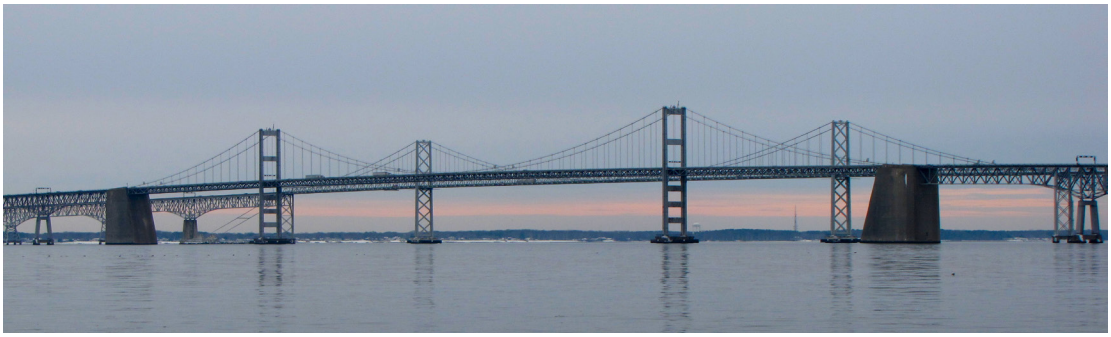
7.Construction of the Brooklyn Bridge was completed in early 1883.Between 20 and 30 construction workers lost their lives while building the Brooklyn Bridge.

8. The first human to cross the Brooklyn Bridge was Emily Roebling. Oddly, the first animal to cross the Brooklyn Bridge was a rooster. It sat on Emily Roebling's lap while she crossed.

9. The Brooklyn Bridge's longest span is 1,595.5 feet. The entire length of the Brooklyn Bridge is 6,016 feet.

10. In 1919, Austro-Hungary pilot Giorgio Pessi flew heavy bomber under the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1966, the Brooklyn Bridge was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

6.Chesapeake Bay Bridge



1. The Bay Bridge is actually the William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, named after former Maryland Governor William Preston Lane, Jr, who started its construction.

2. The original bridge span was 4.3 miles long and was the world's longest continuous over-water steel structure. The original span opened in 1952 while the parallel span was added in 1973.

3. The bridge spans the Chesapeake Bay, connecting Maryland's eastern and western shores. It is nearly 5 miles long.

4. The Bay Bridge is 186 feet high at its highest point.

5. It is one of the world's scariest bridges. According to Travel & Leisure magazine, "Drivers are notoriously afraid of this bridge, as it's subjected to frequent—and often violent—storms.

6. Even though the Bay Bridge is one of the scariest bridges in the world, it has only been closed four times because of extreme weather. September 18, 2003 during Hurricane Isabel; August 27, 2011 for Hurricane Irene; Oct 29, 2012 for Hurricane Sandy and on March 6, 2013 for the very windy March 2013 nor'easter.

7. The bridge-tunnel complex is 17.6 miles (28 km) long from shore to shore and consists mostly of low trestle bridges carrying a two-lane highway.

8. At its highest point, the Bay Bridge is 186 feet above water. On a clear day, the views can be spectacular. If you're the one driving, you'll want to keep your eyes on the road.

9. The Bay receives about half of its water volume from the Atlantic Ocean. The rest drains into the Bay from an enormous 64,000 square-mile drainage basin or watershed.

10. The 23-mile span offers more than a connection between Virginia Beach and the Eastern Shore.

7.Forth Bridge



1. The Forth Bridge first opened in 1890. The overall length of the Forth Bridge is 2,467 metres.

2. The main structure (portal to portal) measures 1,630 metres.

3. The highest point of the Forth Bridge stands 110 metres above high water and

137 metres above its foundations

4. 53,000 tonnes of steel and 6.5 million rivets were used to construct the Forth Bridge.

5. The Forth Bridge's piers are constructed from 120,000 cubic yards of concrete and masonry, faced with 2 ft thick granite.

6. 200 trains use the bridge every day, carrying 3 million passengers each year.

7. The total painted area of the Forth Bridge is 230,000 sq metres, requiring 240,000 litres of paint.

8. There are 1,040 lights installed on the Forth Bridge, using approximately 35-40,000 metres of cable

9. 57 lives were lost during the construction of the Forth Bridge. At the height of its construction, more than 4,000 men were employed.

10. The construction of the bridge resulted in an unbroken East Coast railway route from London to Aberdeen.

8.Sydney Harbour Bridge



1. The construction of Sydney Harbour Bridge began on 28 July 1923, using the labour of 1,400 workers and was completed eight years later.

2. Approximately six million hand driven rivets and 53,000 tonnes of steel were used in the construction, and 272,000 litres of paint were used.

3. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is an iconic monument in Australia. It's certainly the most famous landmark in Sydney, alongside the Sydney Opera House.

4. The bridge was completed in 1932, meaning it will turn 90 in 2022. Though it

was finished in 1932, construction on the bridge actually began in 1926.

5. It takes 1,332 steps to reach the top of the Summit, which is equivalent to 504 calories. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is the world's largest steel arch bridge, totalling 1,149 metres.

6. The total number of steps walked over the past 21 years is equivalent to 7,200,000km - the same as walking from one side of Australia and back 33 times.

7. The Sydney Harbour Bridge comprises over 550,000 individual pieces of steel and weighs 52,000 tonnes.

8. 79% of the steel was imported from England. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is affectionately known as the 'Coat Hanger' because of its arched shape.

9. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is the most climbed bridge in the world. BridgeClimb is an attraction for all generations and we've welcomed visitors as young as eight and as old as 100.

10. It is the sixth longest spanning-arch bridge in the world and the tallest steel arch bridge, measuring 134 meters (440 feet) from top to water level.

9.Leonard P. Zakim Bunker Hill Bridge

1. The Leonard P. Zakim Bunker Hill Memorial Bridge, part of The Big Dig Project in Boston, is one of the widest cable-stayed bridges in the world.

2. The Bridge serves as the northern entrance to and exit from Boston. The Bridge is named after civil rights activist Lenny Zakim and the American colonists who fought the British in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

3. Named for both the local civil rights activist Leonard P. Zakim and the American colonists who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, the ten-lane bridge spans the Charles River and carries over 200,000 cars each day to and from major interstates on the north side of the city.

4. By 2012, the metal halide lights on the bridge, in operation since the bridge first opened in 2002, had started to deteriorate and had become noticeably dim.

5. The overall concept for the bridge was designed by Swiss engineer Christian Menn, and executed by numerous designers and builders in the United States.

6. Rather than a simple truss bridge like the one being replaced, the new bridge was meant to be bold, modern, and iconic.

7. In fact, with a total of ten lanes, it's among the widest cable-stayed bridges in the world. The two outside lanes are so far removed from the center that they are actually cantilevered, supported in a different way than the other decks.

8. The Zakim Bridge is an undeniably cool structure, but we can't fully appreciate it without understanding all the symbolism it contains. The two upside-y-shaped towers, for example, are meant to mimic the nearby obelisk-like Bunker Hill Monument, which marks the location of one of the first major battles of the American Revolution.

9. The bridge is commonly referred to as the "Zakim Bridge" or "Bunker Hill Bridge" by residents of nearby Charlestown.

10. The northbound lanes were finished in March 2003, and the southbound lanes in December. The bridge's unique styling quickly became an icon for Boston, often featured in the backdrop of national news channels, to establish location, and included on tourist souvenirs.

10.The London Bridge

1. The vintage lamps on the bridge are made from the melted-down cannons of Napoleon Bonaparte's army.

2. The London Bridge is rumored to be haunted. For years, visitors have claimed sightings of a British police bobby patrolling the bridge and a woman in black roaming the night.

3. The inside of the bridge is hollow because it was rebuilt in order to accommodate auto traffic.

4. During the London Bridge's reassembly, a steel framework was faced in granite, rather than using solid granite blocks, which reduced its weight from 130,000 tons to 30,000 tons while strengthening the structure.

5. When dismantled in London, England, each stone of the London Bridge was numbered for reassembly in Lake Havasu City.

6. The bridge was shipped overseas to the Port of Long Beach, California and then transported overland to Lake Havasu City, where reassembly began in 1968.

7. The London Bridge is home to hundreds of bats, which inhabit the nooks and crannies of its hollow interior.

8. The London Bridge has gone green! The white-yellow tints of the recently installed LED lights that line the bridge lend a vintage look, similar to the original gaslights, and the energy saving bulbs make the bridge environmentally efficient.

9. The London Bridge is known as the world's largest antique, and with the opening of the bridge in October 1971, Lake Havasu City was permanently put on the map as a world-famous attraction.

10. As the second-largest tourist attraction in Arizona, topped only by the Grand Canyon, the London Bridge continues to draw tens of thousands of sightseers to Lake Havasu City annually.

Facts about Sports



1.Cricket

1. Cricket is a popular sport – so popular that it is considered the second most-loved sport in the world. It is enjoyed by more than 2.5 billion fans in 180 countries. This sport is most popular in England, Australia, and subcontinental Asia (especially India and Pakistan).

2. Cricket was originally a children's game played in England during the 16th century, specifically in the southeastern counties. When the British expanded overseas, they brought the game with them.

3. The man considered as the father of cricket is William Gilbert (W.G.) Grace. He played amateur cricket in England and is credited for helping develop the sport into the modern obsession that it has become.

4. The first Test cricket captains for the English team were James Lillywhite and David Gregory. Of the two, Lillywhite was the first to play. He died in 1929, becoming the last player of the very first Test match to pass away.

5. Cricket is played in several formats but the three major forms are: Twenty20, One-Day Internationals (ODI), and Test matches. Of these, the Test match is the traditional form, having been used since 1877. It is also considered the highest level.

6. Although there are 31 countries that play cricket on the international stage, only 12 have qualified for Test status. The first countries to acquire this status are England and Australia (1877) and the latest is Afghanistan (2018).

7. The biggest event in cricket is the World Cup, which is organized by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was founded in 1909 as the Imperial Cricket Conference. The three founding countries include England, South Africa, and Australia.

8. The oldest cricket world championship is the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup. The first tournament, which was hosted by England, was held in 1973. The English team was champion of the first edition.

9. The first cricket World Cup was held in 1975, participated in by the men's teams. The title was won by the West Indies, with Australia placing second.

10. The country with the most losses in International Cricket is England, having played 691 unsuccessful matches. They have also played the most games (1,885).

2.Badminton

1. Badminton is the fastest racket sport in the world, and shuttles can fly as fast as 320 kilometers per hour. Mads Pieler Kolding of Denmark holds the record for the fastest badminton hit at a competition. His smash was recorded at a speed of 426 kilometers per hour at the 2017 Badminton Premier League match in Bangalore, India.

2. Badminton was originally known as shuttlecock. It is played with rackets and a shuttlecock that is traditionally made with sixteen goose feathers.

3. The shuttlecock used in badminton gets its name from the back and forth motion in the game. This motion is similar to the shuttle of a loom. Since the projectile, with its sixteen feathers resembles a chicken, hence the 'cock' in shuttlecock.

4. The shuttlecock used in a game of badminton weighs about five grams and is one of the lightest sports equipment.

5. The shuttlecock is often referred to as the bird or birdie. The International Badminton Federation has over 150 member nations.

6. Before badminton was called "badminton," it was referred to as shuttlecock and battledore. The badminton name came from an estate called Badminton House in Gloucestershire, England.

7. Badminton made its Olympic debut at the 1992 games, and it was seen on television by over 1.1 billion people.

8. Even though badminton was invented in the 1800s, it did not become a popular sport in the United States until the 1930s.

9. The longest match was 124 minutes and was played between Sun Jun from China and Peter Rasmussen from Denmark.

10. Badminton racquets weigh between 70 and 95 grams, without including the weight of the strings or grip.

3.Basketball



1. The first basketballs were colored brown. However, a brown ball can be difficult for both players and fans to see. To increase ball visibility, Coach Tony Hinkle of Butler University came up with an idea to develop an orange ball in 1957.

2. Basketball was invented by International YMCA Training School (now Springfield College) Physical Education teacher James Naismith in 1891 as a way for students to keep fit and busy indoors during winter.

3. A backboard was added to the basketball game because the audience in the balcony used to interfere by handling the ball during the game. It's because the

early basketball hoops were nailed to the mezzanine balcony of the court.

4. The first basketball hoops that were used are peach baskets with a closed bottom. It means that the officials needed to get the ball out after each basket. The first basketball string nets were introduced in the early 1900s.

5. Before 1923, basketball teams were allowed to choose who would shoot a free throw in their team after a foul rather than the player who was fouled.

6. Danny Biasone, the owner of the Syracuse Nationals, invented the shot clock during the 1953 to 1954 season to help speed up the game. This invention was cited as the most important event in the NBA.

7. When basketball was first invented, there were different rules when it comes to the number of players allowed on the court. There was a time when 9 players were required for each team, based on the standard number of players on a baseball team. In 1897, it was finally established that five players per side should be the rule to follow.

8. In a North Korean basketball game, a dunk is equivalent to 3 points, 4 points for a three-pointer that does not touch the rim, and 8 points for a basket in the final three seconds. And if a free throw is missed, that means minus 1 point.

9. Basketball is the second most popular sport in the world next to soccer. It has more than a billion fans watching and playing all over the world.

10. Even though basketball is popularly an American sport, the first-ever pro game was held in Toronto, Canada, in 1946.

4.Hockey

1. Despite all the variations of when hockey was first played, the first organized hockey game played indoors occurred in 1875, in Montreal, Canada.

2. The NHL (National Hockey League) was established in 1917.

3. Prior to the 1960s, hockey sticks were straight. Stan Mikita, a Chicago Blackhawks Hall of Famer is credited with introducing the curve to the stick in the 60s.

4. Hockey pucks have three-inch diameters. They are frozen before each game so that they don't bounce during the game.

5. The first puck used during outdoor hockey in the 1800s was made of frozen cow dung.

6. The Stanley Cup was created in 1893. It was named for Lord Stanley of Preston, a Canadian Governor General.

7. The Stanley Cup has been awarded each year since 1914. The only exceptions were in 1919 during the Spanish flu epidemic, and in 2005 because of a strike.

8. The Stanley Cup was once used as a cereal bowl. It was once left on the side of the road by mistake, and was even once lost on a flight.

9. The greatest player of all time, Wayne Gretzky, has 61 NHL records. Nobody else comes close to this many records.

10. Joe Malone scored seven goals in a game in 1920. He still holds the record for most scored goals in a game.

5.Football



1. There are more than 265 million players in the world, and an estimated 4 billion people are actively watching the sport from time to time, which without a doubt makes it the most popular sport in the world.

2. Football had its roots in China and originated in around 476 B.C. Football is the most watched and the most played sport in the world.

3. Over 5,098 teams participated in the largest football tournament in the world; the 1999 League 7-a-side competition in Bangkok.

4. Simon Mignolet, the current Liverpool goalkeeper, speaks 5 languages and also has a degree in politics.

5. Dundee United has a 100% win record against Barcelona. They played 4 professional matches against them and had won all 4.

6. The Brazilian Ronaldo has never won the Champions League despite playing for four teams that did. Zlatan Ibrahimovic, the other one.

7. Football is widely regarded as the most popular sport in the world. This is perhaps the only reason they say- "Football; created by the poor, stolen by the rich."

8. Ricardo Olivera of Uruguay scored one of the fastest goal in December 1988 in a record time of 2.8 seconds.

9. Until 1913, football goalkeepers wore the same shirt as their teammates. The rules were probably changed due to a mix-up.

10. Neil Armstrong wanted to take a football to the moon, but his proposal was turned down by NASA because they felt it was too un-American.

6.Tennis



1. Tennis is believed to have originated in the monastic cloisters in northern France in the 12th century. Interestingly, the ball was then struck with the palm of the hand. At that time it was named "jeu de paume" (game of the palm). Rackets came into use during the 16th century.

2. The word "Tennis" comes from the Anglo-Norman term "Tenez."

3. Wimbledon, or the Wimbledon Championships, is the oldest tennis tournament in the world, and also considered to be the most prestigious.

4. The first Wimbledon was played in 1877. It is also the first of the four "Grand Slams" to be founded.

5. The US Open was founded in 1881, the French in 1891, and the Australian in 1905. These four major tournaments have been designated as "Grand Slam" tournaments.

6. The longest tennis match took 11 hours and 5 minutes to complete. It was played between John Isner and Nicolas Mahut. Ultimately, John Isner triumphed with a score line of 6–4, 3–6, 6–7, (7–9), 7–6(7–3), 70–68 (final set).

7. Tennis is also an Olympic sport, and it can be played by wheelchair users.

8. The Davis Cup dates to 1900. It is an annual competition between men's national teams.

9. The year 1968 marked the beginning of the open era in professional tennis. The French Open was the first "Grand Slam" event to go open.

10. The fastest serve in men's tennis came from the racket of Australian Sam Groth at 263.44 km/h. Germany's Sabine Lisicki hit a serve 210 km/h—the fastest ever recorded in women's tennis.

7.Volleyball

1. Volleyball was invented in 1895 in Massachusetts by William G. Morgan.

2. Volleyball was initially named "mintonette" but was changed to volleyball when Morgan heard an observer of the game point out that the players were "volleying" the ball back and forth to each other over the net.

3. In 1916, the skills of set and spike originated during a match in the Philippines.

4. Volleyball originally was an indoor only game, beach volleyball stems back to the 1920's in California.

5. Having over a hundred years of history, on July 7th, 1896 the first official volleyball game was played at Springfield College in Massachusetts.

6. Although in 1924 volleyball was demonstrated as an unofficial event during the Olympics that year in Paris, men's and women's volleyball wasn't introduced as an official sport at the Olympic Games until 1964 in Tokyo, Japan.

7. In 1947 the Federation International De Volleyball (FIVB) came into existence, and volleyball became an official game.

8. The first men's World Championships were held in 1949; in 1952 the first Championship was held for women.

9. Volleyball is a great workout, as most volleyball players jump about 300 times a match!

10. 75 hours and 30 minutes is the time for the longest volleyball game ever recorded; the game took place in Kingston, North Carolina. That's quite the workout!

8.Baseball

1. The base most stolen in a baseball game is second base.

2. The unofficial anthem of American baseball, "Take Me Out to the Ballgame," is traditionally sung during the middle of the 7th inning.

3. Mo'ne Davis (2001–) became the first female to win a Little League World Series baseball game.

4. No woman has ever played in a major league baseball game. American sports executive Effa Louise Manley (1897–1981) is the first and only woman inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

5. The lifespan of a major league baseball is 5–7 pitches. During a typical game, approximately 70 balls are used.

6. While baseball initially started in the U.S., it has spread worldwide. Today more than 100 countries are part of the International Baseball Federation. Japan has the largest pro baseball league outside the U.S.

7. Baseball's L.A. Dodgers, originally founded in Brooklyn, are named after the legendary skill that local residents showed at "dodging" the city's trolley streetcar system.

8. In 2014, Major League Baseball saw approximately $9 billion in gross revenue, up from $8 billion the previous year.

9. The baseball team with the most World Series wins is the New York Yankees with 27 titles.

10. The oldest baseball park still in use is Fenway Park, the home field of the Boston Red Sox, which debuted in 1912.

9. Golf

1. The highest golf course in the world was Tactu Golf Club in Peru, which was 14,335 ft above sea level.

2. Golf balls were originally made of wood. The longest ever recorded drive in golf was in 1974.

3. Roughly 125,000 balls a year are hit into the water of the 17th hole at the famous 17th hole at Sawgrass.

4. Scott Base Golf Club in Antarctica is the most southerly golf club in the world.

5. The term 'Green' in golf only refers to the area of the golf course and not the color.

6. Tiger Woods, the biggest household name in golf, has racked up over $100 million in prize winnings to date. Thus making him the richest golfer in the world with a net worth of almost $800 million.

7. The oldest golf tournament in the world is the Open Championship which was founded in 1860.

8. Golf was one of the only sports played on the moon. Alan Bartlett Shepard Jr. used a 6-iron to play golf on the moon! This is a fact about golf we should all be proud of!

9. Golf was banned three times for years after it was invented because the Scottish government believed it interfered with military training.

10. The standard golf course is 18 holes, but the first recorded 18-hole course was located on a sheep farm in Illinois. It is still open for business but reduced to just nine holes today.

10.Rugby

1. Rugby was founded in 1823 at Rugby School, Warwickshire. There is a famous story that William Webb caught the soccer ball while playing it and ran towards the opposition's goal. Since then the game of Rugby has started to develop and finally in the year 1845 rules of the game were formatted.

2. The first ever game of Rugby took place between Scotland and England in which Scotland won.

3. New Zealand's All Blacks team is the only team in Rugby who performs 'Haka' before the start of every game. Haka is a Maori war dance performed by ethnic Maori groups across New Zealand.

4. New Zealand's Rugby team is one of the best Rugby teams ever to play the game of Rugby but the reigning Olympic champions in Rugby is the USA and not the All Blacks!

5. USA won an Olympic Gold Medal for Rugby in the year 1924 and since then the game of Rugby is not played in the Olympics.

6. Basketball is a bi-product of Rugby as one of the Rugby coaches wanted an indoor activity to keep the players charged up after practice.

7. Till now not a single Rugby team has been able to retain the Rugby World Cup.

8. When the game of Rugby was introduced there were no points for 'Tries' but the term was used to try and kick the ball for the goal, which was later renamed conversion.

9. Rugby in South Africa was introduced by the British troops stationed in Cape Town.

10. The governing body of international Rugby is IRB (The International Rugby Board) which was established in 1886 and there are 97 members in the IRB.

Facts about Flower



1.Tulip

1. In 17th Century Holland, Tulip bulbs were more valuable than gold! The flower symbolizes immortality, life and love.

2. In 1630's a kind of frenzy for tulips occurred in Western Europe named "Tulip mania" and tulips became so expensive as to be treated as a form of currency.

3. Tulips lifespan is very short, being 3 to 7 days. There are over 150 species of tulips with over 3,000 different varieties.

4. Most tulips sprout a single flower bud, but a few varieties have up to four on a single stem. Their flower buds are known for being almost perfectly symmetrical.

5. Tulips only bloom for 3-7 days in the spring. Tulips are part of the lily family.

6. According to Teleflora, different colored tulips have different meanings. The red flowers symbolize true love while purple represents loyalty.You can find tulips in almost any color.

7. The Parkinson's Disease Foundation uses a tulip as its symbol. Tulips were once the most expensive flower And in the 1600s, they were even said to cost 10 times more than a working man's average salary in the Netherlands, making them more valuable than some homes.

8. The time period where the flower was so expensive (around 1634 to 1637) is now known as "Tulip Mania." Tulip petals are edible and can be used in place of onions in many recipes.

9. The Netherlands is the world's largest commercial producer of tulips, with around three billion exported each year. If you cut tulips, they'll continue to grow in your vase for at least another inch.

10. According to The New York Times, the best time to plant tulip bulbs is in the fall so they can grow roots before it gets too cold. Tulips will bend and twist to grow towards light (even in a vase!).

2. Angelica

1. Angelica was used in Europe for hundreds of years as a cure for everything from the bubonic plague to indigestion. It is thought that adding it to a ritual bath will break spells and hexes and has often been used to ward off evil spirits in the home. Because it resembles celery in odor and appearance, angelica sometimes is known as wild celery.

2. Alternative medicine practitioners say Angelica is a good herbal tea to take for colic, gas, indigestion, hepatitis, and heartburn. It is useful to add in remedies for afflictions of the respiratory system, as well as liver problems and digestive difficulties.

3. Angelica archangelica, commonly known as Garden angelica, Angelica, Sea-

coast Angelica, Bai Zhi, Angelica Archangelica, Great Angelica, Wild Parsnip, Alexanders, American Dong Quai, Dang Gui, Archangel, Purple-Stem Angelica, American Angelica, High Angelica, Wild Archangel, Wild Angelica, Masterwort, Choraka, Dong Quai, Angel Root, wild celery, Norwegian angelica and holy ghost is a biennial plant from the Apiaceae family, a subspecies of which is cultivated for its sweetly scented edible stems and roots.

4. People can eat the stem and roots. It looks very similar to some poisonous species (Conium, Heracleum, and others). Because of this it is important to know for certain it is garden angelica before eating it.

5. Flowers are small and numerous, greenish-white to yellowish and are arranged in 20 to 40 rated compact umbels without an involucre. The tiny epicalyx has several sepals with minute tips. The petals have an indented, indistinguishable tip. Flowering normally takes place from July to August.

6. It grows wild in Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greenland, the Faroe Islands and Iceland, mostly in the northern parts of the countries.

7. From the 10th century on, angelica was grown as a vegetable and medicinal plant. It is used to flavour liqueurs or aquavits, omelettes, trout and jam. The long bright green stems are also candied and used as decoration.

8. Angelica is recommended by many modern as well as ancient writers for use in skin care. Angelica contains nutrients, such as antioxidants, vitamins, valeric acid, volatile oils and many others, which are helpful for the natural treatment of various skin conditions.

9. Relieves Pain and Swelling. Cataplasm produced from angelica leaves is better-known to render alleviation from unhealthiness injuries.

10.Using angelica can prove to be a blessing for women suffering from menstrual cramps. It helps to balance the level of hormones, which in turn provides relief from severe pains.

3.Bamboo



1. Flowers of bamboo are rarely seen. Some species of bamboo develop flowers after 65 or 120 years. Interesting fact about flowering is that all plants of one bamboo species develop flowers at the same time, no matter where they are located in the world.

2. Bamboo releases 30% more oxygen into the atmosphere and absorbs more carbon dioxide compared to other plants. Because of these features, bamboo greatly decreases the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and cleans the air.

3.The flowering of bamboo occurs in mass, all the bamboo at a location produces flowers at once. After they produce a flower, they bear a seed known as bamboo rice.

4. This type of infrequent seed production due to every plant at a place at once resulting from the infrequent flowering is called mast seeding.

5. In the Indian subcontinent, mass flowering of bamboo is considered as a bad omen. Mass flowering of bamboo is followed by the mass production of bamboo seeds. The seeds can fill the ground 5-6 inches in depth below the parent plant.

6. Some bamboos are monocarpic, meaning they will flower once and then die, whereas others are polycarpic and can flower repeatedly. Certain types of bamboo only flower once every 120 years

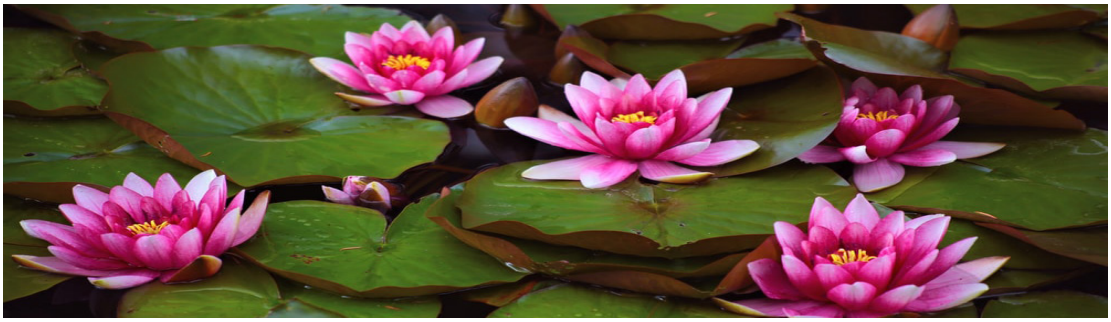
7. Bamboo flowering is a peculiar phenomenon. Bamboos grow vegetatively for a species-specific period before flowering, seeding and dying. Most bamboo plants flower only once in their life cycle. Some species of bamboo flower only once every 40 to 50 years.

8. There are species of bamboo which bloom synchronously, meaning that every specimen of that species will bloom on the same schedule, regardless of where they are in the world, and even if they only bloom once every 60 or 80 years.

9. There are several hypotheses that attempt to explain such a gap in seeding and flowering. The only thing that sounds logical is the reason for enormous seeding in the interval so long, it's just because enormous seeding helps them to sustain their life

10. Bamboos are amazing long living flowering plants bearing a nutritious seed, with infrequent seeding and a lot of other intriguing facts.

4.Lotus



1. The lotus was considered a sacred flower by ancient Egyptians and was used in burial rituals. This flower blooms in rivers and damp wetlands, but may lie dormant for years during times of drought, only to rise again with the return of water.

2. Egyptians viewed it as a symbol of resurrection and eternal life. While others view the flower as a symbol of beauty, grace, purity and serenity.

3. The oldest seeds of lotus flower were found in northeastern China at a dry lakebed. They were traced back 1,300 years ago.

4. Lotus has an amazing way for regulating the temperature of flowers. This ability is often compared with the warm-blooded animals and human beings. Even though the air temperature is reduced at 50 degrees F, the lotus was capable of maintaining the temperature at 86 to 95 degrees F

5. It's India's national flower and is symbolic in Buddhism and Hinduism for wealth, prosperity, purity and fertility. It is an absolutely Indian flower, nowadays it is also found in countries like China, Japan, Australia, Vietnam, Egypt and tropical America etc.

6. The flower species is native to Asia, and most predominantly in India and China. The most common color variations of the lotus flower are pink and white. Other popular lotus colors include blue and red.

7. The lotus has been historically used for medicinal purposes such as a pain reliever and for alleviating muscle spasms.

8. It's an aquatic plant species that thrives in ponds and lakes, and most exclusively during warm seasons. The flower can reach up to twenty inches above water, which helps distinguish it from other botanical varieties like marigolds or arrowheads.

9. Lotus honey is useful for treatment of various diseases of the eyes.Apart from India, Lotus is also the National Flower of Vietnam. In Egypt the Lotus flowers are considered to be auspicious because they are regarded as the symbol of Sun God.

10. It is recommended for the people to cook the lotus before eating due to the risk of parasite transmission of raw lotus.

5.Sunflower



1. It is said, albeit with dispute from some quarters, that the sunflower head track's the sun's movement, a phenomenon known as heliotropism. The Sunflower head is actually made of many tiny flowers called florets.

2. M. Heijmf in the Netherlands grew the tallest sunflower which stood at 25' 5.5" tall in 1986. Sunflower seeds are rich in oil, which they store as a source of energy and food; its seeds are crushed to produce sunflower oil for cooking.

3. Each sunflower is actually thousands of teeny flowers.The blossom of the sunflower is called a head. The yellow petals and fuzzy brown centers are actually individual flowers themselves. As many as 2,000 can make up the sunflower bloom

4. Each sunflower can contain as many as 1,000 to 2,000 seeds. Sunflower seeds develop in the middle section of the flower called the ovary. Sunflower seeds are used to grow the flowers but they are also used as food for birds and humans.

5. There are two types of sunflower seeds. Oilseed and non-Oilseed. Oilseeds are

used for bird food and can also be crushed and squeezed to get the oil out. This process is called “extraction”.

6. Sunflowers are native to North America. Like potatoes, tomatoes, and corn, sunflowers were first grown in North America over 5000 years ago.

7. There are about 70 species of sunflowers. Their scientific name is Helianthus (which comes from the Greek words for “sun” and “flower”). Sunflowers can be different shapes, and some can be tall while others are short.

8.The shortest sunflowers are called dwarfs and usually grow in clusters. Sunflowers can even be different colors. Yellow is the most common but there are also red, orange and purple sunflowers.

9. The tallest sunflower on record was over 30 feet tall. In the summer of 2014, the tallest sunflower ever recorded was grown in Germany and measured 30 feet, 1 inch. This was confirmed by Guinness World Records on August, 28 2014.

10. Sunflowers are a multi-purpose plant. Sunflowers seeds are a healthy snack, they can produce a useful oil, and provide nutritious food for birds. Sunflowers have been found to be good at absorbing toxins, too.

6. Agave

1. Agave plants are shaped like sea urchins, with hundreds of soft spines radiating out from a solid center. But when they flower, they send a long stalk straight up, with yellow flowers that bloom on the end of it.

2. The Agave, also known as the century plant, spends many years without growing any flowers, after which it grows one single bloom and dies.This phenomenon is called being monocarpic.

3. The Mexican long-nosed bat is the agave plant’s biggest pollinator. The bats use their long muzzles to feed on the agave’s nectar like a hummingbird does with smaller flowers. When they flit between plants, they transfer pollen that collects on their fur as they feed.

4. In order to achieve the high fructose levels that premium agave syrup requires, the agave plants need to grow untouched for six to eight years. Once they’ve reached maturity, they can be harvested for processing.

5. During harvesting, a highly skilled Mexican professional called a jimador strips

the agave leaves off the plant using a coa, a long tool with a very sharp round knife at the end.

6. Agave is low on the glycemic index, which means it doesn't raise blood glucose levels as dramatically as high fructose corn syrup or cane sugar. It's grown organically and is also gluten-free and vegan!

7. Agave is low on the glycemic index, which means it doesn't raise blood glucose levels as dramatically as high fructose corn syrup or cane sugar. It's grown organically and is also gluten-free and vegan!

8. Agave is 1.5 times sweeter than sugar. So, while it has the same caloric value as sugar, you can use less and save calories. Long-term, this property can help with weight control.

9. Is agave the organic sweetener you've been looking for? Our premium organic blue agave syrup is fair trade certified and produced in Mexico in our farmer-owned factory.

10. The leaves range in color from pale green to blue-grey and can be variegated or striped.Most bear spines along the edges and the tip of the leaf, for which they are occasionally confused with unrelated cacti.

7.Moonflower

1. Moon flowers bloom only at night, closing during the day. They have large 4 to 6 inch fragrant, white or pink flowers on twining vines. The Moon flower opens in the evening and lasts through the night, remaining open until it comes into contact with the morning Sun.

2. Moonflower is an annual flower plant that grows on a vine. Dark green, oval shaped leaves cover the plant. The flowers are a bright white with a noticeable fragrance. The plant will spread out on the ground or climb if grown on a trellis.

3. Moonflowers prefer warmer temperatures, in the range of 65 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The soil around the plant should stay moist. Moonflowers do not need to be fertilized. Protect moonflowers from cold temperatures and strong winds.

4. If ingested, moonflowers are extremely poisonous. If you have children or pets in your garden often, it may be best to grow your moonflowers on a trellis so they stay out of reach.

5. The aromatic blossoms come in the form of alabaster-white, fluted funnels. The moonflower vines will climb until it frosts. They usually grow about 15 feet long. Subtropical regions of North and South America, from Argentina to northern Mexico, Florida and the West Indies.

6. When the flowers shrivel and die in the morning, they leave behind rough husks that are filled with white seeds that resemble dried garbanzo beans.

7. Moonflowers are ordinarily planted along an arbor, gazebo, fence, wall or terrace that will give it support. The moonflower grows rapidly and is sometimes used to screen eyesores. They can be grown in containers.

8. In areas that are free of frost, the aggressive moonflower vines will drape a forest canopy in huge green curtains. In some areas, moonflowers are considered invasive.

9. Moonflower seeds germinate in 4 to 10 days. By the time of the first frost, they can reach up to 15 feet. They will bloom from mid-June to mid-September.

10. According to the Centers for Disease Control, there were more than 1,072 moonflower poisonings and one death in 2002. Datura inoxia and Ipomoea alba are both known as moonflowers because both produce large, white night-blooming blossoms.

8.Rose

1. Roses are related to apples, raspberries, cherries, peaches, plums, nectarines, pears and almonds. Rose hips (the berry-like fruit structure of rose) of some species of rose are amongst the richest sources of Vitamin C.

2. Roses used to make jams, jellies and also brewed for tea. In ancient Egypt roses were considered as sacred flowers. Ancient Egyptians used them during funerals to form a beautiful wreath on the tombstone.

3. The flower was used to serve the Goddess Isis in a sacred ritual. The world's oldest living rose is believed to be 1,000 years old. It grows on the wall of the Cathedral of Hildesheim in Germany and its presence is documented since A.D. 815.

4. The world's most expensive rose is a 2006 variety by famed rose breeder David Austin that was christened Juliet. Breeding the rose took a total 15 years and cost 5 million dollars. Juliet is now considered the world's most expensive rose cultivar.

5. Rose is England's national flower. During the 'Wars of the Roses' between 1455 to 1485, the red rose represented the house of Lancaster against the house of York,

which was represented by the white rose.

6. Roses can grow quite tall. The tallest ever recorded rose bush stands at over 23 feet (7 metres) tall. There are over 100 species of the Rose.

7. The rose also grows into a fruit. The fruit is called a Rose Hip. It is shaped like a berry and most are red in color but you can find black and dark purple versions.

8. Cavriglia in Italy is the largest private rose garden in the world, having over 7,500 different varieties of roses.

9. Rose oil is very important to the perfume industry. Approx. 2,000 roses are used to extract 1 gram of rose oil.

10. As per records, the tallest rose bush is 5.689 m (18 ft. 8 in) and was achieved by Christopher Rose (USA) in La Puente, California on 8 November 2017.

9.Wolffia

1. Water-meal is one of the duckweeds in the family Lemnaceae that contains some 38 species of the smallest and simplest flowering plants. Each Wolffia flower consists of a single pistil and stamen; it also produces the world's smallest fruit, called a utricle.

2. The plant is found in quiet freshwater lakes or marshes with species worldwide. Since the plants have no roots, they can easily float on the surface of the water, where they resemble cornmeal.

3. Each Wolffia flower consists of a single pistil and stamen; it also produces the world's smallest fruit, called a utricle. The plant is found in quiet freshwater lakes or marshes with species worldwide. Since the plants have no roots, they can easily float on the surface of the water, where they resemble cornmeal.

4. The plant itself averages 1/42" long and 1/85" wide or about the size of one candy sprinkle. It can weigh about 1/190,000 of an ounce, equivalent to two grains of table salt.

5. Wolffia species are free-floating thalli, green or yellow-green, and without roots. The flower is produced in a depression on the top surface of the plant body.

6. Wolffia is eaten by herbivorous fish as well as a variety of waterfowl. It is also used both as fodder for cattle and pigs, and as a fertilizer because of its high phos-

phorus and nitrogen accumulation, in Africa, India, and Southeast Asia (National Academy of Sciences 1976).

7. Wolffia arrhiza is cultivated and eaten as a vegetable in Burma, Laos, and Thailand, where it is harvested twice a week during nine months of the year (November through July). Its calculated annual yield (265 tons fresh weight (10.5 tons dry weight) ha-1 yr-1 is more than conventional crops in Thailand.

8. High protein (20% if dry weight) and carbohydrate (44% of dry weight) content, fast growth rate (doubling in less than 2 days under ideal conditions), and ease of harvest suggest Wolffia is a potential major food source for humans

9. Quail have been successfully raised on a diet containing up to 50% crude protein from Wolffia globosa, and the remainder from soybean meal

10.It is very hard to see! Imagine if you tried to fill a thimble with them, it is estimated that you would need some 5000 plants!

10.Titan Arum

1. Titan Arum are the world's largest flower; the circumference of their huge flowers can be over three metres and they stand three metres high with a single leaf able to grow to the size of a small tree. Due to its horrible smell of rotten flesh, it is also known as corpse flower.

2. The flower is only open for 48 hours and attracts insect pollinators with its stench of rotting flesh. Titan arum is a perennial plant that can survive up to 40 years in the wild.

3. This plant rarely blooms in cultivation (only producing a flower after 7-9 years). The swollen underground storage stem (tuber) can weigh more than 75kg.

4. It grows Rainforest in western Sumatra, Indonesia, on steep hillsides that are 120–365m above sea level.

5. Titan arum blooms usually once every 2 to 7 years. Most plants produce 4 to 6 flowers in a lifetime. Flower buds appear on the forest floor and develop at incredible speed.

6. Inflorescence develops on top of the 10 to 14 inches tall stout stalk. It consists of a large, petal-like structure called "spathe" and a huge, hollow spike known as "spadix" which bears flowers.

7. Spathe looks like an upturned bell. It has deeply furrowed texture and frilly margins. Spathe is green on the outside, burgundy red from the inside.

8. Yellowish-brown upper part of the spadix (which grows above the spathe) does not contain flowers. Thousands of individual male and female flowers develop on the lower portion of the spadix which is surrounded and protected with spathe.

9. Female flowers reach maturity first. Male flowers open one or two days later to prevent self-pollination. Inflorescence lasts only 2 to 3 day due to loss of energy used for heating of the plant (tip of the spadix can reach temperature of the human body).

10. Fruit of titan arum is a bright red berry. Fruits are arranged in cylindrical clusters that can reach 19.6 inches in length. Titan arum is also known as "corpse flower" due to the unpleasant smell of the flowers.

Facts about Seaport



1. Port of Shanghai

1. Approximately 2,000 container ships depart from the Port of Shanghai every month.It became a treaty port in 1842 and was opened up to foreign trade.

2. The Port of Shanghai was initially known as Shen or Hudu between the 5th and 7th centuries AD.

3. The Shanghai Port was given the status of an official city in 1297 by the Yuan Dynasty. There are a total of 125 berths in this port with a total quay length of about 20 kilometers.

4. The public terminals in the port are managed by The Shanghai international Port Group and they have the sole authority. The operating depth of the deepwater area of the port complex is approximately 16 meters.

5. It is connected to the Yangshan deep water port by the 32.5 kilometers long Donghai Bridge.

6. The Port of Shanghai is a critically important transport hub for the Yangtze River region and the most important gateway for foreign trade.

7. It serves the Yangtze economically developed hinterland of Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Henan provinces with its dense population, strong industrial base and developed agricultural sector.

8. Besides, the appropriate port layout allows it to receive the largest container ships in the world. It has 100+ ton lifts, as well as fixed, mobile, and floating cranes. The port has at least 125 docks and 19 terminals.

9. For years, the Port of Shanghai has been competing with the Port in Singapore for the title of the largest port in the world. In 2010, Shanghai's Port surpassed its rival by 500,000 TEU, thus becoming the largest port in container throughput.

10. It has three break-bulk terminals and two bulk cargo terminals in the Luojing, Wusong, and Longwu areas. Its cruise terminal has the capacity to handle one million passengers every year.

2. Port of Singapore

1. Singapore is currently the second largest port in the world in terms of TEU capacity, the largest transshipment hub, and the world leader in bunkering.

2. In 2015, more than 45 million tonnes of bunkers were lifted in Singapore. This is enough to fill over 17,000 Olympic-sized pools.

3. Singapore is well-connected to 600 ports in over 120 countries. At any one time, there are about 1,000 vessels in the Singapore port.

4. Vessels passing through the Singapore Strait are monitored by the Maritime and Port Authority's (MPA) Port Operations Control Centre, using the Vessel Traffic Information System (VTIS), which has the capability of handling up to 10,000 tracks at any one time.

5. Annually, more than 130,000 ships call at Singapore.

6. Today, there are more than 5,000 maritime establishments contributing about 7% to Singapore's gross domestic product, and employing more than 170,000 personnel.

7. On average Singapore attracts 130,000 vessel calls annually. The quality, efficiency, competitiveness and reliability of its port and shipping services make it the preferred international port of call.

8. The port of Singapore comprises a number of facilities and terminals that handle a wide range of cargo transported in different forms, including containers as well as conventional and bulk cargo.

9. According to the 2005 statistics tabulated, the port of Singapore had catered to vessels exceeding over one-point-five billion in gross tonnage, making it the world's busiest port.

10. The port of Singapore is also well-known as a leading player in the international fuelling (bunkering) domain.

3. Port of Shenzhen



1. The Port of Shenzhen is one of the largest ports in China. It has great development opportunities and, what is more, it is also one of the busiest ports in the world. It also ranks third among the largest container ports in the world (in terms of TEU).

2. The Port of Shenzhen is located in the south of the Pearl River Delta in China's Guangdong Province. When it comes to international trade, it is one of the most important harbors for Chinese.

3. The Port of Shenzhen is the collective name of several ports along the coastline of Shenzhen. It stretches along 260 km of coast. The port is also divided by the Kowloon Peninsula into two areas: the eastern and the western ports.

4. Around 40 shipping companies have their headquarters located in the port, which have also launched around 130 international container lines.

5. Besides, 230 international container routes pass through the Port of Shenzhen. Shenzhen is connected to over 300 ports in over 100 countries.

6. The Port of Shenzhen was created in 1980. The total investment amounted to 60 billion yuan (about USD 9 billion). Also, by the end of 2010, over 170 berths for ships had been built, including 69 berths with a capacity of 100,000 tons, as well as 44 berths for container ships.

7. The annual transshipment capacity is about 194.9 million tons and 18.91 TEU.

8. Over the past 30 years, Shenzhen Port Logistics has had a huge impact on transport infrastructure, attracting foreign investment, and strengthening international trade.

9. There are over 100 warehouse operators, 80 companies providing services related to boats, and over 2,000 transporting companies in the port.

10. Ranked the world's third-largest container port in 2018 with a total throughput of 27.7 million TEUs, the Port of Shenzhen is the collective name used for several Chinese ports located along parts of the coastline of Shenzhen, Guangdong Province.

4.Port of Ningbo-Zhoushan

1. The Port of Ningbo-Zhoushan is in Zhejiang province, south of Hangzhou Bay in China.

The Port of Ningbo was merged with the neighboring Port of Zhoushan in 2006 to form a combined cargo-handling centre.

2. The port is situated at the estuary of the Yangtze River, the Qiantangjiang River and the Yongjiang River.

3. On June 9, 2009, Zhejiang Zhoushan Coal Transfer Wharf, the biggest coal transfer wharf in east China, was officially opened. The Wharf has been constructed and managed by Zhejiang Electric Power Construction

4. In 2012 the port handled 98 million tonnes of coal. In 2015 Ningbo-Zhoushan Port was considered the busiest in the world in terms of cargo tonnage, with a combined throughput of 873 million metric tons.

5. Ningbo-Zhoushan Port plans to raise $1.6 billion in order to upgrade its facility. Specifically, the port will expand six container terminals which are estimated to increase its annual handling capacity to more than 32 million TEU from 5.6 million TEU during 2020.

6. In fact, the Chinese container port plans to raise the funds by giving 2.635 billion non-public shares to its company Ningbo-Zhoushan Port Group (NZPG), and to Shanghai International Port Group.

7. Ningbo-Zhoushan Port is expected to use $1.27 billion to develop container terminal 1 in the Chuanshan port area and container terminals 6 to 10 at its Meishan sub-port.

8. Ningbo-Zhoushan aims to strengthen its container handling operations and advance competitiveness in the international container market.

9. For the records, back in 2018 Ningbo-Zhoushan achieved a record of 26 million TEU and became the third busiest container port in the world, following Shanghai and Singapore ports.

10. The natural deep-water port close to the Yangtze River handles the most prominent mega vessels and is highly efficient. The network of routes from the port covers more than 600 destinations in over 100 countries.

5.Port of Hong Kong



1. The Port of Hong Kong is located on the Kowloon Peninsula off the South China Sea. It is a major hub in the Southeast and East Asian regions.

2. The Port of Hong Kong is one of the largest import and export container ports in Asia. The port's geographic location makes it an ideal economic gateway to mainland China.

3. The port moves over 20 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) annually.

4. Hong Kong and its 260 territorial islands and peninsulas are located in the South China Sea, at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta. Hong Kong port is one of the deepest natural maritime ports in the world.

5. Five channels run into Victoria Harbor, which is the body of water separating Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula that ultimately facilitates the port of Hong Kong.

6. Hong Kong Port is home to a near ideal subtropical weather pattern, with an average annual temperature in the 60's (°F). The winters are cool and dry, whereas the summers are hot and wet.

7. Its average annual rainfall is 2,214 mm (87.2 in), though about 80% of the rain falls between May and September.

8. The Hong Kong Port consists primarily of five major terminals, each operated by one of these companies: Modern Terminals, Ltd. (MTL); Hongkong International Terminals Ltd. (HIT); COSCO Information & Technology (H.K.) Ltd.; Dubai Port International Terminals (DPI), and Asia Container Terminals Ltd. (ACT).

9. The existing nine terminals occupy over two square kilometers of land, providing 18 berths and more than 6,500 meters of deep water frontage. Altogether, these terminals handle about 60 percent of total container traffic handled in Hong Kong.

10. On occasion Hong Kong will incur tropical cyclones; however, its sheltered harbor makes them only a minor threat.

6.Port of Busan

1. The Port of Busan was established in 1876 as a small port with strict trading between Korea, China and Japan. It is situated at the mouth of the Nakdong River facing the Tsushima Island of Japan.

2. The Port of Busan continued to grow and by 2003 the port was the fourth largest container port in the world.[4] South Korea accounted for 0.7% of global trade in 1970, but by 2003 it went up to 2.5%. 50% of Busan's manufacturing jobs are related to exports, and 83% of the country's exports are containerized, making Busan the country's largest container and general cargo port.

3. Currently the Port of Busan is the fifth busiest container port in the world and the tenth busiest port in North-east Asia.[5] It is developed, managed, and oper-

ated by the Busan Port Authority (BPA) established in 2004.

4. Today the Port of Busan consists of four ports- North Port, SouthPort, Gamcheon Port, and Dadaepo Port, an International Passenger Terminal and the Gamman container terminal.

5. The North Port provides passenger handling facilities and cargo, and with Gamcheon Port's help more cargo volumes can be handled (Ship Technology). The South Port is home to the Busan Cooperative Fish Market which is the largest fishing base in Korea, and it handles 30% of the total marine volume.

6. In 2007 the Busan Port handled cargo containing fertilizers, meat, scrap metal, petroleum and other gases, crude petroleum, coal, leather, fats and oils, iron ore, rough wood, natural sand, milling industry products, and sugar.

7. In 2016, South Korea exported a total of $515B and imported $398B. Top exports of South Korea are integrated circuits, cars, refined petroleum, passenger and cargo ships, and vehicle parts.

8.In 2017 Busan processed more than 20 million TEU, twenty-foot equivalents (a measure used to estimate the capacity of container ships)

9. The port is part of the Maritime Silk Road that runs from the Chinese coast towards the southern tip of India to Mombasa, from there through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean and there to the Upper Adriatic region of Trieste with its rail connections to Central and Eastern Europe.

10. The Port of Busan handles nearly 40% of the country's total marine cargo, 80% of its container cargo, and 42% of national fisheries production. The port handles nearly 130 vessels every day.

7.Port of Guangzhou



1. Port of Guangzhou is the main seaport of Guangzhou city, Guangdong province, China. The port is operated by Guangzhou Port Group Co. Ltd which is a state owned company. The company was established on February 26, 2004 from the former Guangzhou Harbor Bureau.

2. It was approved by the Guangzhou Municipal Government. It is currently the largest comprehensive port in South China.

3. Its international maritime trade reaches over 300 ports in more than 80 countries and districts worldwide. The port also incorporates the former Huangpu Port.

4. The port also provides passenger services as well as logistics services. It also played a major role in contributing to the success of the missionary hospital, the Canton Hospital.

5. It is also a vital transport hub for industries located in neighboring provinces such as Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi.

6.Guangzhou was an important port during the ancient times as far back as the Qin Dynasty. It served as a trading port as the "Silk Road on the Sea". The port became one of China's busiest ports during the Ming dynasty and Qing dynasty.

7. Guangzhou Port comprises 4600 berths, 133 buoys and 2359 anchorages each of 1,000 tonnage class and the largest capacity is 3,000 tons.

8. The government approved the dredging of the port to allow 100 000 tonnes vessels to enter Nansha at high tide in July 2009. The port is currently dredging to allow 100 000 tonnes vessels to enter Nansha terminal in low tide.

9. The Port of Guangzhou plays a very important role in the economy. The port handles a range of activities which include loading and discharging, storage, bonded warehousing, container cargo services.

10. Many agricultural, industrial and manufactured products are shipped through the port which include oil, coal, grain, chemical fertilizer,steel, ore and automobiles.

8. Port of Qingdao

1. The Port of Qingdao is a seaport on the Yellow Sea in the vicinity of Qingdao, Shandong Province, People's Republic of China. It is one of the ten busiest ports in the world (7th in 2019 considering total cargo volume).

2. The Port of Qingdao (also spelled Tsingtao) rests at the entrance to Jiaozhou Bay on the south coast of Shandong Peninsula overlooking the Yellow Sea in eastern China.

3. The Port of Qingdao is located some 94 nautical miles northeast of the Port of Lianyungang and about 300 nautical miles west-southwest of the Port of Incheon in South Korea. Offering one of northern China's best natural harbors, the bay is open year-round for large vessels.

4. The Port of Qingdao is an important cultural center with several important universities. It is also a major center for marine sciences and technology. In 2007, over 2.8 million people lived in the urban area surrounding the Port of Qingdao.

5. Qingdao New Qianwan Container Terminal in China has become Asia's first fully automated container terminal after servicing the 13,386 TEU Cosco France on May

6. Locals refer to it as the "ghost port" after watching its machines and trucks operating day and night to unload the vessel without people in sight.

7. In May, 2014, Qingdao Port International Co. Ltd announced it is seeking to raise up to US$377 million in a Hong Kong initial public offering.

8. In August 2014, it was revealed that the firm received two lawsuits from the global warehousing firm Pacorini Logistics claiming a total of $58.4 million. This followed the lawsuit the firm had already been subject to from CITIC Resources.

9. The port is part of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road that runs from the Chinese coast to Singapore, towards the southern tip of India to Mombasa, from there through the Red Sea via the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean, there to the Upper Adriatic region to the northern Italian hub of Trieste with its connections to Central Europe and the North Sea.

10. A world's first suspended monorail capable of carrying fully loaded 20' and 40' containers has been under construction since 2020 at the Port of Qingdao, the first phase of which was put into operation in 2021.

9. Port of Dubai

1. Dubai Ports, which comprises Dubai Ports Authority (DPA & DP World), has been at the forefront of Dubai's extraordinary transformation into one of the world's leading trade and commerce hubs.

2. DPA is focused on the home ports at Rashid and Jebel Ali, which DPI formed in 1999 (as Dubai Ports International) to export this success internationally. DPI initially applied its expertise to managing ports in the Middle East, India and Europe.

3. In the shipping world, Dubai Ports enjoys a solid reputation as one of the Middle East's most successful companies. With its emphasis on services, Dubai has become a thriving trade center not only for the Gulf but for Asia as well.

4. Dubai Ports World (DP World), the region's leading port operator, recorded another year of impressive growth in container throughput for 2005, handling 7.62 million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units/Containers), which represents 19% growth for 2005 compared with 2004.

5. Dubai Ports Authority (DPA), one of the fastest-growing ports in the world, has won the Best Seaport Award in the Middle Eastâ€ for the 11th consecutive year at the Asia Freight and Supply Chain Industry Awards (AFSCA) 2005.

6. DP World's AED 25 billion ($6.8 billion) acquisition of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O) completed the global geographic chain for Dubai Ports, filling in the missing link to North America.

7. The combined group would have a capacity of 50 million TEUs across 51 terminals in 30 countries, including the 6 at issue in the US.

8. DP World is ranked the 7th largest container terminal operator worldwide by throughout, while its flagship facility of Port Rashid and Jebel Ali in Dubai are together ranked 9th, according to industry newsletter Dynaliners.

9. Dubai Ports, the fastest growing operator in the world, witnessed more than 25% average growth in container traffic during the past 4 consecutive years, while the air cargo increased 40% during the same period.

10.Most ports are also referred to by using Mina – before its name. So, for example, Port Khalifa (in Abu Dhabi) is also known as Mina Khali

10. Port of Tianjin

1. The Port of Tianjin (or Tianjin-Xingang) was originally known as the Port of Tanggu. The Port is located on the western shore of the Bohai Bay, 60km east of Tianjin City and 170km southeast of Beijing.

2. This is the largest port in Northern China, covering over 120 square kilometers of land surface, with 151 production berths and 31.9km of quay shoreline. This port is the main maritime entry to Beijing.

3. The Port of Tianjin was first used in the 1st Century BC, during the Han Dynasty. Development of the harbor started during the Tang Dynasty.

4. The modern Port of Tianjin only began development during the Ming Dynasty. Since 1949 the port has been an important trade and commercial centre and gateway to China. Despite being tied to and near Beijing, this port has its own special character.

5. Even though the port is owned by the Chinese state, it still operates as an independent corporation and has its own commercial and financial activities.

6. The Port of Tianjin is a full-service port, and handles a range of cargo, including containers, dry bulk, liquid, vehicles and general cargo. It also serves passenger ships.

7. The Port of Tianjin has an extensive international connection, with trade relations with more than 500 ports in over 180 countries and regions around the world. Each month, there are over 500 vessels scheduled that are connecting with main ports internationally.

8. On 12 August 2015, two large explosions occurred within 30-seconds of each other at one of the port's container storage stations. It was announced by Chinese officials that the initial blast was from hazardous materials that were being stored in shipping containers.

9. The first blast smashed buildings, burned thousands of cars and damaged shipping containers. The second blast produced an earthquake with a Richter scale magnitude of 2.9. A total of 304 buildings, 12 428 cars and 7 533 containers were damaged.

10. The port's top import items are agricultural products, automobiles, and crude oil. According to customers, the port has also seen an increase in imports of natural gas by 1.7 times year on year, to 2.37 billion yuan.

Facts about Islands



1. Maldives

1. The Maldives is one of the most popular tropical vacation locations and has been recognised by the international tourism community as well.

2. The Maldives is, without a doubt, the flattest country in the world, with an average altitude of 1.8 metres from the sea level. The closest competitor to this claim is Qatar, with an average elevation of 28 metres.

3. That is 26.2 metres more! The Maldives is truly flat. Actually, the highest point in the entire country is 2.3 metres, which is at a point in Villingili Island.

4. According to the constitution of Maldives, only Muslims are allowed to be called citizens of the country. Any other faith apart from Islam is not allowed.

5. Sometime around 270 BC, an Indian prince was sent from the kingdom of Kalinga as a punishment to run over the islands of Maldives.

6. Unlike its western counterparts, the country of Maldives does not recognise Saturday and Sunday as the weekend, but Friday and Saturday. So don't be surprised when you see people working on a Sunday.

7. Though established by an Indian king, Maldives adopted Islam in 1153 A.D. which now is the official religion of the country. This also means following laws pertaining to Islam. For example, no alcohol is allowed, with an exception to the resorts and clubs.

8. The Maldivian flag consists of a green rectangle in the middle with a crescent moon on it, enclosed by a red rectangle. The red is representative of the sacrifice of the people who lost their lives protecting the country, the green represents peace

and prosperity and the crescent moon represents Islam.

9. The beaches of Maldives have white sand and not yellow. It is due to the fact that the sand on the beaches are made out of coralline, and not quartz, like other kinds of sand. This kind of sand is also very rare and constitutes just 5% of all the beaches in the world.

10. The Maldives is a very diverse country when it comes to biological diversity. It hosts 5 of the 7 species of marine turtles in the world: the Olive Ridley turtles, the loggerhead, the leatherback, the green turtle and the hawksbill.

2. Palawan, Philippines

1. It has an area of 17,030.75 square kms, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority. This includes Puerto Princesa City, the provincial capital and the country's second largest city by land area, after Davao City.

2. Palawan's population is 1,104,585 as of the 2015 census. Nearly a quarter of that number is in Puerto Princesa City, with 255,116. Its big size, however, makes Puerto Princesa the least densely populated city in the Philippines, with only 107 persons per square km.

3. Despite being Palawan's capital, Puerto Princesa is a highly-urbanized city and is not administratively part of the province.

4. In April 2019, President Rodrigo Duterte signed Republic Act 11259 dividing Palawan into 3: Palawan del Norte, Palawan Oriental, and Palawan del Sur. Puerto Princesa City will not be part of any province administratively.

5. A total of 1,809,880 tourists visited Palawan in 2018, up by 21% versus 2017, reported Palawan Daily News, citing data from the province's tourism department. Around 6 out of 10 tourists in 2018 were domestic travelers, while the rest were foreigners.

6. A map by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) shows that from 1907 to 2012, Palawan has not been visited by destructive earthquakes. (The closest are some earthquakes near the northern part of Palawan, around Busuanga and Coron islands.)

7. The Strategic Environmental Plan law was passed by former Speaker of the House Ramon V. Mitra as a recognition of the biodiversity and ecological significance of the province as a gift to the world.

8. The Southernmost part of Palawan, Balabac, is very near to Sabah, Malaysia and once was connected to the rest of Asia. This land bridge was used by the Aetas (whose ancestors are the Austronesian aborigines) to get to the Philippines.

9. Palawan is the fifth largest island in the Philippines after Luzon, Mindanao, Samar and Negros. But it is the largest province in terms of land area at 17,030.75 sq. km or almost 1.5 Million hectares.

10. The endemics (species cannot be found anywhere else in the world) of Palawan are also relatively high. The island province has the most number of national parks and protected areas in the Philippines and has 2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

3. Seychelles



1. Seychelles officially the Republic of, is an archipelagic island country in the Indian Ocean at the eastern edge of the Somali Sea. It consists of 115 islands.

2. It consists of 115 islands. Its capital and largest city, Victoria, is 1,500 kilometres (932 mi) east of mainland Africa.

3. Seychelles was uninhabited prior to being encountered by Europeans in the 16th century. It faced competing French and British interests until coming under full British control in the late 18th century. Since proclaiming independence from the United Kingdom in 1976, it has developed from a largely agricultural society to a market-based diversified economy, characterized by rapidly rising service, public sector, and tourism activities.

4. Seychelles boasts the highest nominal per capita GDP of any African nation. It has the second-highest Human Development Index of any African country after Mauritius. It is one of only two African countries classified as a high-income economy by the World Bank (the other being Mauritius).

5. Seychelles were uninhabited throughout most of recorded history. Some scholars

assume that Austronesian seafarers and later Maldivian and Arab traders were the first to visit the uninhabited Seychelles. This assumption is based on the discovery of tombs, visible until 1910.

6. Seychelles were once home to crocodiles. When settlers first arrived, one of the biggest problems they faced was an abundance of saltwater crocodiles. It's thought they became extinct by around 1819, although there are still are reported sightings of them from time to time.

7. The most popular story is that there is a ghost there that is protecting buried treasure. But the British man who bought the island for just £10,000 in the 1960s told tales of many more ghosts inhabiting the island.

8. For over 100 years, from 1829 to 1965, Curieuseisland functioned as a leper colony. The ruins of its history can still be seen today and the former doctor's house has been preserved as a museum.

9. The exclusive economic zone of the Seychelles is 1,374,000km2; of that, only 459km2 is landmass across all 115 islands, making it only 0.03% land. Most of the islands are uninhabited with 90% of the population living on Maheisland. The next two most populated islands are Praslin and La Digue.

10. The Seychelles was once a pirate hideout, in particular AnseForbans (Pirate's Cove) on Mahé and Cote d'Or on Praslin. It is believed that famous pirate Olivier Levasseur hid a treasure worth more than $160,000 that remains unfound.

4.Santorini(Greece)

1. Despite the fact that only 15.500 residents live in the island, over 2 million tourists visit Santorini each year.

2. There are more churches than houses in Santorini. However most of them are small and private.

3. There is so little rain on the island of Santorini during the year, with the result that wine is more abundant than water.

4. The caldera of Santorini is the only inhabited in the world.It is one of the few places on earth where cave houses and architectures are saved on volcanic soil.

5. There are over 100 varieties of grapes in Santorini. Until 1960, there was no electricity on the island, but only donkeys and fishermen.

6. Santorini is so beautiful that even Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt call the island as "home"at least for a period of the year.

7. Santorini's buildings have the typical greek architectural style and are shaped as strikingly white cubes, although many of the buildings were destroyed by an earthquake in 1956.

8. Some people think the lost island of Atlantis from mythology is located around Santorini.

9. The entire island is a volcanic rock. Santorini has some "secret"' hot springs. After Greek independence, it was referred to as Thira after its capital city. The name that eventually stuck though, was Santorini.

10. This name originated in the thirteenth century, and is a reference to Saint Irene, from the name of the old cathedral in the village of Perissa. The name Santorini is a contraction of the name Santa Irini.

5. Cook Islands



1. If you've ever dreamed of being a castaway in the South Pacific, the Cook Islands are for you. Strung between French Polynesia and Samoa but with strong ties to New Zealand, the archipelago's 15 islands are among the most beautiful islands in the South Pacific.

2. The world is so different when you can always see the sky and palms and you're not surrounded by high rise buildings. The nation is also very environmentally conscious, with an aim to use 100% renewable energy by 2020, including solar and wind power.

3. They do have their own very unique currency as well. If you pay in cash anywhere you might get a mixture of both New Zealand Dollars and Cook Island dollars

back as change. They're both worth the same amount on the island, but you can't use Cook Island dollars anywhere off the islands.

4. They fall across two regions, the Northern Islands and the Southern Islands. The main island in the Cook Islands is Rarotonga, where the majority of the locals live and most of the tourists visit. Two of the other islands are actually uninhabited.

5. Census data over recent years has shown that there are 18,000 people living in the Cook Islands. But there's also 35,000 Cook Islanders living in Australia and a whopping 68,000 Cook Islanders living in New Zealand!

6. It seems that at some point many people head to Australia or New Zealand for a higher education or to get a better paying job and earn some money. During his voyage between 1773 and 1777 Captain Cook actually named them Hervey Islands. They were renamed to honor the great explorer years later .

7. The Cook Islands got their name from the infamous British explorer Captain James Cook, who travelled through the South Pacific and was the first to map it out.

8. Only about 1,000 people live on the cluster of islands and atolls that make up the Northern Region of the Cook Islands. Some of the northern islands are further away from Rarotonga than New Zealand is, and can be super expensive to get to.

9. The Cook Islands are still such a remote part of the South Pacific. Last year they hit an all time high of 161,362 visitors for all of 2017. When you think that over 2 million people visit Hawaii each year, that's an incredibly small number.

10. But you can see the difference here. The islands are free from cruise ships, tour buses and crowds, and it's a beautiful place to explore without the usual overwhelm of tourism.

6. Bali (Indonesia)



1. Bali's intoxicating culture is a feast for the senses. Incense wafts from Hindu temples, rice paddies glow in electric greens, and the food jolts the taste buds.

2. Positioned right in the middle of the world's richest waters for corals and sea life, Bali sits in the 'Amazon of the Seas' – aptly named for its incredible marine biodiversity.

3. As such, high points like Mount Agung, which is considered the most sacred spot, represents 'north', and you'll find that most Balinese dwellings and shrines face 'north' to the mountain.

4. Bali has just two seasons: Dry season (April to October), and Wet season (October to April). The overall temperature remains moderate across Bali as the island enjoys a tropical climate.

5. A fascinating aspect of Balinese culture is that there are just 4 names: Wayan, Made, Nyoman, and Ketut, and the people know their babes names before they are even born.

6. The fact about Bali is due to the Pawukon Calendar, the official calendar of Bali which has the year divided into 6 months, with each month having 35 days.

7. This coffee is grown indigenously in the areas of Bali, Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi and is the most expensive coffee in the world, with one cup costing as much as USD 50 a cup. Since Kopi Luwak is derived from any beans collected from the civet excrements, the taste of each and every cup of coffee may vary from place to place.

8. It is a common Balinese belief that when a child is born, he or she brings with them four angels who are supposed to protect them from any evil spirits or harmful events until they are 4 years old. The parents are also not allowed to put their children on the ground until they are 3 months old.

9. The place where Bali is located is called the Coral Triangle and is formed by the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritius and other island nations present in the region, along with Timor and Papua New Guinea.

10. Another interesting fact about Bali is that it is not home to the most vivid season variations in the world. It has only two seasons, actually. Since it is a tropical place, the weather is moderate throughout the year, but it still experiences two seasons: the dry season(April to October) and the wet season(October to April).

7.Dalmatian Islands (Croatia)

1. The country of Croatia was inhabited as early as the Paleolithic Age. The Croats then arrived in the 6th century.

2. On June 7, 879, Croatia was internationally recognized as an independent state. 46 years later, Tomislav became the first king in 925. Croatia thus became a kingdom and maintained its sovereignty for two centuries.

3. After years under different rules including the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Croatia finally gained its full independence on June 25, 1991.

4. Zagreb is the capital and largest city in Croatia. It became the capital of the Balkan country in April 1941. and is 247 square miles (641 square kilometers). It is home to a fifth of the country's population.

5. Croatia is also home to an original Egyptian sphinx. In 297, twelve sphinxes were brought to Split, Croatia. Currently, only a black granite one remains and is standing at the Peristyle.

6. The Pula Arena in Pula, Croatia is the only remaining Roman amphitheater in the world to maintain its four side towers. It is one of the remaining three pieces of Roman architecture to keep its architectural integrity.

7. Croatia has a heart-shaped island, Galesnjak, which is also known as the Island of Love or Lover's Island. The largest island in Croatia is Krk, with a surface area of 405.78 square meters.

8. The world's smallest town is in Croatia. The town of "Hum" is so small its population is only between 17 to 23 people. Vinkovci in eastern Croatia is one of the oldest towns in Europe. It has been continuously inhabited for more than 8,000 years!

9. Every first weekend in August since 1715, the Croatian town of Sinj has hosted a knight tournament named SinjskaAlka. During the chivalric tournament, knights ride horses along the main street, aiming lances at an iron ring.

10. One of the largest truffles in the world weighing 1.31 kg was found in Istria by Giancarlo Zigante and his dog, Diana. The truffle was listed by the Guinness World Records.

8. Fiji

1. One of Australia's go-to tropical escapes, Fiji ticks all the fantasy island boxes. White-sand beaches, translucent turquoise waters, and teeming coral reefs are all found here in abundance. And the Fijian people welcome visitors with warm, friendly smiles.

2. Fiji consists of 333 islands, about 110 of which are inhabited.The two major islands, VitiLevu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population of almost 883,000.

3. The capital, Suva on VitiLevu, serves as Fiji's principal port. About three-quarters of Fijians live on VitiLevu's coasts, either in Suva or in smaller urban centers like Nadi (tourism) or Lautoka (sugar cane industry).

4. Fiji's total land mass is slightly smaller than the state of New Jersey. Fiji is home to over 4,000 square miles of coral reef, including the Great Astrolabe Reef.

5. Fiji's waters are home to over 1,500 species of sea life. Fiji's highest point is Mount Tomanivi at 4,344 feet. Fiji receives between 400,000 and 500,000 tourists annually.

6. Fiji has 28 airports, but only four of them have paved runways. English is Fiji's official language (though Fijian is also spoken).

7. About 57 percent of Fiji's population is native Melanesian or Melanesia/Polynesian mix, while 37 percent is descended from indentured Indians brought to the islands in the late 19th century by the British to work the sugar cane plantations.

8. Fiji's main religion is Christian, followed by Hindu and Roman Catholic.

9. The largest Hindu temple in Fiji is the colorful Sri Siva Subramaniya Temple, one of the major landmarks in Nadi.

10. Fiji was a British colony from 1874 to 1970. Fiji became independent on 10 October 1970 and is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

9. Kauai

1. Kauai is also known as "The Garden Island". Kauai's weather ranges from 75-85 with not much change in season or from day to night.

2. Ocean temperatures range from 60 to 80 degrees. Kauai's coastline is 111 miles; it has more accessible beaches than any of the other Hawaiian islands.

3. Kauai's West Side Kekaha beach spans to Polihale and is the longest stretch of beach in the State of Hawaii.

4. The islands that you can see from the westsideof Kauai is Niihau, Lehua and Ka'ula. 70% of the island is inaccessible by foot.

5. Over 90% of the land on Kauai is used for Conservation and Agriculture. Kauai is the oldest island in the Hawaiian chain.

6. Kauai is the 4th largest island. Kauai is the northernmost island in the Hawaiian Island Chain. Kauai is 552 square miles; with a diameter of 32 miles and a wide-point of only 25 miles.

7. Kauai's Mt. Waialeale is the Wettest spot on Earth, averaging 450 inches of rain per year. There are over 5,000 plants and animals that live on the reefs of Kauai.

8. Kauai has the only navigable rivers in the state and the longest river is Wailu-ariver at 19.2 miles. There are more pigs than people.

9. There are eight major waterfalls on the island. The highest waterfall on Kauai is Waipoo in Waimea Canyon, falling 800 feet. Kauai has no native land reptiles or amphibians and one of the only islands that do not have mongoose.

10. Kauai's highest mountain is Kawaikini peak at 5,243 feet. The Na Pali Cliffs reach heights of 2,500 feet. Kauai has over 1 million visitors a year; ⅓ of the people on Kauai are tourists or visitors.

10.Sardinia (Italy)

1. The island has a surface of 24,090 km² / 9,300 square miles.

2. This makes it the 2nd largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, right after Sicily (the 1st) and before Cyprus (the 3rd).

3. Sardinia is also one of the 20 regions of Italy.Out of the 20, it's the 3rd largest, after Sicily and Piedmont. It's also one of the 5 autonomous regions, and thus has more administrative power than the other 15 regular regions.

4. Sardinia is one of the places where people live the longest in the world. In fact, it's one of the only five "Blue Zones" in the world, areas where inhabitants often reach the old age of 100 years.

5. In 2020, it will have the highest rate of centenarians in the world, together with the island of Okinawa in Japan: 22 centenarians per 100,000 inhabitants.

6. There is no toll on the Sardinian roads, as there is no highway on the island. This also means that the maximum speed on the road is 90km/h (56mph), and is much lower in villages.

7. The highest mountain on the island is Punta La Marmora, part of the Gennargentu Ranges; it's 1,834 meters high (6,017 feet).

8. Asinara is a small island just north of Sardinia, now a National Park and Marine Reserve. The island is home to a population of white donkeys, and there are around 120 albino donkeys on the island.

9. Sardinia wasn't always named Sardinia. In the past, around 1,500 BC, the island was known as Ichnusa,ingreek.

10. The dunes of Piscinas are sand dunes, among the biggest in Europe; they can reach up to 60 meters high (197 feet). They can be found on the Costa Verde, on the west coast of Sardinia.

11.Longest Tower Burj Khalifa

1. The Burj Khalifa height is a staggering 828 meters (2716.5 feet) tall, soaring over Dubai. It's three times as tall as the Eiffel Tower and nearly twice as tall as the Empire State Building. Laid end to end, its pieces stretch over a quarter of the way around the world.

2. Aside from holding the world record for being the tallest building in the world, the Burj Khalifa holds six other world records. The Burj Khalifa is also the tallest freestanding structure in the world, has the highest occupied floor in the world, has the highest outdoor observation deck in the world, and has the elevator with the longest travel distance in the world.

3. One of the most mind blowing Burj Khalifa facts is how much the materials weigh. To put things into perspective, the weight of the concrete is equivalent to 100,000 elephants. The total weight of aluminum used on the Burj Khalifa is equivalent to that of five A380 aircraft.

4. Burj Khalifa fun facts that you can truly applaud are its sustainability and reuse of resources. Every year 15 million gallons of water are collected sustainably. The water is used for irrigation to water the landscaping and plants, for the cooling system and to supply the Dubai Fountain.

5. Some Burj Khalifa trivia about the elevators: the building has the longest single running elevator, which is 140 floors. The Burj Khalifa elevator speed is 10 meters per second, making the elevators among the fastest in the world. The Burj Khalifa elevator time to reach the observation deck on the 124th floor is only one minute.

6. One of the lesser known and more interesting facts about Burj Khalifa is that the tip of the sphere of the Burj Khalifa can be seen from up to 95 kilometers away.

7. Fairly known Burj Khalifa information is that at the peak of construction, 12,000 workers worked on the building per day.

8. Of course, you can't leave out how the materials and man hours measure up when talking about interesting facts about the Burj Khalifa. It took more than 110,000 tons of concrete, 55,000 tons of steel rebar, and 22 million man-hours to complete the Burj Khalifa.

9. Exactly how long did it take to build the Burj Khalifa? Excavation began in January 2004. Six years later, the Burj Khalifa finally opened in January 2010.

10. Another of the Burj Khalifa interesting facts is that it is designed to resemble the Hymenocallis flower. The central core emerges at the top and culminates in a sculpted spire.

12.Shanghai Tower

1. The Shanghai Tower is a megatall skyscraper in Lujiazui, Pudong, Shanghai. It's located in a neighborhood right across the historical center of the city and on the east bank of the Huangpu River.

2. The tower has an architectural height of 632 meters (2,073 feet) which makes it the second-tallest building in the world at the moment of writing (June 2020).

3. It's 196 meters (644 feet) shorter than the tallest building in the world at the moment, Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It will also be surpassed by several other buildings in the future, including the Jeddah Tower (under construction) and the Sky Mile Tower in Tokyo (planned).

4. The observation deck can be found on the 121st (!) floor and is located at a height of 561.25 meters (1,841 feet). This makes it the highest observation deck inside a building in the world!

5. The tower has a total of 149 elevators which were installed by the Mitsubishi Electric Company. The office floors are equipped with double-deck elevators while

the other floors are connected with single-deck elevators. The tower is equipped with 3 high-speed elevators capable of traveling 73.8 kilometers per hour (46 miles per hour).

6. When these were installed, they were the fastest traveling elevators in the world until they were surpassed in 2017 by the elevators in the Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre which have a top speed of 76 kilometers per hour (47 miles per hour).

7. The Shanghai Tower is clearly the tallest of the 3 and the only tower that can be described as a "megatall skyscraper."

8. The structural engineers of the tower were Thornton Tomasetti, who also worked on the Petronas Towers and Taipei 101, and Cosentini Associates, both American-based companies.

9. The tower is a mixed-use building containing all amenities imaginable, including shopping malls, restaurants, offices, entertainment facilities, and a hotel.

10. The feature reduces the loads by 24% which means that 25% less steel was used for its construction than buildings of a similar height would need. This saved about $58 million in the process!

13.Makkah Royal Clock Tower

1. Boasting a height of 601 meters (1,972 feet), the clock tower building is the 3rd tallest building in the world. It is also the world's fourth tallest freestanding structure.

2. The cost of the entire project is believed to stand at around a whopping $15 billion.

The project also includes 6 other buildings which house an array of luxury hotels and apartments, perched above a multi-storey slab of shopping malls.

3. The Makkah clock tower is the tallest clock tower in the world. The time from which can apparently be read over 17 kilometers away.

4. The soaring tower is also the largest building by floor area on the planet. Covering a colossal area of 1,500,000 m2 .

5. For a building of gargantuan proportions it was constructed in record time.

In just 6 years from start to finish.

6. The dial, which is on all 4 sides of this thrusting pastiche, is the largest clock face in the world measuring 43 meters in size. The minute hand alone measures 23 meters in length.

7. The clock face of this towering giant is 35 times larger than the legendary Big Ben.

The 4 clock faces combined are illuminated by around two million LED lights.

8. The complex is adorned with over 98 million glass mosaic tiles with 24-carat gold leaves. And the 23m crescent mounted on top of the tower, is made of fiber-glass-backed mosaic gold.

9. The pinnacle of the mega structure is adorned with 26 searchlights capable of shooting 10km into the skies. During special occasions the bands of vertical searchlights shoot up, sparkling the Makkan night sky.

10. The skyscraper houses Saudi Arabia's highest observation deck at 558 meters above ground level. Along with it the superstructure also houses an Islamic Museum, a Lunar Observation Centre and a large prayer room with a capacity for more than 10,000 people.

14.Ping An Finance Center

1. The official name of the building is Ping An Finance Center, and briefly referred to as Ping An IFC, as it was previously called Ping An International Finance Center.

2. In Chinese the words Ping An literally means Safe and Well. The building is owned by Ping An Insurance and the group occupies a large amount of space in the building.

3. Ping An Finance Center is built in Futian District, which is one of 3 major districts in Shenzhen that have supertall skyscrapers built, the other two districts are Luohu District and Nanshan District.

4. Most office floors are used for the offices of Ping An Insurance themselves and their subsidiaries, the building is where the headquarters of the group is located at, which occupies the 109 to 112 floors of the building.

5. As standing at 599 meters, the tower can even be seen from some places in Hong Kong like Lantau Island, Shatin, New Territories West Constituency.

6. The architectural design of Ping An Finance Center was completed by New York based architectural firm Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates, which also designed

some other tallest buildings in China, like Shanghai World Financial Center and Chow Tai Fook Center.

7. The gross floor area of the tower is 378,600 square meters. If the space in the tower's 11-story podium is included, the building has a total of 495,520 square meters of floor space. The tower has a slender shape, it's width-to-height aspect ratio is 1:10.

8. The building's facade is composed of stainless steel and glass. There was a 60-meter spire designed to be installed on the top of the tower, but cancelled in 2015.

9. In the beginning of 2015, the 60-meter spire on the top of the tower was removed from the design, due to the concern of the security of the nearby flight paths.On April 30, 2015, Chinese media reported that Ping An Finance Center had fully topped out.

10. In fact there was still a pyramid structure awaiting construction; the tower hadn't reached its highest point until August, 2015. The pyramid structure on the top was structurally complete in August 2015, making the tower fully topped out at 599 meters.

15. Lotte World Tower

1. The official name of the tower is Lotte World Tower Lotte World Tower is named after a nearby recreation complex, which is known as Lotte World, both the recreation complex and the tower are developed and owned by Lotte Group, one of the largest business conglomerates in South Korea. Other names of the tower are Lotte Jamsil Super Tower, and Lotte World Premium Tower.

2. Lotte World Tower is located in Shinchon-Dong, Songpa-Ku, Seoul, South Korea. The tower is built in close proximity to Lotte World Park and near the bank of Han River.

3. Lotte World Tower stands 555 meters tall, the tower doesn't contain spire, but the uppermost part is composed of parapet, the highest occupied floor is 497 meters

4. At 555 meters, Lotte World Tower is the tallest building in Korea Peninsula, a title previously held by Ryugyong Hotel in North Korea before 2017.

5. Globally, Lotte World Tower ranks 5th (6th if the unfinished Goldin Finance 117 is included), ahead of the 541-foot One World Trade Center in New York City. See here to check out the list of the tallest buildings in the world by 2019.

6. The tower has 123 floors above ground and 6 floors below ground. officetels occupy the levels 42 to 71 of the tower. The hotel in the tower is South Korea's newest luxury landmark hotel, the hotel is operated by Signiel Seoul, it occupies the levels 76 to 101.

7. Lotte World Tower is designed by American architecture firm Kohn Pedersen Fox, the firm also designed many other tallest skyscrapers in the world, including Shanghai World Financial Center, Shenzhen Ping An Finance Center, Guangzhou CTF Finance Center.

8. Hong Kong International Commerce Center, and one of the most notable skyscrapers being built in New York City, the One Vanderbilt. The vertical form of Lotte World Tower is designed to appear sleek and tapered, making the tower stand out from Seoul's mountainous topography.

9. The design of various interior program spaces of the tower is inspired by the traditional Korea arts, including Korean ceramics and calligraphy, and is integrated with modern aesthetics.

10. The exterior of the tower is composed of light-toned silver glass, and accented by a filigree of white painted metal.

16.One World Trade Center

1. One World Trade Center also known as the Freedom Tower is the main building of the rebuilt World Trade Center complex in Lower Manhattan, New York City

2. The supertall structure has the same name as the North Tower of the original World Trade Center, which was completely destroyed in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

3. One World Trade Center recaptures the New York skyline, reasserts downtown Manhattan's preeminence as a business center, and establishes a new civic icon for the country

4. The building's architect was David Childs, whose firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) also designed the Burj Khalifa and the Willis Tower.

5. The symbolic cornerstone of One World Trade Center was laid in a ceremony on July 4, 2004. However, the construction of the new building began on April 27, 2006 and was completed in July 2013.

6. At 541 meters (1,776 feet), One World Trade Center is the tallest building in the Western Hemisphere, and the sixth-tallest in the world

7. Its height in feet (1776) is a deliberate reference to the year when the United States Declaration of Independence was signed.

8. The height of One World Trade Center is 417 meters (1,368 feet), the same as the original Twin Towers, but the addition of the antenna spire adds 124 meters (408 feet), giving the total height as 541 meters (1,776 feet).

9. The building is 104 standard floors high, but the tower has only 94 actual stories. The building occupies a 61-meter (200-foot) square, with an area of 3,700 square meters (40,000 square feet), nearly identical to the footprints of the original Twin Towers.

10. On May 29, 2015 the One World Observatory opened on three upper floors of the tower. The complex loops around 360 degrees, with views of New York and New Jersey from about 380 meters (1,250 feet) up in the air.

17.Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre

1. Guangzhou, China-- Hitachi, Ltd. (TSE: 6501 / "Hitachi") today announced that its elevator, which has been delivered to Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre, a skyscraper complex building in Guangzhou, People's Republic of China.

2. Travels with a rated speed of 1,260 m/min and connects the ground floor to the hotel lobby on the 95th floor in approx. 42sec, over a distance of 440 m, thus setting the new world record for the Fastest Elevator (Fastest Lift), according to the WORLD RECORD ACADEMY.

3. Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre, one of the world class skyscraper complex buildings that is 530 m tall, constructed in Zhujiang New Town Central Business District, Guangzhou, China. The building consists of offices, serviced apartments, hotels and commercial facilities.

4. China's new elevators and escalators market has become the world's largest, where demand exceeds 500,000 units, which accounts for more than 50% of global demand. Hitachi Elevator China achieved the top share in the number of new elevators and escalators units ordered in China in 2018.

5. Located at the heart of the Zhujiang New Town Central Business District, the Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre sits on a construction area of about 500,000 square meters, with an above-ground height of 530 meters.

6. This large-scale commercial, office, apartment and hotel complex is invested in by the Hong Kong Chow Tai Fook Group, at a cost of 10 billion yuan. It is a landmark building in Guangzhou, composed of a main tower and a podium building. Hitachi installed a total of 160 elevators and escalators, of which 2 are noteworthy.

7. Firstly, the world's fastest speed elevator, able to reach a speed of 1,260m/min, is one of them. As well as an ultra-high escalator with a lifting height of 12.5 meters.

8. It is the tallest completed building in Guangzhou, the third-tallest in China, and the seventh-tallest in the world. The Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre has a total of 111 above ground and five below ground floors and houses a shopping mall, offices, apartments, and a hotel

9. The Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre is situated on a 27,000 m2 (290,000 sq ft) lot along Zhujiang East Road in Zhujiang New Town, Guangzhou's central business district.[5] In that neighborhood, the skyscraper is located east of the central axis with an underground mall and connections to public transportation underneath it.

10. Different techniques were used to make the Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre more environmentally friendly. For example, it has efficient chillers and the podium's roof features solar panels. Moreover, the heat from the condensers of the chillers is recovered.

18.Tianjin CTF Finance Centre

1. Tianjin CTF Finance Center is a super-tall skyscraper in Tianjin, China. Construction started in 2013 and was completed in 2019. The tower is the second tallest building in Tianjin after Goldin Finance 117, eighth tallest building in the world, and the tallest building in the world with fewer than 100 floors.

2. The building, commonly designed as the softly curving glass skin, integrates eight sloping mega-columns that follow a lyrical line connecting the centers and corners of all four elevations. These curving mega-columns increase the structure's response to seismic concerns and are integral to both the gravity and lateral systems.

3. On November 20, 2009, Tianjin Chow Tai Fook Financial Center held a groundbreaking ceremony. The then Tianjin Mayor Huang Xingguo attended the ceremony. As of April 2016, one third of the entire building has been built.

4. In July 2016, the core tube of the building was poured to 260 meters. In September 2016, the building was built as a transition truss between the office building and the serviced residential part. In April 2017, CTBUH confirmed that the building has been structurally topped.

5. Tianjin Chow Tai Fook Financial Center (old plan) is a polyline-shaped building with a square shape as the base, and the shape is tapered from bottom to top. In the design effect, in the daytime, the building will refract the sunlight to show various colors, and at night, the top of the inclined tower glows like a diamond.

6. The building's aerodynamic shape greatly reduces this vortex shedding by "confusing the wind" and disrupting the opportunity for any resonating wind forces and loads on the structure.

7. In May 2017, the steel structure on the top of this building began to be installed. On October 31, 2017, the steel structure crown was sealed. The building was completed in September 2019.

8. It is located in the outer district of the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area. Tianjin CTF Finance Center is designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP in collaboration with Ronald Lu & Partners.

9. The development includes luxury apartments, retail spaces, several entertainment facilities, and a multistory observation at the building's crown.

10. The building's design is inspired by the bundle of bamboo, symbolizing unity and strength in Vietnamese culture. The structure of the Landmark 81 is simply a bundled-tubes system, consisting of 36 squares tubes (clustered in a 6*6 matrix) of different heights.

19.CITIC Tower

1. CITIC Tower is located in China, in Guangzhou. The building belongs to the China International Trade and Investment Company. It has only 80 floors and a height of 391 meters. At the end of construction in 1997, it was the tallest building, after the skyscrapers in New York and Chicago.

2. Skyscraper is ranked seventh in the ranking among the tallest buildings in the world. At this point, CITIC Tower is located in Tianhe and part of a complex with the exact same name. The building has 38 floors, which are designed for habitation.

3. It is important to know that next to the skyscraper is located a new station and a new metro station. In addition, for those who have ever been in this beautiful place, she knows that it is near a sports center, which conducted sixteenth national games.

4. In order to build such a high tower, a material such as heavy-duty concrete and glass has been used. Also, special antennas located on the roof that are lit at night. It is necessary for airplanes to navigate and avoid crashing into the building.

5. The area of one of the offices can be 102 square meters and 35 square meters. It all depends on where the offices are located.

6. Augustin said it was "one of the more elegant towers" of the top 10 list. "The tapered middle section evokes the appearance of a slender vase rising into the sky."

7. The ground floor, there is a parking lot, which is designed for 900 cars. Of course, living in a place like this is a lot, but it does not interfere with any tour or various firms to take the room.

8. In a city with the highest seismic fortification requirement of the major cities in China, the structural system was particularly sensitive to adjustments in the complex form of the building.

9. Architects and engineers utilized parametric modeling to greatly expedite the design and coordination process to ensure that the design achieved both an iconic form and a solid structural system.

10. The tower's gently rising and curving form resembles an ancient Chinese ceremonial vessel, called the "zun." The design concept is that of a transforming shell that gradually bends to create a dramatic form. This concept is also applied to other key elements of the tower, including the entrances, ground-floor lobby, and observation deck.

20.Taipei

1. Taipei, officially Taipei City, is the capital and a special municipality of Taiwan (officially the Republic of China, ROC). Located in Northern Taiwan, Taipei City is an enclave of the municipality of New Taipei City that sits about 25 km (16 mi) southwest of the northern port city of Keelung.

2. The basin is bounded by the relatively narrow valleys of the Keelung and Xindian rivers, which join to form the Tamsui River along the city's western border.

3. The city proper is home to an estimated population of 2,646,204 (2019), forming the core part of the Taipei–Keelung metropolitan area, which includes the nearby cities of New Taipei and Keelung with a population of 7,047,559.

4. Taipei is the political, economic, educational and cultural center of Taiwan and one of the major hubs in East Asia. Considered to be a global city and rated as an Alpha – City by GaWC.

5. Taipei is part of a major high-tech industrial area. Railways, highways, airports and bus lines connect Taipei with all parts of the island. The city is served by two airports – Songshan and Taoyuan.

6. Taipei is home to various world-famous architectural or cultural landmarks, which include Taipei 101, Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, Dalongdong Baoan Temple, Hsing Tian Kong, Lungshan Temple of Manka, National Palace Museum, Presidential Office Building, Taipei Guest House, Ximending and several night markets dispersed throughout the city.

7. In 1990, Taipei provided the backdrop for the Wild Lily student rallies that moved Taiwanese society from one-party rule to multi-party democracy by 1996. The city has ever since served as the seat of Taiwan's democratically elected national government.

8. In the late 19th century, the Taipei area, where the major Han Chinese settlements in northern Taiwan and one of the designated overseas trade ports, Tamsui, were located, gained economic importance due to the booming overseas trade, especially that of tea export.

9. Taihoku and surrounding areas were bombed by Allied forces on several occasions. The largest of these Allied air raids, the Taihoku Air Raid, took place on 31 May 1945.

10. In 1947 the Kuomintang (KMT) government under Chiang Kai-shek declared island-wide martial law in Taiwan as a result of the 28 February Incident, which began with incidents in Taipei but led to an island-wide crackdown on the local population by forces loyal to Chiang.

National parks

1.Yellowstone

1. Yellowstone encompasses 3,472 square miles (2,221,766 acres) which makes it larger than Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

2. There are more than 10,000 hydrothermal features in Yellowstone. The four types of thermal features are geysers, hot springs, mud pots, and fumaroles.

3. Yellowstone is home to more than 500 active geysers (more than half the world's geysers). Grand Geyser erupting in Yellowstone's Upper Geyser Basin. Grand Geyser is one of only a handful of geysers that are predictable.

4. Yellowstone Lake has 131.7 sq. miles of surface area and 141 miles of shoreline. It is the largest high elevation lake in North America. View from Mary Bay. Yellowstone Lake freezes each winter and begins to thaw in late May or early June. A thin layer of ice can be seen in this image towards the edge of the horizon.

5. Yellowstone is home to the largest concentration of mammals in the lower 48 states (67 species). Grizzly sow and cubs seen near Yellowstone Lake in late May.

6. 285 species of birds can be found in Yellowstone (150 nesting). Osprey perched with a brown trout caught in the Gibbon River.

7. There are more than 1,800 known archaeological sites within the park. Yellowstone Museum Curator Colleen Curry shows off an arrowhead excavated in the park.

8. About 290 waterfalls can be found throughout Yellowstone's 2.2 million acres. At 308 feet, the Lower Falls of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is the tallest waterfall in the park.

9. Yellowstone houses more than 720,000 museum items, including 30 historic vehicles, millions of archived documents, and more than 20,000 books (many rare), manuscripts, periodicals.

10. There are approximately 1,000 miles of hiking trails in Yellowstone. Hiker on Avalanche Peak on the east side of Yellowstone Lake. Avalanche Peak is just one of our Staff Members' Favorite Hikes.

2.Glacier National Park

1. The region was originally inhabited by Native Americans with the Blackfeet on the east side of the park and the Flathead to the west. They lived there for almost 10,000 years and called Glacier the Backbone of the World.

2. Explorer George Bird Grinnell nicknamed the Glacier region "The Crown of the Continent" in 1885.

3. In 1891, the Great Northern Railroad discovered Marias Pass in the southern part of the park, thus allowing more visitors to reach this spectacular region. The Great Northern Railway built 9 chalets to host guests in the park. Today, over 100 million people have visited Glacier National Park.

4. On May 11, 1910, President William Howard Taft signed a bill into law that officially made Glacier National Park the 8th national park in the US.

5. In 1995 the Waverton-Glacier International Peace Park UNESCO declared the park a World Heritage Site. Learn more about these International designations.

6. Just over the border in Canada in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia sits Waterton Lakes National Park, which was established in 1895. The two parks share 21 miles of international border. If you cross the US-Canada border at Goat Haunt while in the park, you'll receive a goat shaped passport stamp.

7. In 1932, 50-mile long Going To The Sun Road opened. This scenic road weaves through the park and crosses the Continental Divide at 6646 feet Logan Pass where it can accumulate up to 80 feet of snow during the winter season. The Going to the Sun Road is registered as a National Historic Place, National Historic Landmark, and Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

8. In the heart of Glacier National Park sits 8020-foot Triple Divide Peak where water drains to the Pacific, Atlantic (via the Gulf of Mexico), and Arctic (via Hudson Bay) Oceans.

9. Glacier National Park is home to 175 mountains in 3 mountain ranges – Clark Range, Lewis Range, and Livingston Range. The highest point in the park is Mt. Cleveland at 10448 feet | 3190 meters.

10. There are 762 lakes in Glacier National Park, but only 131 have names. These lakes cover 25622 acres. Lake McDonald is the park's largest lake. It is 9.4 miles long, 1.5 miles wide, 464 feet deep, and 6,823 acres.

3.Serengeti National Park

1. The most popular event in this national park is the wildebeest migration. This happens every year starting from the Ngorongoro Conservancy, within Serengeti, to Maasai Mara in Kenya.

2. It is a natural phenomenon that sees the wildebeests and zebra move up north in search of greener pastures, literally. It is quite spectacular that it was named as one of the seven wonders of the world.

3. About 2 million animals take part in this great migration. The most exciting part of the migration is when the animals cross the Grumeti and Mara rivers.

4. A European explorer named the park in 1892 after visiting. He gave it a Maasai name since they were the occupants of the land for more than 2 centuries.

5. This park became popular after a book and a movie titled Serengeti Shall Not Die was released. The park has the highest number of lions and other cat species.

6. The Serengeti National Park is known around the world for its diverse ecosystem and abundant wildlife. It has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1979. This protected park is also under IUCN.

7. There are more than 2 million wildebeests alone in this park. Other animals found here are zebras, gazelles, antelopes, giraffes, lions, elephants and several species of birds.

8. About 1.6 million wildebeests, 600,000 zebras, and 400,000 gazelles migrate from Tanzania to Kenya every year. This natural event was named as one of the 10 natural wonders of the world.

9. The first park was established in 1921and it was expanded in 1929. In 1951, the park was gazetted as a National Park by the government.

10. One of the wild animals that created human-wildlife conflict in Serengeti, were the lions. the Maasai people would kill them for attacking their animals and also as a rite of passage.

4.Jasper National Park

1. Spanning 287-feet, Kolob Arch is believed to be one of the longest free standing arches in the world, second only to Landscape Arch in Arches National Park, near Moab, Utah.

2. For over 10,000 years, Native Americans called the Zion-area home. Keep an eye out for rock formations featuring petroglyphs and pictographs, granary ruins and other historical finds. To observe prehistoric rock art, you can take a short ¾ mile hike each way to Cave Valley near Kolob Terrace on the west side of Zion.

3. The California Condor resides in Zion National Park and can be seen soaring or perched near Angels Landing and on Kolob Terrace Road near Lava Point. Zion is also "critical habitat for the Mexican spotted owl, a species classified as threatened at the federal level.

4. The Subway, a uniquely-shaped slot canyon, makes for an adventurous trek without any trails that requires route finding, rappelling and even swimming.

5. It takes nearly 1,000 years for Zion's natural spring water to travel through layers of sandstone at Weeping Rock. This popular attraction is just a short stroll from the shuttle bus stop at Weeping Rock and is easily accessible with its smooth, paved sidewalk.

6. A hike through The Narrows in Zion National Park is a hike through the Virgin River in a huge slot canyon. The complete hike can range in difficulty and distance from 10 to 16-miles depending on your route.

7. If you're thinking about the best time to visit Zion National Park consider May through November. Visitors can expect warm, sunny days with highs between 60 and 90 degrees. But it's a good idea to be prepared for the occasional cool or rainy weather as well, especially in the spring.

8. You will see figures and symbols artfully etched into cave walls and an ancient altar with animal bones. As you enjoy this rock art, remember to take only photos and leave only footprints to preserve its legacy.

9. Zion is also "critical habitat for the Mexican spotted owl, a species classified as threatened at the federal level. A small population of Mojave desert tortoises is being monitored.

10. Zion is home to over 900 plant species. The hanging gardens at Weeping Rock are a favorite place to find flora, where groundwater seeps through the canyon wall giving life to ferns, mosses and flowering plants.

5.Torres del Paine National Park

1. Torres del Paine National Park is a national park encompassing ancient forests, glaciers, lakes, rivers and fjords. Torres del Paine National Park is adorned with beautiful vegetation, including the evergreen Embothrium coccineum, which produces vivid red flowers grouped in corymbs, Calceolaria uniflora, of striking shape & colors, and Lupinus, commonly known as lupin or lupine.There is also 7 documented species of Orchidaceae.

2. Torres del Paine National Park was founded in 1959 and is located in the southernmost and largest region of Chile called Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica.

3. Torres del Paine National Park covers approximately 242,242 hectares (598,593 acres). It is one of the largest and most visited parks in Chile.

4. Cordillera del Paine is a small but spectacular set of mountains. Referred to as the Torres del Paine (Towers of Paine), the three massive summits are gigantic granite monoliths that are UNESCO-declared biosphere reserves.The highest summit of the range is Cerro Paine Grande, at 2,884 meters (9,461 feet).

5. Los Cuernos, or "the Horns," is part of the Paine Massif, an outcropping of granite peaks nestled comfortably within the heart of the southern Andes and Patagonia.

6. Grey Glacier is a glacier in the Southern Patagonian Ice Field (world's second largest contiguous ice field outside of the poles), just west of the Cordillera del Paine. With 19 kilometers (11.8 miles) of extension, Grey Glacier is a massive natural ice construction of unique beauty.

7. The landscape of the park is dominated by the Paine massif, which is an eastern spur of the Andes located on the east side of the Grey Glacier, rising dramatically above the Patagonian steppe.Small valleys separate the spectacular granite spires and mountains of the massif.

8. There are many large lakes lining the park, reaching up to 90 square kilometers (35 square miles) in surface area. Many are an intense turquoise color as a result of rock flour particles left from glacial erosion, making the water look milky.

9. The most highly trekked route in Torres del Paine National Park is called the 'W'.Total length of the circuit is 4 to 6 days and total distance is approximately 70 kilometers (43 miles).The "W" circuit often gets mentioned among the world's top trails.

10. The Torres del Paine "O" Circuit (6–10 days) is the full loop around the Cordillera del Paine - the "W" plus the more remote backside that gets fewer trekkers. All told, the total distance of the "O" is approximately 110 kilometers (68 miles) depending on side hikes.

6.Kruger National Park

1. Kruger National Park is the largest national park in Africa and the oldest in South Africa. The iconic wilderness region is situated in the north-eastern part of South Africa. It covers an area of 2 million hectares which makes it a little smaller than Belgium

2. In 2002, Kruger Park became part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. The Transfrontier Park now comprises Kruger National Park in South Africa, Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe and Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park is otherwise known as a Peace Park.

3. A Peace Park is a multi-international agreement that has led to the fences being taken down between political borders. In this case, 5 protected wilderness regions spanning South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe were included in the massive project.

4. The Peace Park allows free movement of animals, safeguards animal migration patterns and ensures sufficient water and food sources as the animal populations increase. In addition, the Peace Park improves tourism and economic development that is mutually beneficial across countries.

5. Most visitors to the Kruger National Park are interested in the Big 5 which includes lions, leopards, elephants, rhino and Cape buffalo. The Big 5 was the collective term given by hunters to 5 of the most dangerous animals to encounter on foot during a hunt expedition. Despite extensive anti- poaching efforts, all 5 species remain listed as endangered.

6. Kruger Park has 500 species of birds and 6 of these belong to what is affectionately known as the Big 6. These include the lappet-faced vultures, martial eagles, saddle-billed storks and Kori bustards, Pel's fishing owl and ground hornbills.

7. The Big 6 are six large species that are by and large endemic to the Kruger National Park conservation area, meaning they are not found anywhere else in the world.

8. The African fish eagle is a prized sighting. Its signature call brings delight to all who hear it. The many dams, rivers and biospheres that make Kruger Park are

popular for bird watching, particularly between November and January when thousands of migrant birds descend on the region to escape the cold European winter. The best section to visit for outstanding birding in Kruger Park is in the Far North region, around Pafuri Camp.

9. A herd of grazing buffalo, one of the Kruger's Big 5, might look docile but don't be fooled. They are powerful, dangerous animals. A lone male buffalo is called a "dagga boy" (mud boy). Dagga boys have typically been kicked out the herd or have gotten too frail to keep up with the group. They are regarded as one of the most dangerous animals to encounter on foot in the Kruger Park.

10. What about the Little Five? The buffalo weaver, elephant shrew, leopard tortoise, ant lion and rhino beetle are another interesting list to look for in your explorations in the Kruger Park. The best way to discover the Little Five and other important species that are vital for the ecology of the bushveld is on a guided wilderness walking trail in Kruger Park.

7.Masai Mara National Reserve

1. The Maasai Mara National Reserve (also known as Masai Mara and by the locals as The Mara) is a large game reserve in Narok County, Kenya; contiguous with the Serengeti National Park in Mara Region, Tanzania.

2. It is named in honor of the Maasai people (the ancestral inhabitants of the area) and their description of the area when looked at from afar: "Mara," which is Maa (Maasai language) for "spotted," an apt description for the circles of trees, scrub, savanna, and cloud shadows that mark the area.

3. Maasai Mara National Reserve stretches 1,510 square kilometers (580 square miles) and raises 1,500-2,170 meters (4920-7120 feet) above sea level.

4. When it was originally established in 1961 as a wildlife sanctuary the Mara covered only 520 square kilometres (200 square miles) of the current area.

5. All members of the "Big Five" (lion, leopard, African elephant, cape buffalo, and black rhinoceros) – plus popular species like zebra, giraffe, hyena, cheetah, eland and gazelle are found in the Maasai Mara.

6. Hippos are abundant in the Mara River as are very large Nile crocodiles, who lay in wait for a meal as the wildebeest cross on their annual quest to find new pastures.

7. The Great Migration is one of the most impressive natural events worldwide, involving some 1,300,000 wildebeest, 500,000 Thomson's gazelles, 200,000 zebras, 97,000 Topi and 18,000 elands.

8. More than 470 species of birds have been identified in the park, many of which are migrants. Species such as eagles, storks and vultures are among the more than 50 different birds of prey.

9. The Masai Mara lies in the Great Rift Valley, which is a fault line some 5,600 kilometers (3,500 miles) long, from Ethiopia's Red Sea through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and into Mozambique.

10. Approximately 290,000 tourists enjoy Masai Mara National Park every year. The Maasai Mara National Reserve is not the largest conservation area in Kenya but it is the most famous one.

8.Sagarmatha National Park

1. Sagarmatha National Park covers 443 square miles (1148 sq. km) in Nepal's Khumbu region, and features the tallest peak in the world, Mount Everest, along with several other renowned peaks such as Lhotse, Cho Oyu, Pumori, Ama Dablam, Thamerku, Kwangde, Kangtaiga and Gyachyung Kang.

2. It is the highest national park in the world, with its lowest point over 3000m above sea level. As a result of the high altitudes, High Altitude sickness (HAS) is a concern for all climbers, who must take care to not tackle more than 400m daily in order to avoid falling victim to it.

3. These people originated from Tibet in the early 16th century A.D., and now live in settlements such as Khunde, Khumjung, Namche Bazaar, Pangboche, Phortse, Thame and Thyangboche. In addition to the aforementioned, temporary settlements are built in the upper valleys where the Sherpas travel to allow their livestock to graze.

4. A number of wild animals call the park home. Those you are most likely to spot are the Himalayan tahr, ghoral, musk deer, and black bears. Also be on the look out for weasels, mouse hares (pika), jackals, wolves, lynx, and snow leopards.

5. Vegetation in the park varies significantly depending on altitude. The famed rhododendrons bloom during the spring, from April to May, though most of the flora is colorful during the monsoon season, from June to August.

6. The best time to visit is between October and November, or between March and May. The reason for this is that the summer months (June-September) bring almost all of the annual precipitation (1000mm per year), whilst between December and February, daytime temperatures regularly drops below 0°C (32°F) and heavy snowfall is common.

7. As of January 2015, the fees to get into Sagarmatha National Park are Rs.25 per person for Nepali citizens, Rs.1500 per person for SAARC nationals, and Rs.3000 per person for foreigners. Entry fees are paid at Monjo, where there is an entrance station. Passports are also required for access.

8. The most common way of getting to the park is to fly into Lukla from Kathmandu (25 min flight), and then trek onwards for 2 days. Alternatively, you could fly into Tumlingtar from Kathmandu (35 min flight) and then trek onwards for 10 days.

9. There are 193 different species of bird in the park, including the impeyan pheasant (Danphe), red-billed chough, blood pheasant, snow cock, yellow-billed chough and the snow pigeon. Vegetation in the park varies significantly depending on altitude.

10. The famed rhododendrons bloom during the spring, from April to May, though most of the flora is colorful during the monsoon season, from June to August.

9.Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

1. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, active volcanic area along the southeastern shore of the island of Hawaii, Hawaii state, U.S., located southwest of Hilo.

2. Established in 1961 and formerly a part of Hawaii National Park (established 1916), it occupies an area of 505 square miles (1,308 square km) and includes two active volcanoes Mauna Loa and Kilauea 25 miles (40 km) apart.

3. The park was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1987. The park abounds with tropical birds. Introduced wildlife species include mongooses, wild goats and pigs, and pheasant and quail.

4. Mauna Loa, located in the south-central part of the island, is Earth's largest volcano. Kilauea lies east of Mauna Loa and is considered to be Earth's most active volcano.

5. Its bulk extends upward about 3 miles (5 km) from the ocean bottom, then rises an additional 2.6 miles (4.2 km) to an elevation of 13,677 feet (4,169 metres) above sea level.

6. Its summit caldera is approximately 2 by 3 miles (3 by 5 km) in diameter and 600 feet (180 metres) deep. The volcano has been intermittently active, displaying eruptions both in its caldera and from fissures in its flanks.

7. In 1950 a lava flow from the volcano's southwestern rift zone reached the ocean in less than three hours, covering the distance at a speed of 5.8 miles (9.3 km) per hour.

8. Mauna Loa's most recent eruption was in 1984, following earthquake activity beneath the volcano. One explosive eruption sent a plume of volcanic ash some 30,000 feet (9,140 metres) into the air.

9. In 1924 a series of steam explosions ejecting ash and blocks of lava followed the abrupt draining away of Halema'uma'u active lava lake. Sporadic eruptions at Halema'uma'u Crater followed, including a four-month eruption in 1952.

10. This eruption continued into the early 21st century, by which time some 500 acres (200 hectares) of new land had been added to Hawaii's southern shore.

10.Fiord land National Park

1. Fiordland National Park is over 1.2 million hectares in size, and encompasses mountains, lakes, waterfalls, fiords and rain-forest environments.

2. Established as a reserve in 1904, it was designated a national park in 1952.

3. People are drawn to Fiordland for the untouched landscapes, extreme wilderness and natural history of the area.

4. The Maori have many legends recount Fiordland formation and naming. Demigod Tu Te Raki Whanoa is said to have carved the rugged landscape from formless rock.

5. The variety of habitats in Fiordland National Park allow a diverse flora and fauna to thrive and its isolation has meant a large number of unique species, over seven hundred plants, are found only here.

6. Fiordland National Park is, and was, home to some of the strangest of New Zealand's birds. The world's only flightless parrot, the käkäpo, lives here.

7. Also there is the kea, the only alpine parrot in the world and the kiwi, which is native to New Zealand.

8. First named as "Doubtful Harbour" by Captain Cook in 1770, who sailed past deciding not to enter due to worries of whether it would be navigable, Doubtful

Sound is the largest fiord in Fiordland.

9. The fiords have a wide variety of marine life. Surfacing dolphins, seals and tawaki penguins provide a glimpse into the life that lies beneath.

10. The Sutherland Falls is a gorgeous 580 meters (1900 feet) waterfall that was easily New Zealand's most spectacular waterfall. Given its remote location deep in the wild and beautiful Fiordland National Park , this was one of many highlights of the Milford Track.

Facts about Sea animals



1.Octopus

1. There are around 300 species of octopus, usually located in tropical and temperate ocean waters.

2. Octopuses have two eyes in a globe-shaped head (mantle) off which protrude eight long limbs called tentacles.

3. Octopuses have no skeleton.

4. An octopus has a hard beak, like a parrot beak, which they use to break into and eat their pray such as crabs and shellfish.

5. Octopuses are believed to be highly intelligent compared to other invertebrates.

6. Octopuses have very good eyesight and an excellent sense of touch.

7. Almost all octopus species have a very short lifespan, and some species only live for about six months.

8. An octopus can grow a new limb if one is lost.

9. An octopus has three hearts. One heart is used to pump blood between its organs. The other two are used to pump blood through its gills.

10. Octopus blood is blue, because the protein, haemocyanin, which carries oxygen around the octopus's body, contains copper rather than iron like we have in our own haemoglobin.

2.Shark

1. Sharks have been in our oceans for over 400 million years.

2. Some of the earliest sharks were discovered dating back to the Devonian age.

3. Sharks are APEX predators. At the top of the ocean food chain they directly impact all other marine species below them, maintaining a balance in the ecosystem.

4. 97 Percent of all sharks are completely harmless to humans. This is due to their size and tooth design.

5. Most shark teeth are not designed for large prey. These sharks stick to small prey like fish, crustaceans or cephalopods.

6. The largest living shark in the world is the Whale Shark (Rhincodon typus). These gentle giants feed mostly on plankton and grow to lengths of around 12-14 meters and weigh over 21 tons.

7. Unfortunately due to overfishing and shark finning, some populations of certain shark species have been hunted down by approximately 90%.

8. Between 70 and 200 million sharks are being killed each year by target shark fishing. This industry is fuelled by the demand for shark products and for shark fin soup.

9. Most sharks are cold-blooded. But some sharks, such as the great white shark, are warm-blooded, which enables them to grow and swim faster. But they need to eat up to 10 times more than their cold-blooded cousins.

10. All sharks have several rows of teeth, which they lose regularly, only to be replaced by new ones. Shark teeth from millions of years ago have been preserved at the bottom of the ocean.

3.Starfish

1. Starfish can regenerate their own arms. Regenerating their own arms is perhaps one of the most useful things a starfish can do.

2. Not all starfish are star shaped. Almost all starfish are shaped like a star, which is how they get their grouped name. However, there are a few special cases.

3. They have no brain or blood! With no brain or blood it seems crazy to think starfish can survive in the depth of the vast ocean. However, they find very clever and simple ways to get around it.

4. Lacking a brain, blood and even a central nervous system, it might come as a surprise to you that starfish have eyes.

5. Starfish are layered with an upper skin made out of calcium carbonate. This strong material makes the skin tough and difficult for hunters to break down.

6. sea stars live underwater and are commonly called “starfish,” they are not true fish. They do not have gills, scales, or fins like fish do.

7. They can be really heavy. sea stars can weigh up to 11 pounds.

8. The average lifespan of a sea star is 35 years.

9. They live in cold and warm climates all over the world.

10. When they capture prey, they have tiny suction cups to grab ahold of their food. Then their stomach exits their mouth to digest the food, and reenters the body when they’re done eating.

4. Jellyfish

1. Some jellyfish can glow in the dark. Many jellyfish have bioluminescent organs which emit blue or green light.

2. Jellyfish have roamed the seas for at least 600 million years! Yes, before dinosaurs or bony fish, before creepy crawlies or trees, before flowers or ferns or fungi – there were jellyfish.

3. Jellyfish don’t have brains.

4. They also have no blood, no bones, and no heart. However, they do have an elementary nervous system with receptors that detect light, vibrations, and chemicals in the water. These abilities, along with the sense of gravity, allow jellyfish to orient and navigate in the water.

5. Jellyfish can clone themselves. If you cut a jellyfish in half, the pieces of the jellyfish can regenerate and turn into two new jellies.

6. In 1991, moonfish jellyfish travelled into outer space on the Space Shuttle Columbia so that scientists could examine how microgravity affected them. The jellyfish multiplied in space.

7. Jellyfish are between 85% and 98% water. If they wash up on the beach they'll almost disappear as their water evaporates.

8. Jellyfish typically eat small plants, shrimp, or fish they use their tentacles to stun prey before eating it.

9. Jellyfish stings can be deadly. Its sting can cause paralysis, cardiac arrest, and death within a few minutes – barely enough time for a victim to swim to shore!

10. Despite their venomous defenses, jellyfish are not without predators. Tunas, sharks, swordfish, sea turtles, and even some species of salmon are jellyfish's natural enemies that are known to prey upon jellies.

5. Sea Lions



1. Sea lions are 7 species of large marine mammals in the pinniped (seal) family. The sea lions' ancient ancestors were land animals somewhat similar to bears.

2. Sea lions live in very large social groups called colonies that may come together to sunbathe.

3. Sea lions are highly social, and happy to live in very close company. They will notoriously pack together on beaches, rocks, boardwalks and boats, smushed against one another in huge, languorous piles.

4. Sea lions can swim at bursts of up to 25 miles per hour, but typically swim around 11 mph.

5. On average, sea lions live about 20 years, but some have been known to live up to 30 years or more.

6. At adulthood male sea lions will reach weights between 360-450 kilograms (800-1000 pounds) and lengths of approximately 3 – 2.7 meters (9-10 feet).

7. An adult female will reach weights between 90-115 kilograms (200-250 pounds) and measure 1.8 – 2.1 meters (6-7 feet) in length.

8. Sea lions are very skilled divers, with the ability to go underwater and stay underwater for about 10 minutes at a time.

9. Sea lions can see well above and underwater.

10. Balance a ball utilizing their whiskers and not their nose.

6.Squid



1. Biologists estimate that there are as many as 500 species of squid.

2. Squid are carnivores; they eat fish, crustaceans, and smaller squid.

3. Squid have three hearts. Two branchial hearts feed the gills, each surrounding the larger systemic heart that pumps blood around the body

4. Squid swim faster than any other invertebrate.

5. Compared to their size, squid have the largest eyes of any animal.

6. Squids are marine cephalopods with eight arms and two long tentacles, typically able to change color.

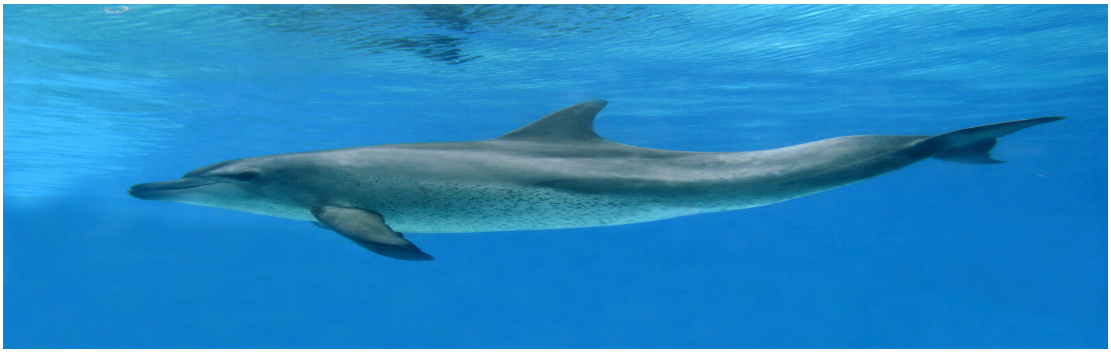
7. Most squid species will be found at least 300 meters (1,000 feet) below the surface. The water is cooler there and they can be alone.

8. The lifespan is 6 months for the smaller squid and up to 5 years for the larger ones.

9. Squid blood is blue, not red as in humans. This is because squid blood contains a copper-containing compound called haemocyanin. In humans the blood is red and contains the iron compound haemoglobin.

10. Some species of squid are able to glow in the dark. Research shows this is due to them having bioluminescent organs.

7. Dolphin



1. Nearly 40 different dolphin species inhabit the waters of the world.

2. Dolphins are carnivores with a variety of fish, squid, and crustaceans included in their list of prey. A dolphin that weighs 260 pounds (118 kilograms) eats approximately 33 pounds (15 kilograms) of fish per day.

3. Their playful behavior, dolphins are highly intelligent. They are as smart as apes, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans.

4. They are said to be the second-most intelligent mammals after humans. Dolphins can recognize themselves in a mirror, and call each other unique names.

5. These marine mammals give live birth, similar to humans – except the baby is born tail first!

6. Dolphins have been observed teaching young how to use tools. They cover their snouts with sponges to protect them while foraging.

7. Dolphins are altruistic animals. They are known to stay and help injured individuals, even helping them to the surface to breathe.

8. Dolphins are extremely playful and curious animals. They play-fight with each

other and also play with seaweed. They have also been known to play with other animals such as dogs.

9. Dolphins sleep by resting one side of the brain at a time. This allows them to continue rising to the surface for air and to keep an eye open to watch out for predators.

10. Dolphins use echolocation to find food and navigate. This is a natural version of radar.

8. Seahorse

1. There are about 40 known species of seahorse.

2. Seahorses prefer to swim in pairs with their tails linked together.

3. Seahorses swim upright and avoid predators by mimicking the colour of underwater plants.

4. The seahorse feeds constantly on plankton and tiny fish. It moves each of its eyes independently, so it can follow the activity of passing sea life without giving its presence away.

5. Seahorses have no teeth and no stomach. Food passes through their digestive systems so quickly, they must eat almost constantly to stay alive.

6. Even though they are fish, seahorses do not have scales, and instead their skin is hard and rough, with each species having different identifying patterns.

7. Seahorses surprisingly have few predators, because they are so boney and undesirable. Crabs are one of the predators.

8. Their main predator, that has put them at risk, is of course humans. Chinese kill about 150 million of them per year, to use in medicines and things they still believe works today, but actually has no medicinal properties or benefit.

9. Newborn seahorses are independent.

10. After mating, the female seahorse deposits the eggs into the male seahorse's brood pouch, where he fertilizes them. He then carries the eggs in his pouch for 2 – 4 weeks until they hatch.

9.Seashells

1. A seashell is actually part of an animal's body. Once upon a time, that pretty shell was a sea critter's protective outer layer. When the animal dies, the soft pieces of its body are either eaten by other animals or simply rot over time. The shell is what is left behind.

2. There's an entire beach of shells in Western Australia that's over 74 miles long and more than 32 feet deep…in shells! It's called, appropriately, Shell Beach.

3. Shells that open to the left are very rare. In fact, according to Mental Floss, 9 out 10 shells open to the right.

4. It's unknown how many seashell species exist, but there are as many as 200,000 different species of mollusks.

5. Shells were once used as currency. Not all types, but a little white cowry shell was the kind that became an important monetary unit in some areas.

6. The perfect holes you sometimes see in shells were most likely made by predators who tried to drill their way in.

7. Some seashells are an excellent source of calcium carbonate, which just so happens to be a very effective soil conditioner.

8. Certain types of shells are ground down and used to increase the calcium content of the soil while raising the pH level.

9. If you find a shell with a ton of holes in it, you might think it resembles a sponge. Well, that's because those holes were made by a boring sponge, drilling holes into shells for their calcium.

10. Taking one or two shells from a beach probably won't have a major impact—but if every beach goes and were to take a couple of shells, the effects could be significant. Environmentalists note that taking shells from a beach can disrupt the local ecology.

10.Crab

1. Crabs live in all the world's oceans, in fresh water, and on land. There are over 4500 species of crabs.

2. Crabs usually have a distinct sideways walk. However, some crabs can walk forwards or backwards, and some are capable of swimming.

3. Crabs communicate with each other by drumming or waving their pincers.

4. The largest crab in the world is the giant Japanese Spider Crab, which can measure up to 13 feet across.

5. There are two kinds of crabs. First are true crabs, or brachyurans, which have a very short abdomen and use four pairs of long legs for walking.

6. Second are false crabs, or anomurans, which have a longer abdominal section and fewer walking legs.

7. Crabs are also known as “spiders of the sea” because, like crabs, spiders have legs that bend at joints.

8. Crabs have large compound eyes made up of hundreds of tiny lenses.

9. Male and female crabs can be distinguished by looking at their abdomens. In most male crabs, the form of the abdomen (pleon) is narrow and triangular, while the females have a broader, rounder abdomen.

10. Crab meat is very high in vitamin B12. Just 2–3 ounces of crab meat will supply an adult with the daily B12 requirement.

Facts about Insects



1. Butterfly

1. The butterfly got its name from its poop. Dutch scientists were studying butterflies. And they took a look at their poop - which is officially called frass. They noticed that the droppings looked an awful lot like butter. So they gave the insect the name butterfly.

2. Butterflies range in size from a tiny 1/8 inch to a huge almost 12 inches.

3. The top butterfly flight speed is 12 miles per hour. Some moths can fly 25 miles per hour!

4. Many butterflies can taste with their feet to find out whether the leaf they sit on is good to lay eggs on to be their caterpillars' food or not.

6. The butterfly transformation takes place in four major stages – egg, caterpillar, pupa and adult.

7. Once a female butterfly lays its eggs on a plant, generally only one out of the hundreds survives.

8. The lifespan of butterflies ranges from merely 3-4 days to even a year. The average lifespan is generally 8-10 weeks.

9. Some have colors we can't see.

10. They use false heads to trick predators.

2. Ant



1. There are more than 12,000 species of ants all over the world.

2. An ant can lift 20 times its own body weight.

3. It is believed that ants have existed on this planet for 130 million years.

4. When foraging, ants leave a pheromone trail so that they know where they've been.

5. Ants don't have lungs. Oxygen enters through tiny holes all over the body and carbon dioxide leaves through the same holes.

6. When the queen of the colony dies, the colony can only survive a few months. Queens are rarely replaced and the workers are not able to reproduce.

7. Ants are very social insects, and they divide jobs among different types of ants in each colony. The queen or queens have only one job - to lay eggs.

8. Instead of hearing through auditory canals, ants "hear" by feeling vibrations in the ground. Special sensors on their feet and on their knees help ants interpret signals from their surroundings.

9. If you added the mass of all the humans in the world and all the ants in the world, they would be equal.

10. Ants are enslavers! They often 'kidnap' ants from other colonies and force them to do their work.

3.Bee



1. There are over 20,000 different species of bee, found on every continent except Antarctica.

2. All worker bees are female.

3. A bee produces a teaspoon of honey (about 5 grams) in her lifetime.

4. To produce a kilogram of honey, bees fly the equivalent of three times around the world in air miles.

5. Male bees (drones) have bigger eyes to help them find the Queen Bee.

6. A Queen Bee can produce 2,000 eggs a day. Fertilised eggs become females and unfertilised eggs become males, with the help of pheromones.

7. Bees love blue and love cluster plants like lavender and rosemary.

8. The queen bee is the busiest in the summer months, when the hive needs to be at its maximum strength. She will lay about 1,000 to 1,500 eggs per day, without sleeping.

9. Bees have five eyes and six legs.

10. It takes 21 days for an egg to develop into an adult bee.

4. House fly

1. House flies rely on their sense of smell when they source for food.

2. They are active during the day and rest at night.

3. Efficient reproduction quality. They lay a range of 75 to 100 eggs and hatch within 12 to 24 hours.

4. Efficient reproduction quality. They lay a range of 75 to 100 eggs and hatch within 12 to 24 hours.

5. House flies have quite a long lifespan ranging from between 30 and 60 days.

6. House flies are able to fly at an average speed of 8 km per hour. They enter your premise through gaps and holes.

7. House Flies Can Walk Upside Down.

8. House flies live on a liquid diet.

9. House flies can see behind them and it's all to do with their amazing eyes.

10. House flies have amazing reaction times. House flies are able to process what they see and react accordingly at amazing speeds.

5. Dragonflies

1. Dragonflies were some of the first winged insects to evolve, some 300 million years ago.

2. Some scientists theorize that high oxygen levels during the Paleozoic era allowed dragonflies to grow to monster size.

3. In their larval stage, which can last up to two years, dragonflies are aquatic and eat just about anything—tadpoles, mosquitoes, fish, other insect larvae and even each other.

4. At the end of its larval stage, the dragonfly crawls out of the water, then its exo-skeleton cracks open and releases the insect's abdomen, which had been packed in like a telescope. Its four wings come out, and they dry and harden over the next several hours to days.

5. Dragonflies are expert fliers. They can fly straight up and down, hover like a helicopter and even mate mid-air. If they can't fly, they'll starve because they only eat prey they catch while flying.

6. Some adult dragonflies live for only a few weeks while others live up to a year.

7. Dragonflies have a variety of colors such as yellow, red, brown, blue, and green.

8. They can see even ultraviolet and polarized light.

9. Dragonflies normally don't bite and sting humans.

10. However, some dragonflies (mostly the bigger species) may bite and break the skin if they need to defend themselves.

6. Grasshopper



1. Grasshoppers are ground-dwelling insects with the ability to jump long distances to evade threats.

2. Grasshoppers can be identified by their two antennas, four small legs, two enlarged legs and elongated shape.

3. Grasshoppers are herbivorous, they eat plants and other types of vegetation.

4. A grasshopper's jump, assisted with its wings, can reach a speed of up to eight miles per hour.

5. Grasshoppers are sometimes considered pests and can damage crops.

6. Some grasshopper species make noises by either rubbing their back legs against the forewings or body, or by snapping their wings when flying.

7. Grasshoppers grow to around 2 inches (5 cm), with some growing as big as 5 inches (12.7cm). Females are usually larger than males.

8. The lifespan of a grasshopper depends on the climate where it resides. In climates where winter is cold, grasshoppers can only survive the winter as an egg.

9. Adult grasshoppers do not survive low temperatures. In warmer climates, grasshoppers are capable of living for several years.

10. They are most active during the day, but also feed at night.

7. Mosquitoes

1. This may surprise you and most people probably assume all mosquitoes bite, but no it is only the females that like to use us as a tasty snack.

2. Mosquitoes are the world's deadliest animals. , it's down to the harmful diseases that they are known to spread.

3. Carbon dioxide is one of the main ways in which mosquitoes locate their next feast. They use a special organ called a maxillary palp to follow the smell of CO2 released from our breath.

4. There are over 3,000 different species of mosquitoes throughout the world.

5. These biting insects have a very short life span. It is estimated that mosquitoes live less than 2 months!

6. Mosquitoes are as old as the Dinosaurs, with evidence of these biting insects dating back to the Triassic Period!

7. Mosquitoes' brains consist of certain dopamine levels that teach them what to avoid and where to return.

8. Mosquitoes don't have teeth to bite their hosts, but unfortunately, they have proboscis or sharp needle-like tubes to pierce our skin and suck the blood without us feeling it.

9. Many of the mosquito species only weigh about 2.5 milligrams and generally do not fly above 25 feet. This is the main reason why mosquitoes are considered as weak fliers in the flying pest category.

10. Mosquitoes typically will not travel more than a mile from their breeding ground in search of food.

8. Termite

1. Termites are good for you… to eat! Termites are rich in iron, calcium, protein, fatty and amino acids, making them a highly nutritious food.

2. They never sleep. Termites build their colonies 24 hours a day, every day.

3. Termite colonies are big. The largest termite colony ever recorded contained over three million termites!

4. Ants and termites are enemies. In fact, ants are the number one predators and competition for termites. Occasionally, termite and ant colonies that are near each other will go to war over territory and access to food.

5. Some species of termites build their colonies upward. In tropical areas, such as parts of Africa, termite mounds can even be up to 30 feet high!

6. Termite damage is expensive. Every year, termites inflict more than 5 billion dollars worth of property damage.

7. Termites are hygienic. Termite colonies spend a great deal of time grooming one another in order to prevent disease.

8. Termites have sense organs. These organs are located on the base of their antennae and tibiae that allow them to sense vibrations.

9. Termites use vibrations to communicate with one another. When soldier termites sense a threat, they tap or bang their heads against the colony's tunnel walls. This creates vibrations to warn the rest of the colony.

10. Some queens in certain termite species can lay 15 to 25 eggs per minute. This adds up to over 40,000 termite eggs per day!

9.Ladybugs

1. Ladybugs are a type of beetle.

2. Some ladybugs have no spots and others have up to 20 spots.

3. To help defend themselves, ladybugs play dead. They also can release a yellow fluid that other bugs find stinky.

4. When the temperature is near 60 degrees Fahrenheit or around 16 degrees Celsius, the ladybugs become active.

5. Ladybugs are both male and female.

6. A ladybug can live up to a year long.

7. There are two sets of wings. The outer set is the hard shell for protection, and the inner set are what it uses to fly.

8. An adult ladybug can eat up to 50 aphids in a day.

9. Ladybugs taste and smell with their antennae.

10. A ladybug lays its egg on a leaf. They are yellow eggs that turn white.

10. Beetle

1. The smallest beetles can barely be seen by the naked human eye.

2. Beetles are the strongmen of the animal kingdom.

3. Depending on where you are, that smell might just be a beetle.

4. Some beetles can change colour to suit their environmental conditions.

5. Though most beetles feed on plants and fungi, there are a few rare species that hunt fish and amphibians.

6. Beetles are found in almost every habitat except the sea and the polar regions.

7. Beetles are like all insects, they have a head, thorax, and abdomen, and six legs. Their bodies tend to be very solid and tough.

8. Some Beetles Glow in the Dark.

9. Beetles Can Be Noisy.

10. Beetles are one of the world's oldest animals. They have been here for over 300,000 years.

Wow Facts about Historic Monuments



1.Great Wall of China

1. The Great Wall is about 2,700 years old.

2. More than 1,000, 000 laborers were recruited for the construction of this huge project.

3. As a must-see in China, it attracts 50 million visitors every year, and had been visited by more than 460 state heads and VIPs from around the world.

4. Total length of 21,196.18 km (13,170.70 miles), equal to half the length of the Equator, the Great Wall of China is the longest feat of human engineering.

5. The average height of the Great Wall of China is 6-7 meters (20-23 feet).

6. The tallest section of the Great Wall is 14 meters (46 feet) from the ground.

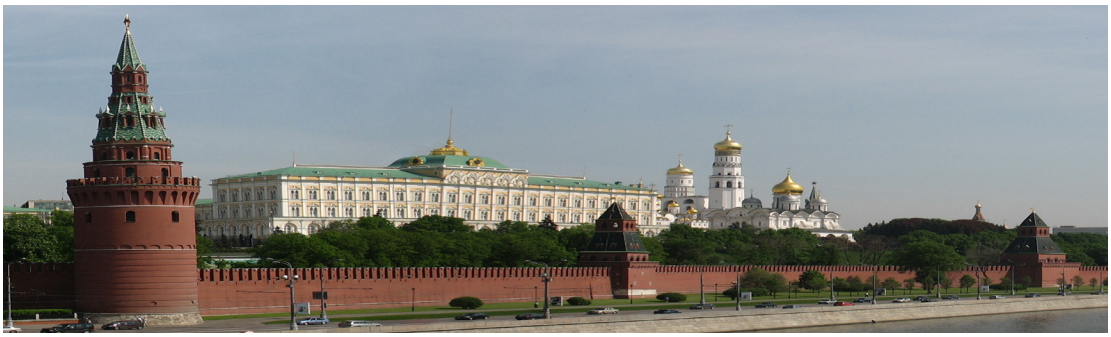
7. The Great Wall of China was built for military purposes. The insurmountable wall made it nearly impossible for invaders to penetrate the heartland of China. Great Wall is not a single wall, but a series of disjointed walls built by different rulers for defense.

8. There was no cement or sand used to bind the blocks of rock and bricks, which are part of the Great Wall. Instead, the workers used a batter made of rice flour.

9. It was quite common during the Ming dynasty to send criminal convicts to work as labor for the construction of the Great Wall.

10. The Badaling section is the most visited part of the Great Wall. It is also the point where the wall is at its highest, at about a kilometer above sea level.

2.Kremlin Wall in Russia



1.Since 1264 was the residence of the feudal princes of Moscow.

2. The Kremlin is the largest fortification in Europe. Not only is this the largest old-fashioned fortress in Russia, but it is also the biggest fortress still in use in Europe.

3. The first settlements in the territory of the Moscow Kremlin relate to the Bronze Age (II millennium BC. E.)

4. The Moscow Kremlin was first a wooden, then stone and finally a brick structure, used to be a city in itself, surrounded by ramparts, towers and battlements in ancient times.

5. The Moscow Kremlin got its power and fame in 14th century, when it became the main part of the city, and Moscow – the strongest city in the ancient Russia.

6. In the second half of the 14th century all walls and buildings were made out of wood as it was the most readily available material at that time.

7. Almost until the end of the 19th century the Kremlin walls were always painted white to preserve the bricks for longer.

8. The Kremlin walls form the shape of an irregular triangle.

9. There are 20 towers around the walls.

10. In 1937 the Kremlin replaced Tsar double-headed eagles with ruby stars as the symbol of the Kremlin. The stars are believed to have a powerful energy.

3. Sydney Opera House in Australia

1. Construction on the Sydney Opera House was forecast to take just 4 years. It soon became clear that that wouldn't be possible. It ended up taking 14 years to complete.

2. Over 10,000 workers took part in the construction process.

3. The temperatures inside of the house have to stay at precisely 22.5 degrees.

4. The design for the opera house was originally an international contest where 233 designers were submitted. Jorn Utzon of Denmark won the competition and won 5,000 pounds.

5. Utzon became the chief architect for the construction of the project. However, in 1966 he resigned.

6. The current Queen of England, Queen Elizabeth II, opened the house on October 20th, 1973.

7. The Opera House was originally budgeted to take $7 million AUS at the time to complete. However, it ended up costing $102 million.

8. More than 10 million people walk through the opera house's halls each year.

9. There are 7 different venues in the Sydney Opera House, and the largest has 2,679 seats.

10. The Sydney Opera House has over 6,000 square meters of made-to-order glass from France and 650 kilometers of cabling for electricity and electronics throughout.

4. Statue of Liberty in the USA



1. Liberty's spiky hat is symbolic. Each of the seven spikes on her crown represents the seven oceans and the seven continents of the world. This is said to represent the universal concept of liberty.

2. Liberty head even spent some time in Paris at the World's Fair before it was given as a gift to celebrate the centenary of the American Revolution.

3. Liberty actually served as a lighthouse, guiding ships and sailors home after a long trip on the ocean.

4. Liberty head isn't on properly! In 1982, people discovered that the head had actually been installed 2 feet off center.

5. In 1916 the statue suffered minor damages from the Germans and nobody has been allowed to go into the torch since.

6. It is thought that the Statue has actually been struck 600 times by lightning.

7. The statue is green because of the oxidation of copper. It's not paint! The metal is slightly damaged and corroded.

8. Liberty wears a size 879 shoe. She has a 35-foot waistline.

9. Although you cannot see Lady Liberty's feet clearly she is in fact standing among a broken shackle and chains, with her right foot raised, depicting her moving forward away from oppression and slavery.

10. Andy Warhol painted "Statue of Liberty" as part of his Pop Art series in the 1960s. It is estimated to be worth in excess of $35m.

5.Taj Mahal in India



1. It was a time period of 1632-1653 when Taj Mahal was built. Shah Jahan spent nearly 32 million rupees on the construction of what we now recognize as the epitome of love.

2. About 28 types of precious and semi-precious stones were used for adorning the Taj and they were sourced from Tibet, China, Sri Lanka and some parts of India.

3. Materials from all over India and Asia were used in the construction of Taj Mahal. It is said that over 1,000 elephants were used for transporting the construction material.

4. Legend has it that Emperor Shah Jahan intended to build another Taj Mahal in black marble across the river but a war with his sons interrupted these plans.

5. Its intricate work of art and architectural genius took 17 years to complete.

6. The shimmering white marble used in the construction of the Taj Mahal changes color according to the time of day — from the uplifting yellow of sunrise to the desolate deep blue of night.

7. It took them 20 years to complete this momentous project and over 20,000 artisans were involved.

8. The name Taj Mahal means 'Crown Palace' in Persian.

9. The Taj Mahal is almost perfectly symmetrical. The minarets (towers), walls, rooms, and even gardens follow perfect symmetry.

10. The Taj Mahal's original garden included roses and fruit trees, but this landscape was changed by the British during the 19th century.

6. Moai on Easter Island/Chile

1. The Moai statues are also known as 'moai', 'Easter Island heads' and 'Easter Island statues', are monolithic human figures carved by the Rapa Nui people between the years 1250 and 1500 CE.

2. Most of the stone figures with the oversized heads were built with tuff stone and compressed volcanic ash.

3. One of the statues stands out from the rest.

4. The islanders created more than 900 carved stone figures between 1250 and 1500.

5. The figures weigh on average 14 tons which is as much as two elephants!

6. Most of the islanders believe the huge stone statues represent their ancestors.

7. There are more than 900 monumental statues and 300 ceremonial platforms which are sacred to the Rapa Nui people.

8. In 1979, Sergio Rapu Haoa and a team of archaeologists discovered that the hemispherical or deep elliptical eye sockets were designed to hold coral eyes with either black obsidian or red scoria pupils.

9. Many archaeologists suggest that "[the] statues were thus symbols of authority and power, both religious and political. But they were not only symbols.

10. In 2008, a Finnish tourist chipped a piece off the ear of one moai. The tourist was fined $17,000 in damages and was banned from the island for three years.

7. Machu Picchu in Peru

1. Machu Picchu is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

2. Amazingly, no wheels were used to transport heavy rocks for the construction of the city.

3. Structures at Machu Picchu were built with a technique called &ldquo ashlar." Stones are cut to fit together without mortar. Remarkably, not even a piece of paper can fit in between two stones.

4. In the Quechua native language, "Machu Picchu" means "Old Peak" or "Old Mountain."

5. Many of the stones that were used to build the city weighed more than 50 tons.

6. How did these stones get up the mountain? Some were chiseled from the granite bedrock of the mountain ridge. For others, hundreds of men pushed the heavy rocks up the steep mountain side.

7. Machu Picchu is South America's most impressive archaeological ruin.

8. Scholars believe that the Incas started constructing Machu Picchu around 1450 AD under Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui who ruled the Inca Empire from 1438 to 1471.

9. Some believe that aliens built Machu picchu.

10. Helicopters are not allowed at Machu picchu.

8.Statue of Athena

1. The Parthenon is a former temple, located on the Acropolis of Athens, Greece.

2.Directed by the Athenian statesman Pericles, the Parthenon was built by the architects Ictinus and Callicrates under the supervision of the sculptor Phidias.

3. It was built between 447 and 438 BC although decoration of the building continued until 432 BC.

4. The Parthen is dedicated to the goddess Athena, whom the people of Athens considered their patron. In Greek mythology, Athena is the goddess of wisdom.

5. The Parthenon's main function was to house a 12-meter-high (40-foot-high) chryselephantine (gold and ivory) statue of Athena Parthenos sculpted by Pheidias.

6. The biggest expense in building the Parthenon was transporting the 13,000 large stones 16 kilometers (10 miles) from Mt. Pentelicus. The mountain is well known for its smooth and flawless marble stone quarried there.

7. The Parthenon itself replaced an older temple of Athena, which historians call the Pre-Parthenon or Older Parthenon, that was destroyed in the Persian invasion of 480 BC.

8. The Parthenon is regarded as an enduring symbol of Ancient Greece, Athenian democracy and western civilization, and one of the world's greatest cultural monuments.

9. The building was officially called the Temple of Athena the Virgin; "Parthenon" comes from the Greek word parthenos, "virgin."

10. It stands on a platform or stylobate of three steps. Measured at the stylobate, the dimensions of the base of the Parthenon are 69.5 by 30.9 meters (228 by 101 feet).

Facts about Space Organizations



1. NASA

1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Formed 1958 ,Annual Budget $20.7 billion (2018)

2. For 6 decades, NASA has led peaceful space exploration, making discoveries about Earth, other planets, solar systems, galaxies, and our universe. It's an independent organisation that isn't a part of any executive department but reports directly to the U.S President.

3. Since its inception, most space exploration efforts (in the US) have been led by NASA, including the Skylab space station, a partially reusable low Earth orbital spacecraft named Space Shuttle, and the most popular human spaceflight program, Apollo Moon landing missions.

4. Upon its creation, the agency inherited all the 8,000 former NACA employees, an annual budget of $100 million and three research centers, including Ames Aeronautical Laboratory along with two small test facilities. The agency began full scale operation on 1st October 1958.

5. Most of us know something about NASA's work, but have no idea about how many different things it does. NASA is composed of four mission directorates. Aeronautics Research for developing advanced aviation technologies. Science for studying the origin and evolution of Earth, solar system, and the universe.

6. Space Technology for developing space explorations technologies and space science. Human Exploration and Operation dealing with the management of manned space programs, including those to the ISS, launch-related missions, space communications, and transportations.

7. The agency focuses on understanding the dynamics of the Earth with the help of Earth observing systems and investigating other planetary and non-planetary bodies.

8. Some of its greatest mission include Apollo, Hubble Space Telescope, Viking 1 probe that touched down on Mars in 1976, Chandra X-ray Observatory, Cassini-Huygens that reached Saturn in 2004, and the Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 that made numerous important discoveries about Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and reached interstellar space.

9. Several research centers are affiliated, including the Johnson Space Center, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Goddard Space Flight Center, and Langley Research Center.

10. The organisation has successfully launched more than 200 manned flights, and they are currently working on more than 70 missions.

2. CNSA

1. China National Space Administration is responsible for planning and implementing all space missions on the national level, and signing government agreements related to space research.

2. CNSA is not involved with the ISS. In fact, it has its own small space station. Also, it carries out regular launches by itself using a family of expendable launch systems named Long March.

3. Since 2003, they have conducted many manned space missions and so far, 11 Chinese astronauts have traveled in space. In 2012, a 3-astronaut crew aboard Shenzhou 9 made the first manned spacecraft docking in space, attaching it to a prototype space station Tiangong-1.

4. In 2014, CNSA successfully made the first soft landing on the moon using its first robotic lunar lander and rover, named Chang'e 3. Other than this, in 2007, China successfully carried out an anti-satellite test on its own machines.

5. That public caution is likely a legacy of China's start in space after the country entered Communist control in 1949. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, the roots of Chinese space began with officials such as Qian Xuesen, a co-founder of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

6. Qian returned to China sometime after the takeover and in 1956, was appointed the first director of the Ministry of National Defense's Fifth Research Academy. The academy was tasked with overseeing ballistic missile development and beginning a space program, the encyclopedia added.

7. CNSA itself formed in 1993, a year after China started its own human space program. It developed a spacecraft called Shenzhou, which rely on the Russian Soyuz spacecraft design but have been modernized by Chinese engineers.

8. The agency succeeded in making the first soft landing on the moon in decades in December 2014 with its Chang'e 3 lander and its rover, Yutu. CNSA also carries out periodic launches by itself using its Chang Zheng (Long March) rocket series.

9. CNSA made a successful soft landing on the moon with its lander, Chang'e-3. The lander deployed a rover called Yutu. Announcements from the mission are few, but the rover was confirmed to have died in March 2015.

10. According to multiple news reports in spring 2016, China's near-term plans include launching a successor small Tiangong-2 space station and a crew in late 2016, and sending a Mars rover out in 2020.

3. ESA

1. The European Space Agency is an international organization with 22 member states. By harmonizing the intellectual and financial assets of all members, the agency can manage activities and programs far beyond the scope of any single European nation.

2. ESA is one of the major contributors to the ISS. Since its inception, it has been actively involved in unmanned exploration missions to the Moon and other planets, telecommunication, developing launch vehicles, and Earth observation.

3. The agency has its own launch system, Ariane, which has gone through multiple generations of developments over the last four decades.

4. The satellites and equipment developed by ESA have visited different planets in our solar system, including Mars Express, Cassini (developed in collaboration with NASA), which has been orbiting Saturn and its moons since 2004.

5. ESA's space probe named Rosetta took close pictures of comet 67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko and sent a lander to the surface. It's space telescope GAIA is currently mapping billions of astronomical objects with unprecedented accuracy.

6. Major recent projects include Venus Express that is continuously sending data from its polar orbit around Venus, LISA Pathfinder which is studying gravitational waves, and the James Webb Space Telescope (led by NASA).

7. The agency has projects planned for Jupiter (JUICE) and Mercury (BepiColombo), and others that will observe the energetic universe (Athena) and study dark matter (Euclid). They are also developing the next generation of their Galileo navigation satellite system.

8. ESA also developed the Ulysses spacecraft (launched 1990) to explore the Sun's polar regions and the Ariane series of launch vehicles, and it established a system of meteorological satellites known as Meteosat.

9. At the beginning of the 21st century, ESA launched the Mars Express orbiter and its lander, Beagle.

10. ESA also operates the Guiana Space Centre (CSG), a launch base in French Guiana.

4. RFSA

1. Roscosmos is a coordinating hub for all kinds of space activities in Russia. It conducts a variety of civilian activities, including astronaut projects and monitoring Earth, and coordinates military launches with the Defence Ministry of the Russian Federation.

2. The new Roscosmos State Corporation is formed by merging the re-nationalized Russian space industry and the United Rocket and Space Corporation.

3. Between 1955 and 1965, its former Soviet Space Program racked up many world firsts, including the first artificial Earth satellite named Sputnik-1.

4. The first man (Yuri Gagarin) and woman (Valentina Tereshkova) in space, the first space flight to carry more than one crewman into orbit (Voskhod 1), and the first spacecraft to reach the vicinity of the Moon (Luna 1).

5. The agency provides launch services to other nations and performs various spacecraft missions of its own, such as GLONASS navigation satellites, telecommunications, and military satellites.

6. Roscosmos came to be in a different era, shortly after the breakup of the Soviet Union. The agency poured its scant resources into the International Space Station and to this day remains a major participant in the effort.

7. In 2016, it opened a new launch complex called Vostochny that is intended to eventually take over most of the duties of the Baikonur Cosmodrome, its current primary launch facility in Kazakhstan.

8. Roscosmos is currently working on the ExoMars mission — to find evidence of life on Mars — in collaboration with ESA.

9. They are also developing a fully robotic lunar base (Luna-Glob), which is planned to be launched in the early 2020s.

10. Collaboration with NASA dates back to the 1970s, with the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project of 1975, which saw a Russian Soyuz spacecraft and an American Apollo spacecraft meet in Earth orbit.

5. ISRO



1. Indian Space Research Organisation harnesses space technology for national development while pursuing planetary exploration and space science research.

2. They have carried out several major operations on both the national and international levels.

3. The agency maintains a series of multipurpose geostationary satellites (INSAT) and remote sensing satellites (IRS) that fulfill the nation's growing demand for telecommunication and Earth observation respectively.

4. It also develops application-specific satellite tools and products to aid weather forecasts, navigation, geographic information systems, telemedicine, and search and rescue operations.

5. ISRO is known for its cost-efficient and reliable launch systems. India's first lunar probe was launched in 2008, using a Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-XL rocket). The estimated cost for the project was only $54 million.

6. In 2014, they successfully sent a spacecraft to Martian orbit in the very first attempt. The total expenditure for this mission was $75 million, making it the most cost-efficient Mars mission ever.

7. In 2017, ISRO made a world record for launching 104 satellites in one go, using PSLV-C37. Impressed by their progress, the government increased ISRO's annual budget by 23 percent.

8. The agency is moving forward with the development of reusable launch vehicles, single and two-stage to orbit vehicles, semi-cryogenic engines, and human spaceflight projects.

9. ISRO is best known for their cost-effective missions. Majority of their project revolves around interplanetary projects, lunar missions, and Earth satellites.

10. The space agency's long term plans include undertaking over 50 missions and deploying over 500 communications satellite's transponder by 2020. We are listing some of those future missions that might take the Indian space agency to new heights.

6. SpaceX

1. A decade ago, no one would have believed that a private company can compete with government space agencies. But the ambition, dedication and hard work of SpaceX's team have literally changed people's minds.

2. The company has achieved several milestones that no other private space agency has managed to do so far

3. First privately funded liquid propellant rocket (Falcon 1) reached orbit in 2008. First private company to send spacecraft to the ISS (Dragon in 2012)

4. First propulsive landing for an orbital rocket (Falcon 9 in 2015). First successful reuse of an orbital rocket (Falcon 9 in 2017).

5. Today, SpaceX is known as the most successful private American aerospace manufacturer and space transportation services company. Their main objective is to reduce the price and improve the reliability of the access to space, by a factor of 10.

6. In 2016, Elon Musk (CEO) revealed the mission of architecture of the Mars Transport System program. One year later, he unveiled an updated system configuration, now called the Big Falcon Rocket (BFR).

7. It's planned to be the largest and fully reusable rocket, scheduled for the early 2020s.

Using BFR, the company plans to land 2 cargo ships (unmanned) to Mars in 2022. In 2014, they will fly another 4 ships to Mars including the first people.

8. SpaceX scored its first big headline in 2010, when it became the first private company to launch a payload into orbit and return it to Earth intact—something only government agencies like NASA or Russia's Roscosmos had done before.

9. Its upright landing and recovery of the first stage of the Falcon 9 rocket on Dec. 21 2015, was another first. Blue Origin, owned by Amazon founder Jeff Bezos, sent

a rocket to the edge of space and landed it upright earlier this year.

10. 80% of the parts in any SpaceX rocket are made on the company's own factory floor, reducing the cost of outsourcing. This keeps price per pound of payload down and quality control in house.

7. JAXA

1. Designed as a core performance agency to support the Japanese government's overall aerospace development, JAXA conducts integrated operations, from basic research and development to implementation.

2. It's involved in several advanced missions, including satellite launch, possible manned exploration of the Moon, and asteroid exploration.

3. They have been actively involved in developing satellites for other agencies. In 2005, they launched the Multi-Functional Transport Satellite 1R for weather observation.

4. One year later, they launched the second version of this satellite to help direct air traffic. And recently, they launched the first Kenyan satellite to low Earth orbit.

5. Ongoing projects with NASA are the Global Precipitation Measurement Core satellite, Aqua Earth Observation Satellite, and the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission.

6. Testing communication technologies has remained JAXA's main focus. In 2018, they announced that they will be collaborating with Sony to study a laser communication system from the Kibo (ISS module).

7. The country is also noted for several robotic exploration missions – Hayabusa's sample return mission from asteroid 25143 Itokawa and the lunar mission SELENE are examples – and its new self-checking rocket, Epsilon.

8. ISAS focused on robotic space missions, including the PENCIL suborbital rocket launch in 1955 and the first satellite, OHSUMI, which launched in 1970. (The entity was previously known by other names, but was called ISAS after a research agreement was forged between Japanese universities in 1981.)

9. It's important to note that much of the work carried out by JAXA today originates from research performed at these three agencies. One example is work on the ISS.

10. A newer JAXA mission to station is a "talking robot", Kirobo, intended to in-

teract with astronauts and gain information about their mental health.

8. DLR

1. German Aerospace Center focuses on space, aeronautics, transport, energy, security, and digitalisation. In addition to conducting its own missions, it also plans and implements the space program on behalf of the German federal government.

2. The agency is working on ultra-efficient, low carbon dioxide power generation and solar thermal power generation technologies, and renewable energy sources.

3. In the field of transportation, they are maintaining mobility, saving resources, protecting the environment, and enhancing transportation safety.

4. Major projects include the global navigation satellite system Galileo, Mars Express, and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission.

5. DLR is the national aeronautics and space research centre of the Federal Republic of Germany. Its extensive research and development work in aeronautics, space, energy, transport and security is integrated into national and international cooperative ventures.

6. Its headquarters are located in Cologne and it has multiple other locations throughout Germany. The DLR is engaged in a wide range of research and development projects in national and international partnerships.

7. In addition to conducting its own research projects, DLR also acts as the German space agency. As such, it is responsible for planning and implementing the German space programme on behalf of the German federal government.

8. As a project management agency, DLR also coordinates and answers the technical and organisational implementation of projects funded by a number of German federal ministries.

9. DLR has approximately 8,200 employees at 20 locations in Germany. Its institutes and facilities are spread over 13 sites, as well as offices in Brussels, Paris and Washington, D.C. DLR has a budget of €1 billion to cover its own research, development and operations.

10. Approximately 49% of this sum comes from competitively allocated third-party funds (German Drittmittel). In addition to this, DLR administers around €860 million in German funds for the European Space Agency (ESA).

9. ASI (Italian Space Agency)

1. The Italian Space Agency is a government agency established in 1988 to fund, regulate and coordinate space exploration activities in Italy.

2. The agency cooperates with numerous national and international entities who are active in aerospace research and technology.

3. Internationally, the ASI provides Italy's delegation to the Council of the European Space Agency and to its subordinate bodies as well as representing the country's interests in foreign collaborations.

4. ASI's main headquarters are located in Rome, Italy, and the agency also has direct control over two operational centres the Centre for Space Geodesy (CGS) located in Matera in Italy, and its own spaceport, the Broglio Space Centre on the coastal sublittoral of Kenya, currently used only as a communications ground station.

5. One further balloon launch base located in Trapani was permanently closed in 2010. In 2020, ASI's annual revenues budget was approximately €2.0 billion and it directly employed around 200 workers.

6. As one of the earliest countries to be engaged in space exploration, Italy became a founder and key partner in the European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO) and the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO), established on March 29 and June 14, 1962 respectively.

7. The Italian space industry has also been involved in human spaceflight activities. Its Shuttle Multi-purpose Logistics Module cargo containers provide an important function in storing and transferring instruments to the ISS.

8. At present, the agency is a partner in the ESA's heavy-lift launch vehicle — Arian 5 — programme that can put a payload of over 11,000 kilograms to geostationary transfer orbit.

9. In 1996, they launched their first big satellite mission –named BeppoSAX — to examine the universe in the X-ray.

10. Currently ASI is a partner in the Ariane 5 launcher programme and more recently is the major (65%) backer of the ESA Vega small launcher, capable of putting a payload of 1500 kg to low Earth orbit.

10.National Centre for Space Studies (France)

1. French Space Agency mainly focuses on five areas: civil applications of space, access to space, science and technology research, sustainable development, and security and defense.

2. The agency is currently working with Germany and other governments to develop a reusable launch vehicle powered by methane.

3. The aim is to drastically bring down the cost and reduce the duration of reusable rocket refurbishment.

4. They are also developing a technique called formation flying that involves keeping multiple satellites and their heavy components in a tightly-controlled configuration, as close as hundreds of feet apart in an orbit.

5. In collaboration with the Indian Space Agency (ISRO), they deployed the Megha-Tropiques satellite into orbit, which is currently analyzing the water cycle in the context of climate change.

6. CNES is the French Space Agency, a governmental organisation founded in 1961. As a programme-focused agency and centre of technical expertise, CNES is responsible for shaping and implementing France's space policy within the framework of international cooperation, particularly within Europe.

7. Access to Space with the Ariane launchers development and operations of Europe's spaceport in Kourou - French Guiana. The Ariane programme is run by the European Space Agency and launch services are marketed by Arianespace.

8. CNES is a major source of proposals which aims at maintaining and developing France and Europe's competitiveness and ensuring that they remain key players in the space domain.

9. CNES was established under President Charles de Gaulle in 1961. CNES was responsible for the training of French astronauts, until the last active CNES astronauts transferred to the European Space Agency in 2001.

10. France was the third space power (see Diamant) to achieve access to space after the USSR and USA, sharing technologies with Europe to develop the Ariane launcher family.

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