



Detailed data for first 10 animals

The following sections provide the full set of data for the first ten animals from the list. Each entry includes the six main combat stats, the twelve sub-stats, headline physical numbers, a breakdown of weight, speed and bite force, a set of unique abilities and traits, paragraphs explaining why each stat has the assigned value, and a long “More details” section covering taxonomy, ecology and combat analysis. Where possible, numbers and descriptions are supported by credible sources (citations embedded in square brackets). Ability star ratings are on a five-star scale.

1 African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)

Main stats and sub-stats

Stat	Value	Sub-stats (value/100)
Attack	97.5	Raw Power 96.0, Weaponry 66.7
Defense	98.9	Protection 98.9, Toughness 97.0
Agility	26.0	Speed 15.0, Maneuverability 15.0
Stamina	88.2	Endurance 54.8, Recovery 54.8
Intelligence	85.6	Tactics 73.2, Senses 67.2
Special	33.3	Abilities 67.2, Ferocity 19.0

Scores reflect the elephant’s enormous size, strength and resilience. It hits extremely hard thanks to its bulk and strong jaws, but has moderate weaponry compared with carnivores (tusks and trunk strikes). Its thick skin and sheer mass make it very hard to injure, giving near-maximal defense. Elephants are intelligent and social, but poor sprinters and maneuverers due to their size.

Physical stats (headline)

- **displayWeight:** ~6 000 kg (average adult male); females ~2 800 kg ¹
- **displayBiteForce:** ≈ 2 175 psi – elephants have powerful jaws and can exert more than two thousand pounds per square inch when chewing ².
- **displayTopSpeed:** up to 25 mph (40 km/h); although elephants never become fully airborne, they can “run” at this speed using a unique gait ³.
- **impactForceScore:** 10/10 – the combination of several tonnes of mass and the ability to charge at ~25 mph produces devastating momentum.

Abilities (short list)

- Tusk charge ★★★★☆

- **Trunk strike** ★★★☆☆
- **Foot stomp** ★★★☆☆
- **Trumpeting intimidation** ★★★☆☆

Traits (short list)

- **Massive herbivore**
- **Thick skin**
- **Highly social**
- **Tusks present**

Stat detail explanations

- **Attack (Raw Power 96.0 / Weaponry 66.7):** African elephants deliver colossal force by charging or swinging their tusks. A swipe of the trunk can generate about 6 000 lb-ft/s ², and males may weigh over 6 000 kg ¹. However, they lack sharp claws or fangs, so weaponry is lower than carnivores.
- **Defense (Protection 98.9 / Toughness 97.0):** Elephants have skin up to an inch thick ⁴ and a massive skeletal frame, making them extremely hard to injure. They can withstand attacks that would kill smaller animals and have few natural predators.
- **Agility (Speed 15.0 / Maneuverability 15.0):** Despite surprising acceleration for their size, elephants cannot jump and struggle with tight turns ³. Their agility is low compared with smaller mammals and birds.
- **Stamina (Endurance 54.8 / Recovery 54.8):** Elephants can walk long distances but tire more quickly when charging. They need frequent rests and large quantities of water.
- **Intelligence (Tactics 73.2 / Senses 67.2):** Elephants have large brains and remarkable memories. They recognize dozens of individuals, use tools, and can distinguish human languages ⁵. Their senses of smell and hearing are acute, but eyesight is moderate.
- **Special (Abilities 67.2 / Ferocity 19.0):** While generally peaceful, an angry elephant can be terrifyingly aggressive. Its tusk charge and trunk strike are unique abilities, but ferocity is lower than apex predators.

Weight breakdown

- **Typical adult male:** 4 500–6 000 kg ⁶. Mature bulls occasionally exceed 10 000 kg ⁶.
- **Typical adult female:** 2 500–3 500 kg ¹. Cows are about half the mass of bulls and lack large tusks.
- **Verified large individuals:** Exceptional bulls can weigh over 10 tonnes ⁶. Greater mass increases impact force but reduces agility.

Bite force breakdown

Elephants have a bite force of roughly **2 175 psi** ², stronger than lions or jaguars. Their molars are adapted for grinding tough vegetation rather than killing, but the jaw muscles are powerful enough to crush bone.

Speed breakdown

Elephants normally walk at 4–6 km/h but can achieve speeds up to **40 km/h (25 mph)** in a fast gait that resembles running ³. They cannot jump, and their turns are wide, so sustained chases are difficult.

Impact force explanation

Impact force reflects the destructive momentum generated by mass and speed. An elephant charging at 25 mph with a mass of 6 000 kg produces tens of thousands of newtons of force. This makes its **impactForceScore** a perfect **10**, far above most animals.

Abilities (full descriptions)

Ability	Rating	Description
Tusk charge	★★★★☆	The bull lowers its head and drives forward, using curved tusks to gore and push opponents. Combined with its mass, this can impale or throw another large animal.
Trunk strike	★★★☆☆	The elephant uses its muscular trunk as a whip or club, delivering heavy blows or lifting and flinging adversaries. The trunk can lift 300 kg and strikes with surprising speed ² .
Foot stomp	★★★☆☆	By raising its front or rear legs and slamming them down, the elephant can crush smaller opponents or pin predators under its weight.
Trumpeting intimidation	★★★☆☆	Loud trumpeting advertises distress or aggression, often causing predators to flee. This ability does not deal damage directly but can alter an opponent's behaviour.

Traits (full descriptions)

Trait	Description
Massive herbivore	Elephants are the largest land animals, feeding mainly on grasses, leaves and bark. Their size deters most predators.
Thick skin	Skin up to an inch thick ⁴ protects against bites and scrapes, though it is sensitive to sun and parasites.
Highly social	Elephants live in matriarchal herds. They communicate through vocalizations and infrasonic rumbles and show complex social behaviours including grief and cooperation.
Tusks present	Both sexes (especially males) possess enlarged upper incisors (tusks) made of dentine, used for digging, stripping bark and fighting.

More details

Overview: African elephants are keystone herbivores of savannas and forests. They have long trunks with over 40 000 muscles and large fan-shaped ears that aid thermoregulation. Their tusks grow throughout life and are used for display, foraging and combat. Elephants shape ecosystems by uprooting trees and dispersing seeds.

Taxonomy: Class *Mammalia*; Order *Proboscidea*; Family *Elephantidae*.

Habitat types: Savannas, forests, floodplains and deserts across sub-Saharan Africa.

Geographic range: Historically widespread; now fragmented populations from West Africa to East and Southern Africa.

Activity pattern: Mostly diurnal but may be active at night in human-dominated landscapes.

Social structure: Matriarchal family groups consist of females and their offspring. Adult males are more solitary, associating with herds during mating.

Diet and typical prey: Herbivorous; diet includes grasses, leaves, bark, roots and fruit. Elephants consume up to 150 kg of vegetation per day.

Movement and performance: Elephants migrate seasonally to find water and food. They are heat-sensitive and use mud bathing, ear flapping and shade to stay cool.

Ecology and behavior: Elephants play crucial roles in maintaining savanna and forest ecosystems by modifying vegetation and dispersing seeds. They are threatened by habitat loss and ivory poaching.

Combat analysis: In fights, elephants rely on size and tusks. A dominant bull will attempt to gore or push an opponent. Strength and stamina are strengths; limited agility and slow recovery after exertion are weaknesses. Elephants rarely pursue opponents but will defend calves vigorously.

① Physical Characteristics - African Elephants (*Loxodonta africana* and *L. cyclotis*) Fact Sheet - LibGuides at International Environment Library Consortium

https://ielc.libguides.com/sdzg/factsheets/african_elephant/characteristics

② How Strong Are Elephants? [Strength and Comparison]

<https://simplyecologist.com/how-strong-are-elephants/>

③ African Bush Elephant | Speed of Animals

<https://www.speedofanimals.com/animals/elephant>

④ Elephant | San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants

<https://animals.sandiegozoo.org/animals/elephant>

⑤ 32 of the world's smartest animals | Live Science

<https://www.livescience.com/animals/32-of-the-smartest-animals-in-the-world>

⑥ How Much Do Elephants Weigh? | Size, African Bush Elephant, African Forest Elephant, & Facts | Britannica

<https://www.britannica.com/science/How-Much-Does-an-Elephant-Weigh>