

## Ancient Elephants (*Stegodon trigonocephalus*)

Stegodon lived in Asia at Pliocene to Pleistocene (5 mya – 10000 ya). They do not have tusk in mandible. The tusks usually grow on maxilla, in curved and rounded forms. The teeth are brachydont, with low teeth's covers. This type of teeth indicate to chew the smooth leaves, but do not suitable for harder foods such as dried grass or grains. Stegodon's fossils were first found in Kabuh Formation, dated to 500,000 – 600,000 years ago by Atmo in Ngrejeng Subvillage, Somorodukuh Village, Plupuh District.



## Modern Elephants (*Elephas sp.*)

Elephas sp. is the most modern compares to Mastodon and Stegodon. The characteristics differentiate the previous elephants are the type of the teeth and the tusks, which are more straight to uproot the trees which the roots and the branches will be consumed by the elephants. Their teeth are Hypsodont, characterized by high covers. Those are suitable to chew harder diets such as dried grass and grains. The elephants are the biggest land mammals and wide range dweller, in area cover approximately 32,4 – 166,9 km<sup>2</sup>. The elephants also need the tree-vegetation habitat to fulfill the need of calcium to support the bone, teeth, and tusks. Due to their imperfect digestion, elephants need much food, between 200 – 300 kg per day for adults or 5-10% of their weights. Elephas' fossils was found in Kabuh Formation, dated to 500,000 – 600,000 years ago.

