

ICE AGE MUSEUM

Saint Petersburg Paleontological Laboratory

CATALOGUE · TUCSON 2027



FIFTEEN PLEISTOCENE SPECIMENS · URALS AND WESTERN SIBERIA

Authentic Ice Age specimens.
Mounted for exhibition.

Tucson Gem, Mineral & Fossil Showcase · 25 Jan – 8 Feb 2027 · the whole collection on show
Saint Petersburg Paleontological Laboratory · since 1991 · paleoart.com · iceagemuseum.com

Fifteen specimens.

Fifteen Pleistocene animals from the Urals and Western Siberia: mounted skeletons, skulls and a mammoth hide, 35 000 to 50 000 years old. Excavated in the Perm caves and the Irtysh gravels, prepared in Saint Petersburg. Every specimen carries its plaque — the same data that goes into the export papers and the condition report.

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Cave Bear #4

Ursus spelaeus

SPECIES	Cave bear
AGE	35 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains
DIMENSIONS	H 222 × W 86 × L 116 cm, with stand
NOTES	Great quality.
PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

A bear that slept more than it hunted.

Isotope studies of cave bear bone point to a diet that was mostly plants. The animals wintered deep in limestone caves of the Urals, and most of what survives comes from bears that never woke up — which is why complete individuals exist at all. The species disappeared about 24 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON

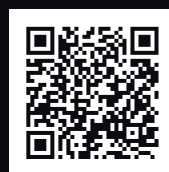


222 cm

Cave Bear #4, on its stand

175 cm

A person



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-bear-4

Cave Bear #4 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Cave Bear #1

Ursus spelaeus

SPECIES	Cave bear
AGE	50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains
DIMENSIONS	Height 2.20–2.25 m
NOTES	Skeleton of the highest quality
PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

A bear that slept more than it hunted.

Isotope studies of cave bear bone point to a diet that was mostly plants. The animals wintered deep in limestone caves of the Urals, and most of what survives comes from bears that never woke up — which is why complete individuals exist at all. The species disappeared about 24 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



222 cm

Cave Bear #1, on its stand

175 cm

A person



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-bear-1



Cave Bear #2

Ursus spelaeus

SPECIES	Cave bear	AGE	35 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains	DIMENSIONS	H 156 × W 125 × L 130 cm, incl. 7 cm stand
NOTES	Skeleton of the highest quality	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

A bear that slept more than it hunted.

Isotope studies of cave bear bone point to a diet that was mostly plants. The animals wintered deep in limestone caves of the Urals, and most of what survives comes from bears that never woke up — which is why complete individuals exist at all. The species disappeared about 24 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



156 cm

Cave Bear #2, on its stand



175 cm

A person



The plaque, all photographs and the request form

iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-bear-2

Cave Bear #2 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



Cave Bear #2 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Cave Bear #3

Ursus spelaeus

SPECIES	Cave bear	AGE	35 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains	DIMENSIONS	L 149 × W 51 × H 62 cm
NOTES	Juvenile form. Great quality.	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

A bear that slept more than it hunted.

Isotope studies of cave bear bone point to a diet that was mostly plants. The animals wintered deep in limestone caves of the Urals, and most of what survives comes from bears that never woke up — which is why complete individuals exist at all. The species disappeared about 24 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



62 cm

Cave Bear #3, on its stand



175 cm

A person



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-bear-3

Cave Bear #3 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Cave Bear #5

Ursus spelaeus

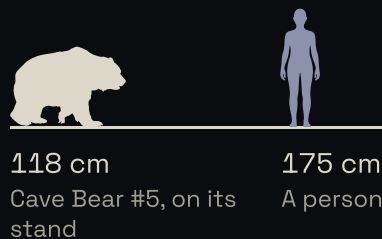
SPECIES	Cave bear	AGE	35 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains	DIMENSIONS	H 118 × W 86 × L 230 cm, with stand
PRICE	On request		

ABOUT THE SPECIES

A bear that slept more than it hunted.

Isotope studies of cave bear bone point to a diet that was mostly plants. The animals wintered deep in limestone caves of the Urals, and most of what survives comes from bears that never woke up — which is why complete individuals exist at all. The species disappeared about 24 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-bear-5

Cave Bear #5 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



Cave Bear #5 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Cave lion skull

Panthera spelaea

SPECIES	Cave lion	AGE	c. 50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

The largest cat of the Ice Age north.

About a tenth larger than a modern lion, with a longer, lower skull. Palaeolithic drawings show it without a mane. It hunted reindeer, horse and young mammoth across the mammoth steppe from the Urals to Alaska, and vanished with that landscape around 13 000 years ago.



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-lion-skull

Cave lion skull · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



Cave lion skull · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Cave Wolf #1

Canis lupus

SPECIES	Pleistocene wolf	AGE	30 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

The same species as today's wolf, on a heavier frame.

Late Pleistocene wolves from the Urals were more robust than modern grey wolves, with broader skulls and larger teeth — a build for hunting horse and bison on open steppe. Bones are found in the same caves as the bears, brought in as prey or as denning animals.



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-wolf-1

Cave Wolf #1 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Cave Wolf #2

Canis lupus

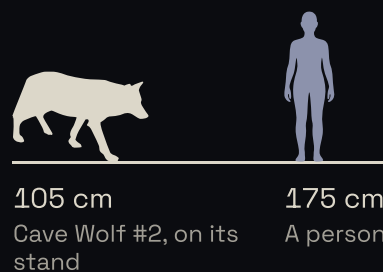
SPECIES	Pleistocene wolf
AGE	30 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Perm region, Ural mountains
DIMENSIONS	105 × 109 × 94 cm
PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

The same species as today's wolf, on a heavier frame.

Late Pleistocene wolves from the Urals were more robust than modern grey wolves, with broader skulls and larger teeth — a build for hunting horse and bison on open steppe. Bones are found in the same caves as the bears, brought in as prey or as denning animals.

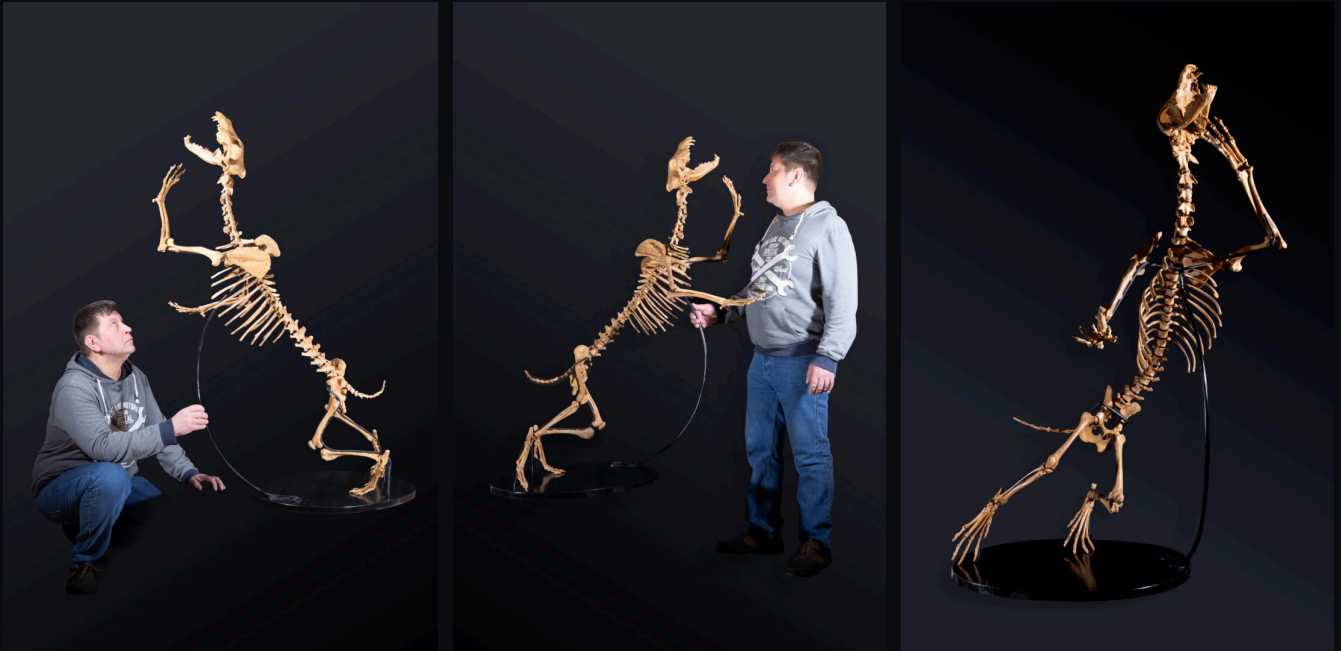
HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/cave-wolf-2

Cave Wolf #2 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Elk

Alces

SPECIES	Pleistocene elk	AGE	Pleistocene
DIMENSIONS	3.30 × 1.5 × 2.4 m	NOTES	Incredibly rare species. Super nice quality.
PRICE	On request		

ABOUT THE SPECIES

Taller than a modern moose, with wider antlers.

Ice Age elk of northern Eurasia stood well above their living descendants. The mounted skeleton is over three metres long, the antlers spread beyond the animal's own height. It browsed willow and birch along river valleys — the same valleys where its bones are now found.

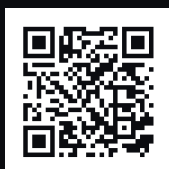
HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



240 cm
Elk, on its stand



175 cm
A person



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/elk

Elk · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



Elk · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



Elk · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Rhinoceros #1

Coelodonta antiquitatis

SPECIES	Woolly rhinoceros	AGE	40 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Irtysch river, Tyumen region	DIMENSIONS	L 3.70 × H 1.90 m
NOTES	All bones natural except the horns, which are declared replicas	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

Two horns, a metre of hair, and a skull built like a plough.

The front horn of a woolly rhino could exceed a metre and was worn flat on one side — from sweeping snow off the grass. The species lived across the mammoth steppe and was one of the last to go, surviving in Siberia until about 14 000 years ago. The Irtysch gravels in the Tyumen region are among the richest sources of its bones.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



190 cm

Rhinoceros #1, on its stand



175 cm

A person

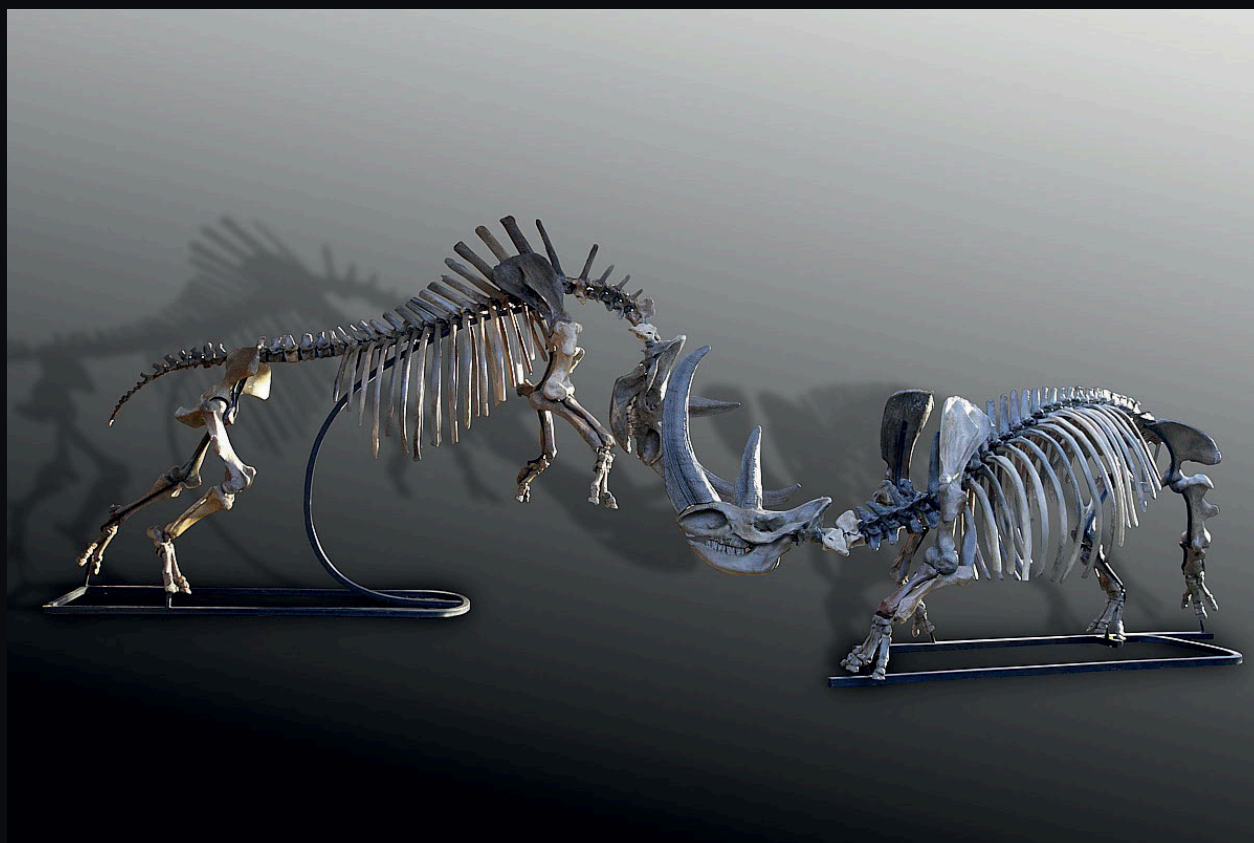


The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/rhinoceros-1

Rhinoceros #1 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Rhinoceros Pair

Coelodonta antiquitatis

SPECIES	Woolly rhinoceros	AGE	40 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Irtysh river, Tyumen region	NOTES	Two separate skeletons in aggressive position
PRICE	On request		

ABOUT THE SPECIES

Two horns, a metre of hair, and a skull built like a plough.

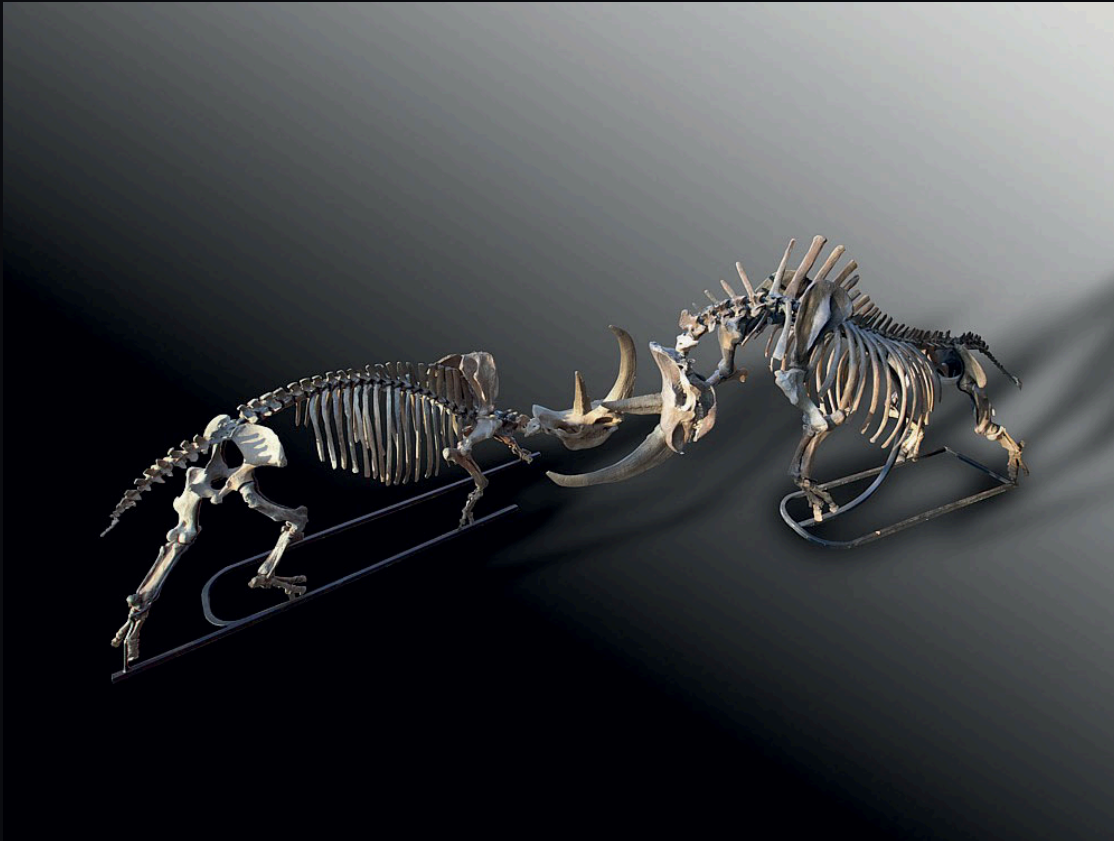
The front horn of a woolly rhino could exceed a metre and was worn flat on one side — from sweeping snow off the grass. The species lived across the mammoth steppe and was one of the last to go, surviving in Siberia until about 14 000 years ago. The Irtysh gravels in the Tyumen region are among the richest sources of its bones.



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/rhinoceros-pair

Rhinoceros Pair · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Woolly rhinoceros skull

Coelodonta antiquitatis

SPECIES	Woolly rhinoceros	AGE	40 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Irtysch river, Tyumen region	DIMENSIONS	H 119 × L 79 × W 39 cm
PRICE	On request		

ABOUT THE SPECIES

Two horns, a metre of hair, and a skull built like a plough.

The front horn of a woolly rhino could exceed a metre and was worn flat on one side — from sweeping snow off the grass. The species lived across the mammoth steppe and was one of the last to go, surviving in Siberia until about 14 000 years ago. The Irtysch gravels in the Tyumen region are among the richest sources of its bones.



The plaque, all photographs and the request form

iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/woolly-rhinoceros-skull

Woolly rhinoceros skull · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



Woolly rhinoceros skull · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Woolly Mammoth #2

Mammuthus primigenius

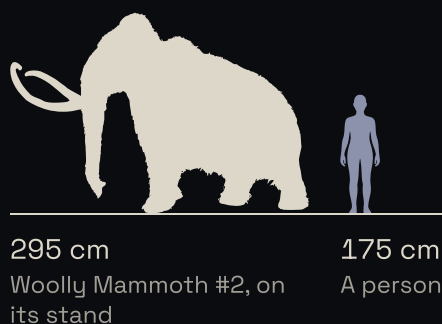
SPECIES	Woolly mammoth	AGE	40 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Irtysch river, Tyumen region	DIMENSIONS	5.1 × 2.95 m
NOTES	Big skeleton of the highest quality	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

The animal the whole epoch is named after.

Woolly mammoths from the Irtysch basin are among the best-documented in the world: whole skeletons, tusks with growth rings that record each year of life, and — rarely — skin and hair preserved in frozen ground. Adults stood about three metres at the shoulder and lived to sixty. The last populations survived on Wrangel Island until about 4 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/woolly-mammoth-2

Woolly Mammoth #2 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Woolly Mammoth #1

Mammuthus primigenius

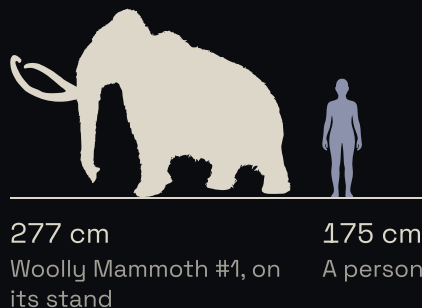
SPECIES	Woolly mammoth	AGE	40 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Irtysch river, Tyumen region	DIMENSIONS	3.8 × 2.77 m
NOTES	Natural skeleton of the highest quality	PRICE	On request

ABOUT THE SPECIES

The animal the whole epoch is named after.

Woolly mammoths from the Irtysch basin are among the best-documented in the world: whole skeletons, tusks with growth rings that record each year of life, and — rarely — skin and hair preserved in frozen ground. Adults stood about three metres at the shoulder and lived to sixty. The last populations survived on Wrangel Island until about 4 000 years ago.

HEIGHT AGAINST A PERSON



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/woolly-mammoth-1

Woolly Mammoth #1 · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.





Woolly Mammoth Skin

Mammuthus primigenius

SPECIES	Woolly mammoth	AGE	40 000–50 000 years
PLACE OF DISCOVERY	Irtysk river, Tyumen region	DIMENSIONS	117 × 64 cm
PRICE	On request		

ABOUT THE SPECIES

The animal the whole epoch is named after.

Woolly mammoths from the Irtysk basin are among the best-documented in the world: whole skeletons, tusks with growth rings that record each year of life, and — rarely — skin and hair preserved in frozen ground. Adults stood about three metres at the shoulder and lived to sixty. The last populations survived on Wrangel Island until about 4 000 years ago.



The plaque, all photographs and the request form
iceagemuseum.com/exhibit/woolly-mammoth-skin

Woolly Mammoth Skin · photographs

Every frame whole, in its own proportion. The full set at print resolution, with the condition report, comes with the request.



What travels with the specimen.

Legally excavated

Every specimen was recovered under permit in the Perm region and the Tyumen region of Russia and left the country with an export licence. Copies travel with the specimen.

Condition report

Each bone is listed: original, restored or replica. Replicas are used only where a part never fossilises — rhinoceros horns, for example — and are always declared.

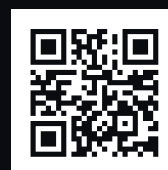
Delivery and installation

Mounts are taken down, crated and shipped worldwide. Our preparators can reassemble the skeleton on site.

Saint Petersburg Paleontological Laboratory

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