

# Camel Fact File with 43 Interesting Facts

1. Camels are often called "*ships of the desert.*"
2. Camels are from the *Animalia* kingdom.
3. There are two types of camels including the one-humped or Dromedary camels and two-humped or Bactrian camels.
4. While dromedary camels are domesticated, Bactrian camels can be wild and domesticated.
5. About 90% of the world's camels are dromedary camels, also known as the Arabian camel.
6. Camels can spit on whatever they perceive as a threat to create a distraction.
7. Camels can travel up to 40 miles per hour. This is the same as a racehorse.
8. They can carry up to 900 pounds for 25 miles in a day.
9. They can drink up to 40 gallons of water in one go.
10. Camels provide milk, wool, skin, and meat for human use.
11. Even in severe heat and drought, a camel may survive 4-7 days without water.
12. Camels may excrete extremely dry faeces to retain water during scarcity.
13. Some camel calves are born completely white. They turn brown as they mature with an adult coat.
14. The gestation period of camels generally lasts up to 14 months.
15. Female camels nurse their young ones for 10 to 18 months.
16. Camels reach full adult size when they are about seven years old.
17. Female camels tend to isolate themselves from the herd when she is about to give birth to their young ones.
18. A newborn camel is born without humps and curly hair.
19. Camels are extremely social animals and live in groups, called herds.

20. Camels communicate with each other through sounds such as moans.
21. Camels are characterised by their short tail, long slim legs, long neck, and humped back.
22. Camels have three sets of eyelids.
23. They have two rows of eyelashes that help them keep sand away from their eyes.
24. Camels have the ability to completely shut their nostrils during sandstorms.
25. They have thick skin pads on their chest and knees which help them to sit comfortably in very hot sand.
26. They are usually light brown or greyish in colour.
27. Camels store fat in humps, which is later used as an energy source.
28. Dromedary camels are one-humped camels whereas the Bactrian camels are two-humped beings.
29. Humps of a camel may deflate or droop if it has gone through a long period with no food.
30. It helps in regulating the body temperature in extremely hot and dry deserts.
31. The bigger the hump, the healthier the camel.
32. Camels are herbivores animals.
33. They like to eat grass, grains, oats, and wheat.
34. Camels have naturally thick lips, allowing them to eat thorny plants in the desert.
35. Like cows, camels are also ruminants. In other words, they regurgitate the food back from their stomach to chew it again.
36. Camels are typically found in hot and dry deserts.
37. Bactrian camels are native to China's Gobi Desert and Mongolia.
38. A part of the camel population is located in Australia.
39. They are also found in the deserts of North Africa and the Middle East.
40. Camel milk is known for its low sugar levels.

41. It is rich in antioxidants, minerals, and vitamins.
42. Facts about camel milk suggest that it is the closest natural substance to human milk.
43. Camel milk can lead to potential allergic reactions in some human consumers.

