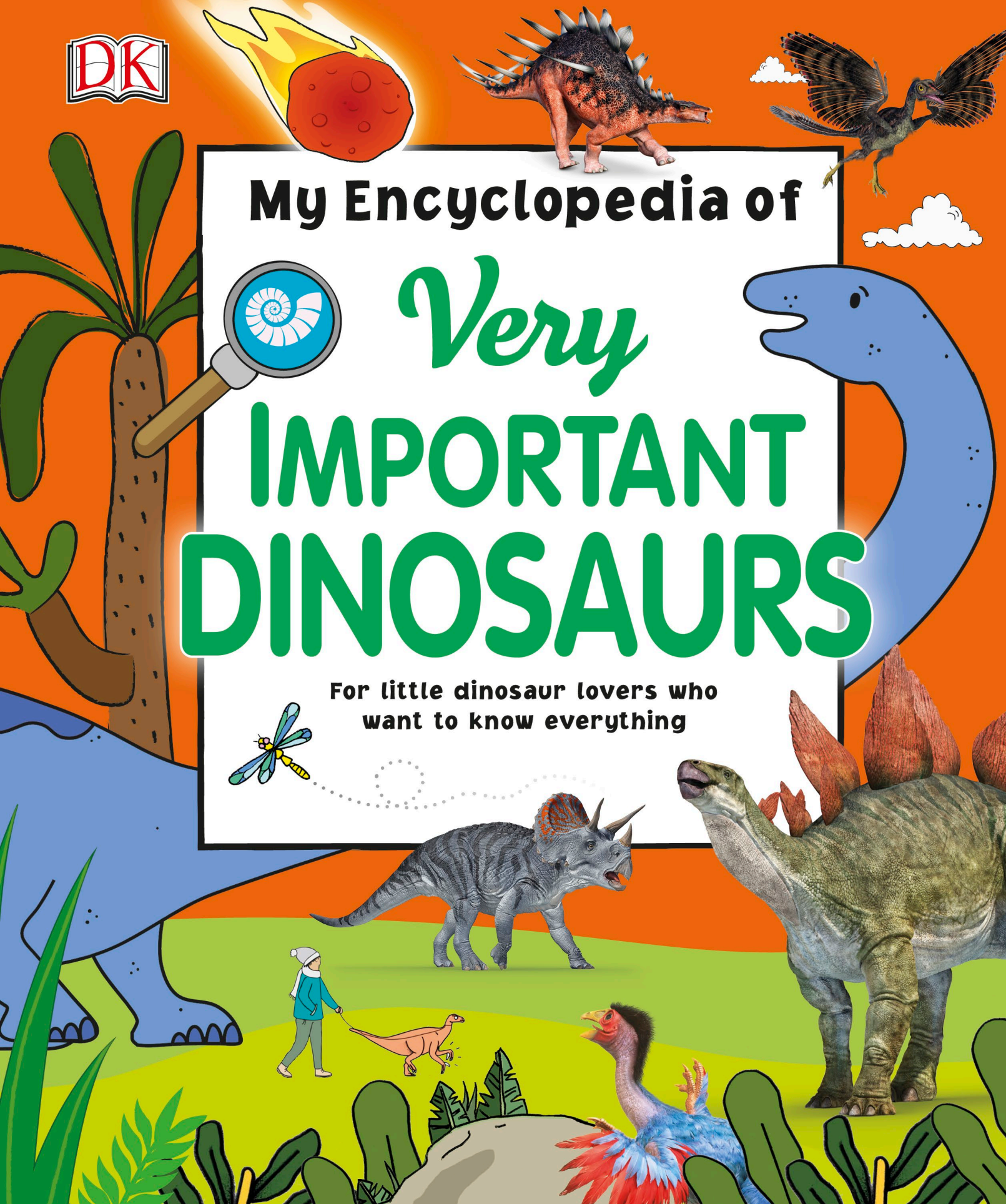

My Encyclopedia of
Very
IMPORTANT
DINOSAURS
For little dinosaur lovers who
want to know everything


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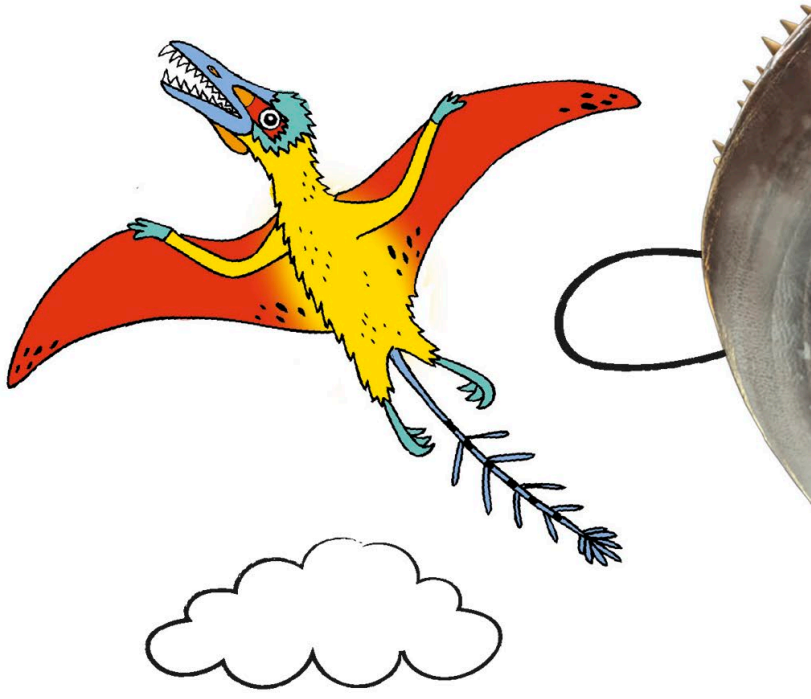
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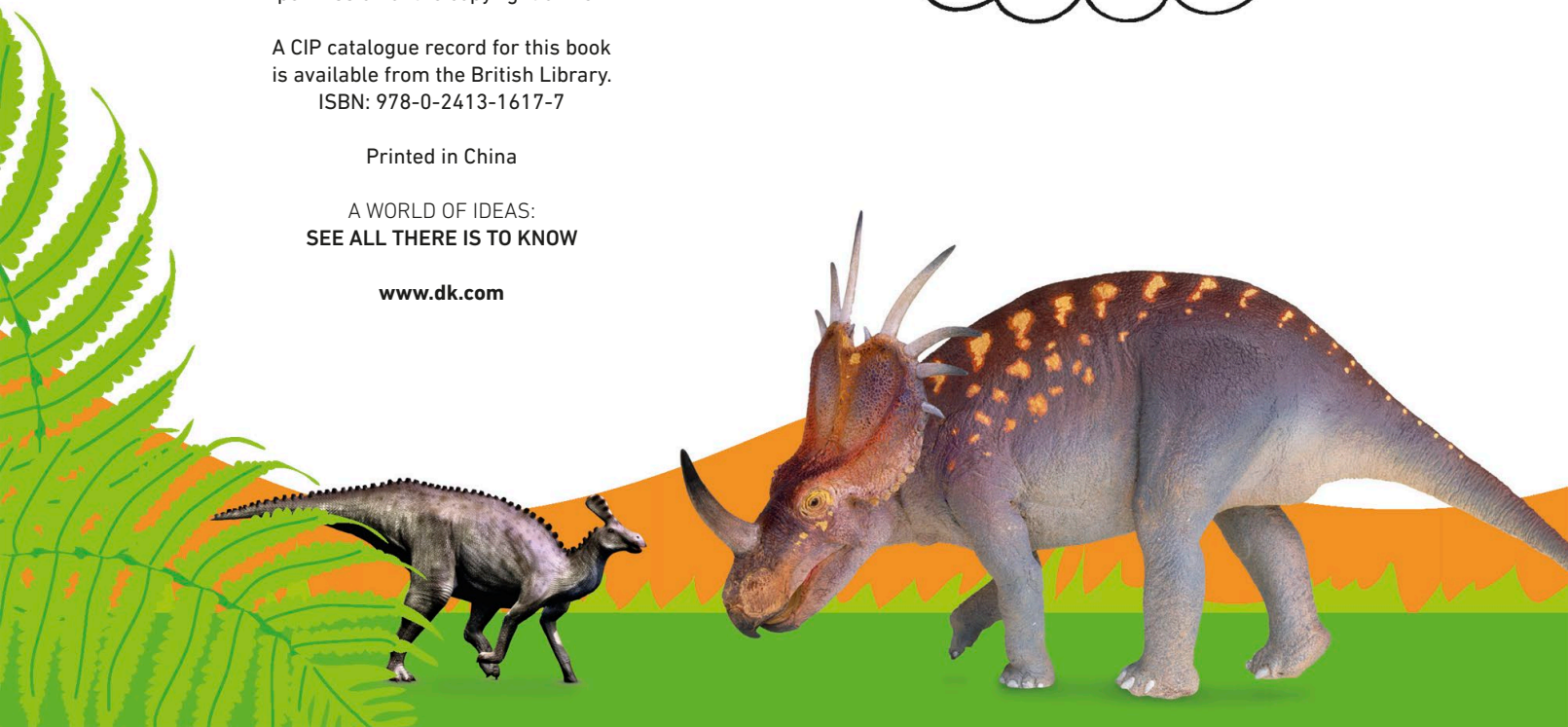
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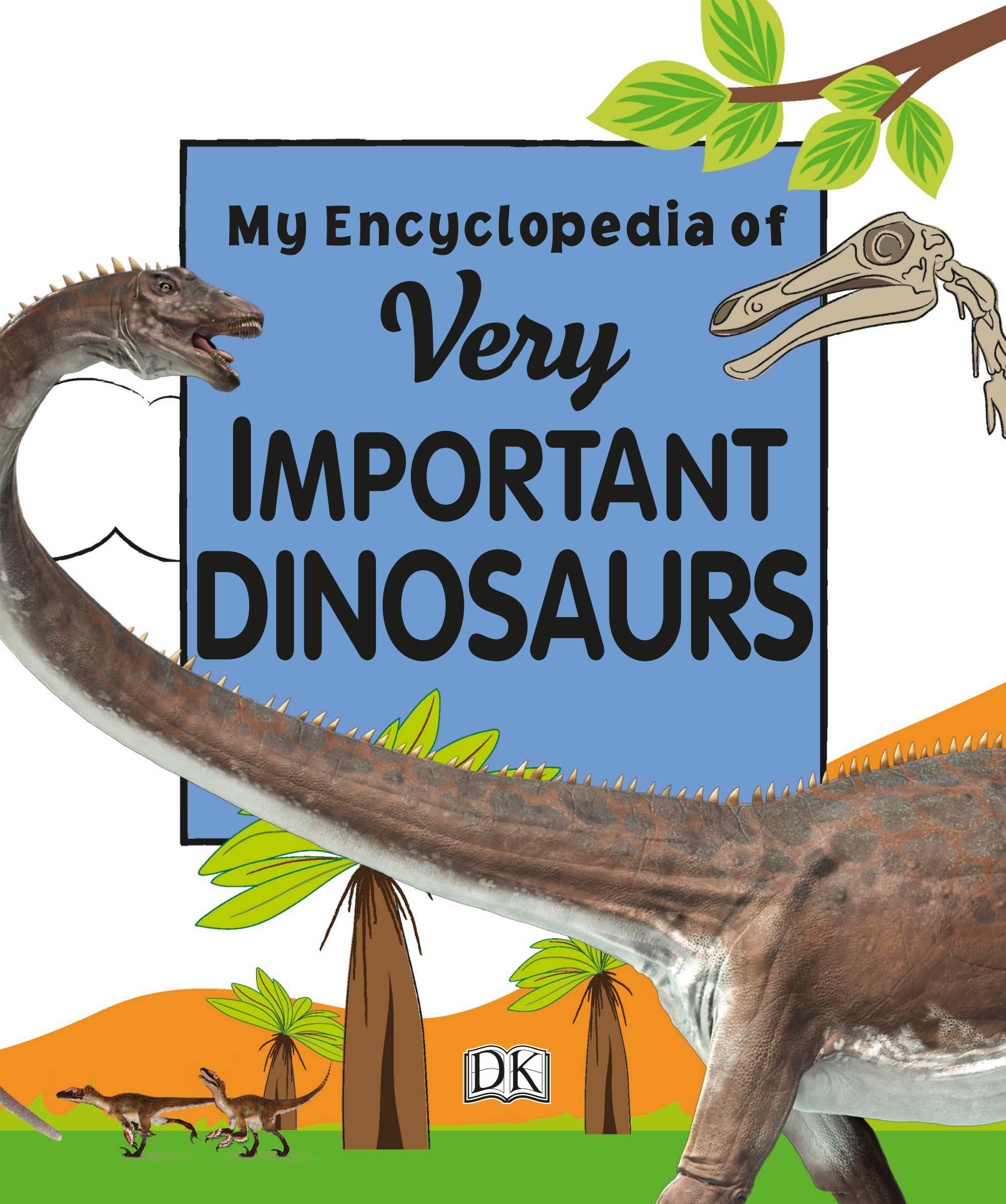
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My Encyclopedia of *Very* IMPORTANT DINOSAURS



DK

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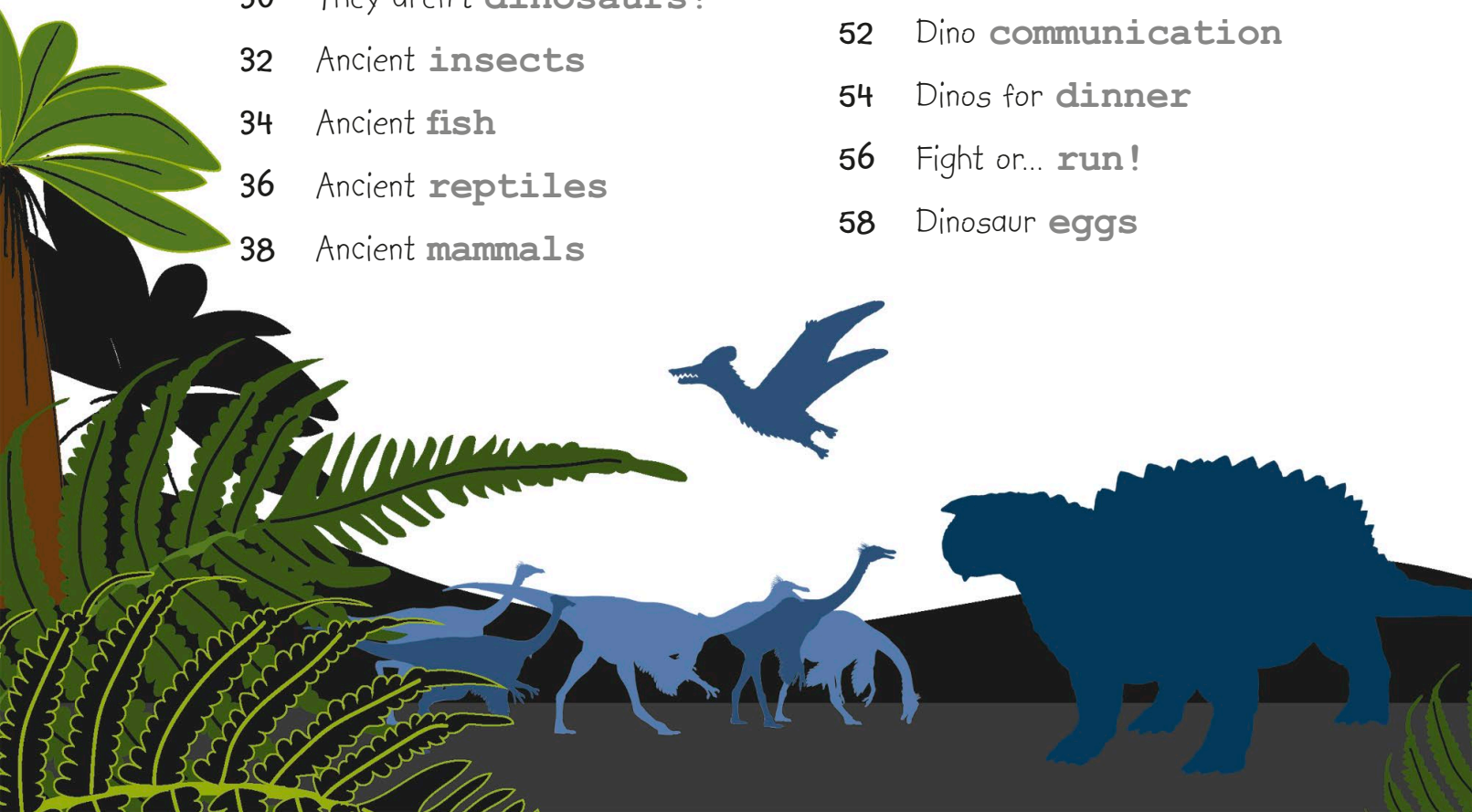
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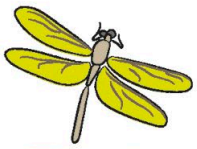
220 **Index**



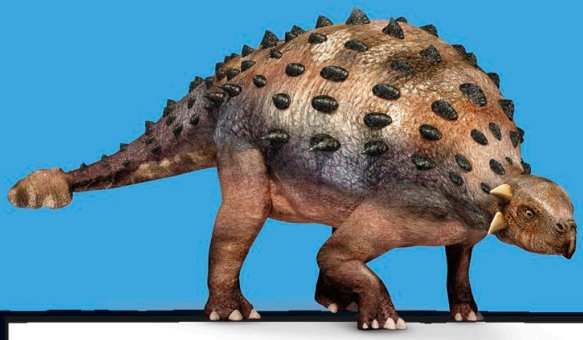
The prehistoric



world







If you could use a time machine to visit the age of the dinosaurs, you might think that you had arrived on an alien planet. The Earth has changed so much since dinosaurs were alive, that it almost seems like a completely **different world**!



What is a dinosaur?

For 181 million years, dinosaurs were the **most dominant** land animals on Earth, but do you know what a dinosaur is?

What made a dinosaur?

There were hundreds of different dinosaurs and they came in lots of shapes and sizes, but there are some things most **had in common**.

Reptile relations

The word dinosaur means **"terrible lizard"**. Just like the lizards of today, dinosaurs were all reptiles.



Modern green basilisk lizard

Hatching from eggs

Dinosaur babies all **hatched** from eggs like birds, fish, and modern reptiles.



Prehistoric relatives

Dinosaurs lived at the same time as other creatures called pterosaurs and plesiosaurs. These animals may seem like dinosaurs, but they were totally **different** animals.

Scales

Feathers

Pterosaurs could fly, plesiosaurs could swim, but us dinosaurs ruled the land!

Claws

Claws and tails

Dinosaurs all had tails and claws. Tails helped them **balance** and claws were used for fighting or gathering food.

Herrerasaurus tail

Deinonychus tail

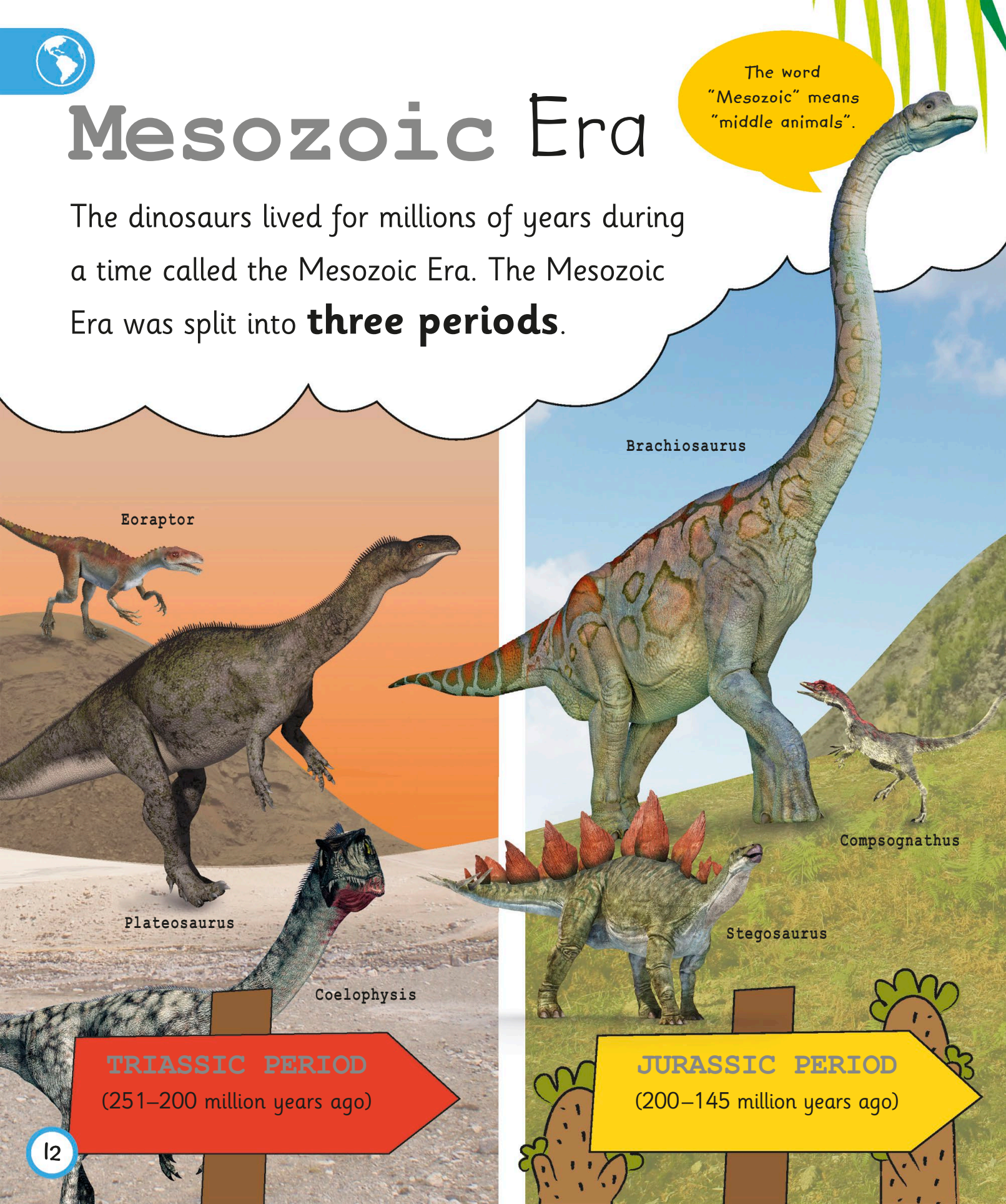
Scales or feathers?

Scientists used to think all dinosaurs had bodies covered in **scales**, but we now know many of them had **feathers**.

Mesozoic Era

The word "Mesozoic" means "middle animals".

The dinosaurs lived for millions of years during a time called the Mesozoic Era. The Mesozoic Era was split into **three periods**.



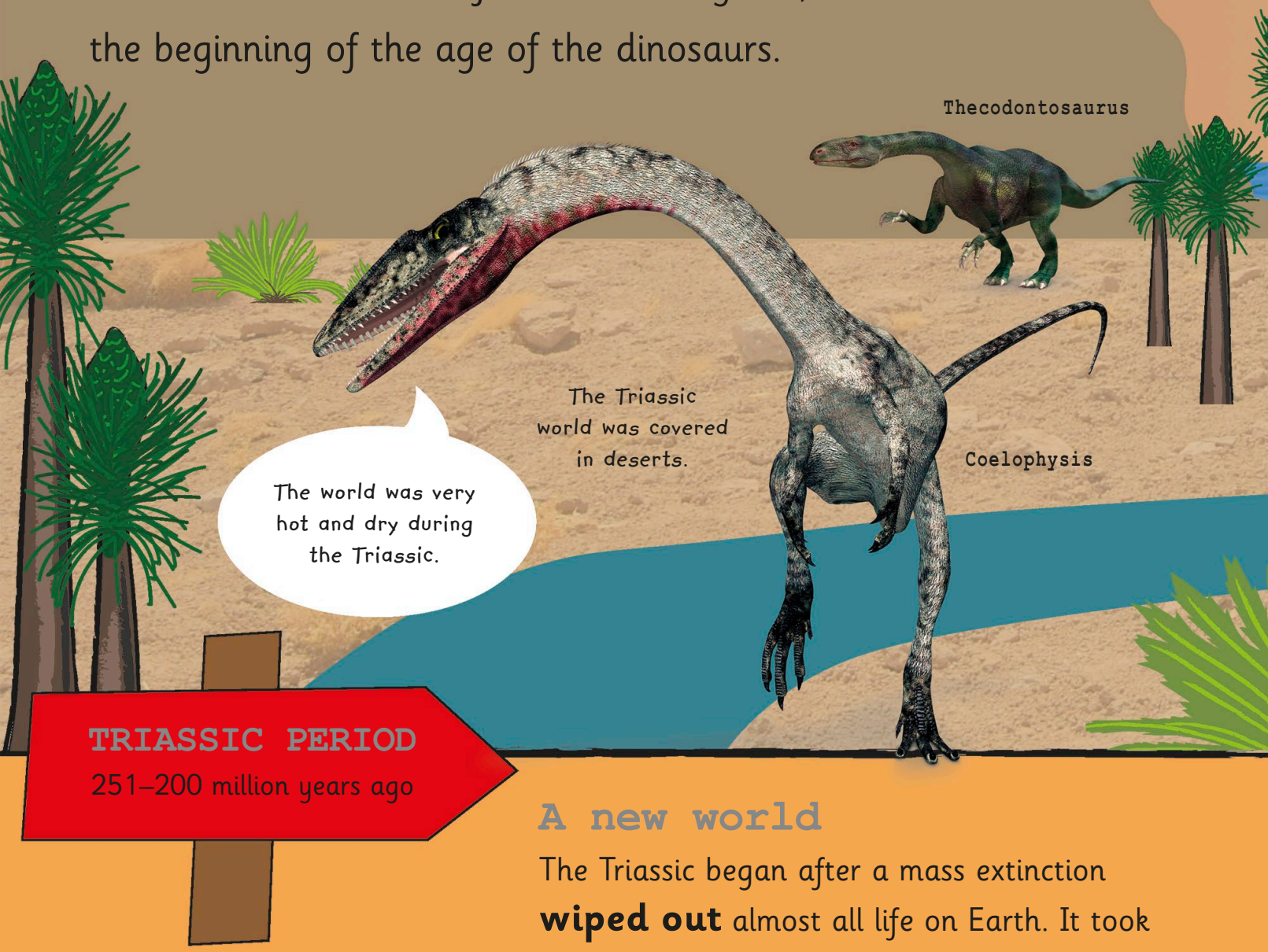
All three periods of the Mesozoic lasted millions of years.





The Triassic

The Triassic was the **first** of the three periods of the Mesozoic Era. It lasted for 51 million years, and was the beginning of the age of the dinosaurs.



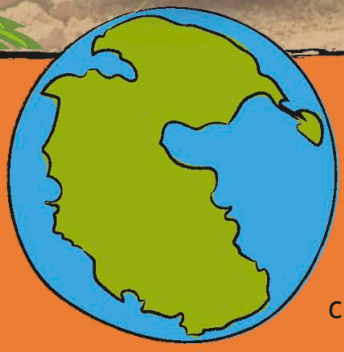
A new world

The Triassic began after a mass extinction **wiped out** almost all life on Earth. It took the planet a long time to recover, but when it did, many new types of animals appeared.



New life

The first dinosaur fossils date back around 235 million years. They show us that early dinosaurs were a lot **smaller** than the giants that followed.



Pangaea

251 million years ago, Earth's land was all connected as **one big area** called Pangaea.

The Jurassic

The second period of the Mesozoic was called the Jurassic. The mild climate created an environment for dinosaurs to **thrive**.



Changing weather

The Earth became cooler and wetter during the Jurassic. Rainfall helped new plants and lush forests to grow, which meant there was **plenty of food** for dinosaurs to eat.

Dimorphodon

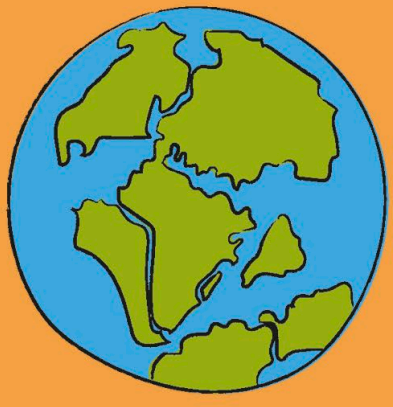
Pterodactylus

Many pterosaurs (flying reptiles) appeared in the Jurassic period.

Shunosaurus

Rise of the giants

Lots of new dinosaurs appeared during the Jurassic. Having lots of food to eat helped some, such as **sauropods**, grow to be huge!

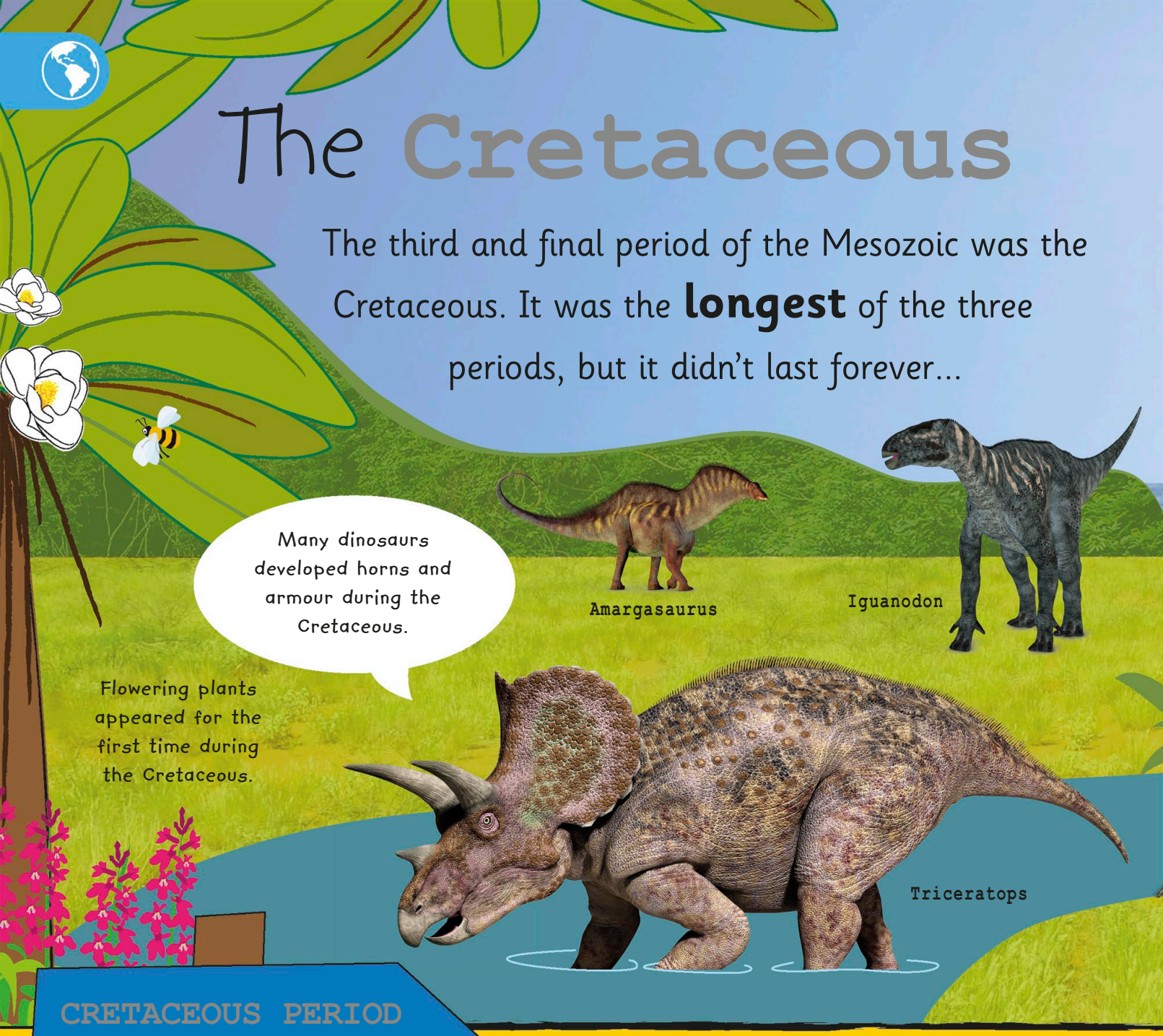


The split

During the Jurassic, Pangaea **split** apart to make **new continents.** Oceans flooded into the spaces between them.

The Cretaceous

The third and final period of the Mesozoic was the Cretaceous. It was the **longest** of the three periods, but it didn't last forever...



The dinosaur boom

The Cretaceous was the peak of the dinosaurs time on Earth. It was during the Cretaceous that many new dinosaurs appeared, including the famous **Tyrannosaurus** and **Triceratops**.

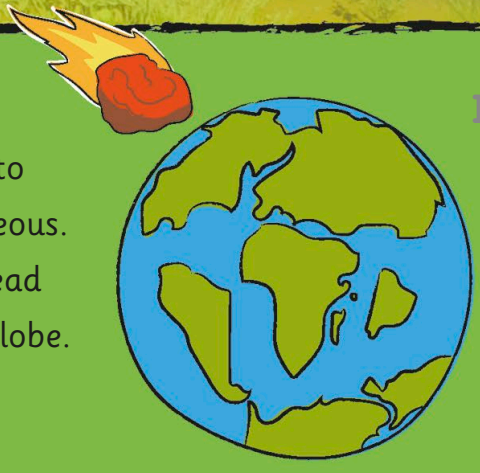
During the Cretaceous, shallow seas flooded over the land.

Tyrannosaurus

Velociraptor

Spreading out

Earth's continents continued to drift apart during the Cretaceous. This caused dinosaurs to spread into **every corner** of the globe.



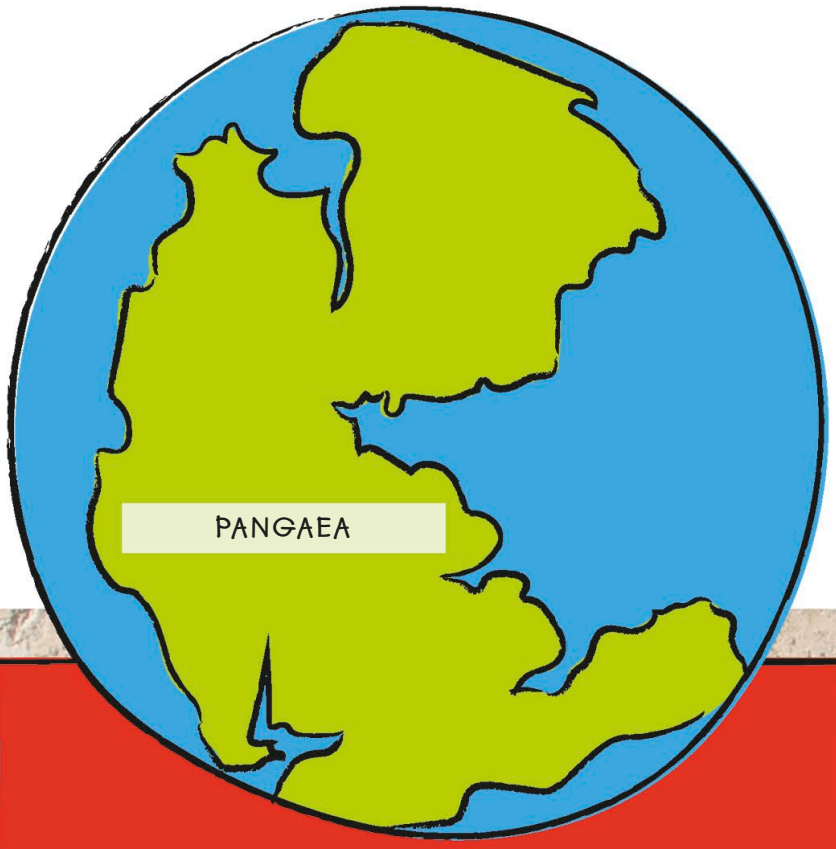
Ending on a bang

The Cretaceous ended 66 million years ago when an **asteroid** hit the Earth, killing much of the life on the planet.

A changing world

At the beginning of the age of the dinosaurs, Earth's continents (areas of land) were joined together as one big supercontinent called **Pangaea**. But over millions of years the continents split apart.





Why they move

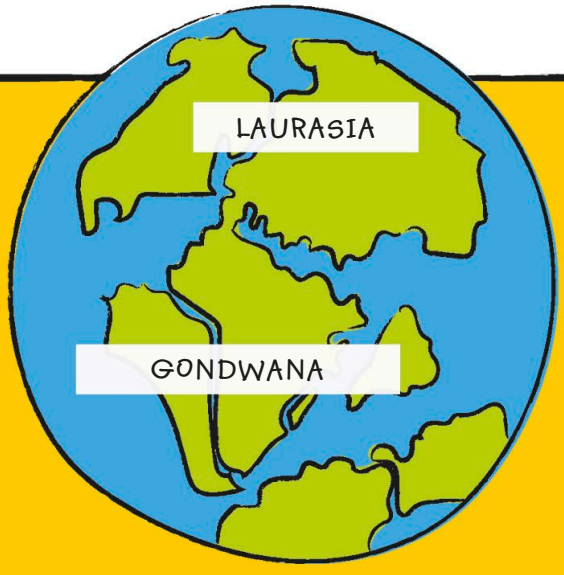
Continents move because **tectonic plates** (huge slabs of rock deep within the Earth) are slowly pushed around by the liquid rock beneath them.

251 million years ago...

At the beginning of the **Triassic**, all of Earth's continents were joined together in a C-shaped land mass called Pangaea.

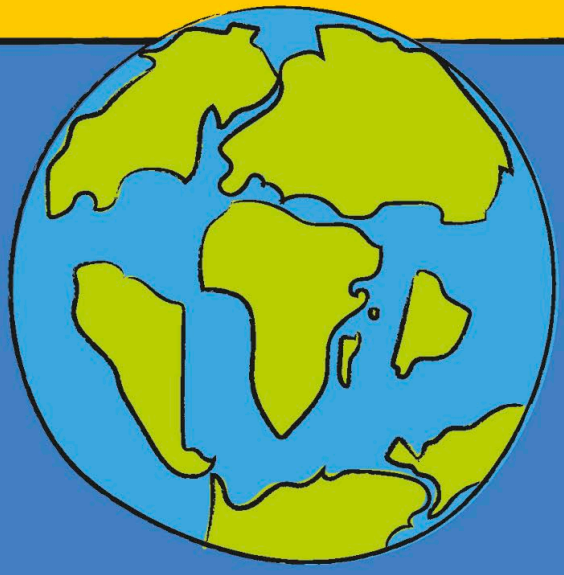
200 million years ago...

During the **Jurassic**, an ocean split Pangaea into two continents called Laurasia and Gondwana, which then also began to separate.



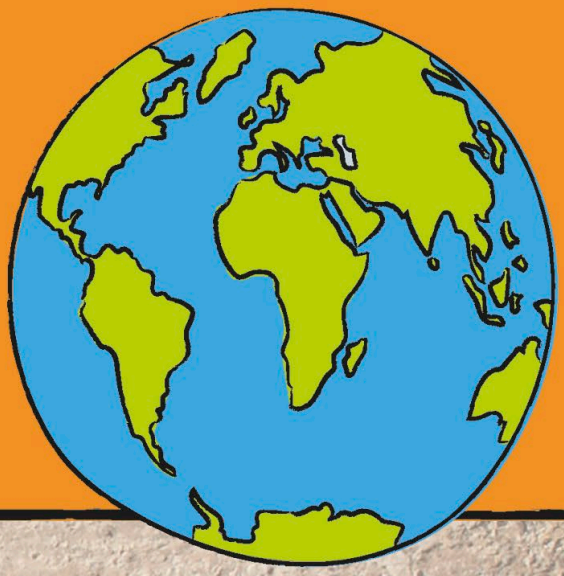
66 million years ago...

Over millions of years, the continents continued to drift apart. By the end of the **Cretaceous**, Earth had begun to look more like it does now.



Present day...

Today, Earth has seven continents. They are **still moving**, but only at about the speed that our fingernails grow. What might Earth look like 100 million years from now?



The Mesozoic world

If you could go back to the time of the dinosaurs, you would find a very **different** Earth to the one we live on now. The plants, weather, and most of all the animals, all changed a lot.



Warm climate

The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous all had different climates, but overall the Mesozoic was **warmer** than it is today.

There were lots of volcanic eruptions near the beginning of the Mesozoic.





Swamp

Plant life

For most of the Mesozoic, there were no flowers or grass, and the trees only had thin or spiky leaves. Some are still around, but most are **rare or extinct**.



Conifer



Cycad



Fern



Environment

At the beginning of the Mesozoic, Earth was recovering from a mass **extinction**. Much of the planet was a lifeless desert, but life bloomed over the following millions of years.



Earth changed throughout the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous, and it's still changing now.

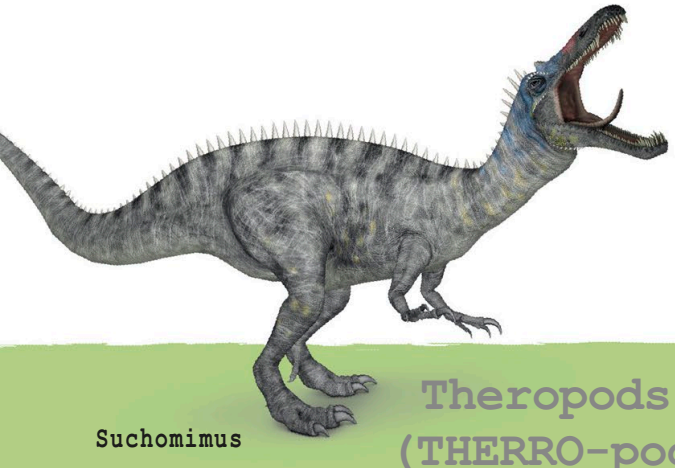
When Pangaea split, new continents formed. This caused the world's landscape to change, and created new environments such as forests, rivers, mountains, and swamps.

Could humans survive in the dinosaur world?

If people had been around during the Mesozoic Era, we would have struggled with the **heat** and the air would have been hard for us to breathe. But even if we could survive those conditions, we would have to find a way to hide from all the **terrifying predators**!

Types of dinosaur

There were so many types of dinosaur that it can be hard to keep track of them. Luckily, experts split them into **groups** and subgroups. Here are some of the main ones.



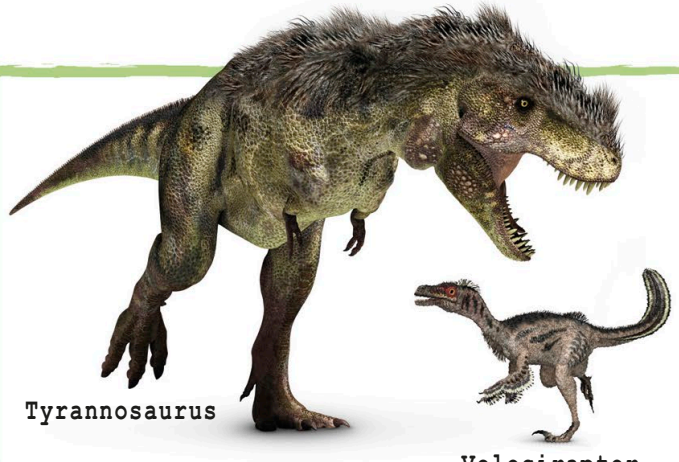
Suchomimus

Theropods (THERRO-pods)

These dinosaurs ranged in size, from the terrifying Tyrannosaurus to speedy Velociraptor. They all walked on two legs and ate meat.

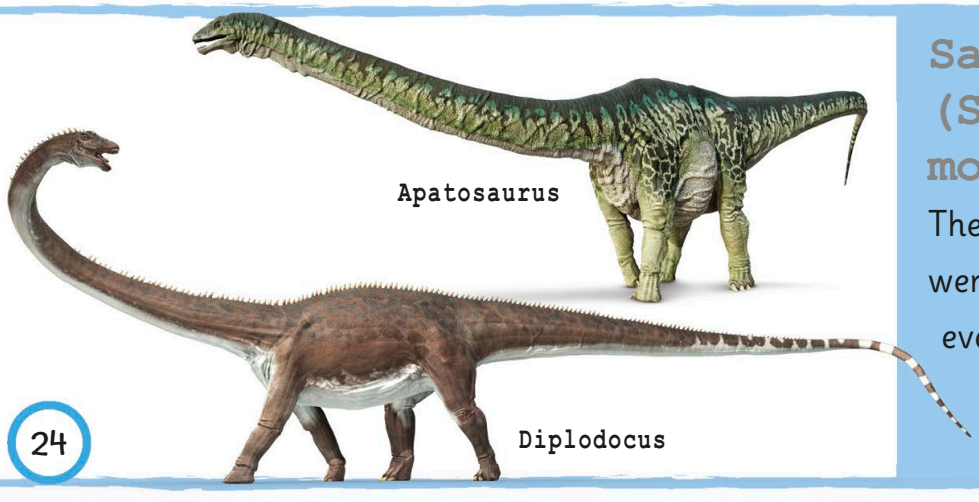
A story of hips

Experts used to think that dinosaurs could be put into groups based on the **shape of their hips**, but new evidence suggests this probably isn't the case after all.



Tyrannosaurus

Velociraptor



Apatosaurus

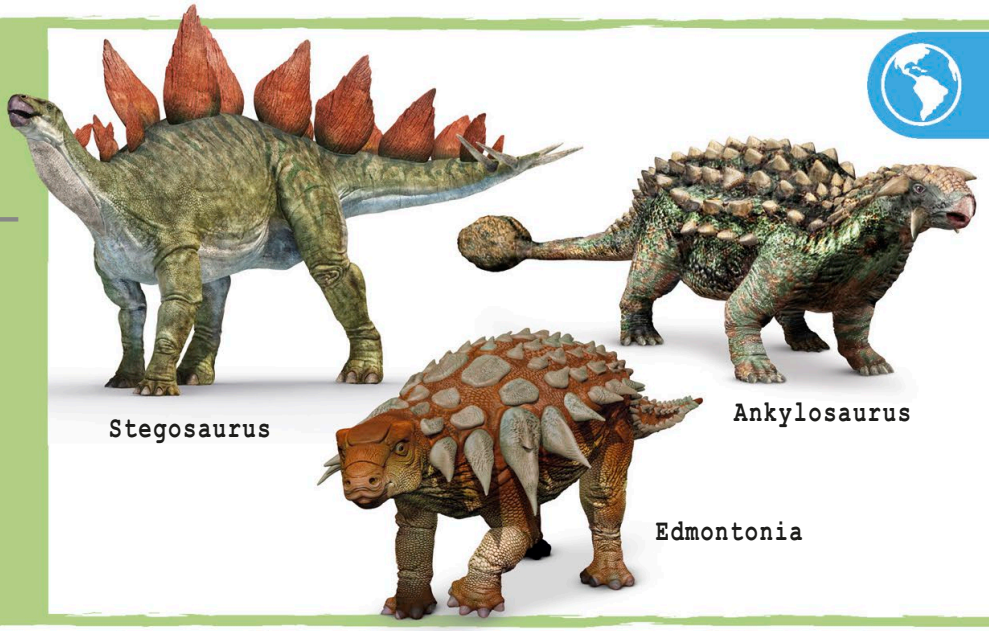
Diplodocus

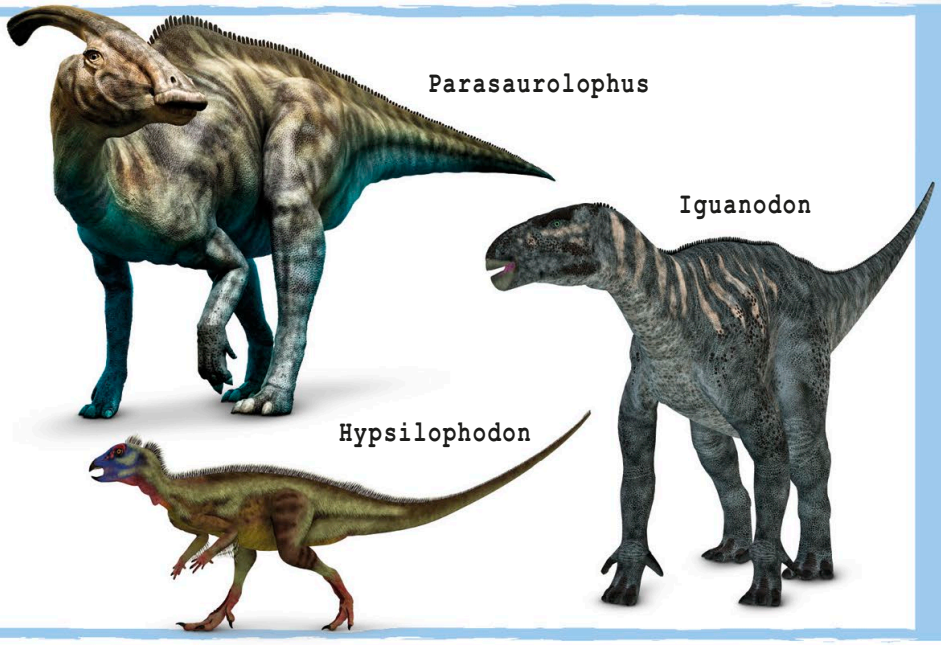
Sauropodomorphs (SORE-oh-POD-oh-morfs)

These enormous plant-eaters were the largest creatures to ever walk the Earth. They had long necks and tails.

Thyreophorans (THIGH-ree-OFF-oh-rans)

These plant-eaters walked on four legs and had protective spikes and armoured plates.



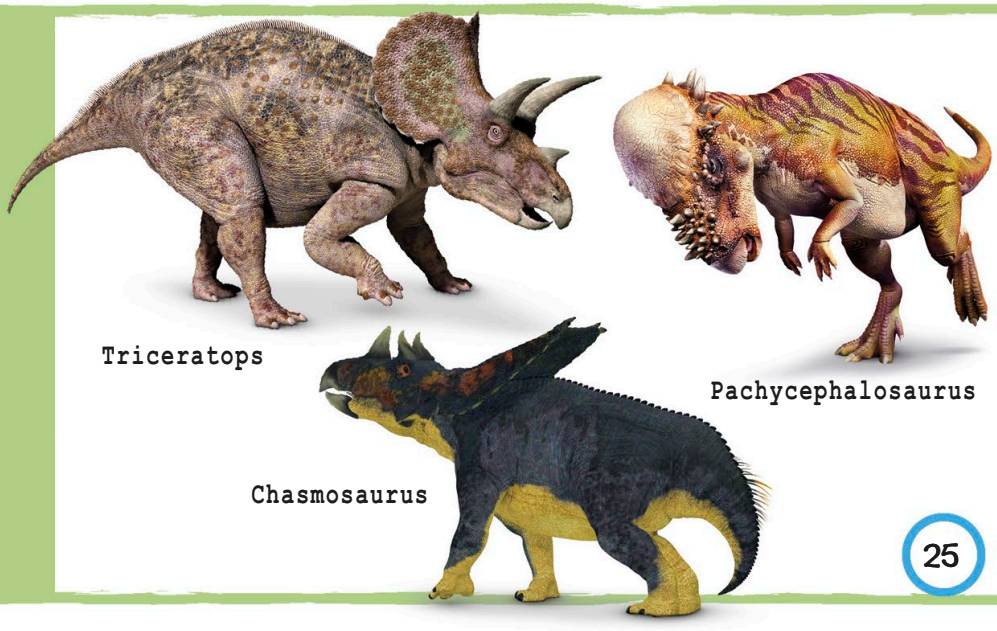


Ornithopods (OR-nith-oh-pods)

A common group of dinosaurs, ornithopods were browsers who walked on two legs and sometimes travelled in groups.

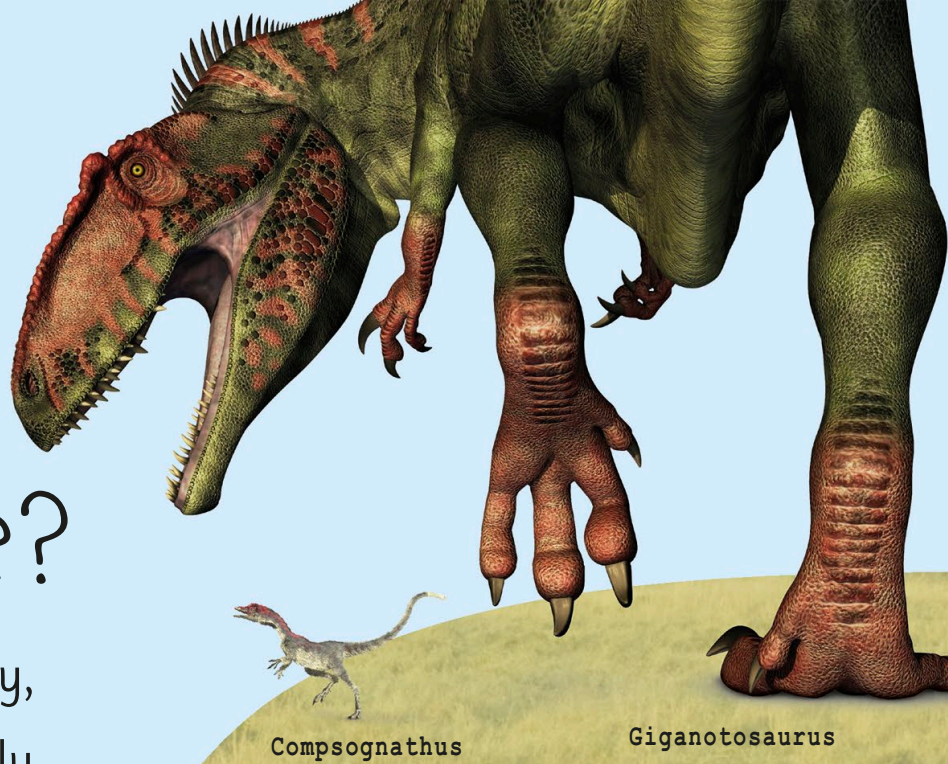
Marginocephalians (MAR-jee-no-sa-FAY-lee-ans)

Common in the Cretaceous period, these dinosaurs had bony frills on their heads. Some walked on two legs, others walked on four.



What did dinosaurs look like?

Dinosaurs could be big, tiny, colourful, feathered, or scaly. There's no such thing as a "normal" dinosaur!



Some dinosaurs were really massive, but others, such as Compsognathus, were only about the size of a chicken.

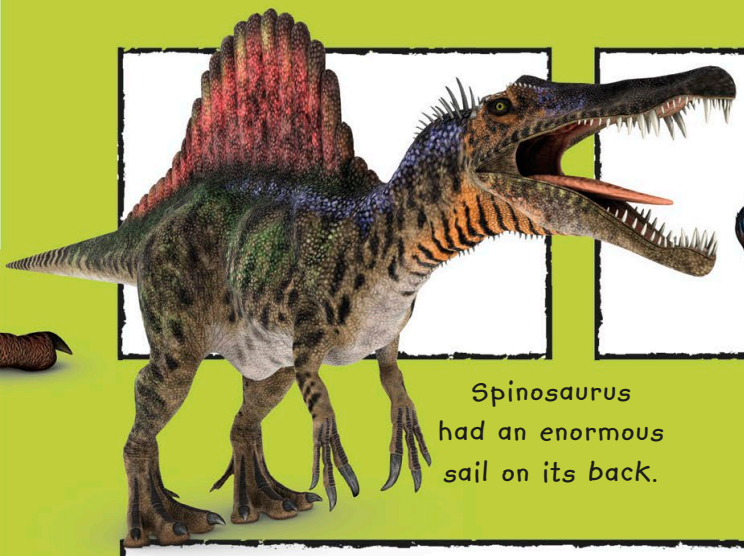
Lookalikes

These amazing animals came in different shapes, sizes, and probably colours. Each type was unique but they did have some things in **common**.

- Dinosaurs had scales or feathers. Some had both.
- All dinosaurs walked upright on legs and had claws on their fingers and toes.
- Every dinosaur had a tail.

Looking the part

Dinosaurs could look very different from each other, but some dinosaurs had interesting features that really made them stand out.



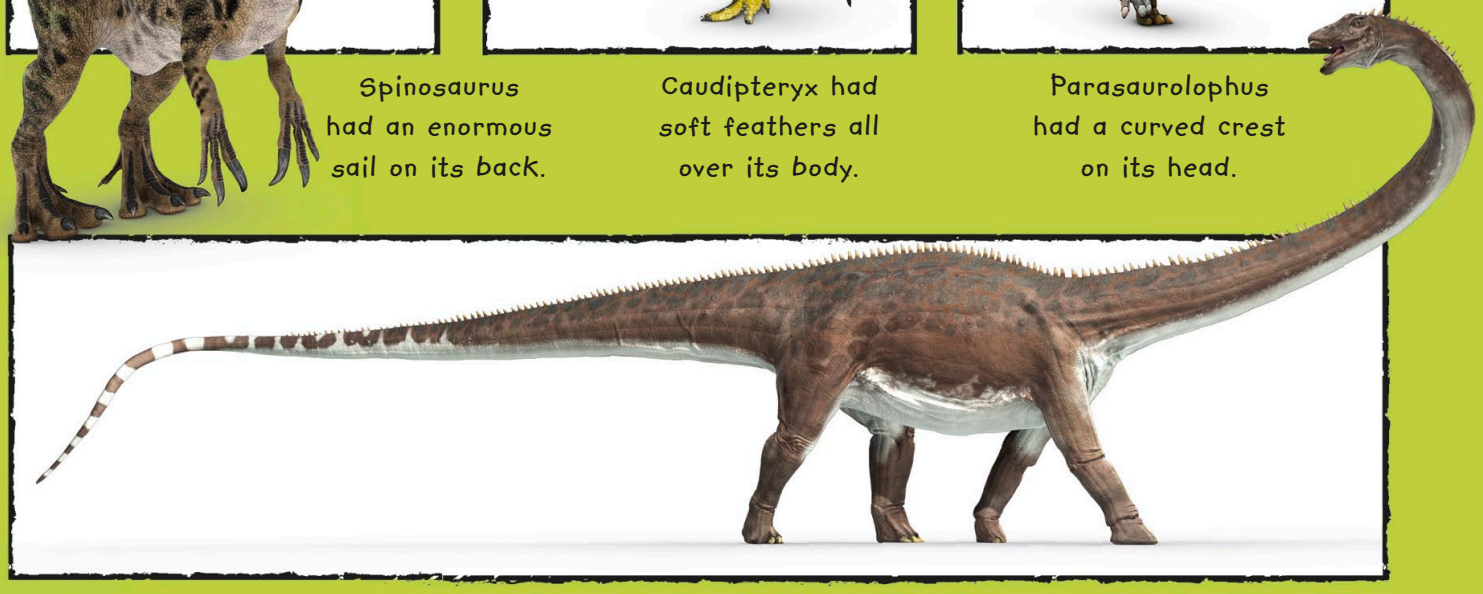
Spinosaurus had an enormous sail on its back.



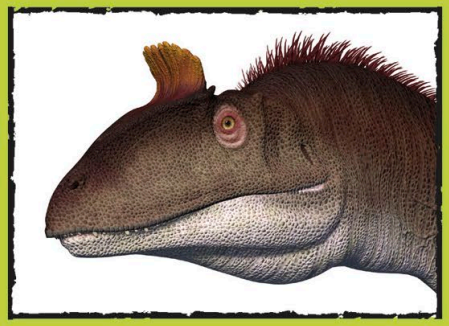
Caudipteryx had soft feathers all over its body.



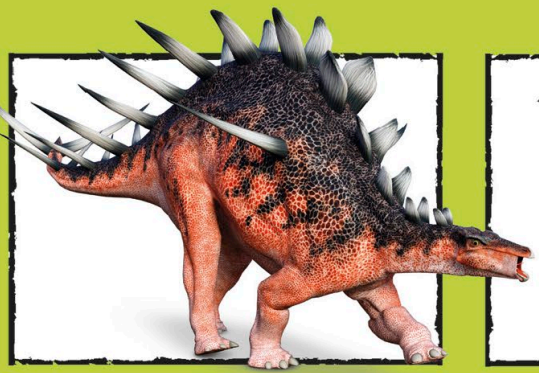
Parasaurolophus had a curved crest on its head.



Giant sauropods like Diplodocus had very long necks and tails.



Cryolophosaurus had a little crest on top of its head. It was first named "Elvisaurus".



Kentrosaurus had large bony plates running along its back and tail.



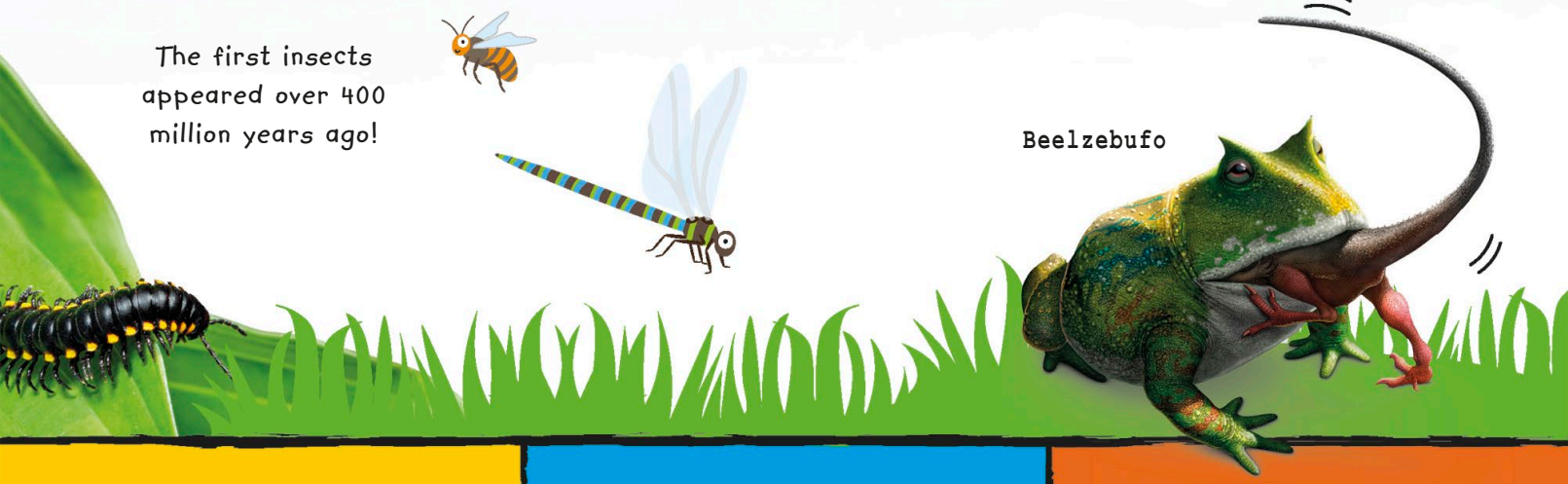
Triceratops was famous for its three horns and impressive neck frill.

What else was there?

Dinosaurs are amazing, so it's no wonder they get a lot of attention, but there were plenty of **other animals** alive at the same time.

Beelzebufo was the size of a beach ball!

The first insects appeared over 400 million years ago!



Beelzebufo

Insects

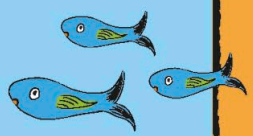
Some insects such as dragonflies, cockroaches, and millipedes were alive **before** the dinosaurs, and others such as ants, flies, and bees appeared throughout the Mesozoic.



Fish



Long before dinosaurs, the world's oceans were **full of life**. Plenty of reptiles, shellfish, and fish – including sharks – already existed.



Amphibians

Amphibians appeared before the dinosaurs, and have been around ever since. One ancient frog, Beelzebufo, was so **big** it might have eaten small dinosaurs!



Mammals

Today many of Earth's mammals, such as whales and elephants, can grow to be huge. But the mammals of the Mesozoic, like Eomaia, were much **smaller**.

Eomaia



Reptiles

Dinosaurs were prehistoric reptiles, but **not all** prehistoric reptiles were dinosaurs. Early crocodiles, snakes, and turtles, as well as pterosaurs and plesiosaurs, all lived alongside dinosaurs.



Some prehistoric turtles were as big as a family car.

They aren't dinosaurs!

The creatures that dominated the prehistoric **skies** and **seas** might have looked like dinosaurs, but they were totally different animals.



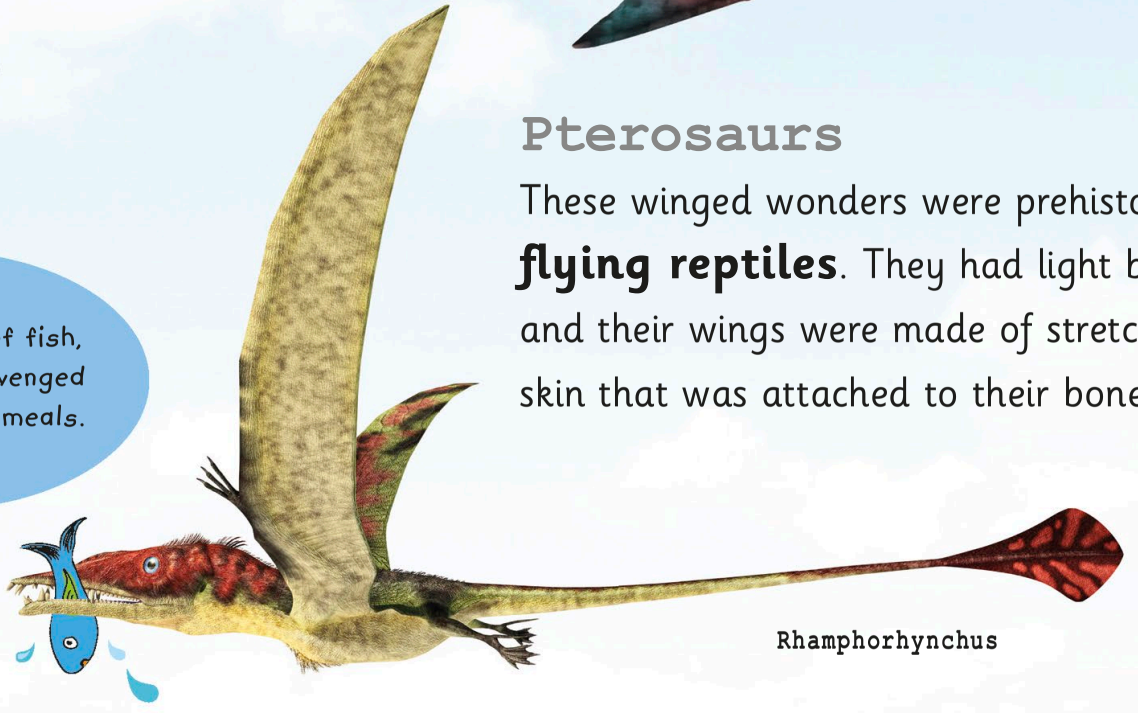
Ornithocheirus

Pterosaurs

These winged wonders were prehistoric **flying reptiles**. They had light bodies, and their wings were made of stretched skin that was attached to their bones.



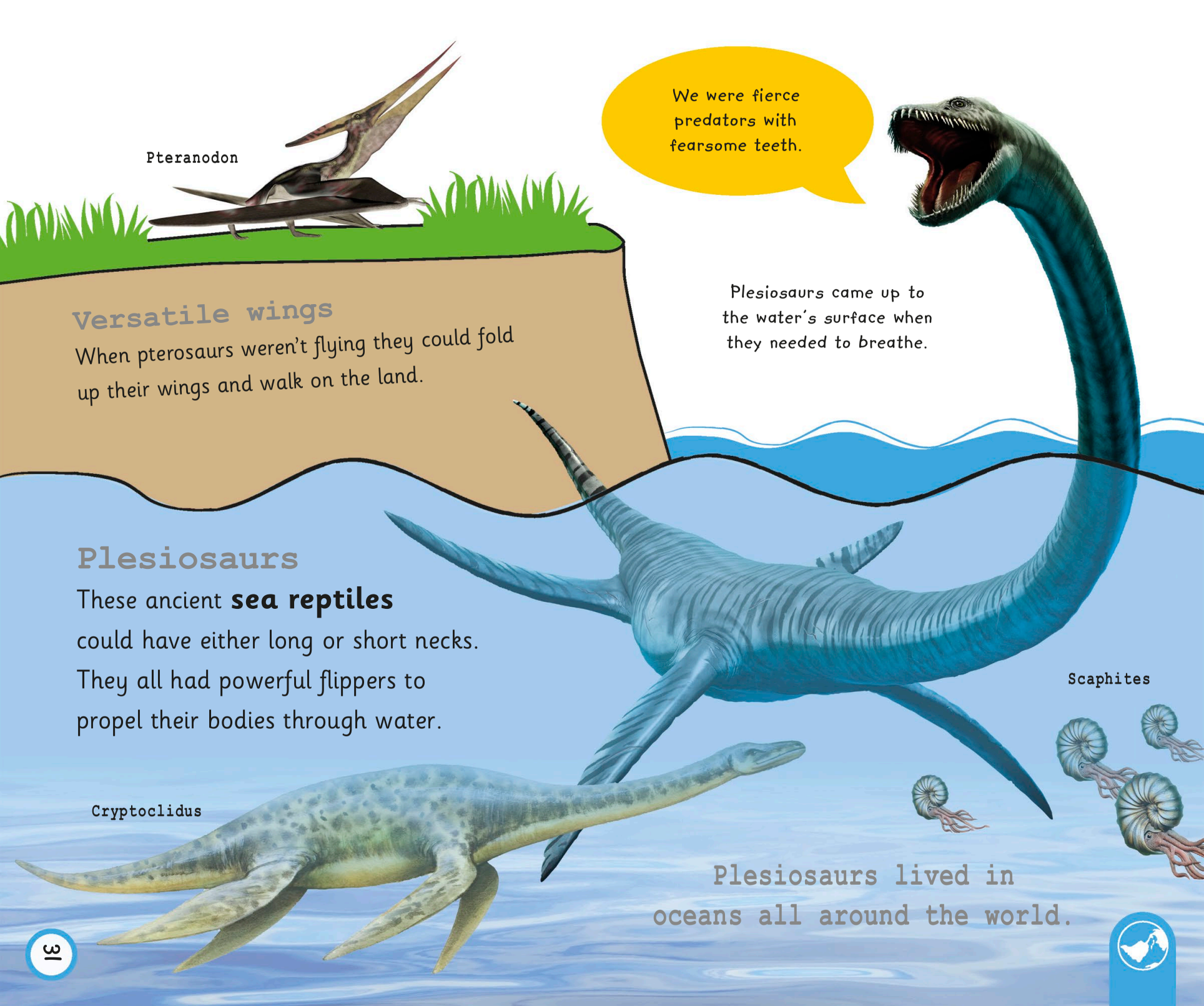
We ate plenty of fish, but we also scavenged for a lot of our meals.



Pterodactylus



Rhamphorhynchus


Pteranodon
We were fierce predators with fearsome teeth.
Plesiosaurs came up to the water's surface when they needed to breathe.
Versatile wings
When pterosaurs weren't flying they could fold up their wings and walk on the land.
Plesiosaurs
These ancient **sea reptiles** could have either long or short necks. They all had powerful flippers to propel their bodies through water.
Scaphites
Cryptoclidus
Plesiosaurs lived in oceans all around the world.

Ancient insects

Dinosaurs can be so big that it's easy to overlook the little creatures. But just like today, **insects** were buzzing around in the Mesozoic Era.

The very first insects

Dragonflies and cockroaches appeared before the dinosaurs, around 300 million years ago. They are still around today.

Some dinosaurs would have eaten insects like us.

Ant

Bee

Ants

Colonies of ants first appeared 100 million years ago. Today, there are around **12,000** different types.

Bees

Bees appeared during the Early Cretaceous, a few million years after the first **flowering plants**.

All about insects

Insects are the most widespread, successful, and varied group of creatures on Earth. They have several things in common.

- All insects have six legs.
- Their bodies have three sections.
- Most insects have wings.



Flies

Flies appeared in the Triassic period, around the **same time** as the first dinosaurs.



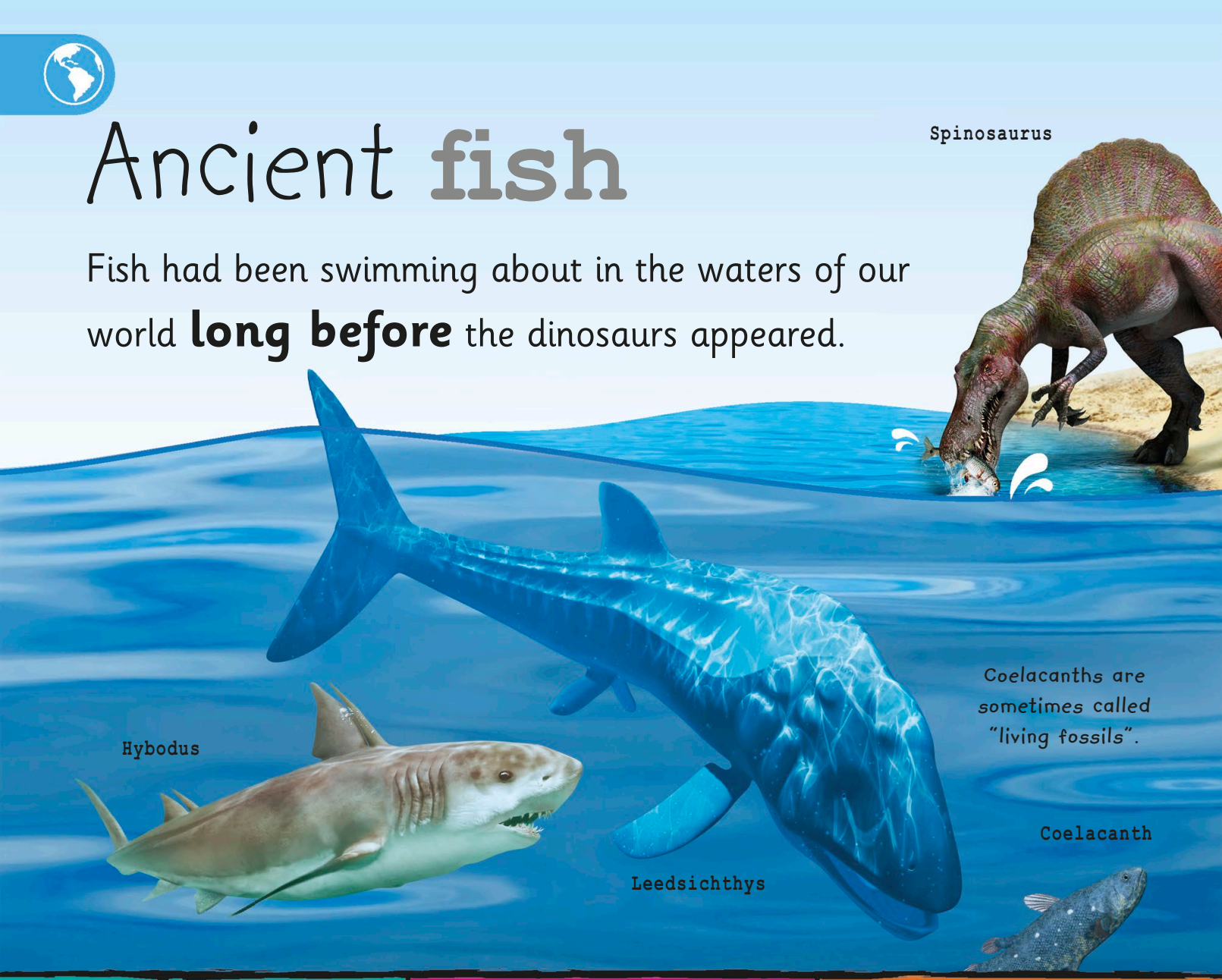
Butterflies

The first butterflies appeared around 66 million years ago, near the time that the dinosaurs **died out**.



Ancient fish

Fish had been swimming about in the waters of our world **long before** the dinosaurs appeared.



Hybodus

This ancient **shark** had two sets of teeth: one very sharp and the other blunt. It went extinct in the Cretaceous period.

Leedsichthys

This bony Jurassic fish was **truly massive**. Leedsichthys was about the same size as a modern killer whale.

Coelacanth

Scientists thought this fish died out with the dinosaurs, but amazingly it was **rediscovered** in 1938!

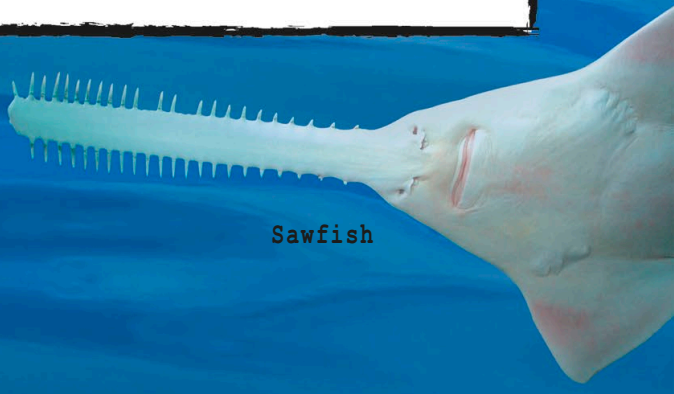
What are fish?

Fish are a large group of animals. There are thousands of different types, with lots in common.

- They use gills to breathe underwater.
- They can be found in fresh or saltwater.
- Most of them have scales.
- They have fins to steer and stay upright in water.

Some dinosaurs, such as Spinosaurus, feasted on a steady diet of fish.





Sawfish

Lepidotes

Fossils of Lepidotes have been found all over the world. This fish was one of **Baryonyx's** favourite meals.

Lepidotes fossil

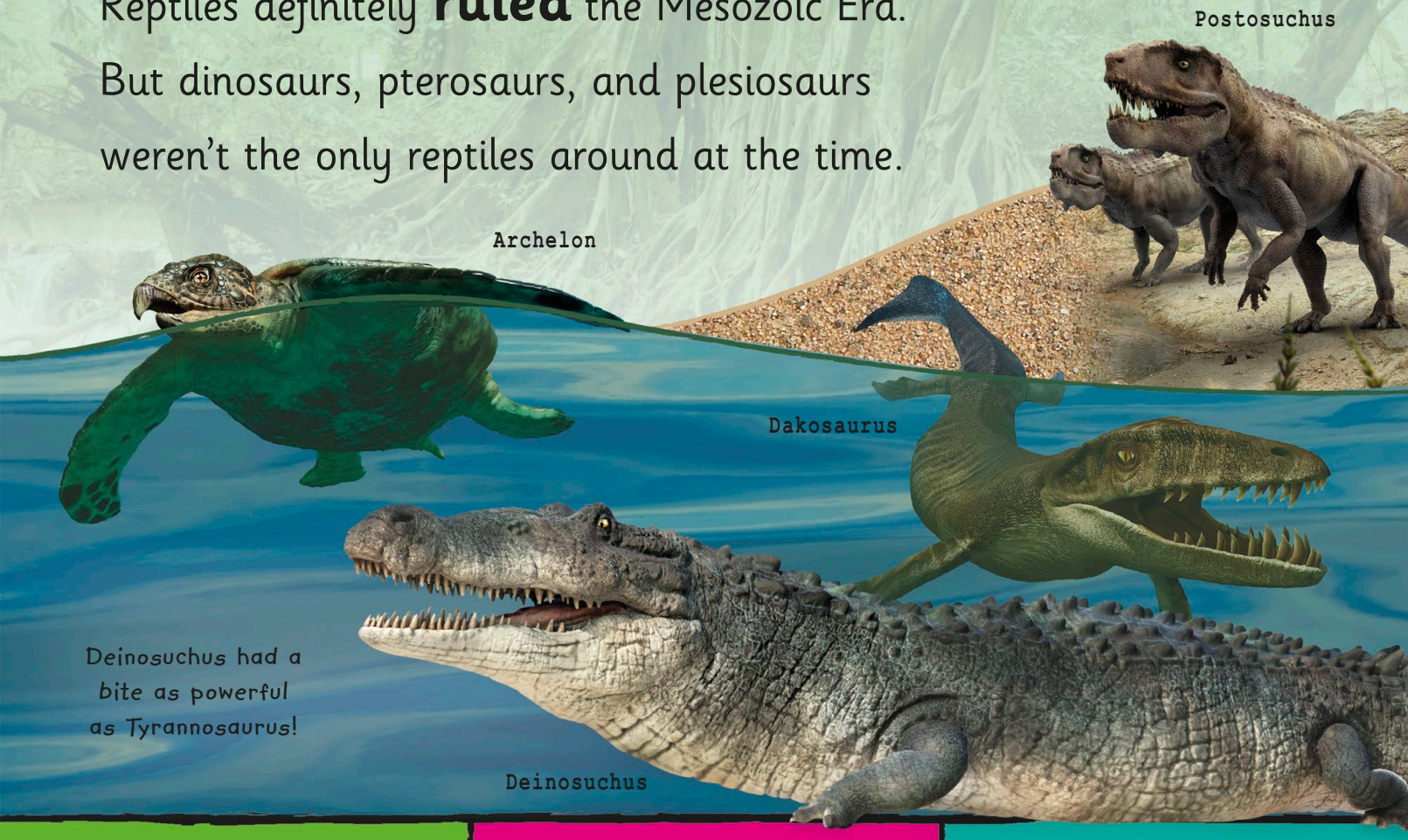


Sawfish

Sawfish are nicknamed "carpenter sharks" because of their long, saw-like nose extensions. These fish appeared in the Cretaceous and are still around **today**.

Ancient reptiles

Reptiles definitely **ruled** the Mesozoic Era. But dinosaurs, pterosaurs, and plesiosaurs weren't the only reptiles around at the time.



Archelon

Fossils of turtles date back as far as 220 million years ago. At 4m (13ft), Archelon is one of the **biggest** turtles ever.

Deinosuchus

The mighty Deinosuchus was one of the most powerful predators of the Cretaceous. It was twice as big as a modern **alligator**.

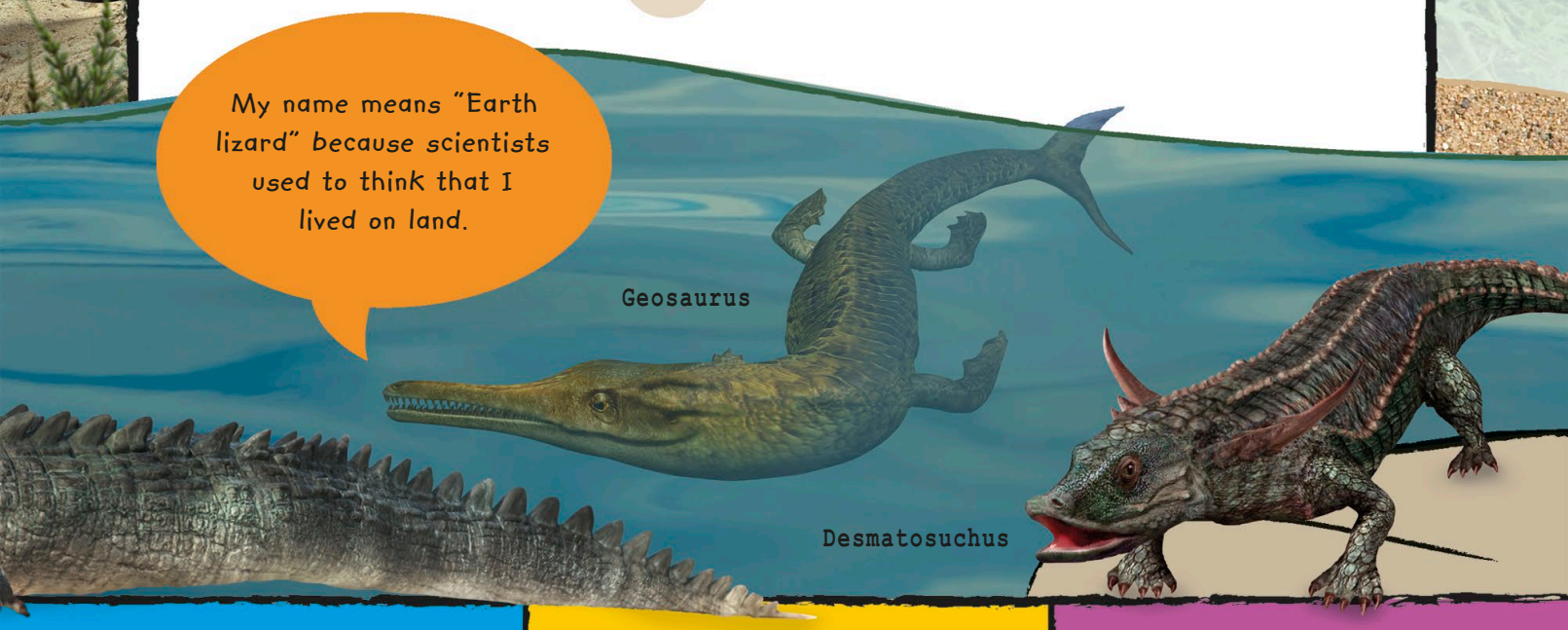
Postosuchus

Although it looked like a dinosaur, Postosuchus was actually related to **crocodiles**. It probably ate early dinosaurs.

What are reptiles?

Snakes, lizards, crocodiles, and tortoises are all reptiles. They have several things in common.

- Their bodies are covered in waterproof scales.
- They are cold-blooded and need the Sun to warm up.
- They all hatch from eggs.



Dakosaurus

This marine predator roamed the oceans of the Jurassic and Cretaceous. It was a speedy swimmer with a **brutal** bite.

Geosaurus

Geosaurus was a strange-looking predator that swam around the Jurassic and Cretaceous oceans **hunting** for fish.

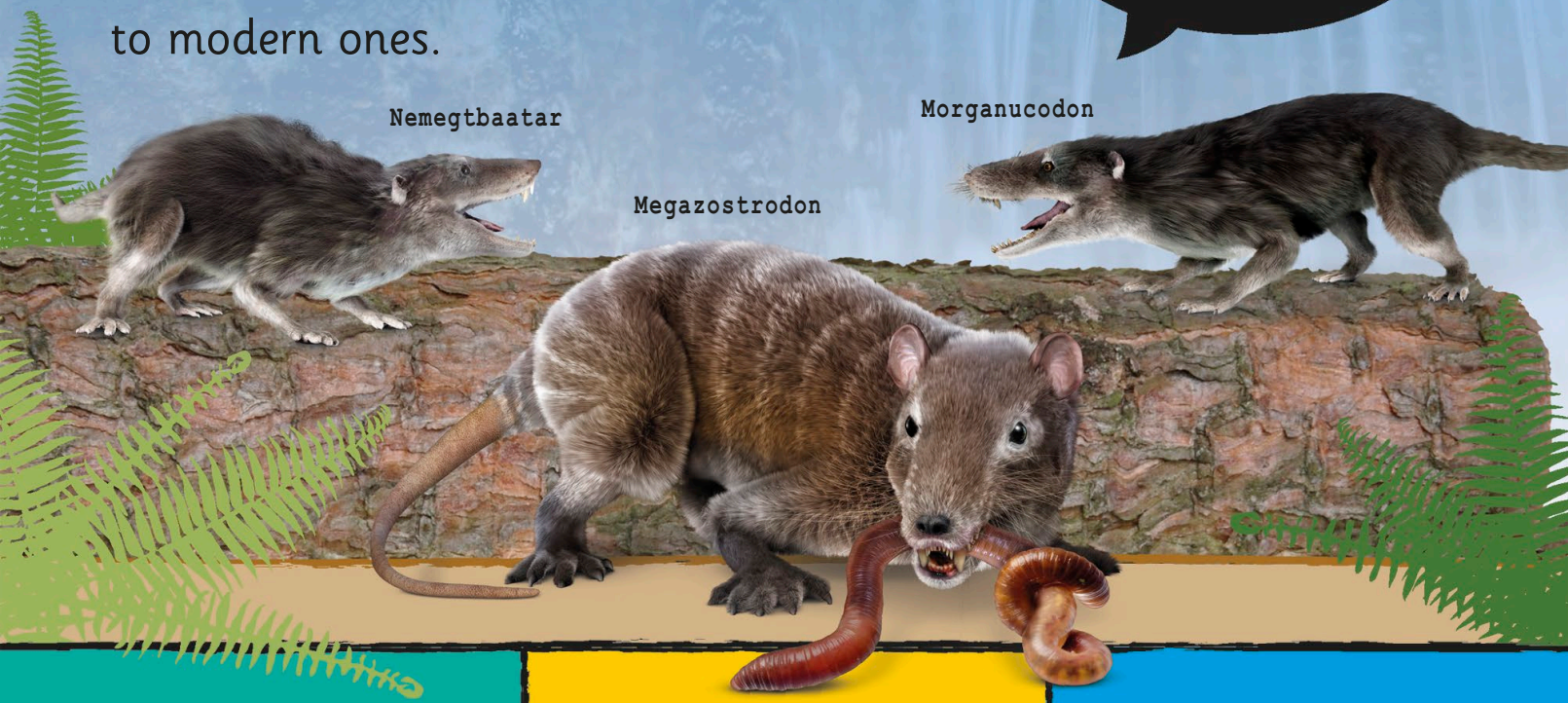
Desmatosuchus

This Triassic reptile was a relative of the modern crocodile. Desmatosuchus had **bony** plates along its back and tail.

Ancient mammals

Early mammals lived in a world ruled by reptiles, so life wasn't easy. The mammals of the Mesozoic were **very different** to modern ones.

The first mammals were all tiny, but today, the biggest animals in the world are mammals.



Nemegtbaatar

Although this mammal looks a lot like a rat, they're not closely related. It had large front teeth and a very wide **snout**.

Megazostrodon

This tiny, furry animal probably ran, climbed, and burrowed just like a modern day **rat**.

Morganucodon

This little insect-eater was one of the **first** mammals to ever exist. It appeared in the Late Triassic.



Morganucodon jaw bone

What are mammals?

Mammals are a group of animals that come in all shapes and sizes. You're a mammal too! There are a few things we have in common.

- Most mammals are born, rather than hatch from eggs.
- They have bony skeletons.
- Their bodies are hairy.
- They are warm-blooded.

Sinoconodon

Most early mammals ate insects and other little animals.

Eomaia

Eomaia

Only one Eomaia fossil has ever been found but it was very well preserved. It shows that Eomaia had little hands and feet that were great for **climbing**.

Sinoconodon

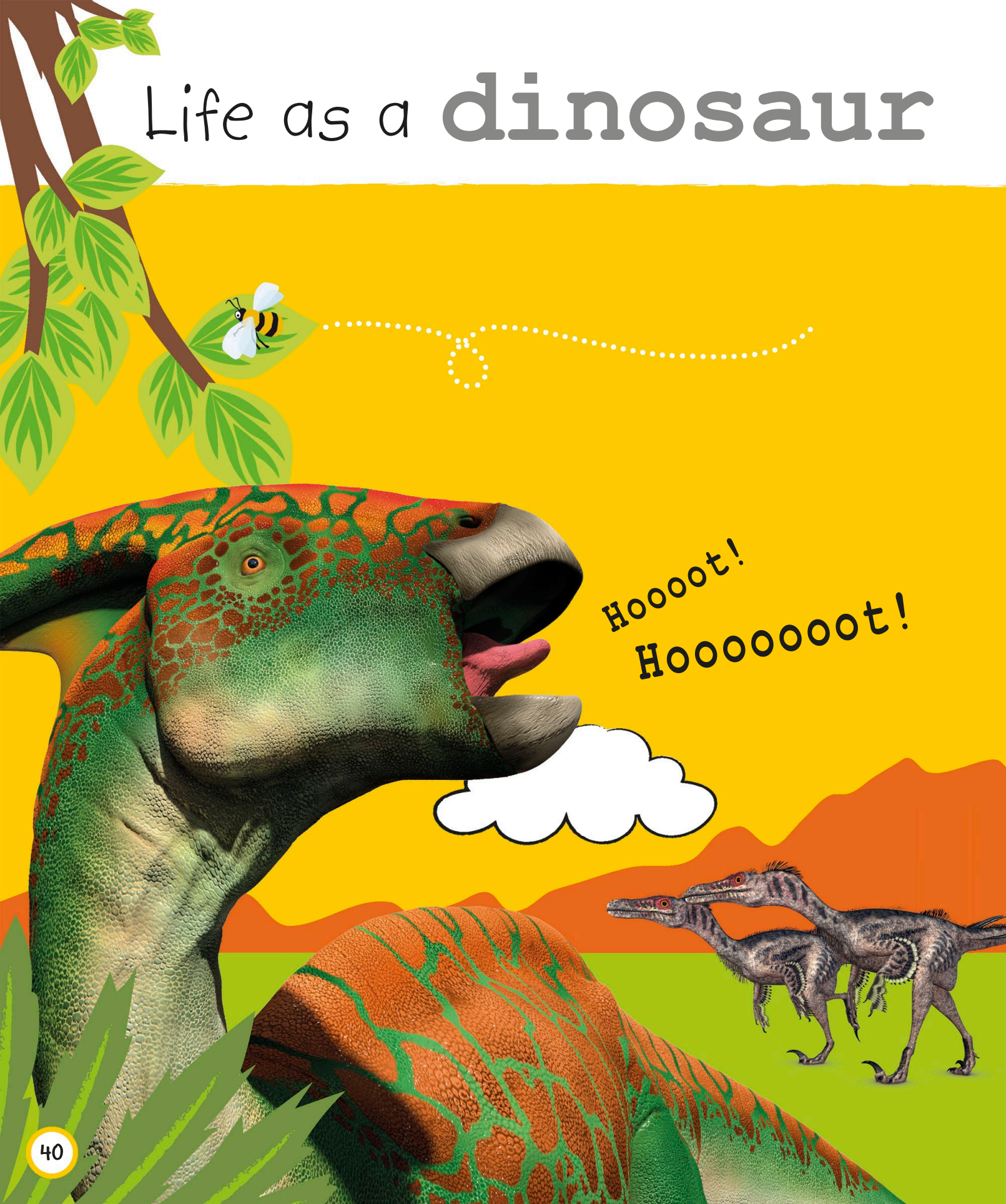
Although it could have sat in the palm of your hand, Sinoconodon was one of the **biggest** mammals of the Jurassic period.

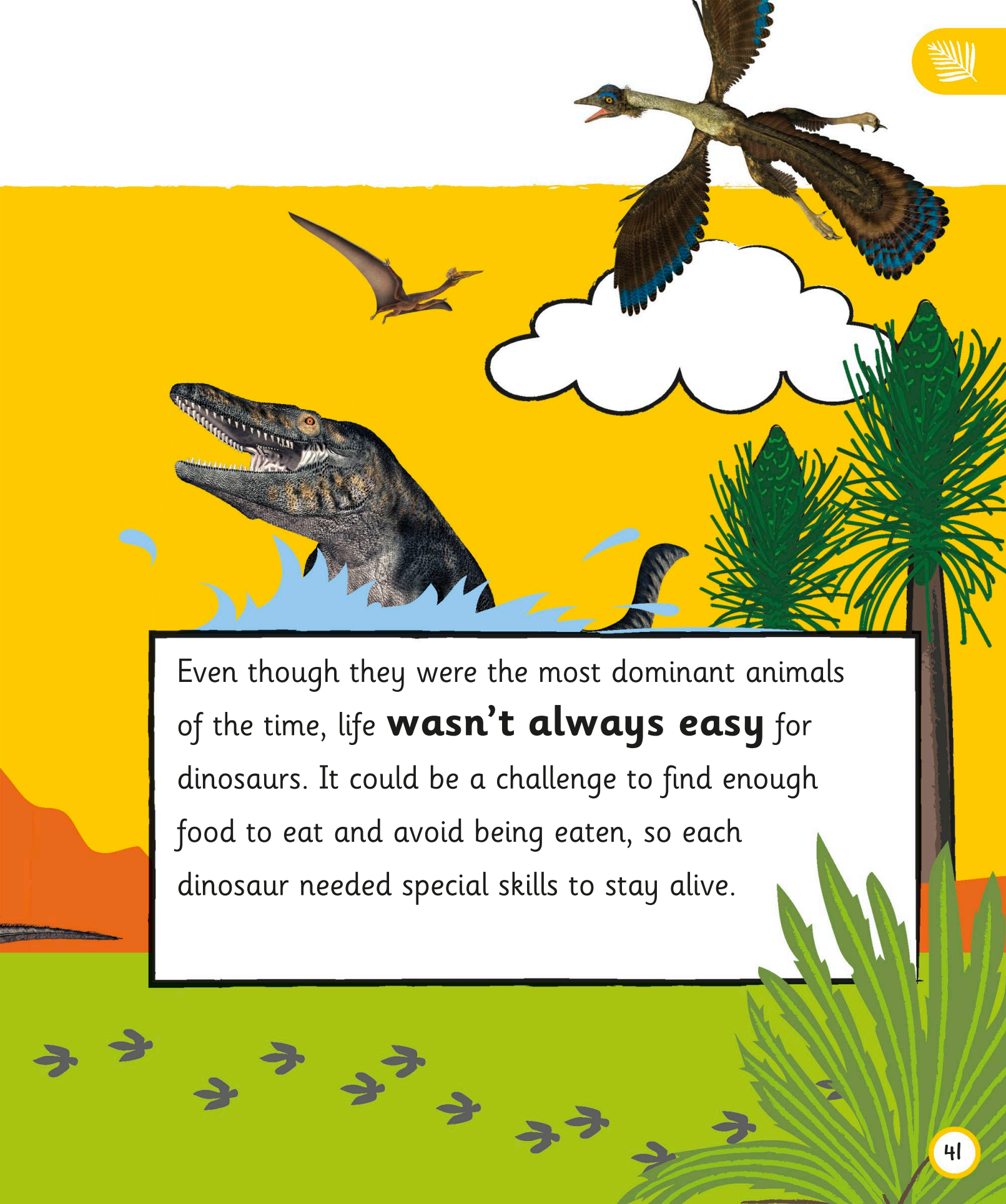
Zalambdalestes

This cute creature had unusually **long** back legs. It might have moved by hopping around.

Zalambdalestes

Life as a dinosaur

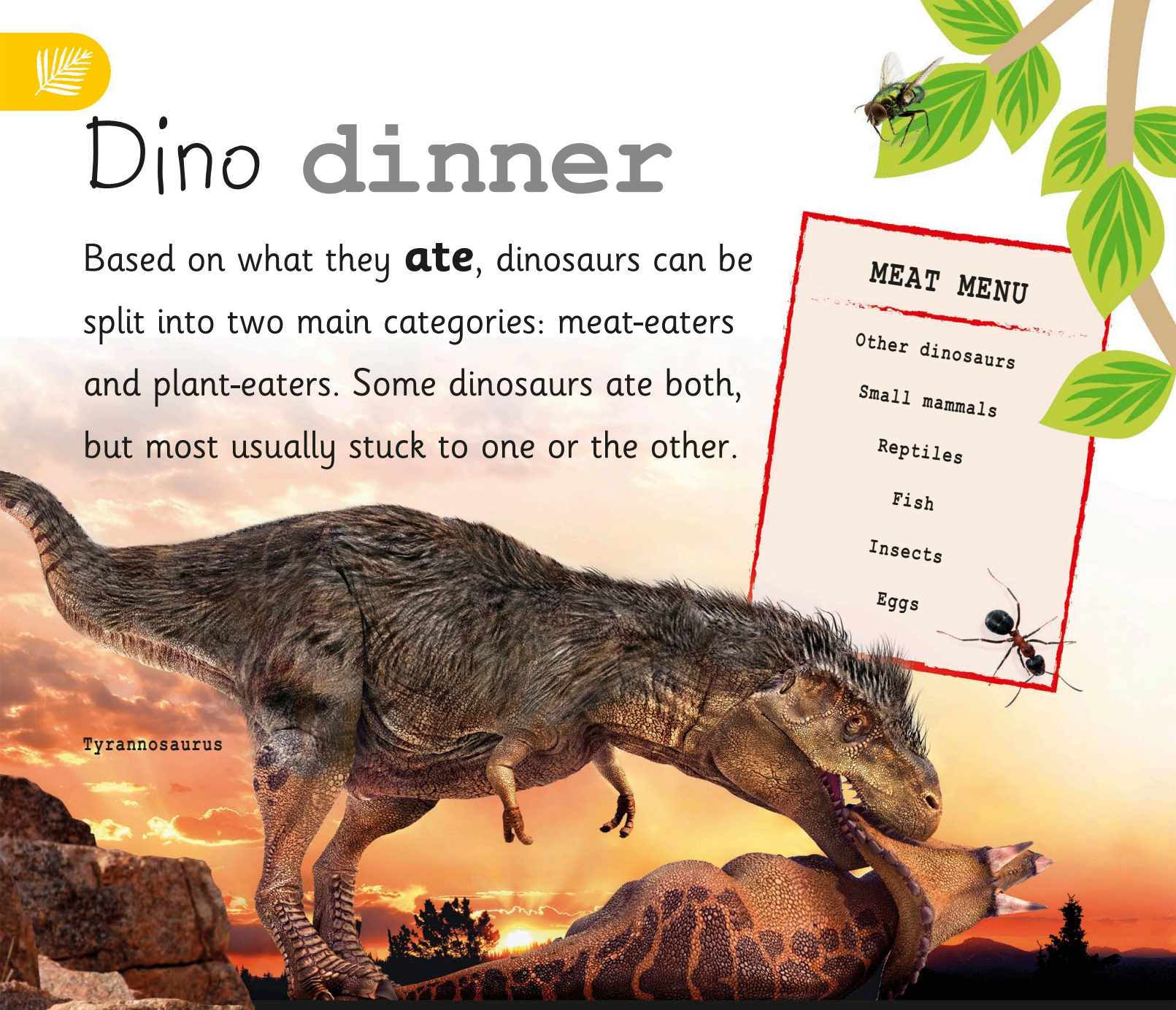




Even though they were the most dominant animals of the time, life **wasn't always easy** for dinosaurs. It could be a challenge to find enough food to eat and avoid being eaten, so each dinosaur needed special skills to stay alive.

Dino dinner

Based on what they **ate**, dinosaurs can be split into two main categories: meat-eaters and plant-eaters. Some dinosaurs ate both, but most usually stuck to one or the other.



Meat-eaters

Dinosaurs that ate meat were **carnivores**. Most had good eyesight, long legs, and sharp teeth to help them hunt, but others scavenged for their meals.



PLANT MENU

Leaves

Mosses

Berries

Seeds

Fruit

OMNIVORE MENU

Plants

Small mammals

Insects

Lizards

Fruit

I'm so big I needed to eat LOTS of plants.

Plant-eaters

These dinosaurs usually had blunt or flat teeth to help them strip and chew plants. They were called **herbivores**.

Both!

Some dinosaurs ate both meat and plants. The diet of these **omnivores** was made up of plants and fruit, as well as lizards, fish, and insects.

We had both flat and sharp teeth, so scientists think we were probably omnivores.

Some dinosaurs were "accidental omnivores" because they would have eaten tiny insects on leaves without realizing.

Maiasaura

Heterodontosaurus

Meat-eaters

Hunting in the Mesozoic required very special **skills** and weapons. Meat-eating carnivores had to be seriously fierce.

Carnivore tools

Strong jaws



Powerful jaws were ideal for grabbing prey and crushing their bones.

Sharp teeth



Jagged teeth helped to pierce and rip meat.

Deadly claws



Carnivores used their claws to slash or grab prey.

Fast legs



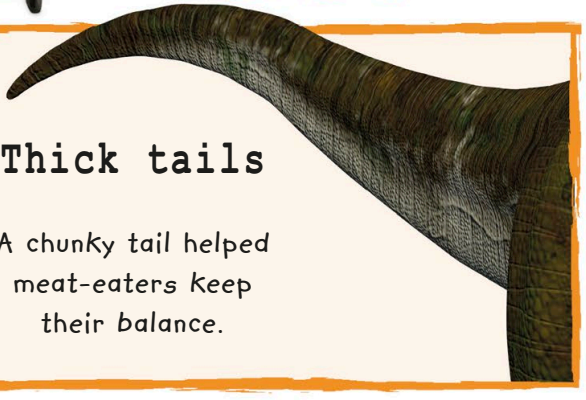
Strong legs helped hunters chase down speedy prey.

Good eyesight

Forward-facing eyes gave carnivores excellent vision to spot prey.

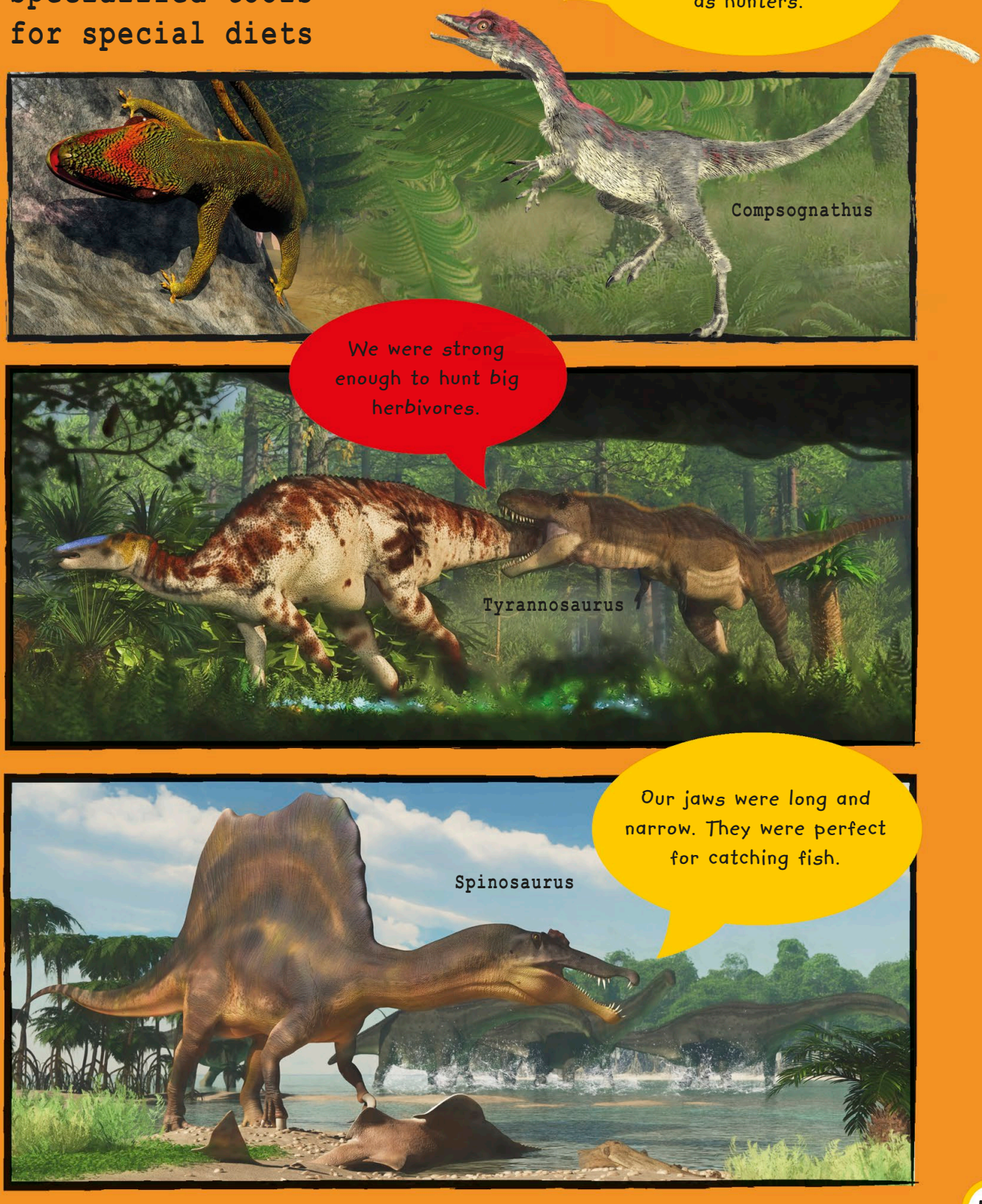


Thick tails



A chunky tail helped meat-eaters keep their balance.

Specialized tools for special diets





Plant-eaters

Most dinosaurs ate plants, but different herbivores had special **tools** that helped them eat different plants.

Herbivore tools:

Strong beaks

Ceratopsians had sharp beaks that helped them rip off tough pine and fern plants.



Flat teeth

Beaked dinosaurs often had flat teeth to chew their food.





Long necks

Sauropods had long necks that let them reach the leaves high in the treetops.



Peg teeth

Long-necked herbivores had front teeth to cut and grab leaves before swallowing them.



Strong mouths

Hadrosaurs could clamp their mouths around branches to strip off lots of leaves at once.

Lots of teeth

Duck-billed dinosaurs had up to a thousand teeth for grinding food. That's a lot more than most dinosaurs.





Triceratops

This famous ceratopsian could eat very tough plants using its sharp **beak**. It also had strong teeth to help grind them down.

Brachiosaurus

Giant sauropods like Brachiosaurus ate **without chewing**. It may have swallowed stones to grind up the plants inside its stomach instead.



Edmontosaurus

This hadrosaur wasn't really able to defend itself from predators, so it used its many teeth to **eat quickly**, so it didn't stay in the same place for long.

Dinosaur homes

Dinosaurs lived in different places all over the world. The environments they lived in are called **habitats**. Here are some of the main ones.

Rivers and coasts

Lots of plants grow near water, so there was a lot of **food** for plant-eaters by rivers and coastlines – as well as fish for meat-eaters.



Deserts

Some resourceful dinosaurs were able to survive in hot deserts by eating **special plants** as a source of food and water.



Plains

Open plains and scrublands were perfect places for herds of dinosaurs to **roam** across in search of food.

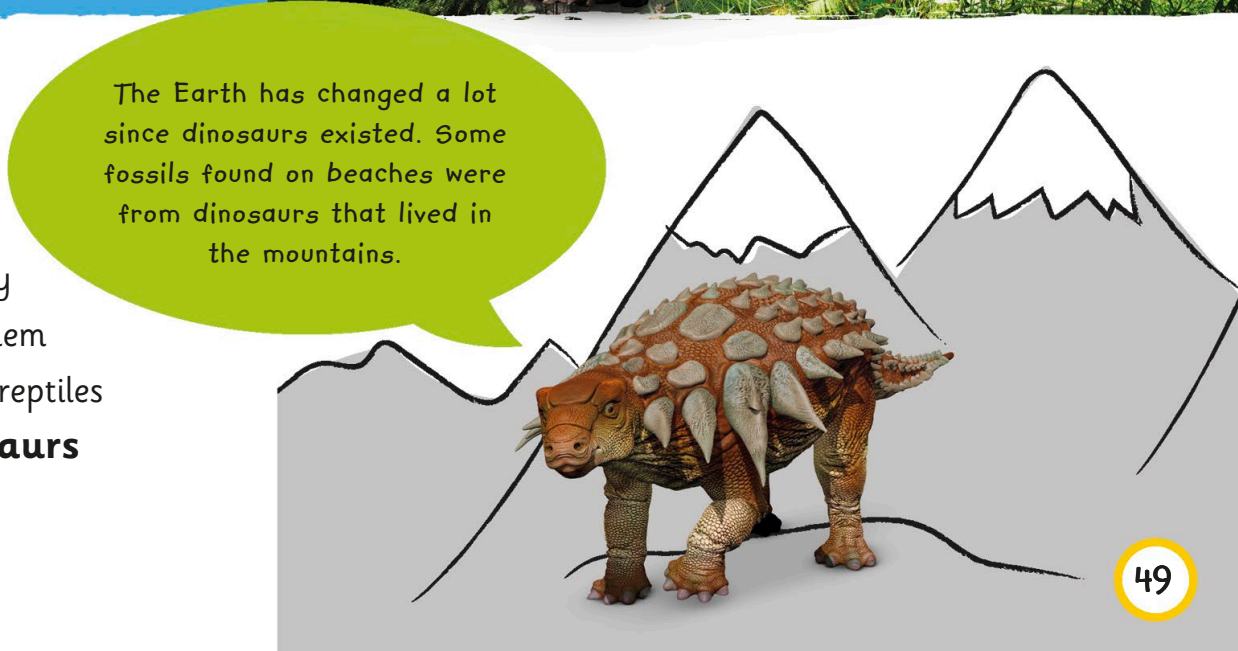


Woodlands

Dinosaurs liked forests because there was so much to eat. Some woodlands were **cool** and others were hot and **swampy**.



While many dinosaurs lived by water, none of them lived in it. Other reptiles such as **plesiosaurs** ruled the oceans.



Sticking together

Many dinosaurs lived and travelled in groups called **herds**. By sticking together, dinosaurs could help and look out for each other.

Some herbivores travelled together to find fresh food for the herd to eat.

Einiosaurus

Fossil friends

One reason palaeontologists believe some dinosaurs lived in herds is because fossil **"trackways"** show the footprints of many dinosaurs walking together.



Safety in numbers

The main reason dinosaurs formed herds was to **protect themselves** from predators. Not only were they more dangerous as a group, but they could also alert each other if danger was nearby.

Fossils show that herds may have kept their young in the centre of the group to shield them from attacks.



Hungry hunters

Clever predators, such as Velociraptor, may have **worked together** to hunt larger or more dangerous dinosaurs.

Some modern wild animals, such as elephants and zebras, live in herds, too.

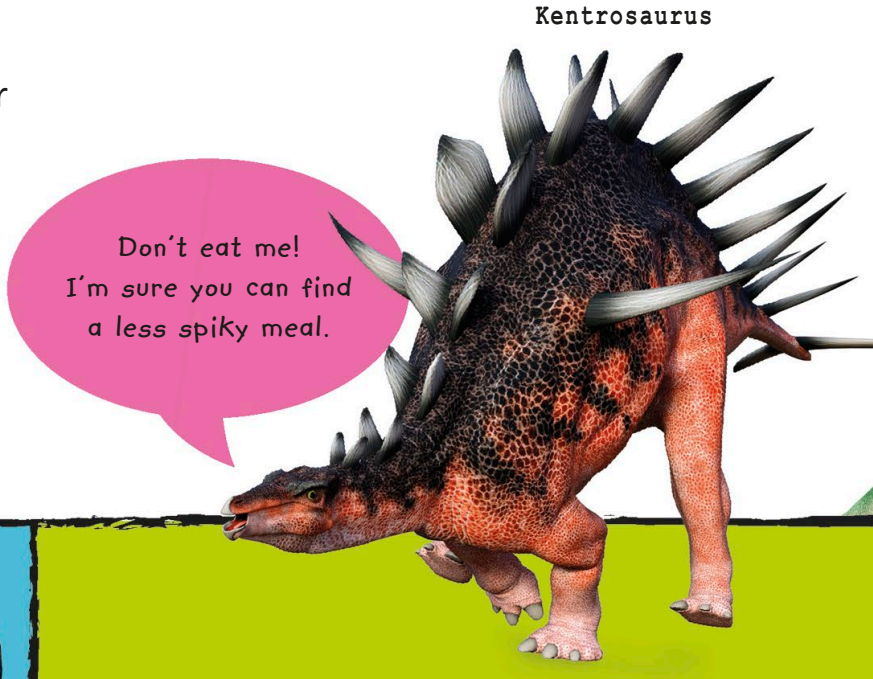


Dino communication

Dinosaurs needed to attract mates and warn each other about danger. They couldn't have conversations, but they did have other ways of **communicating**.

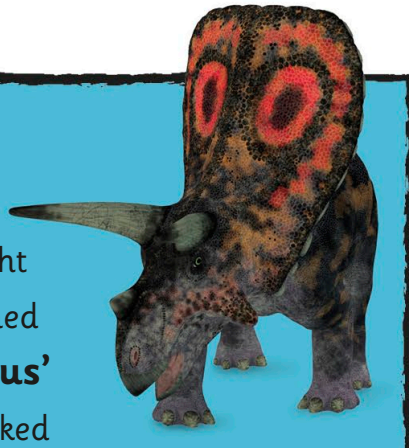
Weapon warnings

Many dinosaurs wanted to **avoid fights** if possible. Showing off their impressive weapons or armour was a great way to warn predators that it might be risky to attack them.



Frills

Although it was only made of light bone and stretched skin, **Torosaurus'** neck frill still looked very intimidating.



Spikes

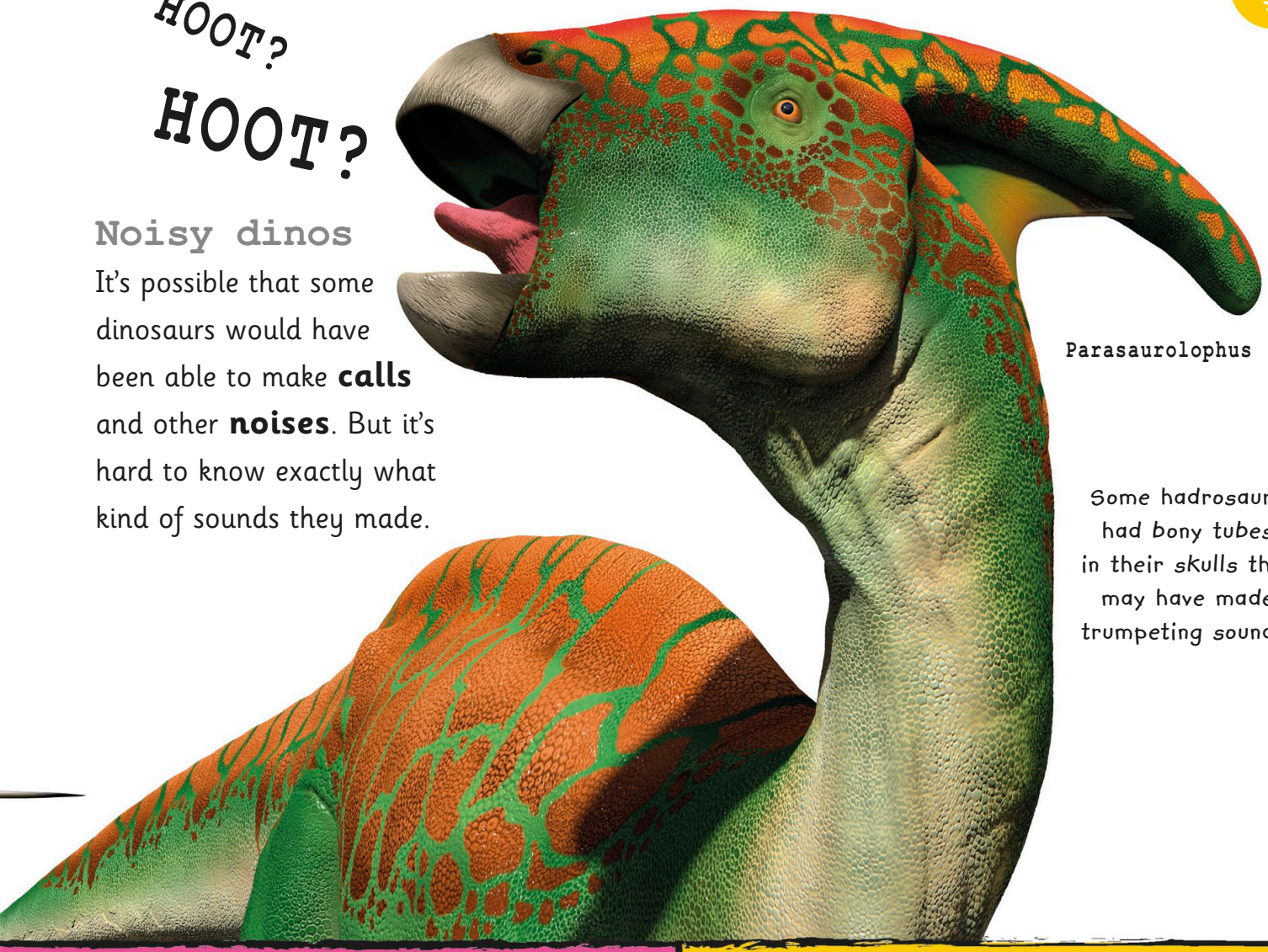
Dinosaurs such as **Kentrosaurus** had huge bony spikes sprouting from their heads, shoulders, and tails. Carnivores might think twice before attacking such a spiky herbivore.

Fossils give us lots of clues about dinosaur

HOOT? HOOT?

Noisy dinos

It's possible that some dinosaurs would have been able to make **calls** and other **noises**. But it's hard to know exactly what kind of sounds they made.



Parasaurolophus

Some hadrosaurs had bony tubes in their skulls that may have made trumpeting sounds.

Sails

Predators picked off small, weak dinosaurs to eat. **Ouranosaurus** had a sail on its back that made it look bigger than it was.



Ouranosaurus

Crests

It would have been useless in a fight, but **Lambeosaurus'** head crest was great for recognizing other members of the herd.

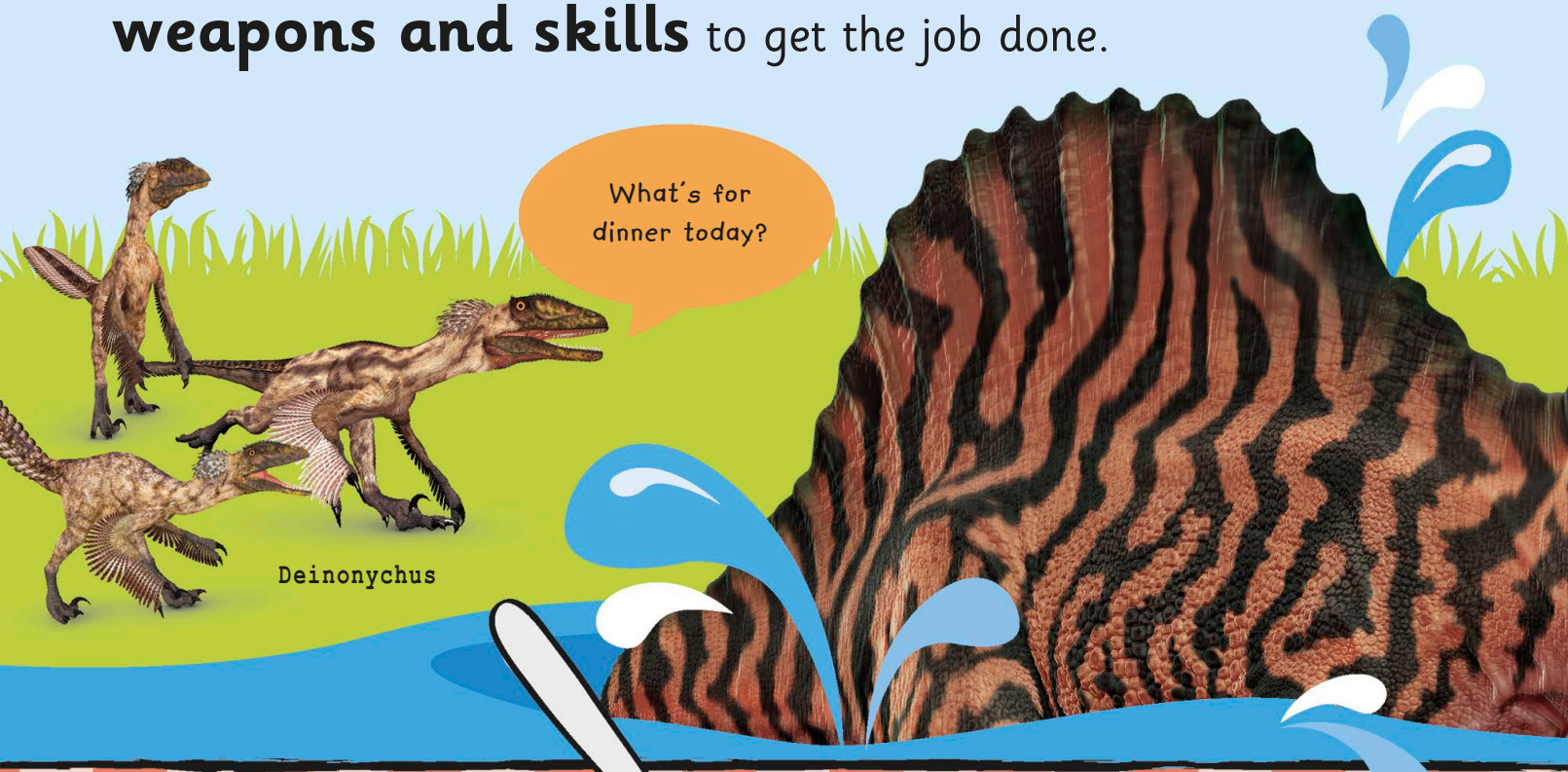


Lambeosaurus

communication, but there is still a lot we don't know.

Dinos for dinner

Predatory dinosaurs were the deadliest animals to ever walk the Earth, but hunting was dangerous, and they needed **weapons and skills** to get the job done.

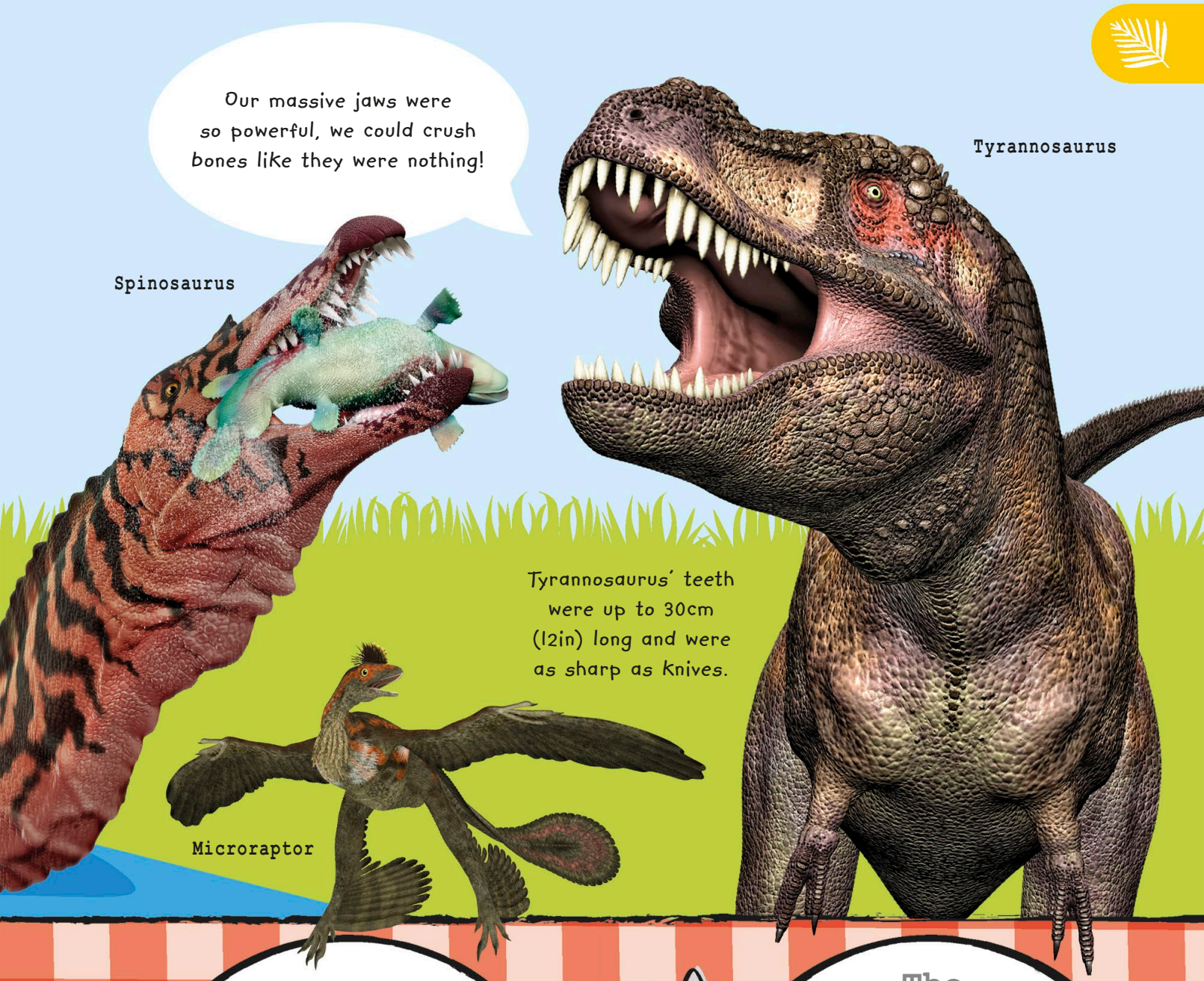


Brains over brawn

Some carnivores, such as Deinonychus, were **clever**, and had well-developed brains and senses. They may have hunted in packs to trap their prey.

Special weapons

Spinosaurus **specialized** in hunting one type of prey. It had long, narrow jaws full of cone-shaped teeth to grip onto wet, wriggling fish.



Flying high

Little meat-eaters didn't stand a chance against big prey. Some, such as Microraptor, evolved to fly or glide so that they could **swoop** down and snatch small animals.

The big ones

Giant theropods, such as Tyrannosaurus, were **apex predators**. This means they were so strong and deadly they had nothing to fear except each other.

Fight or... run!

What happened when a dinosaur came face to face with a predator? There were only a few options...

Giants like Brontosaurus were rarely attacked because they were so big, but sometimes predators got desperate.

Grrrrr!

Allosaurus

Look scary

Some herbivores, such as Pentaceratops with its sharp horns, looked very intimidating. A predator might decide attacking wasn't **worth the risk**, and look for easier prey instead.

Strong horns

THWACK!

Brontosaurus

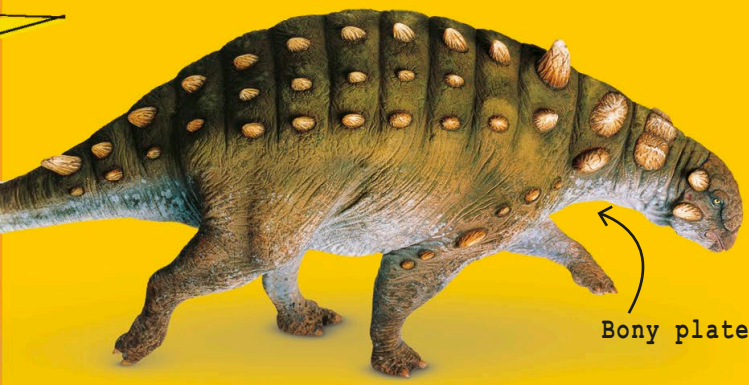
Attacking a giant dinosaur could be very dangerous.

Run away

Small, defenseless dinosaurs had no choice except to try to **outrun** predators. Luckily, the fastest ones could run at 80kph (50mph)!

Strike back

Ankylosaurus was covered in protective armour, but it also had a big **club** on its tail to smash enemies that got close.



Fight

Some dinosaurs had useful **defensive weapons**. Therizinosaurus' claws were mainly used to grab branches, but they would have also been useful in a fight.



Dinosaur eggs

Just like modern reptiles, dinosaurs **hatched from eggs**. Fossilized eggs can help us understand how young dinosaurs developed.

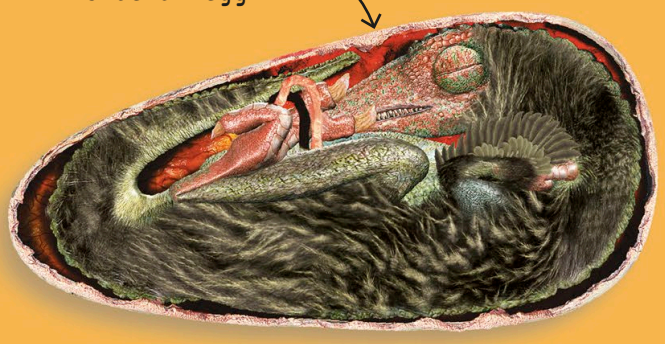
Some dinosaurs cared for their young after they hatched, but others were left to fend for themselves.

Nesting

Some dinosaurs, such as **Citipati**, built nests for their eggs and sat on them to keep them warm like many birds do today.

Citipati

Model of a dinosaur inside an egg



Small eggs, big dinosaurs

Dinosaur eggs varied in size and shape depending on the dinosaur, but they were all **relatively small** in comparison to a fully grown dinosaur. Experts believe this means dinosaurs probably grew to full size quickly.



Maiasaura nest

Safety in numbers

A huge Maiasaura nesting site found in the USA in 1979 proved that some dinosaurs built their nests close to **each other**. They probably did this for safety.

How big were dinosaur eggs?

Apatosaurus egg



Oviraptor philoceratops egg



Chicken egg

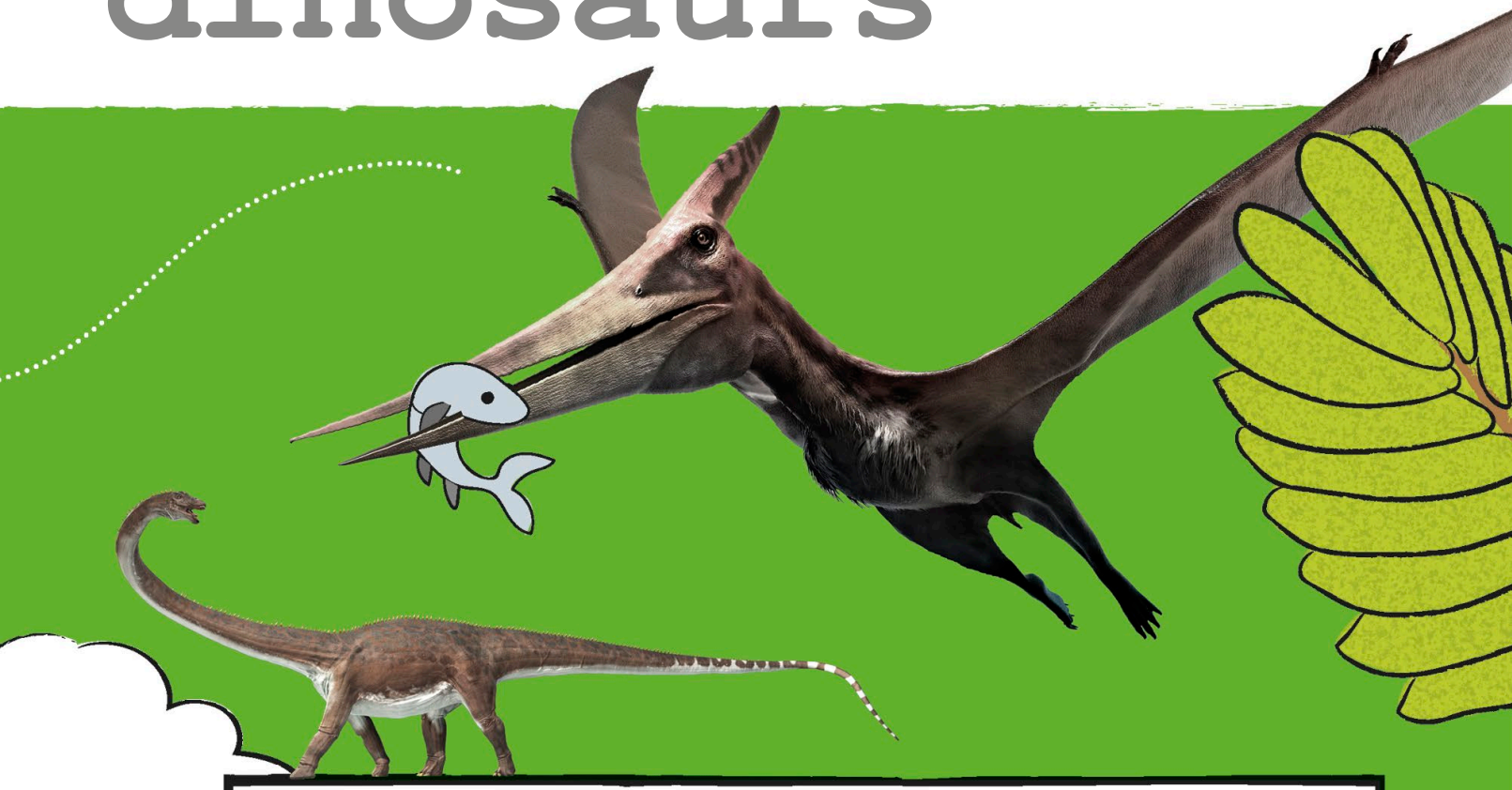


An Apatosaurus egg was about the size of a basketball!

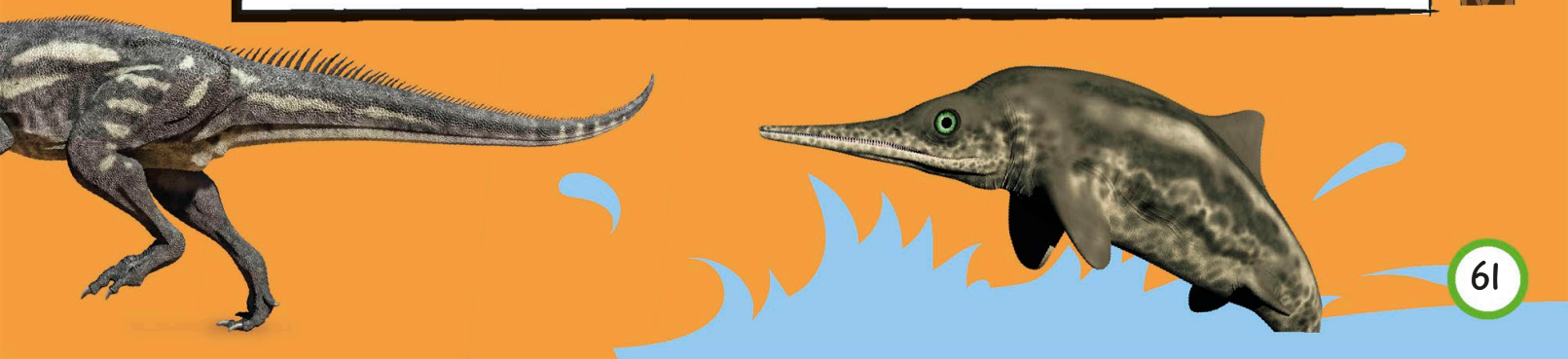
Meet the

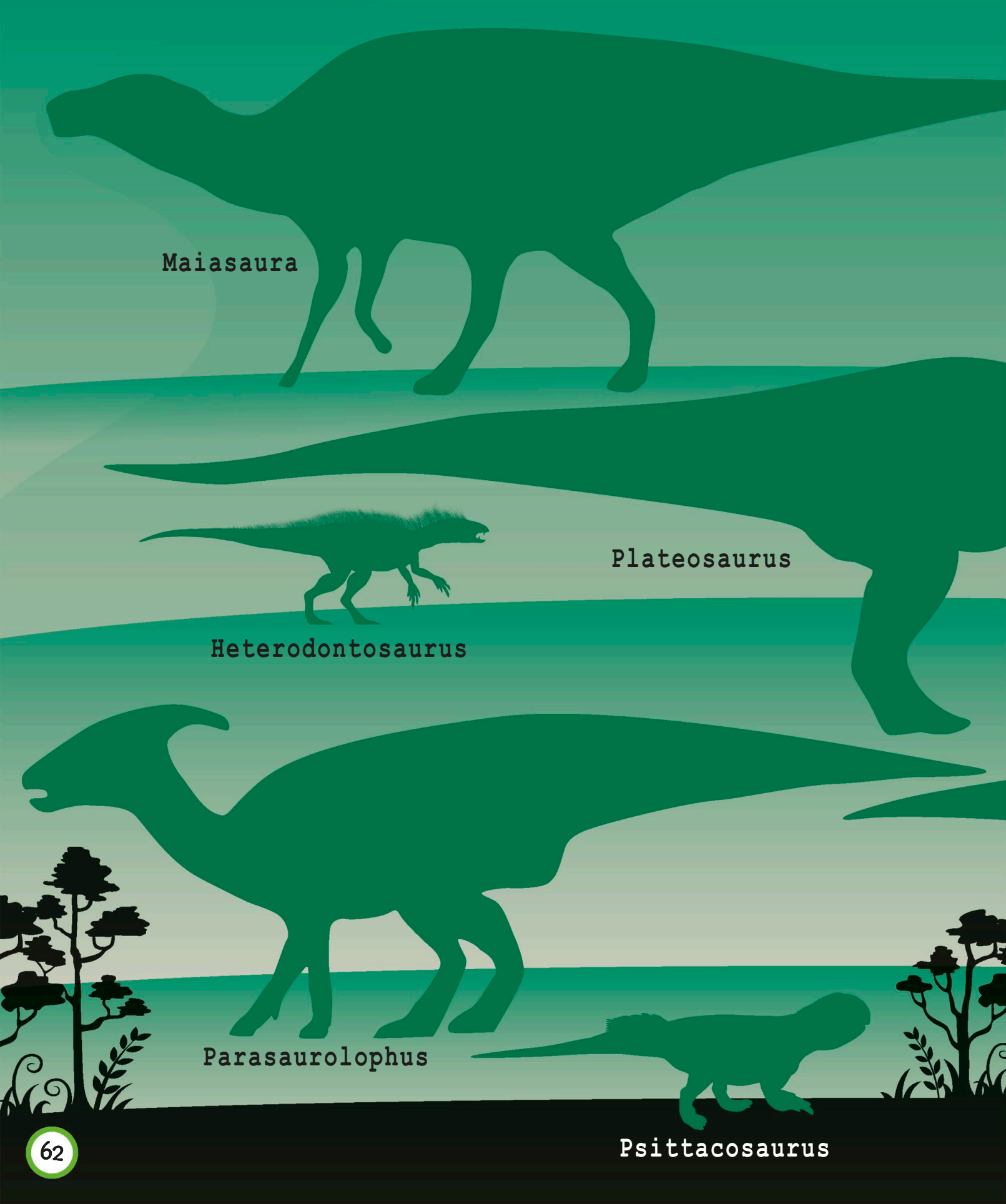


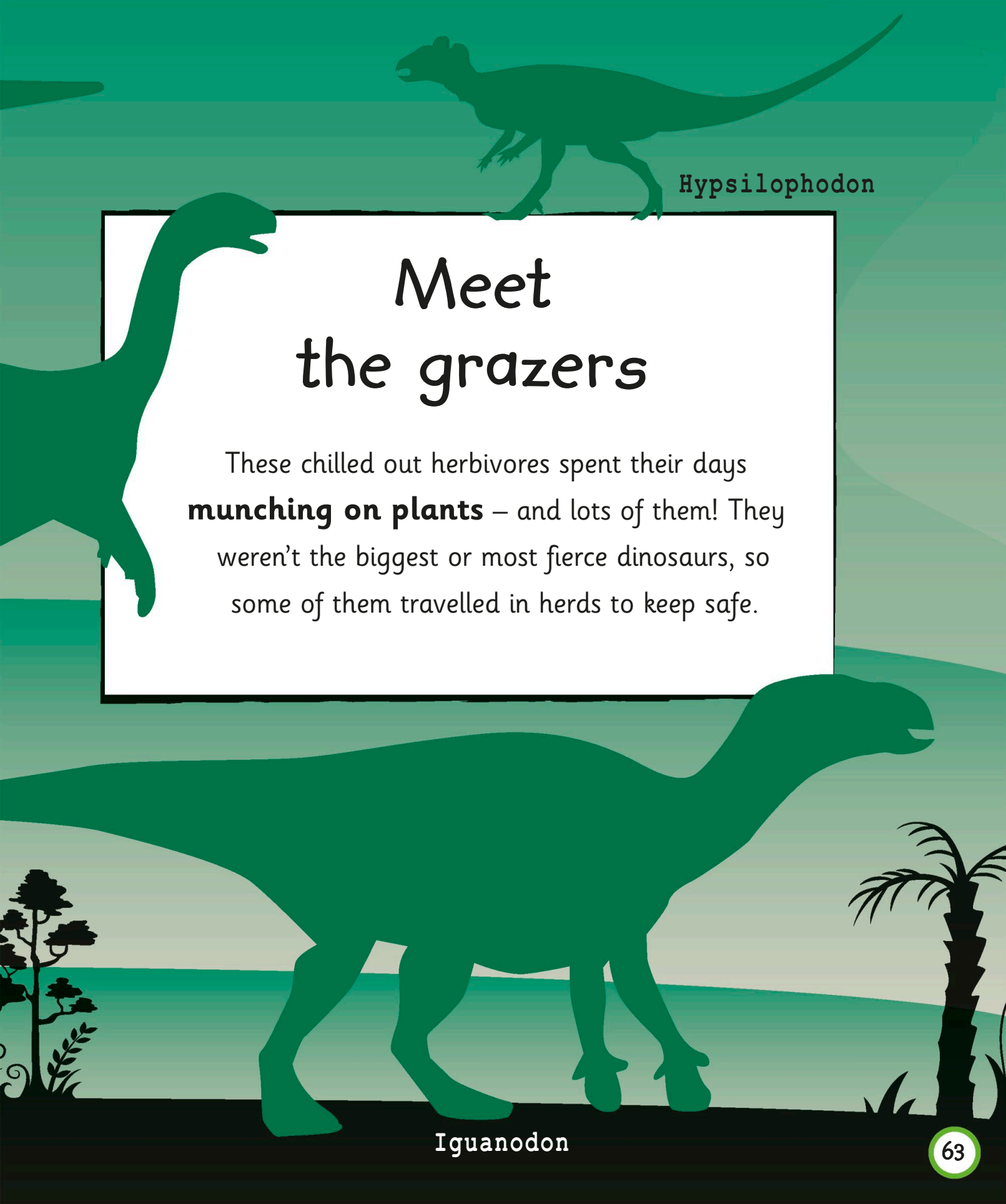
dinosaurs



From massive meat-eaters and giant grazers, to walking tanks and mini monsters, dinosaurs came in more **shapes and sizes** than you might think. Dig through these pages to learn about these incredible animals and their prehistoric relatives.




Maiasaura
Plateosaurus
Heterodontosaurus
Parasaurolophus
Psittacosaurus



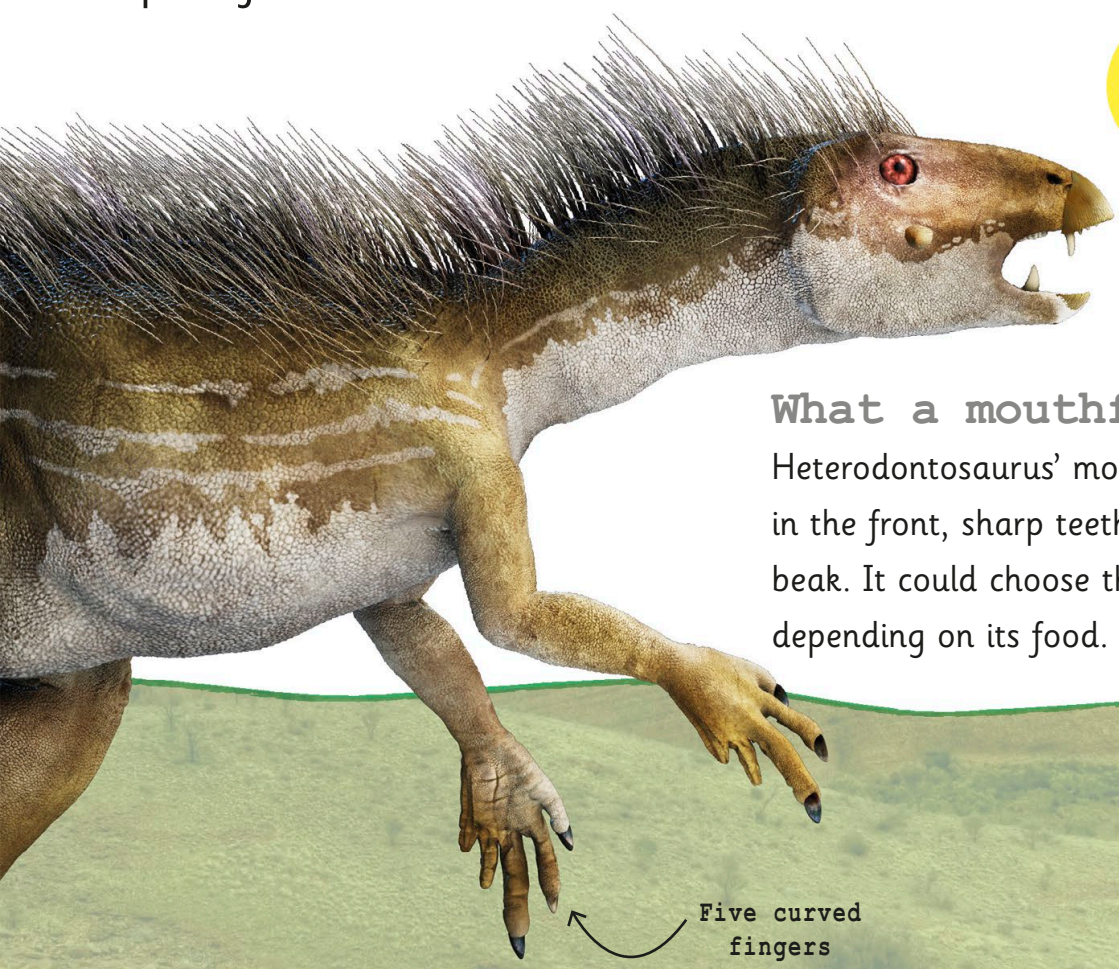
Meet the grazers

These chilled out herbivores spent their days **munching on plants** – and lots of them! They weren't the biggest or most fierce dinosaurs, so some of them travelled in herds to keep safe.

Heterodontosaurus

HET-er-oh-DON-toe-SORE-us

This speedy little dinosaur was only about the size of a turkey. Its **unusual teeth** set it apart from most other dinosaurs.



What a mouthful

Heterodontosaurus' mouths had small teeth in the front, sharp teeth on the sides, and a beak. It could choose the **best way** to eat depending on its food. It also had long fangs.





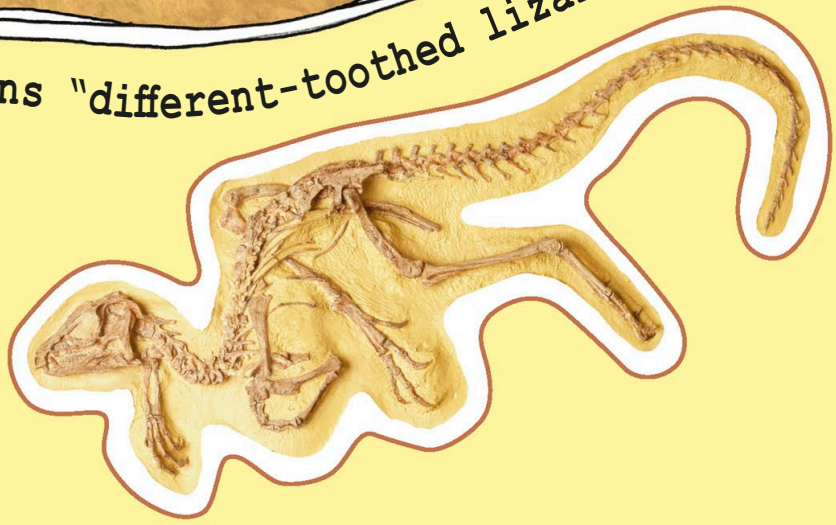
Fact File

Our long fangs were probably used for **FIGHTING** instead of **EATING**.

Small but fast

Strong **hind legs** helped Heterodontosaurus quickly run away from attackers.

Heterodontosaurus means "different-toothed lizard".



This Heterodontosaurus fossil from South Africa is one of the most complete fossils ever found.

Size: 1m (3ft) long **Habitat:** Scrubland **Diet:** Plants and insects

Psittacosaurus

si-tak-ah-SORE-us

This little dinosaur was a relative of the massive horned Triceratops. They were part of the **ceratopsian** family.





Big beak

Psittacosaurus was named "parrot lizard" because of its bird-like **beak**. Although it also had teeth, its strong beak would have been useful to crack open seeds and nuts it found on the forest floor.





We were among the oldest and smallest members of the ceratopsian family.

Bristles

Scaly body



Fantastic fossils

Scientists have discovered lots of Psittacosaurus fossils so they know quite a lot about it. This fossil clearly shows it had **bristles** along its tail.

Size: 2m (6½ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Plants and seeds

Iguanodon

ig-WAH-no-don

This dinosaur was mostly interested in munching plants, but it had a **secret weapon** to defend itself when needed.





Fossilized thumb spike

Secret weapon

The sharp thumb **spikes** on Iguanodon's hands were probably used to reach tall branches, and they would also have been useful as defense from predators.





Fact File



A group of 38 Iguanodon skeletons were found together in Belgium, so they may have lived in **HERDS**.

An early discovery

Iguanodon was the first plant-eating dinosaur ever discovered. It got its name because its teeth looked like they belonged to a giant **iguana**.

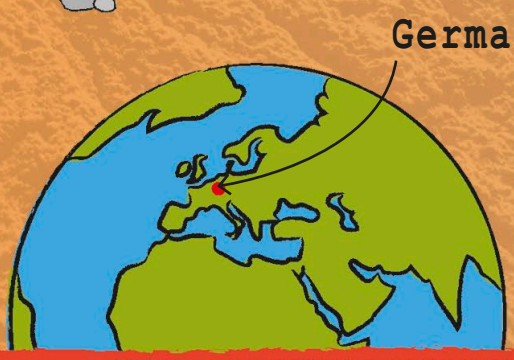
The thumb spike was about 14cm (6in) long.

Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Plants

Plateosaurus

plate-ee-oh-SORE-us

This early dinosaur was a **prosauropod**, an ancestor of giant sauropods such as Diplodocus. But unlike sauropods, plateosaurus only walked on two legs.



Lots of Plateosaurus skeletons were discovered in the same place in Germany.





Fact File

Strong grazer

Although it was heavy, Plateosaurus could probably **run quite quickly**. It used its hands to grab food and its strong teeth helped it chew tough leaves.

The word prosauropod means "before sauropods".

Plateosaurus had a long flexible neck that helped it feed from tall trees.



A sticky end

Many Plateosaurus skeletons have been found together. Scientists think a herd of them became **stuck in mud** and sank. The mud preserved their bodies as fossils for millions of years.

Size: 8m (25ft) long **Habitat:** Deserts **Diet:** Plants

Hypsilophodon

hip-sih-LOAF-oh-don

This speedy little **plant-eater** was the perfect size to dash through the undergrowth and **stay hidden** from bigger predators.



251 million years ago — 200 — 145 — 66

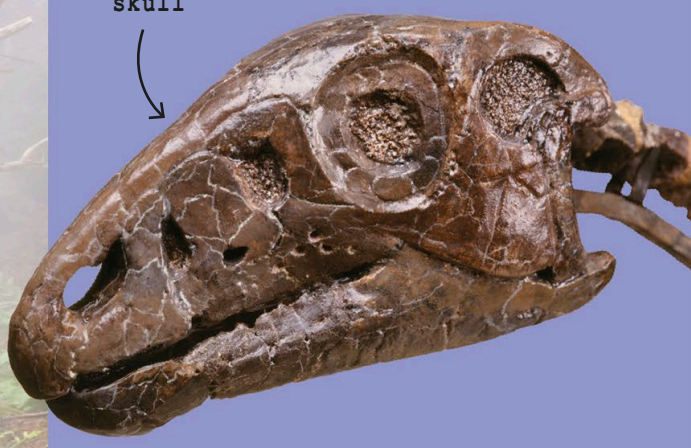
Triassic — Jurassic — Cretaceous



Fact File

Leaf shredder

Hypsilophodon had a **sharp, beak-like mouth** that was ideal for grabbing and tearing plants. Special teeth at the back of its mouth helped it mash up the plants.



Hypsilophodon had very big eyes and great vision. It might have been active at night.



Hypsilophodon herds

Lots of fossilized Hypsilophodon footprints have been found close together, so some experts think Hypsilophodon lived in **herds**.

Size: 2m (7ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Plants

Parasaurolophus

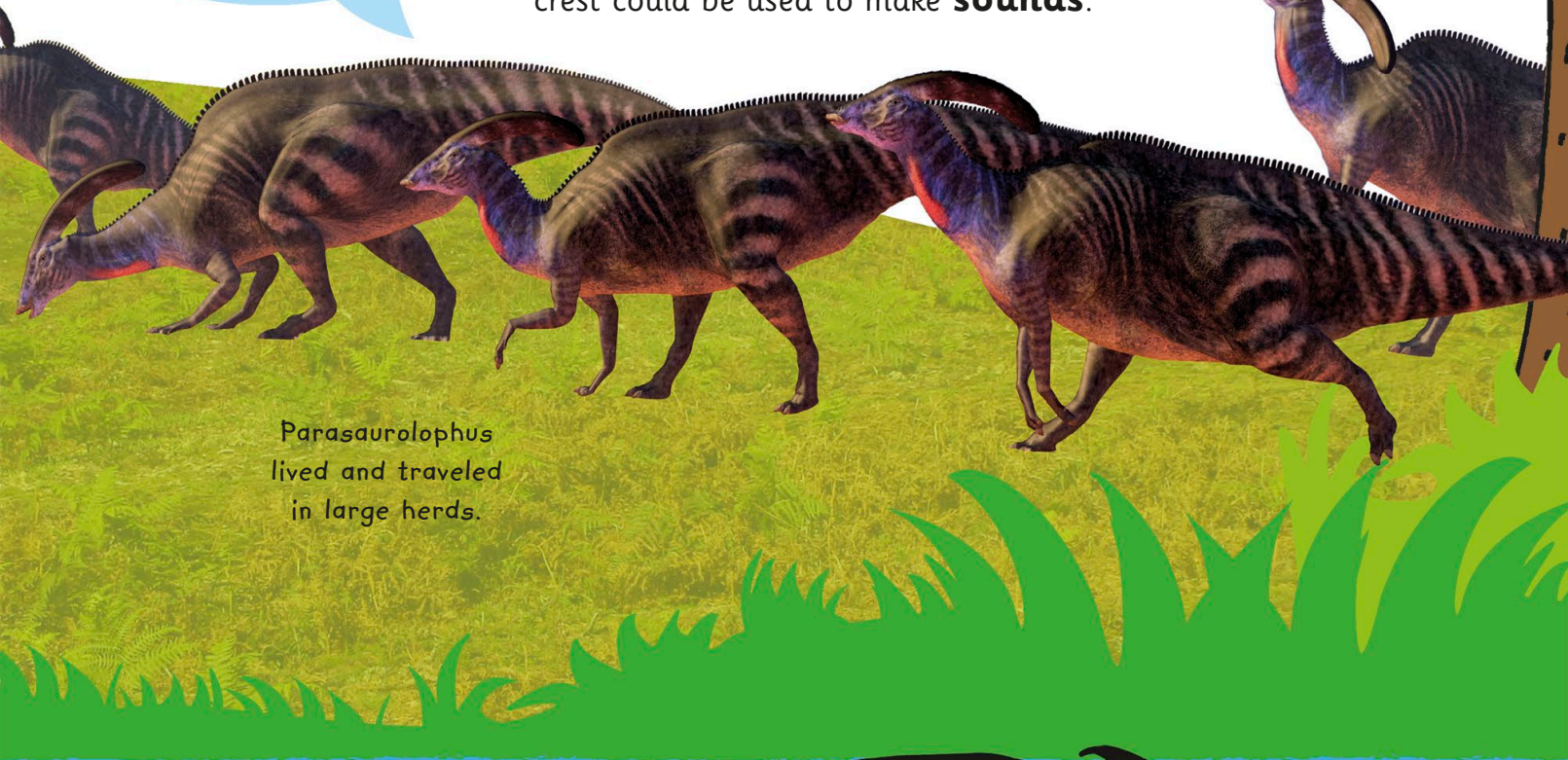
PA-ra-SORE-oh-LOAF-uss

Sometimes called the dinosaur version of a cow, Parasaurolophus belonged to a group of dinosaurs called hadrosaurids, which means "**duck-billed lizards**".

Unlike most herbivores, we could walk on either two or four legs.

Trumpet crests

Parasaurolophus had a crest on its head that may have helped identify males and females. Many experts also believe its crest could be used to make **sounds**.



Parasaurolophus lived and traveled in large herds.





Fact File



Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Plants

Maiasaura

MY-ah-SORE-a

This herbivore lived in **big groups** that probably raised their babies together. That's why Maiasaura means "good mother lizard".



Safety in numbers

Maiasaura had no defensive weapons to fight off predators, but it lived in **herds** made up of hundreds of dinosaurs. Sticking together meant the herd could look out for each other.





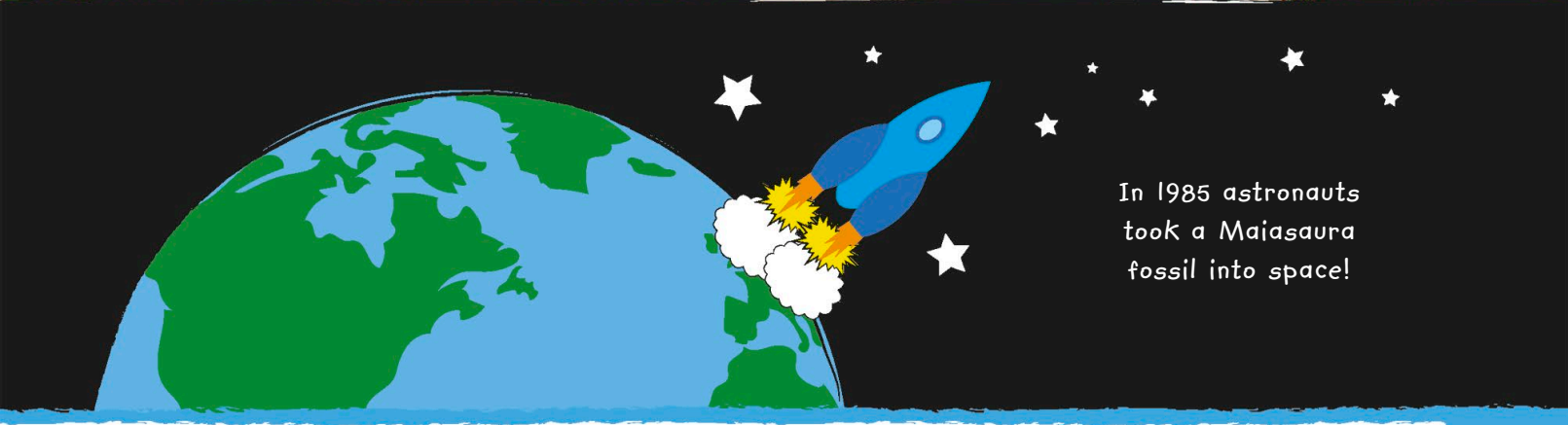


Happy family

Maiasaura dug nests in the ground for its eggs and covered the eggs with leaves to keep them warm. Once the eggs hatched, the babies **stayed in the nest** and were fed until they were strong enough to feed themselves.

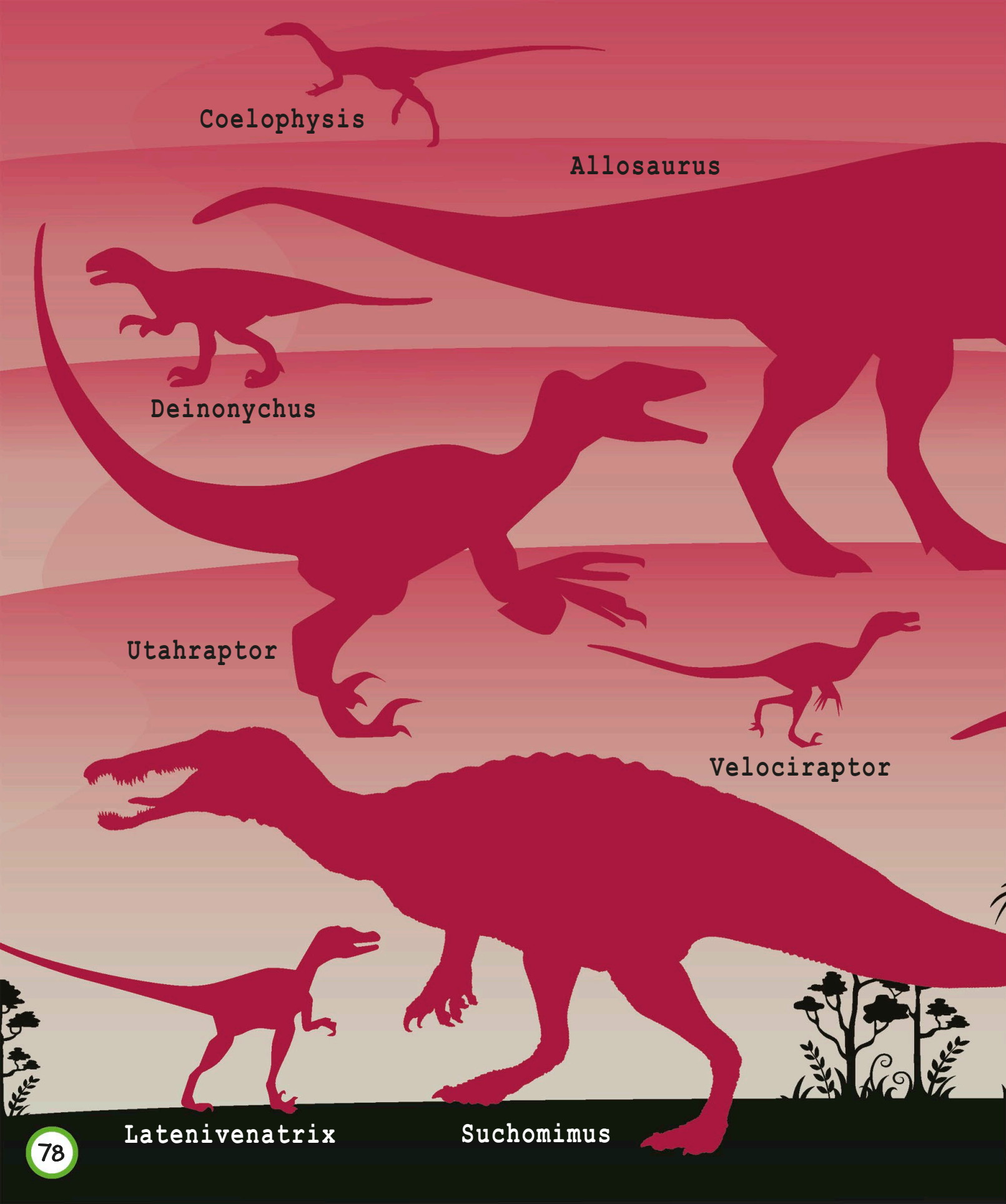
Even after leaving the nest, young Maiasaura kept close to their mothers while they were growing up.





In 1985 astronauts took a Maiasaura fossil into space!

Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Plains **Diet:** Plants


Coelophysis
Allosaurus
Deinonychus
Utahraptor
Velociraptor
Latenivenatrix
Suchomimus

Meet the predators

Just like today, many animals from the Mesozoic Era were skilled **hunters**. But these prehistoric carnivores are now the stuff of legend. Do you dare turn the page and read about these fearsome creatures?

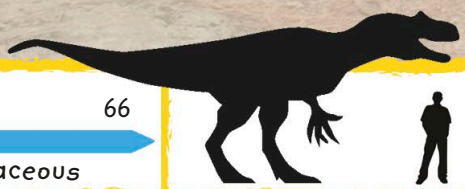
Allosaurus

al-oh-SORE-uss

This terrifying hunter had speed, deadly claws, and dagger-sharp teeth – all the tools it needed to be one of the **fiercest predators** of the Jurassic period.

Some experts think we used our teeth to **SLASH** at our prey.

Powerful legs gave Allosaurus the speed to chase down prey.





Fact File

Prime predator

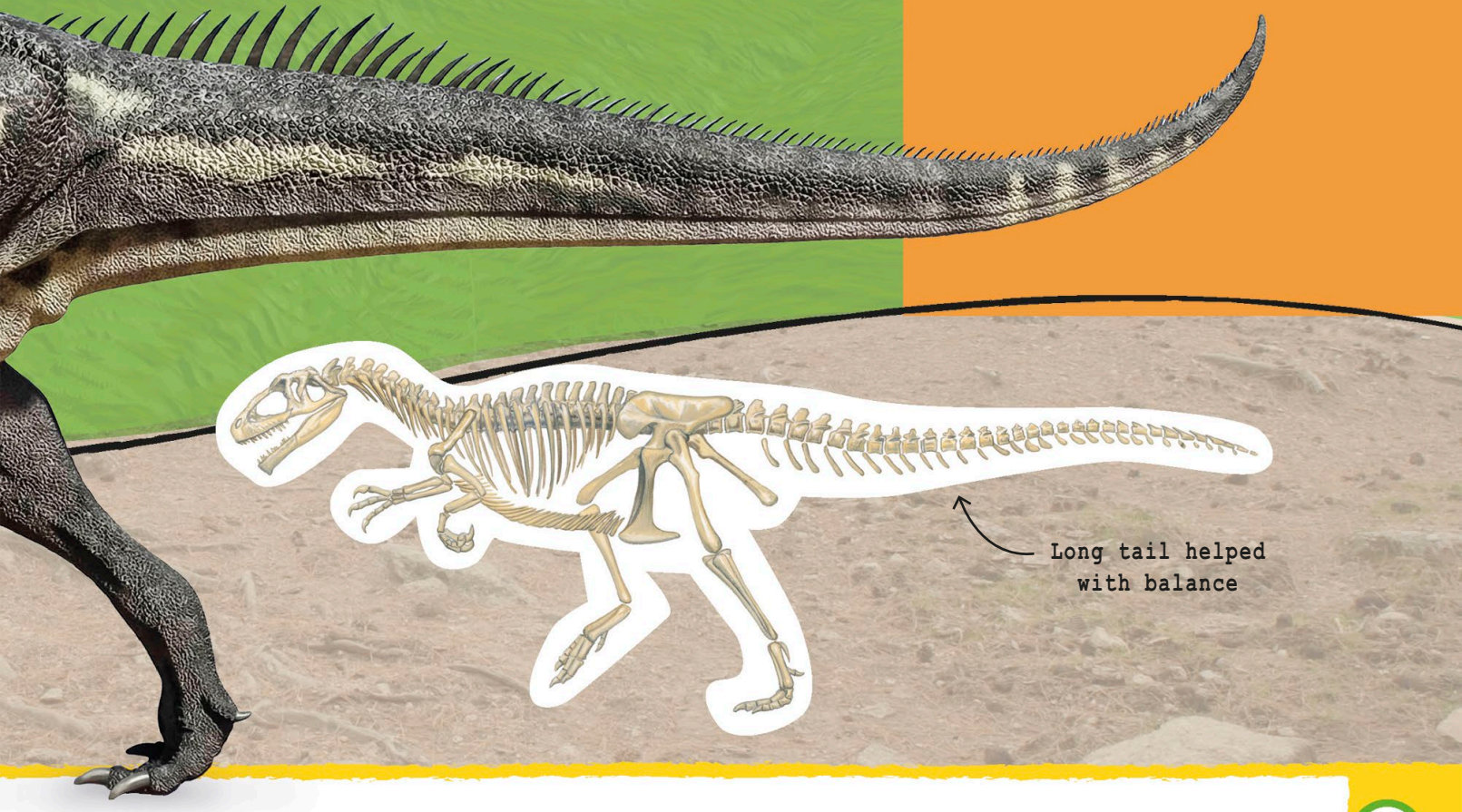
Allosaurus hunted herbivores, including Stegosaurus. It usually hunted alone but may have hunted in packs. However, bite marks on fossils show that working together didn't always go well – Allosaurus often ended up attacking **each other**!



Terrible teeth

Allosaurus' most dangerous weapon was its **teeth**. It grew new teeth throughout its life so they were always sharp. Allosaurus could open its jaws very wide to take huge bites.

Allosaurus means "DIFFERENT LIZARD".

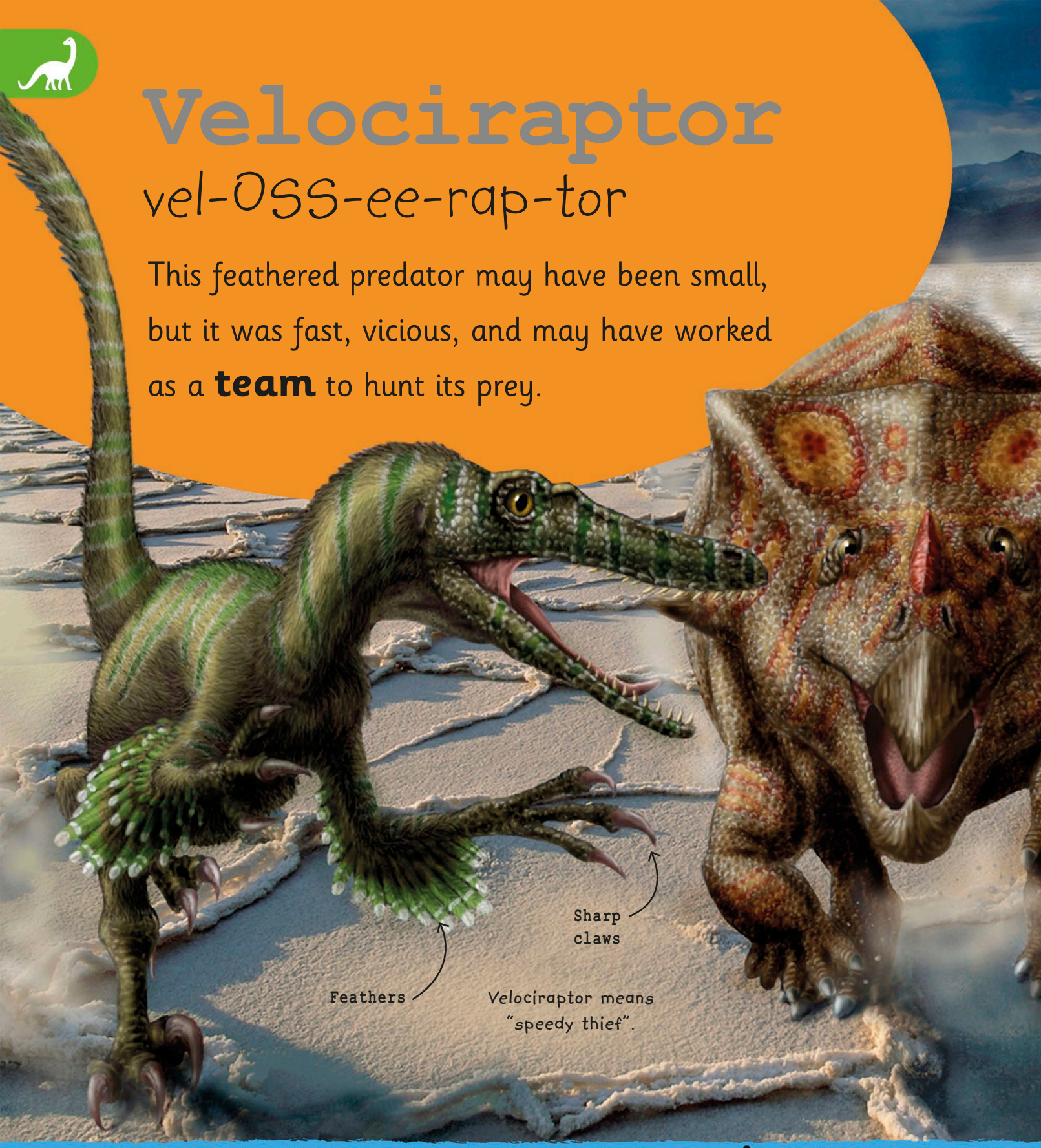


Size: 12m (39ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Meat

Velociraptor

vel-OSS-ee-rap-tor

This feathered predator may have been small, but it was fast, vicious, and may have worked as a **team** to hunt its prey.







Fact File

We might have hunted big prey as a pack, jumping onto its back and slashing with our claws.

Foot claw

Final fight

Scientists have found an incredible fossil of a Velociraptor attacking a Protoceratops by pinning it down with its **foot claw**. Both dinosaurs died from their wounds and were buried in sand.

Small but deadly

Despite its size, Velociraptor was a **dangerous** hunter. Once it caught its prey, it used the sharp claws on its hands and feet, as well as its razor-sharp teeth, to take it down.

Size: 2m (6½ft) long **Habitat:** Deserts **Diet:** Meat

Coelophysis

SEE-lo-FYE-sis

This sleek, speedy hunter from the Late Triassic was scary enough on its own. But a **pack** of them? That's a terrifying thought!



We had three long fingers and one short one on each hand.

Short and long fingers

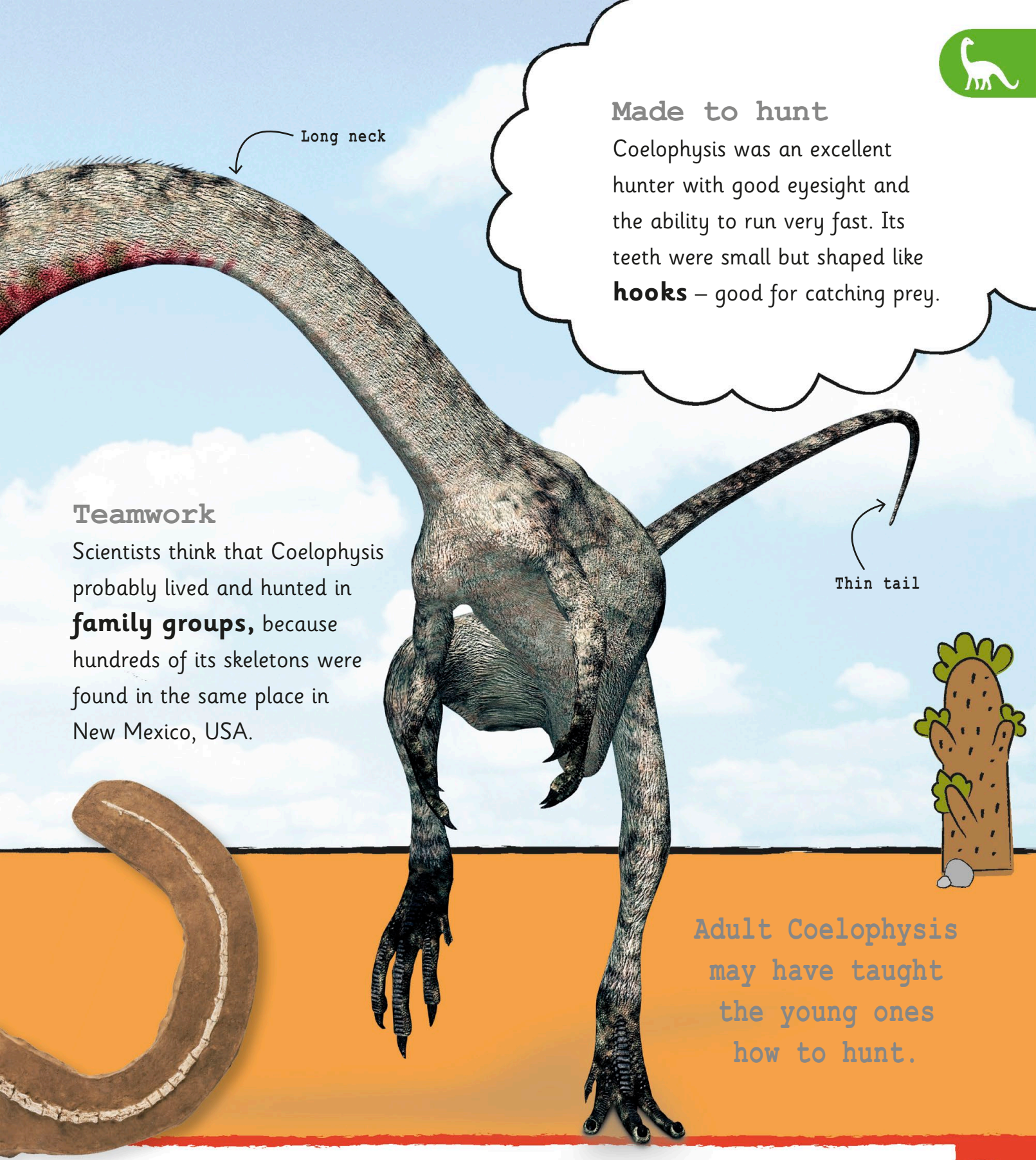
Animal remains in stomach

One Coelophysis fossil was in such good condition that scientists could see what it had eaten the day it died – a small reptile called Hesperosuchus.

251 million years ago — 200 — 145 — 66

Triassic | Jurassic | Cretaceous

Fact File



Made to hunt

Coelophysis was an excellent hunter with good eyesight and the ability to run very fast. Its teeth were small but shaped like **hooks** – good for catching prey.

Teamwork

Scientists think that Coelophysis probably lived and hunted in **family groups,** because hundreds of its skeletons were found in the same place in New Mexico, USA.

Adult Coelophysis may have taught the young ones how to hunt.

Size: 3m (10ft) long **Habitat:** Desert plains **Diet:** Small animals

Suchomimus

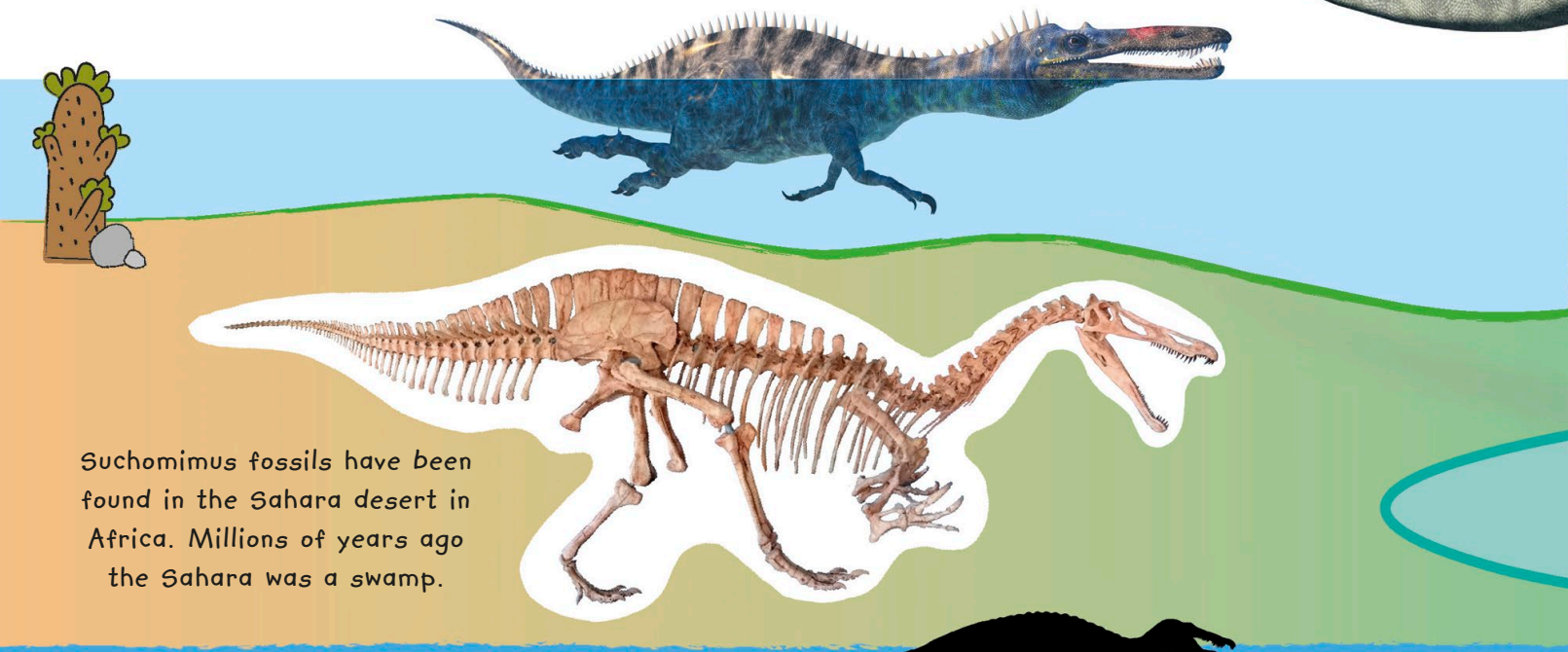
SOO-ko-MIME-us

With its powerful body and long jaws, the fearsome Tyrannosaurus-sized predator Suchomimus was perfectly suited to **terrorize fish** in its swampy home.

Crocodile look-a-like

Suchomimus means "crocodile mimic". Like a crocodile, Suchomimus had **long, narrow jaws** and sharp teeth. It's possible it paddled in water and poked its snout out to breathe.





Suchomimus fossils have been found in the Sahara desert in Africa. Millions of years ago the Sahara was a swamp.



Fact File

had spikes along its back and tail.

We might have **GRABBED FISH** with our powerful arms.

Eek!

Built to fish

Suchomimus had a perfect mouth for fishing. It had more than 120 teeth, which pointed toward the **back** of its mouth to help trap slippery prey.

Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Swamps **Diet:** Fish and marine reptiles

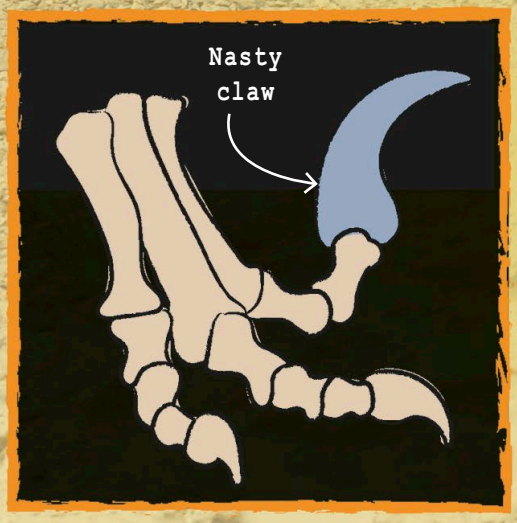
Utahraptor

YOU-tah-RAP-tor

This feathered hunter was very fast and deadly. It used its **huge toe claws** to easily bring down its prey.



These hunters might have teamed up to take on bigger dinosaurs.



Deadly weapon

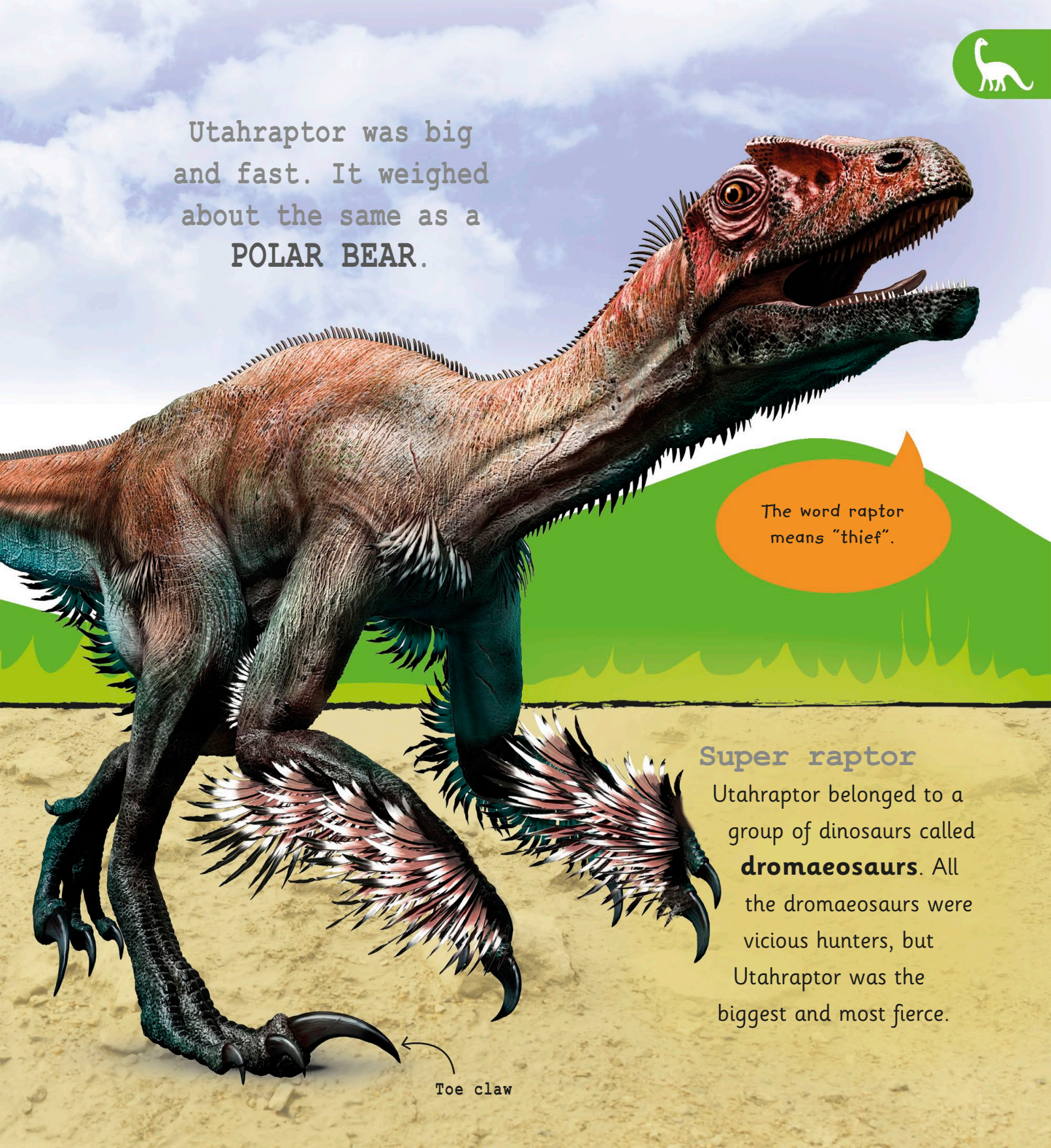
Once it had chased down its target, Utahraptor would slash or stab it with its sharp toe claws. These claws were almost the size of **this page**!





Fact File

Utahraptor was big and fast. It weighed about the same as a **POLAR BEAR**.



Super raptor

Utahraptor belonged to a group of dinosaurs called **dromaeosaurs**. All the dromaeosaurs were vicious hunters, but Utahraptor was the biggest and most fierce.

Size: 7m (23ft) long **Habitat:** Plains **Diet:** Meat

Deinonychus

dye-NON-ee-cuss

It wasn't the biggest predator, but a dinosaur whose name meant **"terrible claw"** was clearly not to be messed with!



Pack attack

It's possible that Deinonychus sometimes **hunted as a pack**. Scientists think the pack took on bigger prey by jumping on its back and attacking it with their claws and teeth.





Fact File

My claws weren't my only weapons. I had 60 **SHARP** teeth, too.



Deadly claw

THAT claw

Not only did Deinonychus have sharp claws on its hands, it had an especially scary claw on each of its feet. This "terrible claw" could inflict **nasty wounds** on its target.

Size: 3m (10ft) **Habitat:** Forests and swamps **Diet:** Meat

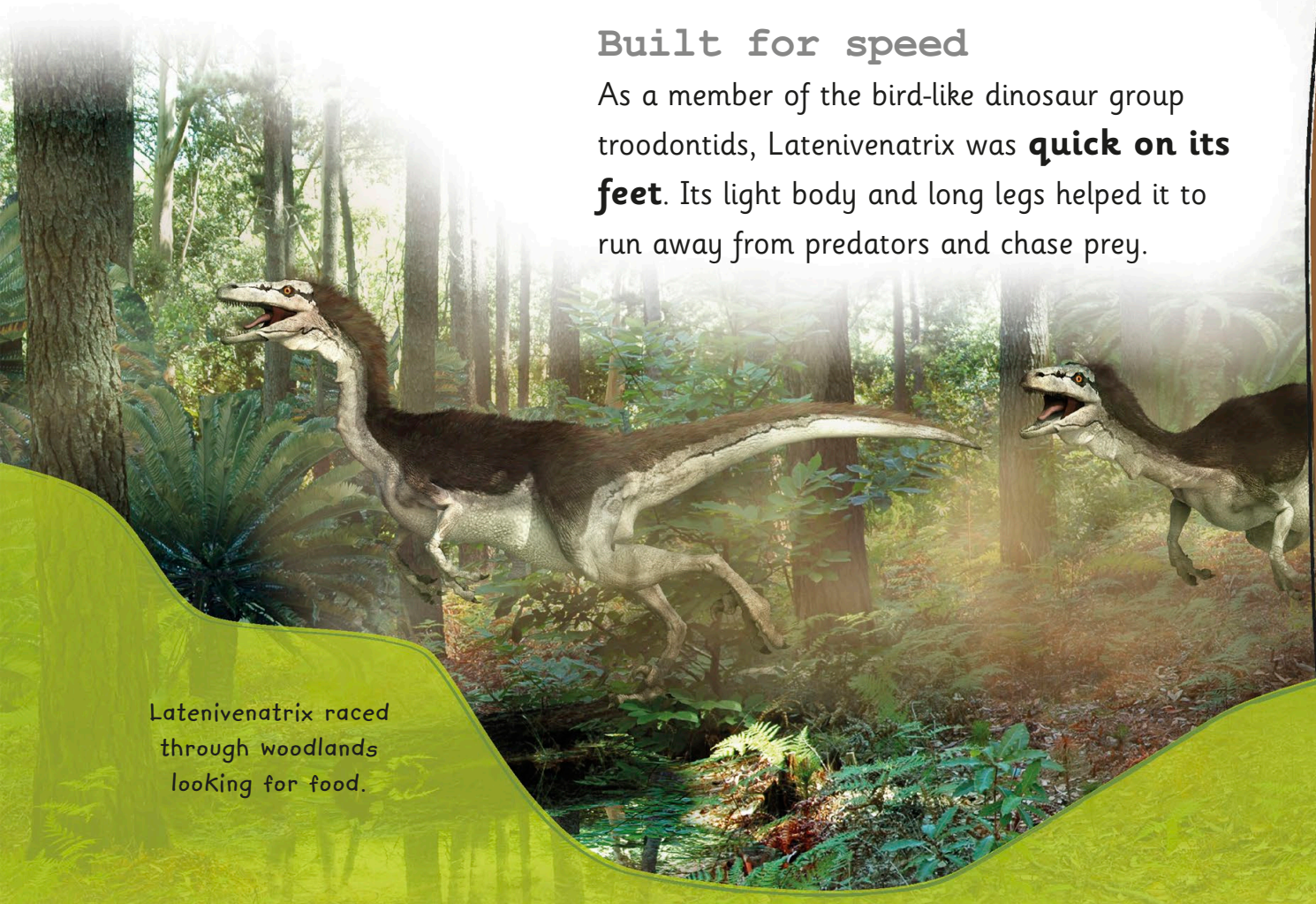
Latenivenatrix

lah-ten-EYE-vuh-NAY-tricks

Once known as **Troodon**, Latenivenatrix was not the biggest or strongest dinosaur, but it got by on its intelligence, sharp eyesight, and quick feet.

Built for speed

As a member of the bird-like dinosaur group troodontids, Latenivenatrix was **quick on its feet**. Its light body and long legs helped it to run away from predators and chase prey.



Latenivenatrix raced through woodlands looking for food.





Fact File

Excellent eyesight

Instead of having side-facing eyes like most dinosaurs, Latenivenatrix's eyes **faced forward**. This helped it to judge distances when it hunted.

I had one of the biggest brains in relation to body size of any dinosaur (but it still wasn't very big!).

Strong, slender legs

Visible feathers

Natural nesters?

Adult Latenivenatrix fossils have been found on top of nests containing eggs. This means that Latenivenatrix probably **sat on its eggs** like many birds do today.

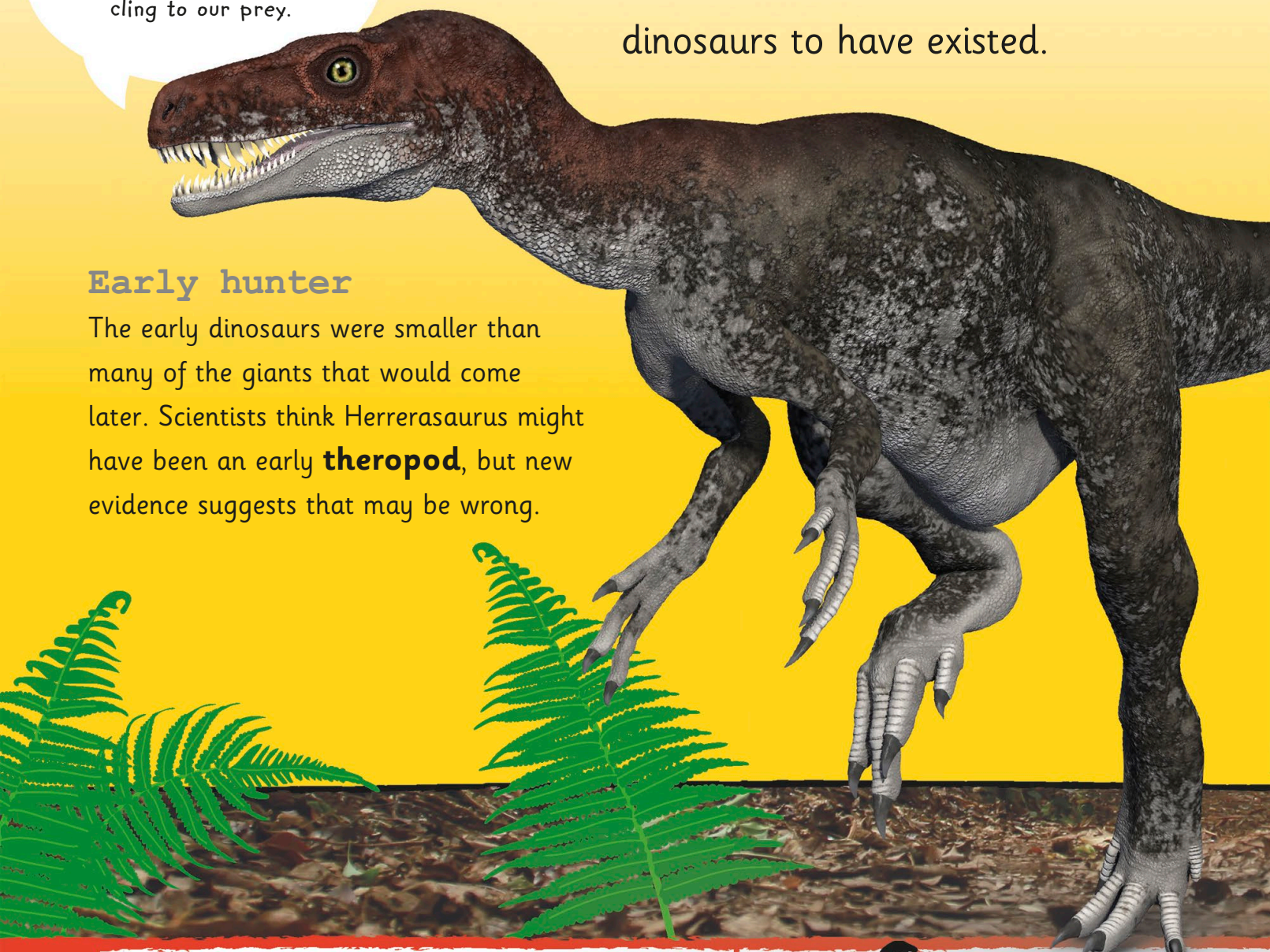
Size: 3m (10ft) **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Small animals

Herrerasaurus

heh-RARE-ra-SORE-uss

We had a flexible lower jaw that helped us cling to our prey.

This swift predator from the middle of the Triassic was one of the very **first** dinosaurs to have existed.



Early hunter

The early dinosaurs were smaller than many of the giants that would come later. Scientists think Herrerasaurus might have been an early **theropod**, but new evidence suggests that may be wrong.





Fact File

Even though Herrerasaurus was small compared to many predators, it was bigger than most other animals at the time.

I was named after the farmer in Argentina who discovered my fossils.

Stagonolepis

Lonely dinosaur?

There weren't many other dinosaurs around when Herrerasaurus was alive, but luckily there were other **early reptiles** such as Stagonolepis to feast on.

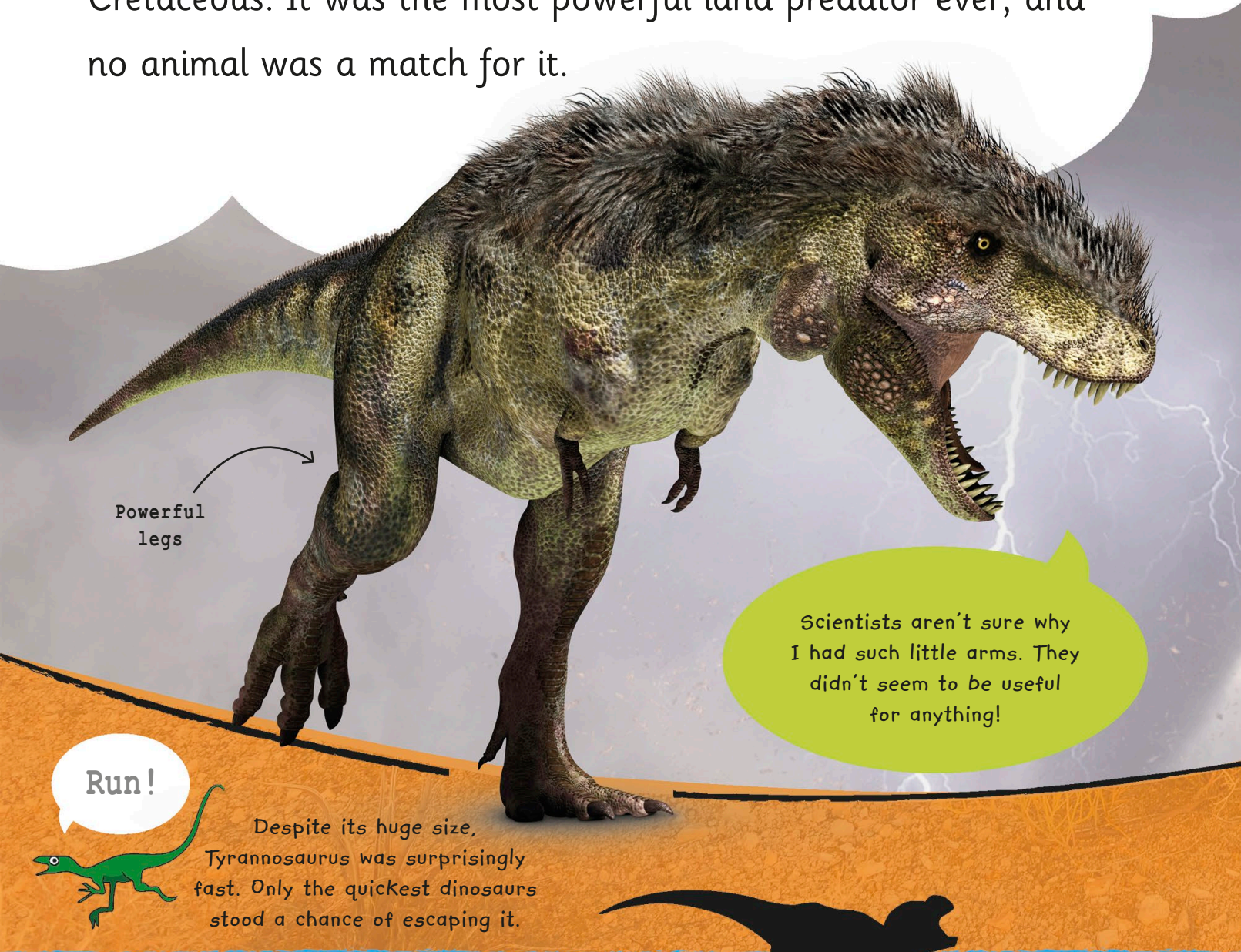
Model of a skull

Size: 6m (20ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Meat

Tyrannosaurus

tie-RAN-oh-SORE-us

Nicknamed the **king** of dinosaurs, Tyrannosaurus ruled the Cretaceous. It was the most powerful land predator ever, and no animal was a match for it.





Fact File

The name Tyrannosaurus means "tyrant lizard".

I'm the dinosaur **king!**

Tyrannosaurus had the most powerful bite of all time. Its teeth could easily crunch through bones.

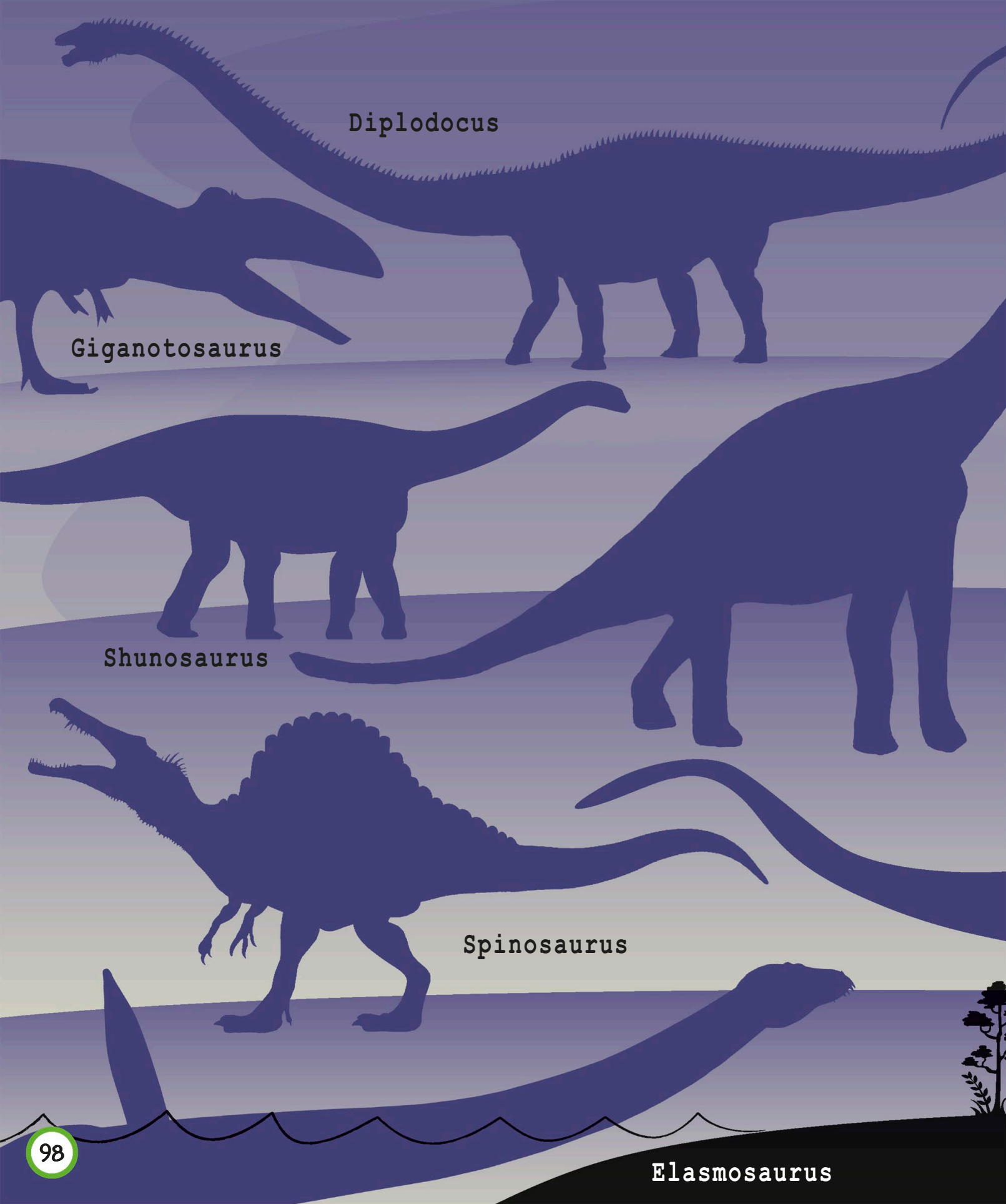


Massive footprint fossil

Claim to fame

It's no wonder Tyrannosaurus is one of the most famous dinosaurs. It was a mega monster that didn't have to be **afraid of anything** except for another, bigger Tyrannosaurus!

Size: 12m (39ft) **Habitat:** Forests and swamps **Diet:** Meat


Diplodocus
Giganotosaurus
Shunosaurus
Spinosaurus
Elasmosaurus



Meet the giants

Not all dinosaurs, pterosaurs, and plesiosaurs were giants, but some of them were **really** huge. These enormous creatures were some of the largest animals ever. But which was the biggest of them all?

Giganotosaurus

gig-AN-oh-toe-SORE-rus

Watch out, herbivores – there's a **giant** on the prowl! And this giant predator might have been even bigger than the legendary Tyrannosaurus!

Big headed

With a powerful body and a skull the size of a person, Giganotosaurus was one of the **biggest** predators to have ever lived. Its name means "giant southern reptile", because it was found in South America.



251 million years ago — 200 — 145 — 66

Triassic — Jurassic — Cretaceous

Experts aren't exactly sure how big we were because not a lot of our fossils have been found.

Giganotosaurus had a thick, strong neck to support its huge head.

A giant meal

The monstrous Giganotosaurus was so big and strong it could take on **huge prey** – even enormous sauropods such as Argentinosaurus. Giganotosaurus may have worked as a team to bring down these massive plant-eaters.

Argentinosaurus

Size: 12m (39ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Meat

Diplodocus

dip-LOD-oh-kus

Spanning about the length of two school buses, Diplodocus was one of the **longest land animals** to have ever existed.



Not so gentle giants

Predators would have to think twice before attacking Diplodocus. Its huge size and **whip-like tail** made it very dangerous to attack.



Dippy

A cast of a diplodocus skeleton was on display for more than 100 years at the Natural History Museum in London. Its name was "**Dippy**".





Fact File

Diplodocus might have used its long neck to reach treetops. But some scientists think it may not have been able to lift its head very far, and only ate low-growing plants.

Small head

Long neck

Stumpy front legs



Diplodocus' tail was as long as the rest of its body.

Size: 25m (82ft) long **Habitat:** Plains **Diet:** Leaves

Shunosaurus

SHOE-noe-SORE-us

This **powerful sauropod** was very good at defending itself from attackers. It was first discovered in China in 1977.



Odd one out

Like all sauropods, Shunosaurus had a long neck and tail, but its **neck was shorter** than other sauropods. This means it might have eaten from shorter trees than its relatives.





Wicked weapon

Shunosaurus is one of just a few known sauropods to have a **club on its tail**. This spiky club was most likely used to bash any dangerous predators – ouch!

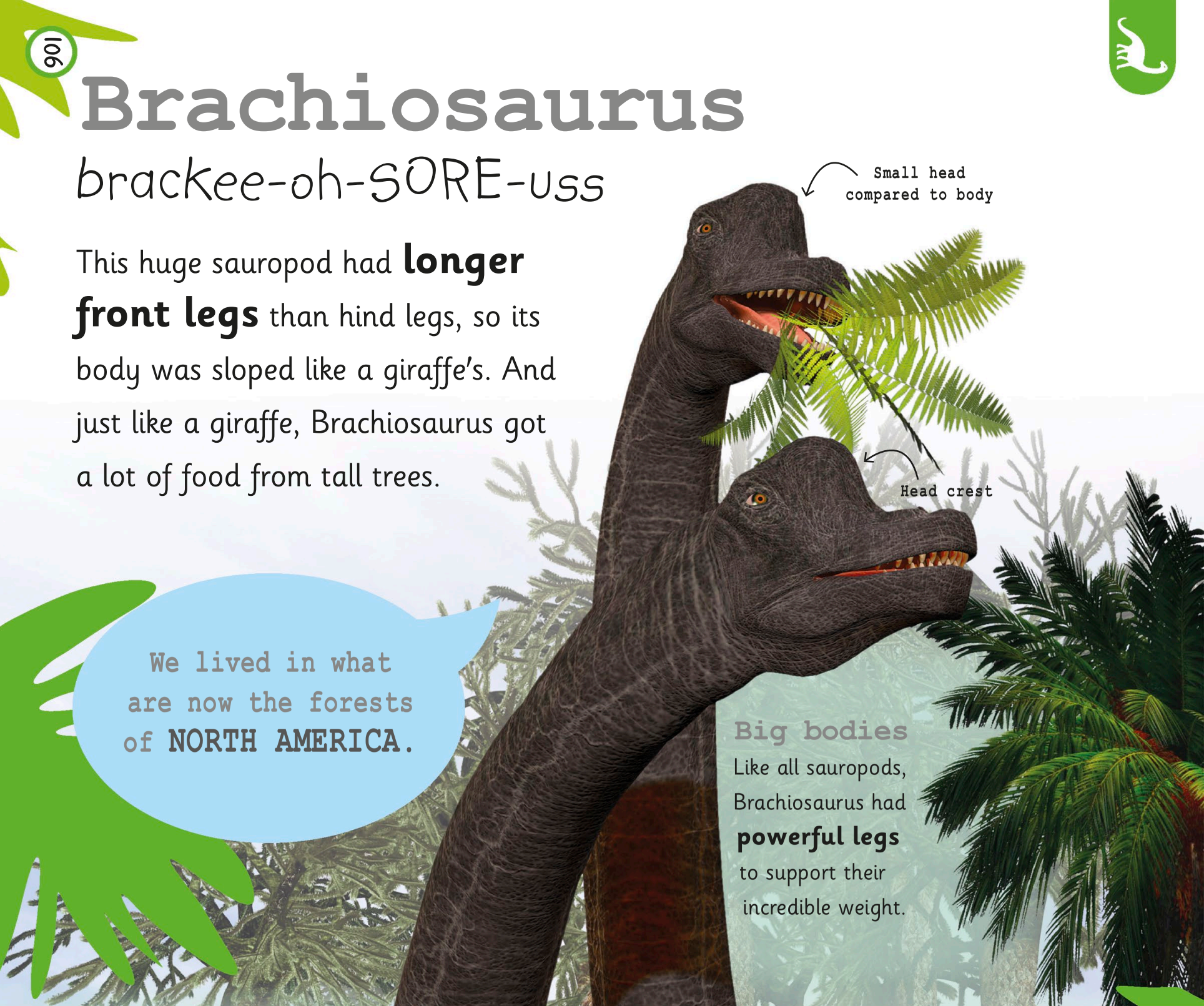


Size: 10m (33ft) long **Habitat:** Plains **Diet:** Plants

Brachiosaurus

brackee-oh-SORE-uss

This huge sauropod had **longer front legs** than hind legs, so its body was sloped like a giraffe's. And just like a giraffe, Brachiosaurus got a lot of food from tall trees.



Big bodies

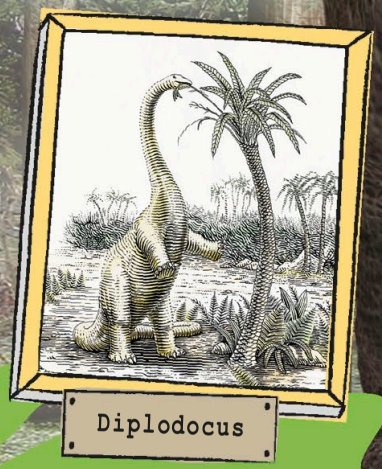
Like all sauropods, Brachiosaurus had **powerful legs** to support their incredible weight.

Munching machine

Brachiosaurus was built like a **crane**, with a long neck to reach tall leaves. Scientists think they could gobble up a gorilla's weight in plants every day!

Brachiosaurus means "arm lizard".

Heavy, sloped body



Diplodocus

Unlike several other sauropods, Brachiosaurus probably couldn't rear up on its hind legs.

Fact File





Size: 23m (75ft) long

Habitat: Forests

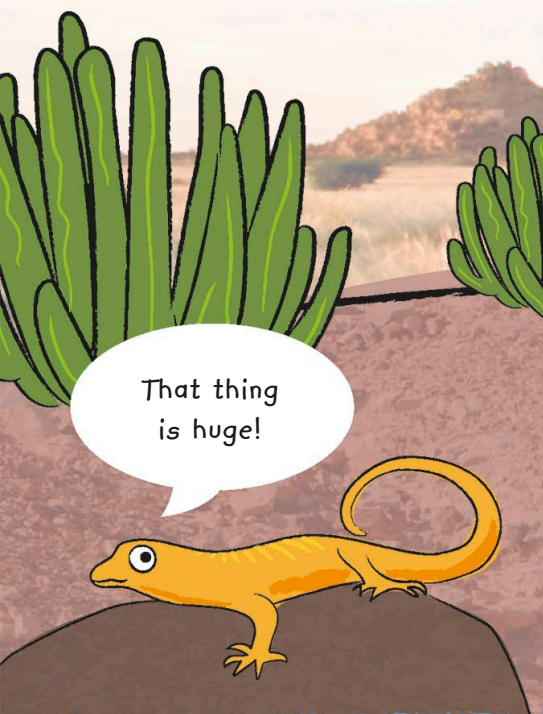
Diet: Tall-growing plants

Quetzalcoatlus

ket-zal-KWAT-luss

Quetzalcoatlus wasn't a dinosaur or a bird – it was a pterosaur. It was also **huge**, and possibly the biggest flying animal of all time.





Big beak

Quetzalcoatlus' beak was 2.5m (8ft) long. That's longer than an adult person is tall! Its beak had no teeth so once it caught its prey, Quetzalcoatlus **swallowed** it whole.





Fact File

An enormous wingspan helped Quetzalcoatlus soar through the sky.

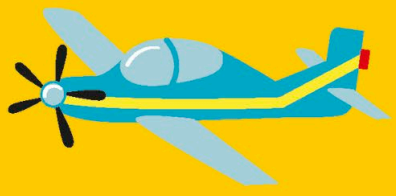
Air and land

Once Quetzalcoatlus spotted its prey from the air, it would land, fold up its wings, and quickly **chase after** it on the ground.

When we stood up we were as tall as giraffes.



As **FAST** as a lion



The **SIZE** of a small plane



With a beak as **LONG** as a person



Quetzalcoatl

Quetzalcoatlus was named after the Aztec god Quetzalcoatl, which was a giant flying snake.

Size: 11m (36ft) wingspan **Habitat:** Plains **Diet:** Small dinosaurs

Spinosaurus

SPINE-oh-SORE-us

Tyrannosaurus may get the glory, but Spinosaurus was actually the **biggest predator** to ever walk the Earth.

Fishing dinosaur

Not only did Spinosaurus have long, narrow jaws with razor-sharp teeth, but experts think little holes at the end of its snout helped it **sense fish** swimming around.

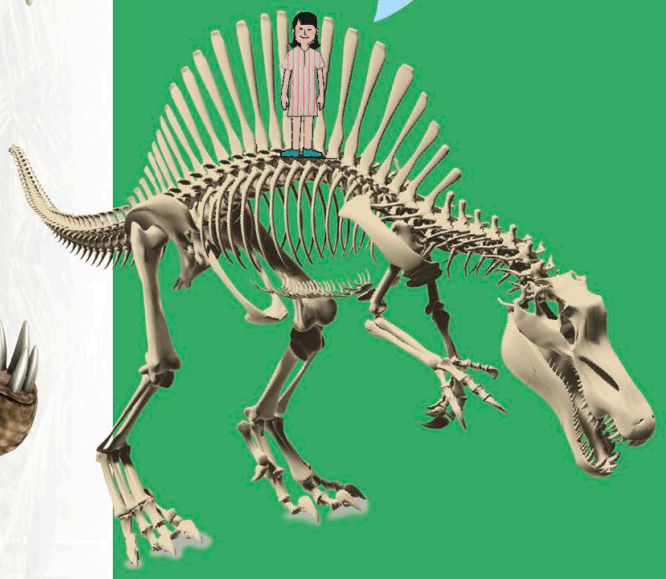


Fact File

Sharp teeth

Move over, Tyrannosaurus, I'm the **BIGGEST PREDATOR** around.

Wow. I can't believe how big Spinosaurus was!



Only a few Spinosaurus bones have ever been discovered, so experts are still learning about it.

Spine lizard

Spinosaurus was named "spine lizard" for the **huge sail** on its back. It's not clear exactly what the sail was for, but some of the bones that made it up were bigger than a person!

Spinosaurus hunted giant fish, such as coelacanths.



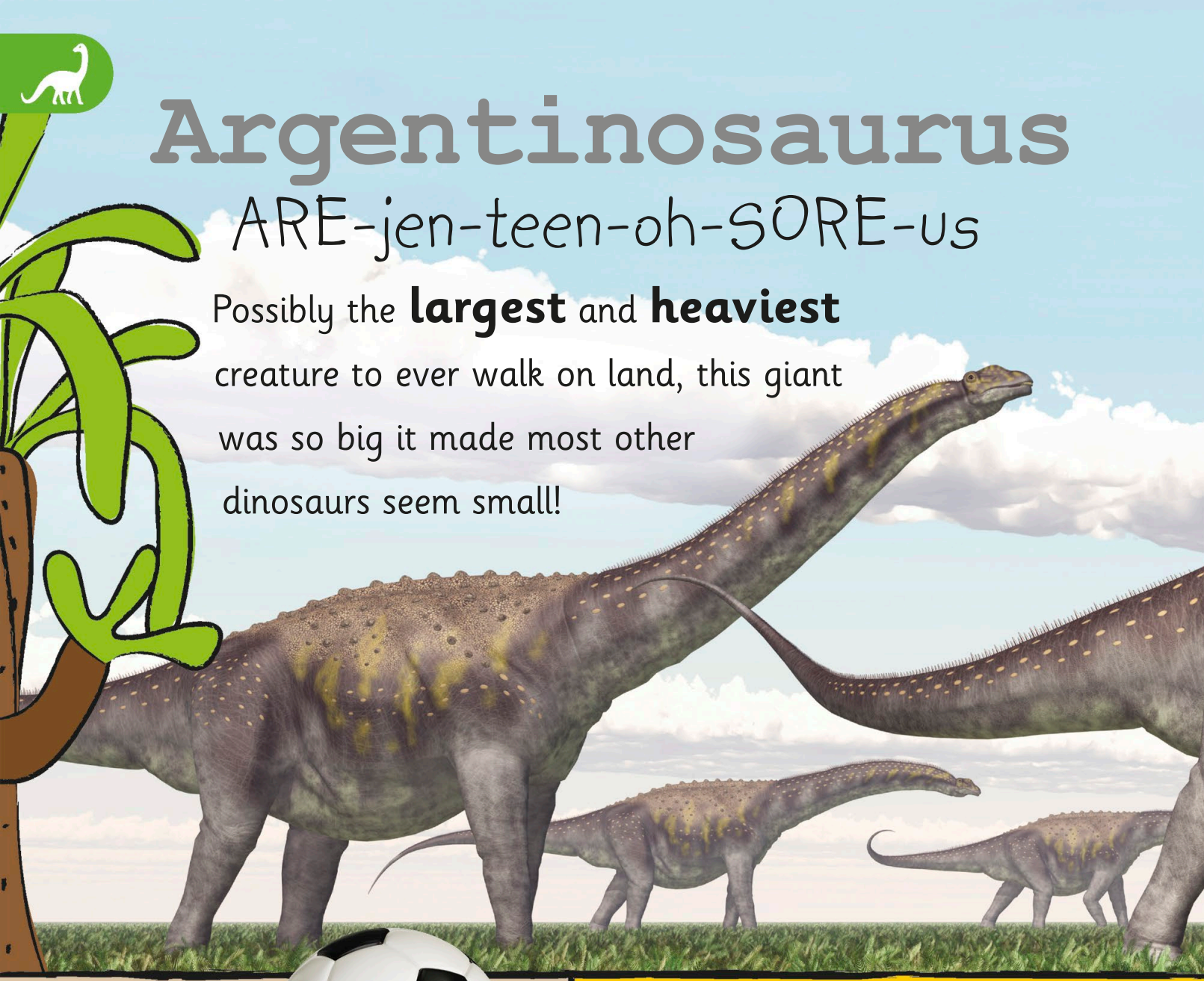


Size: 16m (52ft) long **Habitat:** Swamps **Diet:** Fish

Argentinosaurus

ARE-jen-teen-oh-SORE-us

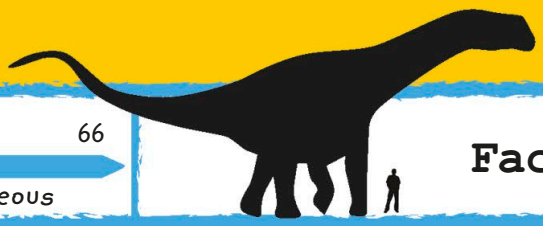
Possibly the **largest** and **heaviest** creature to ever walk on land, this giant was so big it made most other dinosaurs seem small!





Big babies

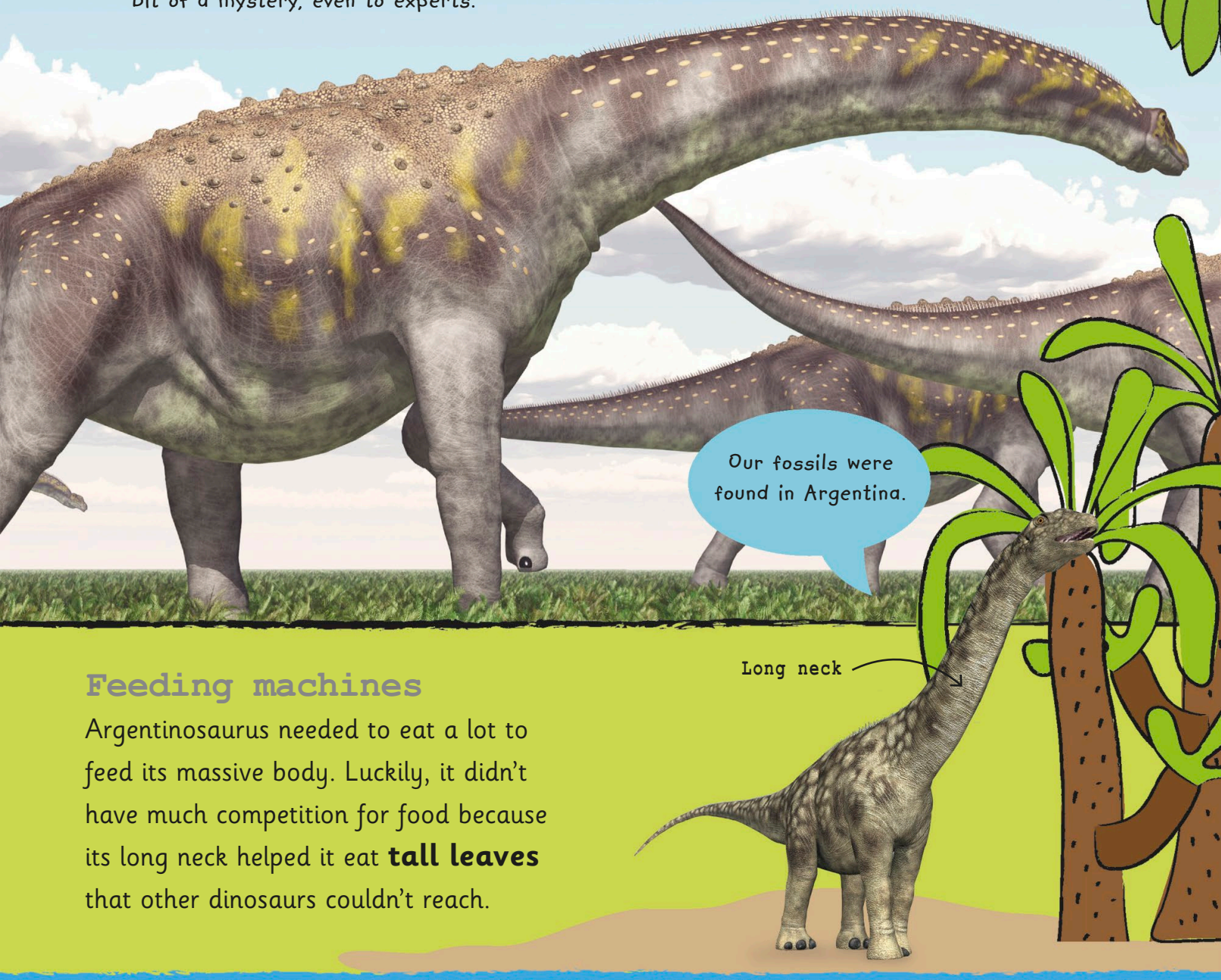
An Argentinosaurus egg was about the size of a football. Scientists think it would have taken about **40 years** for a baby Argentinosaurus to grow to full size.





I weighed about the same as 20 **ELEPHANTS!**

Only a few Argentinosaurus bones have ever been found, so it's still a bit of a mystery, even to experts.



Feeding machines

Argentinosaurus needed to eat a lot to feed its massive body. Luckily, it didn't have much competition for food because its long neck helped it eat **tall leaves** that other dinosaurs couldn't reach.

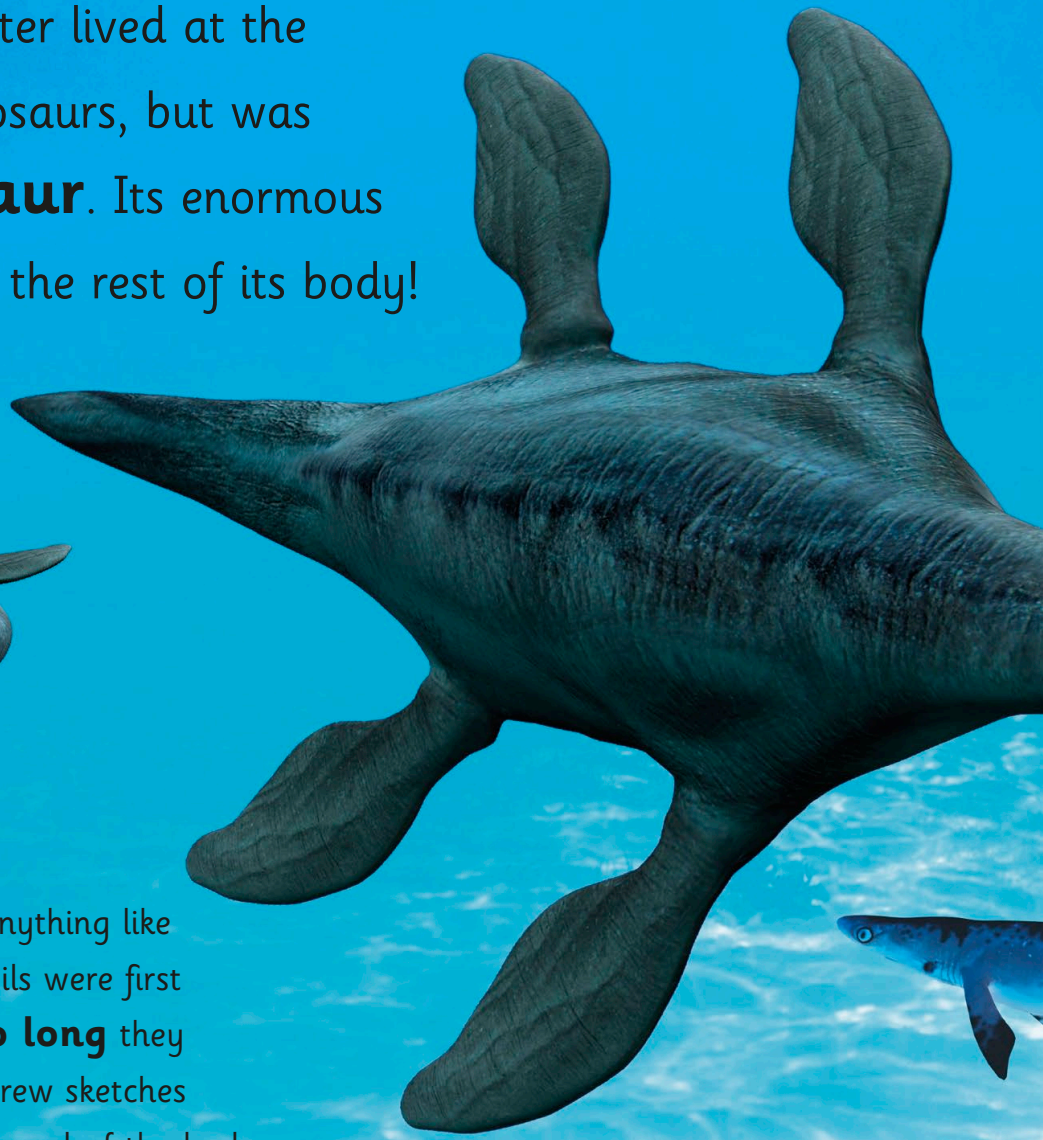
Size: 35m (115ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Plants

Elasmosaurus

el-LAZZ-moe-SORE-us

This bizarre sea monster lived at the same time as the dinosaurs, but was actually a **plesiosaur**. Its enormous neck was longer than the rest of its body!





Neck or tail?

Scientists had never seen anything like Elasmosaurus when its fossils were first discovered. Its neck was **so long** they thought it was a tail and drew sketches with the head at the wrong end of the body.









Fact File

Some scientists think Elasmosaurus could coil its neck up like a snake, but others think it wasn't very flexible.

Mythical monsters

Some people think the Scottish Loch Ness Monster and other mythical **sea monsters** from around the world are really Elasmosaurus. But no, Elasmosaurus went extinct 66 million years ago, at the same time as the dinosaurs.

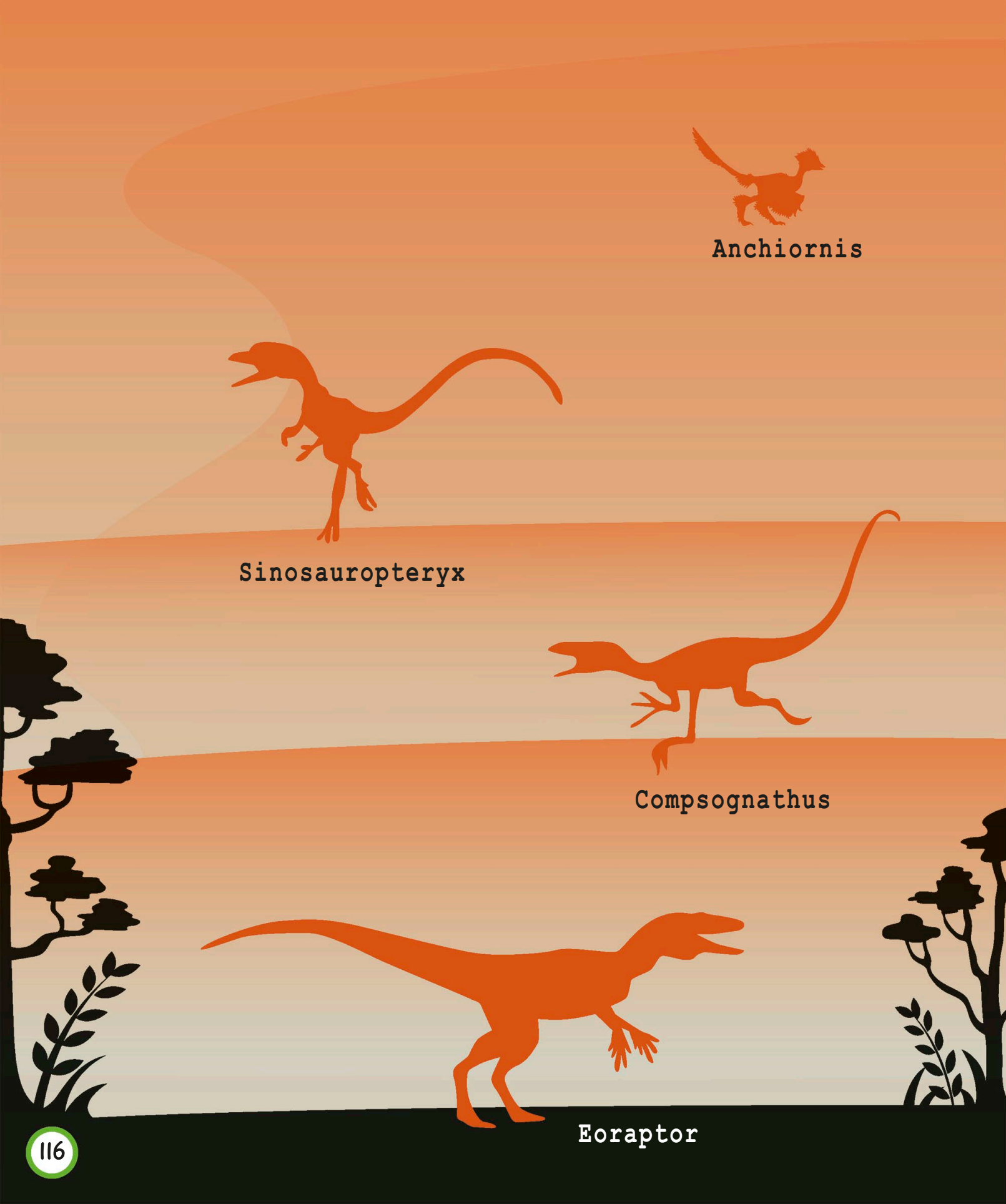
Elasmosaurus was probably quite a slow swimmer.

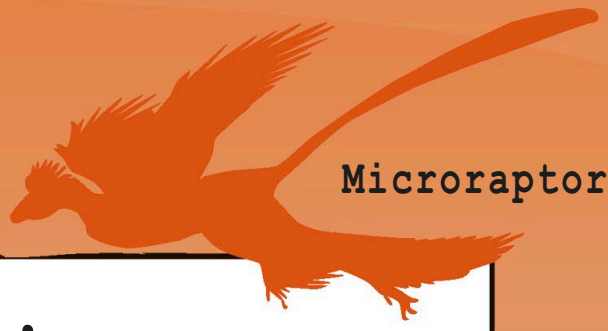
Elasmosaurus hunted near the seabed and came up to breathe.

My neck had 72 bones in it. That's more than any other creature.

Sharp teeth for catching prey

Size: 14m (45ft) long **Habitat:** Oceans **Diet:** Fish and squid


Anchiornis
Sinosauropteryx
Compsognathus
Eoraptor



Microraptor

Meet the mini monsters

Don't forget about the little guys! These **dinky dinosaurs** were tiny, but some of them were also clever, crafty, and fierce. Find out how these fun-sized creatures more than made up for being so mini.



Caudipteryx

Caudipteryx

kor-DIP-ter-iks

With its feathered body and tail, this little dinosaur might have looked a bit like a prehistoric **peacock**.

Adaptable eater

Caudipteryx was a theropod. Most theropods only ate meat but Caudipteryx **ate plants and animals**. Its toothy beak could shred plants, gobble insects, and crack open seeds.

We had feathers but couldn't fly. Our feathers kept us warm and helped us look good to other Caudipteryx.







Common dinosaur

Quite a lot of Caudipteryx fossils have been found in the same place in China. This might mean that lots of these little dinosaurs **lived together** in groups.

Size: 1m (3ft) long **Habitat:** Rivers **Diet:** Plants and small animals

Compsognathus

COMP-sog-NAITH-us

Who says you need to be **big** to be a predator? Compsognathus was small, but had pointy teeth, sharp claws, and swift legs to help it hunt.



Mini but menacing

Compsognathus was only a little **taller than a chicken**, but what it lacked in size it made up for in speed. Its hollow bones helped it stay light on its feet and it ran on tiptoes to be as quick as possible.





Fact File





One of the Compsognathus fossils had lizard bones in the stomach, so we know they hunted them.

Tiny surprise

Everything we know about Compsognathus comes from just **two fossils** – one found in Germany and the other in France. Before it was discovered scientists didn't know dinosaurs could be so small.

Size: 1m (3ft) long **Habitat:** Scrublands **Diet:** Small animals

Eoraptor

EE-oh-RAP-tor

One of the **earliest dinosaurs**, Eoraptor was about the same size as a small dog. Unlike most friendly pets – it was a ***fierce*** hunter.

My blade-like teeth would have easily sliced through meat, but some scientists think I might have eaten plants, too.

Eoraptor could see well in almost all directions, which would have been great for spotting prey.



Dawn of the dinosaurs

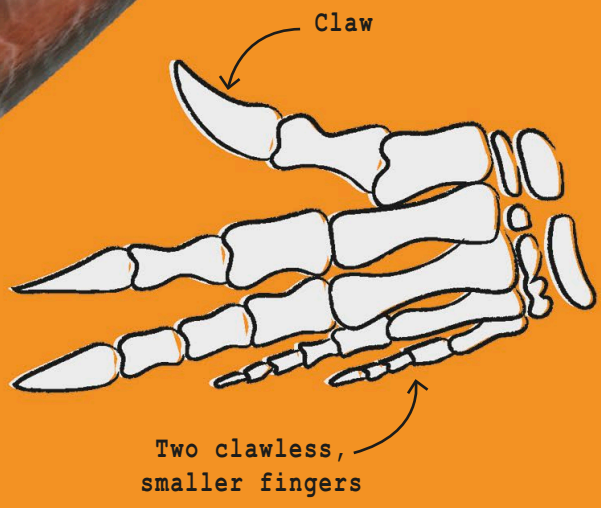
The name Eoraptor means **"dawn thief"** because it was alive at the beginning, or dawn, of the age of the dinosaurs.





Fact File

Scientists aren't sure yet whether Eoraptor had **FEATHERS** or **SCALES**.



Long, speedy legs

Give me five!

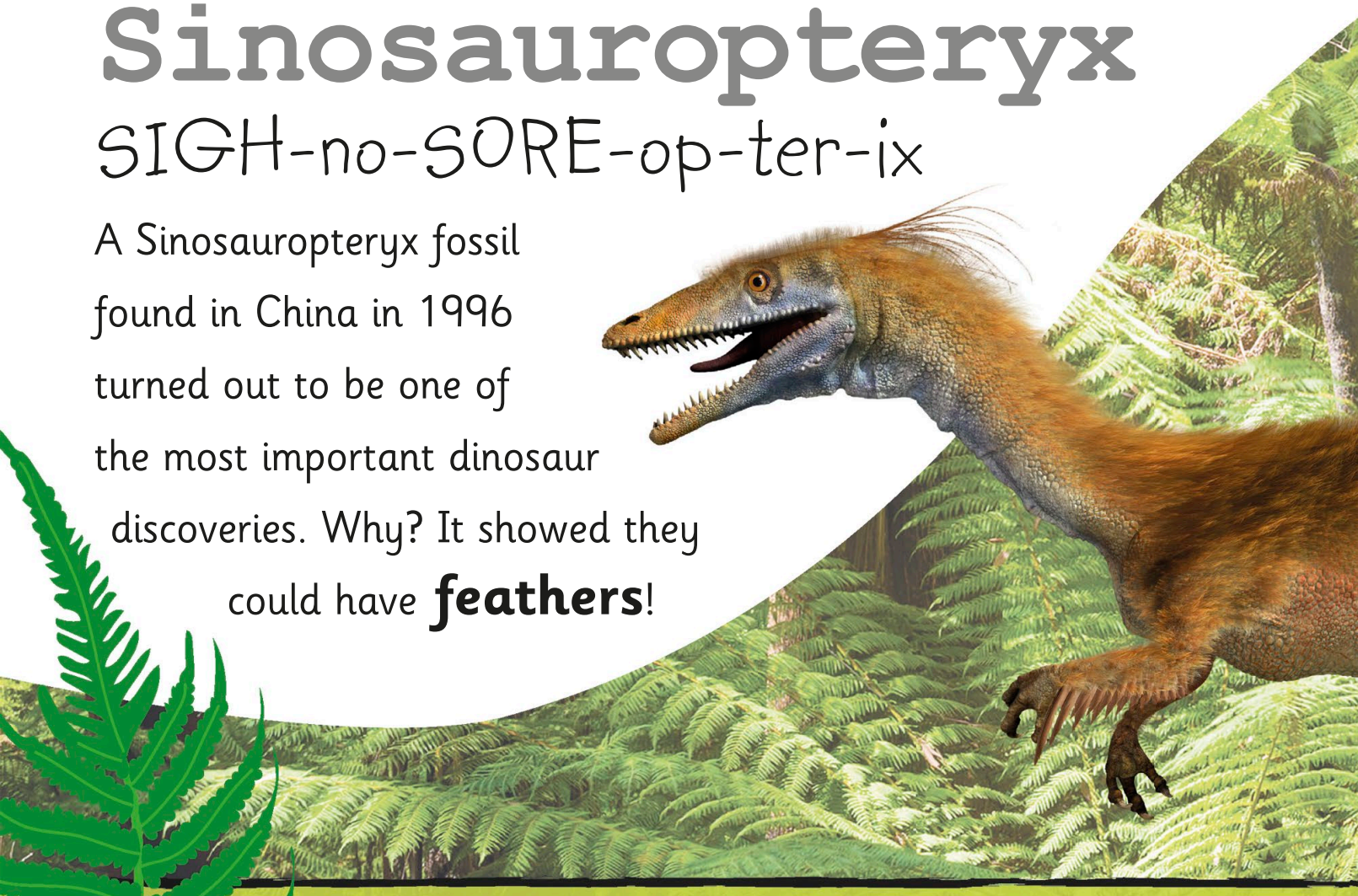
As an early dinosaur, some of Eoraptor's features were not very well developed. It had five fingers at the end of its front limbs, but only three of these fingers **had claws**.

Size: 1m (3ft) long **Habitat:** River valleys **Diet:** Small animals

Sinosauropteryx

SIGH-no-SORE-op-ter-ix

A Sinosauropteryx fossil found in China in 1996 turned out to be one of the most important dinosaur discoveries. Why? It showed they could have **feathers**!



Fantastic feathers

Until Sinosauropteryx was discovered everyone thought all dinosaurs were **scaly**. But the Sinosauropteryx fossil had clear, fuzzy marks around its body that scientists realized were **feathers** to keep it warm.

Many other incredible fossil discoveries have been made in the Liaoning Province in China.

This Sinosauropteryx fossil **CHANGED THE WAY** experts





Fact File



Grounded

Sinosauropteryx's feathers were soft and downy, like an ostrich's. Just like an ostrich, Sinosauropteryx **couldn't fly** but had long, strong legs and could run very fast.

thought about dinosaurs forever.

Size: 1m (3ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Small animals

Anchiornis

AN-kye-OR-niss

One of the **smallest** dinosaurs ever, the feathered Anchiornis was only about the size of a magpie.

We probably couldn't fly properly, but we could glide down to catch little bugs.



Anchiornis fossil

Almost a bird

Scientists named this little dinosaur Anchiornis, which means **"near bird"** because it was covered from head to toe in feathers.





Fact File

Colourful head

Scientists have studied fossils of Anchiornis' feathers and think it was **black and grey**, with a tuft of **red feathers** on its head.



Size: 40cm (16in) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Mostly insects

Microraptor

MY-crow-rap-tor

This **tiny** bird-like dinosaur was a vicious hunter from the Cretaceous. Its body was about the same size as a rabbit, and covered in feathers.

The long feathers on my arms and legs are excellent for gliding, but they made me clumsy while running.



Many well-preserved Microraptor fossils have been discovered in China.

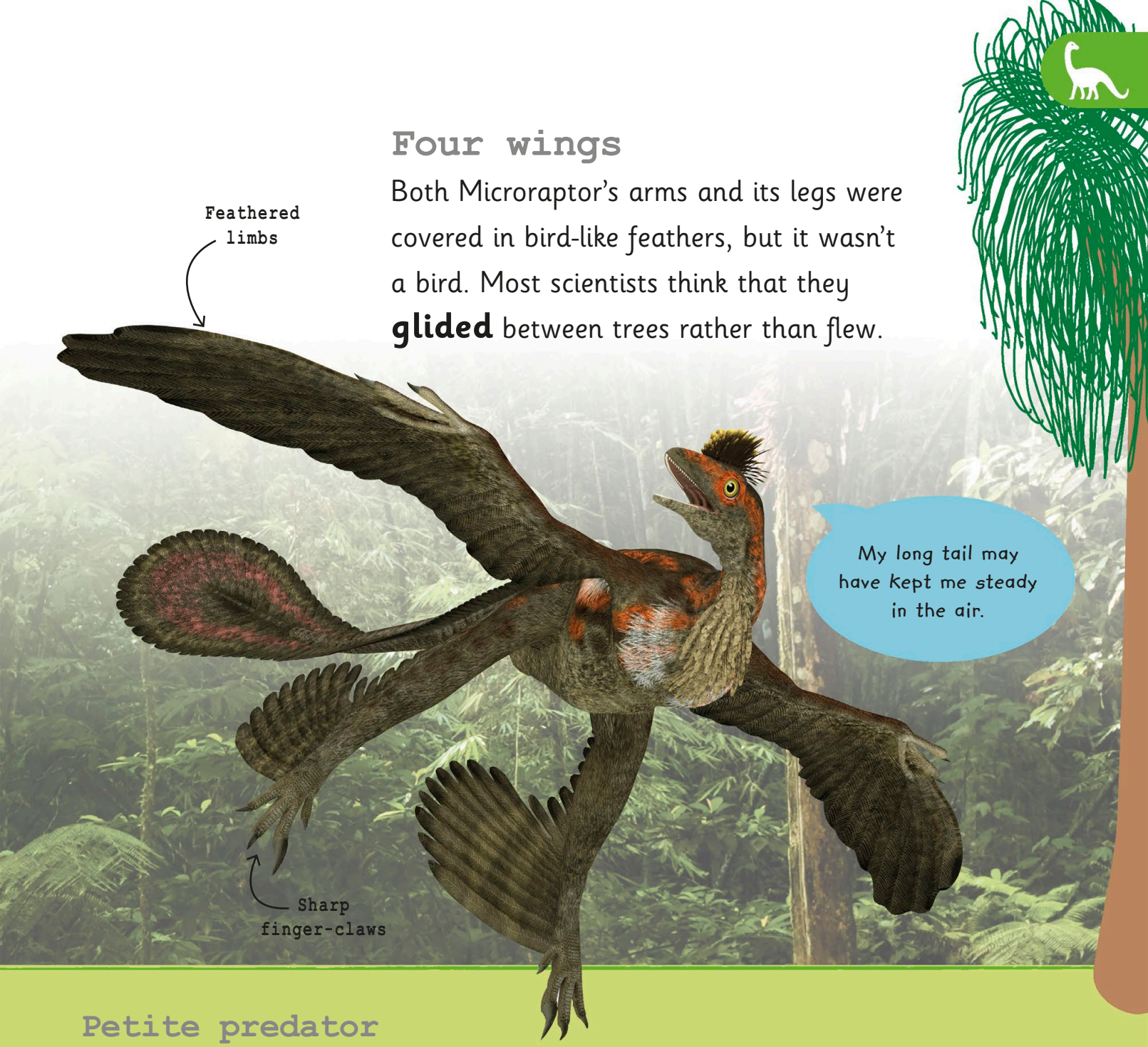




Fact File

Four wings

Both Microraptor's arms and its legs were covered in bird-like feathers, but it wasn't a bird. Most scientists think that they **glided** between trees rather than flew.

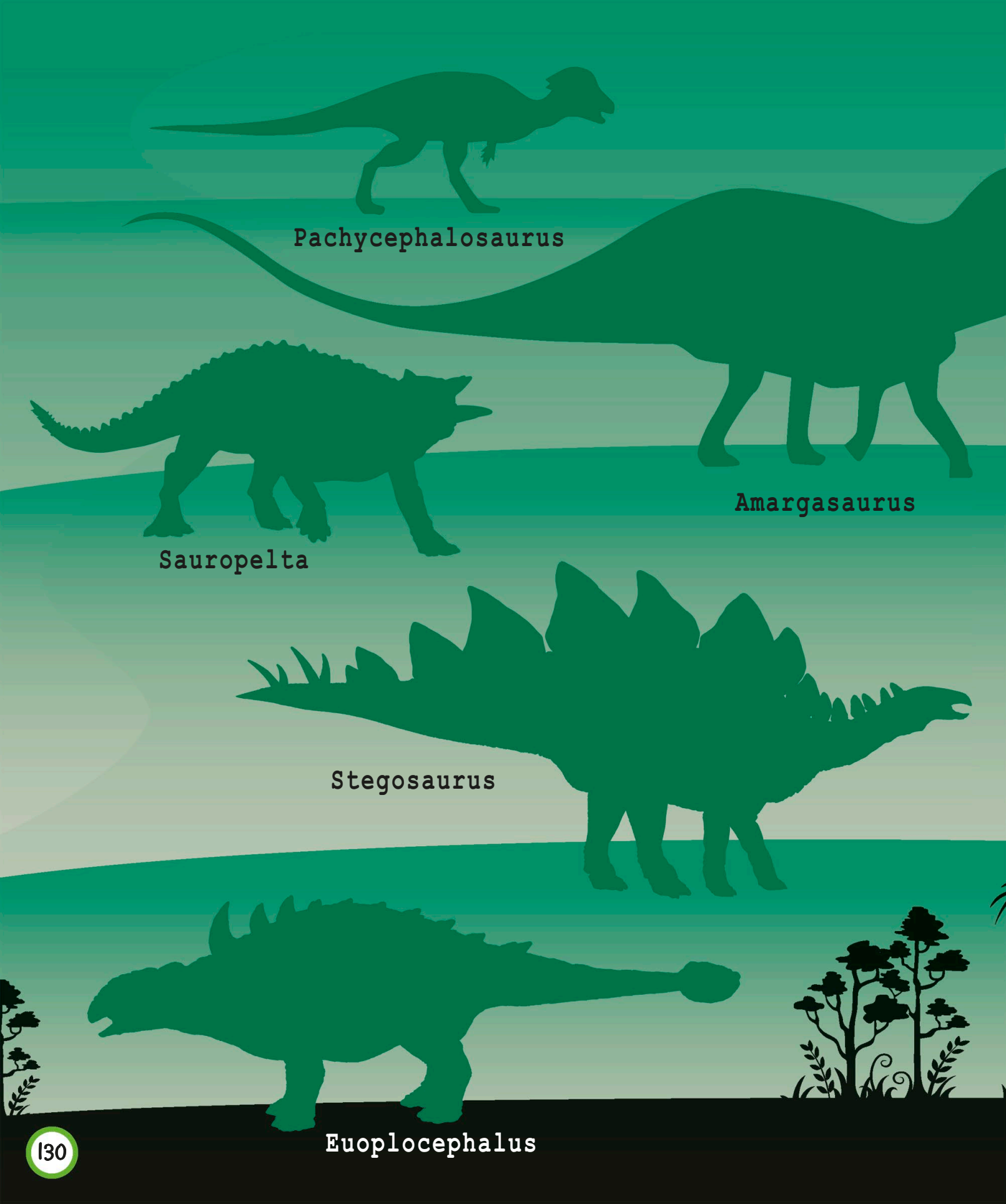


Petite predator

Microraptor means "**tiny thief**". It used its teeth and claws to hunt small mammals, insects, and lizards. New studies have found it may have eaten fish, too.



Size: 1m (3ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Small animals


Pachycephalosaurus
Amargasaurus
Sauropelta
Stegosaurus
Euoplocephalus



Meet the sharp, bumpy, and spiky ones

These dinosaurs went up against some of the fiercest predators to have ever lived. They stuck up for themselves with **strong armour** and powerful defensive weapons. Meet the herbivores who fought back!

Triceratops

Euoplocephalus

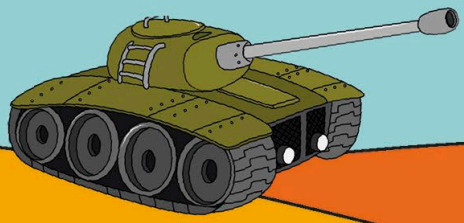
YOU-owe-plo-SEFF-ah-luss

Many dinosaurs **defended** themselves from attackers using their **teeth** or **claws**, but Euoplocephalus had another way – it was covered in protective armour.



Terrible tail

If attacked, Euoplocephalus had a huge, heavy club at the end of its tail that it could swing at attackers with **bone-crushing power.**



Euoplocephalus's armoured body was built like a tank.





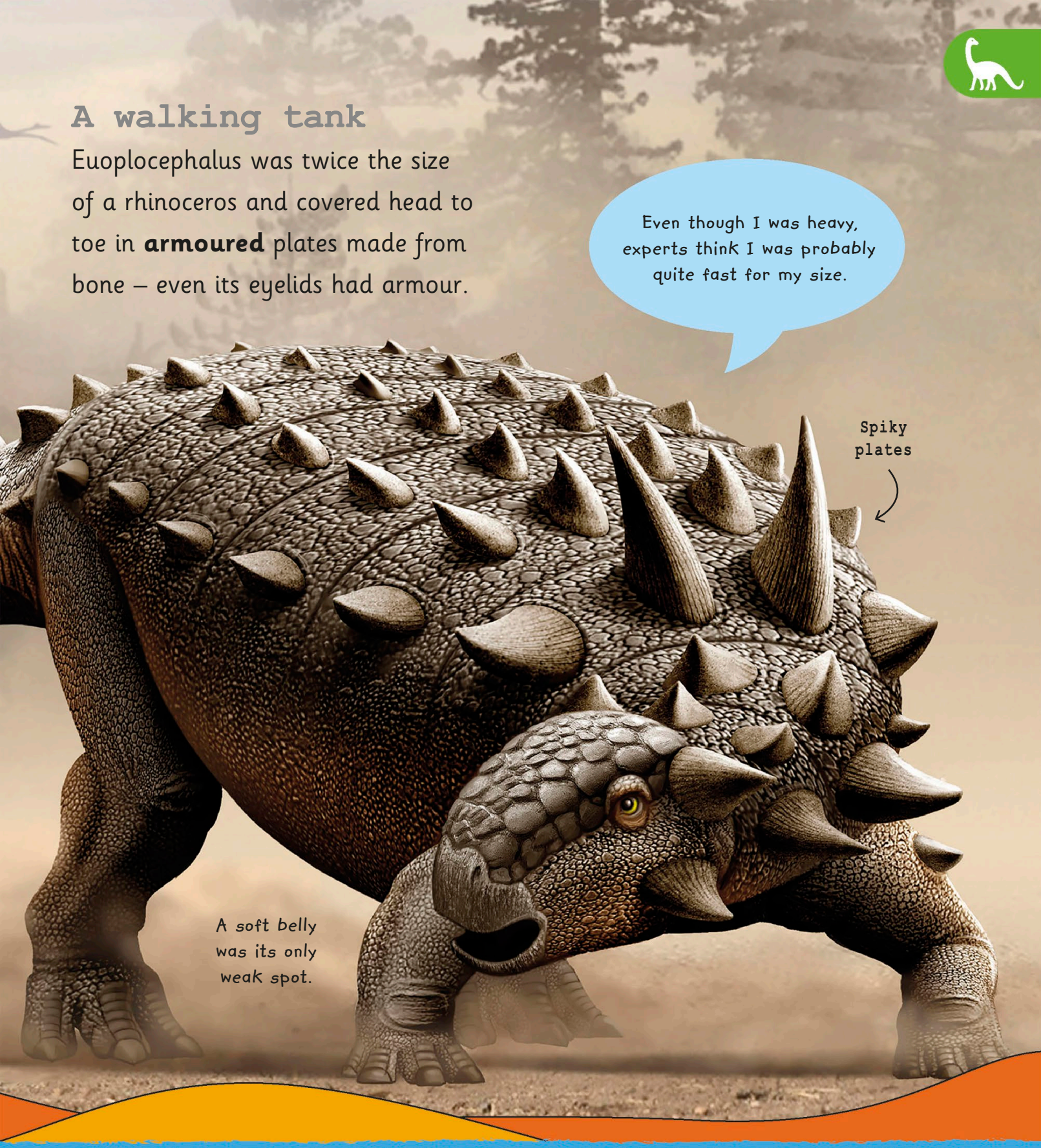




Fact File

A walking tank

Euoplocephalus was twice the size of a rhinoceros and covered head to toe in **armoured** plates made from bone – even its eyelids had armour.

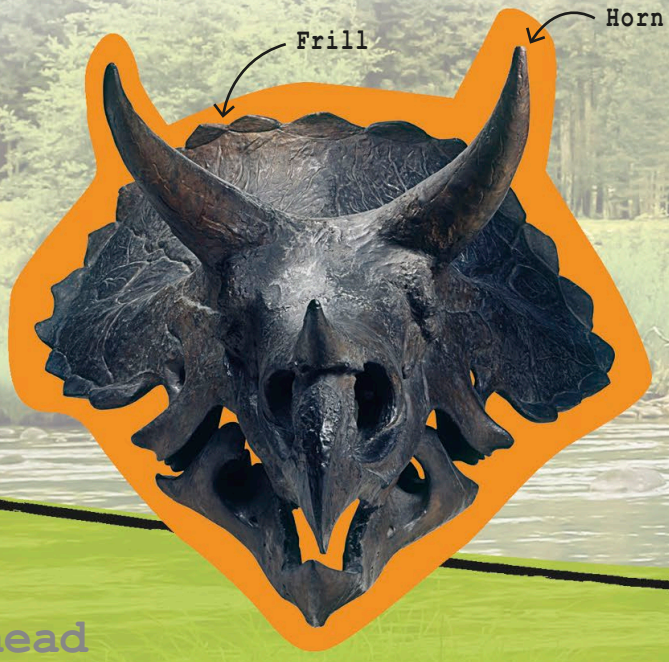


Size: 6m (20ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Plants

Triceratops

try-SERRA-tops

With its impressive horns and frill, Triceratops had some serious **defensive weapons**. And with Tyrannosaurus on the prowl, they needed them!



Thick head

Triceratops would fight over mates and bump their heads together, so they needed **strong heads** to survive these fights. These hard skulls made high-quality fossils.





Defensive weapons

Fossils have shown that Tyrannosaurus and Triceratops often got into nasty fights. And as powerful as Tyrannosaurus was, Triceratops was not **easy prey**. Its neck frill acted as a thick shield and its horns were sharp, long, and strong.



We were about the size of an ELEPHANT but looked more like a RHINOCEROS.

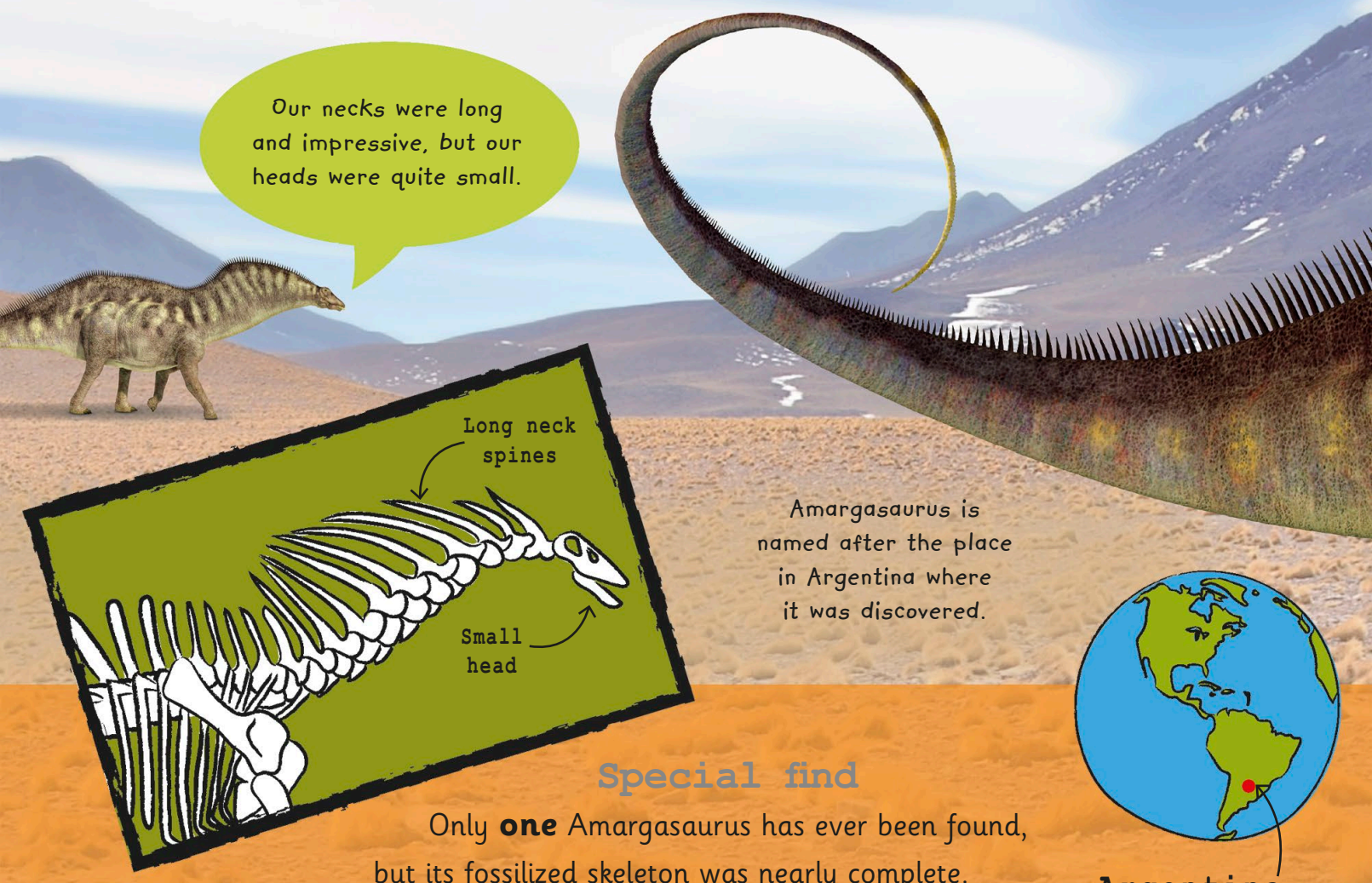
Triceratops munched on low-growing ferns and probably lived in herds for safety.

Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Plants

Amargasaurus

ah-MAR-gah-SORE-us

Although it was quite small compared to other sauropods, Amargasaurus stood out from the crowd because of its striking and unusual **neck**.



Amargasaurus is named after the place in Argentina where it was discovered.

Special find

Only **one** Amargasaurus has ever been found, but its fossilized skeleton was nearly complete.





Fact File

Spikes or sail?

The double rows of **long bones** sticking out of Amargasaurus's neck and back might have been spikes or a sail. They could have been used to impress other dinosaurs or even to shake and rattle to make noise.



Size: 11m (36ft) long **Habitat:** Scrublands **Diet:** Plants

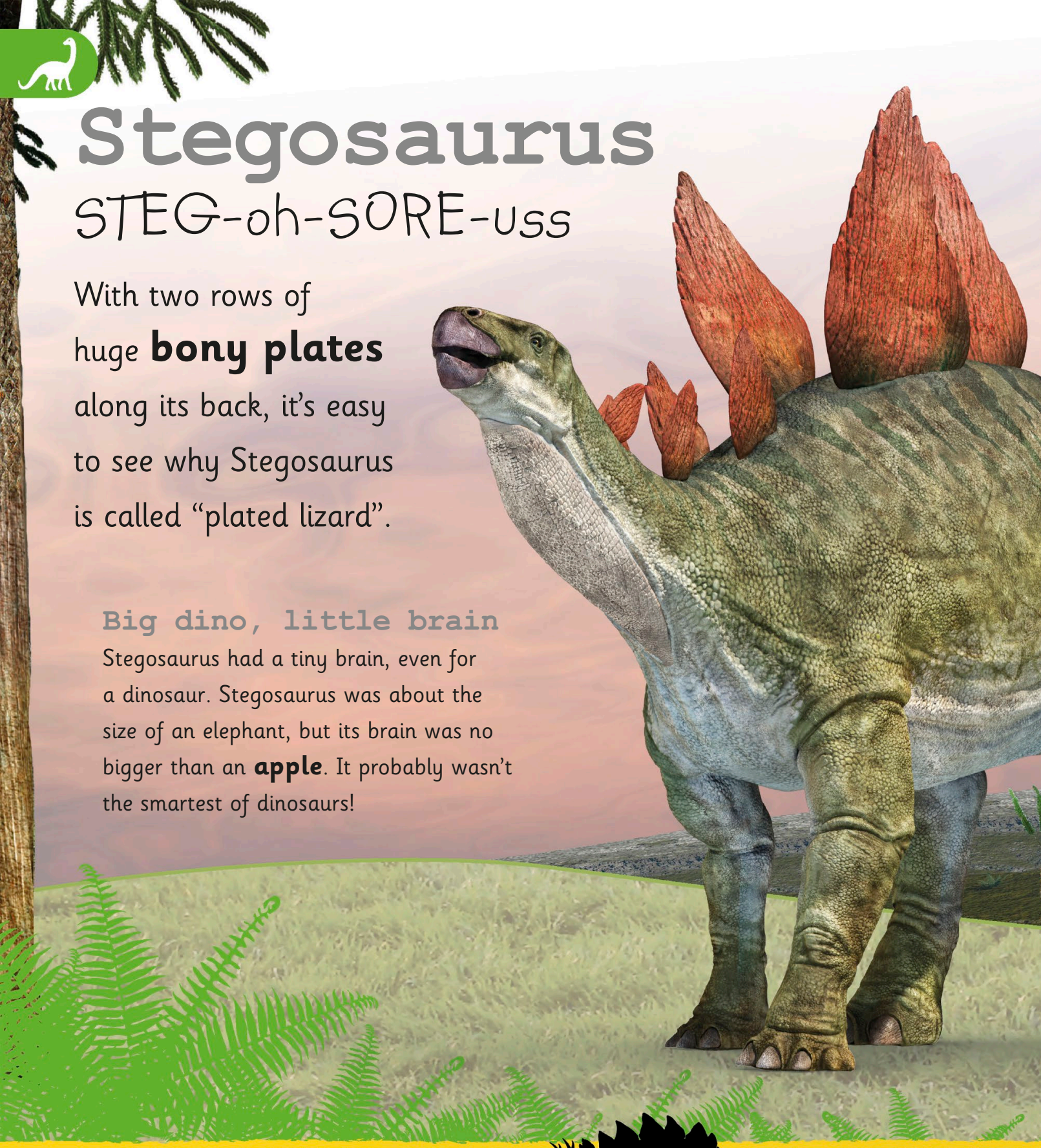
Stegosaurus

STEG-oh-SORE-uss

With two rows of huge **bony plates** along its back, it's easy to see why Stegosaurus is called "plated lizard".

Big dino, little brain

Stegosaurus had a tiny brain, even for a dinosaur. Stegosaurus was about the size of an elephant, but its brain was no bigger than an **apple**. It probably wasn't the smartest of dinosaurs!



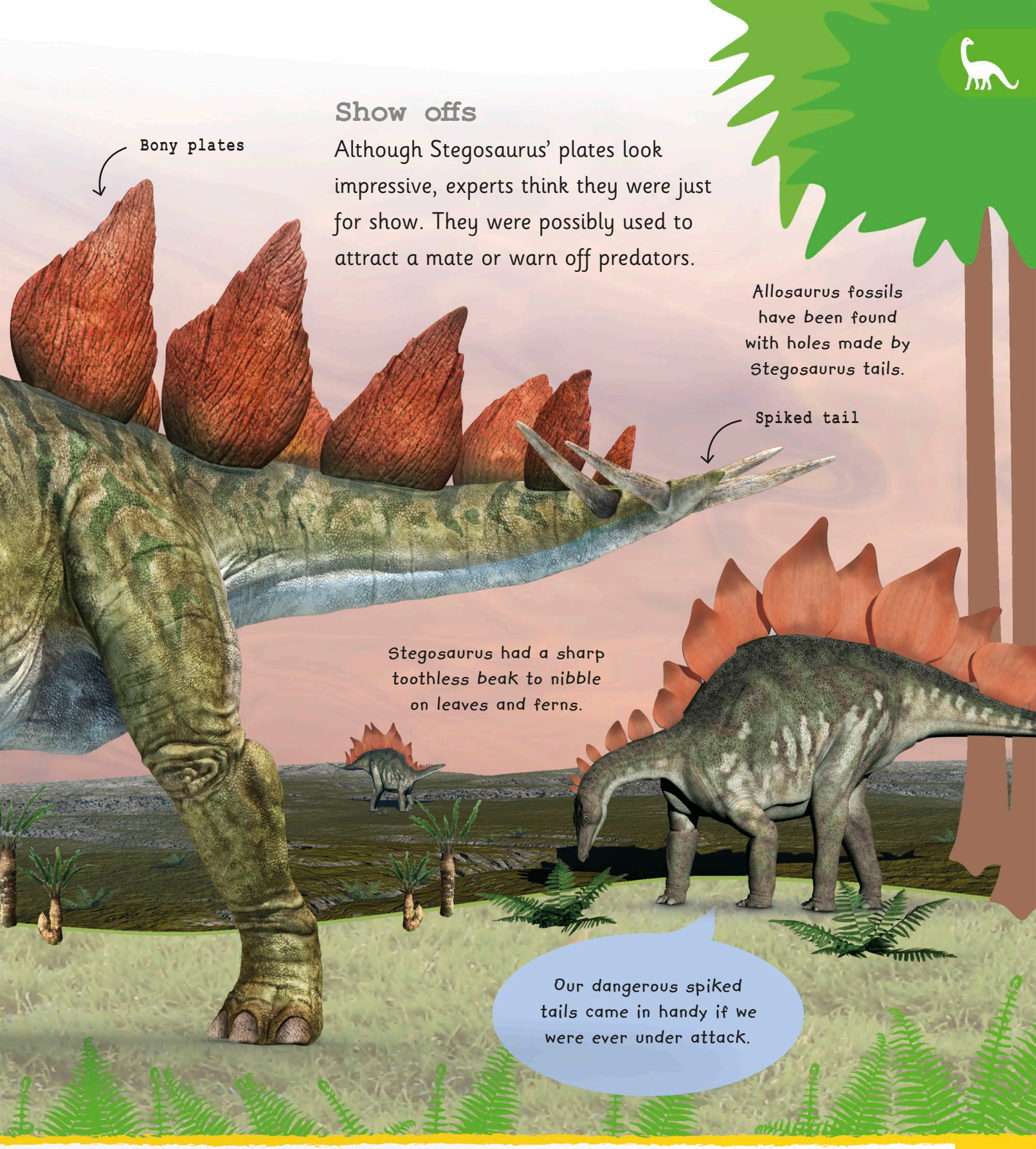




Fact File

Show offs

Although Stegosaurus' plates look impressive, experts think they were just for show. They were possibly used to attract a mate or warn off predators.



Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Woodland **Diet:** Plants

Styracosaurus

sty-RACK-oh-SORE-us

While many dinosaurs had spikes, horns, or frills, Styracosaurus had **all three** – making it a seriously impressive looking herbivore!

The holes in Styracosaurus' skull were covered by skin.



Skull



Nose horn

The name Styracosaurus means "spiked lizard".

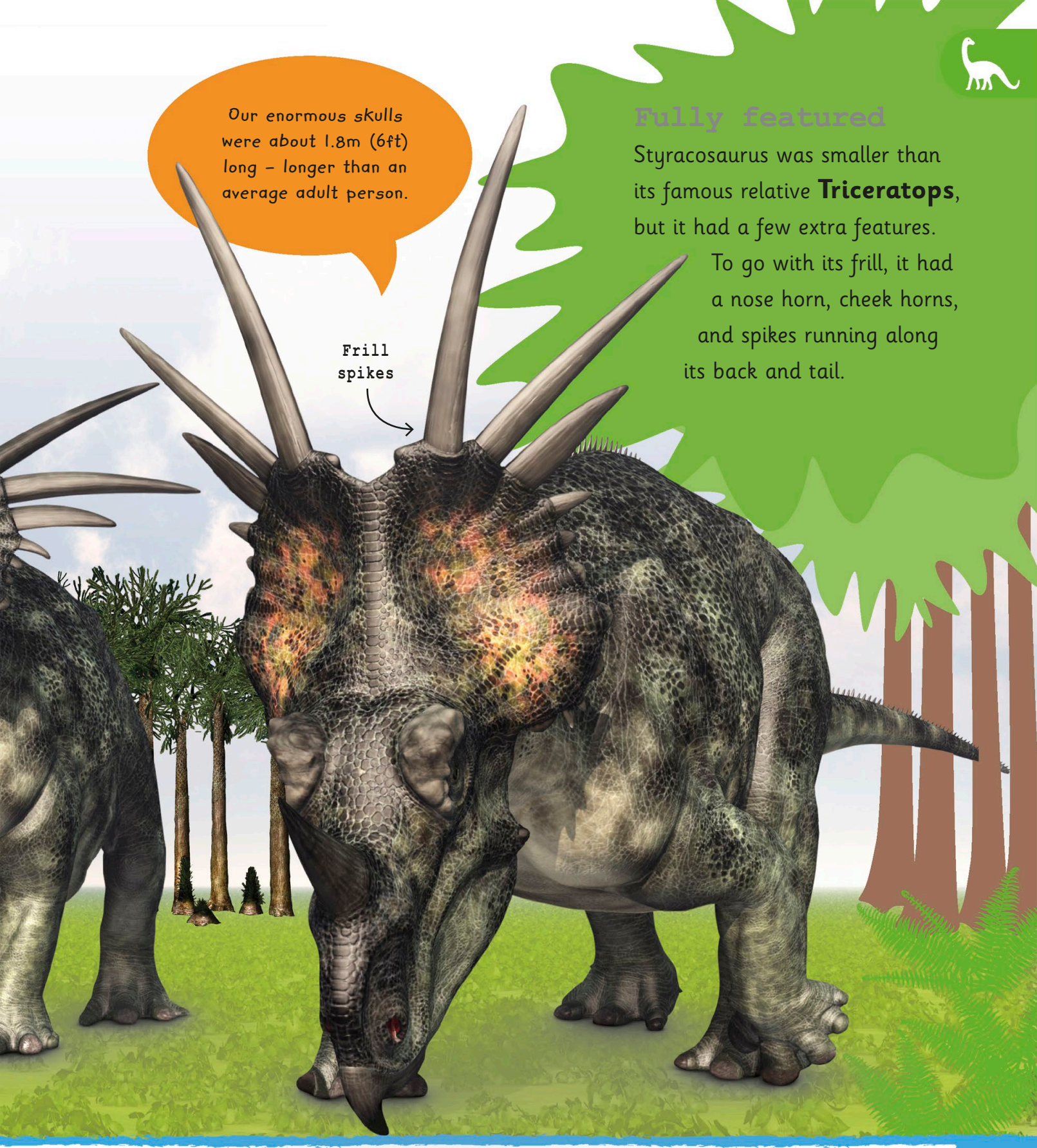
Horny head

Although its frill spikes looked impressive, they weren't very useful for fighting, and were just for show. Styracosaurus probably fought with its **nose horn** instead.





Fact File



Fully featured

Styracosaurus was smaller than its famous relative **Triceratops**, but it had a few extra features. To go with its frill, it had a nose horn, cheek horns, and spikes running along its back and tail.

Size: 5m (17ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Plants

Pachycephalosaurus

PACK-ee-sef-ah-low-SORE-us

There is probably a very good reason that Pachycephalosaurus had such a **big, thick skull**, but scientists still aren't certain what it is.

Our skulls were **20 TIMES THICKER** than other dinosaur skulls.







Fact File

Helmet head

Pachycephalosaurus' special bony head was so hard it was probably for **protection**, but what exactly from?

1 One theory is Pachycephalosaurus fought each other, banging heads to **show dominance** like stags. This might explain why they needed a thick skull – but there is no evidence to prove it.



2 It's also possible that Pachycephalosaurus used its head like a **battering ram** to fight off other dinosaurs that got too close.

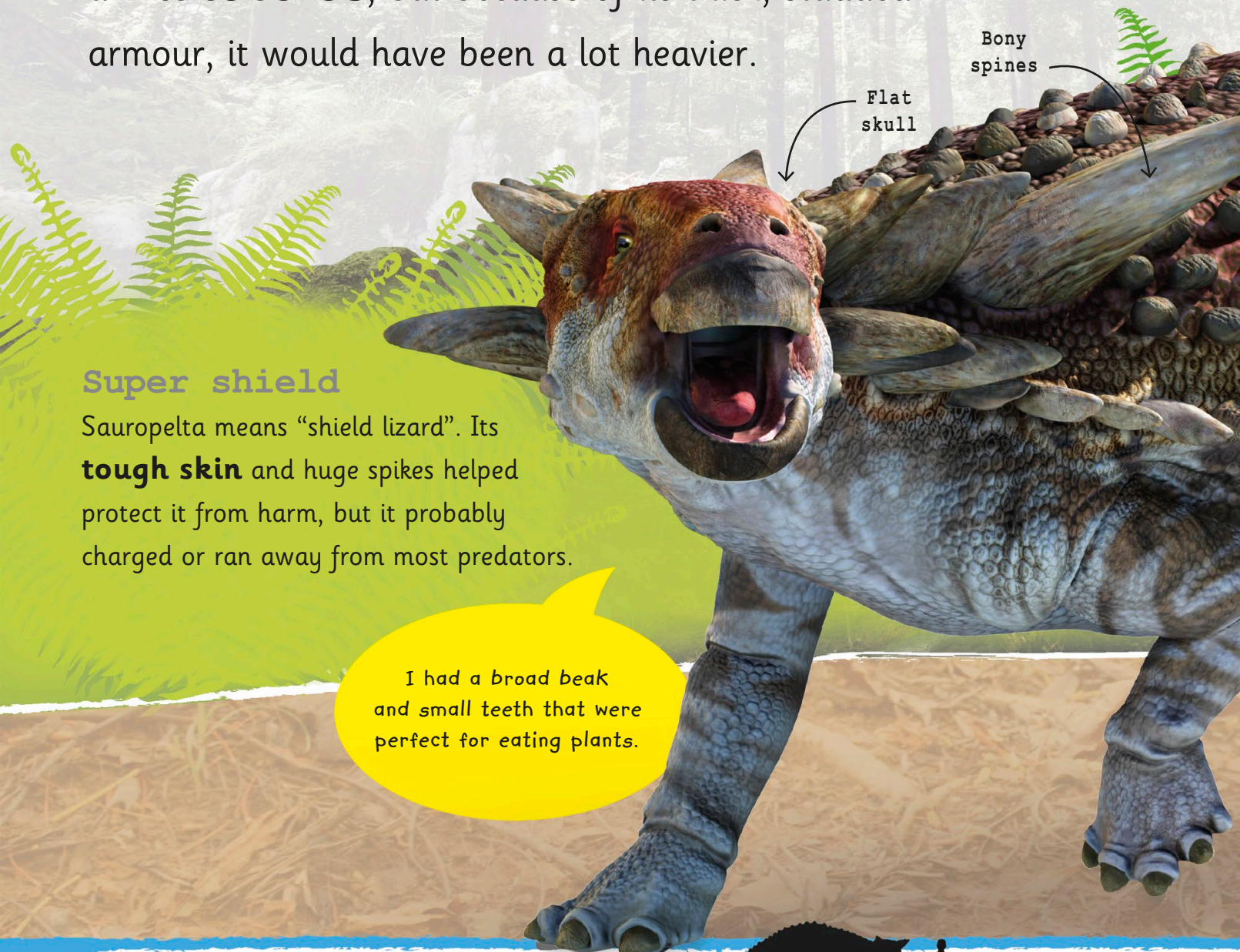


Size: 5m (16ft) **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Plants, fruit, and seeds

Sauropelta

SORE-oh-PELT-ah

The sturdy Sauropelta was about the same size as a **rhinoceros**, but because of its thick, studded armour, it would have been a lot heavier.



Super shield

Sauropelta means "shield lizard". Its **tough skin** and huge spikes helped protect it from harm, but it probably charged or ran away from most predators.

I had a broad beak and small teeth that were perfect for eating plants.





Fact File

Predators beware!

Sauropelta had big **spines** that stuck out from its neck, and a thick layer of bony armour that looked like a knight's chain mail. These tools would have made life tough for meat-eating dinosaurs looking for a meal.

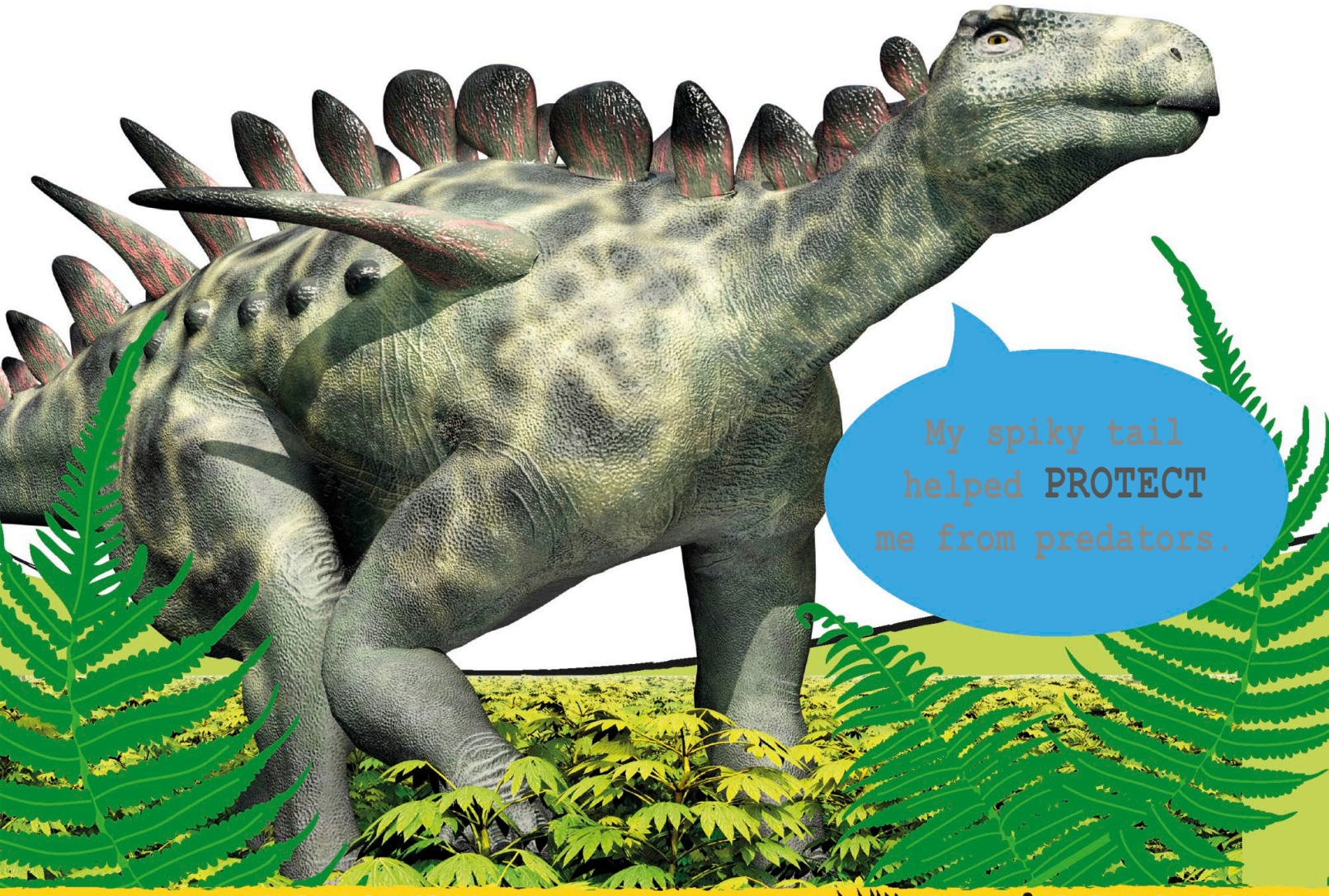


Size: 5m (16ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Plants

Huayangosaurus

hoy-YANG-oh-SORE-uss

This herbivore was one of the earliest members of the **stegosaur** family. Although it was smaller than its famous relative Stegosaurus, the family resemblance is easy to spot.



251 million years ago — 200 — 145 — 66

Triassic | Jurassic | Cretaceous



Fact File

Fossil finds

Huayangosaurus fossils were discovered with lots of different dinosaurs in a quarry that used to be a giant lake in **China**. More than 8,000 fossils have been found there.

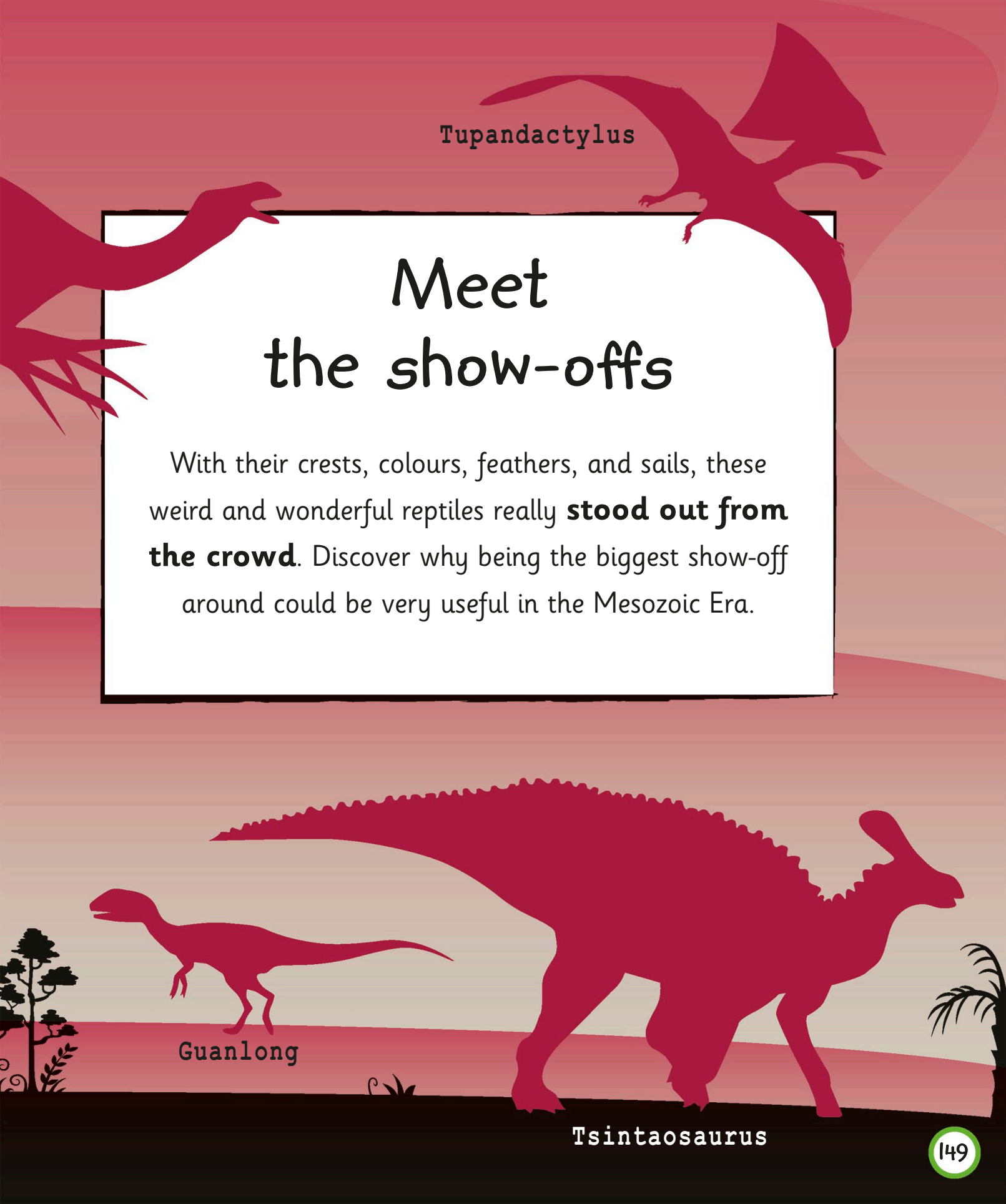
Dinosaur family

They lived in different places and millions of years apart, but Huayangosaurus and Stegosaurus looked similar. They both had **impressive back plates** and **tail spikes**, but Huayangosaurus' plates were more pointy and it also had shoulder spikes.



Size: 4m (13ft) long **Habitat:** River valleys **Diet:** Plants


Lambeosaurus
Therizinosaurus
Gallimimus
Ouranosaurus
Corythosaurus



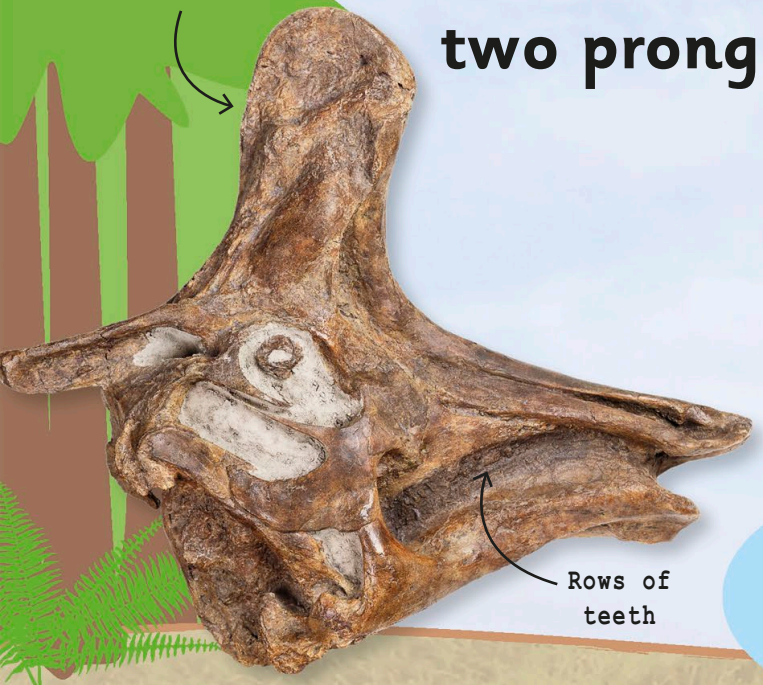
Meet the show-offs

With their crests, colours, feathers, and sails, these weird and wonderful reptiles really **stood out from the crowd**. Discover why being the biggest show-off around could be very useful in the Mesozoic Era.

Lambeosaurus

LAM-bee-oh-SORE-uss

This big plant-munching dinosaur is most famous for its unusual head crest. In fact, Lambeosaurus is the only dinosaur discovered so far with **two prongs** on its crest.





Mystery crest

Lambeosaurus' crest has puzzled scientists since it was discovered. No one knows what it was used for, but it was probably used to **show off** to other Lambeosauruses.

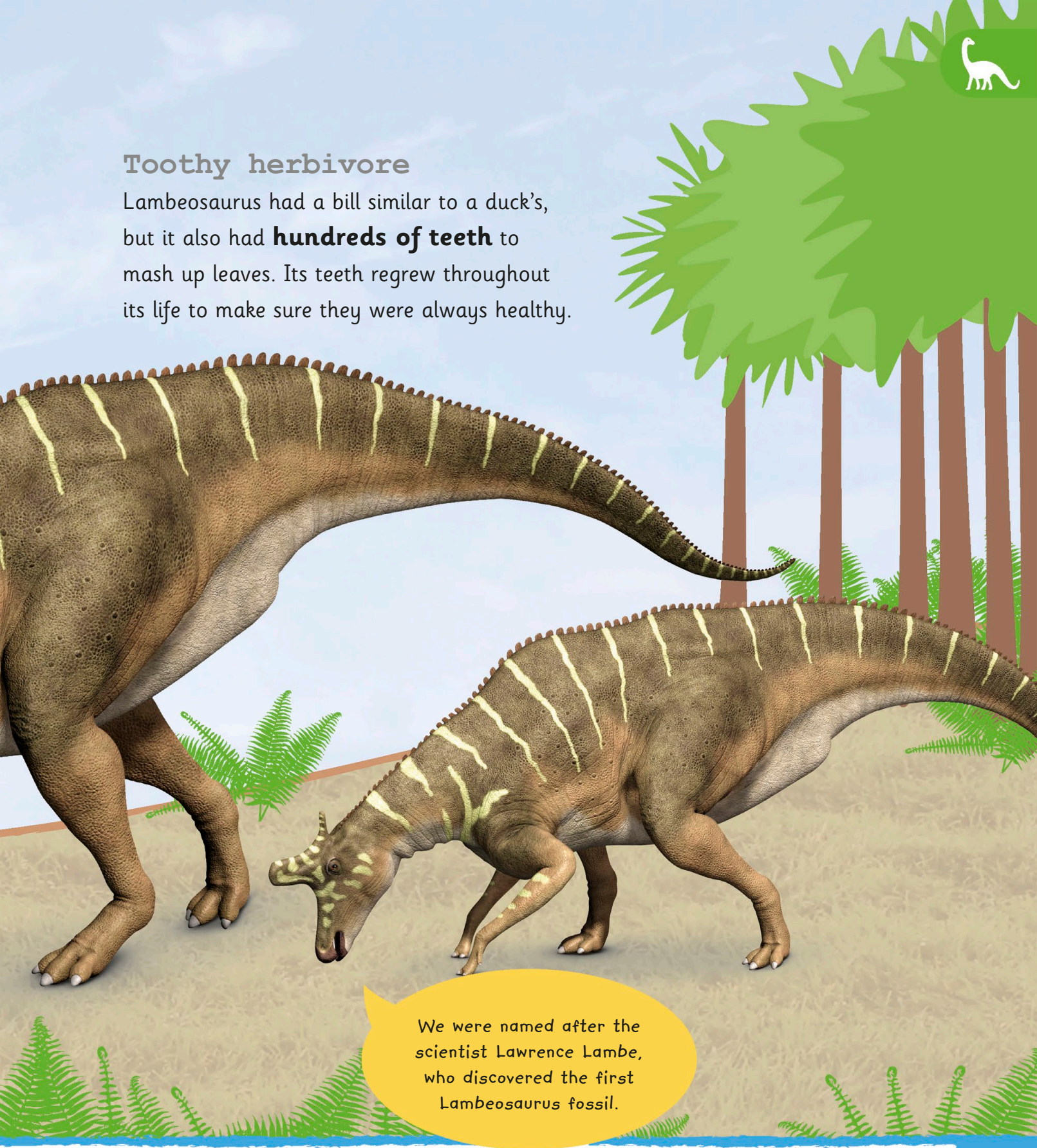




Fact File

Toothy herbivore

Lambeosaurus had a bill similar to a duck's, but it also had **hundreds of teeth** to mash up leaves. Its teeth regrew throughout its life to make sure they were always healthy.



We were named after the scientist Lawrence Lambe, who discovered the first Lambeosaurus fossil.

Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Plants and leaves

Ouranosaurus

oo-RAH-no-SORE-uss

Ouranosaurus was a large herbivore that lived near rivers in what is now **Africa**. It spent a lot of its time munching away on plants.







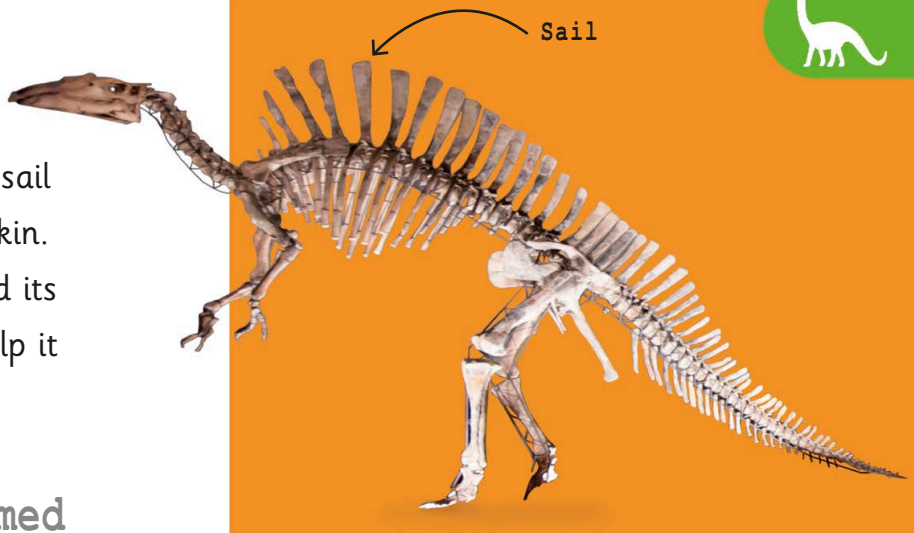
Fact File

Sailing ahead

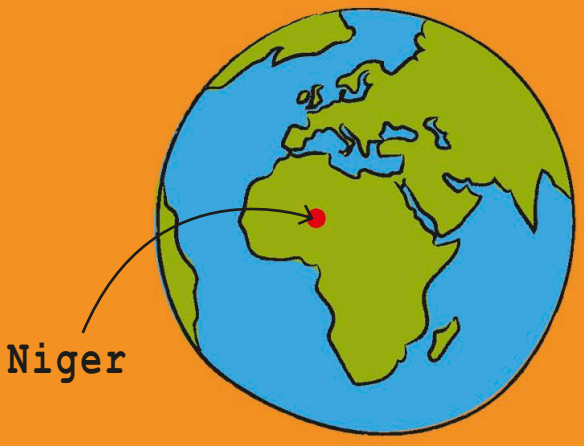
Ouranosaurus had an impressive bony sail on its back that was covered in scaly skin. Scientists think that Ouranosaurus used its sail to **attract mates** or possibly help it cool down in hot weather.

Ouranosaurus was named after the Ancient Greek god **OURANOS**, but its name also means "brave lizard".





Ouranosaurus' sail was similar to Spinosaurus', but they were very different dinosaurs.



Secret in the sand

Ouranosaurus fossils were **found in a desert** in Niger. The fossils were easy to dig out by hand because they were only loosely buried in the sand.

Size: 7m (23ft) long **Habitat:** Riverbanks **Diet:** Plants

Tsintaosaurus

SIN-tow-SORE-uss

This strange-looking dinosaur had a crest on top of its head that has **confused** scientists since it was discovered.

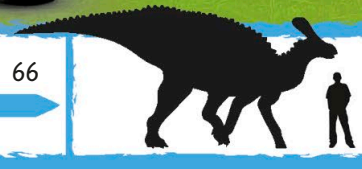
I belonged to a group of dinosaurs called hadrosaurs. We had beaks like a duck's.

Front or back?

Scientists first thought Tsintaosaurus' crest pointed **forward** out of its head like a unicorn's horn. But they had only found a part of it. We now know it actually pointed **backwards**.

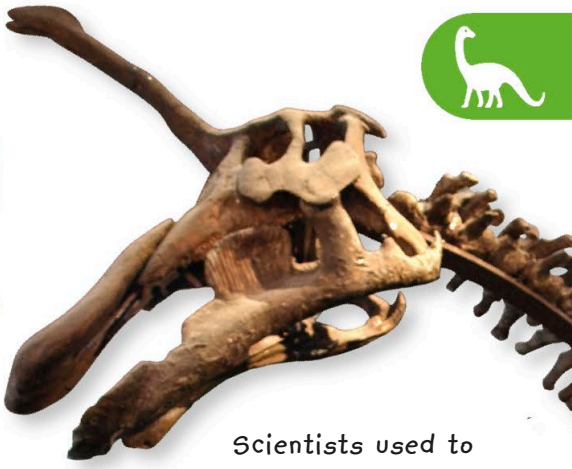
This herbivore walked on four legs but could stand on two.





Fact File

Whichever way it pointed, my crest was probably just for show.

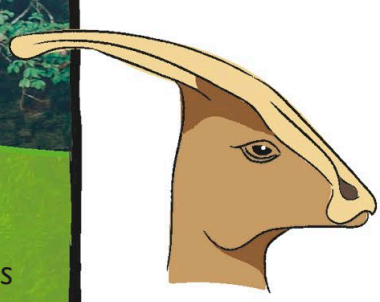


Scientists used to think this was the direction Tsintaosaurus' crest pointed.

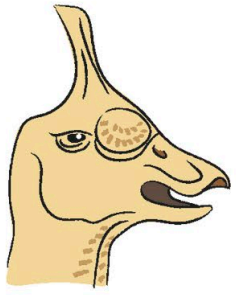
Cretaceous cows

Like most hadrosaurs, Tsintaosaurus lived in **herds** to stay safe from predators. Fossils show that the area of China where Tsintaosaurus was discovered had many different types of dinosaurs living side by side.

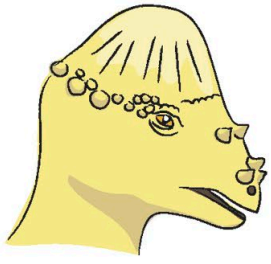
Many hadrosaurs had unusual head crests.



Parasaurolophus



Tsintaosaurus



Pachycephalosaurus



Corythosaurus

Size: 10m (25ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands and swamps **Diet:** Plants

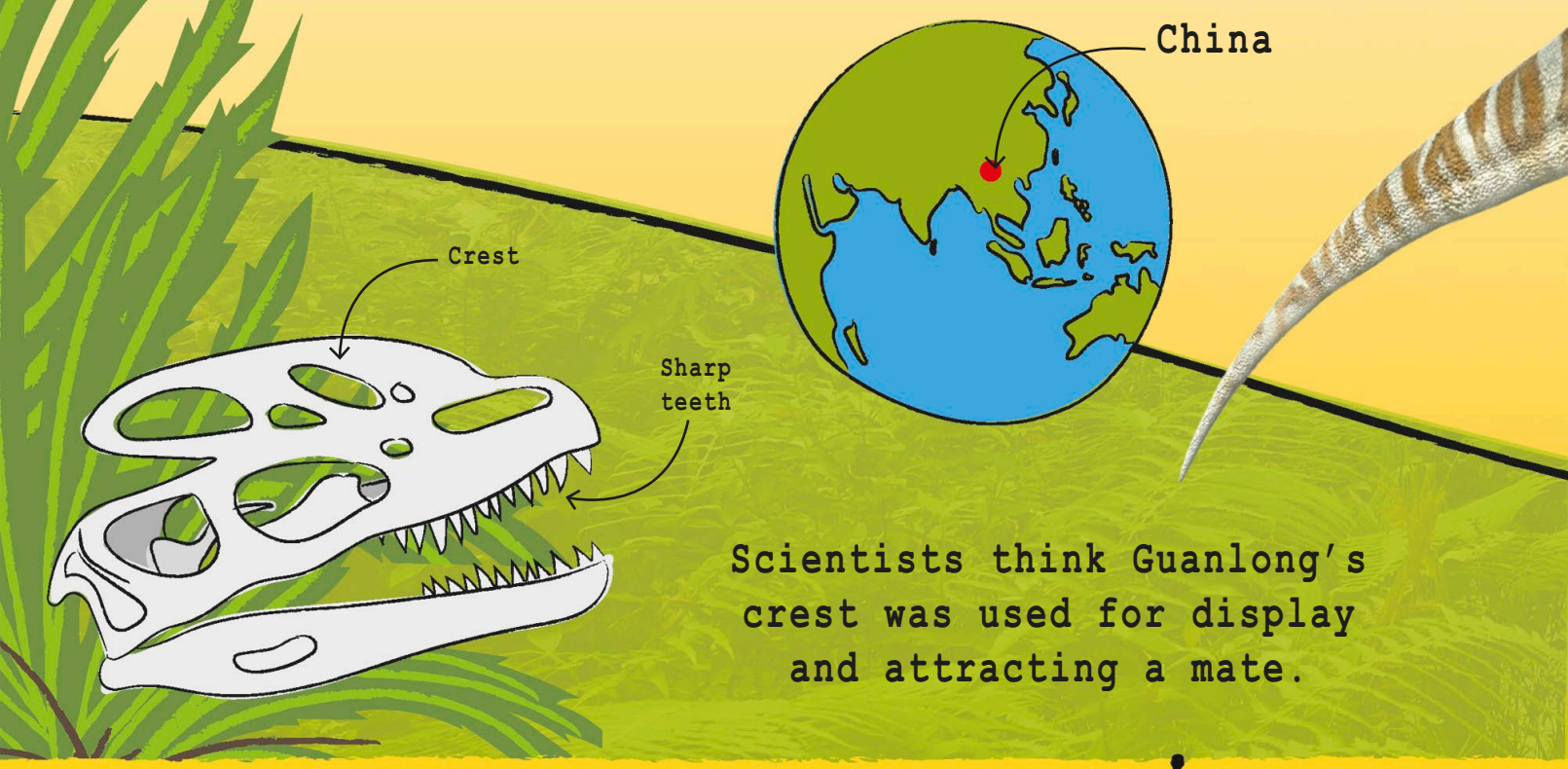
Guanlong

GWON-long

As the earliest known dinosaur belonging to the tyrannosaur group, Guanlong was an early relative of **T. rex**, but they lived 90 million years apart.

Crest or crown?

Guanlong fossils were first discovered in China in 2006. Its name comes from the Chinese name for **"crown dragon"**, because of the bony crest on top of its head.



Scientists think Guanlong's crest was used for display and attracting a mate.





Fact File



Size: 3m (10ft) long **Habitat:** Woodlands **Diet:** Meat

Corythosaurus

ko-RITH-oh-SORE-us

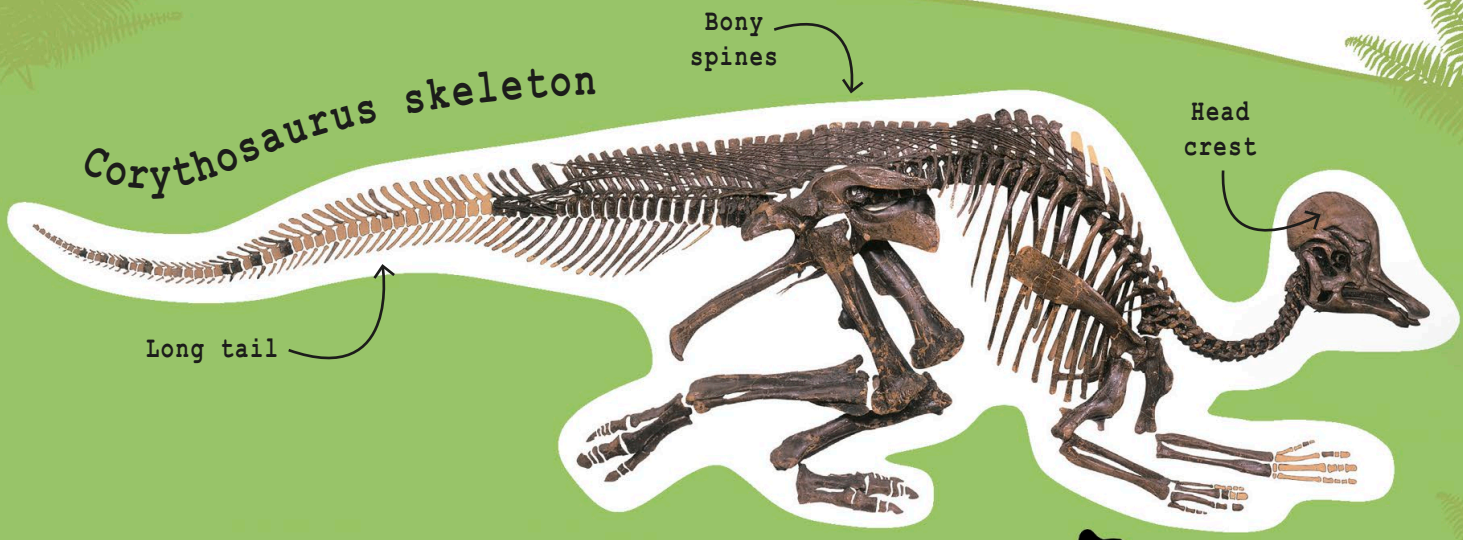
When scientists discovered Corythosaurus, they thought that the **crest** on its head looked like helmets worn by Ancient Greek soldiers, so they named it "helmet lizard".





Although Corythosaurus walked on all fours, it may have also been able to walk on two legs.

Corythosaurus skeleton







Fact File



It's likely that Corythosaurus ate fruit and pine needles as well as twigs, leaves, and seeds.

Musical marvel?

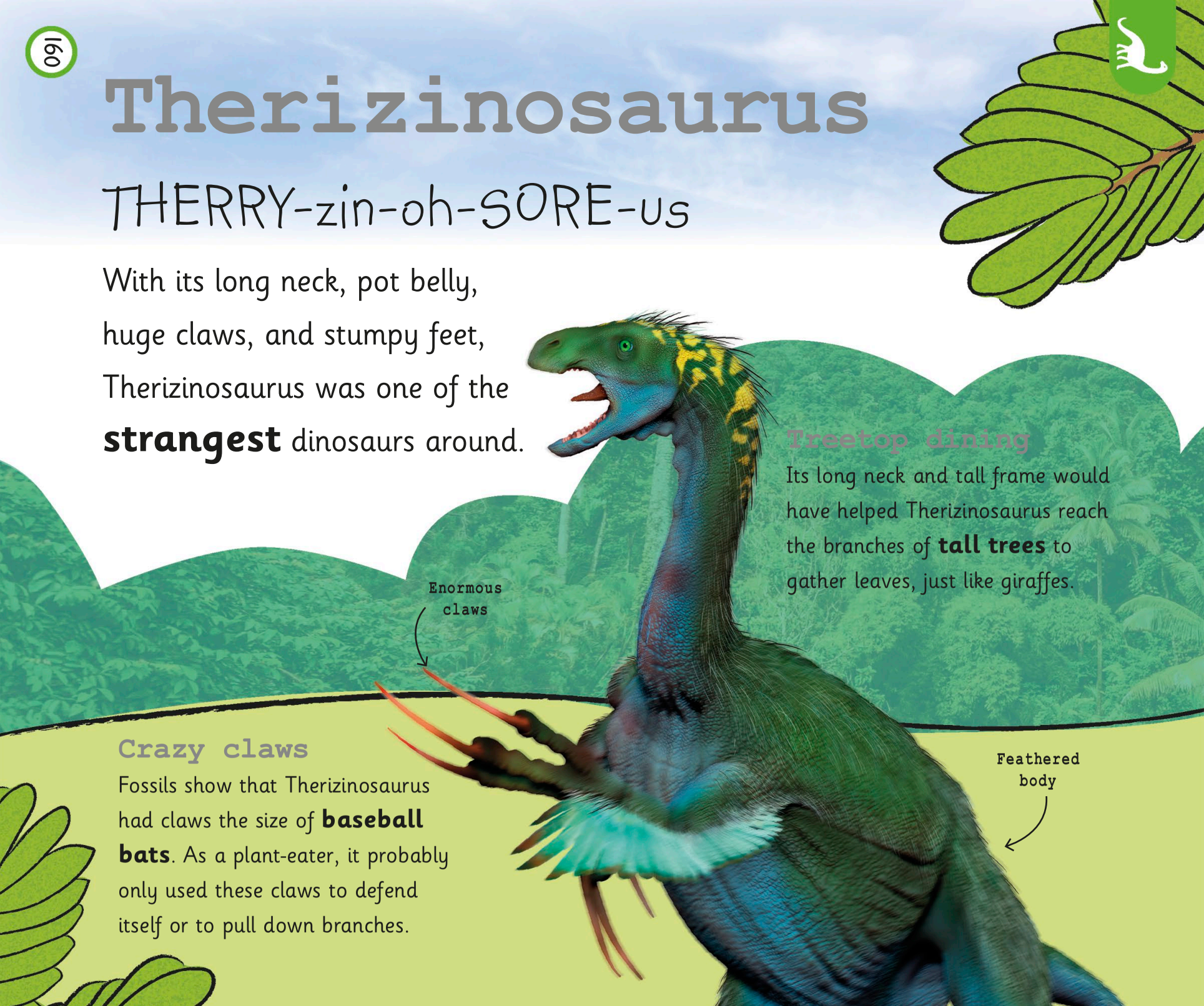
Corythosaurus' crest was hollow, and connected to its nose. This meant it may have worked a little like a **trumpet**, and could have been used to communicate with others.

Size: 9m (30ft) long **Habitat:** Forests **Diet:** Leaves and seeds

Therizinosaurus

THERRY-zin-oh-SORE-us

With its long neck, pot belly, huge claws, and stumpy feet, Therizinosaurus was one of the **strangest** dinosaurs around.



Treetop dining

Its long neck and tall frame would have helped Therizinosaurus reach the branches of **tall trees** to gather leaves, just like giraffes.

Crazy claws

Fossils show that Therizinosaurus had claws the size of **baseball bats**. As a plant-eater, it probably only used these claws to defend itself or to pull down branches.



Odd one out

Therizinosaurus belonged to a group of dinosaurs called **theropods**, who, unlike Therizinosaurus, were mostly meat-eating predators.

Fact File





Size: 8m (26ft) long

Habitat: Forests

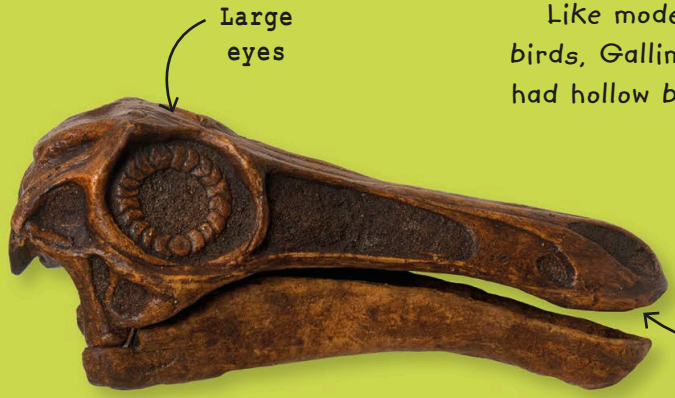
Diet: Plants

My strong legs and light body made me the perfect sprinter.

Gallimimus

GAL-ih-MIME-us

If there's one thing Gallimimus is famous for, it's being **super speedy**. It was probably the fastest dinosaur of all time.



Like modern birds, Gallimimus had hollow bones.

Stone swallower

Gallimimus didn't have any teeth, so it ate stones, which helped digest leaves by **grinding them up** inside its stomach.





Fact File

Ostrich dinosaur

Gallimimus belonged to a group of dinosaurs called ornithomimids, which means "**bird mimics**". They are also called "ostrich dinosaurs".

Long, powerful legs

Like ostriches, Gallimimus had fast legs and big eyes.

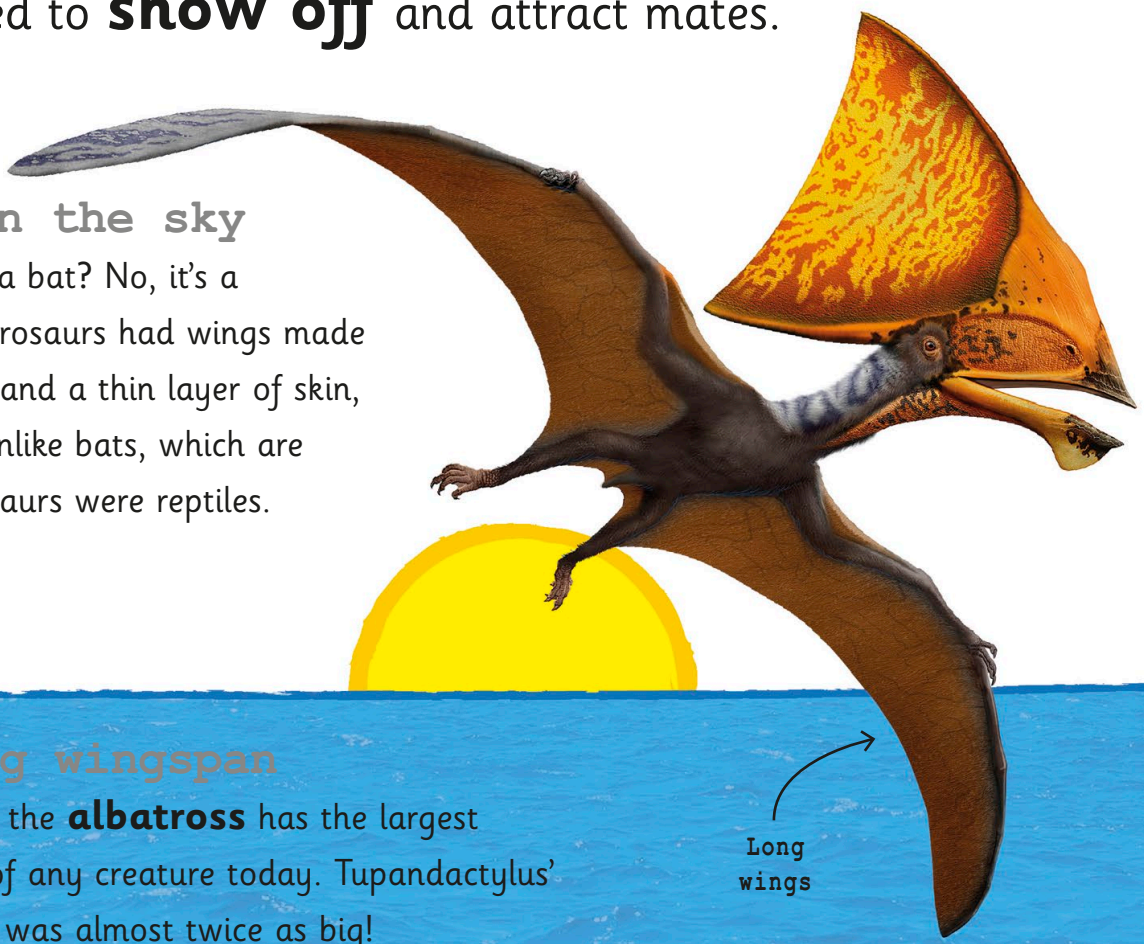
Ostrich

Size: 6m (20ft) long **Habitat:** Desert plains **Diet:** Leaves and insects

Tupandactylus

too-pan-DAK-til-us

This winged wonder had an **elaborate crest** on its head. This crest was probably very colourful, and was used to **show off** and attract mates.



Soaring in the sky

Is it a bird? Is it a bat? No, it's a **pterosaur**! Pterosaurs had wings made of bone, muscle, and a thin layer of skin, like bat wings. Unlike bats, which are mammals, pterosaurs were reptiles.

Whopping wingspan

At 3m (9ft), the **albatross** has the largest wingspan of any creature today. Tupandactylus' wingspan was almost twice as big!







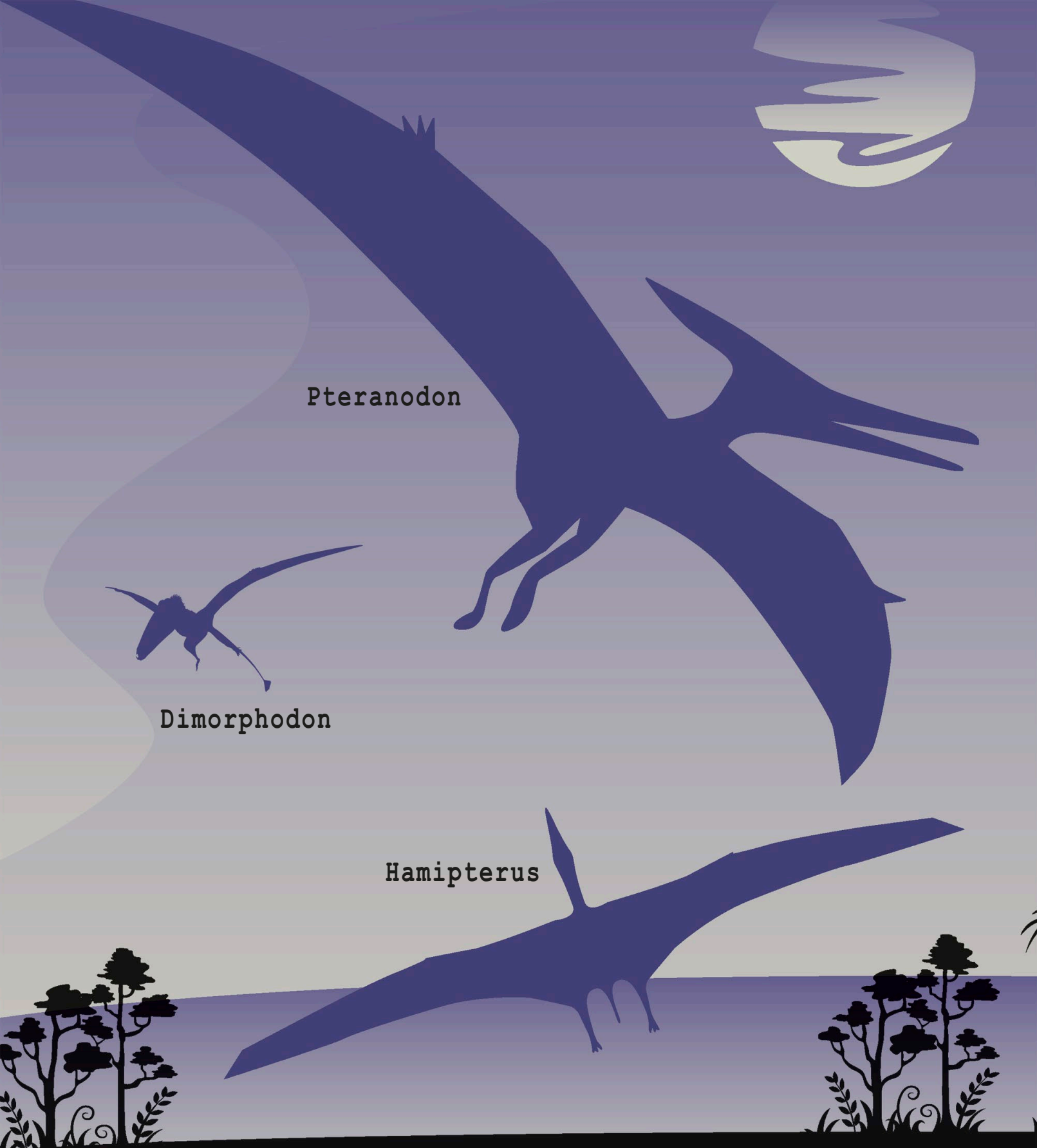
Fact File



Crestfallen

Its crest was so huge that it might have made it hard for Tupandactylus to fly. It's possible Tupandactylus spent a lot of time **on land**, folding its wings and walking around.

Size: 4m (13ft) wingspan **Habitat:** Coasts **Diet:** Fish and possibly fruit


Pteranodon
Dimorphodon
Hamipterus



Archaeopteryx

Meet the sky soarers

Long before birds existed, these fantastic flying reptiles took to the skies on their leathery wings. They weren't dinosaurs, but they lived alongside them through most of the Mesozoic Era. Say hello to the **pterosaurs**.

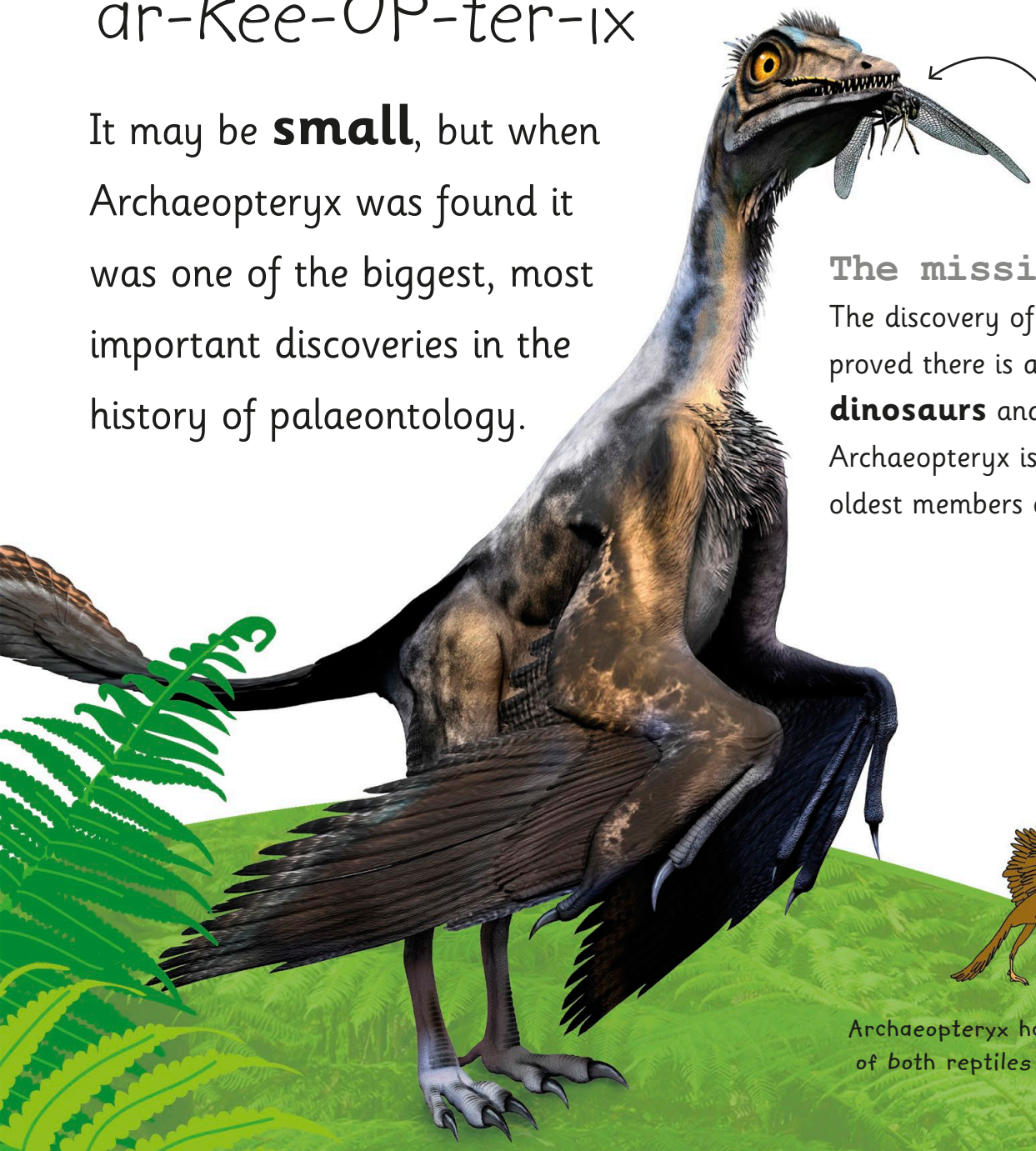


Rhamphorhynchus

Archaeopteryx

ar-kee-OP-ter-ix

It may be **small**, but when Archaeopteryx was found it was one of the biggest, most important discoveries in the history of palaeontology.



The missing link

The discovery of Archaeopteryx proved there is a link between **dinosaurs** and **birds**. Archaeopteryx is one of the oldest members of the bird family!

Archaeopteryx had features of both reptiles and birds.





Fact File

Flying reptiles called pterosaurs had existed for a while, but I was probably the first dinosaur that could fly.

Pteranodon

teh-RAN-oh-don



We flew around in large flocks.

High in the sky 80 million years ago, flocks of Pteranodons with huge **wings** were gliding and swooping in the air. It would have been an amazing sight!

Built for speed

Pteranodon's kite-like body helped it fly at high speeds while looking for a meal. It **soared** on the wind, only flapping its wings occasionally.

Pteranodons had LONG, THIN BEAKS perfect...

It's possible that Pteranodon's head crest was just for display.





Fact File



Pelican pouch

As Pteranodon didn't have teeth, scientists think it might have had a **throat pouch** like a pelican.

The word Pteranodon means "WINGS WITHOUT TEETH".

Size: 9m (30ft) wingspan **Habitat:** Coasts **Diet:** Fish

Hamipterus

ham-IP-ter-us

In 2017, around 200 fossilized Hamipterus eggs were found in China. This incredible discovery helped scientists learn **more** about pterosaurs than ever before.

Finding this many eggs in one place means that flocks of Hamipterus probably nested as groups.





Flightless babies

Some of the eggs had preserved babies inside that had undeveloped wing bones. Some scientists think this means newborns **couldn't fly** straight after hatching, but other scientists disagree.







Important discovery

Fossilized pterosaur eggs are **very rare**. The discovery in China is a real treasure because scientists can now study how pterosaur babies developed and grew.

Size: 3m (10ft) wingspan **Habitat:** Rivers and lakes **Diet:** Fish

Rhamphorhynchus

ram-foe-RINK-us

A small but **powerful flyer**, Rhamphorhynchus soared above the Jurassic waters gobbling up all the fish that it could catch.

Diamond-shaped flap of skin

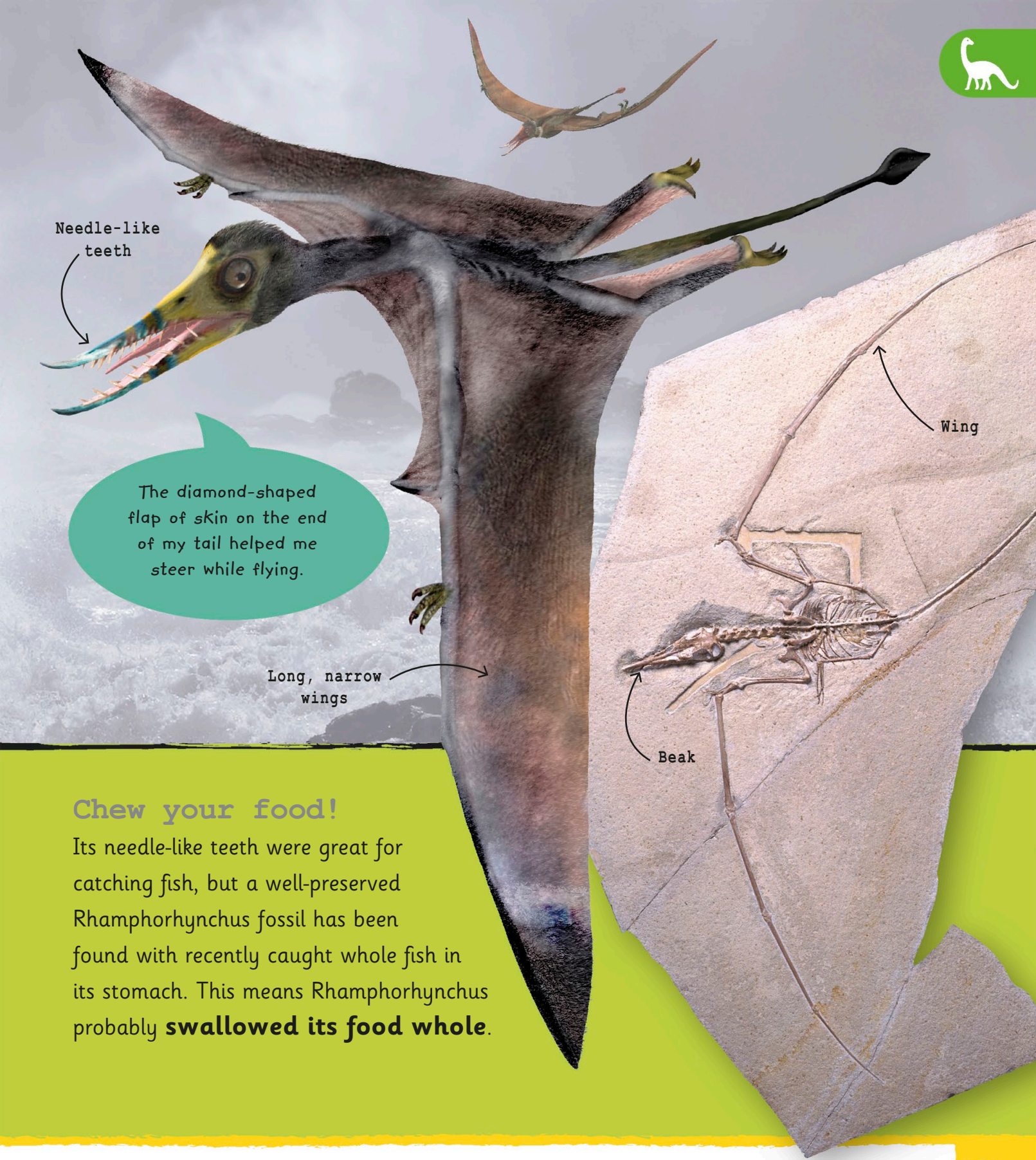
Coastal hunter

Rhamphorhynchus lived near coasts and rivers. It flew above the water then **swooped down** to catch fish, gripping them between its sharp, pointy teeth.





Fact File



Chew your food!

Its needle-like teeth were great for catching fish, but a well-preserved Rhamphorhynchus fossil has been found with recently caught whole fish in its stomach. This means Rhamphorhynchus probably **swallowed its food whole**.

Size: 1.5m (4ft) wingspan **Habitat:** Coasts and rivers **Diet:** Fish

Dimorphodon

dye-MOR-foh-don

There's a reason this tiny pterosaur looked quite different from its relatives – it was one of the **first pterosaurs** around.

What big teeth!

The name Dimorphodon means "two-form teeth" because it has a set of **small** and **large** teeth.

Long top teeth

Dimorphodon probably hunted animals on land, but it might have also flown over water and plucked up fish.





Fact File

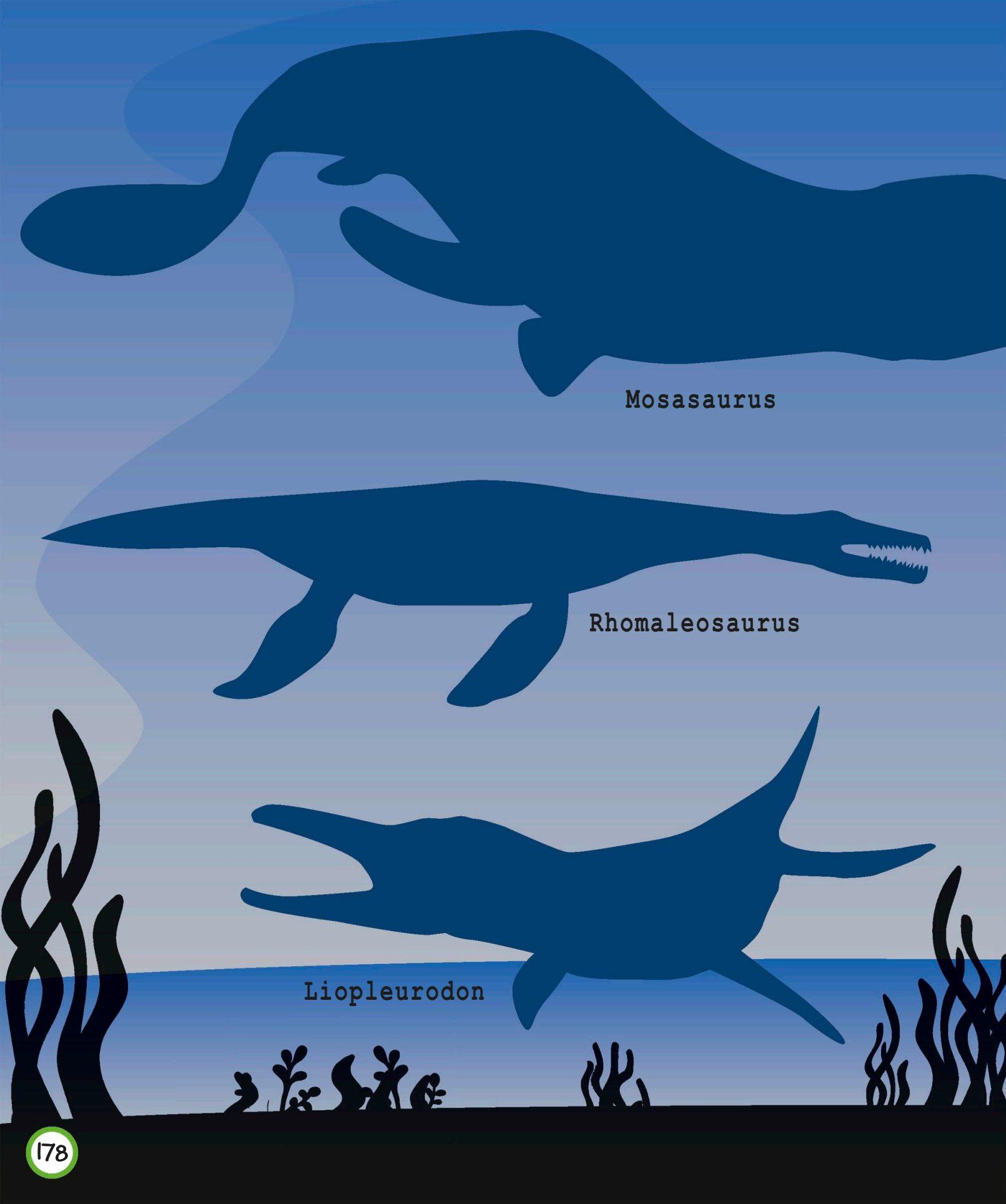
Tree pterosaur

Unlike the pterosaurs that came after it, Dimorphodon wasn't a very good flyer and could only stay airborne for a little while. But it was a good **climber** and could scurry up trees like a squirrel.





Size: 1m (3ft) wingspan **Habitat:** Coasts **Diet:** Fish and small animals


Mosasaurus
Rhomaleosaurus
Liopleurodon



Meet the creatures of the deep

While the dinosaurs ruled the land, the oceans of the Mesozoic were teeming with amazing **sea-dwelling reptiles**. Take a deep breath and dive into these pages to discover what lurked in the prehistoric waters.

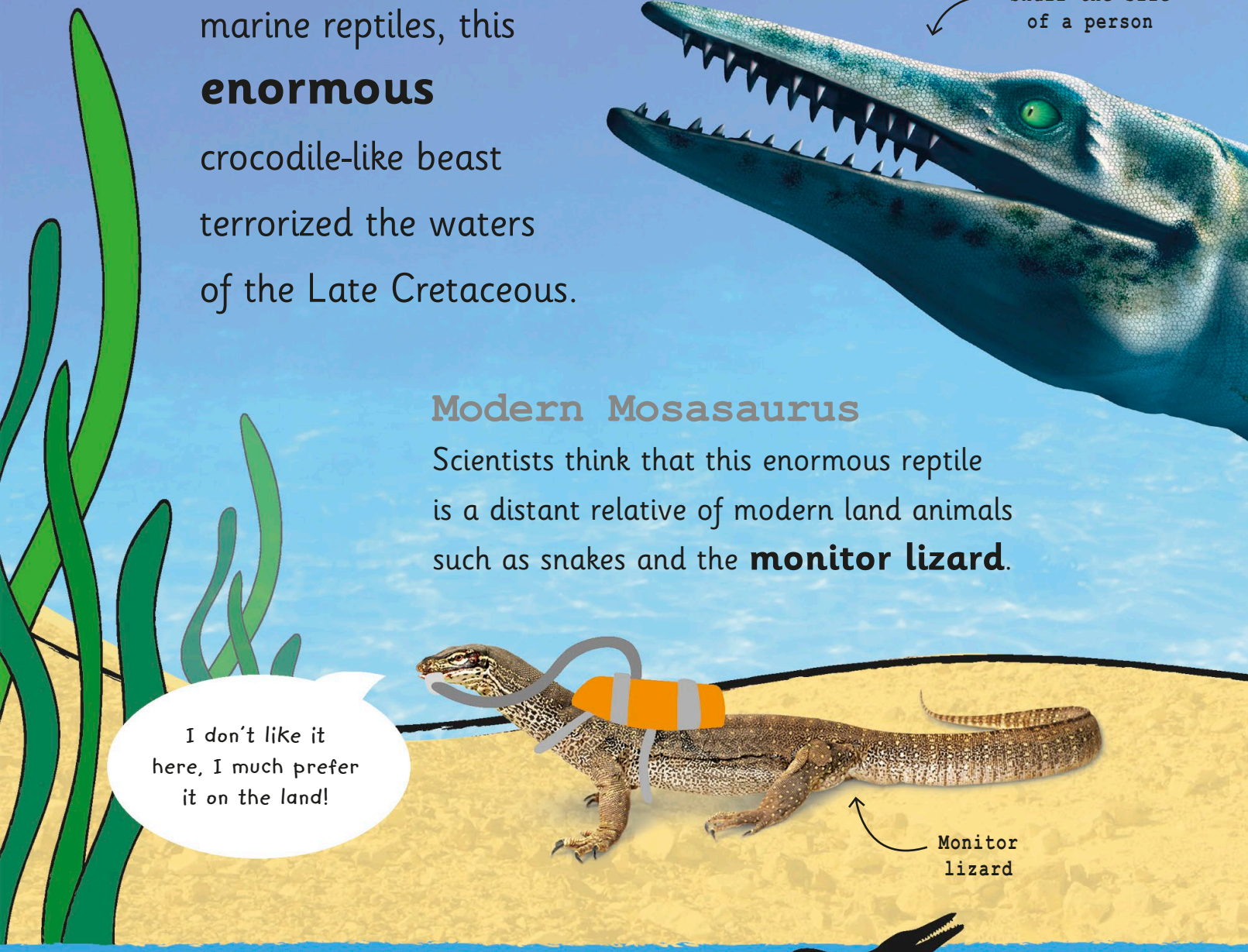
Mosasaurus

MOSE-ah-saw-rus

One of the last giant marine reptiles, this **enormous** crocodile-like beast terrorized the waters of the Late Cretaceous.

Modern Mosasaurus

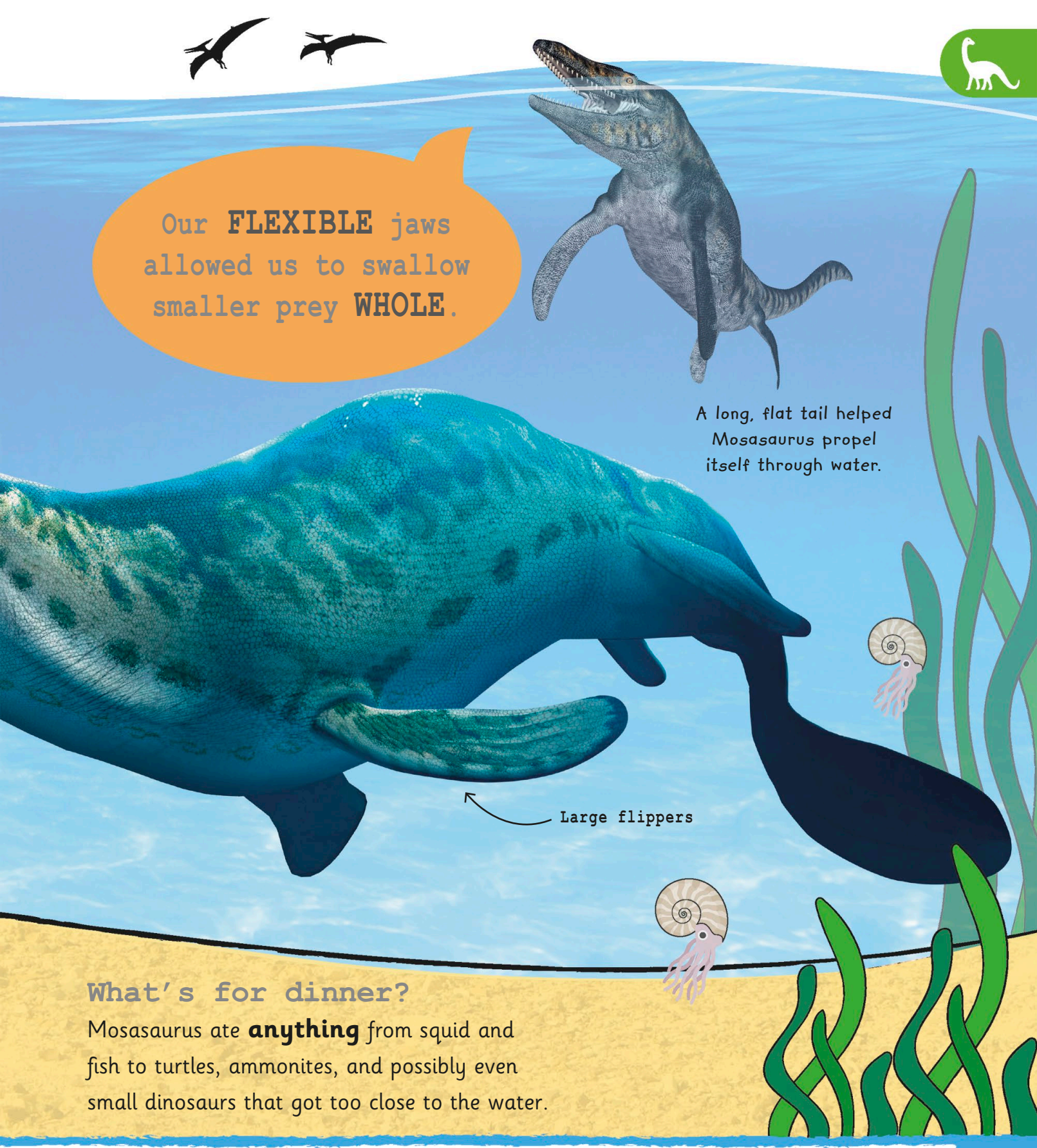
Scientists think that this enormous reptile is a distant relative of modern land animals such as snakes and the **monitor lizard**.







Fact File



What's for dinner?

Mosasaurus ate **anything** from squid and fish to turtles, ammonites, and possibly even small dinosaurs that got too close to the water.

Size: 15m (50ft) long **Habitat:** Oceans **Diet:** Fish and marine reptiles

Liopleurodon

LIE-oh-PLOOR-oh-don

This hefty beast was a surprisingly **speedy swimmer**. It was built like a whale, and was able to glide through water with ease.

Flaptastic flippers

The secret to Liopleurodon's swift swimming was its **flippers**. It beat its front and back flippers up and down as pairs, pushing Liopleurodon quickly through the water.

Powerful flippers

251 million years ago — 200 — 145 — 66

Triassic | Jurassic | Cretaceous

Fact File

Mighty bite

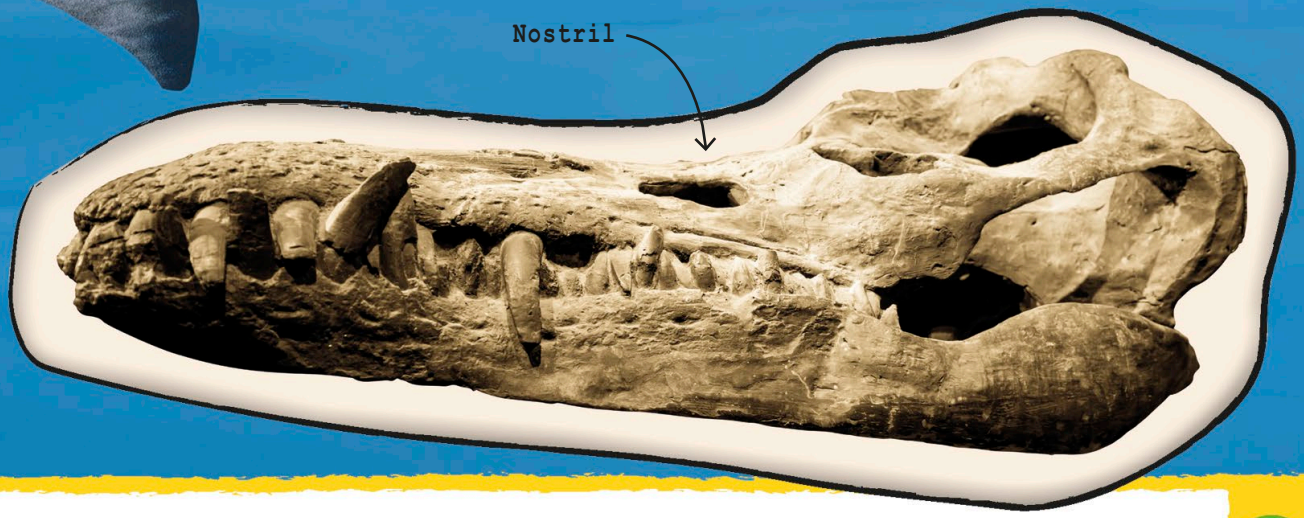
The deadliest prehistoric predators didn't only live on land. Liopleurodon's jaws were **just as strong** as those of most dinosaurs, including the mighty Tyrannosaurus.

Monstrous teeth

Like all sea-dwelling reptiles, I came to the surface to breathe.

Super smell

It wasn't just speed and power that made Liopleurodon such a deadly ocean predator. Experts think it had an excellent **sense of smell** that was great for hunting prey.



Size: 7m (23ft) long **Habitat:** Seas **Diet:** Marine animals

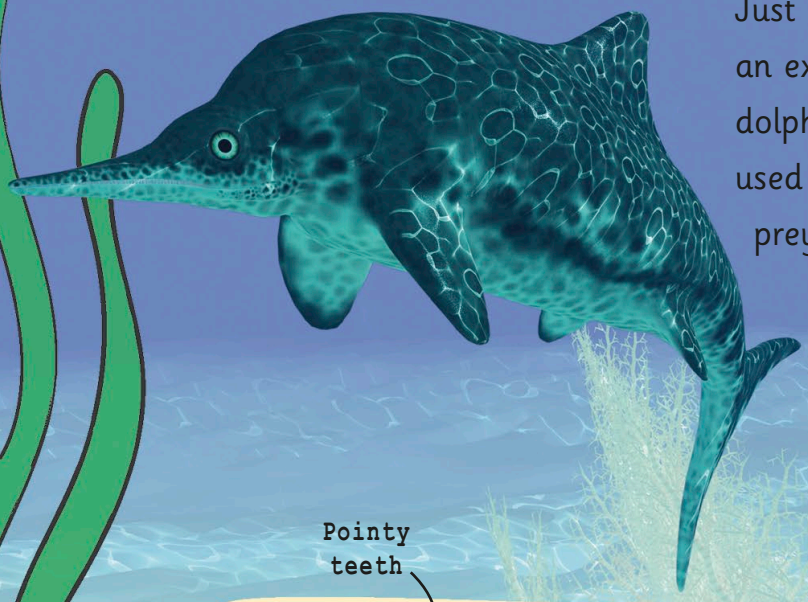
Ichthyosaurus

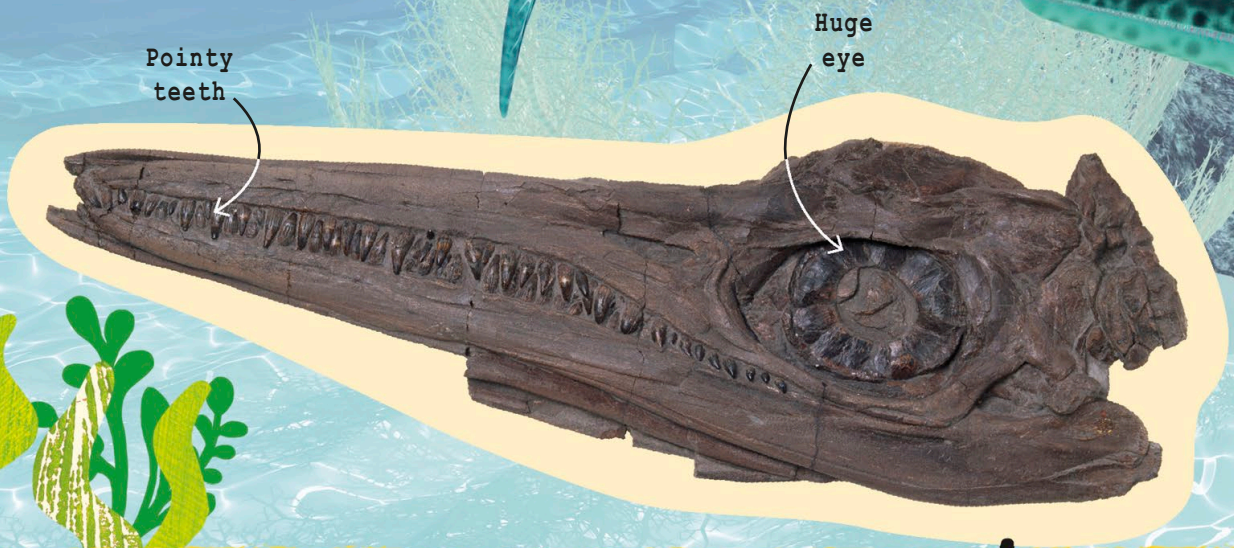
ICK-thee-oh-SORE-uss

Although it looks a lot like a dolphin, Ichthyosaurus was actually a speedy **sea-dwelling reptile** from the Early Jurassic.

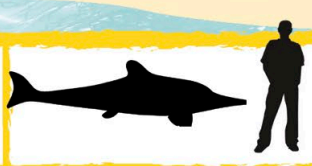
Strong swimmers

Just like a dolphin, Ichthyosaurus was an excellent ocean hunter. But while dolphins have great hearing, Ichthyosaurus used its **sharp eyesight** to track prey in the dark water.









Fact File



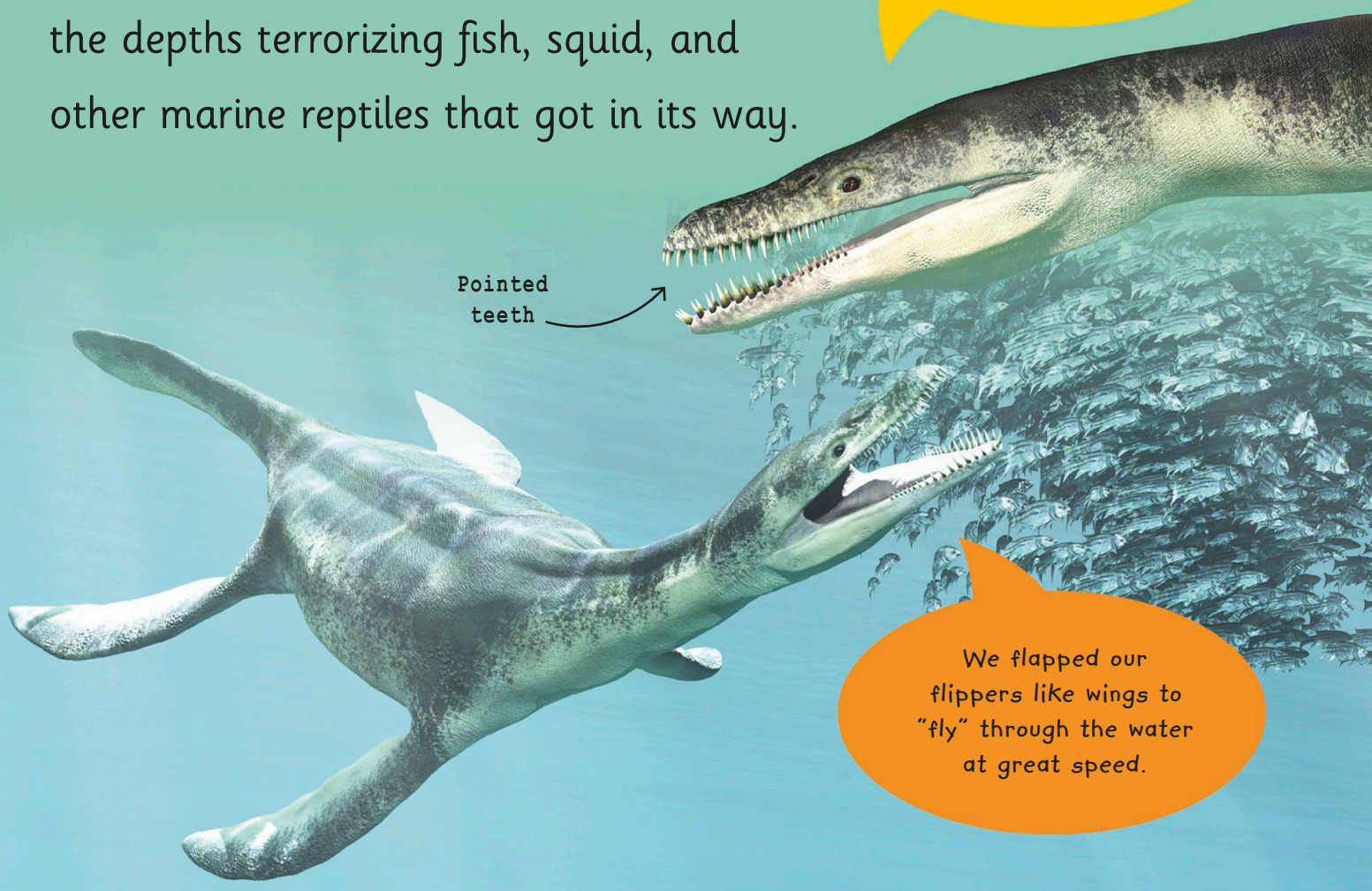
Size: 2m (6½ft) long **Habitat:** Oceans **Diet:** Fish and squid

Rhomaleosaurus

ROME-alley-oh-SORE-us

The master of the Early Jurassic seas, this powerful **plesiosaur** lurked in the depths terrorizing fish, squid, and other marine reptiles that got in its way.

We had pointed teeth like a crocodile's. They were perfect for clutching slippery prey.



We flapped our flippers like wings to "fly" through the water at great speed.

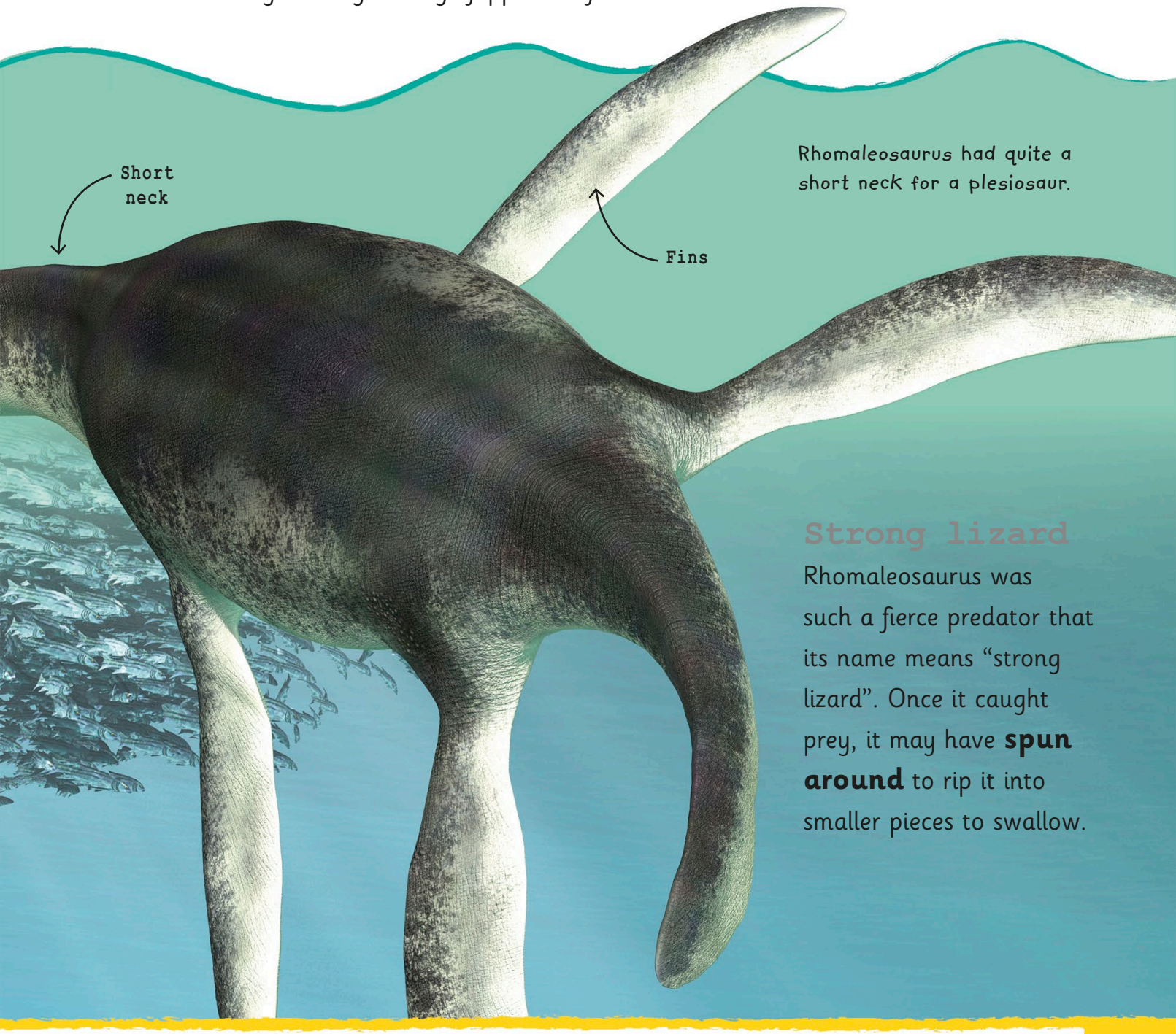




Fact File

Hunter's tools

A fast swimmer with **keen eyesight** and a great sense of smell, Rhomaleosaurus tracked its prey then charged toward it by beating its huge flipper-like fins.



Strong lizard

Rhomaleosaurus was such a fierce predator that its name means "strong lizard". Once it caught prey, it may have **spun around** to rip it into smaller pieces to swallow.

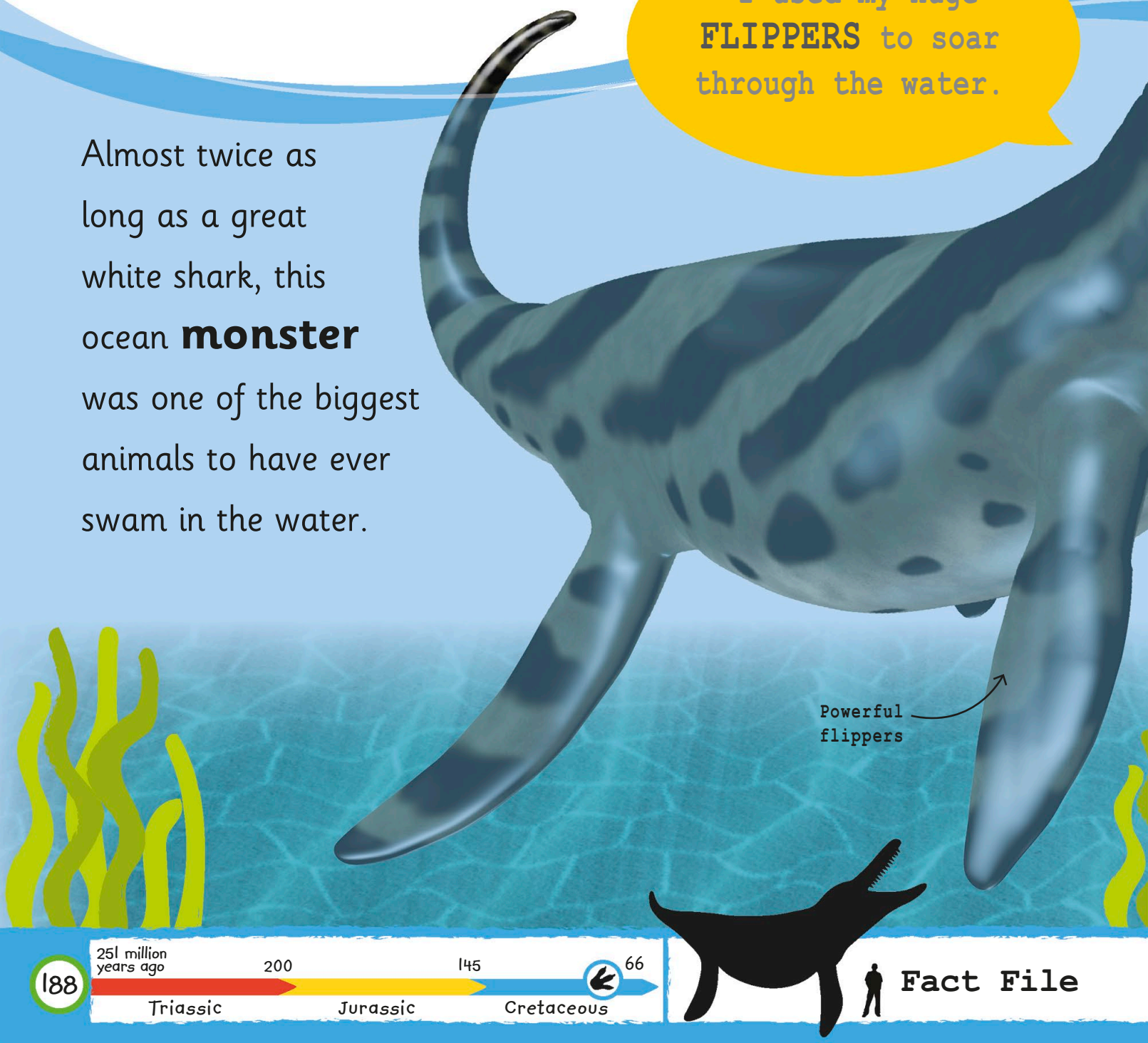
Size: 7m (21ft) long **Habitat:** Oceans **Diet:** Fish and squid

Kronosaurus

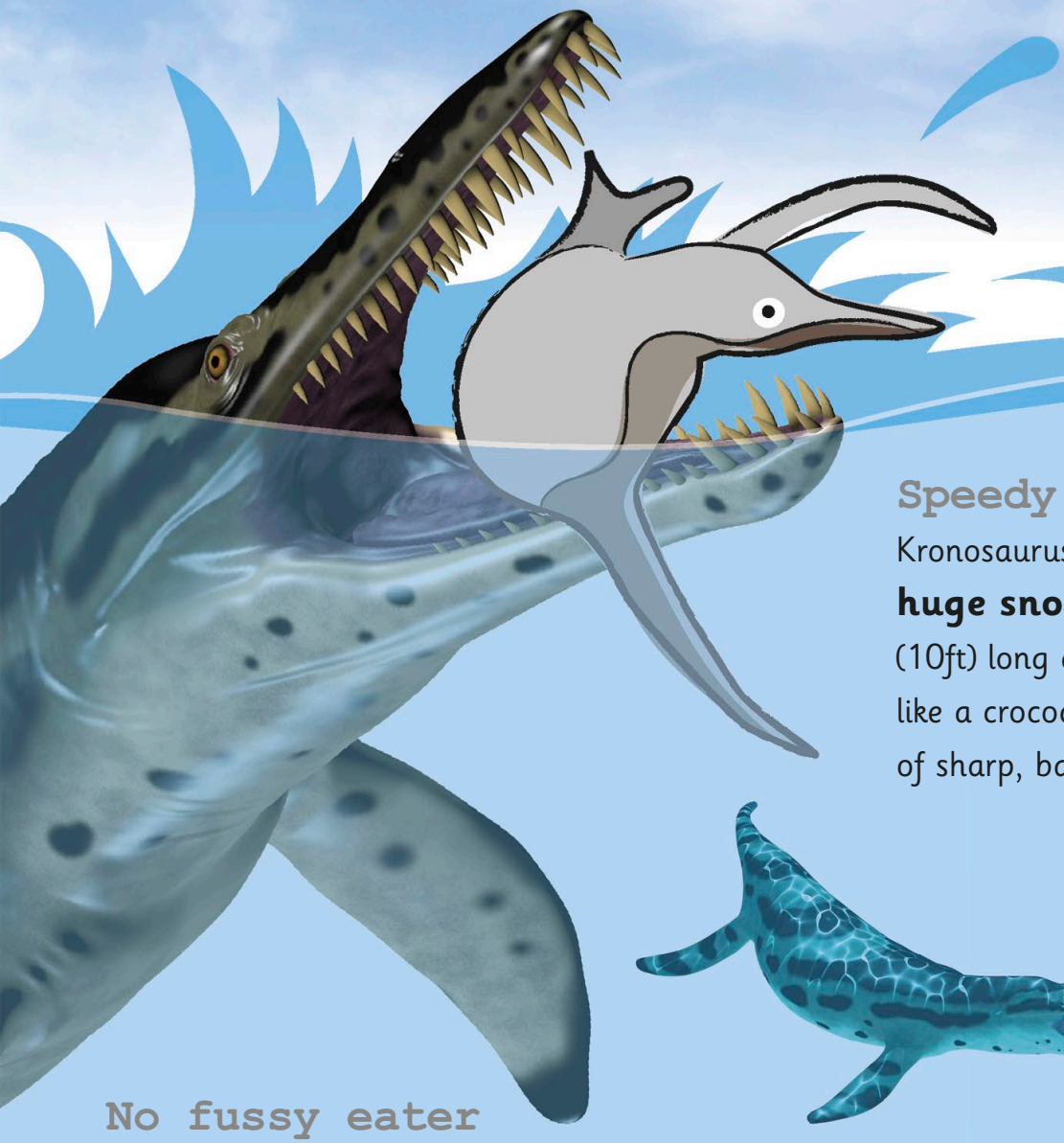
crow-no-SORE-us

I used my huge **FLIPPERS** to soar through the water.

Almost twice as long as a great white shark, this ocean **monster** was one of the biggest animals to have ever swam in the water.



Fact File



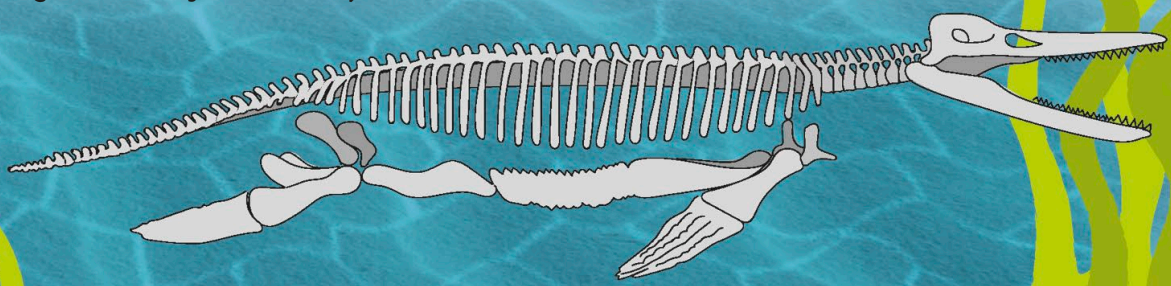
Speedy hunter

Kronosaurus' best weapon was its **huge snout**. Its head was 3m (10ft) long and its jaws opened wide, like a crocodile's. Its mouth was full of sharp, banana-sized teeth.



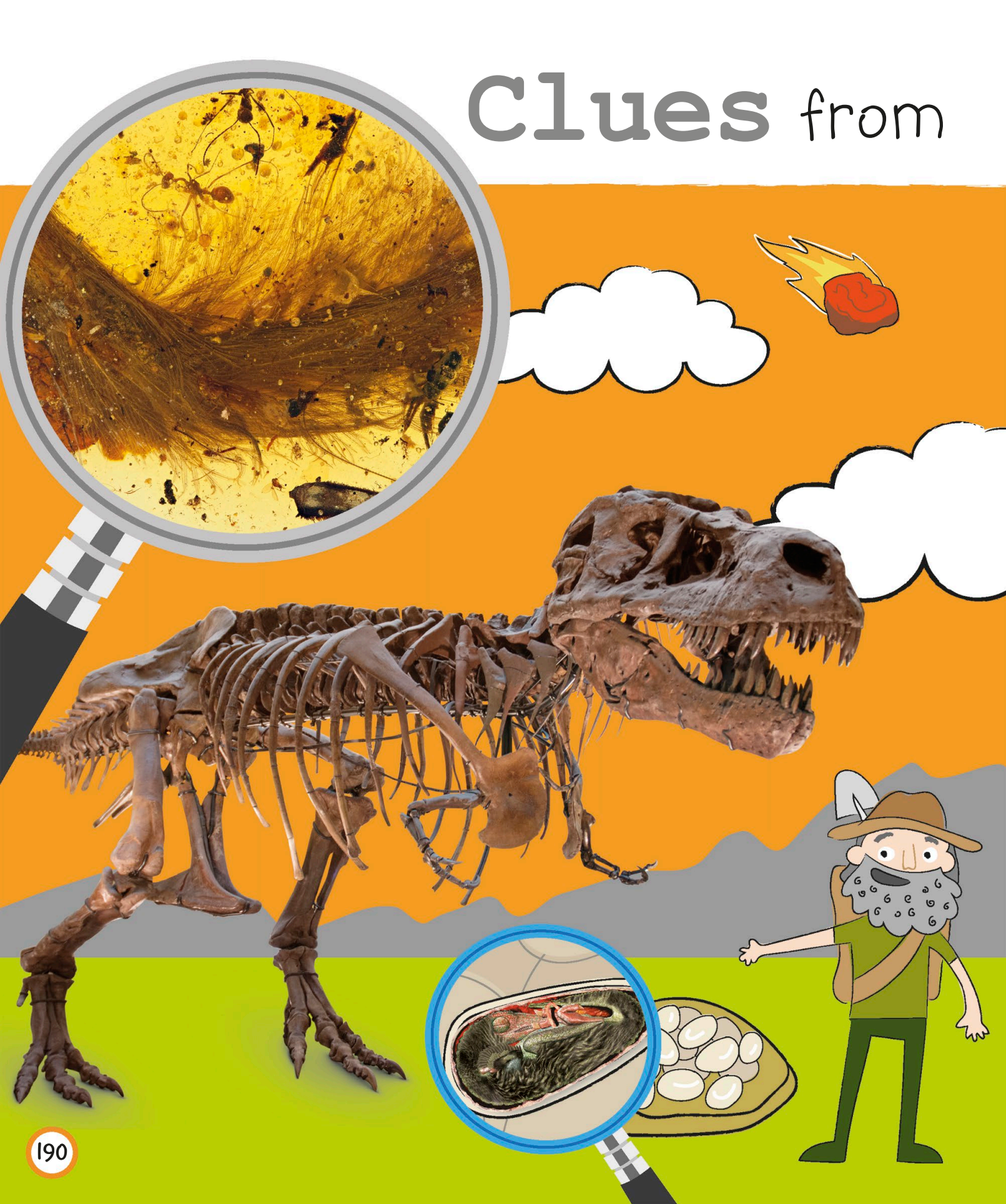
No fussy eater

Kronosaurus probably ate **whatever** it could catch. Kronosaurus fossils have been found that had other plesiosaurs and sea turtles in the stomach. It probably also ate fish and squid.



Size: 10m (33ft) long **Habitat:** Oceans **Diet:** Fish and marine reptiles

Clues from



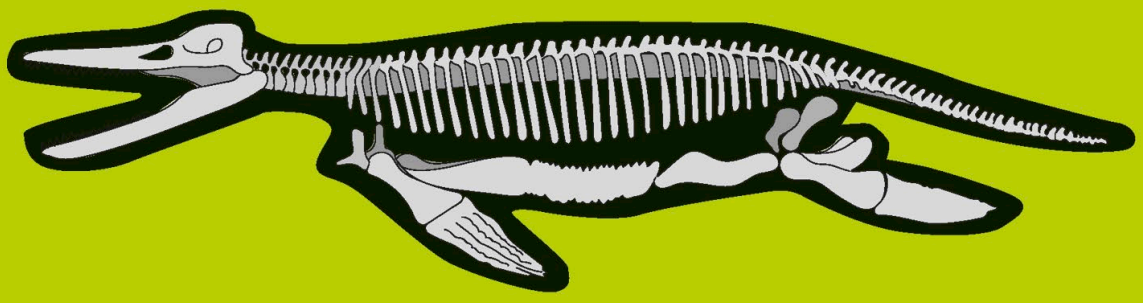
the past







Learning about dinosaurs is a little like figuring out a mystery. There wasn't anybody around during the Mesozoic Era to draw pictures or write down anything about them, but luckily dinosaurs **left behind clues** for us to discover...





What are fossils?

How do we know anything about dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures if they're no longer around? We study their **fossils**.





What are they?

Fossils are the remains of living things that died a long time ago and have **been preserved** in rock, mud, sand, or gravel.



If a dinosaur had sharp teeth and long claws, it was probably (but not always) a meat-eater.

Teeth





The bigger its bones, the bigger the dinosaur was.

Bone



Tyrannosaurus fossil



Fossil hunters

Fossils are very rare. The ones that are found have been buried in the Earth for millions of years. Experts called **palaeontologists** dig up the pieces and study them for clues.

Pieces of a puzzle

It's rare to find full dinosaur skeletons, so experts often look at bones from several skeletons to make a whole one. It's a bit like doing a very difficult **jigsaw** puzzle.

Fossilized Ginkgo plant



Animals, plants, and other living things can all become fossils too.

Types of fossil

There are several types of fossil. Most form by **turning to stone**, but there are several other ways as well.

The process of something turning to stone is called **PETRIFICATION**.





Sometimes the remains of an animal or plant will fade, but leave behind an impression **(mold)** of itself in rock or mud.



Casts start off like molds, but minerals in water fill them from the inside, eventually creating a copy of the original shape.

Every type of fossil is rare as they take millions of years to form.

Heterodontosaurus cast found in sandstone



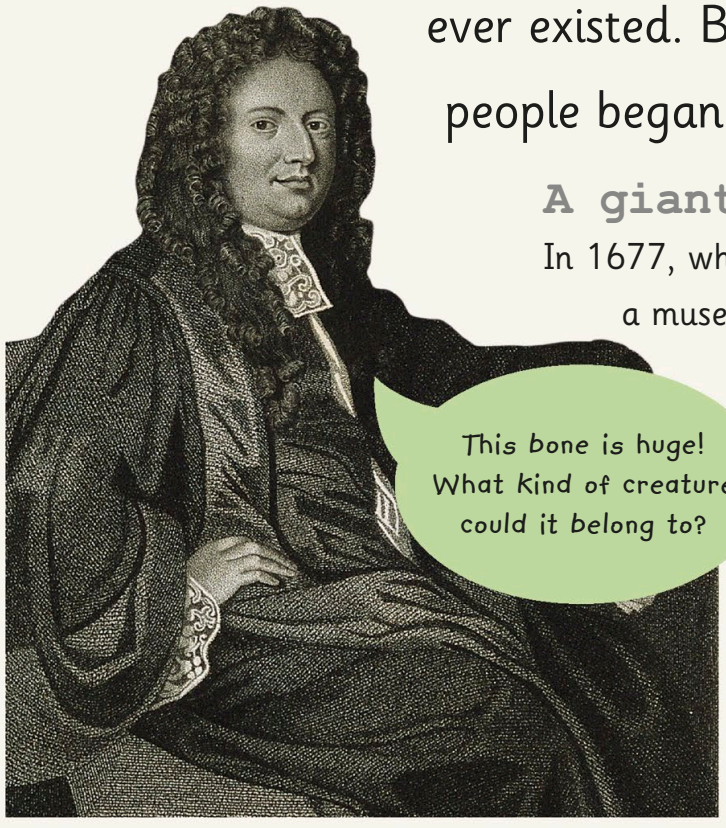
Insects or other small animals that became stuck in sticky tree sap have been found totally preserved in **amber** (fossilized tree resin).



Sometimes, all that remains of a creature is their footprints, teeth, or poo. These are known as **trace fossils**.

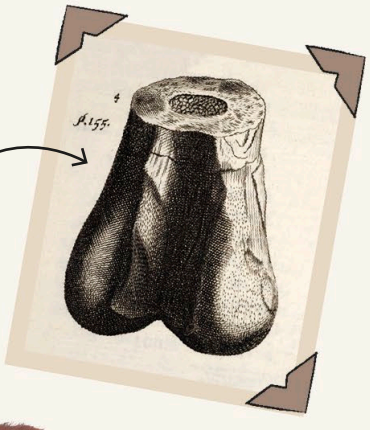
First fossil finds

For a very long time, people had **no idea** that dinosaurs ever existed. But that all changed when people began studying fossils.

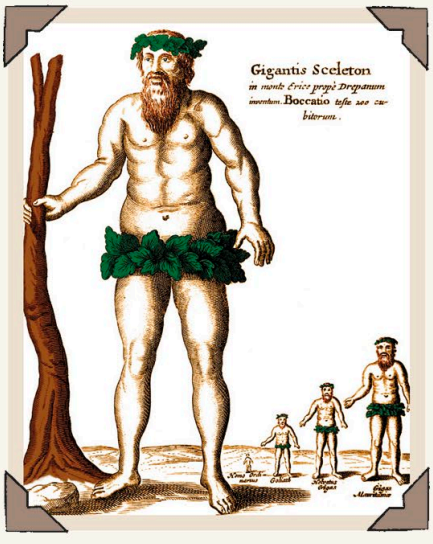


A giant mystery

In 1677, when **Robert Plot** was working in a museum in Oxford, England, he came across a giant fossil bone. He compared the bone to different animals, but they were all the wrong shape and size.



Drawing of the mystery bone



Robert Plot thought the fossil was the bone of a giant person from ancient times, but we now know it was a leg bone of a Megalosaurus.

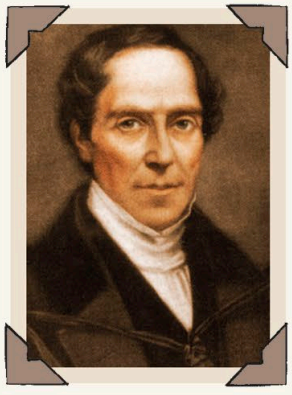


Megalosaurus

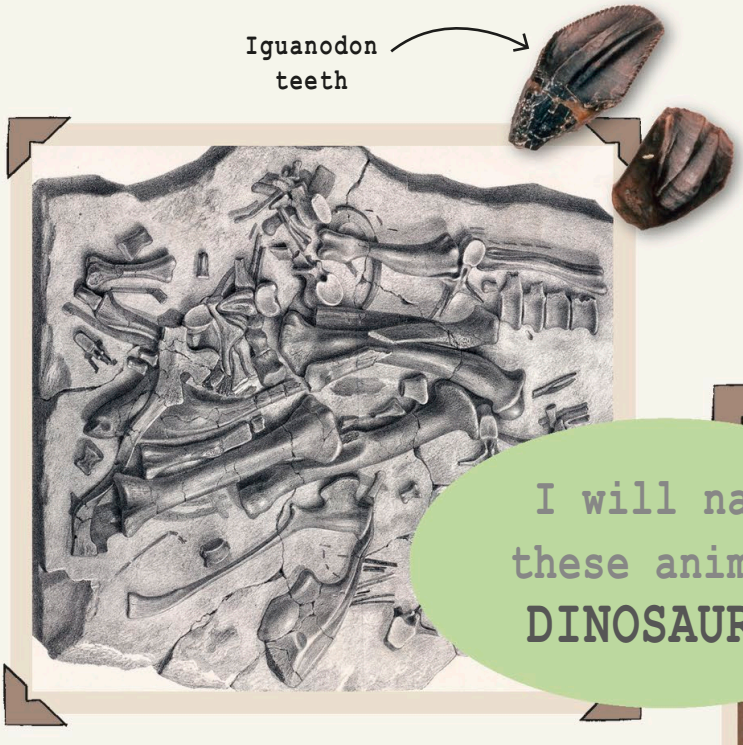
Interesting teeth

In 1820, **Gideon** and **Mary Ann Mantell** found tooth fossils that looked like an iguana's, but bigger. They named the newly discovered animal "Iguanodon".

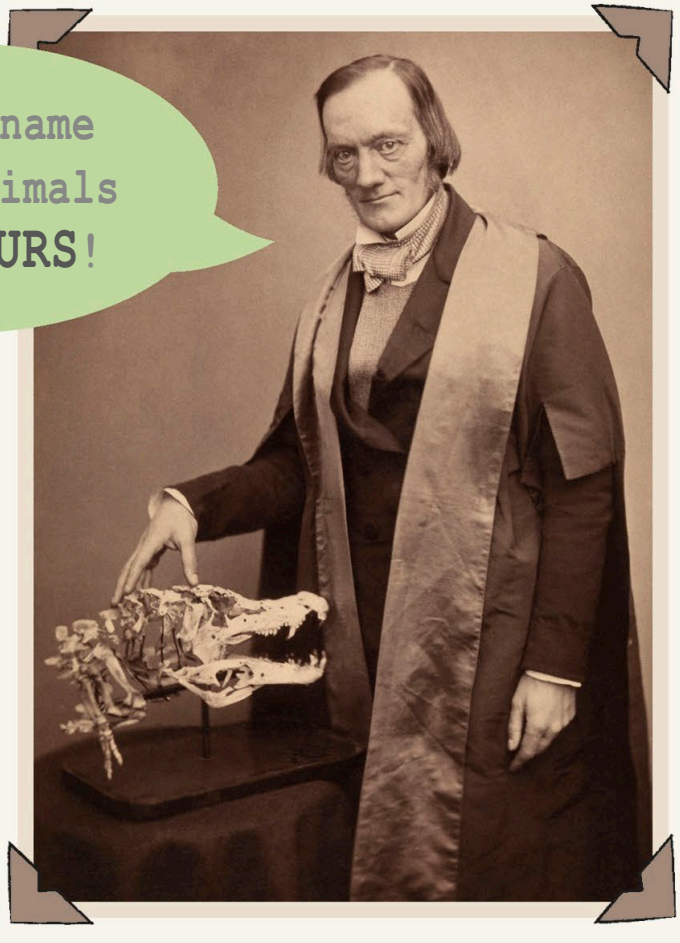




Iguanodon teeth



Other scientists thought the teeth belonged to a rhinoceros, but Mary and Gideon kept studying, and eventually found a full Iguanodon skeleton and one of a Hylaeosaurus.



The dinosaur family

In 1842, **Sir Richard Owen** realized the fossils of Megalosaurus, Iguanodon, and Hylaeosaurus belonged a **group** of extinct animals – dinosaurs!

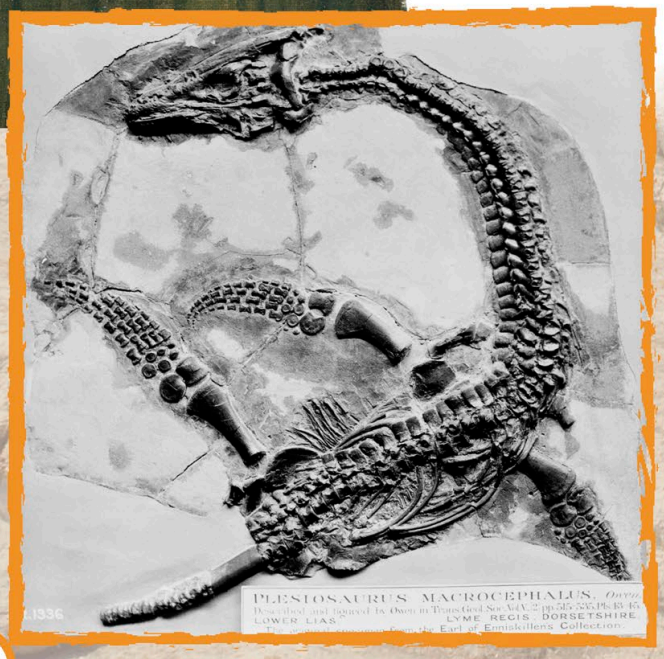
It was Sir Richard Owen who came up with the name dinosaurs. It means "terrible lizards".

Mary Anning

Even though she was very poor and didn't go to school, Mary Anning made lots of discoveries and became one of the most famous and respected **fossil hunters** ever.

Her first discovery

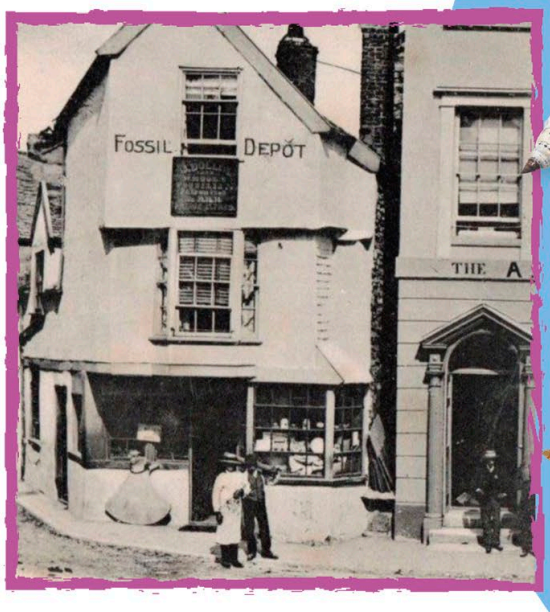
In 1811, when Mary was just 12, she and her brother Joseph found a huge skull fossil. Mary found the rest of the skeleton and spent a year digging it out. It turned out to be the first **ichthyosaur** fossil ever discovered.





Lots of firsts

As well as the first ichthyosaur, Mary discovered the first **plesiosaur**, the first **pterosaur**, a giant prehistoric fish, ammonites, and other fossils that had never been seen before.



As a little girl, Mary sold shells to help her family.

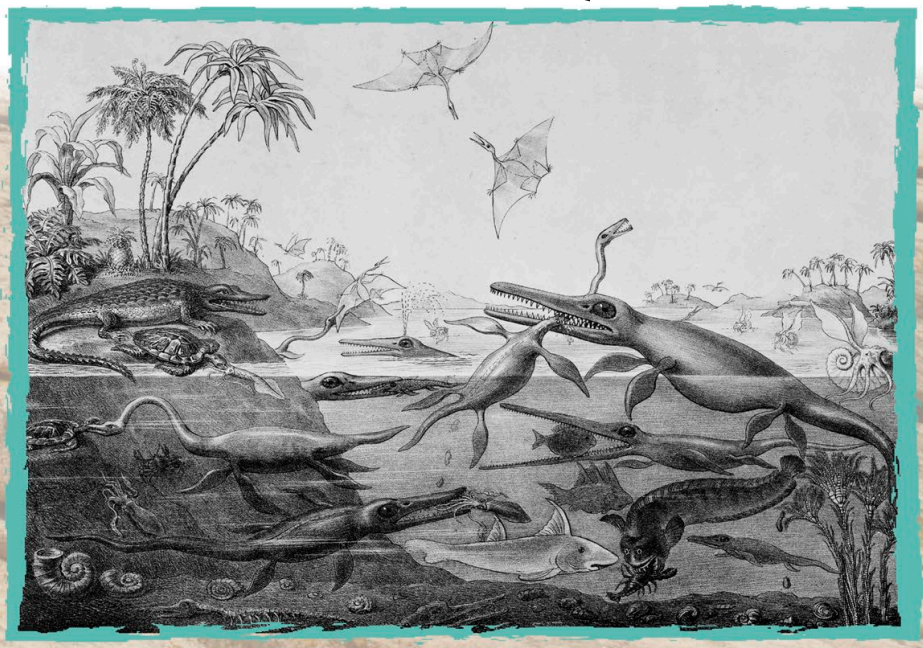


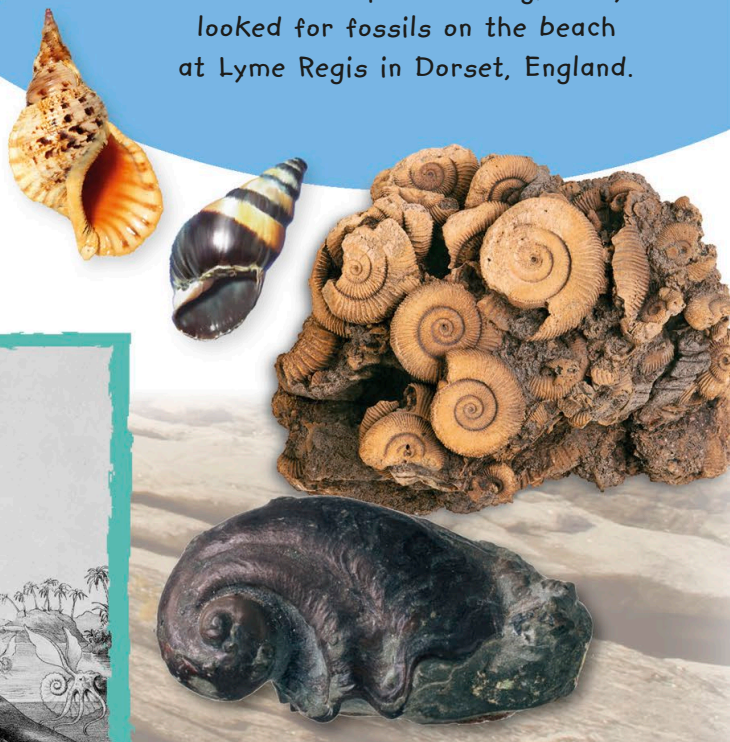
With the help of her dog, Mary looked for fossils on the beach at Lyme Regis in Dorset, England.

A hard life

Growing up in a poor family, Mary couldn't afford go to school. As an adult, she had to **sell** her fossils to earn money. She kept drawings and notes, but often didn't get credit for her discoveries.

Henry De la Beche painting

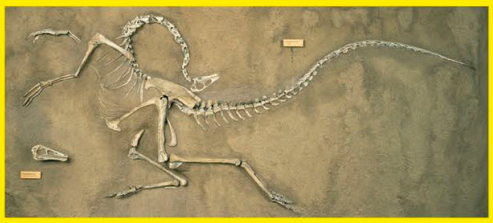




The artist Henry De la Beche painted the animals that Mary discovered to help raise money for her studies.

A world of fossils

Dinosaur fossils may be rare, but they have been found all over the world.



Struthiomimus found in Canada

Canada
A Struthiomimus skeleton found in Alberta, Canada in 1914 is one of the most complete dinosaur fossils ever discovered.



Diplodocus found in Wyoming, USA

USA
A near complete skeleton of a Diplodocus was discovered by railway workers in Wyoming in 1898.

USA
Thousands of dinosaur bones have been found at the "Dinosaur National Monument", near the border between Utah and Colorado.



Argentinosaurus found in Argentina

Argentina
The biggest dinosaur ever discovered, Argentinosaurus, was found in a desert near La Flecha, Argentina in 2014.



Archaeopteryx found in Germany

United Kingdom
Megalosaurus fossils found in Oxfordshire, England, inspired William Buckland to write the first scientific report about dinosaurs.

Germany
In 1860, Archaeopteryx was found in Germany. It turned out to be the missing link between dinosaurs and birds.



Protoceratops eggs found in Mongolia

I proved dinosaurs had feathers.



Sinosauropteryx

Mongolia
Lots of fossils have been found in the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, including dinosaur eggs, nests, and a Velociraptor.

China
In 1996, an important discovery was made in Liaoning, China. It was a Sinosauropteryx fossil that proved that some dinosaurs had feathers.

Egypt
Fossils from the late Cretaceous period are rarely found in Africa, but in 2018, a new sauropod was discovered in Egypt. It was named Mansourasaurus.

Antarctica
Dinosaur fossils have even been found on Antarctica. One example is Cryolophosaurus, a theropod from the early Jurassic.

How fossils are **made**

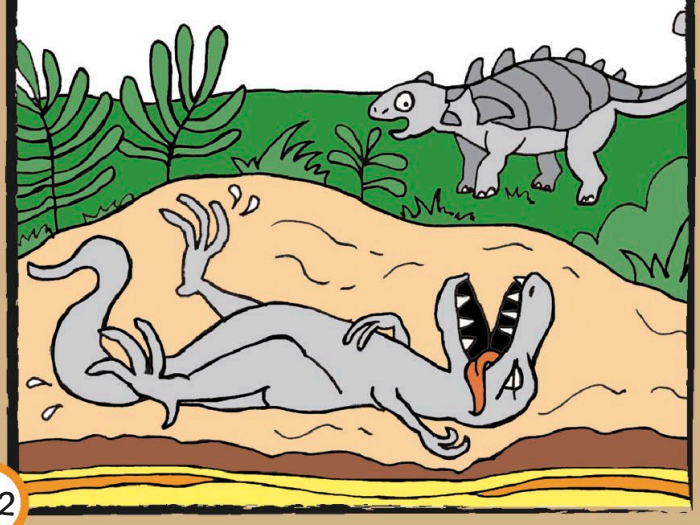
A lot of things need to happen for an animal or plant to become a fossil. It also takes **millions of years**. Here's what happens.



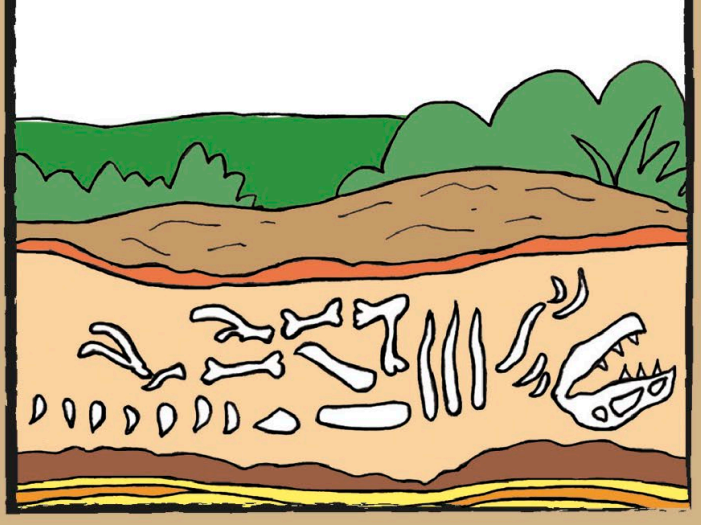
Fossilization

Fossils only form if an animal or plant is **buried** quickly after death. Otherwise it will just decay and disappear. This is why fossils are so rare.

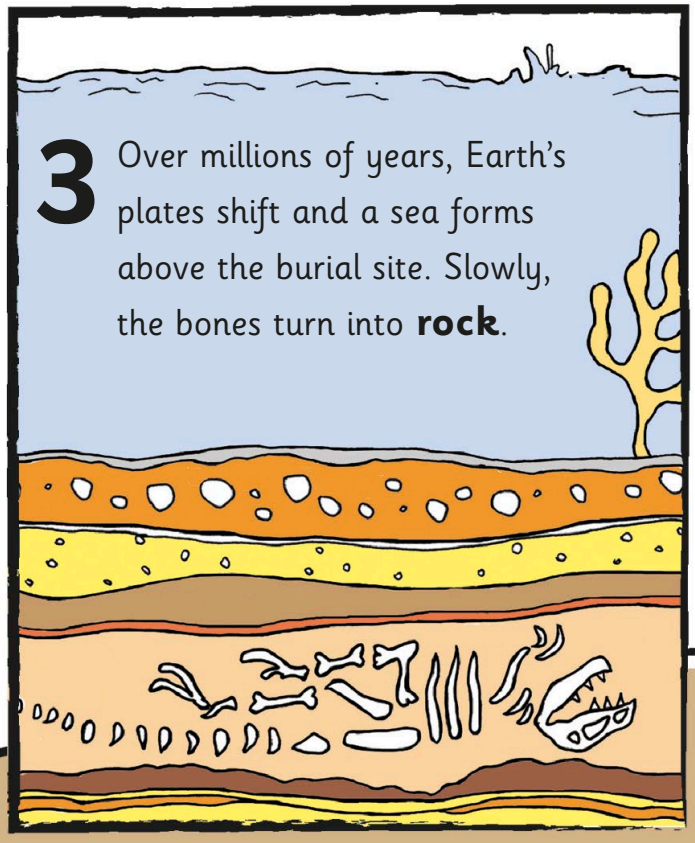
1 A dinosaur dies and becomes **buried** in thick mud.



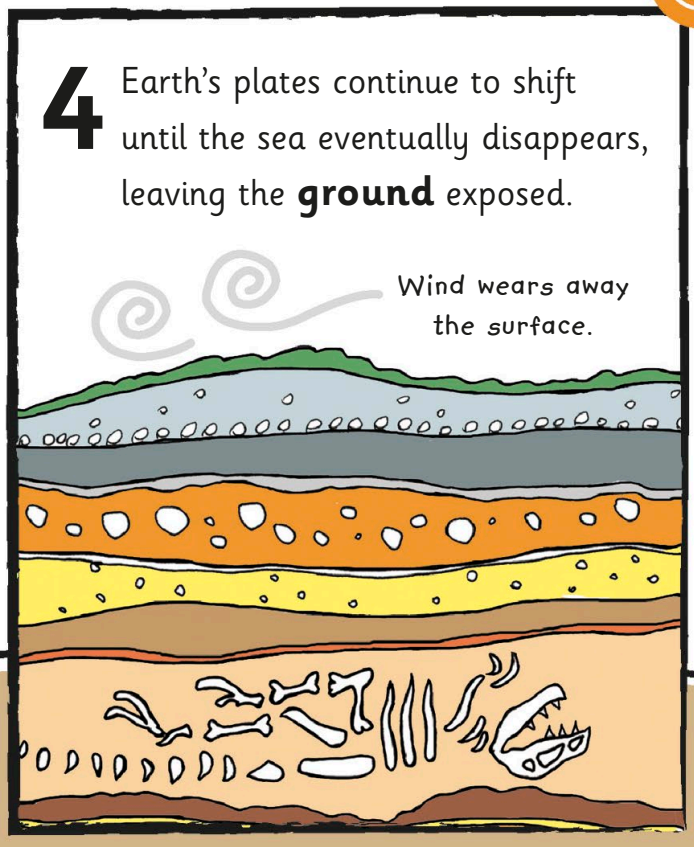
2 Over a few years the flesh rots away, leaving just the **bones**.



3 Over millions of years, Earth's plates shift and a sea forms above the burial site. Slowly, the bones turn into **rock**.



4 Earth's plates continue to shift until the sea eventually disappears, leaving the **ground** exposed.



5 Years and years later, the layers of ground above the fossil wear away and the fossil is **discovered**. Finally, a team of skilled palaeontologists can begin to dig the fossil up!



From mud to **museum**



Museums are amazing places full of **fossils** and **prehistoric treasures**. But have you ever wondered how fossils get there?



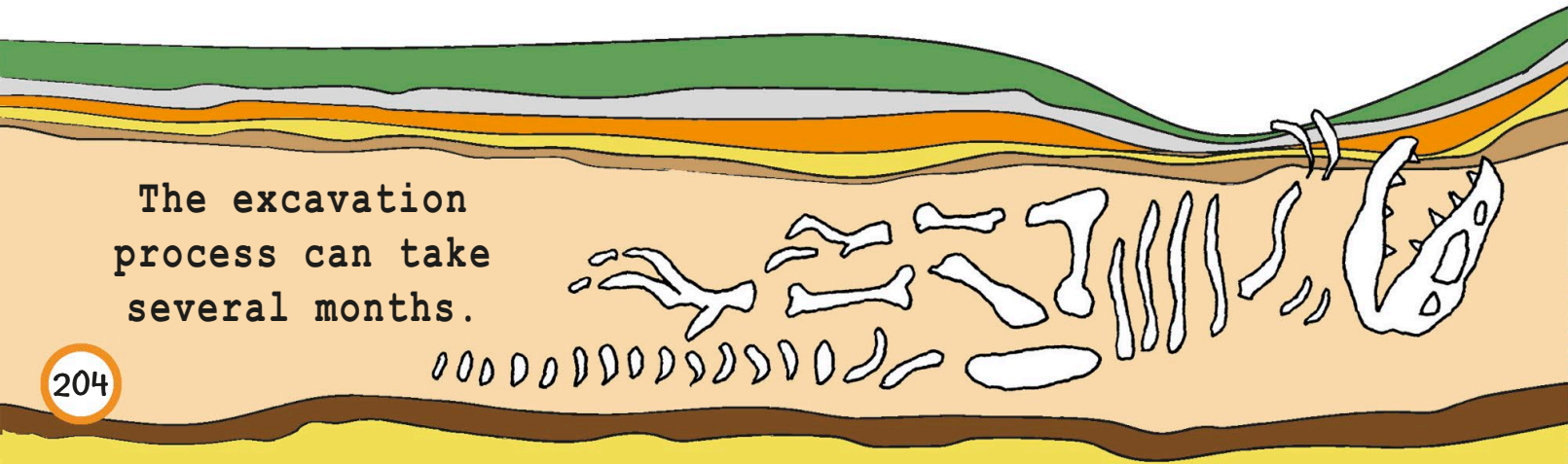
1 A dinosaur dies and is buried in the Earth. Over millions of years, it becomes a fossil. Years later the fossil is discovered.



2 Palaeontologists start working to excavate (dig out) the fossil with tools. The fossil is coated in plaster to protect it.



3 The palaeontologists take detailed photographs and sketches of everything. These records will be very useful to study later on.



The excavation process can take several months.

4 The fossil is packed up and sent to a laboratory to be studied or to a museum for display.

Fossils are rare and delicate, so palaeontologists have to be **VERY CAREFUL** when they work with them.



Some bones are too heavy or delicate to display, so copies are sometimes made from fibreglass.

Palaeontologist tool kit

Digging up dinosaur bones is **slow, careful work**, so palaeontologists need a special selection of tools to help them uncover the delicate fossils.

Tools of the trade

Palaeontologists use very expensive high-tech equipment, but they also use **everyday objects** like cutlery and paintbrushes. Each dig needs special tools depending on the size of the site and how fragile the fossils are.



Camera

It's important to document the dig with lots of photos.

Walkie-talkies

These radios are perfect for keeping in touch with other members of the team.



Tooth picks



Wooden picks are great to clean out tiny, delicate things.



Selection of brushes

Brushes can gently sweep away dust. Toothbrushes are perfect for cleaning fossils.



Pen



Small bags

Small finds are placed in bags and labelled.

Tape measure

All the different parts of a fossil need to be measured.

A special solution helps stick pieces of a fossil together if they have cracked.



Solution



Notebook













Hand pick

Hand picks can remove rough stone from around a fossil.

Chisel and hammer

A chisel and hammer can chip away at hard mud.

Spoons

Spoons are used to carefully dig around fossils.

Trowel

Trowels make fast and precise digging tools.

Line pins

Pins and string are used to mark the dig area.

Ruler and pencil

Scientists need to take careful notes and make drawings of the site as they dig.



String

Feathered family

While dinosaurs as we think of them are gone, some feathered theropods survived the end of the Mesozoic Era and eventually became **birds**.

Early birds

Small theropods evolved over millions of years to become the birds we know today – making birds the only **surviving dinosaurs**!



161 million years ago

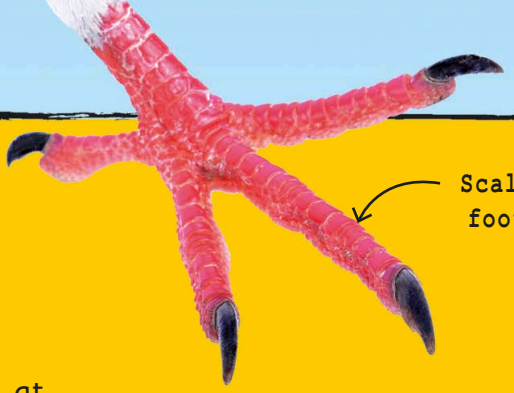
Anchiornis was feathered and would have been able to glide.

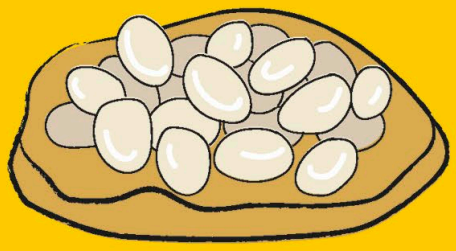
151 million years ago

Archaeopteryx was probably one of the first dinosaurs that could fly.

There are more than 10,000 different types of bird

What do birds and dinosaurs have in common?



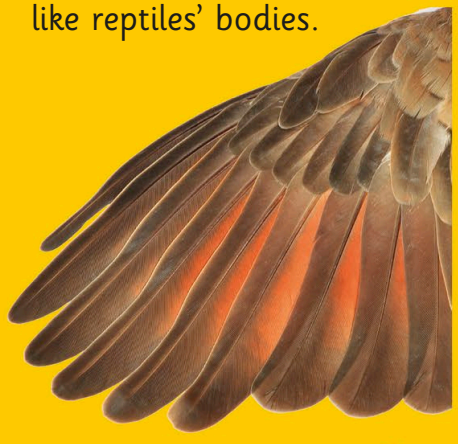


Eggs

Dinosaurs and birds hatch from eggs. Lots of them made nests and some even sat on their eggs to keep them warm and safe.

Scales

If you look closely at a bird's legs, you will see that they are scaly, like reptiles' bodies.



Feathers

Lots of dinosaurs had feathers but not all could fly. Early feathers were soft, fluffy, and used to keep warm or to impress mates.

Feathered wing



125 million years ago

Iberomesornis was well built for flight. It had a little claw on its wings.



68 million years ago

Vegavis was closely related to modern ducks and geese.



56 million years ago

Gastornis was a giant, flightless bird with fluffy feathers like a kiwi bird's.

alive today. They are dinosaur's LIVING RELATIVES.

Where did the dinosaurs go?

Dinosaurs ruled the Earth for nearly 170 million years. Then, 66 million years ago a meteorite crashed into the planet, causing the dinosaurs to become **extinct** (die out).

Experts think the meteorite was about 10km (6 miles) wide!



What happened?

The giant meteorite struck Earth with such force that it created earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and threw huge **dust clouds** into the sky.

What happened next?

The dust clouds made it hard for animals to breathe and blocked out the Sun's light and heat. This caused the **Earth's climate to change**. As a result, there wasn't enough food to support life for most species.





What survived?

Only small land animals, as well as some **fish, lizards, and insects** were able to survive. Over millions of years, new animals came and went, until finally humans arrived on the scene.

New discoveries about the past

You might think that because dinosaurs lived so long ago, we already know everything about them. But experts are making **new discoveries** all the time.



Stuck in time

In 2016, a Chinese palaeontologist made a once in a lifetime discovery – a dinosaur tail trapped in **amber**. 100 million years earlier, a dinosaur became stuck in the resin and its tail bones, skin, blood, and feathers were totally preserved.



Sometimes, new technology such as scanners and lasers lets us look inside fossils and work out what colour the dinosaur would have been.

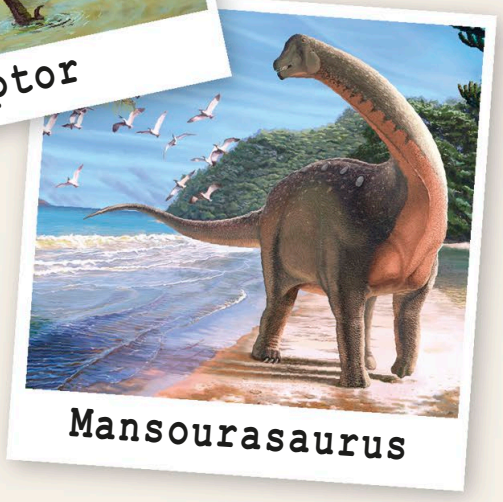
New (but old) animals

Scientists still discover **new dinosaurs**. The duck-like Halszkaraptor was discovered in 2017. It had curved claws, a swan-like neck, and limbs that may have let it swim. Mansourasaurus is a new type of sauropod found in Egypt in 2018.



Halszkaraptor

Halszkaraptor might have lived on land and in water like a duck.



Mansourasaurus

What did dinosaurs do?

Fossils help us understand what dinosaurs **look like**, but they can only tell us a little about how dinosaurs behaved. For this, scientists **compare dinosaurs to modern animals** such as birds, giraffes, lizards, or crocodiles, and try to work things out.

I had flat teeth and a long neck, so I probably ate like a giraffe.



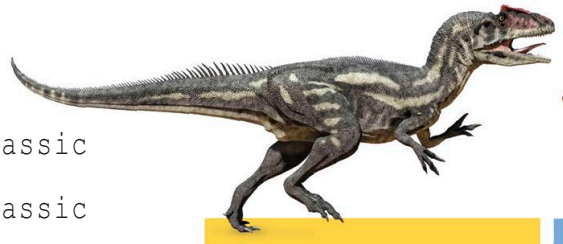


Some discoveries teach us where we've been wrong. For years we had no idea dinosaurs could have feathers, but now we know they did.

Dino file

Dinosaurs, pterosaurs, and plesiosaurs can have names that are hard to say. Check this guide if you need a little help.

Triassic
Jurassic
Cretaceous



Allosaurus
al-oh-SORE-uss



Amargasaurus
ah-MAR-gah-SORE-us



Anchiornis
AN-kye-OR-niss



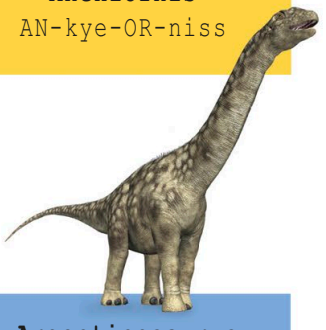
Ankylosaurus
ANK-ill-oh-SORE-us



Apatosaurus
a-PAT-oh-SAW-russ



Archaeopteryx
ar-kee-OP-ter-ix



Argentinosaurus
ARE-jen-teen-oh-SORE-us



Brachiosaurus
brackee-oh-SORE-uss



Caudipteryx
kor-DIP-ter-iks



Chasmosaurus
KAZ-mo-SORE-us



Citipati
sih-tee-PA-tee



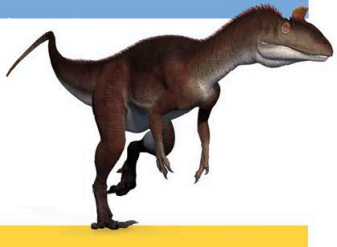
Coelophysis
SEE-lo-FYE-sis



Compsognathus
COMP-sog-NAITH-us



Corythosaurus
ko-RITH-oh-SORE-us



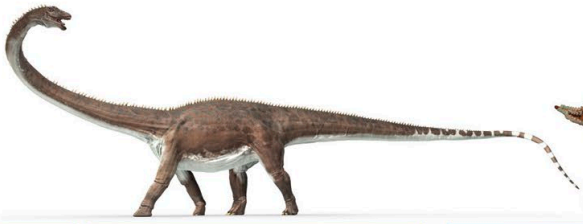
Cryolophosaurus
cry-o-LOAF-o-SORE-us



Deinonychus
dye-NON-ee-cuss



Dimorphodon
dye-MOR-foh-don



Diplodocus
dip-LOD-oh-kus



Edmontonia
ED-mon-TOE-nee-a



Edmontosaurus
ed-MONT-oh-SORE-us



Einiosaurus
ie-nee-oh-SAWR-uss



Elasmosaurus
el-LAZZ-moe-SORE-us



Eoraptor
EE-oh-RAP-tor



Eudimorphodon
YOU-die-MORE-fo-don



Euoplocephalus
YOU-owe-plo-SEFF-ah-luss



Gallimimus
GAL-ih-MIME-us



Giganotosaurus
gig-AN-oh-toe-SORE-rus



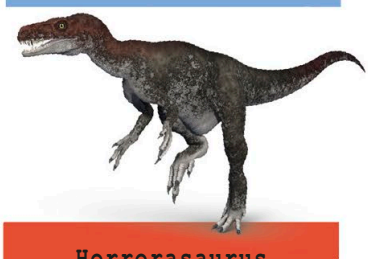
Guanlong
GWON-long



Halszkaraptor
hals-ka-RAP-tor



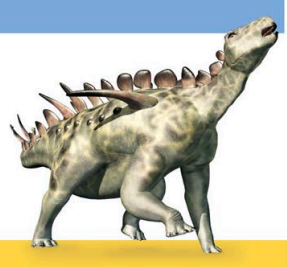
Hamipterus
ham-IP-ter-us



Herrerasaurus
heh-RARE-ra-SORE-uss



Heterodontosaurus
HET-er-oh-DON-toe-SORE-us



Huayangosaurus
hoy-YANG-oh-SORE-uss



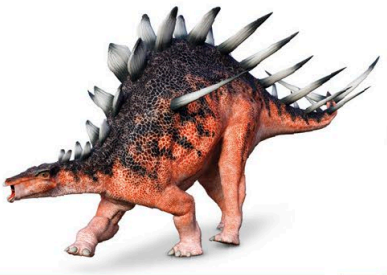
Hypsilophodon
hip-sih-LOAF-oh-don



Ichthyosaurus
ICK-thee-oh-SORE-uss



Iguanodon
ig-WAH-no-don



Kentrosaurus
KEN-troh-SORE-uss



Kronosaurus
crow-no-SORE-us



Lambeosaurus
LAM-bee-oh-SORE-uss



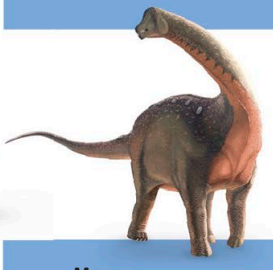
Latenivenatrix
lah-ten-EYE-vuh-NAY-tricks



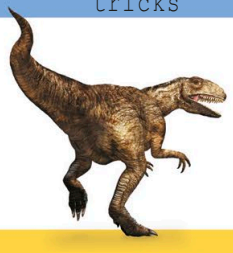
Liopleurodon
LIE-oh-PLOOR-oh-don



Maiasaura
MY-ah-SORE-a



Mansourasaurus
man-SOO-rah-SORE-us



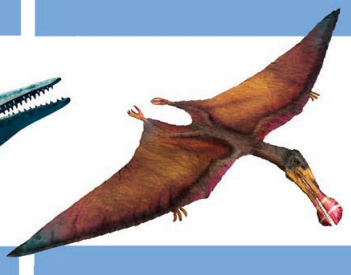
Megalosaurus
MEG-uh-lo-SORE-us



Microraptor
MY-crow-rap-tor



Mosasaurus
MOES-ah-saw-rus



Ornithocheirus
or-NITH-oh-KEE-rus



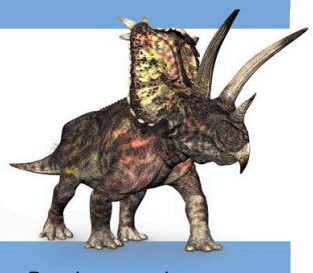
Ouranosaurus
oo-RAH-no-SORE-uss



Pachycephalosaurus
PACK-ee-sef-ah-low-SORE-us



Parasaurolophus
PA-ra-SORE-oh-LOAF-uss



Pentaceratops
PEN-ta-SERRA-tops



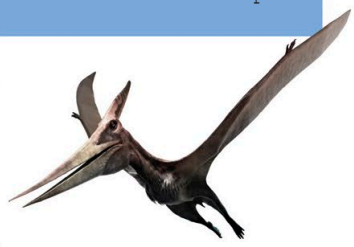
Plateosaurus
plate-ee-oh-SORE-us



Protoceratops
PRO-toe-SERRA-tops



Psittacosaurus
si-tak-ah-SORE-us



Pteranodon
teh-RAN-oh-don



Quetzalcoatlus
ket-zal-KWAT-luss



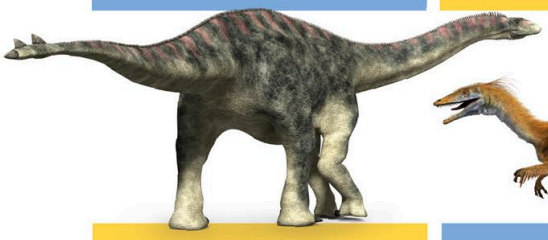
Rhamphorhynchus
ram-foe-RINK-us



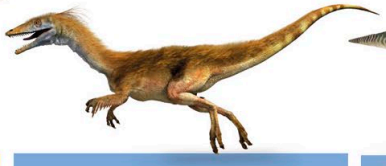
Rhomaleosaurus
ROME-alley-oh-SORE-us



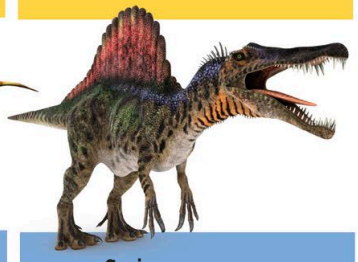
Sauropelta
SORE-oh-PELT-ah



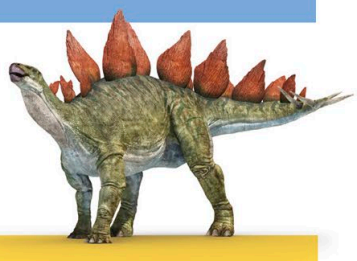
Shunosaurus
SHOE-noe-SORE-us



Sinosauropteryx
SIGH-no-SORE-op-ter-ix



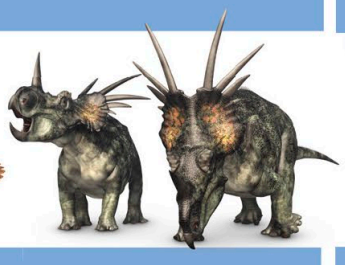
Spinosaurus
SPINE-oh-SORE-us



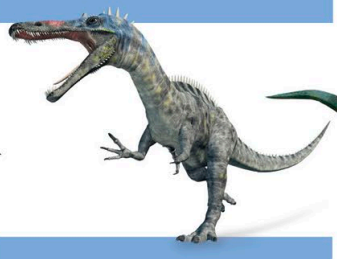
Stegosaurus
STEG-oh-SORE-uss



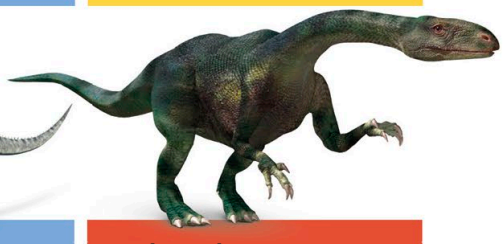
Struthiomimus
STROO-thee-oh-MIME-us



Styracosaurus
sty-RACK-oh-SORE-us



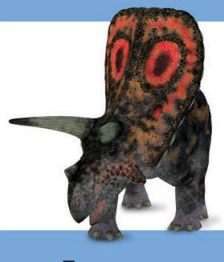
Suchomimus
SOO-ko-MIME-us



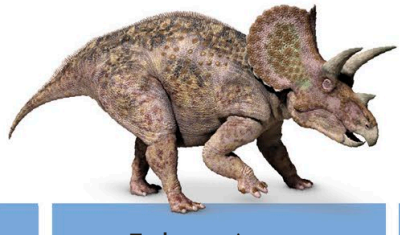
Thecodontosaurus
THEE-co-DON-toe-SORE-us



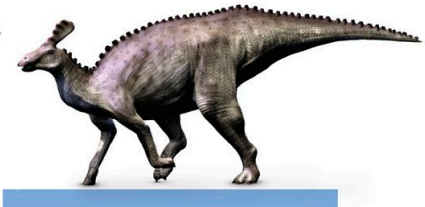
Therizinosaurus
THERRY-zin-oh-SORE-us



Torosaurus
TOH-row-SAW-russ



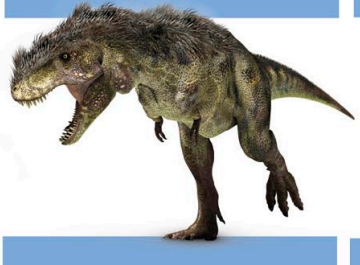
Triceratops
try-SERRA-tops



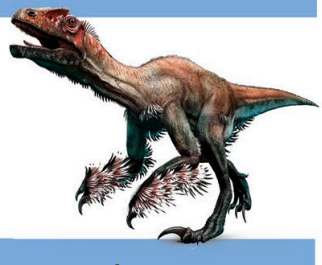
Tsintaosaurus
SIN-tow-SORE-uss



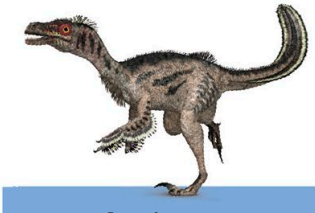
Tupandactylus
too-pan-DAK-til-us



Tyrannosaurus
tie-RAN-oh-SORE-us



Utahraptor
YOU-tah-RAP-tor



Velociraptor
vel-OSS-ee-rap-tor

Dinosaur words



This book is filled with big dinosaur words. Some can be a bit tricky, so if you ever get stuck, look here.

Amphibian A group of animals that can live on both land and in water.

Armour Features that protect animals from harm, such as spikes and plates.

Carnivore An animal that eats other animals.

Ceratopsian A subgroup of thyreophorans.

Climate The weather in a place or during a period of time.

Cretaceous The third period of the Mesozoic Era.

Dromaeosaur A subgroup of theropods.

Environment The physical surroundings of a living thing.

Evolve The way living things change over time to help them survive.

Extinct When a group of animals or plants completely die out.

Fossil The remains of living things that died a long time ago and have been preserved in the Earth.

Habitat The natural environment of an animal.

Hadrosaur A subgroup of ornithopods.

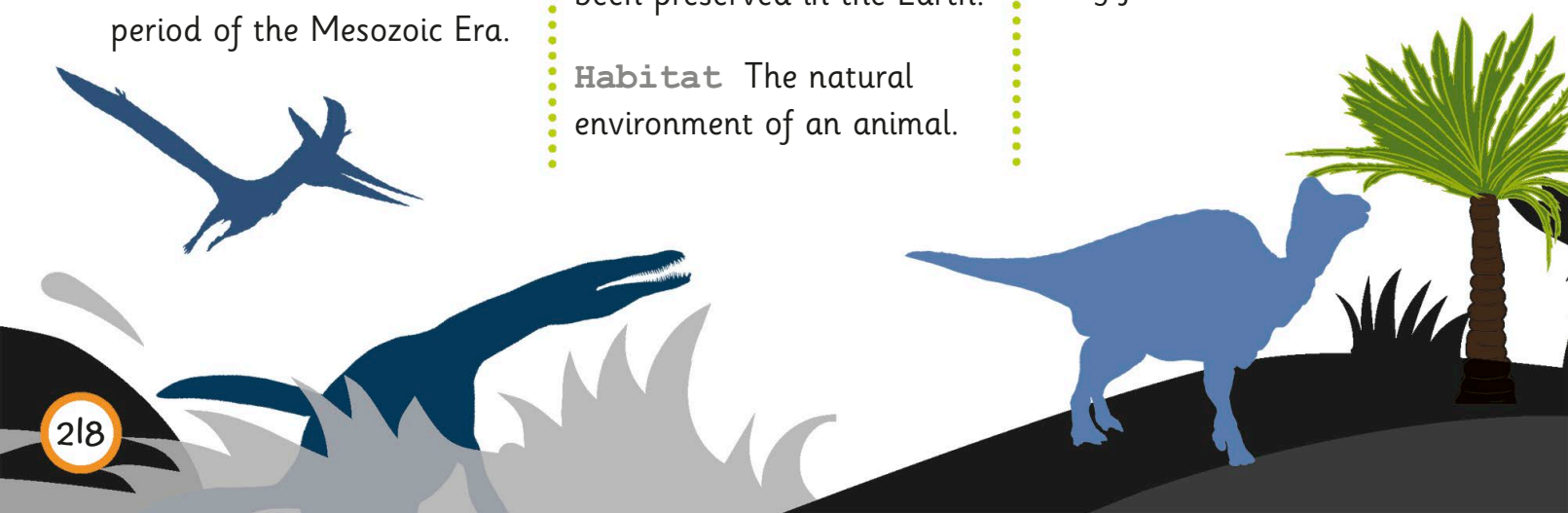
Herbivore An animal that only eats plants.

Herds A pack of animals that live or travel together.

Jurassic The second period of the Mesozoic Era.

Mammal Warm-blooded animals that drink their mother's milk as babies.

Marginocephalian A group of dinosaurs that had bony frills on their heads.



Mesozoic Era The time dinosaurs existed. Made up of three periods called the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous.

Museum A place that displays historical artifacts.

Omnivore Animals that eat plants as well as meat.

Ornithopod A group of dinosaurs that grazed on plants and sometimes travelled in herds.

Palaeontologist A scientist who studies fossils and prehistoric life.

Pangaea The C-shaped supercontinent that made up Earth's land at the beginning of the Mesozoic.

Plesiosaur Prehistoric sea-dwelling reptiles.

Predator An animal that hunts and kills other animals for food.

Prey Animals that are eaten by predators.

Pterosaurs Prehistoric flying reptiles.

Reptile A group of cold-blooded, scaly animals.

Sauropodomorph A group of mostly very tall, plant-eating dinosaurs.

Sauropods Huge plant-eating dinosaurs with long necks and tails.

Skeleton A frame of bones that supports an animal's body.

Species A group of similar animals that share the same features and can have babies together.

Spine An animal's backbone.

Tectonic plates Large sections of rock beneath the Earth's surface, that move very slowly.

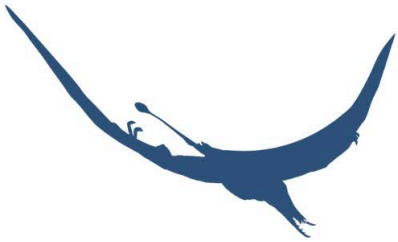
Theropod A group of meat-eating dinosaurs that walked on two legs.

Thyreophoran A group of plant-eating dinosaurs that were heavily protected with armour.

Triassic The first period of the Mesozoic Era.



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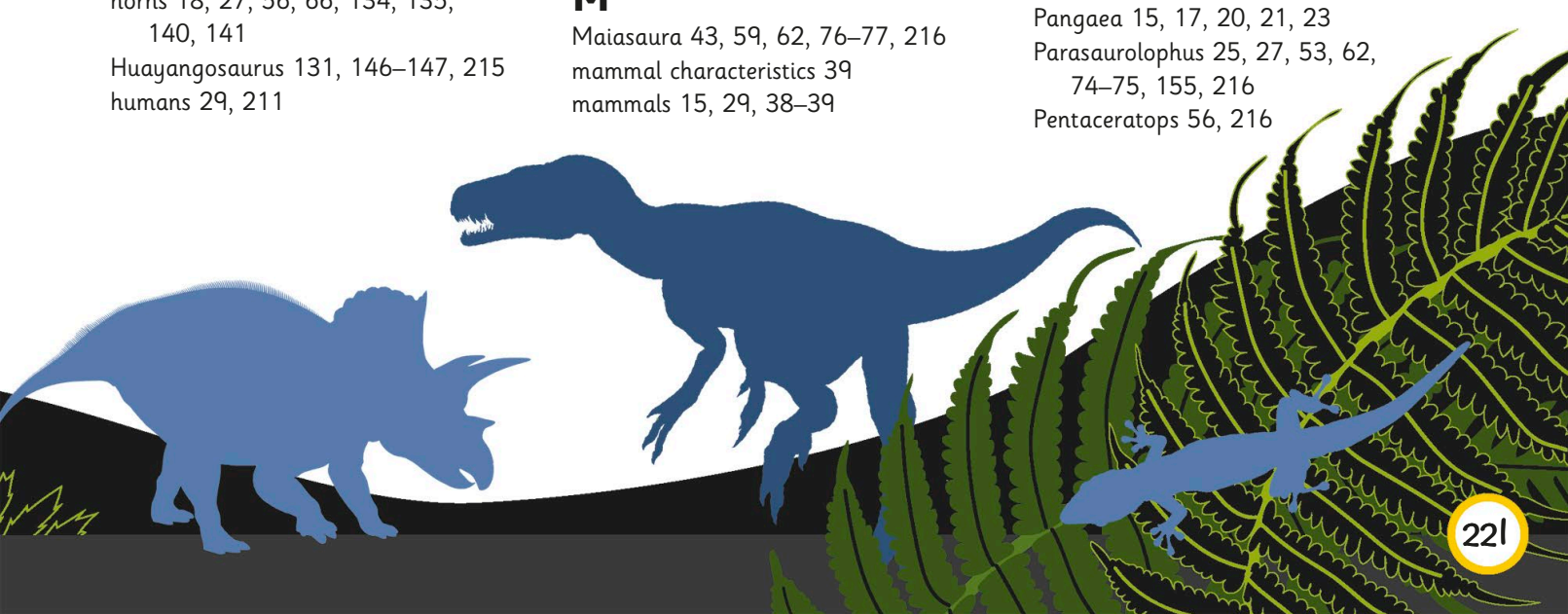
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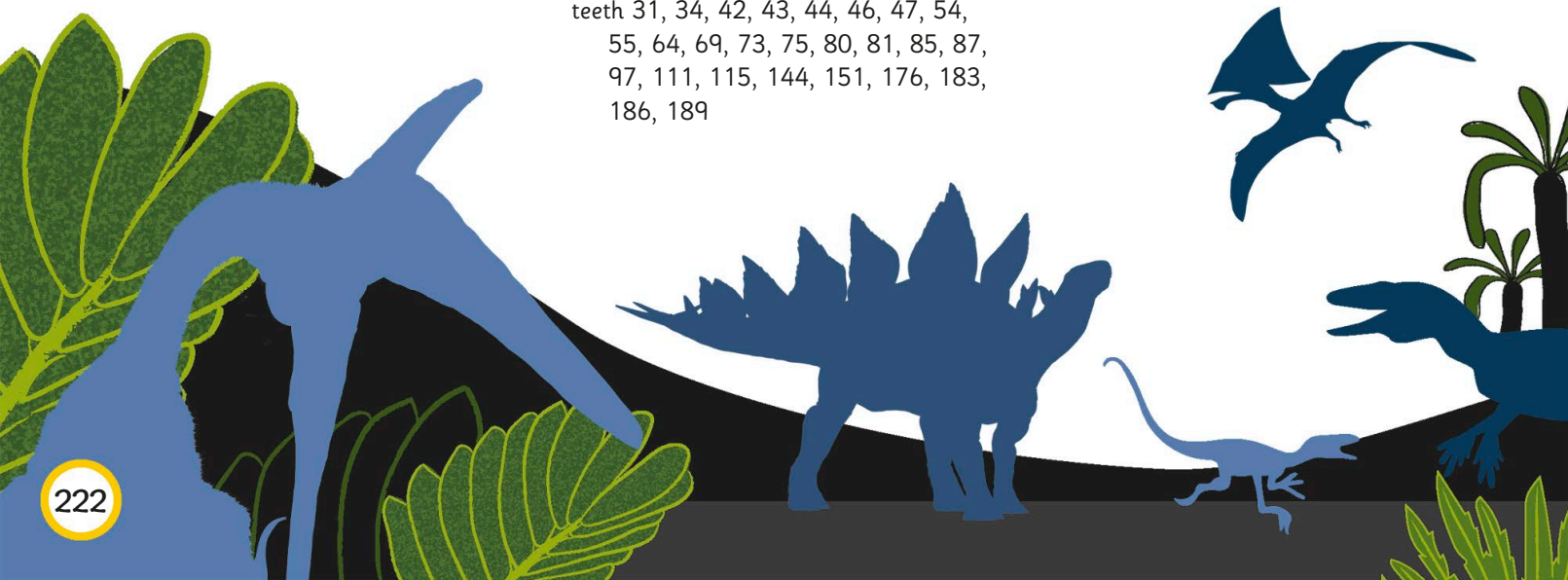
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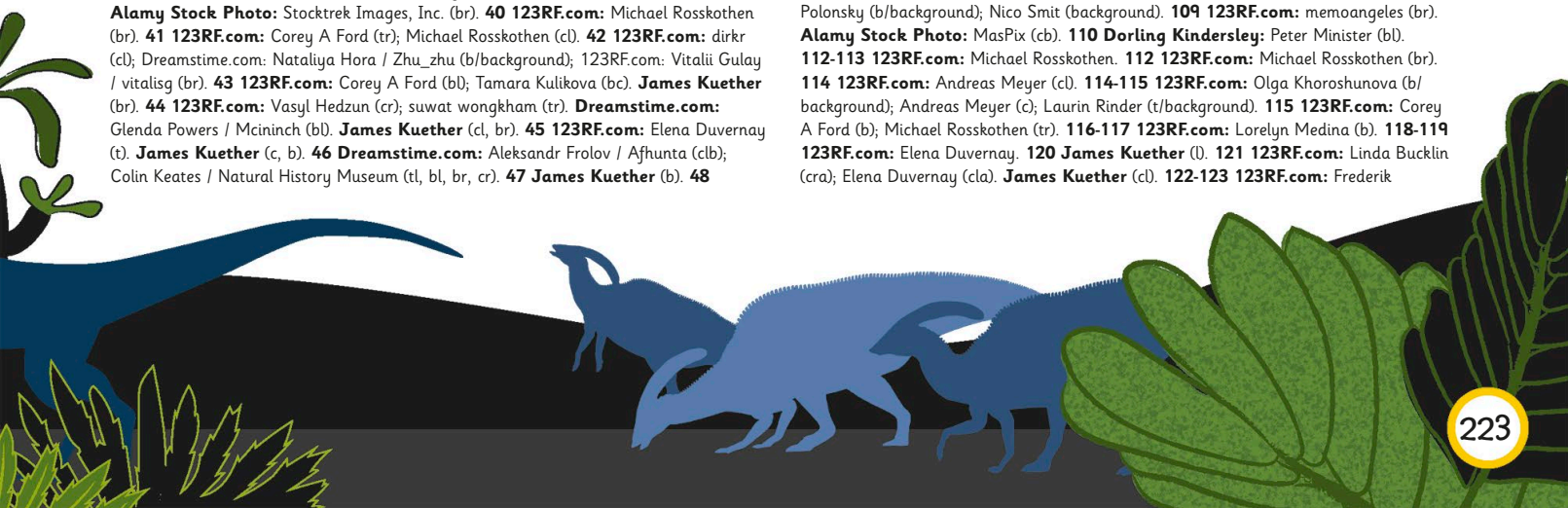


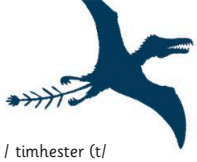
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