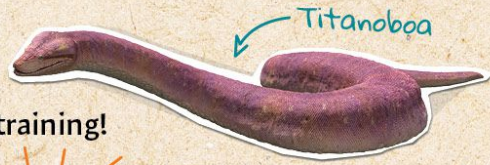


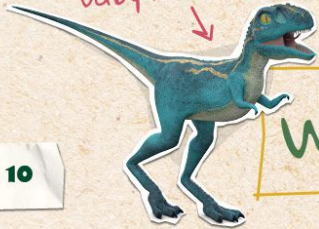
INTRODUCTION

Hello fellow paleontologists-in-training!

My name is DANA and this is my 3rd DINO FIELD GUIDE...sort of.



Baby Albertosaurus



WHY SORT OF?!?!
...!!

Because it's not done.

YET

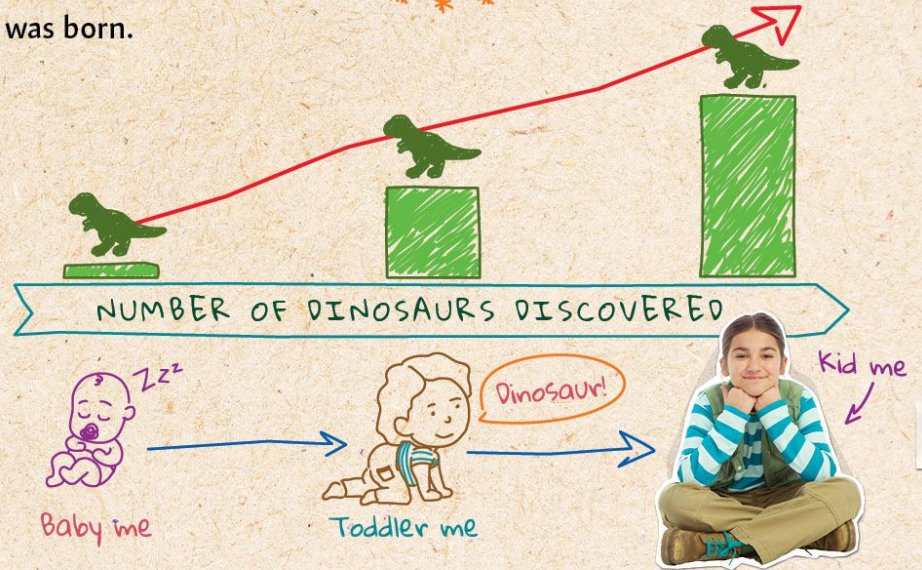
People who study dinosaurs

Did you know that every year, paleontologists discover around

50 new dinosaurs!?



That means they've discovered **500** new dinosaurs just since I was born.



My biggest dream is to one day uncover my very own dinosaur and get to name it. But until I can discover them in the real world, I'll discover them here, with you, in these pages.

BUT 50 is a lot of new prehistoric creatures to learn about.

Which is why I need your help to finish this **DINO FIELD GUIDE**.

Yes, YOU! Dino _____

Write your name here



Field guides let paleontologists keep notes on all the things they've learned about dinosaurs. And there is still soooooo much to learn!

Like us

HOW MUCH?!?!



Baby T. rex

Flip through these pages and you'll see the beginnings of my notes on a ton of new dinos and some unfinished dino experiments.

Like these!

PEGOMASTAX: One of the smallest dinosaurs ever discovered.

RUGOPS: Had a unique wrinkled skull.

GALLIMIMUS: Could run as fast as a car!

It's your **JOB** to finish it.

Will you help me?

YES!

Yes

~~No~~



Stegosaurus

Thank you. Thank you! THANK YOU!!

Now let's get started before they find another new dinosaur!

Your fellow paleontologist-in-training, and **BEST FRIEND!**

Dana

HOW TO ~~USE MY~~ ^{FINISH OUR} FIELD GUIDE

Here are some tips to help you complete our field guide and experiments.

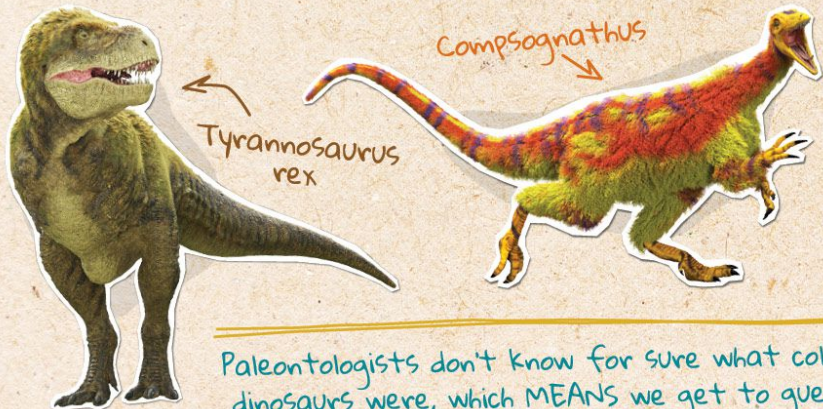
STICKERS!

You'll find stickers at the back of this field guide that you can use to fill in what family group a dinosaur belonged to. There are three main groups:

Theropods

Theropods walked on two legs and had three toes on their feet and hollow bones. ← Like birds today!

Some of my favorite dinosaurs like the Tyrannosaurus rex and Compsognathus were theropods.

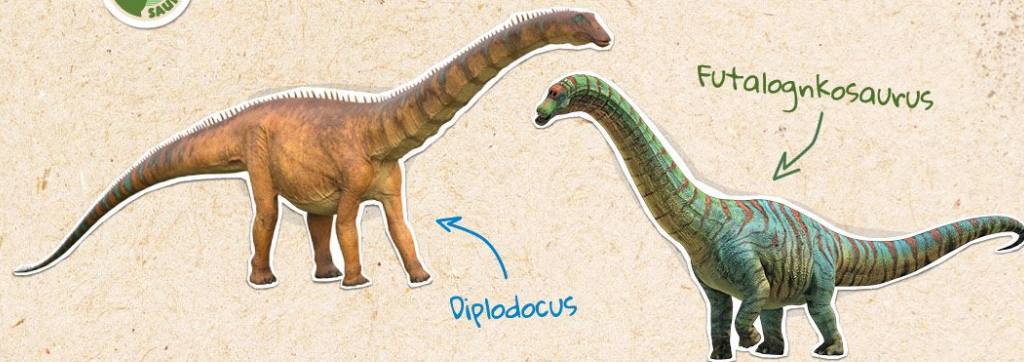


Paleontologists don't know for sure what colors dinosaurs were, which MEANS we get to guess!

Sauropods

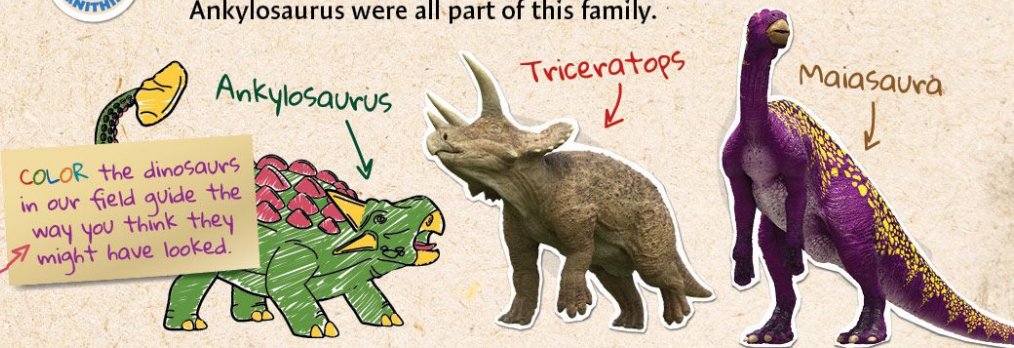


Sauropods were huge and had long necks and tails and small heads, like Diplodocus and Futalognkosaurus.



Ornithischia

Ornithischia were mostly herbivores with hip bones that looked like birds today. Duckbilled dinos like Maiasaura, great horned dinos like Triceratops, and armored dinos like Ankylosaurus were all part of this family.



COLOR the dinosaurs in our field guide the way you think they might have looked.

If you ever get stuck, you can find more info on family groups on pages 184-185.

You will also find stickers to show what each dino liked to eat:

Carnivore



Carnivores mostly ate meat.



↑
Like other animals.

Herbivore



Herbivores mostly ate plants and vegetation.



↑
Like grasses and leaves.

Omnivore



Omnivores ate both meat and plants.



↑
Like most people today do!

To see which dinos were herbivores, check pages 187. To see which were carnivores, check pages 188-189.

TIMELINE

This shows you when each creature lived.



Yinlong was the OLDEST known ceratopsian.



↑
These are beaked herbivores like the Triceratops!



QUESTIONS

Sometimes you'll see this picture next to a QUESTION.



That means you need to DIG through the field guide to discover the ANSWER you're looking for. Just like paleontologists dig to find fossils!

When you see this picture next to a fact, it means that you've DISCOVERED an answer!



Like this fact:



Each Deinocheirus claw is longer than my HAND

Has the answer to a question asked on page 48.



HINT! If you ever get stuck, use the Dino Glossary to find which pages a dinosaur is on.

Dinosaurs lived from 245 to 66 million years ago. Find clues in this field guide for when each dino lived, then put a STICKER to mark the time.

FIRST CLUE! Paleontologists have broken down the "age of dinosaurs" into big time chunks.



SIZE CHART!

This shows how big each creature is compared to me. *And you!*

This is my height compared to my family and a few dinos. Figure out your height and draw you beside me so you can discover how big each dino is compared to both of us!! You can find more info on the size of each dinosaur on pages 186-189.



DRAW YOU HERE!



Nixon

Dexter



Saara



Mom



Dad



WHERE WE FOUND THEM!

This map shows where each dinosaur's fossils were first discovered.



Fill out the maps that aren't finished using info you find in our guide. Check out pages 190-191 if you need some help figuring out where each dino lived.

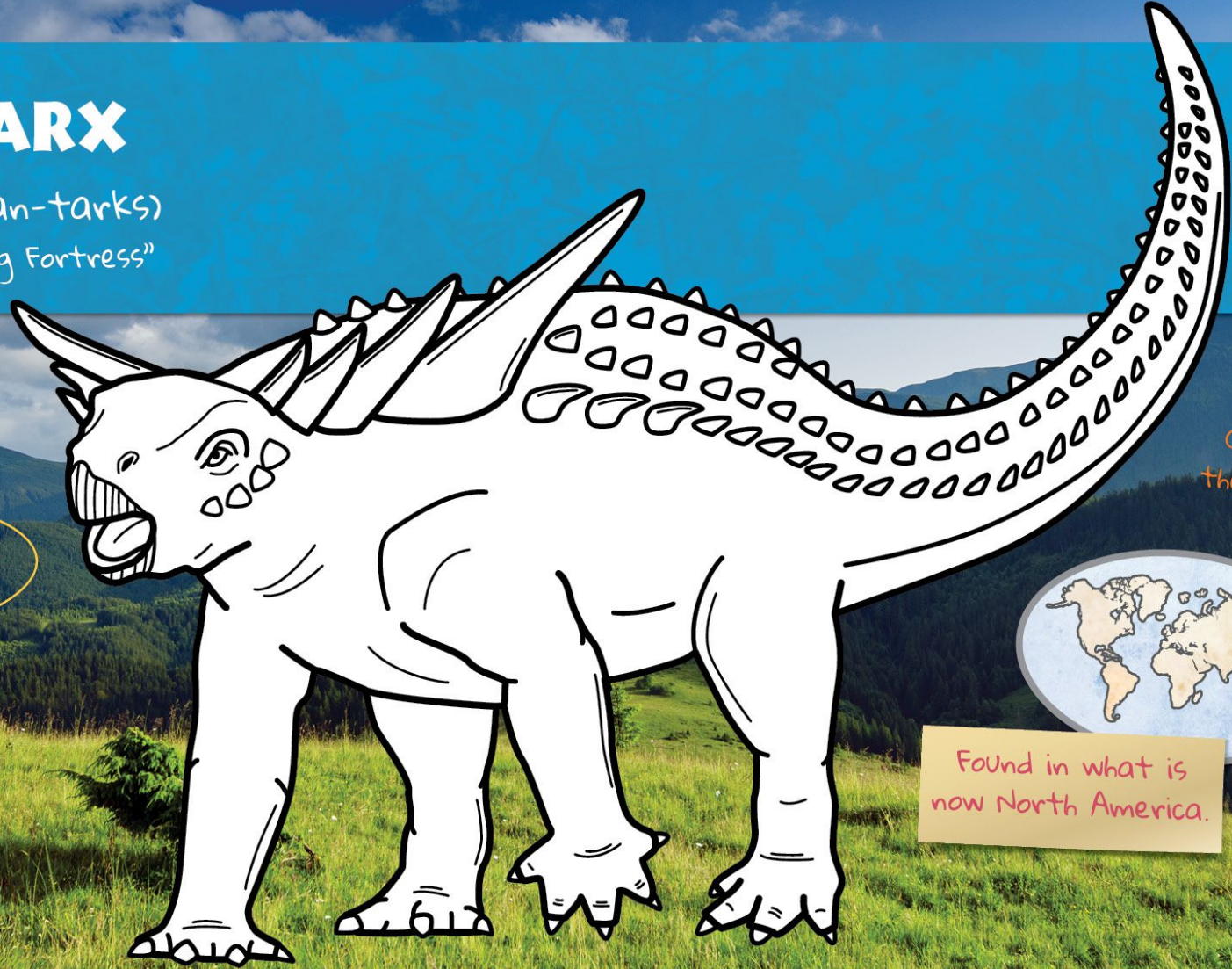
ANIMANTARX



(Ann-i-man-tarks)
Means "Living Fortress"

20

Use the family, food
and timeline stickers to
fill in these facts!



Color in where
they were found!



Found in what is
now North America.

21



201 Million

JURASSIC

145 Million

EARLY CRETACEOUS

LATE CRETACEOUS

66 Million

PALEOGENE

23 Million

NEOGENE

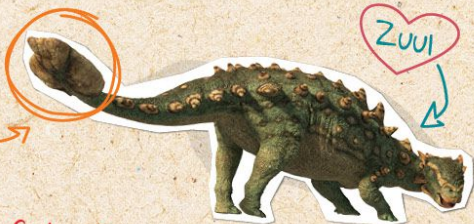
2.6 Million

QUATERNARY



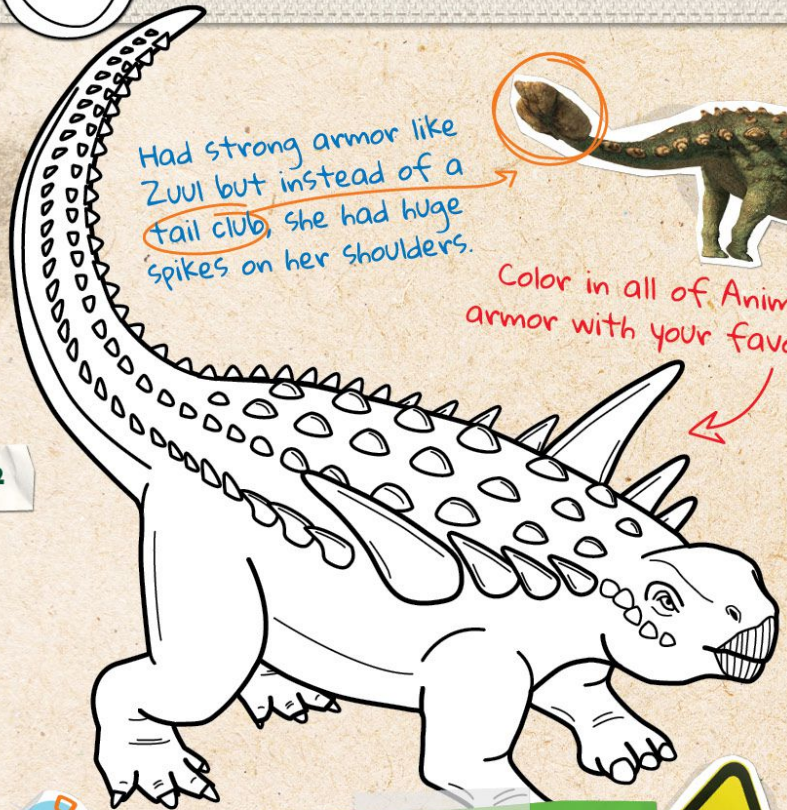
ANIMANTARX

Had strong armor like Zuu! but instead of a tail club, she had huge spikes on her shoulders.



Zuu!

Color in all of Animantarx's armor with your favorite color!



The Animantarx was first found using _____ because her bones were radioactive.

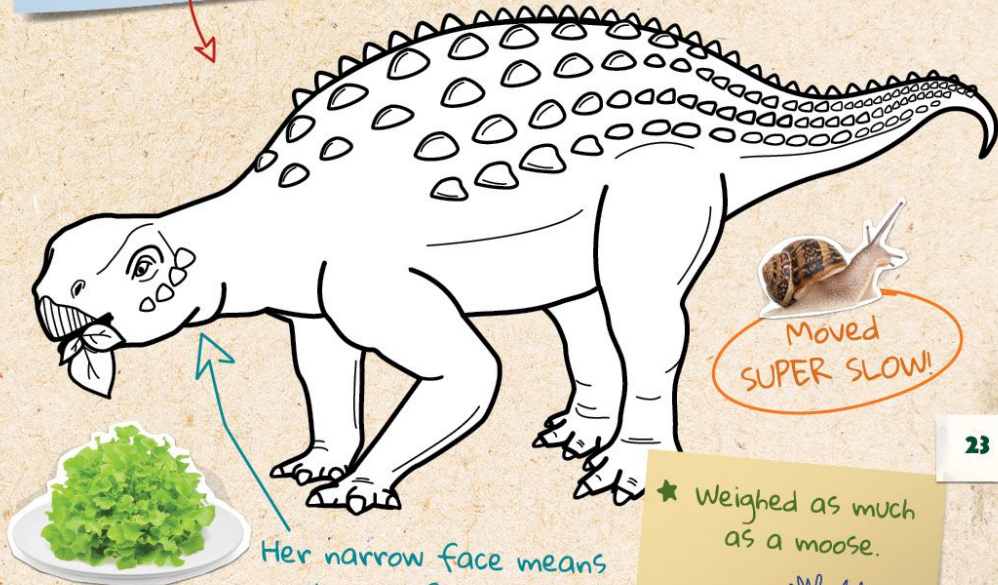


That means they release energy.

You vs. Animantarx



Draw in the missing shoulder SPIKES.



Moved SUPER SLOW!

Her narrow face means she carefully chose what to eat.

★ Weighed as much as a moose.



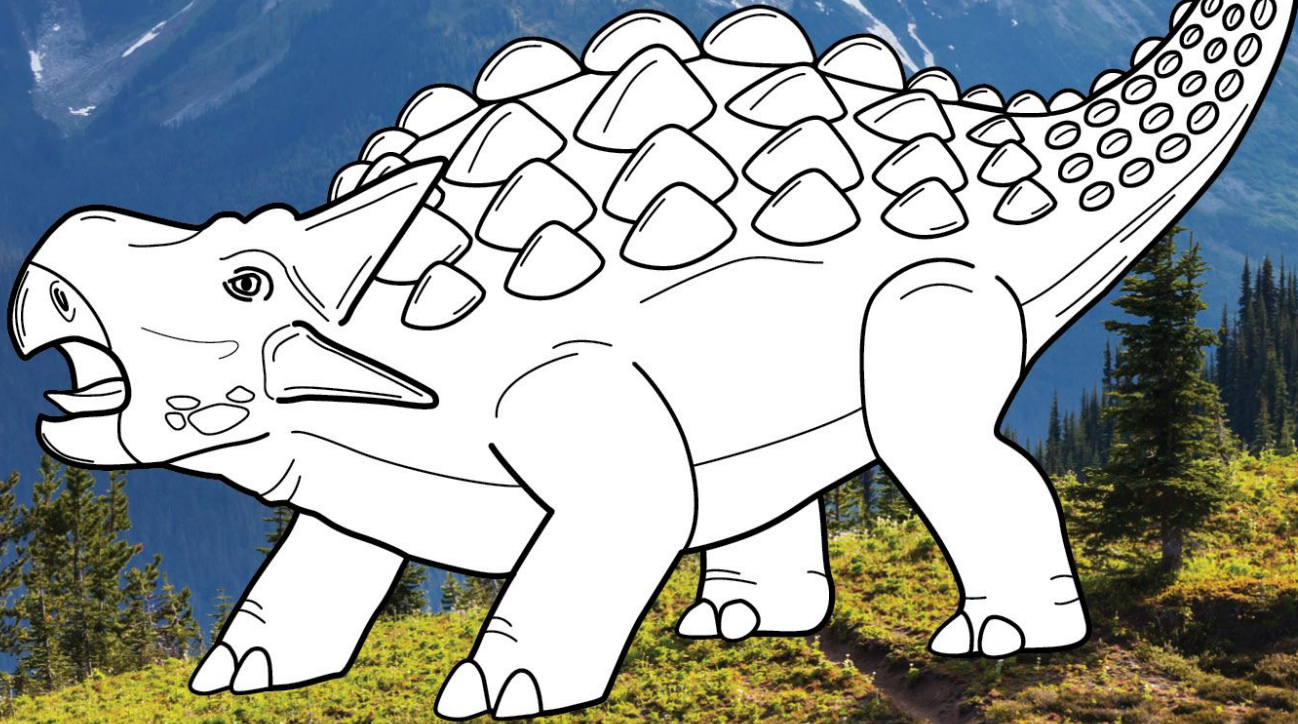
ANKYLOSAURUS



(Ank-EYE-lo-saur-US)
Means "Fused Lizard"



Lived in what is now





ANKYLOSAURUS

Ankylosaurus was covered in thick, protective bones to defend itself.

LIKE ARMOR!!

Weighed as much as an African elephant!



The protective bones could be BIGGER than a P_____!!!

UNSCRAMBLE these letters to find out.

TRALE



THE ARMOR ON ITS FACE IS SO STRONG THAT IT'S FUSED ONTO THE SKULL BONE.

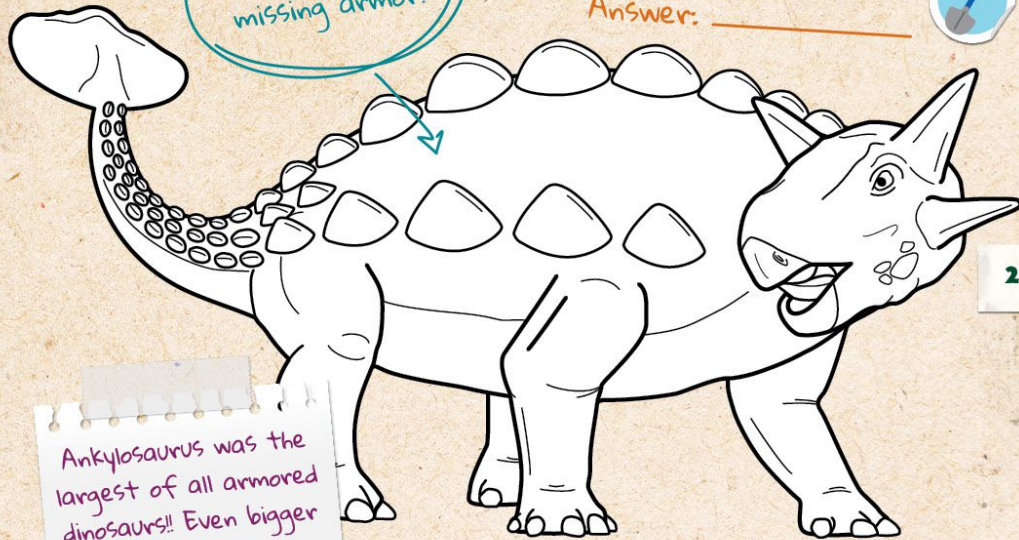
That means they're stuck together.

What protected a grown-up Ankylosaurus so much that no other dinosaur could kill it?

Answer: _____



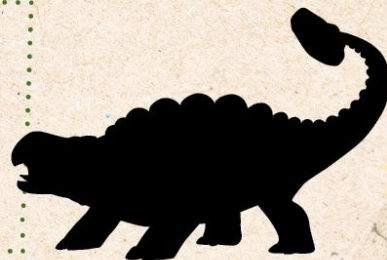
Draw in the Ankylosaurus' missing armor.



Ankylosaurus was the largest of all armored dinosaurs!! Even bigger than one of my favorite dinosaurs - Euoplocephalus!!



You vs. Ankylosaurus





DINO DECOYS

My Dad made me these!



DECOY: An animal, or an imitation of one, used by scientists to attract other animals.

Wearing my dino backpack is one kind of decoy I use to get closer to dinosaurs, BUT there are lots of other ways to make decoys!

Here are some of my all-time favorites...

SNOW TRICERATOPS DECOY



Ms. Currie really liked it!

I made a dead-looking snow Triceratops to see how other dinosaurs survived the winter.

To make your own Snow Triceratops decoy, you need:

- Lots of snow
- Sticks
- Stones
- Hot dogs
- Red leaves

But you can also use sand if you don't get snow.



STEP 1: Start by piling up your snow and shaping it to look like a Triceratops lying down.



STEP 2: Add sticks for the Triceratops' beak and horns.



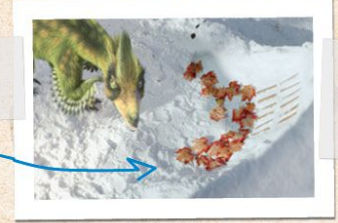
STEP 3: Use stones for the eyes, toenails, and mouth.



STEP 4: Push hot dogs into the snow for the ribs.



STEP 5: Use red leaves for the blood to make it look like the Triceratops is dead.



FIELD NOTES: The Troodon scavenged for the hot dogs and the Ugrunaaluk dug under the snow to get to grass!

Fill in what you discover.