

MEDIA IMAGES

Mammoths: Giants of the Ice Age

June 3 to December 31, 2016

High-resolution images available on request from:

mkerr@royalbcmuseum.bc.ca

Baby Lyuba in Lab

An international team of scientists studied Lyuba after her discovery, performing an autopsy and DNA analysis.

Credit: © RIA Novosti



Lyuba

Lyuba's trunk collapsed when she died. Scientists theorize that the baby mammoth was trapped in silt and eventually suffocated.

Credit: © International Mammoth Committee / Francis Latreille



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Lyuba Illustration.

An artist's rendering of what Lyuba might have looked like while alive. Lyuba is the best-preserved baby mammoth ever discovered and is the centerpiece of *Mammoths: Giants of the Ice Age*.

Credit: Illustration by Velizar Simeonovski © The Field Museum



***Mammoths* Exhibition Walk Through**

See the Field Museum's exhibition to get insight into what the Royal BC Museum's show will look like.

Credit: © The Field Museum



Mastodon Combat

Young male mammoths and mastodons would fight for mating rights, sometimes to the death.

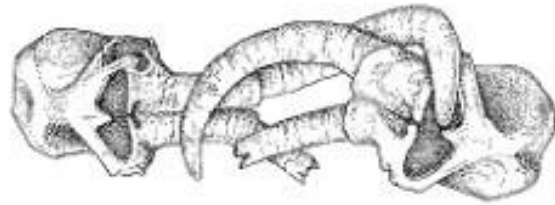
Credit: Illustration by Velizar Simeonovski © The Field Museum



Mammoths Locked

This scientific illustration shows a pair of Columbian mammoth fossil skulls with tusks that locked during battle, leading to the mammoths' deaths.

Credit: Courtesy Marshall Editions; Mammoths, Giants of the Ice Age, 2007.



Woolly Mammoth Skull

Visitors to Mammoths: Giants of the Ice Age will be able to see fossil skulls, as well as life-size replicas of these ancient beasts.

Credit: © www.paleoart.com



Hunters

Unlike dinosaurs, mammoths and mastodons lived side-by-side with humans for thousands of years. Killing a mammoth in the fall could ensure a steady food supply throughout the winter.

Credit: Illustration by Velizar Simeonovski © The Field Museum



ClovisPoints

Mammoths: Giants of the Ice Age includes several spear points (called Clovis points). The Clovis points might have been used for hunting mammoths and mastodons.

Credit: Photo by Charlotte Pevny. Courtesy of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University.



Atlatl

This atlatl (spear thrower) is a carved reindeer antler in the shape of a mammoth.

Credit: © The Trustees of The British Museum / Art Resource



Mammoth Tusk

Scientists examine mammoth tusks to discover how old the animal was at the time of its death. Similar to rings on a tree, mammoth tusks grew in layers, year by year.

Credit: Photo by John Weinstein © The Field Museum



Mammoth Tusk Detail

This close-up image of a mammoth tusk shows the conical way in which the tusks grew each year. Scientists examine tusks to determine the age at which a mammoth died.

Credit: Photo by John Weinstein © The Field Museum



Mammoth and Mastodon Teeth

The mastodon tooth (left), with its sharp cusps was used for shredding bark and twigs, while the mammoth tooth (right) was used to grind leaves and grasses.

Credit: Photo by John Weinstein © The Field Museum



Ivory Horse Carving

Unlike dinosaurs, mammoths and mastodons lived side-by-side with humans. This piece of mammoth ivory, carved in the shape of a horse, is one way humans utilized mammoths—as a vehicle for art.

Credit: © Réunion des Musées Nationaux / Art Resource



Necklace

This necklace, from Abri Blanchard, France, is made of stone, bone and mammoth ivory, and is estimated to be 35,000 years old.

Credit: © Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College



Rouffignac Cave Painting

Humans were clearly influenced by these great beasts. This depiction of a mammoth, painted on the walls of Rouffignac cave in France, dates back 15,000 to 20,000 years ago.

Credit: © Jean Plassard, Grotte de Rouffignac



Exhibition Photo

Mammoths: Giants of the Ice Age will include several life-size recreations of other Ice Age animals. This exhibition photo features both the short-faced bear and the saber-tooth cat in the background.

Credit: © The Field Museum



Dan Fisher

Dr. Daniel C. Fisher, Professor of Geological Sciences at the University of Michigan, and curator of Mammoths: Giants of the Ice Age

Credit: © Peter Smith Photography



Ice

Credit: Photograph by R. Thorstein



Woolly Mammoths

Credit: Illustration by Velizar Simeonovski © The Field Museum



Proportions

This sketch shows a Columbian mammoth, an African elephant, and an American mastodon (from back to front) next to a 6-foot-tall human.

Credit: Illustration by Velizar Simeonovski © The Field Museum



Mastodon Skeleton

This skeleton of an American mastodon shows the beast's tusks have a more pronounced curve than those of today's elephants.

Credit: Photo by John Weinstein © 2009 The Field Museum



Refreshing the Gallery A

Changing Past

Myophorella.

Credit: Royal BC Museum



Refreshing the Gallery A
Changing Past
Colwood Delt molar.

Credit: Royal BC Museum.
EH1994.003.0012



Refreshing the Gallery A
Changing Past
Marji Johns, Collection Manager
and Researcher of Palaeontology
at the Royal BC Museum, taking
Field notes at Tsatia 2014.

Credit: Royal BC Museum.



Refreshing the Gallery A
Changing Past
Royal BC Museum Curator of
Botany and Earth History Dr.
Richard Hebda doing research in
the alpine.

Credit: Royal BC Museum



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