

# Yeti, the Abominable Snowman / The Rosen Publishing Group, 2002 / 2002 /

9780823935659 / 48 pages / Laura Anne Gilman

"Our findings strongly suggest that the biological underpinnings of the Yeti legend can be found in local bears," lead scientist Dr. Charlotte Lindqvist said in a release about the research, which was just published in the prestigious U.K. journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*. A now-famous photo of a giant footprint sparked "Yeti fever" in 1951. The explorer claimed it showed the footprint of the abominable snowman, otherwise known as Yeti. (Topical Press Agency/Getty Images). Yet the Yeti legend persists. It lives in YouTube videos, Russian news articles and even an upcoming Warner Bros. film. Abominable Snow-people, also known as Yetis, are magical creatures that live in remote snowy areas, most often mountains. They are considered cryptids by scientific experts, or in other words creatures whose existence remain questionable due to a lack of proof. At first, Yetis are entirely covered in white fur, which serves as camouflage in their habitat. They have visible ears and fangs, and walk on their two legs. They look mostly humanoid, although their feet and hands are blue and much larger than In Himalayan folklore, the Yeti (/ÉjÉti/) is a monstrous creature. The entity would later come to be referred to as the Abominable Snowman in western popular culture. The names Yeti and Meh-Teh are commonly used by the people indigenous to the region, and are part of their folk beliefs. Stories of the Yeti first emerged as a facet of Western popular culture in the 19th century. The scientific community has generally regarded the Yeti as the result of a complex of intricate folk beliefs rather than a