

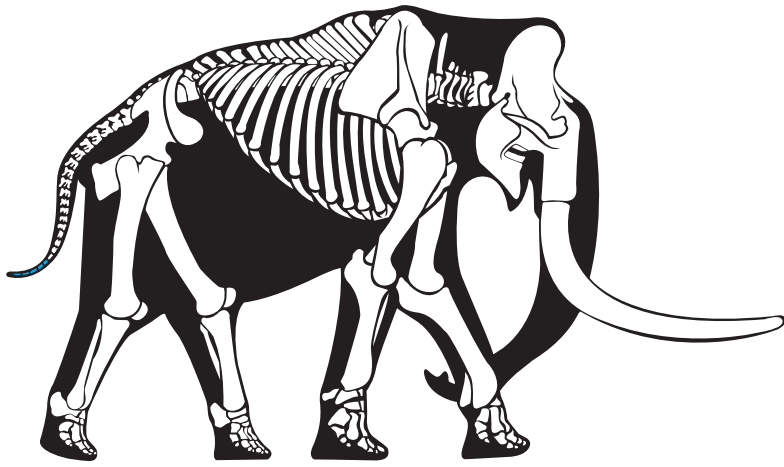
Kyle Mammoth

Mammuthus sp. (species unknown)

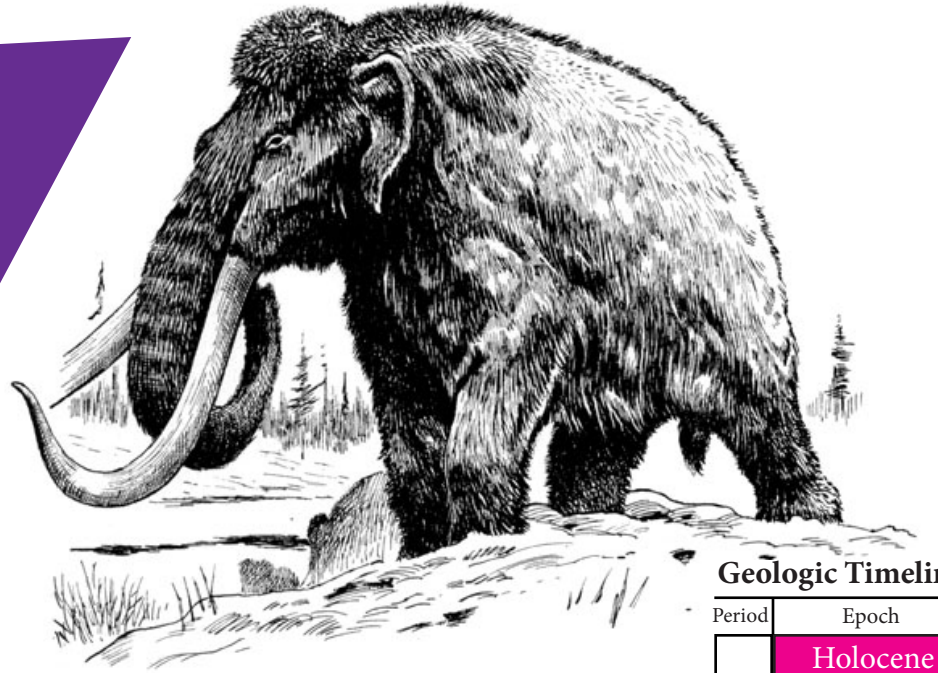
'Mammuthus' means 'mammoth' in the Ostyak (Russian) language.
Notable Specimens in Saskatchewan: 'Kyle Mammoth'

Size:

As their name suggests, Mammoths were large. They were about the size of a modern Asian elephant and weighed an estimated 5 tonnes.



6.5 m



Age

The Kyle Mammoth lived in the Pleistocene, about 15,000 years ago.

Geologic Timeline

Period	Epoch
NEOGENE (23 million years ago - Present)	Holocene
	Pleistocene
	Pliocene
PALEOGENE (65 million - 23 million years ago)	Miocene
	Oligocene
	Eocene
CRETACEOUS (144 million - 65million years ago)	Paleocene
	Late
	Early

Geographic range:

Mammuthus is known from much of North America, but also Europe and Asia.

In Saskatchewan: Often found in gravel pits, isolated mammoth bones and teeth have been found at several locations in Saskatchewan. However, there has only been one associated skeleton of mammoth discovered in Saskatchewan, and it was found near the town of Kyle in 1964.



Habitat:

The geology of the area around the Kyle Mammoth suggests the region was covered by a shrinking glacier, resulting in presence of stagnant ice and isolated ponds. With their long fur, mammoths were well adapted to the cold, glacial temperatures during the last 500,000 years. The Kyle Mammoth would have shared its habitat with early horses and early bison.

Food Preference:

Mammuthus foraged on shrubs, mosses, shreds of trees, and when available, flowering plants. Their grinding molars were also well designed for eating grasses, another common source of food.

Relations

Mammuthus is related to modern elephants. Some of the earliest ancestors of the elephant are nearly 50 million years old. There may be as many as 10 separate species of *Mammuthus*.