

In its den, hyenas accumulated thousands of bones of their prey and enemies, which after fossilize and being discovered in 2001, have given rise to one of the most important paleontological sites in the province of Granada.

We are in a time machine that will take us to a large plain populated with antelopes, zebras, mammoths, giraffes, rhinos, deer, buffalo, wolves and saber-toothed tigers.

The scene in which the first humans of Europe will fight to survive is being prepared.

TWO MILLION YEARS AGO,
IN A BIG PLAIN,
A HERD OF GIANT HYENAS
LEFT THEIR MARK



PALAENTHOLOGICAL
SITE FONELAS P1



Instituto Geológico y Minero de España



FONELAS P1: The fauna of Granada two million years ago



Scimitar-tooth tiger
(*Homotherium latidens*)



Accitanian jackal
(*Canis accitanus*)



Etruscan wolf (*Canis etruscus*)



Major zebra (*Equus major*)



Croizet's deer
(*Croizetocervus ramosus*)

Iberian lynx
(*Lynx issiodorensis*)



Betic wild goat
(*Capra baetica*)



Giant cheetah
(*Acinonyx pardinensis*)



Giant river boar
(*Potamochoerus magnus*)



Spiral horned antelope
(*Gazellospira torticornis*)



Caucasian giraffe
(*Paleotragus sp.*)



Giant short-faced hyena
(*Pachycrocuta brevirostris*)



Brown hyena
(*Hyaena brunnea*)



Riverside deer
(*Metacervus rhenanus*)



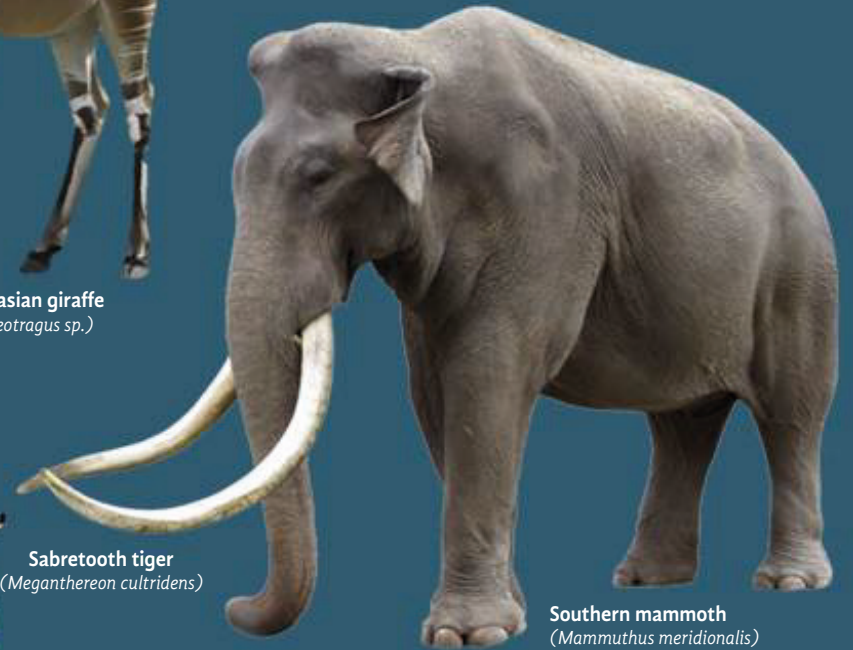
Etruscan rhinoceros
(*Stephanorhinus etruscus*)



Iberian badger
(*Meles iberica*)



Sabretooth tiger
(*Meganthereon cultridens*)



Southern mammoth
(*Mammuthus meridionalis*)