

'Zhenya' Mammoth Find In North Russia, Biggest In 100 Years, Made By 11-Year-Old Evgeny Salinder

The Huffington Post | By [Ryan Grenoble](#) Posted: 10/04/2012 5:54 pm EDT Updated: 10/05/2012 10:59 am EDT

Note from Pastor Kevin Lea:

<http://www.creationsscience.com/onlinebook/FrozenMammoths.html> provides a very detailed, scientific explanation for how the frozen Mammoths were killed and preserved.



In this handout photo provided by The International Mammoth Committee in Russia on Friday Oct. 5, 2012, the carcass of a 16-year-old mammoth that was possibly killed by humans tens of thousands of years ago and was excavated on the North Siberian Taimyr peninsula in late Sept. 28, 2012. Russian scientists say it's one of the best-preserved bodies of a grown mammoth yet found. (AP Photo/Sergei Gorbunov, International Mammoth Committee in Russia, HO)

Though he's only 11, Evgeny Salinder has an impressive claim to fame -- especially if he ever wants to become a paleontologist.

While traipsing about in North Russia near the Sopkarga polar weather station, young Salinder stumbled across a well-preserved mammoth estimated to be 30,000 years old. *The Moscow News* reported that it's the [biggest mammoth discovery](#) since 1901, and the second-best preserved mammoth find in the history of paleontology. The boy told his parents after [finding the mammoth remains](#), who alerted authorities, according to Pravda.ru.

Scientists informally named the creature in honor of Evgeny's nickname, "Zhenya." Its official name, however, will be the [Sopkarginsky mammoth](#), ABC News reported.

Experts speculated the mammoth, a male, died at the age of 15 or 16. Unlike many prior finds, Zhenya is not just a skeleton, but an entire body that weighs nearly half a ton. [Scientists told Pravda.ru](#) that Zhenya has some well-preserved skin, meat, fat, and several organs.

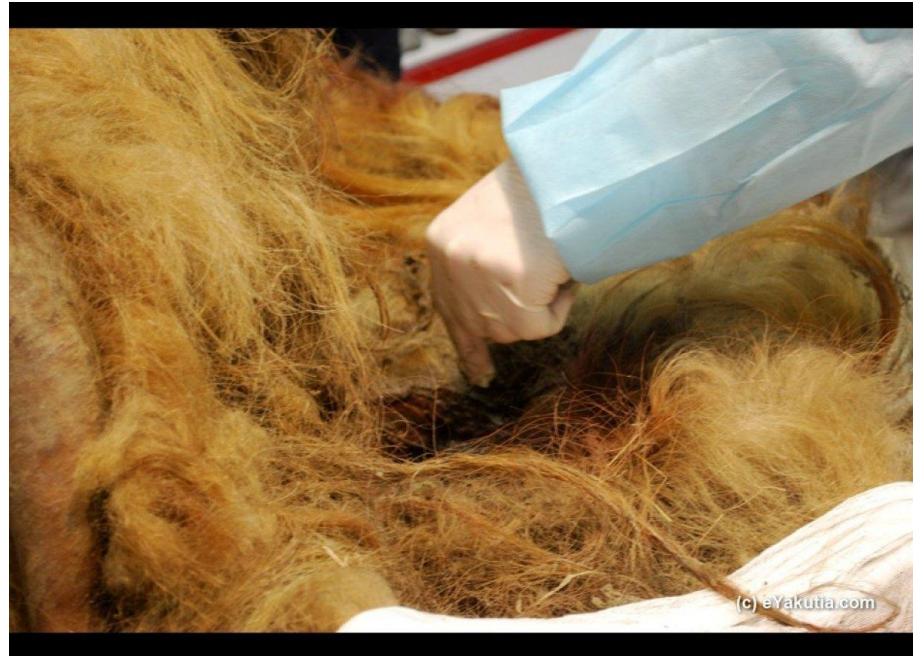
Already scientists have learned the large "humps" on a mammoth's back are not bone, as previously believed. Instead, they appear to be large stores of fat that could help the animal survive brutal winters.

"It was first noticed in Paleolithic paintings, and everyone wondered why they had a hump," explained [Russian Academy of Sciences secretary Alexei Tikhonov](#) to *The Moscow News*. "It was considered that it was because they had such large spinal bones. But it turns out that is not so, we have seen that this animal was excellently adapted to life in the north. It was..."

To read this article in its entirety, go to: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/10/04/zhenya-mammoth-find-russia_n_1940791.html#slide=1508366



(c) eYakutia.com



(c) eYakutia.com



(c) eYakutia.com



(c) eYakutia.com