

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:23,080

This professor stalks a monstrous ape man in these shadowy forests.

2

00:00:23,080 --> 00:00:29,920

But is there really a wild man in Russia?

3

00:00:29,920 --> 00:00:39,240

The torful calamity befell the people of Greenland's Viking villages, did unknown forces kill their colonies.

4

00:00:39,240 --> 00:00:44,760

And can a monster have survived in the depths of this Swedish lake for 900 years?

5

00:00:44,760 --> 00:00:46,680

This man believes he saw it.

6

00:00:46,680 --> 00:00:51,280

It must be the lake monster.

7

00:00:51,280 --> 00:00:53,160

What else?

8

00:00:53,160 --> 00:00:59,080

Mysteries from the files of Arthur C. Clarke, author of 2001 and inventor of the communications

9

00:00:59,080 --> 00:01:00,080

satellite.

10

00:01:00,080 --> 00:01:04,920

Now in retreat in Sri Lanka, he ponders the riddles of this and other worlds.

11

00:01:29,080 --> 00:01:47,040

We're taking the morning train to the hills in the heart of Sri Lanka.

12

00:01:47,040 --> 00:01:51,280

This journey is an old tradition from the days of the British Empire.

13

00:01:51,280 --> 00:01:57,440

Every year as the tropical heat grew unbearable in Colombo, the British headed up this line

14

00:01:57,440 --> 00:02:03,600

in search of the healthier, cooler climate, 6,000 feet up in the hill country.

15

00:02:03,600 --> 00:02:08,920

From railway couches like this one, they can watch the wonders of the local landscape.

16

00:02:08,920 --> 00:02:15,600

Mountains, rocks and waterfalls and the lush green terraces of the tea plantations.

17

00:02:15,600 --> 00:02:18,960

As they climbed up and up, they noticed changes.

18

00:02:18,960 --> 00:02:21,840

Dry plains turned to fertile pastures.

19

00:02:21,840 --> 00:02:25,360

Flowers bloomed and would have withered on the coast.

20

00:02:25,360 --> 00:02:31,000

The turbulent weather of the tropics gave way to the soft, temperate breezes of an English

21

00:02:31,000 --> 00:02:32,800

summer.

22

00:02:32,800 --> 00:02:47,280

So what better place for me to take a cool look at mysteries from our worlds far north?

23

00:02:47,280 --> 00:02:54,520

The landmass of the old Soviet Union made up one-sixth of the surface of the earth.

24

00:02:54,520 --> 00:03:00,560

For years, eminent biologist Valentin Sapunov has been travelling to its remotest corners

25

00:03:00,560 --> 00:03:05,760

on the track of the elusive Russian wild man.

26

00:03:05,760 --> 00:03:12,080

He's searching for any traces of the ape-like creature's presence.

27

00:03:12,080 --> 00:03:14,560

This tree is very interesting.

28

00:03:14,560 --> 00:03:23,840

As far as I know, there is no one animal in this region that is able to make such a

29

00:03:23,840 --> 00:03:25,960

damage for the tree.

30

00:03:25,960 --> 00:03:31,360

I think that wild man looked for insects.

31

00:03:31,360 --> 00:03:34,200

It's a very typical food.

32

00:03:34,200 --> 00:03:45,040

I am not sure that it is the result of action of wild man, but maybe it is so, maybe.

33

00:03:45,040 --> 00:03:50,080

After each expedition, Sapunov returns to his base in St. Petersburg.

34

00:03:50,080 --> 00:03:55,320

His travels have yielded weird and tantalising trophies.

35

00:03:55,320 --> 00:04:01,480

This is a footprint that we detected of wild man.

36

00:04:01,480 --> 00:04:10,000

Studying footprints of wild man, we may suggest many ideas about its image, about its biological

37

00:04:10,000 --> 00:04:19,440

construction, and according to our data, it has weight from 200 to 300 kilograms and

38

00:04:19,440 --> 00:04:25,240

high from 2 to 3 meters.

39

00:04:25,240 --> 00:04:33,880

This piece of tree was cut by me and my friends near the St. Petersburg in the forest of Karelia

40

00:04:34,880 --> 00:04:41,560

And as far as we understand, this tree was marked by wild man.

41

00:04:41,560 --> 00:04:51,360

You may see the horizontal line that were made by somebody having a strong fingernail.

42

00:04:51,360 --> 00:04:56,320

But Sapunov claims the only creature known to science that could have made such marks

43

00:04:56,320 --> 00:04:57,320

is a gorilla.

44

00:04:57,320 --> 00:05:01,680

As far as we know, there is no gorilla in Leningrad district.

45

00:05:01,680 --> 00:05:07,600

That's why I am sure that this tree was damaged by wild man.

46

00:05:07,600 --> 00:05:11,680

This hair is said to come from a wild man.

47

00:05:11,680 --> 00:05:16,400

From evidence like this, Sapunov has made models of what he thinks a wild man couple

48

00:05:16,400 --> 00:05:21,040

looks like.

49

00:05:21,040 --> 00:05:27,600

Through detailed examination of the wild man's footprints, Sapunov has worked out how he walks.

50

00:05:27,600 --> 00:05:33,080

He thinks the creature normally travels on two legs and moves at about 10 kilometers per

51

00:05:33,080 --> 00:05:34,080

hour.

52

00:05:34,080 --> 00:05:48,160

But he says it's capable of an alarming 70 kilometers per hour.

53

00:05:48,160 --> 00:05:52,880

Professor Sapunov has built up his picture of the wild man from interviews with the lucky

54

00:05:52,880 --> 00:05:57,760

few who claim to have seen it.

55

00:05:57,760 --> 00:06:02,800

Igor Radimov was a medical officer at a now deserted army base in the forests outside

56

00:06:02,800 --> 00:06:04,600

St. Petersburg.

57

00:06:04,600 --> 00:06:09,720

While the base was active, the soldiers reported frequent sightings of the wild man.

58

00:06:09,720 --> 00:06:13,360

It was even known to peer in through the windows of the barracks.

59

00:06:13,360 --> 00:06:18,560

Radimov believes the stories because he too had an unnerving encounter.

60

00:06:19,560 --> 00:06:24,400

Well, the first thing we saw was his huge shadow.

61

00:06:24,400 --> 00:06:30,720

As he came closer to the light, his front was sort of lit up, illuminated.

62

00:06:30,720 --> 00:06:34,920

Because of this, we could make out that he was covered with light gray fur.

63

00:06:34,920 --> 00:06:39,320

It was rather glittery.

64

00:06:39,320 --> 00:06:43,800

The soldiers said that noticed the palms of his hands were dark, and he had some dark

65

00:06:43,880 --> 00:06:48,560

stripes on his belly.

66

00:06:48,560 --> 00:06:52,920

I was reminded of his screams when I visited the zoo with my daughter.

67

00:06:52,920 --> 00:06:58,520

I heard sounds coming from the monkey house where the baboons and orangutans are kept.

68

00:06:58,520 --> 00:07:04,120

They were the same as our wild man made.

69

00:07:04,920 --> 00:07:12,360

A metro station in St. Petersburg is the starting point for Sapunov's latest forensic

70

00:07:12,360 --> 00:07:13,360

foray.

71

00:07:13,360 --> 00:07:19,360

Olga Satchisova is convinced that she met the wild man in the forests outside the city.

72

00:07:19,360 --> 00:07:26,360

She is taking Sapunov to show him where it happened.

73

00:07:34,120 --> 00:07:49,120

Now, Valentin Borisovich, we are coming close to the place where I met the wild man.

74

00:07:49,120 --> 00:07:50,520

I'll show you precisely.

75

00:07:50,520 --> 00:07:57,520

I'll put you exactly on the spot where he stood.

76

00:08:05,120 --> 00:08:12,120

Valentin Borisovich, now we are almost standing on that place.

77

00:08:12,120 --> 00:08:15,120

Yes, not almost.

78

00:08:15,120 --> 00:08:20,120

He was standing there where you are standing now.

79

00:08:20,120 --> 00:08:25,120

This creature was about three meters tall.

80

00:08:25,120 --> 00:08:32,120

It had very beautiful fur, which looked a bit like a bear's fur, but was very thick.

81

00:08:32,120 --> 00:08:38,120

It was shining with gold and was well combed.

82

00:08:38,120 --> 00:08:48,120

His head was rectangular shaped, looking very similar to a bucket.

83

00:08:48,120 --> 00:08:52,120

Valentin Borisovich, here is something I did at home.

84

00:08:52,120 --> 00:08:57,120

Perhaps it will help you to imagine what I saw.

85

00:08:57,120 --> 00:09:01,120

His eyes were a reddish color.

86

00:09:01,120 --> 00:09:05,120

He had almost no neck, massive shoulders.

87

00:09:05,120 --> 00:09:16,120

I could feel that he was frightened of him, and I was scared of him.

88

00:09:16,120 --> 00:09:21,120

But Sapunov's determination overcomes all fears.

89

00:09:21,120 --> 00:09:25,120

However long it takes to catch a glimpse of his mysterious quarry,

90

00:09:25,120 --> 00:09:35,120

his need to find the truth for science burns on.

91

00:09:35,120 --> 00:09:39,120

Greenland is one of the most inhospitable countries in the world.

92

00:09:39,120 --> 00:09:44,120

Lying on the Arctic Circle, it is covered in ice except for the coastal edges,

93

00:09:44,120 --> 00:09:49,120

which can support crops only in the short Arctic summer.

94

00:09:49,120 --> 00:09:54,120

It was here that in the Middle Ages Viking explorers landed and settled.

95

00:09:54,120 --> 00:10:02,120

At their peak, the two colonies had 4,000 people, 16 churches, two monasteries, and their own bishop.

96

00:10:02,120 --> 00:10:07,120

They farmed the land, and for 500 years the communities thrived.

97

00:10:07,120 --> 00:10:12,120

But suddenly at the end of the 14th century the colonists disappeared.

98

00:10:12,120 --> 00:10:17,120

Today the only evidence of their existence is the stones of the deserted houses,

99

00:10:17,120 --> 00:10:30,120

alongside mass graves of some of those who lived there.

100

00:10:30,120 --> 00:10:34,120

In Copenhagen, Denmark, forensic anthropologist Niels Linerup

101

00:10:34,120 --> 00:10:39,120

has examined more than 450 Norse skeletons from Greenland.

102

00:10:39,120 --> 00:10:45,120

The evidence he has found suggests that they had been forced to abandon their usual food supply.

103

00:10:45,120 --> 00:10:49,120

To survey all the Norse material and evidence for a diet change

104

00:10:49,120 --> 00:10:52,120

can perhaps be found in these very strange bony growths,

105

00:10:52,120 --> 00:10:57,120

which we find in the jaws of the Norse, especially from the later settlement period.

106

00:10:57,120 --> 00:11:00,120

And according to some new interesting research,

107

00:11:00,120 --> 00:11:05,120

these bony growths could be caused by a predominantly marine diet,

108

00:11:05,120 --> 00:11:09,120

that is to lift more and more of fish and sea mammals.

109

00:11:09,120 --> 00:11:14,120

The evidence suggests the settlers could not make a living from the land.

110

00:11:15,120 --> 00:11:20,120

Other parts of the skulls told Linerup that their health was declining.

111

00:11:20,120 --> 00:11:24,120

He found more and more instances of middle-ear disease.

112

00:11:24,120 --> 00:11:28,120

We tried to compare the results from the early settlement period

113

00:11:28,120 --> 00:11:31,120

with the results from the late settlement period.

114

00:11:31,120 --> 00:11:36,120

And this seemed to indicate an increase in the frequency of middle-ear disease

115

00:11:36,120 --> 00:11:38,120

in the late settlement period.

116

00:11:38,120 --> 00:11:43,120

And this could perhaps point to a general decline in health conditions.

117

00:11:43,120 --> 00:11:48,120

I think we're looking at a reversal of the colonisation situation.

118

00:11:48,120 --> 00:11:52,120

In the 15th century, we know that Iceland and also Norway

119

00:11:52,120 --> 00:11:55,120

was hit by the plague, which left a lot of land available.

120

00:11:55,120 --> 00:11:59,120

And probably this tempted a lot of the Norse in Greenland

121

00:11:59,120 --> 00:12:02,120

to move back to Iceland or Norway.

122

00:12:02,120 --> 00:12:08,120

Linerup's results speak of an increasingly intolerable life in these Spartan homesteads,

123

00:12:08,120 --> 00:12:12,120

but they do not explain the complete disappearance of the colonists.

124

00:12:13,120 --> 00:12:17,120

Archaeologists searching for clues have turned to every discipline of science.

125

00:12:17,120 --> 00:12:21,120

From beneath the buildings, they have taken soil samples for analysis.

126

00:12:23,120 --> 00:12:28,120

The Vikings covered their floors with layers of straw, which became deeper every year.

127

00:12:28,120 --> 00:12:33,120

From one of the last inhabited farmhouses, samples have been taken from different levels.

128

00:12:33,120 --> 00:12:38,120

Entomologist Peter Skidmore studied flies taken from the floor.

129

00:12:38,120 --> 00:12:42,120

He found the unhatched pupa of one called telomarina.

130

00:12:44,120 --> 00:12:48,120

There was no way this could have survived in Greenland without human assistance.

131

00:12:48,120 --> 00:12:54,120

It would occur in areas where there were huge concentrations of human or dog excrement.

132

00:12:54,120 --> 00:12:59,120

It breeds also in the darkest sort of environments.

133

00:12:59,120 --> 00:13:02,120

It won't breed in light conditions.

134

00:13:02,120 --> 00:13:06,120

So what it's telling us about the actual environment

135

00:13:06,120 --> 00:13:10,120

is that it was nice and warm, big smelly, but cosy.

136

00:13:12,120 --> 00:13:17,120

Skidmore then turned to the flies taken from the top layer of the floor.

137

00:13:17,120 --> 00:13:22,120

The next sample that was taken from the bedroom indicated a stark change.

138

00:13:23,120 --> 00:13:26,120

Telomarina virtually disappeared.

139

00:13:26,120 --> 00:13:30,120

Its place was taken by another fly, Scolia Centra.

140

00:13:30,120 --> 00:13:37,120

It would indicate not so much excrement as actual decaying corpses, possibly human.

141

00:13:37,120 --> 00:13:41,120

So, briefly, the bottom level is nice and cosy bedroom.

142

00:13:41,120 --> 00:13:44,120

The top level, something terrible has happened.

143

00:13:44,120 --> 00:13:46,120

Tentrics have dropped.

144

00:13:46,120 --> 00:13:50,120

And this fly, a carrion feeder, corpse feeder, is taken over.

145

00:13:51,120 --> 00:13:55,120

Skidmore concludes that the North died in their beds.

146

00:13:57,120 --> 00:13:59,120

Mark, are you ready to go in the freezer again today?

147

00:13:59,120 --> 00:14:01,120

Yeah, it's a lot of fun.

148

00:14:01,120 --> 00:14:04,120

Scientists agree that living conditions in Greenland

149

00:14:04,120 --> 00:14:06,120

worsen dramatically.

150

00:14:08,120 --> 00:14:13,120

Blaciologist Paul Majuski believes that he knows exactly what happened.

151

00:14:13,120 --> 00:14:17,120

In the heat of the New Hampshire summer, he spends his working day

152

00:14:17,120 --> 00:14:23,120

at temperatures of minus 15 degrees in a giant refrigerator in the University Car Park.

153

00:14:30,120 --> 00:14:34,120

These tubes contain ice cores collected from all over the world.

154

00:14:34,120 --> 00:14:38,120

They have recorded almost every change in the planet's climate.

155

00:14:38,120 --> 00:14:42,120

Majuski's team have taken specific cores from Greenland.

156

00:14:42,120 --> 00:14:48,120

Working in the most inhospitable conditions, the drill penetrates nearly two miles into the ice cap

157

00:14:48,120 --> 00:14:52,120

and brings to the surface a tube of frozen history.

158

00:14:52,120 --> 00:14:56,120

Encased in the cores are particles from the air of ancient times

159

00:14:56,120 --> 00:14:59,120

that speak volumes to science.

160

00:14:59,120 --> 00:15:02,120

The expert eye can detect faint layers in the cores.

161

00:15:02,120 --> 00:15:05,120

Each one represents a single year's snowfall,

162

00:15:05,120 --> 00:15:08,120

so every piece of ice can be precisely dated.

163

00:15:08,120 --> 00:15:12,120

By doing a series of analysis, we can describe the environment at that time.

164

00:15:12,120 --> 00:15:17,120

For example, we know by looking at the oxygen isotopes for that period of time

165

00:15:17,120 --> 00:15:21,120

that conditions were considerably colder than they had been in the previous decades.

166

00:15:21,120 --> 00:15:24,120

We know that the sea ice extent, number two,

167

00:15:24,120 --> 00:15:28,120

was much greater than it had been in previous decades,

168

00:15:28,120 --> 00:15:32,120

and we can verify this with our measurements of chloride.

169

00:15:32,120 --> 00:15:37,120

So detailed is the analysis that even tiny particles of potassium were detected.

170

00:15:37,120 --> 00:15:42,120

Majuski knows these could only have come from around the Himalayan mountains,

171

00:15:42,120 --> 00:15:47,120

so the icy arctic winds had swept much further south than before.

172

00:15:47,120 --> 00:15:51,120

The cold air mass that normally sits over the high arctic

173

00:15:51,120 --> 00:15:56,120

was significantly moved farther southward, plummeting much of the northern hemisphere

174

00:15:56,120 --> 00:16:01,120

into colder conditions throughout the year than it would have been in the previous decades.

175

00:16:01,120 --> 00:16:04,120

Immediately following within the next several years,

176

00:16:04,120 --> 00:16:11,120

the climate began to get milder again, and it stayed milder for about 50 to 70 years.

177

00:16:11,120 --> 00:16:17,120

Suddenly, however, around AD 1400 to 1410,

178

00:16:17,120 --> 00:16:20,120

conditions became significantly colder,

179

00:16:20,120 --> 00:16:25,120

and this part of the northern hemisphere plummeted into one of the coldest periods

180

00:16:25,120 --> 00:16:29,120

that it had experienced over the last 12,000 years.

181

00:16:29,120 --> 00:16:32,120

The timing of these cold spells corresponds with the years

182

00:16:32,120 --> 00:16:36,120

when the two north settlements in Greenland disappeared.

183

00:16:36,120 --> 00:16:41,120

Majuski believes they were frozen out of existence.

184

00:16:41,120 --> 00:16:46,120

It's highly probable that the north settlers would have no chance of getting out of the cold.

185

00:16:46,120 --> 00:16:50,120

The settlers would have no longer been able to till their fields.

186

00:16:50,120 --> 00:16:53,120

They probably wouldn't have been able to go into the ocean to fish.

187

00:16:53,120 --> 00:16:56,120

But chances are, because they were never seen again,

188

00:16:56,120 --> 00:17:02,120

they did die in the cold period that finally marked the beginning of the Little Ice Age.

189

00:17:04,120 --> 00:17:08,120

Even at its best, life in Greenland must have been grim.

190

00:17:08,120 --> 00:17:12,120

Niels Linnereup wonders if there's another intriguing puzzle.

191

00:17:12,120 --> 00:17:17,120

The main question about the north is not why did the north disappear from Greenland.

192

00:17:17,120 --> 00:17:22,120

It's rather how did the north manage to stay on in Greenland for 500 years?

193

00:17:26,120 --> 00:17:33,120

I wonder if the disappearance of those colonies is the earliest case of an advertising campaign going wrong.

194

00:17:33,120 --> 00:17:38,120

As you've seen, Greenland is an icy, bleak and inhospitable place.

195

00:17:38,120 --> 00:17:43,120

Legend has it that it was given its name to make it sound more attractive.

196

00:17:43,120 --> 00:17:48,120

Perhaps the north settlers woke up one day and realised they'd been conned.

197

00:17:51,120 --> 00:17:54,120

The sun rises late over Lake Storchon in Sweden.

198

00:17:54,120 --> 00:17:59,120

Its waters are bitterly cold even in summer and many meters deep.

199

00:18:01,120 --> 00:18:06,120

The lake is said to harbour a massive monster unknown to science.

200

00:18:07,120 --> 00:18:10,120

Ole Matsun collects eyewitness reports.

201

00:18:10,120 --> 00:18:14,120

Garda Persson recalls walking by the lake with his girlfriend.

202

00:18:17,120 --> 00:18:20,120

Then she suddenly screams, the big monster.

203

00:18:20,120 --> 00:18:24,120

So then I look down and about 10 or 15 metres away from me,

204

00:18:24,120 --> 00:18:27,120

I can see this long monster swimming towards the shore.

205

00:18:27,120 --> 00:18:31,120

The size of the monster, about 5 to 6 metres.

206

00:18:32,120 --> 00:18:37,120

The first time you see the monster you get a little shock, you start shaking.

207

00:18:41,120 --> 00:18:47,120

We followed the monster along the shore and we ran up a hill so we could see where it was going all the time.

208

00:18:49,120 --> 00:18:54,120

It followed the shore and then by the jetty it turned and went back out into the lake.

209

00:18:55,120 --> 00:18:59,120

We could see it come up and we could see three humps as well.

210

00:19:02,120 --> 00:19:07,120

It lasted about 20 minutes and we could see the monster all the time.

211

00:19:08,120 --> 00:19:12,120

I know what I've seen and nothing can convince me otherwise anyway.

212

00:19:13,120 --> 00:19:19,120

I believed it before but now I'm completely sure there is something down there.

213

00:19:22,120 --> 00:19:26,120

The town of Ustersund sits right on the lake's edge.

214

00:19:26,120 --> 00:19:29,120

Ole Matsun is curator of the local museum.

215

00:19:29,120 --> 00:19:34,120

He has discovered that reports of the lake monster date back for centuries.

216

00:19:34,120 --> 00:19:37,120

There is even one on this ancient room stone.

217

00:19:39,120 --> 00:19:45,120

The room stone is about 8 to 900 years old and here you can see the monster.

218

00:19:46,120 --> 00:19:53,120

Here are the eye and the head of the monster and here the snake or the monster goes around the stone

219

00:19:54,120 --> 00:19:59,120

and to the tail and he has a tail in his mouth.

220

00:20:01,120 --> 00:20:06,120

The runes say that when they are interpreted the monster will appear in the lake.

221

00:20:07,120 --> 00:20:13,120

They were first understood in the 16th century and there have been reports of the monster ever since.

222

00:20:14,120 --> 00:20:20,120

Steeg Nielsen and his wife saw what looked like three car wheels in the water

223

00:20:20,120 --> 00:20:25,120

when they were driving over a bridge across the lake.

224

00:20:26,120 --> 00:20:29,120

We saw it about a half minute.

225

00:20:30,120 --> 00:20:36,120

It looked like three car wheels, so strolling after one from us.

226

00:20:37,120 --> 00:20:45,120

It was about 100 metres from the bridge and about 30 metres from the shore.

227

00:20:45,120 --> 00:20:51,120

That was my wife and I was sure that it must be the lake monster.

228

00:20:52,120 --> 00:20:54,120

What else?

229

00:20:56,120 --> 00:21:00,120

Ole Matsun knows of hundreds of sightings such as this.

230

00:21:00,120 --> 00:21:04,120

Each one is shown by a dot on this map of the lake.

231

00:21:07,120 --> 00:21:12,120

There are photographs which appear to show an enormous creature in the water.

232

00:21:18,120 --> 00:21:23,120

A fishing boat recorded a huge underwater shape with its sonar equipment.

233

00:21:23,120 --> 00:21:26,120

People thought it must be the monster.

234

00:21:27,120 --> 00:21:31,120

Each one of the evidence is not so convincing,

235

00:21:31,120 --> 00:21:38,120

but the evidence together will show that there is something in the lake.

236

00:21:39,120 --> 00:21:45,120

Danish zoologist Lars Thomas began his studies of the Storch and Monster hoping to believe in it.

237

00:21:45,120 --> 00:21:50,120

One famous report came from two girls who were frightened into a tree

238

00:21:50,120 --> 00:21:54,120

by a monster they said had huge bat-like ears.

239

00:21:54,120 --> 00:21:58,120

There's been about 30 sightings where people have described the ears,

240

00:21:58,120 --> 00:22:02,120

have compared them to very big white bat wings.

241

00:22:02,120 --> 00:22:07,120

That sounded very strange to me because most other lake monsters haven't got any ears at all.

242

00:22:07,120 --> 00:22:13,120

In my mind this points to the fact that the Storch and Monster is in fact sightings of moose.

243

00:22:13,120 --> 00:22:17,120

Not many people realise that moose are excellent swimmers.

244

00:22:17,120 --> 00:22:21,120

The two moose behind me are Swedish moose.

245

00:22:21,120 --> 00:22:24,120

They have swam across from Sweden to Denmark.

246

00:22:24,120 --> 00:22:30,120

At the narrowest place there's five kilometres of sea with a very strong current.

247

00:22:30,120 --> 00:22:34,120

That takes a very strong swimmer to cross that, but this one did.

248

00:22:41,120 --> 00:22:50,120

I think that the big whiteish ears of the monster is in fact this, the antlers of the moose.

249

00:22:50,120 --> 00:22:55,120

Because when you see they look, they're white, they have spikes all along the edges

250

00:22:55,120 --> 00:22:59,120

and they could look like very big whiteish bat wings.

251

00:22:59,120 --> 00:23:02,120

The fact that the Storch and Monster has ears looking like this

252

00:23:02,120 --> 00:23:08,120

and the Storch and is located in an area of Sweden with a very big population of moose

253

00:23:08,120 --> 00:23:13,120

makes it in my mind very likely that the Storch and Monster is in fact swimming moose.

254

00:23:14,120 --> 00:23:21,120

Last Thomas theory may well explain at least some of the sightings on the lake's surface,

255

00:23:21,120 --> 00:23:25,120

but there has been at least one underwater meeting.

256

00:23:32,120 --> 00:23:36,120

Karl Arna Karlsson ran a commercial diving firm.

257

00:23:44,120 --> 00:23:48,120

He was deep in Lake Storch and making repairs to a water pipe

258

00:23:48,120 --> 00:23:53,120

when he came face to face with a huge creature over three metres long.

259

00:23:53,120 --> 00:24:00,120

He describes it as having a hook on its head and a long tongue which seemed to flick in and out as it breathed.

260

00:24:01,120 --> 00:24:04,120

I'm very sure about what I saw.

261

00:24:04,120 --> 00:24:11,120

He had a hook and like a snake, a tang.

262

00:24:11,120 --> 00:24:19,120

And I think he's breathing and the snake tang moved.

263

00:24:20,120 --> 00:24:24,120

Karl Arna has told fish experts of his meeting.

264

00:24:24,120 --> 00:24:27,120

He says that none of them could tell him of any creature that big

265

00:24:27,120 --> 00:24:31,120

that could live in such deep and cold waters.

266

00:24:31,120 --> 00:24:36,120

Before I see a great monster, I don't believe it.

267

00:24:36,120 --> 00:24:42,120

But now after I believe it's some mystery in the lake.

268

00:24:46,120 --> 00:24:52,120

After all my years of studying the monster, I believe it's something in the lake.

269

00:24:52,120 --> 00:24:57,120

We don't understand what it is, but I know there are something in the lake we can't explain.

270

00:24:57,120 --> 00:24:59,120

It's a mystery.

271

00:25:00,120 --> 00:25:06,120

These northern mysteries, like all the others in our series, will continue to make me wonder.

272

00:25:06,120 --> 00:25:11,120

But nothing could induce me to go and investigate them in person.

273

00:25:11,120 --> 00:25:17,120

After 40 years in the heat of Colombo, I've even found the hill country uncomfortably cold.

274

00:25:17,120 --> 00:25:21,120

So I'll settle for mysteries I can investigate in the sunshine.

275

00:25:21,120 --> 00:25:27,120

Then they can sense shivers of enjoyment on my spine and not shivers of cold.