

**THE
DINOSAUR
BOOK**

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF DINOSAURS

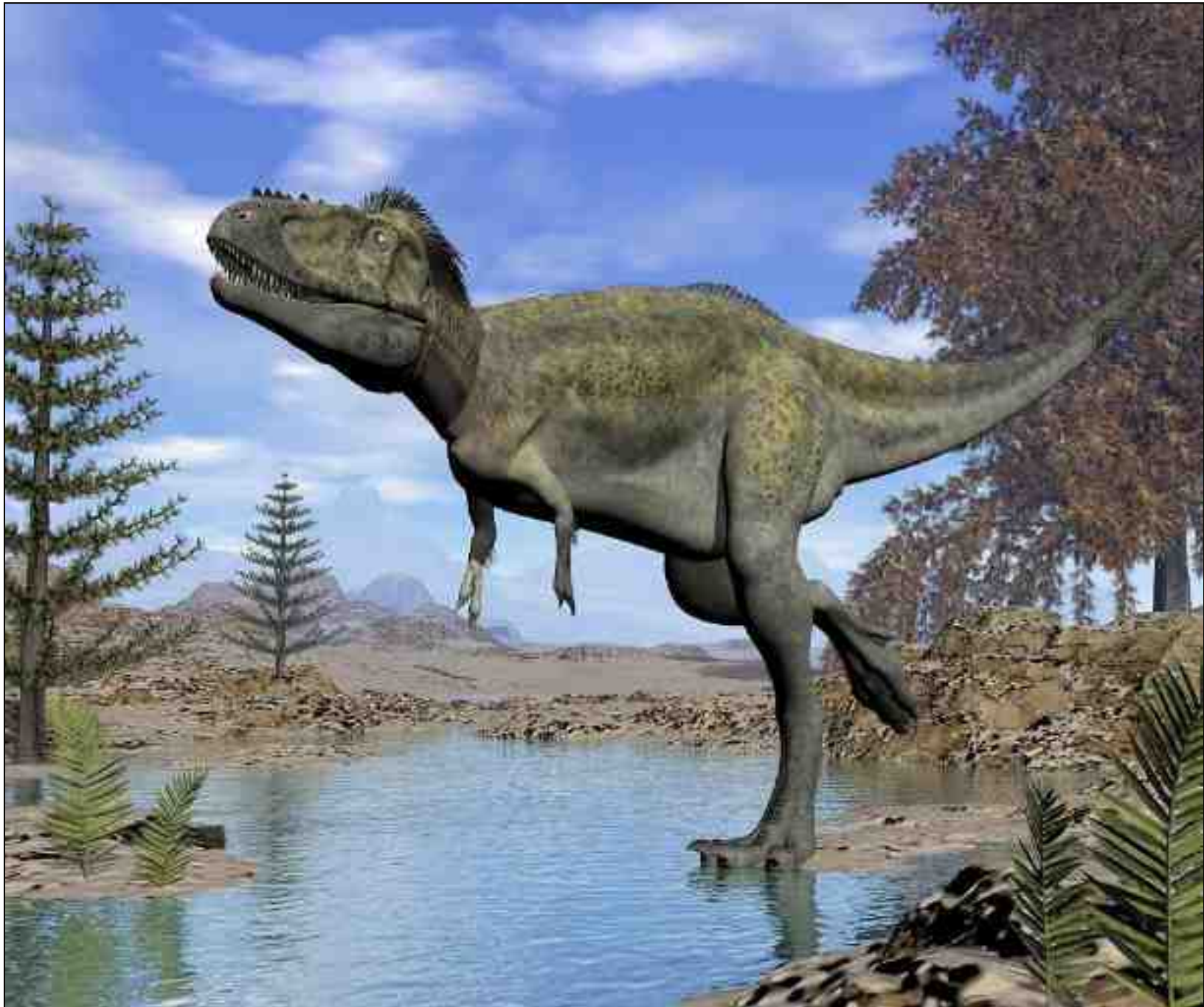
JOAN WARDZALA

FOR KIDS 4-8

The Dinosaur Book

Kids 4-8

Wonderful World of Dinosaurs



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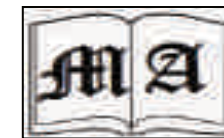
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Introduction

Welcome to Volume 1 of the Wonderful World of Dinosaurs! To all parents, grandparents and adults looking for a great gift for a child, this book is both entertaining and educational. Children want to have it read to them over and over. In this fun-filled, fact-filled and exciting guide to Dinosaurs, you both will discover fun facts about dinosaurs of the Late Cretaceous Period including favorites like T-Rex and Velocitator

Find out, where Dinosaurs lived, what they ate, when they lived, what size they were, how to pronounce their names, who discovered them, who named them, and much more. The at-a-glance dinosaur facts make it easy to find out about your favorite dinosaurs. This book is organized with the reader and child in mind and includes beautiful images. Best of all, instead of picking up an electronic device, you and your child will enjoy a bonding experience while having a wonderful time learning together.

Important Words to Remember

Before you read this book take the time to read the following list of words and what they mean. You will want to know these as you read about each individual dinosaur.

Word	Description
Bipedal	An animal walking on two (2) legs
Carnivore (noun) Carnivorous (adjective)	A meat-eating animal
Dinosaur	Reptiles that lived millions of years ago
Evolution	Evolution is the process that happens when different living organisms develop from other organisms that lived before them.
Extinct	A species that no longer lives on the earth.
Omnivore (noun) Omnivorous (adjective)	An animal that eats a variety of plants and meats for food
Dromaeosaurid	A small, fast-moving dinosaur that walked on 2 legs
Reptile	A reptile is a group of animals known to have
Vertebrate	A vertebrate is an animal of a large group that is recognized for having a backbone or spinal

	column. Examples of vertebrates include mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.
Dinosaur Categories	
Word	Description
Armored dinosaurs	Medium-sized, four-legged herbivores with body armor. They sometimes have a tail and also
Ceratopsian	Herbivores with a parrot-like beak, bony frills, and many times they had horns
Ornithopod / Euornithopod	Medium-sized herbivores that usually walked on two legs while having four. The legs not used for walking are often significantly smaller than the ones used for walking
Sauropod	Very large herbivore dinosaurs who walked on all four legs
Large theropod	Large carnivore dinosaurs that walk on two legs, often while having four. The non-walking legs are usually smaller than the legs used for walking.
Small theropod	Small carnivorous, herbivorous, and omnivorous dinosaurs that walk on two legs, and often have feathers. Birds are considered to be a part of this group thanks to evolution.

What Were Dinosaurs?

Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago. They were reptiles. Other reptiles, besides dinosaurs, also lived during that time but aren't considered to be dinosaurs. Sea creatures like the Plesiosaurs, lizards on the ground like Dimetrodon and creatures of the air like the Petrosaurs are not under the Dinosaur category.



Turtles, crocodiles, lizards and snakes are examples of reptiles that are living today. The only reptiles believed to be descended from the ancient Dinosaurs are birds.

Paleontologists categorized pre-historic creatures using their bone structure.

It can get a bit confusing. Even though dinosaur means 'terrible lizard', they are not included in the lizard category. Lizards are reptiles but they are not dinosaurs. When reading through the dinosaur facts, you will see some dinosaurs were nick-named 'lizard' as part of their name even though they are not in the lizard category.

Lizards are in the reptile category but they had a different hip bone structure from the dinosaurs and walked differently. Lizards

have a side to side walk with legs spread out and dinosaurs walked upright with legs straight up.



Dinosaurs, like all reptiles, were cold blooded. That means their bodies couldn't control their internal (inside) body temperature. Their inside body temperature would change as the outside temperature did. So, if it was very hot outside the inside of their body would get very hot and if it was very cold outside the inside of their body would get very cold. That could be one of the reasons why dinosaurs became extinct. As the land masses on the planet moved towards colder and hotter areas, the dinosaur's inside body temperatures would have been affected. If indeed, as scientists believe, a meteor hit the earth at the end of the cretaceous period the temperature would have changed all over the world. That would have made it too cold for dinosaurs and most of the vegetation.

Not to worry though, people are warm blooded along with other mammals, like cats and dogs. Warm blooded means our bodies can control our internal temperature and stay the same, even when it is hot or cold outside.

When Did Dinosaurs Live?

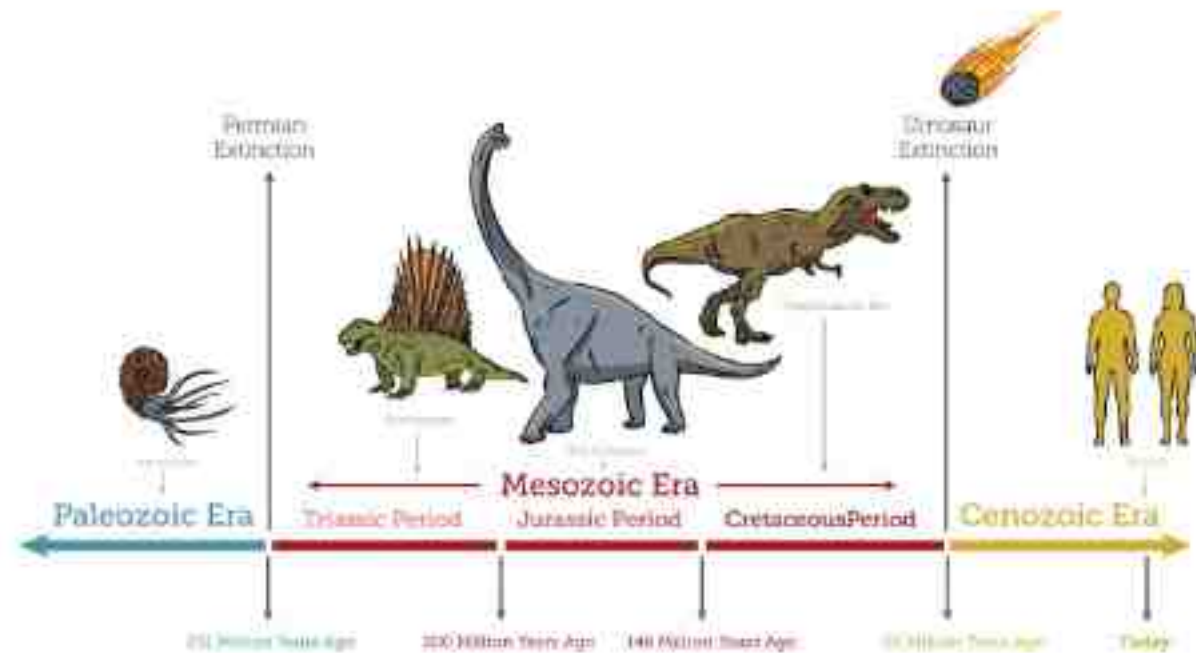
Earth Before and After the Dinosaurs

The Earth has been around for billions of years and has gone through many changes. It looked very different during the time of the dinosaurs.



Paleontologists have broken down the different times on earth into eras and periods. Dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic Era.

The Mesozoic era has three periods: Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.



Those three periods are broken down again into epochs; early, mid and late.

The Late Cretaceous period

The Late Cretaceous period existed from about 101 to 66 million years ago. There are 139 dinosaurs listed in this period.

The Early Cretaceous period

The Early Cretaceous period existed from about 145 to 101 million years ago. There are 64 dinosaurs listed in this period.

The Late Jurassic period

The Late Jurassic period existed from about 164 to 145 million years ago. There are 43 dinosaurs listed in this period.

The Middle-Jurassic period

The Mid-Jurassic period existed from about 174 to 164 million years ago. There are 26 dinosaurs listed in this period.

The Early Jurassic period

The Early Jurassic existed from about 201 to 174 million years ago. There are 20 dinosaurs listed in this period.

The Late Triassic period


The Late Triassic period existed from about 237 to 201 million years ago. There are 16 dinosaurs listed that live in this period.

How Dinosaurs are Classified?

Different kinds of dinosaurs lived during the different time periods. Because there were so many dinosaurs, scientists had to divide, categorize, group, sub-group and name them according to their hip bone shapes, size, habits, and physical features and where their skeletons were found. There are hundreds of classifications but for this book we will focus on just a few of the main classifications.

Divisions

There are two (2) main divisions of dinosaurs; Saurischian and Ornithischian. They are categorized by the shape of their hips.


Saurischian (pronounced sawr-IS-key-an) meaning “lizard-hipped”  dinosaurs. They were ancestors of our birds today.


*There are two (2) main **groups** in this Division:*

Theropod (pronounced THER-uh-pod) meaning “beast-footed.” They were Carnivores (meat eaters) and lived during early Jurassic period until the end of the Cretaceous period. There were large “Theropods and small Theropods. They were bipedal (walking on two (2) legs) and fast running on their back two legs. They used their front “legs” as arms to grasp food with their

very long and sharp claws.




Sauropodomorpha (pronounced SAWR-uh-pod-oh-MORF-ah) meaning “lizard feet” They were very large herbivore (plant eating) dinosaurs with long necks, small heads and long tails. They walked on all four legs. They lived from the late Triassic period all the way through the Jurassic period to the Cretaceous period. 


Ornithischian (pronounced or-ni-THISS-key-an) “bird-hipped”  dinosaurs.

*There are three (3) major **groups** in this Division:*

Ornithopods (pronounced or-NITH-oh-pod) meaning “bird feet” lived during the Jurassic through the Late Cretaceous Periods. They were Small to Medium-sized beaked herbivores (plant eaters) had four legs but usually walked on two. The front legs were smaller

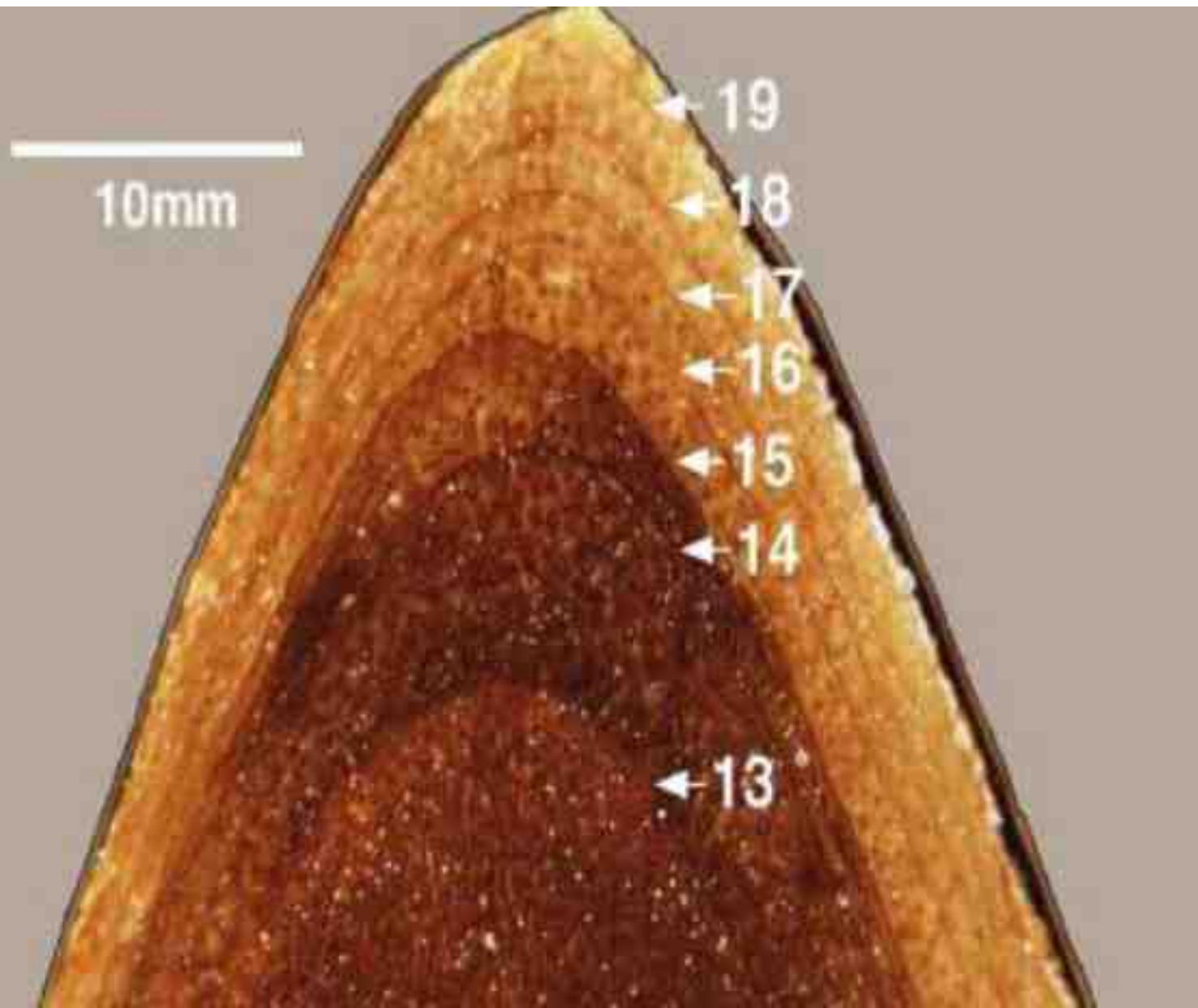


Thyreophora known as “Shield Bearers” or “Armored Dinosaurs”. They lived from the early Jurassic Period until the end of the Cretaceous period. They were medium-sized, four-legged, herbivores (ate plants) with body armor. They sometimes had a tail and also spikes. 

Marginocephalia Dinosaurs known as “fringed heads” Herbivores (Plant eaters) they had a parrot-like beak, bony frills, and many times horns. 

How Long Did Dinosaurs Live?

For many years scientists have been able to tell how long a tree lived by counting the growth rings. Some Dinosaur bones/fossils have similar indicators. Unfortunately, they only show up in certain smaller bones not the larger ones. Paleontologists found bones with the growth rings for T-Rex. One T-Rex that was discovered lived 28 years. Here is an image of the bone rings of a 21 year old T-Rex from the *American Museum of Natural History*.



What is a Paleontologist?



Fossils give us clues about the plants and animals that lived on Earth millions of years ago. Fossils can be found almost anywhere on the planet. A paleontologist is a special scientist who looks for and digs up fossils using special tools. They carefully uncover and remove the fossils from the ground and then they study the fossils.

When they discover a fossil they write down, where it was found and how deep in the earth it was. They determine how old the fossil was and what it looked like when alive. If they find dinosaur bones, that nobody else has seen, they get to name the dinosaur. Paleontology also shows how living things evolved and how the earth has changed over time. Paleontologists help us understand the history of the planet.

What are Fossils?



The word fossil comes from the Latin word 'fossus', which means 'obtained by digging'. Fossils are the preserved bones and other parts of dinosaurs, animals, birds, insects, sea creatures and plants that lived on Earth a very long time ago.

Fossils can be seen on and in the ground as an imprint or shape. Fossils of the dinosaur footprints, skin, dinosaur eggs and even dinosaur poop have been found.



Many of the fossils found on Earth were once underwater. With changes in the planet over millions of years, much of what was

once water became land and the sea creature fossils can now be found on land.

Some fossils were formed when a leaf, part of a plant or a small insect became covered in resin. Trees such as Pine and Fir make a sticky substance called resin. When the resin hardens, it preserves the part of the plant or insect within it.

What is Coprolite?

The term coprolite originates from geology, and it is used to describe archaeological feces. It is the type of feces that have gone through true fossilization. Although coprolites are informative in understanding paleo diets, past environment, and ancient human healthy, they are underutilized. Nonetheless, there is ongoing research to find out more about the benefits of coprolites.

What can you Learn from Dinosaur poop fossils?

There is a lot of things that you can learn from Dinosaur poop fossils. Besides, research has shown that fossilized feces are rich in information. For instance, by analyzing Dino poop, scientists can learn about the food and the kind of lifestyle that the animals led millions of years ago. Interestingly, that is not all about what one can get from studying and analyzing fossilized feces. There is more than just that including:

1. Understanding the predator-prey relationship that existed during the early days of the animal poop being analyzed.
2. Parasites found in the coprolites during the analysis provided information about the animal's diet and other essential health factors.
3. Understanding the microbiome mysteries is very significant in revealing the health and the well-being of the animal that dropped the poop.
4. By examining the size and shape of the coprolite and the place where it was discovered, scientists can draw many important conclusions, including the animal's size and diet.

Fascinating Facts about Coprolites

Famous coprolites were produced millions of years ago by dinosaurs. While many coprolites have been discovered in different sizes, the largest was about 17 inches long and 7 inches wide. Since it contained bones, paleontologists believe that it originated from a carnivore, e.g., Tyrannosaurus Rex. Other fascinating facts that you should know about coprolites are;

When living organisms die, they decompose. The decomposition is aggravated by the fungi and bacteria that live in the soil. For instance, animals' poop becomes fossilized when buried by soil or sand that protects it from breaking down.

Coprolites are rare and hard to find because feces decay at a very high rate.

Although planting eating dinosaurs, also known as sauropods, produced a lot of poop daily, carnivore dung is more likely to get fossilized because it contains calcium bones and teeth that take a lot of time to decompose as opposed to other plant matters.

Coprolites have a lot of information value in the current society because they tell scientists more about how the animals lived and what they ate.

Since coprolites reveal a lot of information about the animal in question, they are sometimes referred to as trace fossils. Further, the skeleton reveals information about the body structure, which is why they are also called body fossils.

Fossilized animal poops can become as hard as a stone. Some herbivores that do not have teeth to help them with the digestion process swallow stones to assist in digestion once they have swallowed the food. Dinosaurs mistakenly swallowed coprolites thinking that is stones to help digest their food. This is according to the book "Dino Poop."

Where Were Dinosaur Fossils Found?

Dinosaurs lived in approximately 39 of today's 195+ countries.

Those countries include:

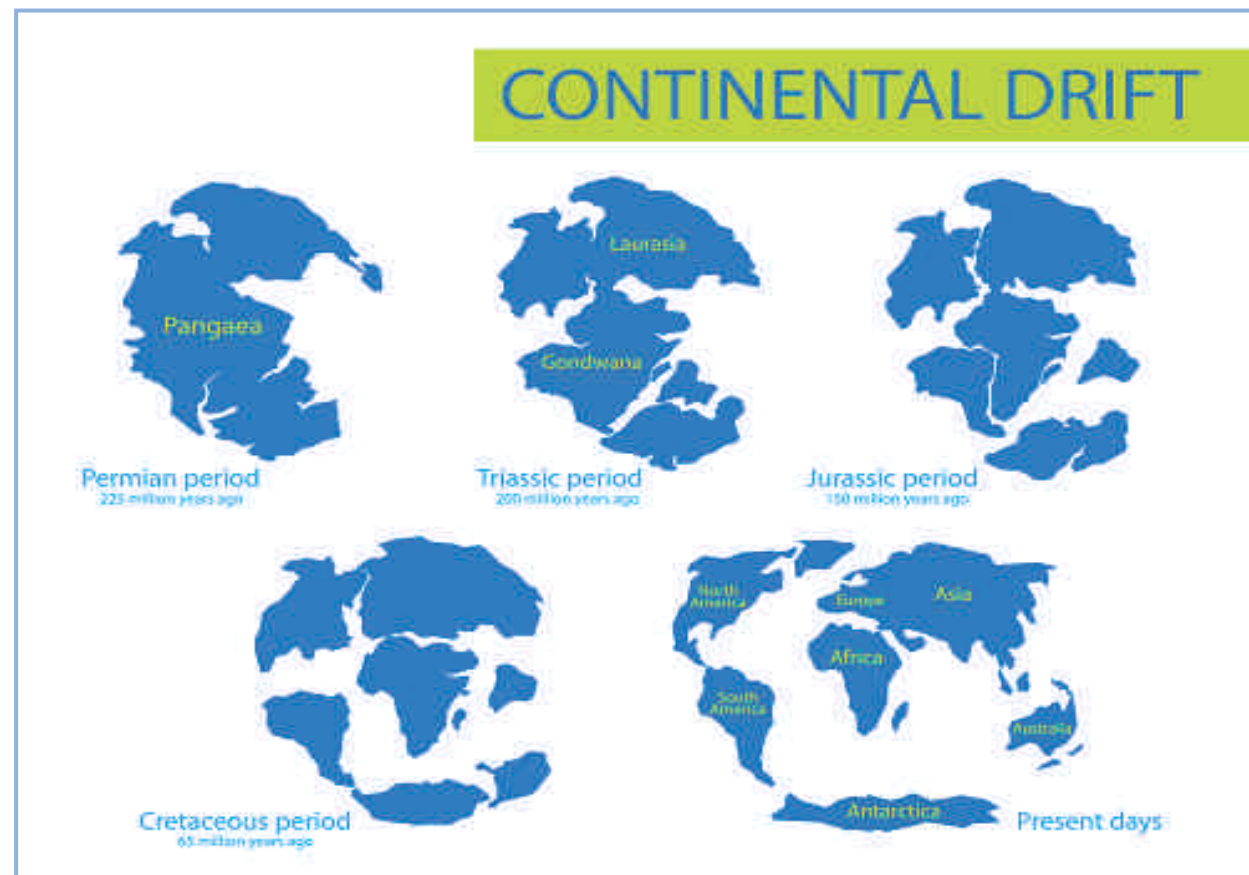
Algeria
Antarctica
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Egypt
England
France
Germany
India
Japan
Kazakhstan
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mongolia
Morocco
Niger
North Africa

Portugal
Romania
Russia
Scotland
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Tanzania
Tunisia
United Kingdom
Uruguay
USA
Uzbekistan
Wales

Zimbabwe

What Is Dinosaur Migration?

You might have heard the term dinosaur migration, and wonder, what is dinosaur migration? The term describes what many birds do each year: they migrate (move) south in winter and return north for spring and summer. Dinosaurs migrated when the super-continent Pangaea broke up, causing earthquakes, floods and dangerous drop-offs.



Between 60 and 230 million years ago, the earth was one big Super-continent called Pangaea. Scientists aren't exactly sure what happened to cause the continent to break up into pieces. Some

scientists believe it was a big meteor strike. After breaking up, Pangaea became seven smaller continents and lots of islands. The continents include Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.

Scientists can compare dinosaur fossils to figure out how and where dinosaurs migrated. At first, the continents were close together but gradually as they drifted apart dinosaurs moved to where they could still find food. Scientists plotted dinosaur migration by comparing similar dinosaur skeletons in Africa and South America, so they knew their paths grew apart while they migrated.

Scientists used fossil data to track where dinosaurs traveled after Pangaea broke into smaller continents (land masses). Scientists definitely know that the continents broke up 65.5 million years ago and began drifting apart. The seas rose, and some continents appeared like islands until the waters dropped back.

Dinosaurs migrated (moved) to find sources of food and better weather. Researchers have found that many people and Hollywood movies report situations that are exaggerated or do not exist. New information becomes available all the time as paleontologists make new discoveries. For example, the dinosaurs in Jurassic Park weren't accurate. Velociraptors were scaly reptile monsters. They were fluffy, feathered animals that looked like poodles, but they were still monsters.

Most dinosaurs died out about 65 million years ago. The cause was most probably a giant meteor, asteroid or small moon. The world's climate changed because of volcanic eruptions, and dinosaurs died directly or couldn't find other dinosaurs or vegetation to eat.

The Evolution and Extinction of Dinosaurs

Millions of years ago, our planet Earth was very different than it is today. Maybe you've heard about continents, you can see them on a map of the world. There are seven continents (land masses), but when the first dinosaur was born, about 245 million years ago, there was only one very large continent, making it possible for dinosaurs to roam wherever they wanted. But that's not the only thing that was different. Way back when dinosaurs roamed the Earth, the planet was hot, even in Antarctica and other places that are now covered in snow and ice. This was the world that dinosaurs were born into.

Many people think of dinosaurs as being extremely huge animals, but some of the first dinosaurs were the Eoraptor and Herrerasaurus, and these dinosaurs were actually very small. They were born in the beginning of the Triassic period. In fact, the Eoraptor only weighed about 20 pounds, that's about what a baby weighs. It was small, but that didn't prevent it from being able to move very fast. The Herrerasaurus, by comparison, was much larger than the Eoraptor, weighing in at more than 700 pounds, but still not one of the largest dinosaurs that existed. These were just two of the first dinosaurs, but over time these prehistoric reptiles began to change, evolving to adapt and survive in their world as the planet changed.

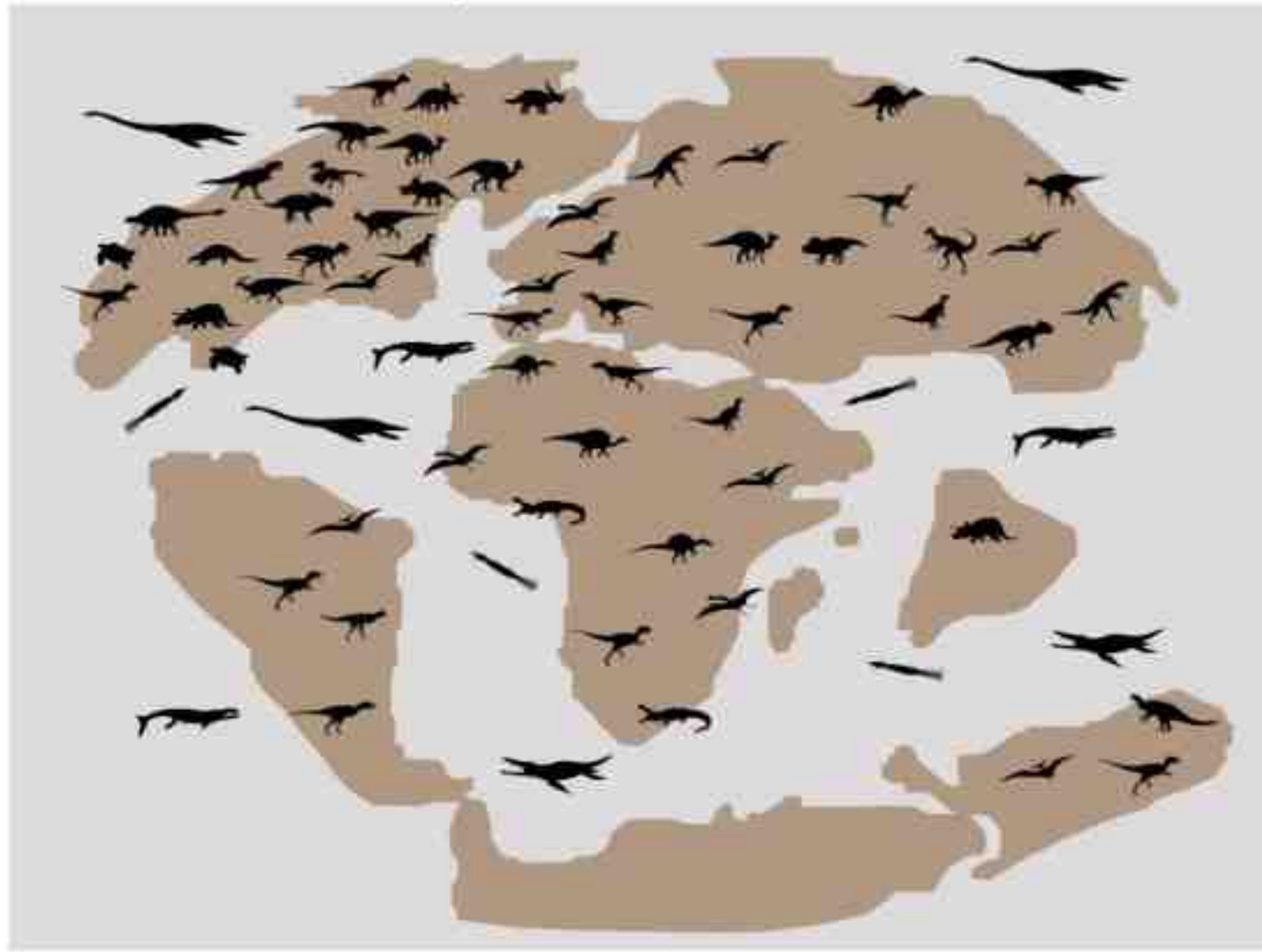


Millions of years following these first dinosaurs, many more dinosaurs came into being. The gigantic Titanosaurus was one of these dinosaurs in the chain of evolution. The Titanosaurus was one of the largest dinosaurs to roam the Earth in the Cretaceous period approximately 65 to 90 million years ago. It was huge and could reach a length of over 120 feet, weighing between 60 and 100 tons. Scientists estimate that over time, there were more than 800 different types of dinosaurs.

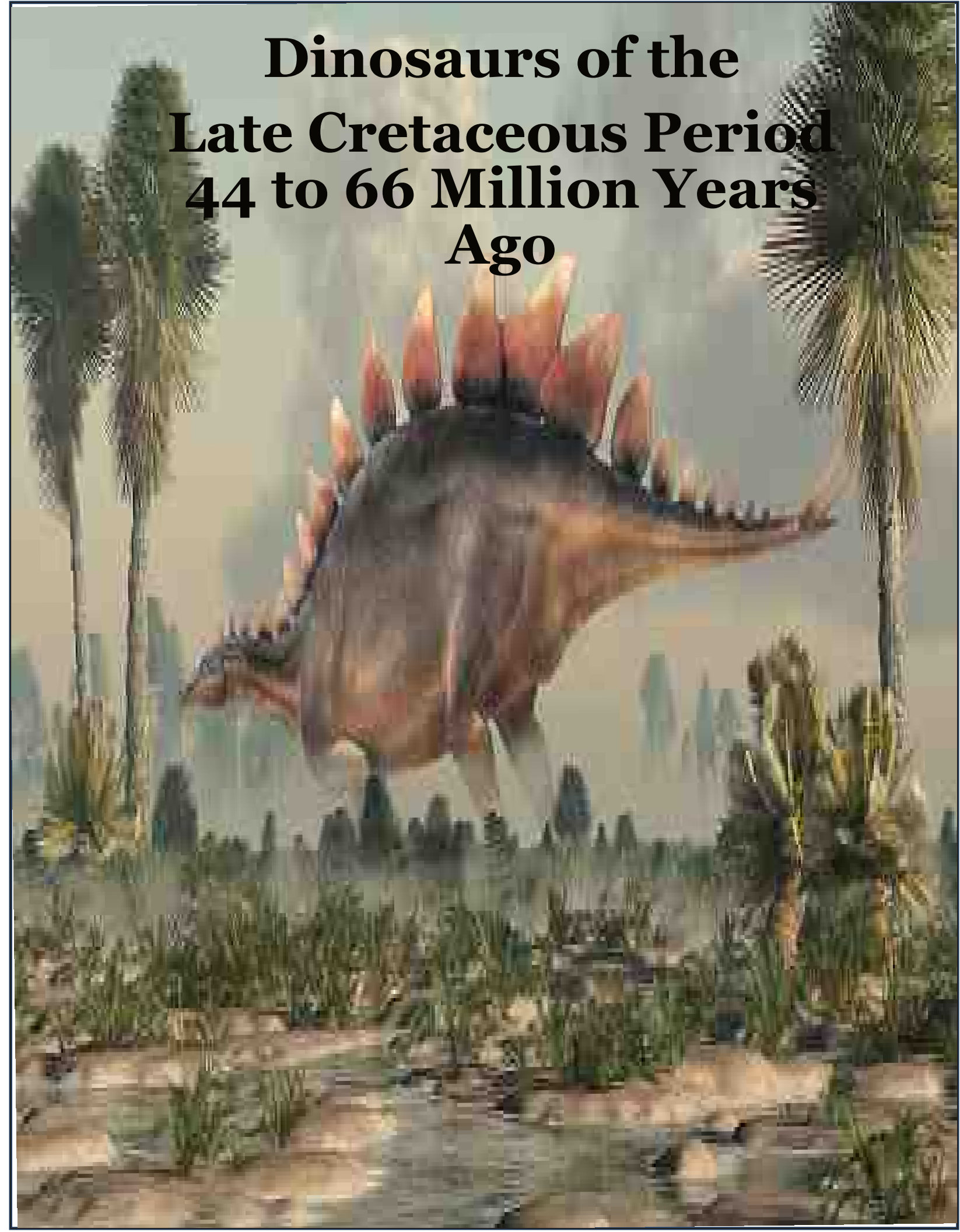
You probably know that there are no more dinosaurs, but what happened to them? There are some things that scientists know, like the last known dinosaurs were alive about 65 million years ago. What they don't know is exactly what happened and why they became extinct (no longer exist). It's clear that the dinosaurs didn't all die at one time, but there has been no evidence of new dinosaurs replacing those that died 65 million years ago.

Many scientists believe that the dinosaurs became extinct when a huge asteroid hit the Earth. The force would have been enormous! While the initial impact would have certainly caused the death of many animals, including dinosaurs, some probably would have survived only to die off later due to what happened after this event. Those that weren't killed when the asteroid hit could have died from burns as grass and trees burst into flames. Hot ash and debris would have covered the land. Then came the tsunamis (super giant waves in the oceans caused by earthquakes), bringing waves of water up to 1,000 feet high washing across the land destroying everything in their path. There is no doubt that dinosaurs are now extinct, but the exact date of the extinction as well as the details about what happened to them remains a mystery that scientists are still trying to solve.

Cretaceous period of Mesozoic era



Dinosaurs of the Late Cretaceous Period 44 to 66 Million Years Ago



Carnivores



Abelisaurus

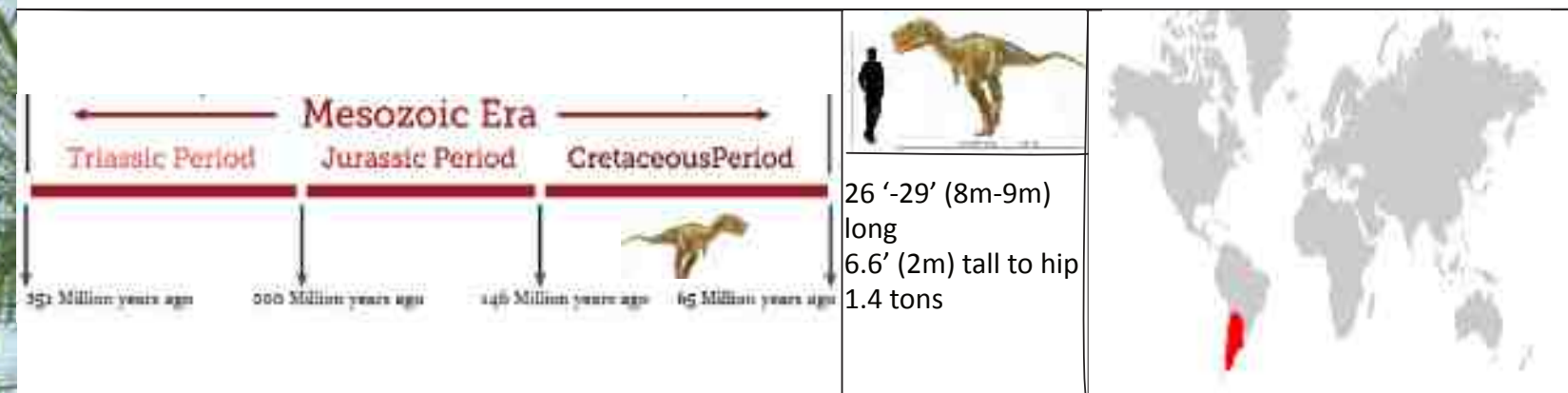
(Pronounced ah-beel-ee-sore-us)

Name Means: Abel's Lizard	Carnivore	26-29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Abelisaurus is pictured here with a Parasaurolophus that paleontologists believe used that hollow bony structure on its head to make sounds like a loud horn. Abelisaurus was a large Theropod Dinosaur with a big head and a rounded snout.

Named in honor of Roberto Abel, **Director** of the Argentinian Museum of Natural Science. A single skull was found in the Comahue region in Argentina, South America and Fossils have also been found in Rio Negro.



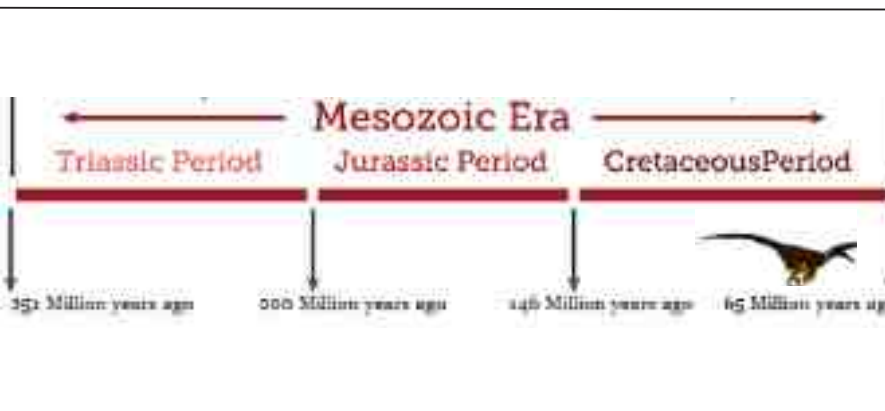
Achillobator

(Pronounced a-kil-oh-bah-tor)

Achilles Hero	Carnivore	16 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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It was one of the largest raptors in the Mesozoic era and much larger than the Velociraptor. It had a large claw at the top of its feet. It is sometimes pictured with feathers. Many paleontologists weren't sure it had them. The name Achillobator means 'Achilles hero.' This dinosaur was a large theropod and was 16 feet in length. The Achillobator dinosaur was a carnivore and was found in Mongolia and was named by Perle, Norell and Clark in 1999.



16' (4.87 m) lg
 6' (1.8 m) tall
 0.24 - 0.34 tons (537.6 - 761.6 lbs.)



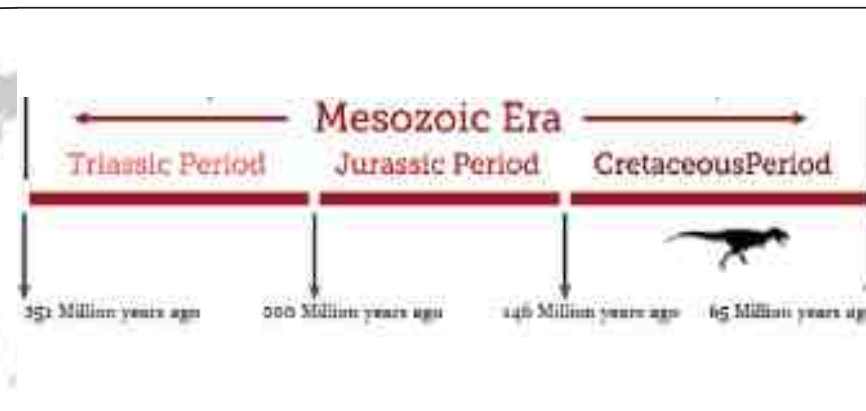
Albertasaurus

(Pronounced al-bert-oh-saw-russ)

Name Means: Alberta Lizard	Carnivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Albertasaurus was a smaller relative T-Rex. It lived a few million years earlier. Its feet had three claws. X-rays of the fossils shows some ribs were fractured and healed. Because of the small arms they most likely fractured when it belly-flopped while running. Albertasaurus was a carnivore with saw-edged, flesh-slicing teeth, and probably ate other plant-eating dinosaurs for food. This dinosaur moved on 2 legs and was a close relative of Tyrannosaurus (only smaller and less-heavily built). It was found in Alberta Canada.



29' (8.83 m) lg
 10' - 12' (3-3.6 m) tall
 3-4.4 tons (6720- 9856 lbs.)



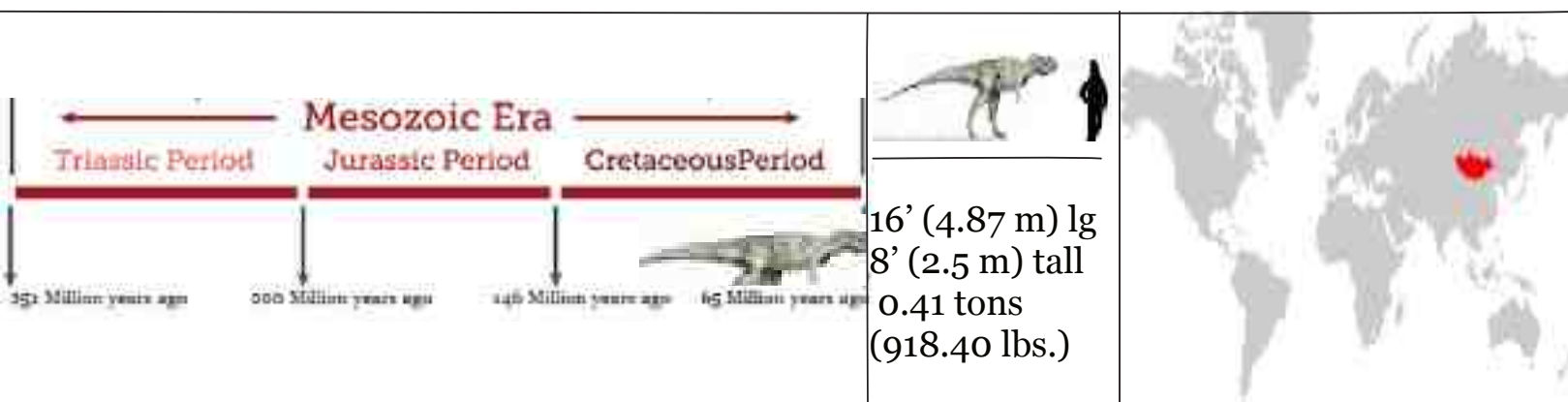
Alectrosaurus

(Pronounced ah-lek-tro-sore-us)

Name Means: Alone Lizard	Carnivore	16 Fee Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Paleontologists have found 22 fossils in inner Mongolia. Alectrosaurus was a Tyrannosaurid Theropod. Named by Paleontologist Charles W. Gilmore. He named many dinosaurs found in Mongolia and the United States. The name Alectrosaurus means 'Alone Lizard.' The Alectrosaurus was a large theropod that measured 16 feet in length. This dinosaur was carnivorous and was discovered in China and Mongolia, and was named by Gilmore in 1933.



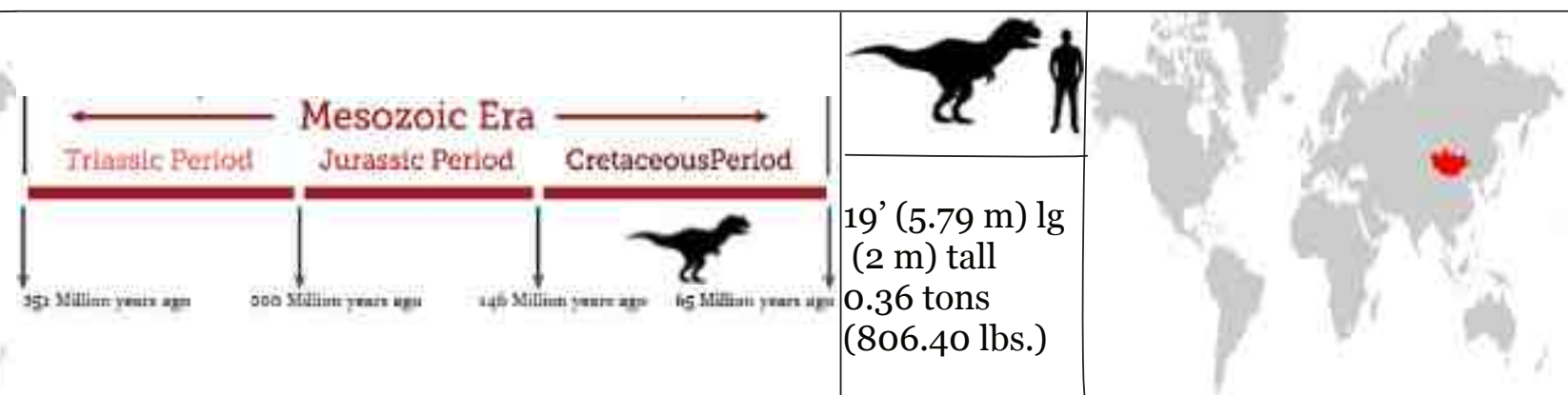
Alioramus

(Pronounced al-ee-oh-ray-mus)

Name Means: Other Branch	Carnivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Alioramus was a Tyrannosaurid Theropod. It had four tiny horns on its lower snout and two horizontal tiny horns near its eyes. Only one partial fossil was found in Mongolia. It had sti□ pointy tail and tiny arms. The name Alioramus means 'other [evolutionary] branch.' The Alioramus was a large Theropod measuring 19 feet in length. This dinosaur was a carnivore that was found in Mongolia. It had special small bumps near its nose, and was named in 1976 by Kurzanov.



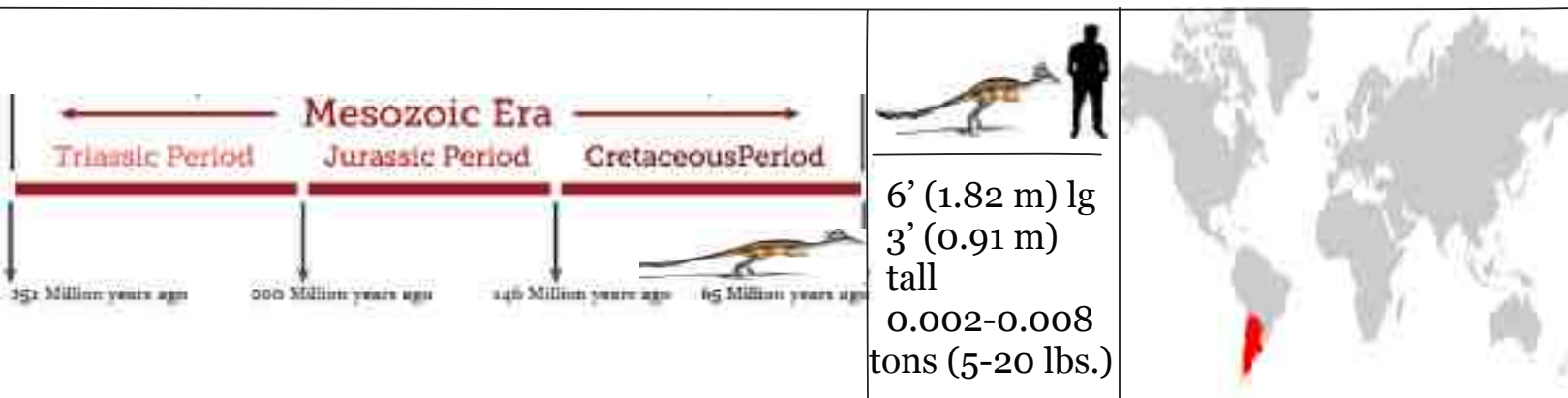
Alvarezsaurus

(Pronounced al-var-rez-sore-us)

Name Means: Alvarez's Lizard	Carnivore	6 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Alvarezsaurus was a small bird-like, insect eating dinosaur that could run very fast with its long legs. It had a very long flat tail that was over half the length of its body. It was named for the historian Don Gregorio Alvarez by José Bonaparte in 1991. The name Alvarezsaurus means 'Alvarez's Lizard.' The Alvarezsaurus was a small Theropod measuring 6 feet in length with a carnivorous diet. This dinosaur was found in Argentina. This dinosaur is believed to have feathers and was named by Bonaparte in 1991.



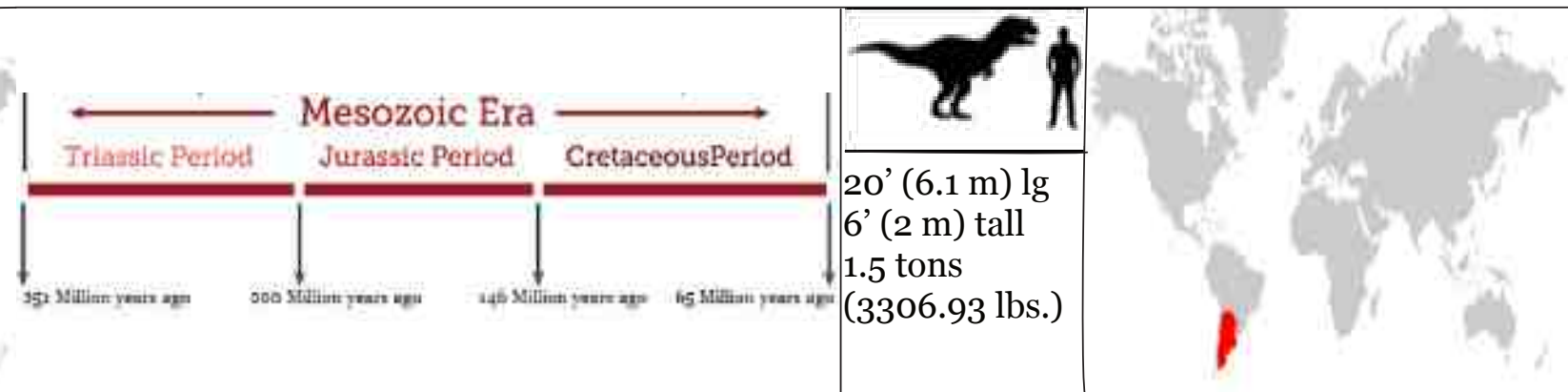
Aucasaurus

(Pronounced aw-ka-sore-us)

Name Means: Auca Lizard	Carnivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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It had really small arms and almost no fingers. Almost the entire skeleton was found. The skull was damaged and Paleontologists believe that happened in a fight. Aucasaurus means 'Auca Lizard.' The Aucasaurus dinosaur was a part of the large Theropod group & measured 16 feet long. This dinosaur's diet was carnivorous and was found in Argentina. It was named by C. Chiappe and Dingus, in 2002.



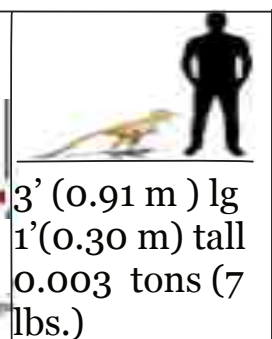
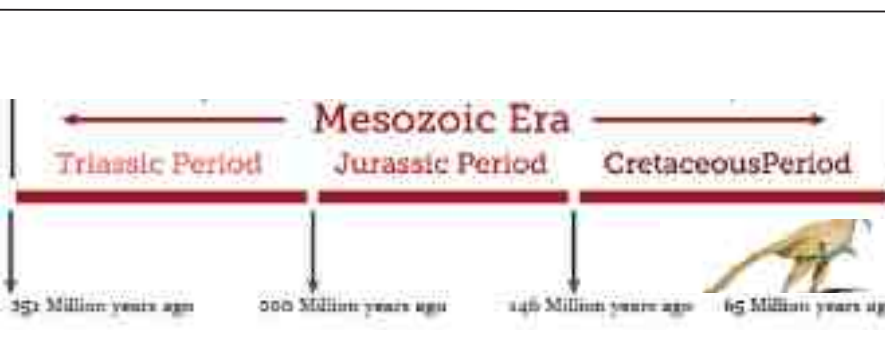
Bambiraptor

(Pronounced bam-bee-rap-tor)

Name Means: Bambi Plunderer	Carnivore	4 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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One of the most important finds this little bird-like dinosaur is believed to be an important step to evolution of today's birds. It had a very sharp claw on its foot like the Velociraptor. The name Bambiraptor means 'Bambi Plunderer.' The Bambiraptor was a small theropod dinosaur measuring 3 feet in length. This dinosaur was a carnivore and was found in Montana, and was named by Burnham, Derstler, Currie, Bakker, Zhou, and Ostrom in 2000.



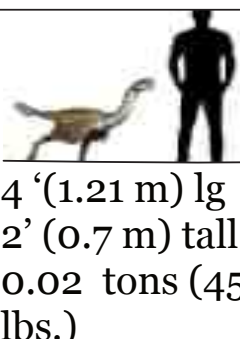
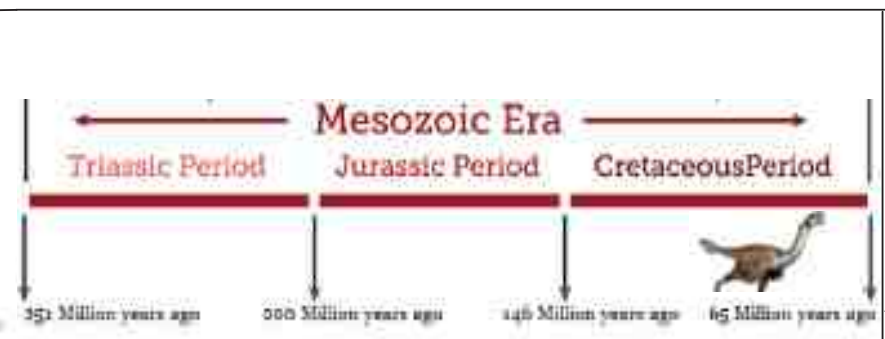
Borogovia

(Pronounced bor-o-goh-vee-a)

Name Means: Boro Gove	Carnivore	4 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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In the poem Jabberwocky a borogove is "a thin shabby looking bird with feathers sticking out all around; something like a live mop." It sounds like the paleontologists were having fun. The name Borogovia means 'Borogove.' The Borogovia was a small theropod that measured about 4 feet in length and had a carnivorous diet. It was found in Mongolia and was named after the Borogoves in Lewis Carroll's 1871 poem titled Jabberwocky. Osmólska gave it its name in 1987.



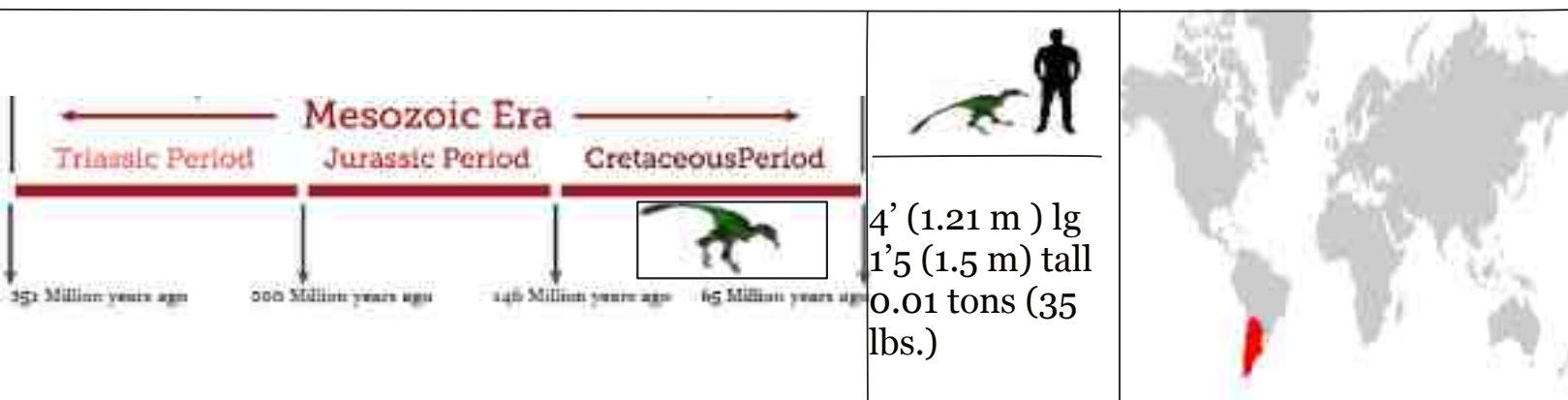
Buitreraptor

(Pronounced bwee-tree-rap-tor)

Name Means: Vulture Roost Plunderer	Carnivore	4 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Buitreraptor had a long head and many small teeth. Paleontologists believe it had feathers like others of its kind. It hunted smaller animals. The name Buitreraptor means ‘Buitrera (‘vulture roost’) Plunderer.’ The Buitreraptor was a small theropod about 4 feet long. It had a carnivorous diet and was found in Argentina and was named by Makovicky, Apesteguia and Agnolin



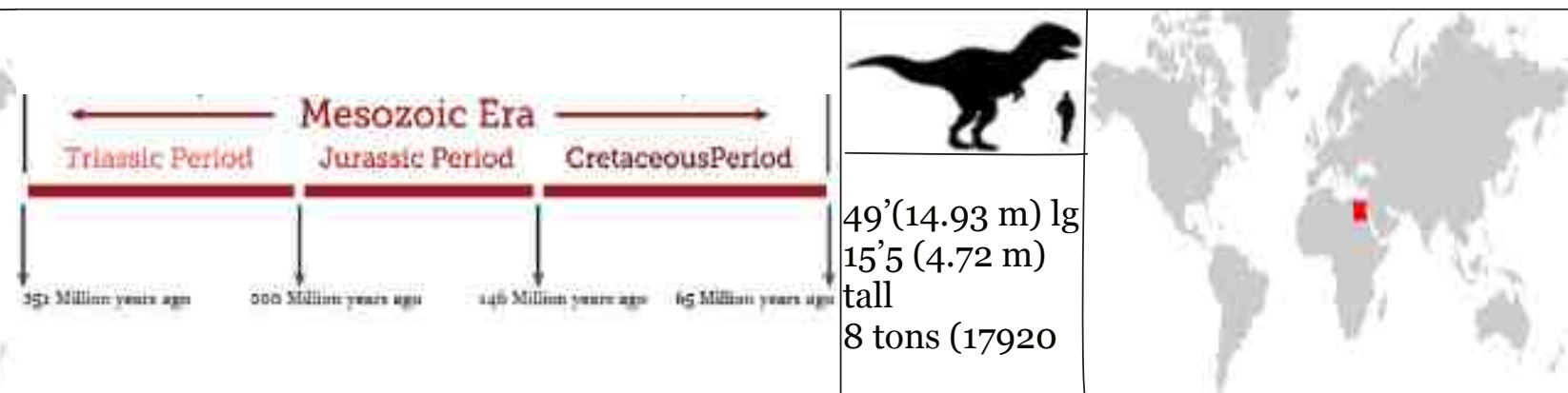
Carcharodontosaurus

(Pronounced kar-kar-o-don-toe-sore-us)

Name Means: Carchorodon Lizard	Carnivore	49 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Though not well known this dinosaur is one of the largest dinosaurs in Africa, even larger than T-Rex. The fossils were destroyed in a bombing raid in Munich Germany during WWII. Its name means ‘Carcharodon Lizard.’ It had teeth like the carcharodon great white shark. It was a large Theropod, was 49 feet in length and had a carnivorous diet. It was discovered in Egypt Africa. This dinosaur was named in 1931 by Ernst Stromer.



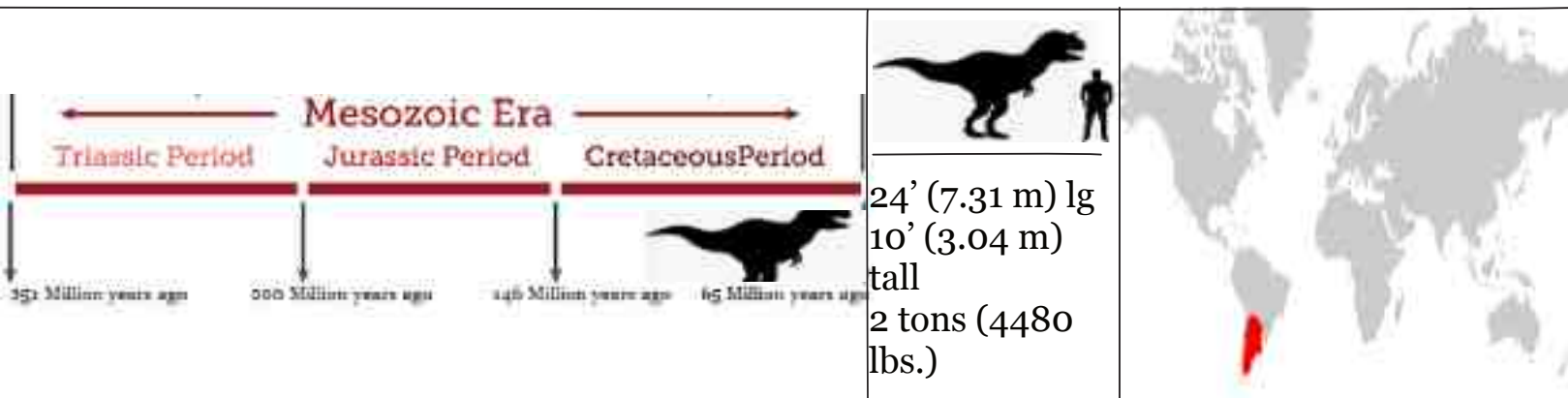
Carnotaurus

(Pronounced kar-noh-toe-rus)

Name Means: Carnivorous Bull	Carnivore	24 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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This dinosaur is a member of the Abelisauridae group of dinosaurs. There is only one skeleton. It had thick horns above the eyes, something that is not seen in other carnivores. The name Carnotaurus means 'Carnivorous Bull.' The Carnotaurus dinosaur was a large theropod that measured about 24 feet long. This dinosaur was a carnivore, was found in Argentina and was discovered in 1984 and named by Jose Bonaparte in 1985.



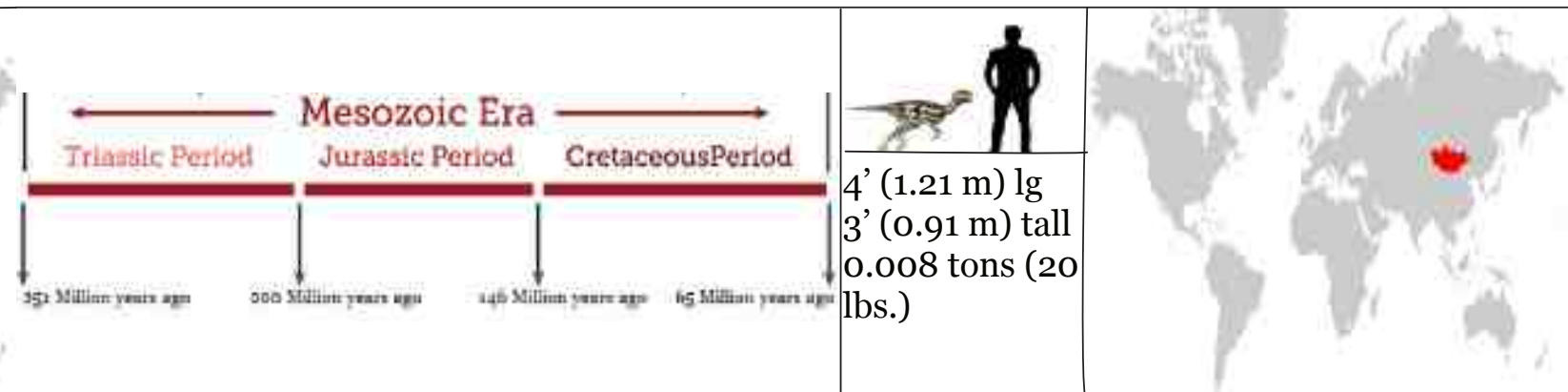
Conchoraptor

(Pronounced kon-kor-rap-tor)

Name Means: Conch Thief	Carnivore	4 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Like all Oviraptorids it didn't have any teeth. It had powerful jaws and a strong beak. Paleontologists believe it used its beak to break open the shells of conch (like oysters only bigger with spirals). The name Conchoraptor means 'Conch Thief.' The Conchoraptor was a carnivorous small theropod of 4 feet in length. This dinosaur had feathers, lived in Mongolia, and was named by Barsbold in 1986.



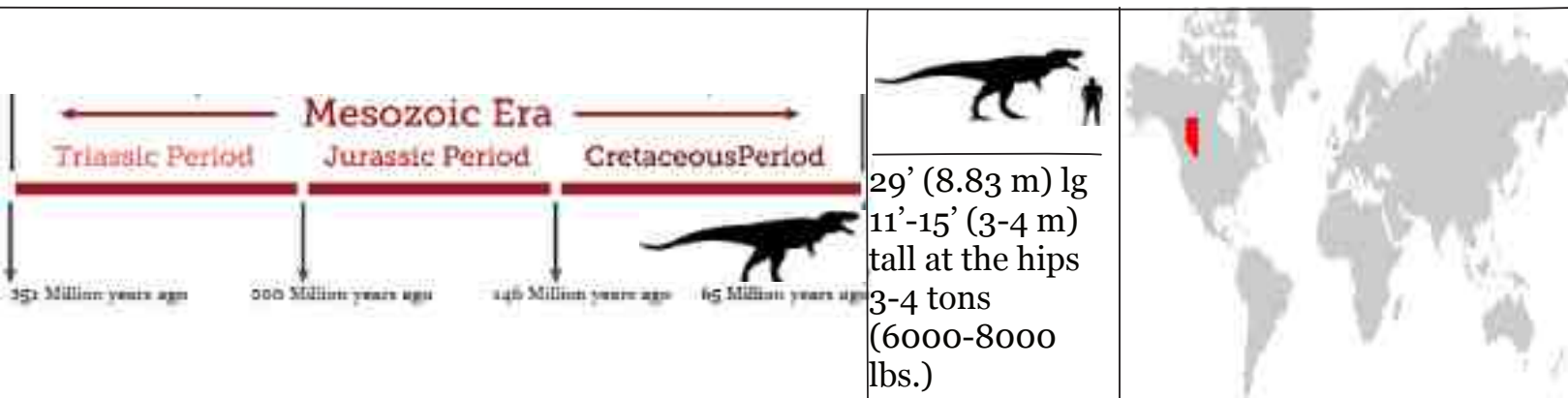
Daspletosaurus

(Pronounced da-plee-toe-sore-us)

Name Means: Frightful Lizard	Carnivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Daspletosaurus had 72 razor sharp teeth. Originally it was thought to be a Gorgosaurus. It took until 1970 to figure out it was an entirely different species of dinosaur and named Daspletosaurus. The name Daspletosaurus means 'Frightful Lizard.' The Daspletosaurus dinosaur was a large theropod. It measured 29 feet in length and was a carnivore. It was discovered in 1921 by Charles Mortram Sternberg in Alberta Canada and named in 1970 by Dale Russell.



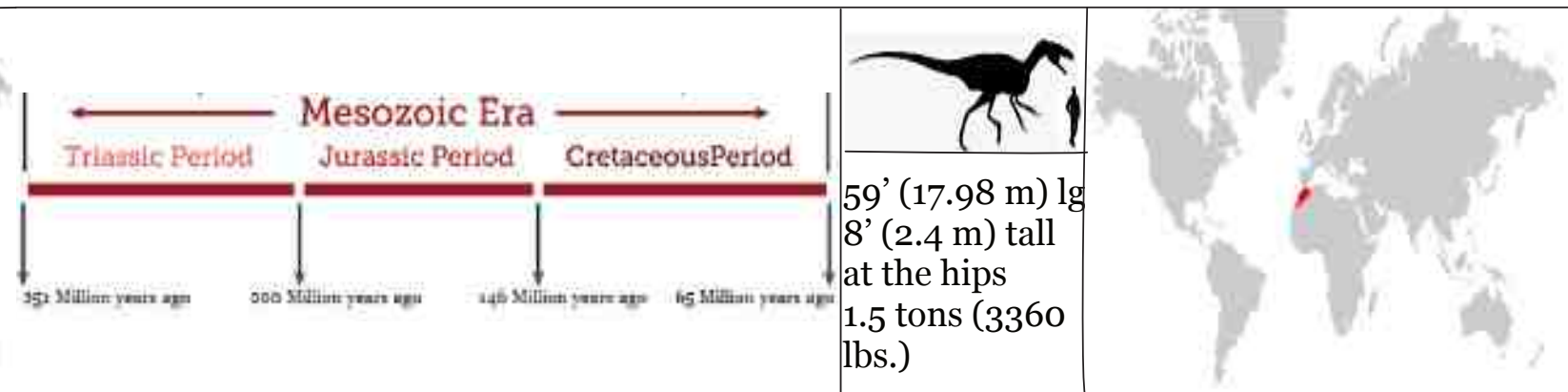
Deltadromeus

(Pronounced del-tah-droh-m-ee-us)

Name Means: Delta Runner	Carnivore	29 Feet Long	Cretaceous Period
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Pictured here hunting, these dinosaurs stood 8 feet tall. It had a delicate skeletal structure making it very aerodynamic. Deltadromeus was the fastest dinosaur. The name Deltadromeus means 'Delta Runner.' The Deltadromeus was a large theropod dinosaur measuring 59 feet in length. This dinosaur was a carnivore and was found in Morocco Africa. It was discovered by team members Gabrielle Lyon and Paul Sereno named in 1996.



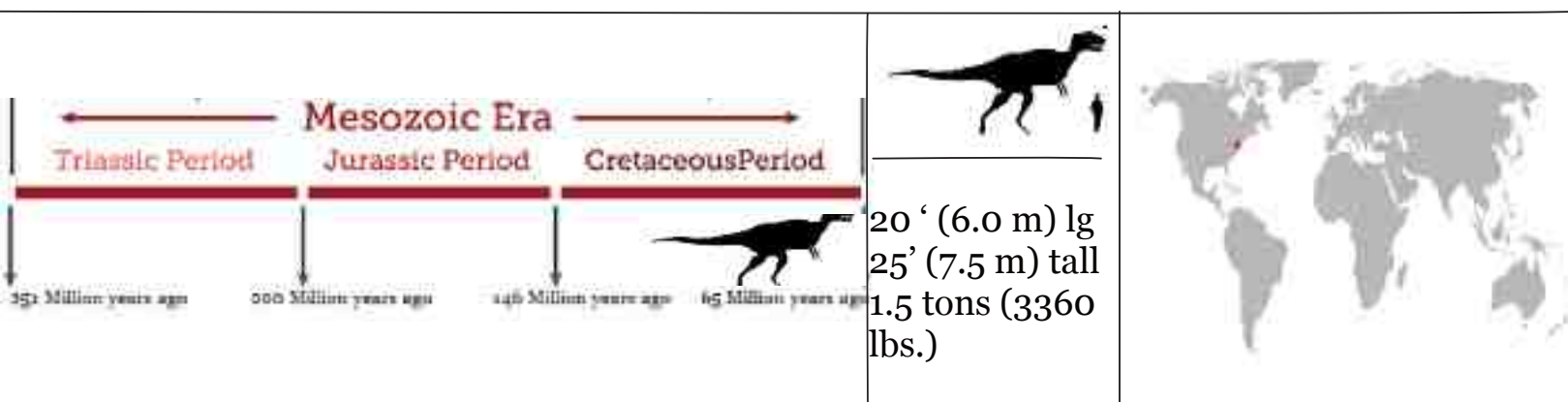
Dryptosaurus

(Pronounced drip-toe-sore-us)

Name Means: Tearing Lizard	Carnivore	20 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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It was one of the first dinosaurs to be named. There were bitter arguments over the name/species during a time called the “bone wars” where there was a lot of competition to find and name dinosaurs. The name Dryptosaurus means ‘Tearing Lizard.’ The Dryptosaurus was a large theropod that was 20 feet in length. This dinosaur was a carnivore and was found in New Jersey USA. It was named in 1866 by Edward Drinker Cope and renamed by Othniel Charles Marsh in 1877.



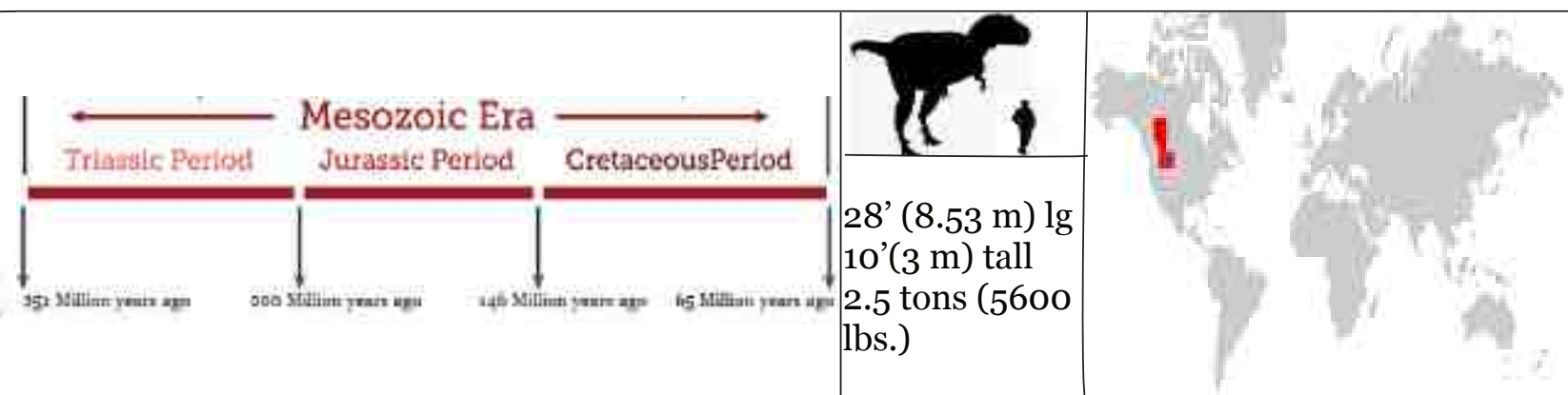
Gorgosaurus

(Pronounced gor-goh-sore-us)

Name Means: Fierce Lizard	Carnivore	28 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Gorgosaurus was a member of the Tyrannosaur family. About 20 complete skeletons have been found. It was named after mythical Greek monsters called Gorgons with snakes for hair & turned people to stone. The Gorgosaurus was a large theropod dinosaur about 28 feet long. It was a carnivorous dinosaur found in Alberta Canada and Montana USA by Levi Sternberg and dinosaur was named by Lawrence Lambe in 1914. It was smaller than T-Rex.



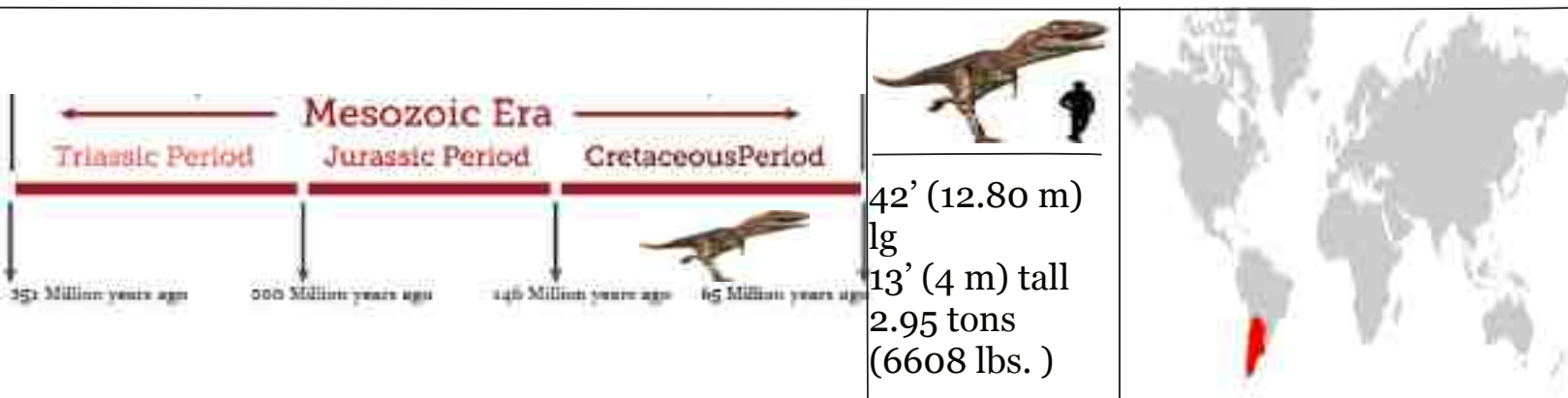
Mapusaurus

(Pronounced mah-puh-sore-us)

Name Means: Earth Lizard	Carnivore	42 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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It is believed that the Mapusaurus dinosaur lived in family groups and hunted in packs. It is also thought to be possibly larger than the Giganotosaurus, making it the largest carnivorous dinosaur discovered so far. Its was a large Theropod about 42 feet long. This dinosaur was a carnivore, and lived in Argentina. It lived in families and was found in a bone bed with seven other Mapusaurus. They may have hunted in packs. Mapusaurus was discovered by the Argentinean-Canadian Dinosaur Project '97-2001 and named by paleontologists Rodolfo Coria and Phil Currie 2006.



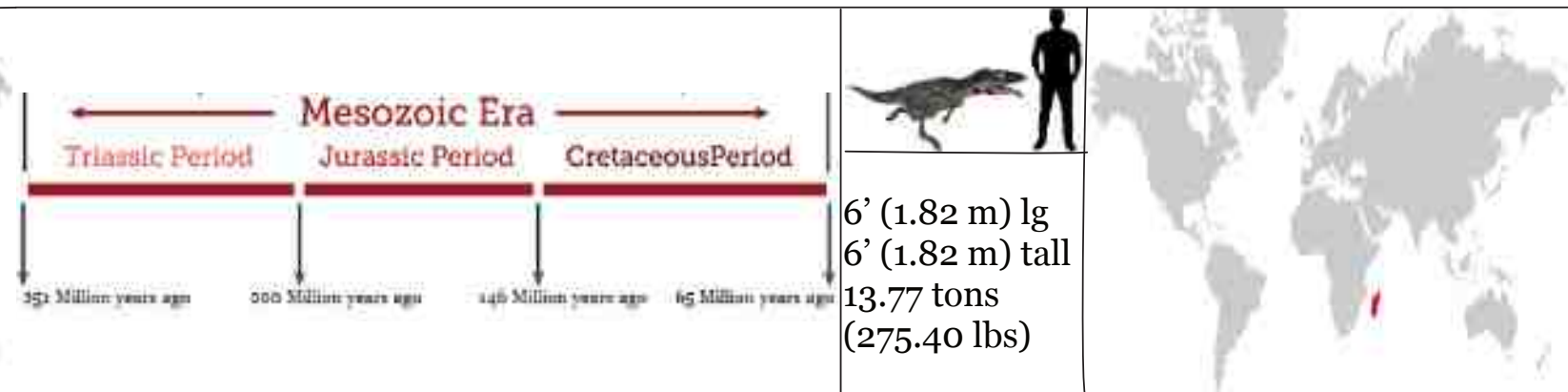
Masiakasaurus

(Pronounced mah-shee-ah-kah-sore-us)

Name Means: Vicious Lizard	Carnivore	6 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Masiakasaurus was a small, bipedal, meat-eating dinosaur that had forward-pointing teeth, a long neck, and a long tail. It was about the size of a really big dog. The name Masiakasaurus means 'Vicious Lizard.' The Masiakasaurus was a carnivorous small Theropod measuring 6 feet in length. It was found in Madagascar and was named by Sampson, Carrano, and Forster in 2001



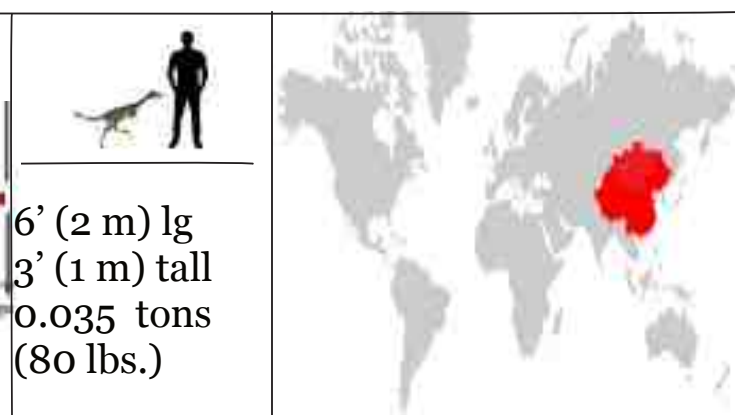
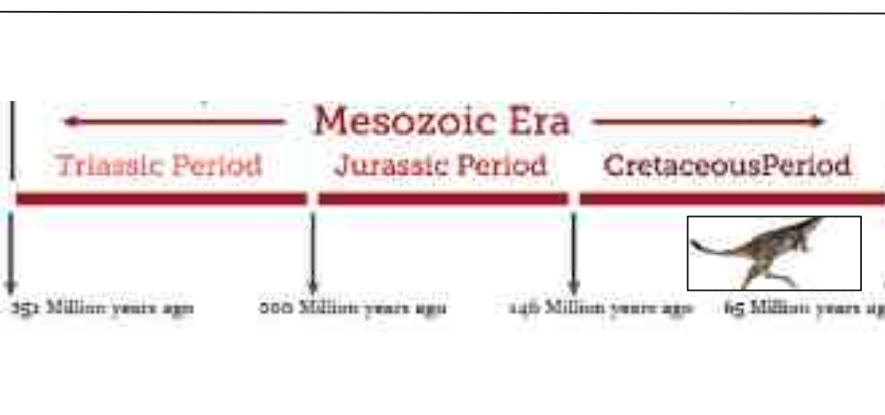
Mononykus

(Pronounced mono-nike-us)

Name Means: Single Claw	Carnivore	6 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Mononykus had large eyes that most likely allowed it to hunt at night. It had a single claw at the end of each arm which is why it was named Single Claw. The Mononykus was found in China and Mongolia. It was a small Theropod dinosaur measuring about 6 feet in length. Only partial skeletons were discovered by Roy Chapman Andrews 1987 . It is believed the movie's Indiana Jones character was patterned after him. Mononykus was named by Perle, Norell, Chiappe and Clark in 1993.



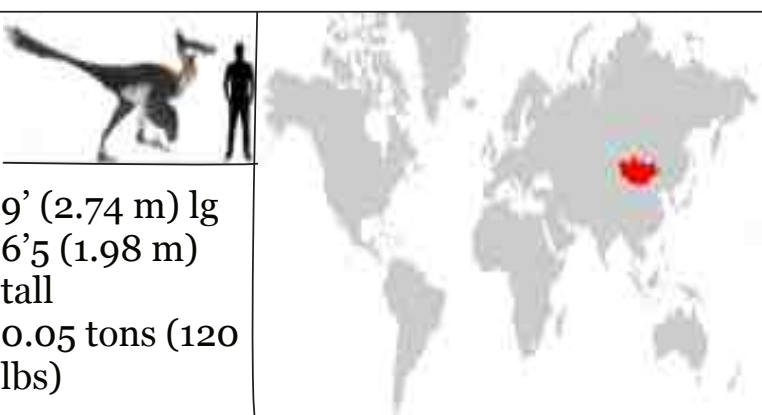
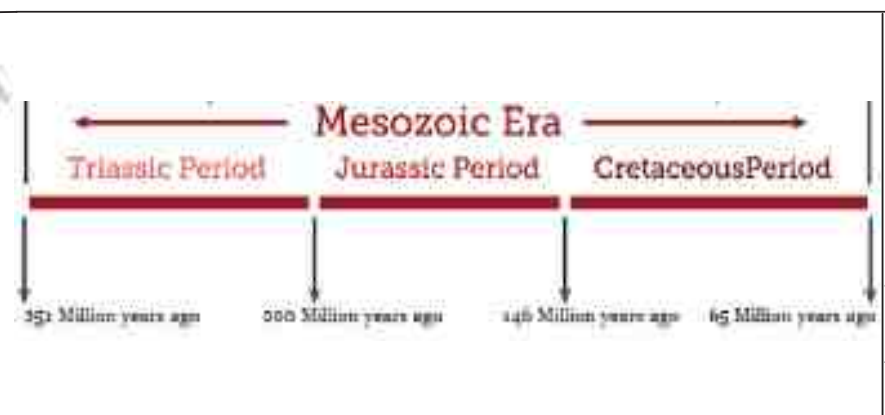
Sauornithoides

(Pronounced sore-or-nith-oid-eez)

Name Means: Bird-Like Lizard	Carnivore	9 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous
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The Sauornithoides was a small theropod 9 feet long. It was a carnivorous dinosaur found in Mongolia. The name comes from the Greek words saur~ (lizard), ornith~ (bird) and eides (form). It has a bird-like skull that held its large brain , making it smarter than the other dinosaurs. It was named and discovered by Henry Fairfield Osborn in 1924.



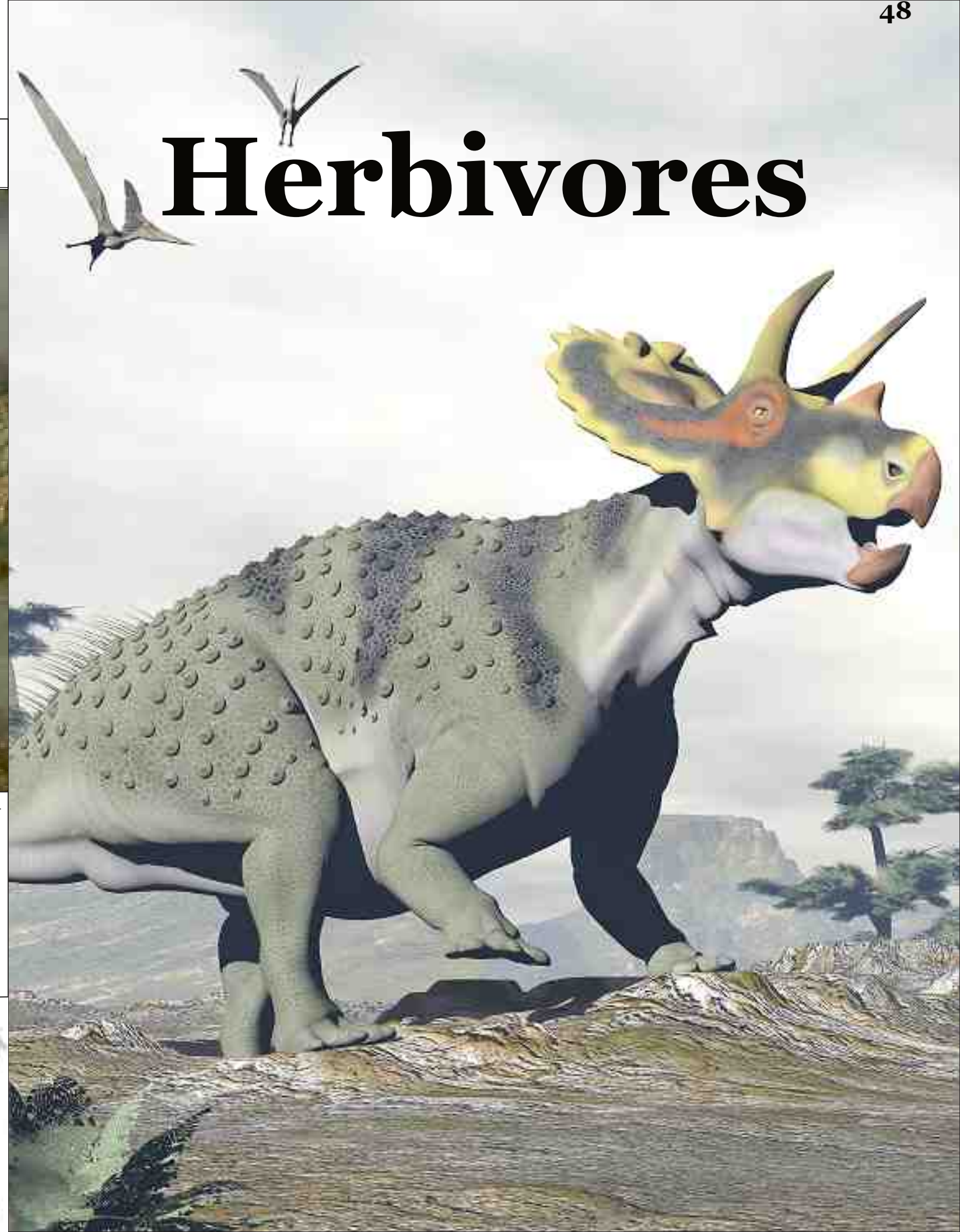
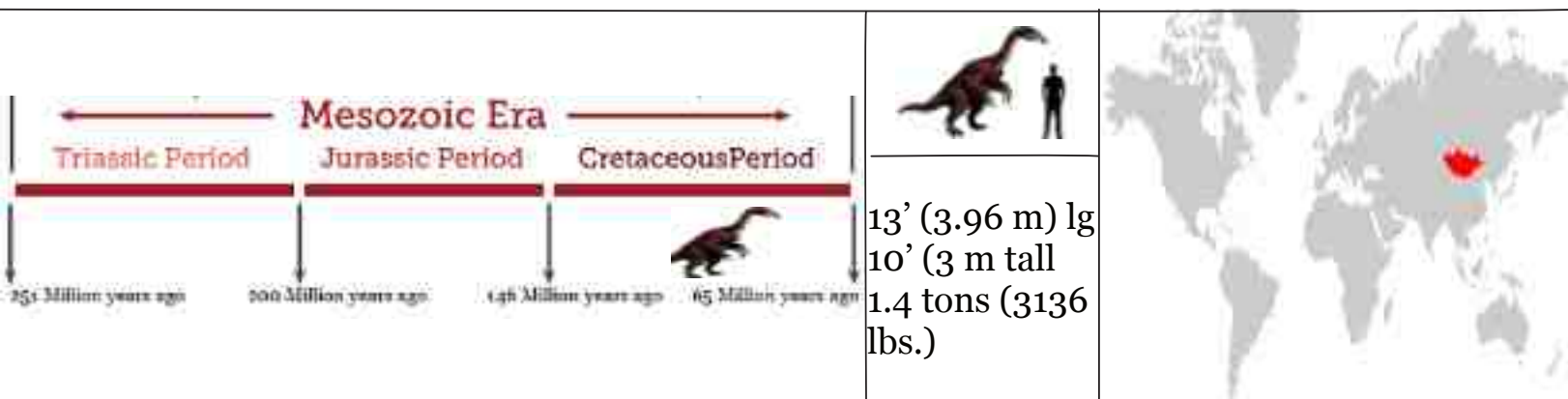
Segnosaurus

(Pronounced seg-no-sore-us)

Name Means: Slow Lizard	Carnivore	13 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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The Segnosaurus was a large theropod type of dinosaur measuring 13 feet long. It was found in Mongolia. The specific name refers to the Galbin region of the Gobi Desert Mongolia where it was found. It had a long head, long neck, three toes on its feet, a short tail, broad strong hips, and claws on its fingers and toes. It was named and discovered by Altangerel Perle in 1979.



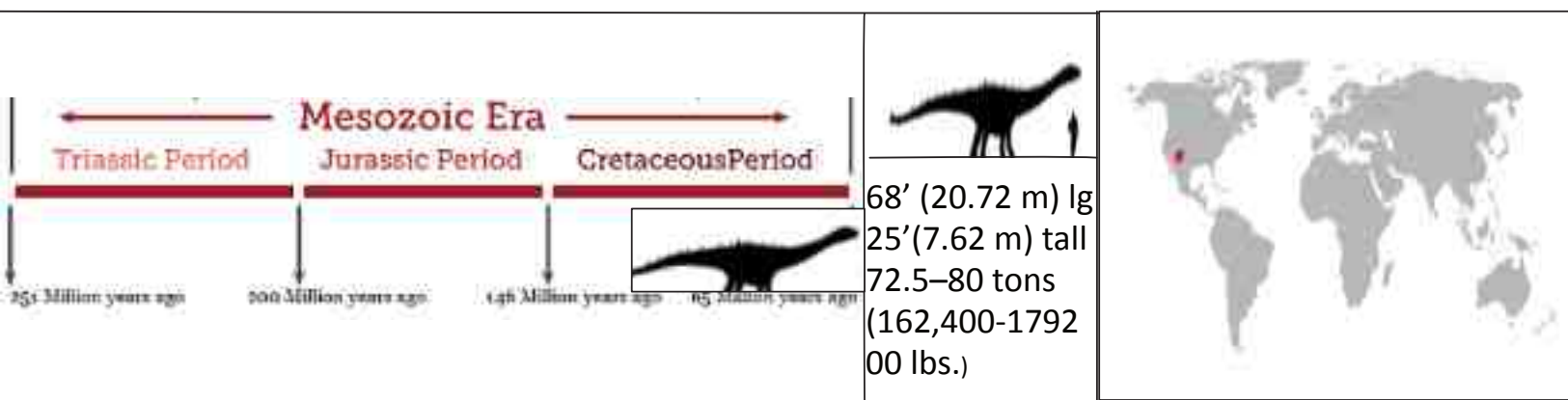
Alamosaurus

(Pronounced ah-la-mow-sore-us)

Name Means: Alamo Lizard	Herbivore	68 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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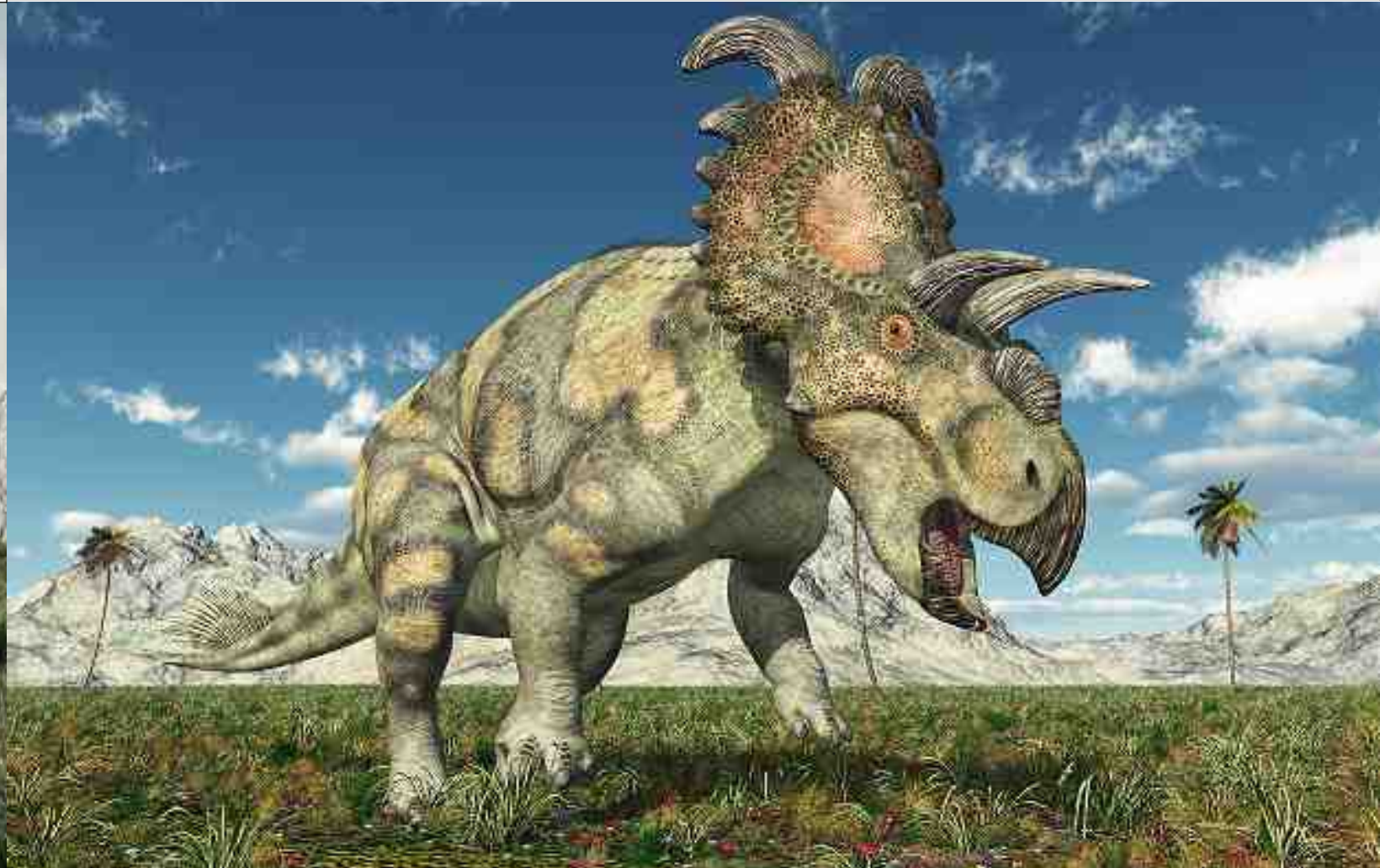
Alamosaurus Fossils were found in Utah, New Mexico and Texas. A skull has never been found. Paleontologists believe it had a small head like other Titanosaur Sauropods. This dinosaur was not actually found by the Alamo Fort. The name Alamosaurus means 'Alamo Lizard' because it was found near the Ojo Alamo Formation New Mexico. The Alamosaurus dinosaur belonged to the sauropod group and measured 68 feet in length. This dinosaur was discovered by and named by Charles Gilmore in 1922.



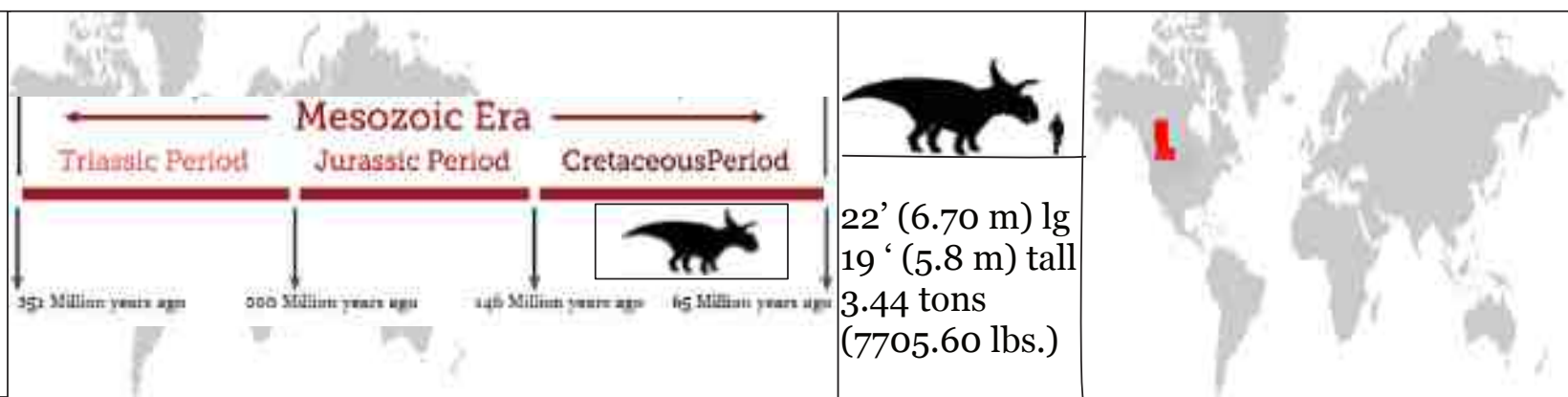
Albertaceratops

(Pronounced al-bert-a-serra-tops)

Alberta Horned Face	Herbivore	22 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous
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Though Albertaceratops looks vicious it was an herbivore that ate plants. It had two horns above its eyes called brow horns, two horns on top of its frill and a bump on its snout. These were used to fight off predators like T-Rex. The Albertaceratops was a Ceratopsian type of dinosaur that measured 22 feet in length. "It was named after the place where it was found by a local rancher called Cecil Nesmo in Alberta Canada who let Paleontologists dig on his land 2001 from a skull in Alberta and the skeleton in Montana USA. It was named by Ryan



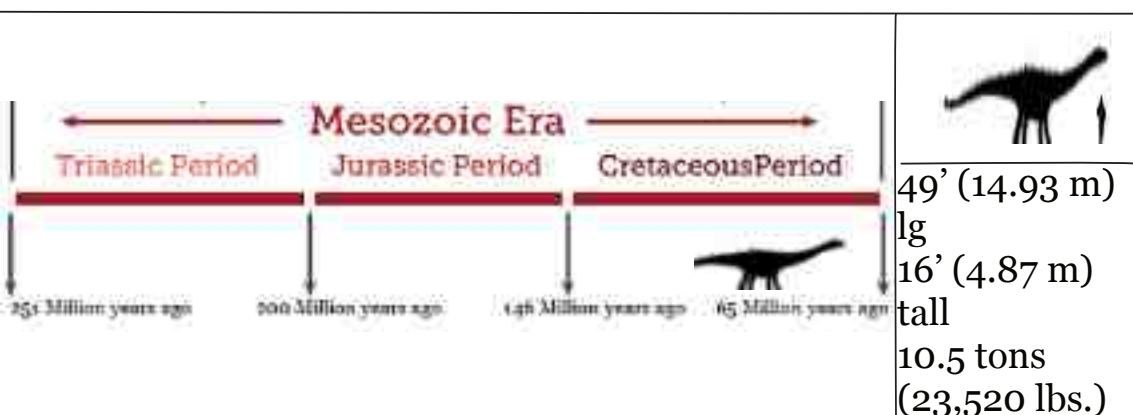
Aegyptosaurus

(Pronounced ee-jip-toe-sore-us)

Name Means: Egyptian Lizard	Herbivore	49 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Aegyptosaurus was found in Niger Egypt and in several different locations in the Sahara Desert by Ernst Stromer. The fossils were housed in a museum in Munich Germany but were destroyed in a bombing raid during WWII. The name Aegyptosaurus means 'Egyptian Lizard.' The Aegyptosaurus was a part of the sauropod group of dinosaurs and was 49 feet in length. It had an herbivorous diet and was found in Egypt and was named by Stromer in 1932.



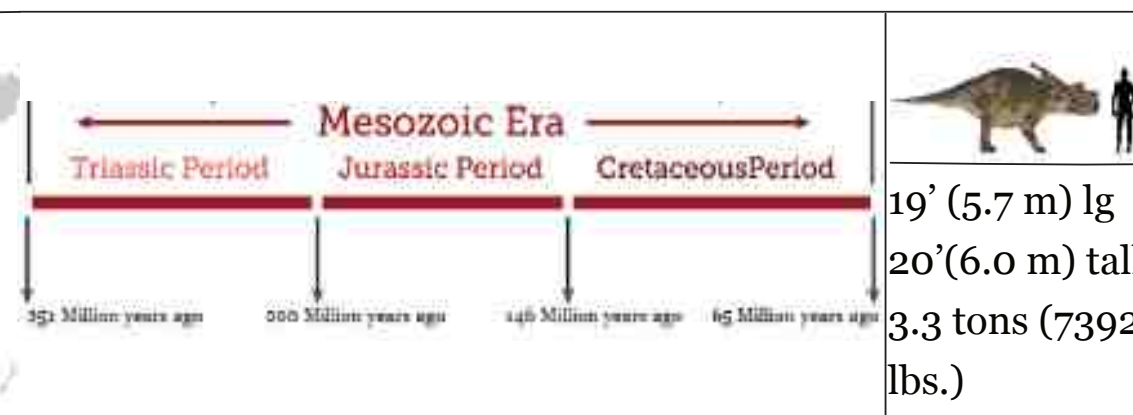
Achelousaurus

(Pronounced ah-kel-oo-sore-us)

Name Means: Achelous Lizard	Herbivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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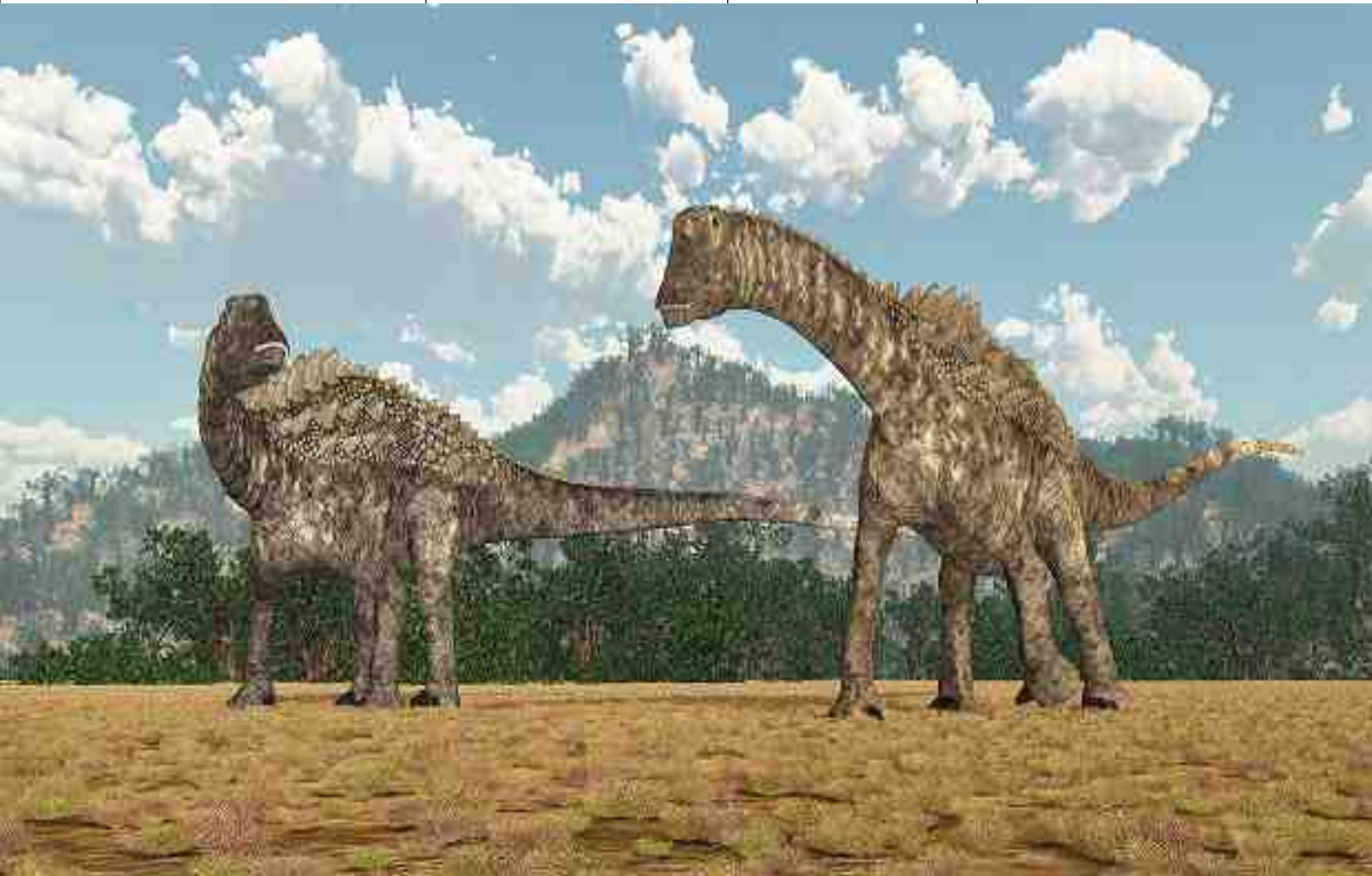
Achelousaurus had a round knob on its snout, called a "boss" that looked like a horn had been torn off. In Greek mythology, Achelous was a river god who lost his horn when Hercules tore it off in a fight. This dinosaur was a ceratopsian dinosaur and was 19 feet in length. It had an herbivorous diet and was found in Montana USA. Discovered by a team led by Jack Horner in 1987, and named by Scott Sampson in 1995.



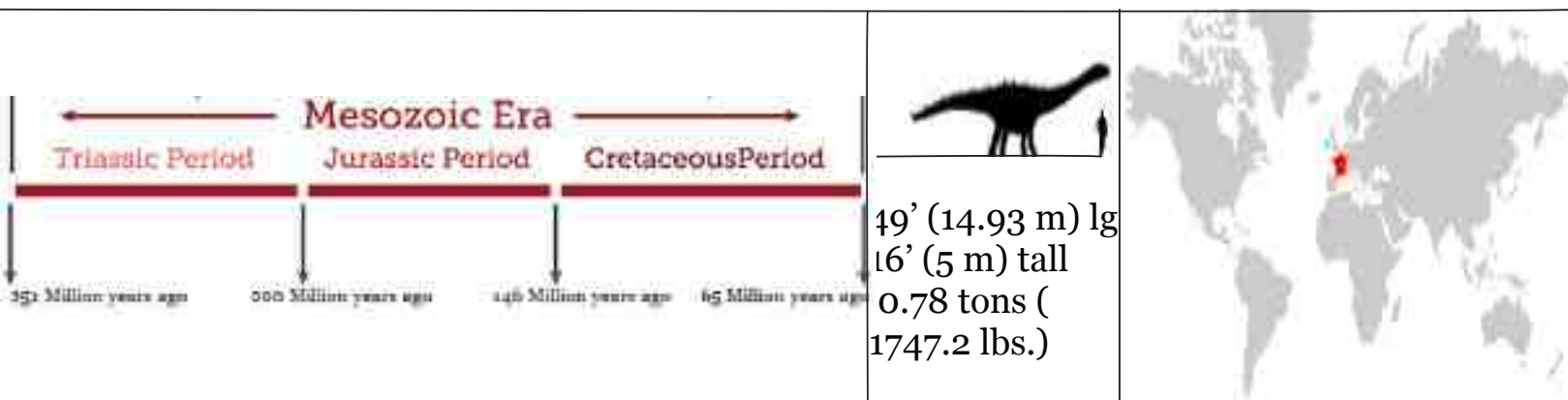
Ampelosaurus

(Pronounced am-pel-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Vineyard Lizard	Herbivore	49 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Ampelosaurus was a Tyrannosaurid Sauropod with an armored body. The fossils were discovered in 1889 and sent to a museum. They were forgotten about until 1995 when Le Loeu discovered more like it in a vineyard in France. A CAT-Scan (like an x ray) of the skull showed it had a brain as small as a tennis ball.' This dinosaur was found in France by a French expedition in 1989, and was named by Jean Le Loeu in 1995.



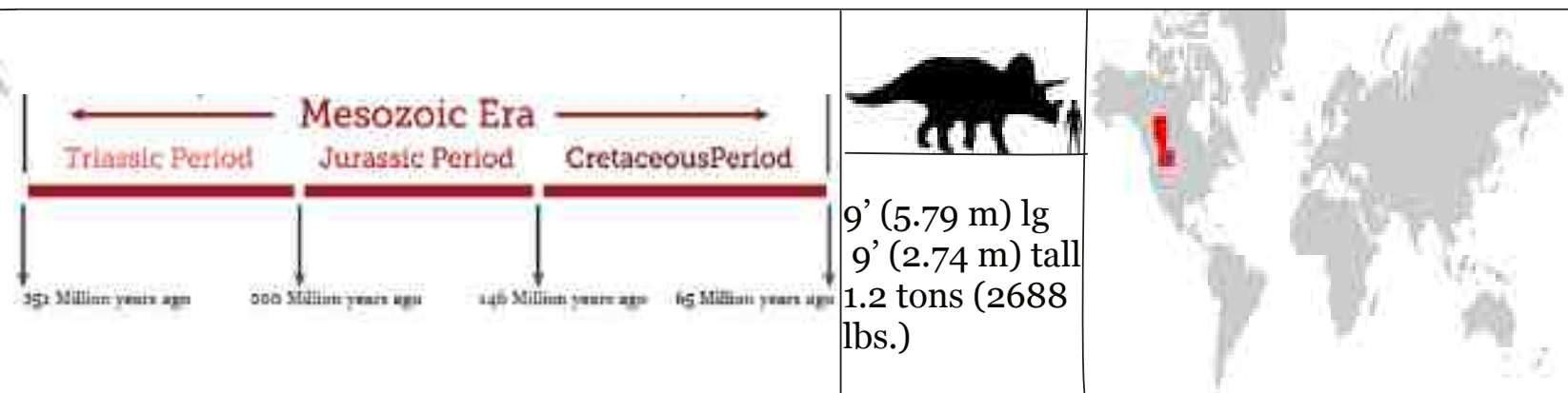
Anchiricertops

(Pronounced an-key-serra-tops)

Name Means: Near Horned Lizard	Herbivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Anchiceratops means 'Near Horned Lizard.' Anchiceratops was also known as long snout horned faced lizard. The skull was the only part of the body found. A total of six skulls have been found in Canada and Montana USA. The Anchiceratops was a ceratopsian dinosaur about 19 feet long and a herbivore. This dinosaur was found in Alberta Canada. The Anchiceratops was discovered by Barnum Brown in 1912 and named by him in 1914.



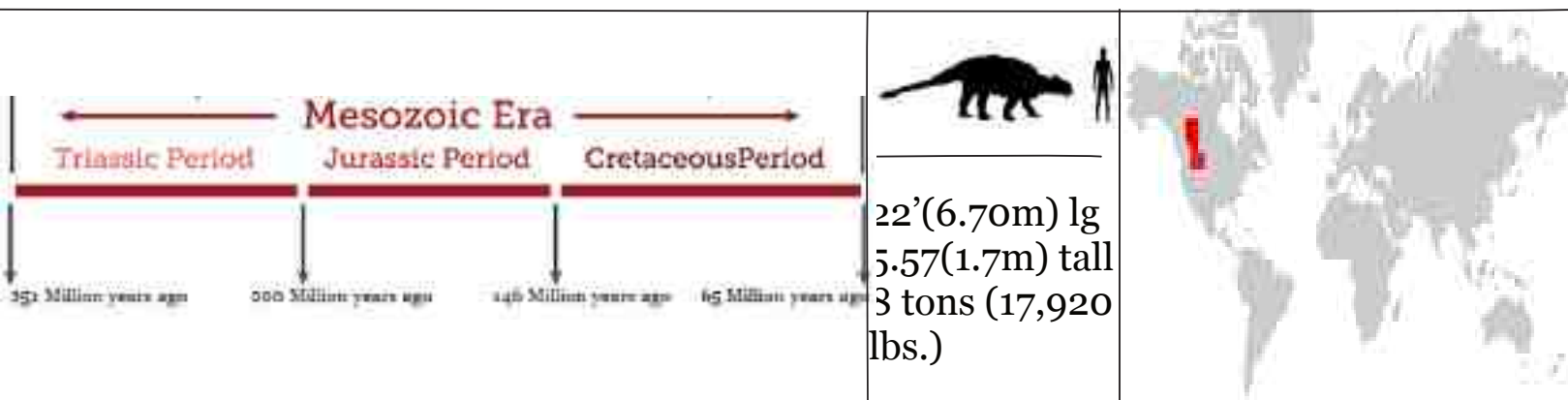
Ankylosaurus

(Pronounced an-kie-loh-sore-us)

Name Means: Stitch Lizard	Herbivore	22 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Ankylosaurus is a member of the Ankylosaurid group. It was also called the fused lizard. Armor covered almost its entire body. Only its stomach didn't have any. Its back legs were larger than the front legs. It had a club on the end of its tail to help fight off carnivorous dinosaurs. The Ankylosaurus was an armored dinosaur. This dinosaur walked on 4 legs and was an herbivore. It had grinding teeth with a horny beak at the front. The Ankylosaurus lived in Alberta Canada and Montana USA.



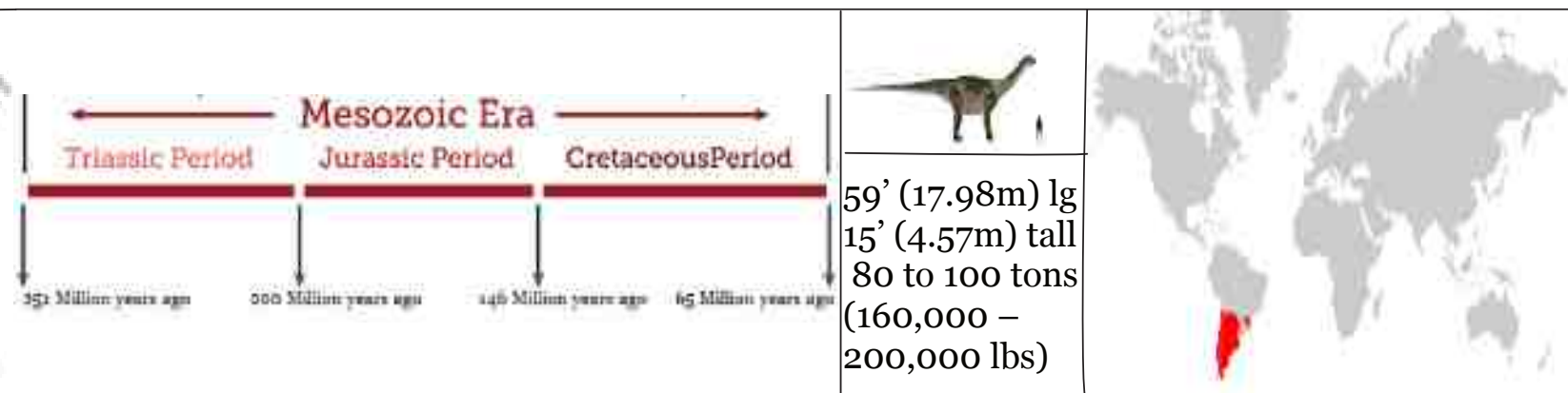
Antarctosaurus

(Pronounced Ant-ark-toe-sore-us)

Name Means: Non-Northern Lizard	Herbivore	59 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Lizard
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It is a Titanosaurian Theropod also known as Southern Lizard. It only had teeth at the front of its mouth. Its rear legs were much longer than the front legs. Three more fossilized skeletons have been found in South America. The Antarctosaurus was a sauropod dinosaur that measured 59 feet long. This dinosaur was herbivorous and was found in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. It got its name from Friedrich Von Huene in 1929.



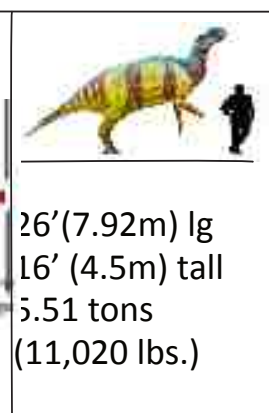
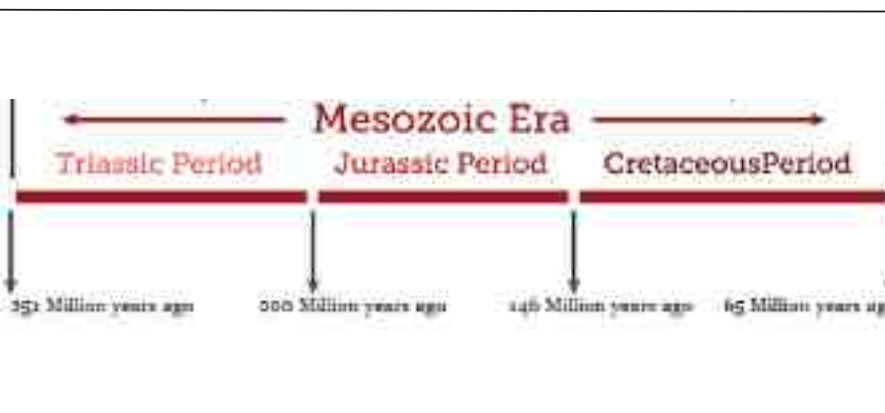
Aralosaurus

(Pronounced ar-al-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Aral Lizard	Herbivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Aralosaurus was wrongly identified as a Gryposaurus. It was later noticed that it didn't have the crest by the nasal passages that other Gryposaurus' had. It is now known as Lamrosarine Hadrosaurid. The name Aralosaurus means 'Aral Lizard.' The Aralosaurus was an ornithopod dinosaur and was herbivorous. This dinosaur was found in Kazakhstan and was named by Russian Paleontologist Anatoly Konstantinovich Rozhdestvensky 1968.



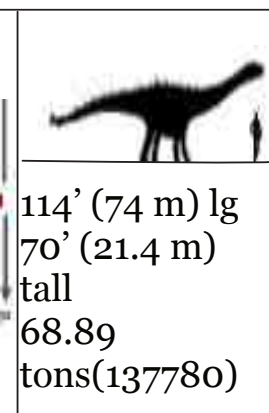
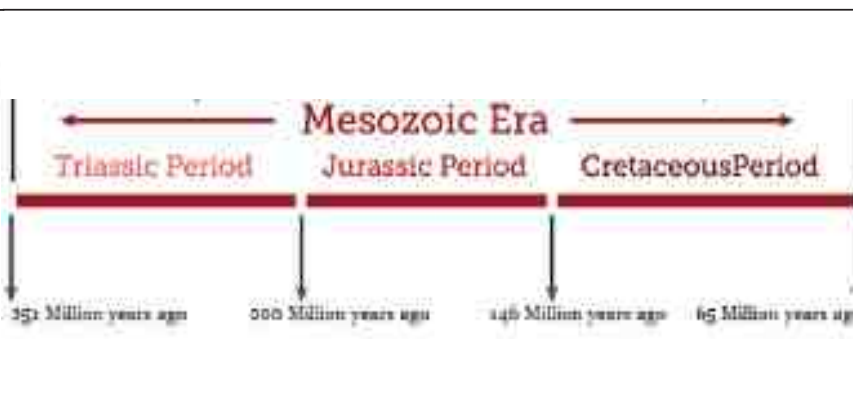
Argentinosaurus

(Pronounced ar-gent-eeno-sore-us)

Name Means: Argentina Lizard	Herbivore	114 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Argentinosaurus is one of the biggest dinosaurs to have ever lived. It was discovered by a farmer Guillermo Hereida in 1987 who thought the leg was petrified wood. This dinosaur was a Sauropod dinosaur moved around by walking on 4 legs. It had teeth for grinding and chewing tough plant material. This dinosaur named by Rodolfo and Coria Bonaparte 1993 and found in Argentina.



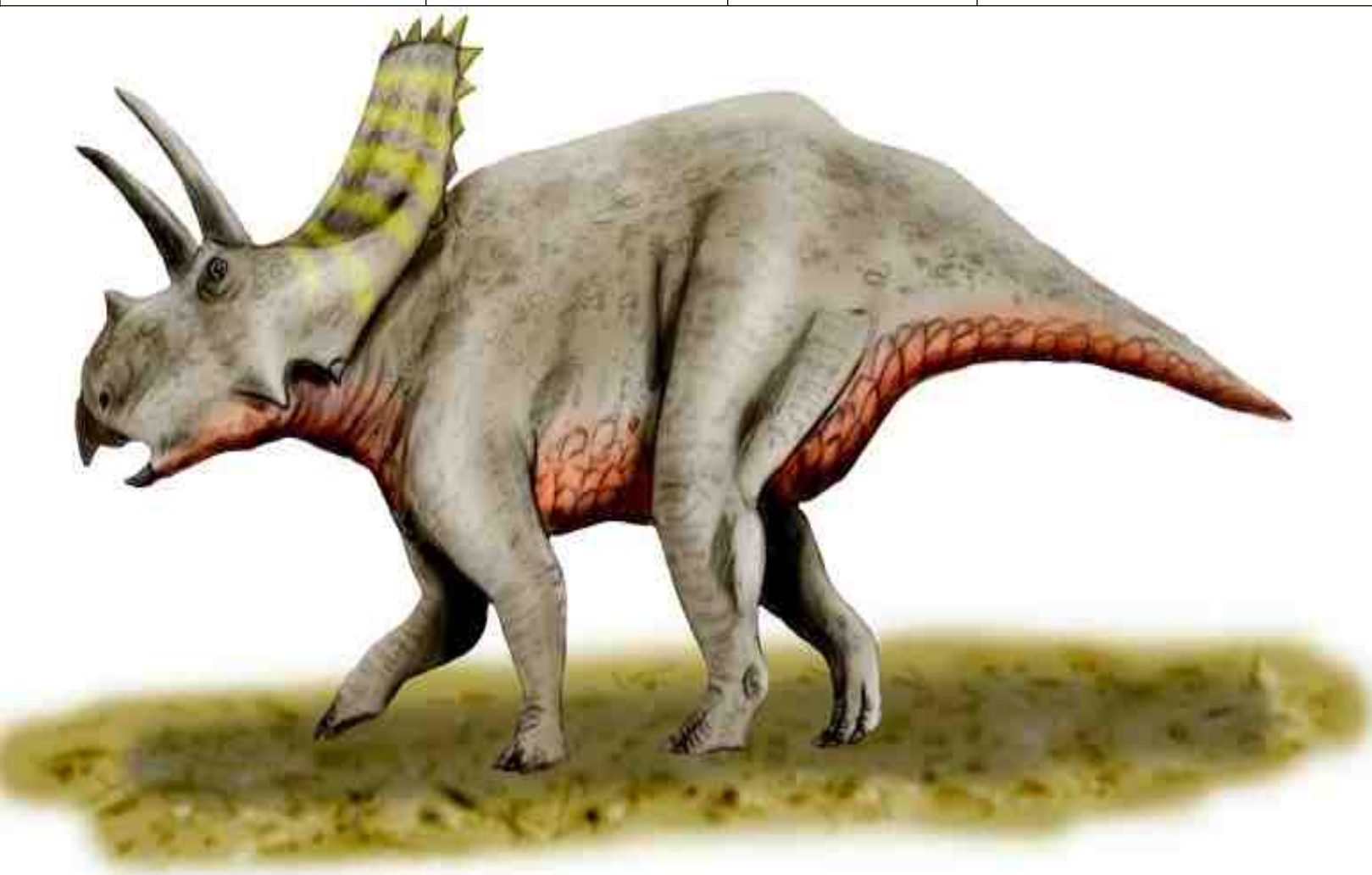
Arrhinoceratops

(Pronounced ay-rine-oh-ser-ah-tops)

Avaceratops

(Pronounced ay-va-ker-ah-tops)

Name Means: Without Nose Horn Face	Herbivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Only the skull has been found. It was mistakenly named by W. A. Parks as 'no-nose face' It was later discovered by Helen Tyson 1981 that it did indeed have a nose and small horn. Arrhinoceratops is also known as 'No-Nose-Face' because its nose-horn was more blunt and shorter than most Ceratopsids. The name comes from Ancient Greek for "horned faces" It measured 19 feet in length. This dinosaur was herbivorous and was found in Alberta Canada and was named by W.A Parks in 1925.

Name Means: Ava's Horned Face	Herbivore	7 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Paleontologists found it hard to classify it because the frills were smaller than most Ceratopsians and the frills didn't have the holes in it like that the others had. The Avaceratops dinosaur was a Ceratopsian dinosaur and measured 7 feet long. This dinosaur was herbivorous and was found in Montana USA. It was discovered by Eddie and Ava Cole in 1981 and named after Eddie's wife Ava Cole.

19' (5.79 m) lg
7' (2.1 m) tall
2 tons (4000 lbs.)

7' (2.13 m) lg
4' (1.3 m) tall
0.98 tons (2195.2 lbs.)

Bactrosaurus

(Pronounced bak-troh-sore-us)

**Name Means:
Club-Spined Lizard**

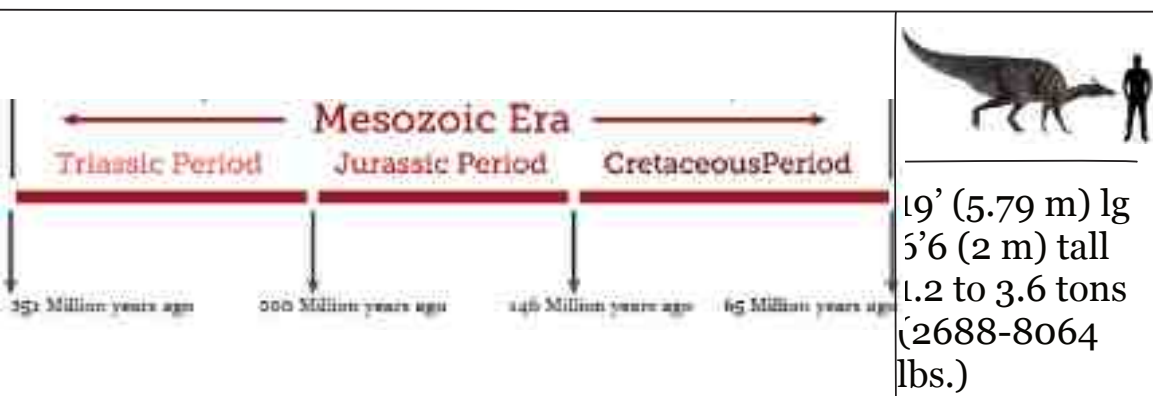
Herbivore

19 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Bactrosaurus was one of the earliest known Hadrosaurs. Fossils showed evidence of cancer and tumors. Other Hadrosaurs also showed evidence of the disease. The name Bactrosaurus means 'Club-Spined Lizard.' The Bactrosaurus was an ornithomimid dinosaur measuring 19 feet long and an herbivore. This dinosaur was found in China. Fragments from a total of 12 Bactrosaurus dinosaurs have been found. The dinosaur was named by Charles Gilmore in 1933.



Bagaceratops

(Pronounced bag-a-ser-a-tops)

**Name Means:
Small-horned face**

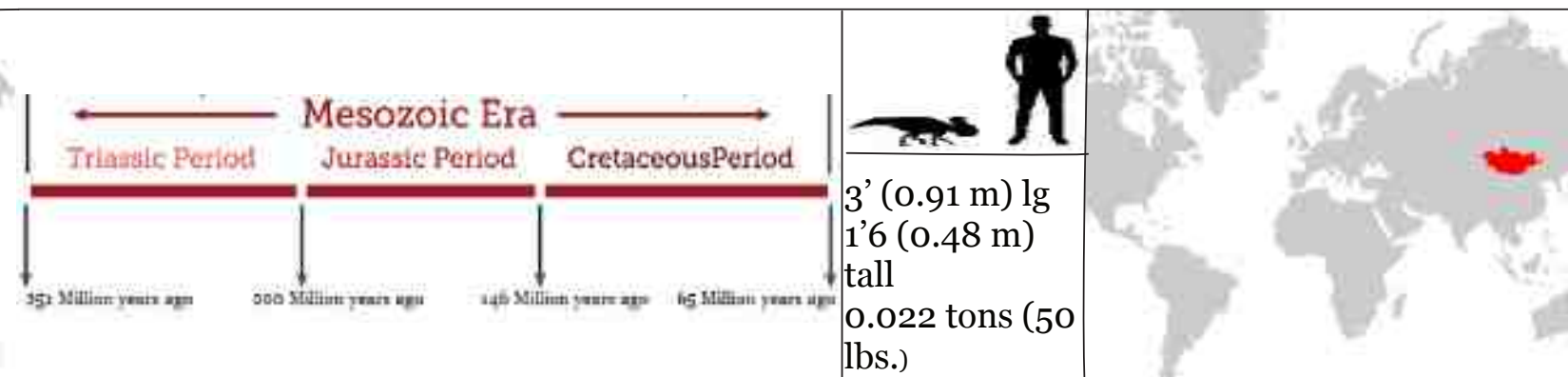
Herbivore

3 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Bagaceratops was one of the smallest of the ceratopsians. It had a parrot-like beak and no teeth. It was also nick-named the "little horned face of Rozhdestvensky" in honor of the Russian paleontologist. The name Bagaceratops means 'Small-horned face.' The Bagaceratops was a ceratopsian dinosaur that was only 3 feet long and one foot 6 inches tall. It was an herbivore that was found in Mongolia. Bagaceratops was named by Teresa Maryanska and Halszka Osmolska in 1975.



Brachylophosaurus

(Pronounced brak-i-lof-oh-sore-us)

Centrosaurus

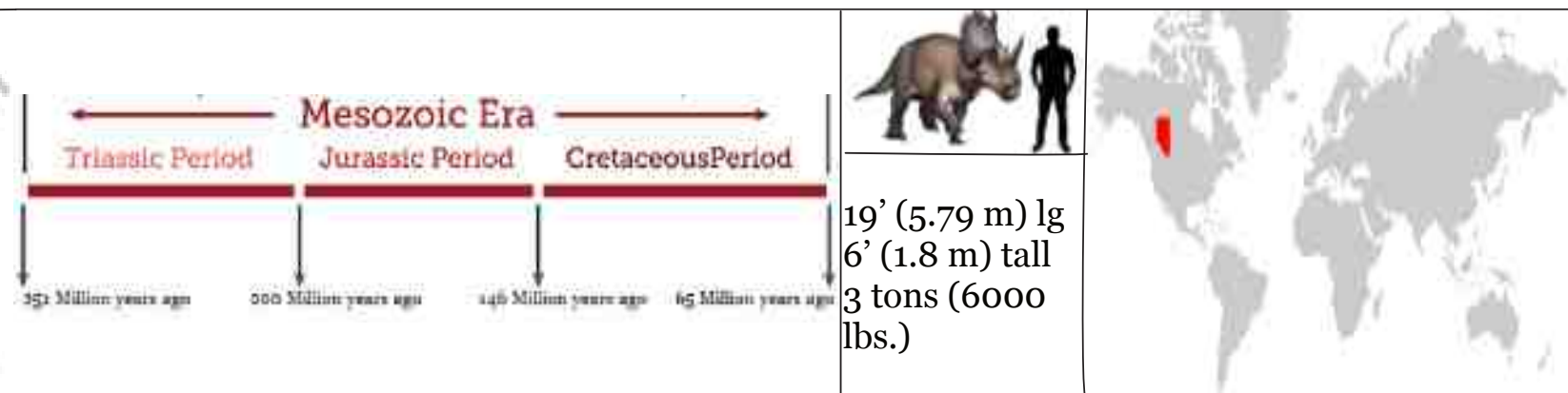
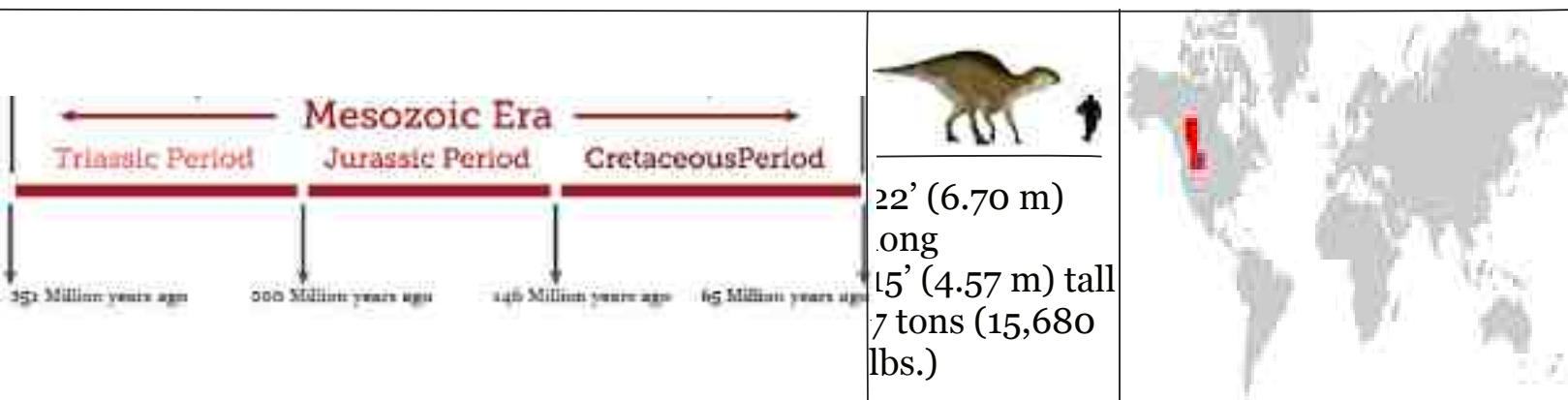
(Pronounced sen-troh-sore-us)

Name Means: Short Crested Lizard	Herbivore	22 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period	Name Means: Sharp Pointed Lizard	Herbivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Brachylophosaurus was a Hadrosaurid Ornithopod. Like other Hadrosaurs it had special cheeks to keep food in while it chewed its food with its close fitting teeth. Evidence of cancer was found in its fossils The name means ‘Short-crested Lizard.’ It was an Ornithopod about 22 feet long and had an herbivore diet. This dinosaur was found in Alberta Canada and Montana USA. It was named by C. M. Sterbery in 1953.

It was known for having spines around the back of its neck frill and a single large horn over its nose. There were small pointy horns over its eyes. Thousands of Centrosaurus were found in Hilda Alberta. The Centrosaurus was a Ceratopsian dinosaur measuring 19 feet in length and weighing 2204 pounds in weight. It had a horned beak, and maintained a herbivore diet by eating tough plant material. This dinosaur was discovered in Alberta Canada in 1903 by Lawrence Lamb.



Chasmosaurus

(Pronounced kaz-mo-sore-us)

Name Means:
Opening Lizard

Herbivore


16 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Chasmosaurus was named “opening lizard” because it had large openings in its frill. It looked a lot like today’s rhinoceros only with a frill. The Chasmosaurus was a Ceratopsian dinosaur measuring 16 feet in length and weighing 5511 pounds. This dinosaur was an herbivore with a horny beak and teeth used to help it eat plants. The Chasmosaurus walked on 4 legs. It was discovered by Lawrence Morris Lambe in 1898 in Alberta Canada.




16' (4.87 m) lg
15.7' (4.78 m) tall
1.96 tons (4,320 lbs.)



Corythosaurus

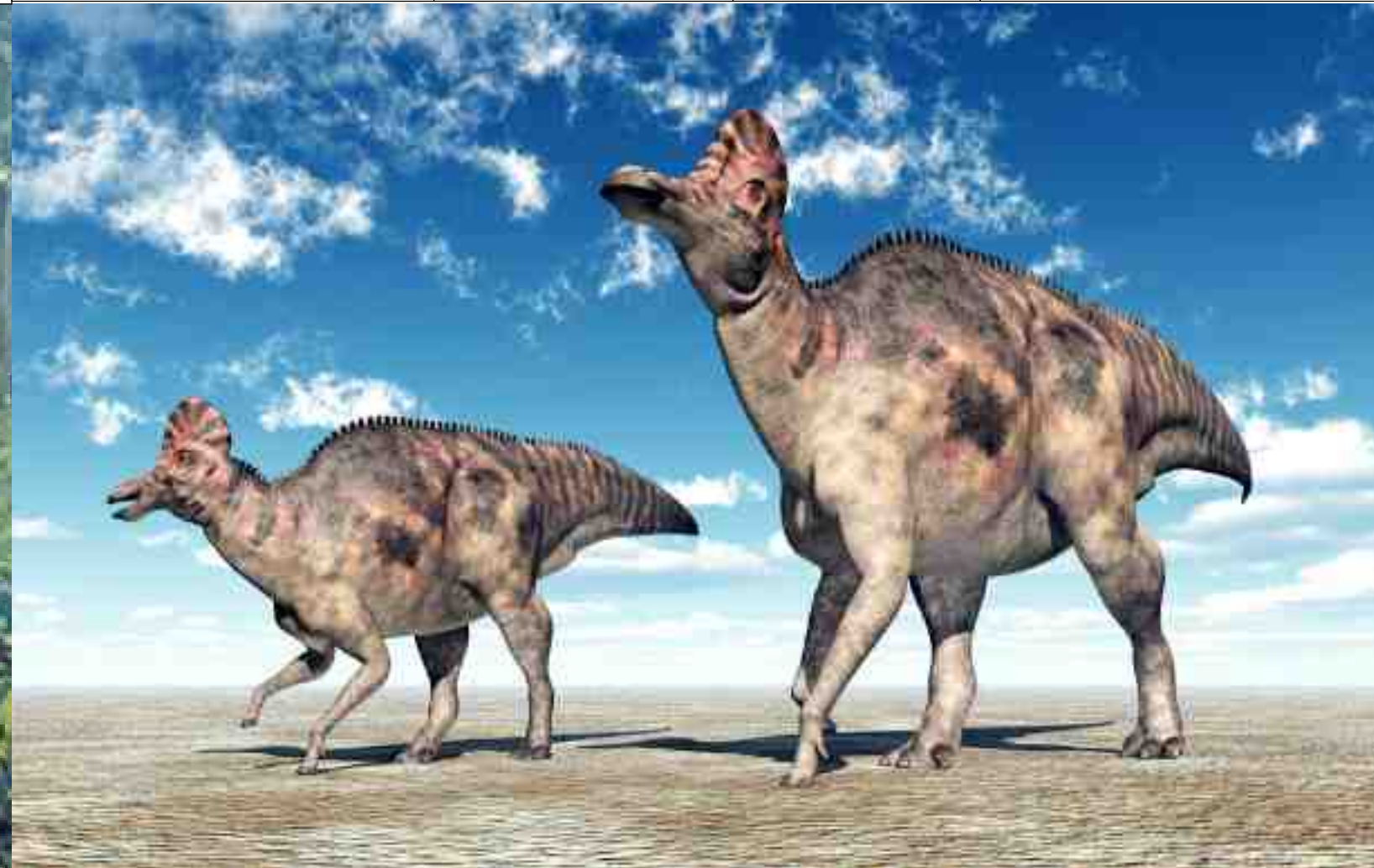
(Pronounced koh-rith-oh-sore-us)

Name Means:
Corinthian Helmet

Herbivore


32 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



The name Corythosaurus means ‘Corinthian Helmet Lizard.’ The name comes from the Greek word for Helmet. The Corinthians were Greek warriors coming from the ancient city of Corinth in the 300’s BC. The Corythosaurus dinosaur measured 32 feet in length and was an Ornithomimid dinosaur. This dinosaur was an herbivore and was found in Alberta Canada and Montana USA and was Discovered by Barnum Brown in 1912 and he named it in 1914.




13' (3.96 m) lg
9' (3 m) tall
.5 tons (7840 lbs.)



Edmontonia

(Pronounced ed-mon-tone-ee-ah)

Name Means: Of Edmonton	Herbivore	13 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous
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Edmontonia was discovered by George Paterson in 1924. Paleontologists believe it made loud honking sounds like a loud car horn. The name Edmontonia means 'of Edmonton.' after Edmonton Canada. It was a member of the Nodosaur (knob lizard family). The Edmontonia was an armored dinosaur measuring 13 feet in length and was an herbivore. It was found in Alberta Canada in 1915 by Barnum Brown. Also found in Montana USA and South Dakota. It was named by Charles Sternberg in 1928.



13' (3.96 m) lg
22' (6.6 m) tall
3.5 tons (7716 lbs.)



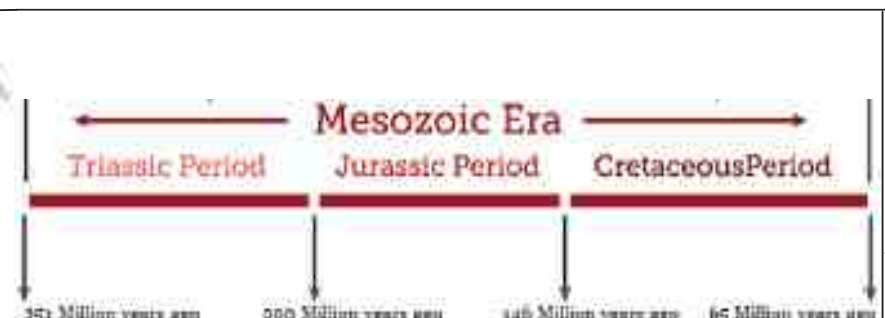
Edmontosaurus

(Pronounced ed-mon-toe-sore-us)

Name Means: Edmonton Lizard	Herbivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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The Edmontosaurus had no teeth in its gums but had 1000 teeth in its cheek used for grinding its food. For food it ate tough plant material like twigs, cones, and pine needles. It didn't have any body armor. The Edmontosaurus was an Ornithopod Hadrosaurid (duck billed) dinosaur measuring length 42 feet and weighing 7495 pounds in weight.. It has been found in Canada, Montana and Colorado USA. It was discovered by Levi Sternberg 1912 and named by Lawrence Lambe in 1917.



42' (12.80 m) lg
9' (3 m) tall 44 tons (7705 lbs.)



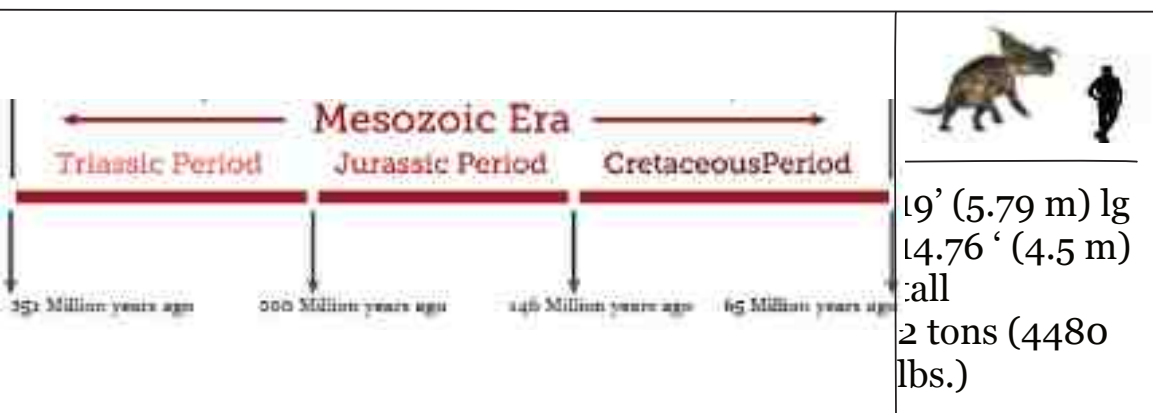
Einiosaurus

(Pronounced ie-nee-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Buffalo Lizard	Herbivore	19 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Einiosaurus was found in Northwestern Montana and named from a combination of Blackfeet Indian language and Latin: the name meaning “downward curving horn”. The Einiosaurus was a Ceratopsian dinosaur. It measured 19 feet long. Its diet can be described as herbivorous and it was found in Montana USA. This dinosaur was named by Jorge Sampson in 1995.



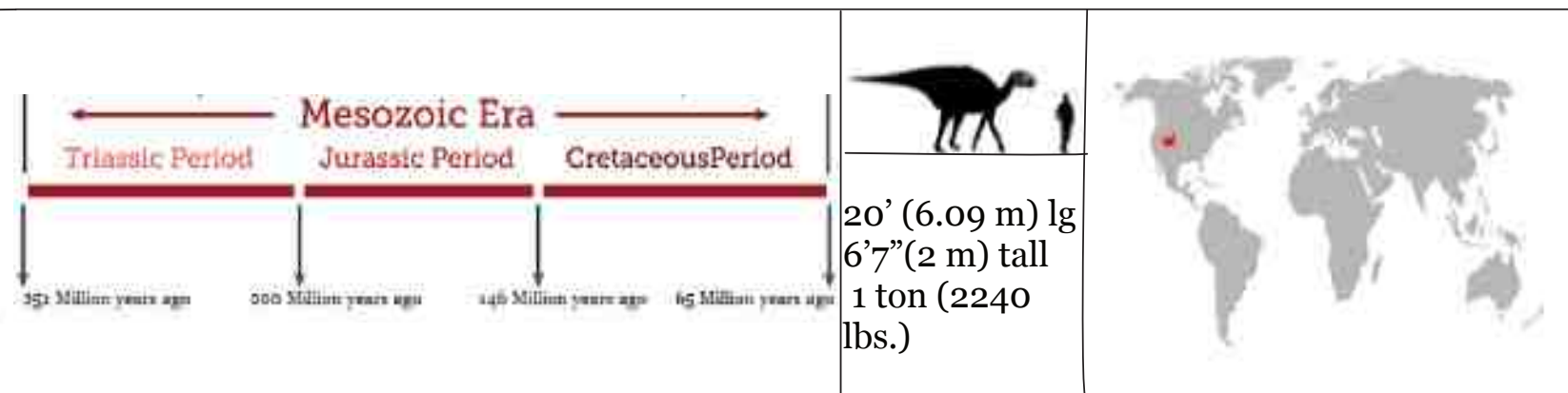
Eolambia

(Pronounced ee-oh-lam-bee-ah)

Name Means: Dawn Lambeosaurine	Herbivore	20 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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It was a Lambeosaur (duck billed dinosaur). The species is named *E. caroljonesa* after Carole Jones who discovered this new species at the time. Almost all the skeletal bones have been found. The name Eolambia means Dawn Lambeosaurine. The Eolambia was a Ornithomimid Hadrosauroid dinosaur and had an herbivorous diet. This dinosaur was found in the Utah USA. It was discovered by Carole and Romal Jones in 1993 and named by James Kirkland in 1998.



Euoplocephalus

(Pronounced you-oh-plo-cef-ah-luss)

Name Means:
Well Armored Head

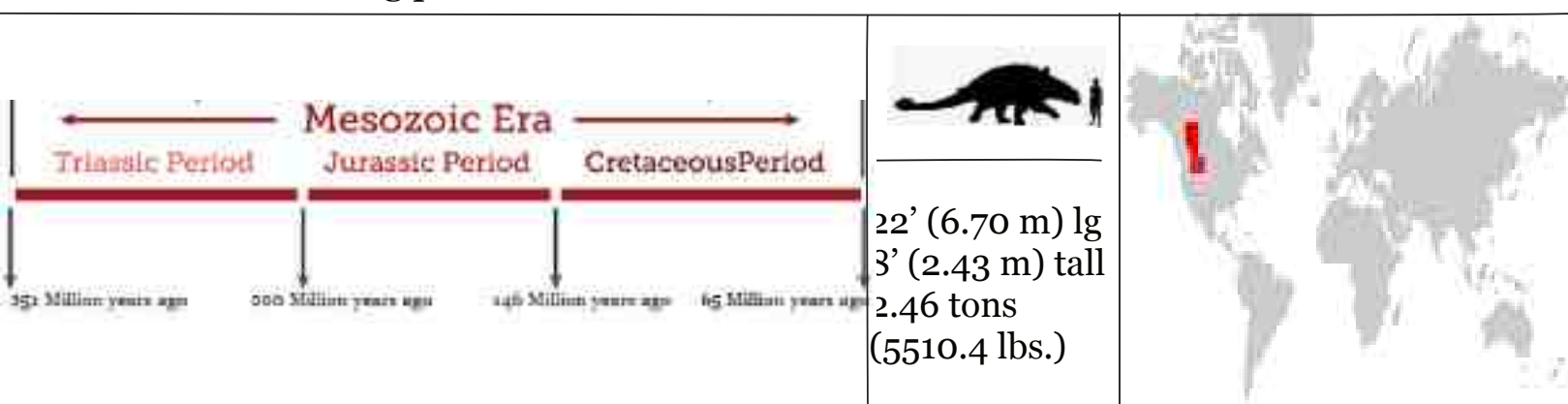
Herbivore

22 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Euoplocephalus was heavily armored with spikes on its head and back. It had a club at the end of its tail. Named by Lawrence Lambe in 1910. It may have had a fermentation compartment in its stomach for digestion and Paleontologists believe it passed a lot of gas (farts). Its name means 'Well-armored Head.' It's an armored dinosaur that was 22 feet in length and weighed 2000 kg. This dinosaur was an herbivore and used its horny beak and cheek teeth for chewing plants. It was discovered in Alberta Canada and Montana USA.



Gasparinisaura

(Pronounced gas-pah-reen-ee-sore-us)

Name Means:
Gasparini Lizard

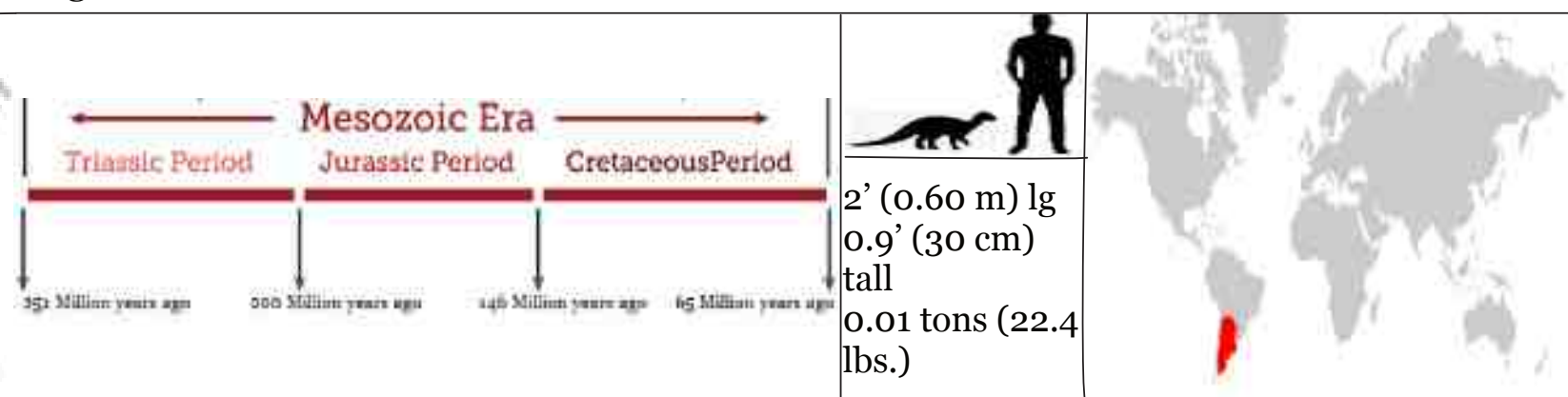
Herbivore

2 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Gasparinisaura is in the Iguanodon family. Members of this family are the most common fossils found. They lived through the entire Mesozoic Period. Some Paleontologists believed it had feathers. The name Gasparinisaura means 'Gasparini Lizard.' The Gasparinisaura was a small ornithomimid dinosaur that measured 2 feet in length. Its diet was herbivorous. It was found in Argentina. This dinosaur was named in 1996 by Rodolfo Coria and Leonardo Salgado.



Goyocephale

(Pronounced goy-oh-seh-ah-lee)

Name Means: Decorated Head	Herbivore	6 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Goyocephale was found by the joint Polish-Mongolian Paleontological Expeditions. It is part of the Pachycephosaur family. Paleontologists believe it used its head in head butting contests fighting over females. The name Goyocephale means 'Decorated Head.' The Goyocephale was an herbivorous, large Theropod dinosaur about 6 feet long. It was found in Mongolia and was named by Perle, Maryńska and Osmólska in 1982.

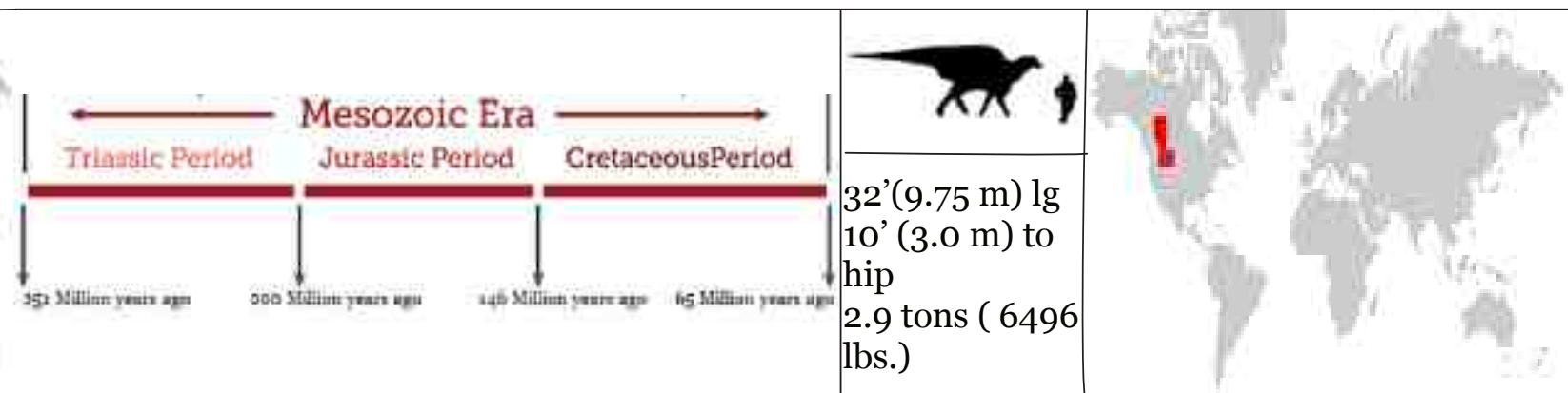
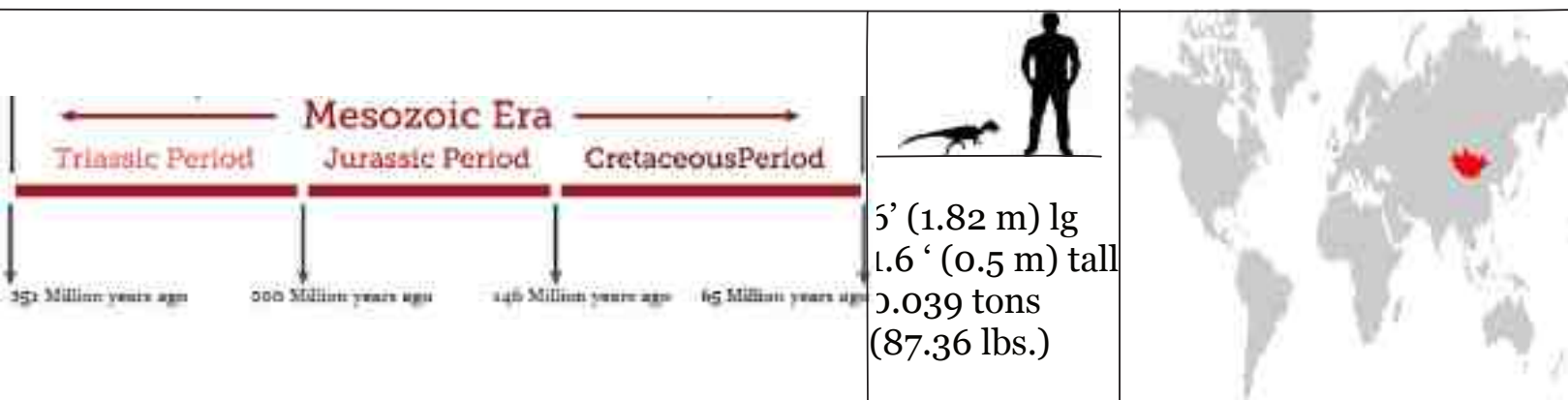
Gryposaurus

(Pronounced grip-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Hook Nosed Lizard	Herbivore	32 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Paleontologists discovered 10 skulls, some bones and skin impression fossils. It had scales on neck sides and belly. It had a long narrow skull, high nostrils, and a bump on its snout. The name Gryposaurus means 'Hook-nosed Lizard.' The Gryposaurus was an Ornithopod dinosaur measuring 32 feet in length. This dinosaur was found in Alberta Canada and Montana USA and was an herbivore. It was named by Lawrence Lambe in 1914.



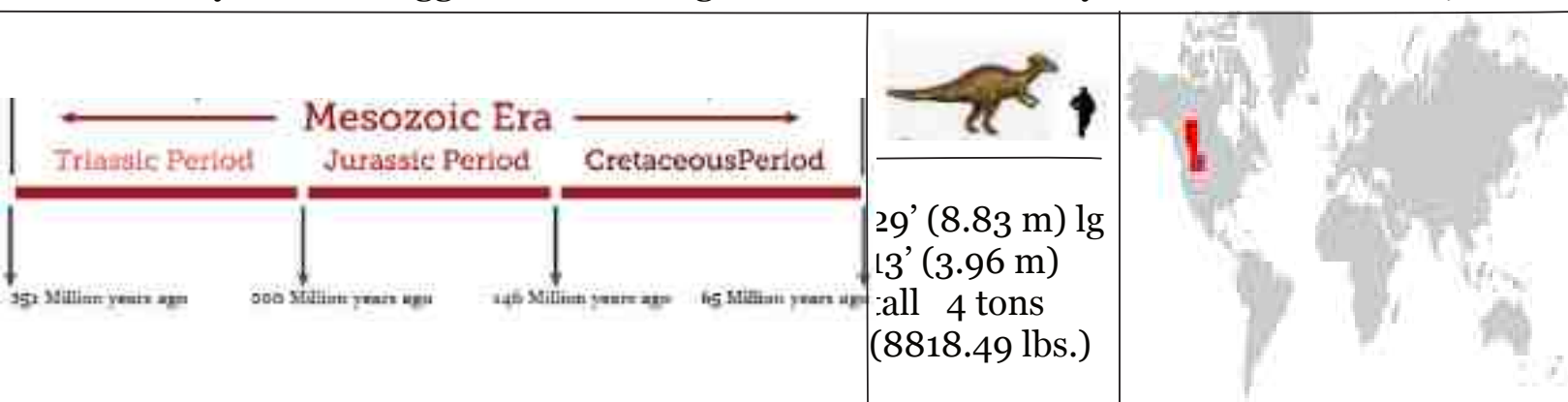
Hypacrosaurus

(Pronounced hi-pak-roh-sore-us)

Name Means: Near Top-Most Lizard	Herbivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous
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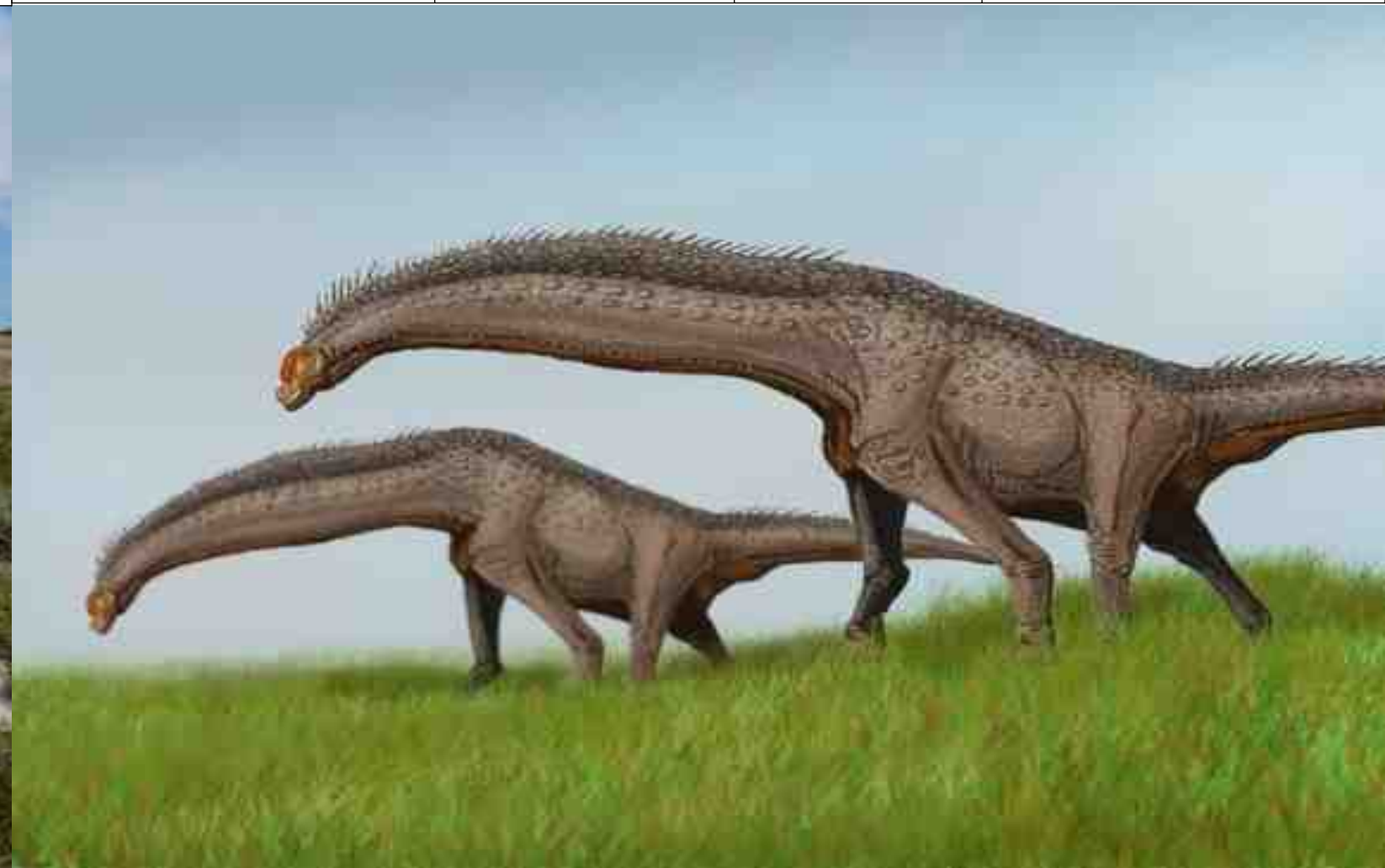
Hypacrosaurus had almost 40 rows of cheek teeth and a short toothless beak. It has a row of short spines that came out of its backbones that formed a small fin. It had bony crest on top of its head like a helmet that was flat on its sides. The Hypacrosaurus was an Ornithomimid measuring 29 feet in length and had an herbivorous diet. Complete skeletons from this dinosaur have been found in Alberta Canada and the Montana USA. It was discovered by a nest of eggs and hatchlings, and it was named by Barnum Brown in 1913.



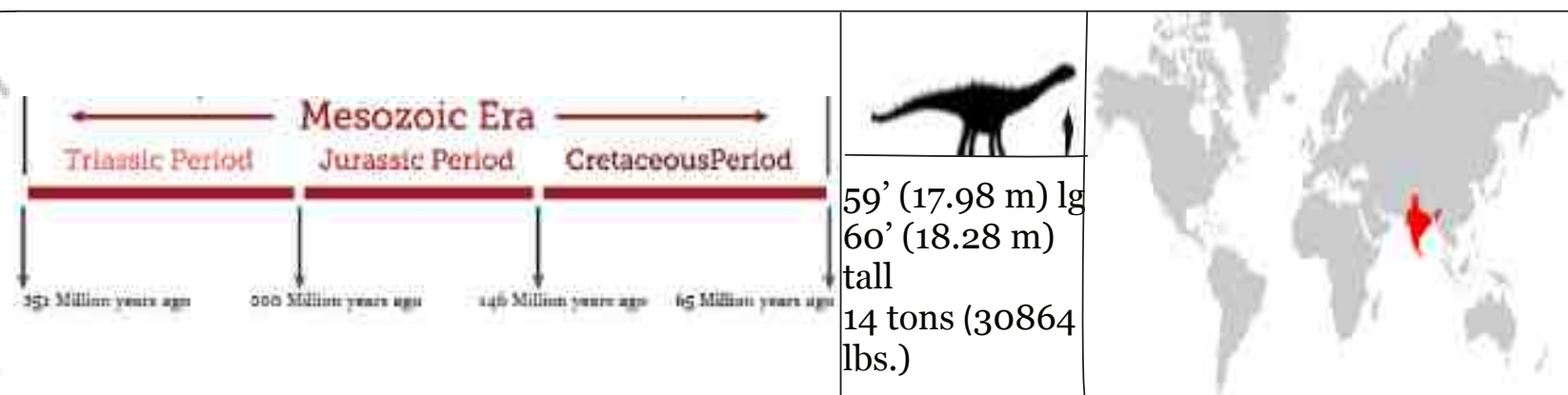
Isisaurus

(Pronounced iss-ee-sore-us)

Name Means: ISI Lizard	Herbivore	59 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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This dinosaur was like today's giraffes. Its name comes from Indian Statistical Institute that discovered Isisaurus. Fungus was found in its poop. This fungus was also found in fossilized trees of that time, leading Paleontologists to believe that this dinosaur ate those trees. This dinosaur was found in India and it's a Sauropod. The Isisaurus is similar to our modern day giraffes. It had was an herbivore and was named by Jain and Bandyopadhyay in 1997.



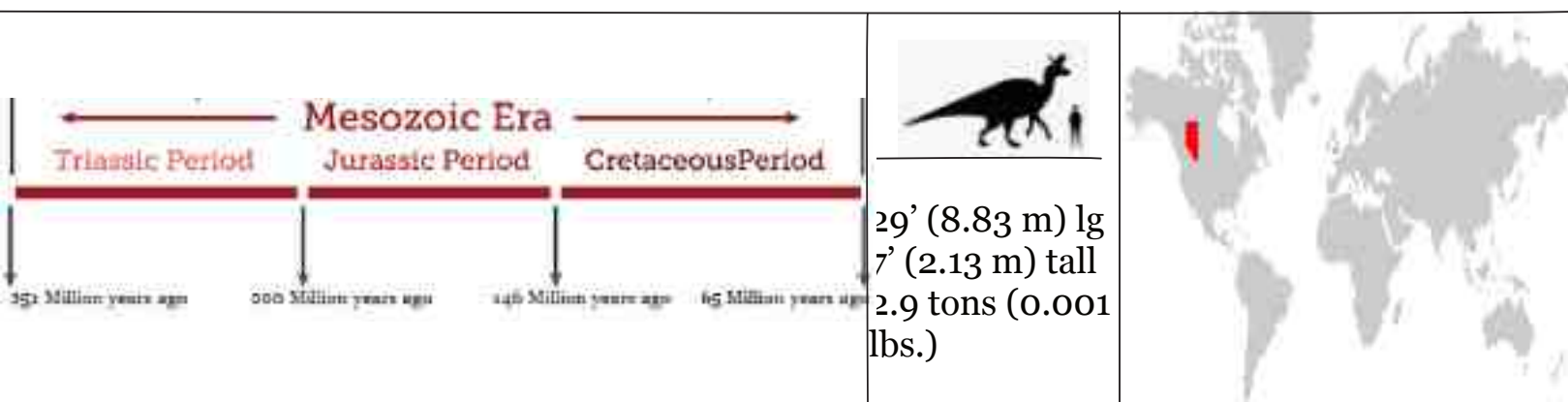
Lambeosaurus

(Pronounced lam-bee-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Lambe's Lizard	Herbivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Lambeosaurus could walk on both two feet and all four feet. It had a strange hollow crest on top of its head that resembles a hatchet. Some Paleontologists believe it was used as a horn to communicate. The name Lambeosaurus means 'Lambe's Lizard' after Lawrence Lambe the Paleontologist who was an early Canadian fossil hunter. It was a 29 foot long Hadrosaur dinosaur. It was discovered in Alberta Canada and was named by Dr. William A Parks in 1923.



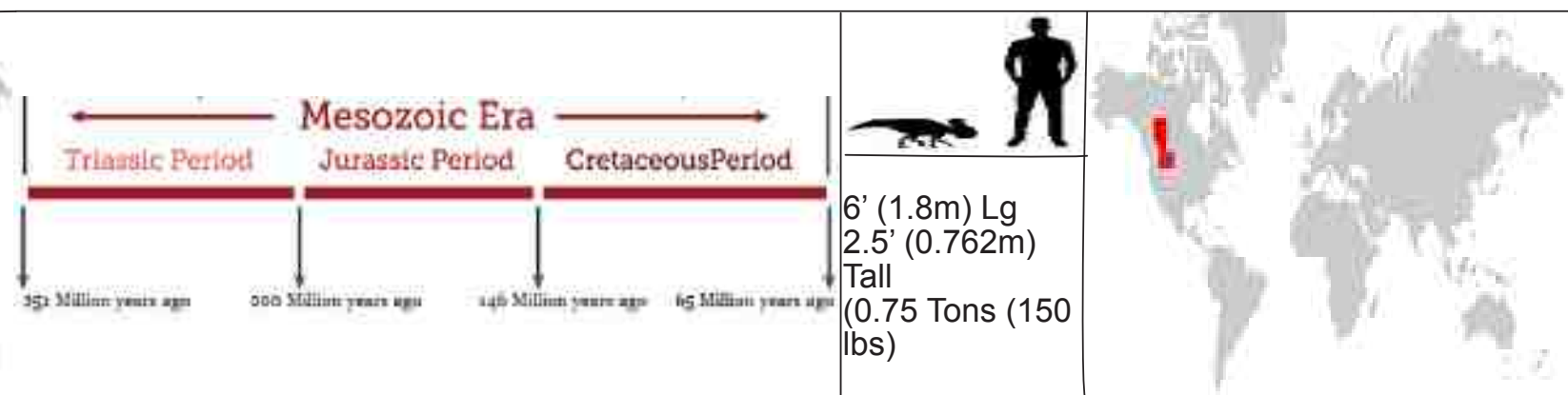
Leptoceratops

(Pronounced lep-to-ser-o-tops)

Name Means: Slim Horned Face	Herbivore	6 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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At only 2 feet tall a fully-grown Leptoceratops could've walked under the bigger dinosaur's tummy. Two skulls have been found. One in Alberta Canada and one in Montana USA. The name Leptoceratops means 'Slim Horned Face.' The Leptoceratops was a ceratopsian dinosaur that measured 9 feet long and was an herbivore. This dinosaur was found in Alberta Canada and Montana USA, and was named in 1914 by Barnum Brown.



Lophorhodon

(Pronounced lof-oh-roh-thon)

Name Means:
Crested Nose

Herbivore

26 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



It could walk on both 2 feet and on all four feet. It was found by researchers investigating an area in Alabama for the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago in the 1940's. The name Lophorhodon means 'Crested Nose.' The Lophorhodon was an herbivorous Hadrosaur duck billed dinosaur that was found in Alabama USA. This dinosaur was discovered through a skull and skeleton and was named by Xu, Makovicky, Wang, Norell and You in 1960.



26' (7.92 m) lg
 130' (40 m) tall
 1.8 tons (4032 lbs.)



Maiasaura

(Pronounced my-ah-sore-ah)

Name Means:
Good Mother Lizard

Herbivore

29 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



The Maiasaura was the first dinosaur in space. A piece of fossilized skeleton taken from a baby Maiasaura and a fossilized eggshell were taken into space by astronaut Loren Acton (Spacelab 2) in 1985. The name Maiasaura means 'Good Mother Lizard.' It was found near nests of hundred of Maiasaura eggs. The Maiasaura was an Ornithomimid dinosaur that weighed 5,511 pounds and measured 29 feet in length. This dinosaur was an herbivore and was found in Montana USA. It was named by Horner and Makela in 1979.



29' (8.83 m) lg
 8' (2.5 m) tall
 9.84 tons (21,693 lbs.)



Maxakalisaurus

(Pronounced max-aka-li-sore-us)

Name Means:
Maxakali Lizard

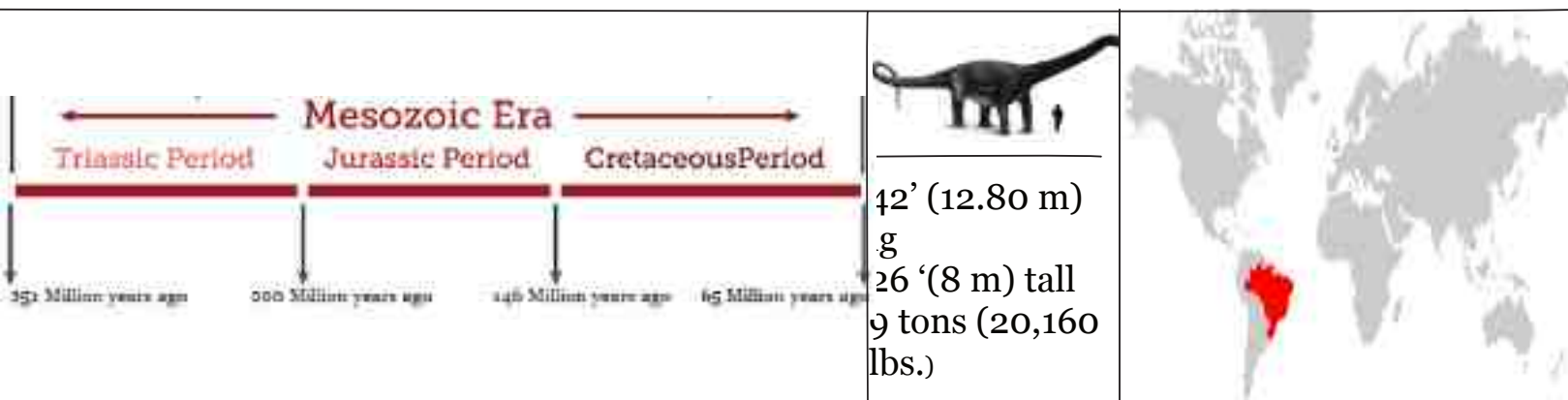
Herbivore

42 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



It had unusual teeth for a Sauropod and some of the bones had teeth marks there was a fight. The Maxakalisaurus was known from the discovery of skull fragments, large portions of fossilized skin and a partial skeleton. The Maxakalisaurus was a sauropod dinosaur measuring 42 feet long. This dinosaur had an herbivorous diet and was found in Brazil. The name comes from an Indian tribe in Brazil, the Maxakali. It was discovered by Brazilian Paleontologists.



Microceratus

(Pronounced mike-row-ser-ah-tuss)

Name Means:
Tiny Horned

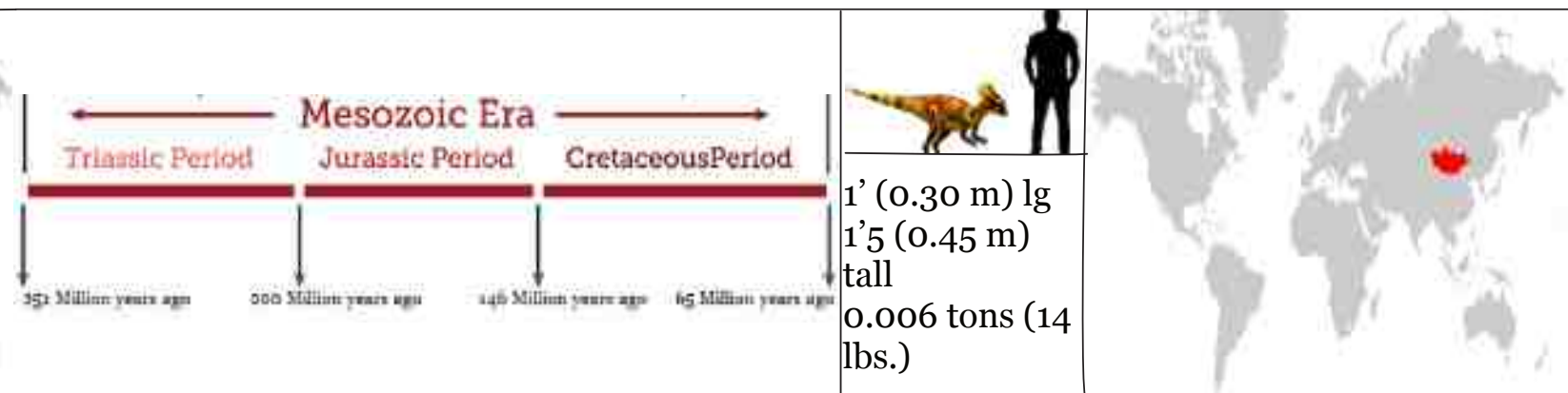
Herbivore

1 Foot Long

Late Cretaceous Period



It is a nervous herbivore that paleontologists believe was able to jump many times its own height and run close to 50 miles per hour. It allowed it to climb trees and eat and hide from carnivores. The Microceratus was a ceratopsian found in Mongolia. It was 1-foot-long. It was named by Birger Bohlin in 1953. This dinosaur is no longer considered a separate dinosaur group as it once was. The only existing fossils are that of a young dinosaur. As such, paleontologists are unsure how what size the adults grew to be.



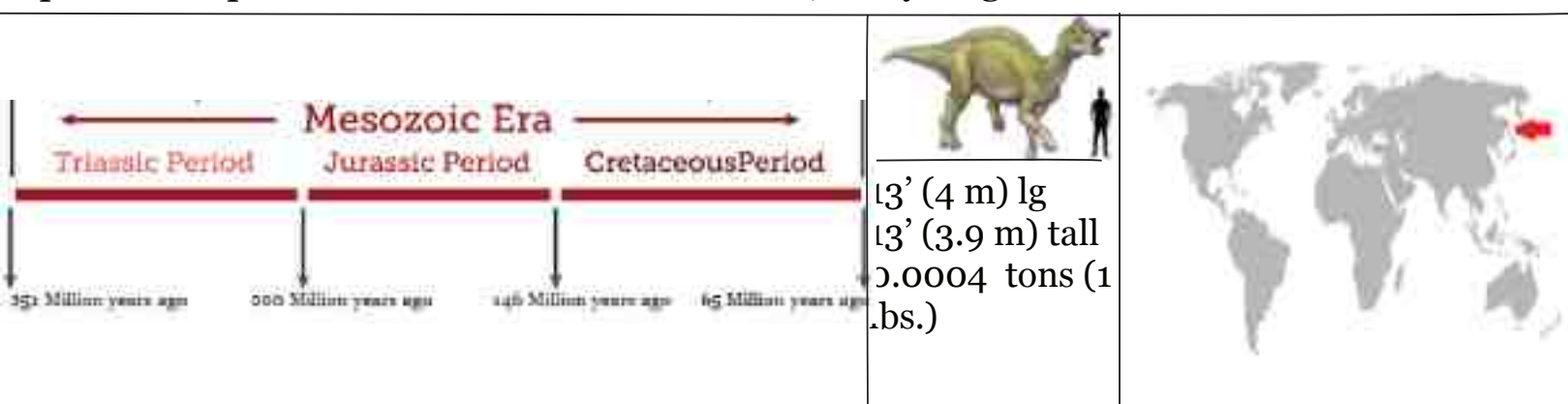
Nipponosaurus

(Pronounced nip-on-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Japanese Lizard	Herbivore	13 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Nipponosaurus was a member of the Ornithischian ("bird-hipped") order. Although it was not closely related to today's birds, it had bird shaped pelvic (hip) bones. A partial skull and postcranial (bones after the head fossil) fossils of a juvenile (child) were found. The name Nipponosaurus means "Japanese Lizard." The Nipponosaurus was an herbivorous Ornithopod discovered on Sakhalin Island in what is called Russia today but was part of the Japanese Empire at the time. It was named in 1936 by Nagao.



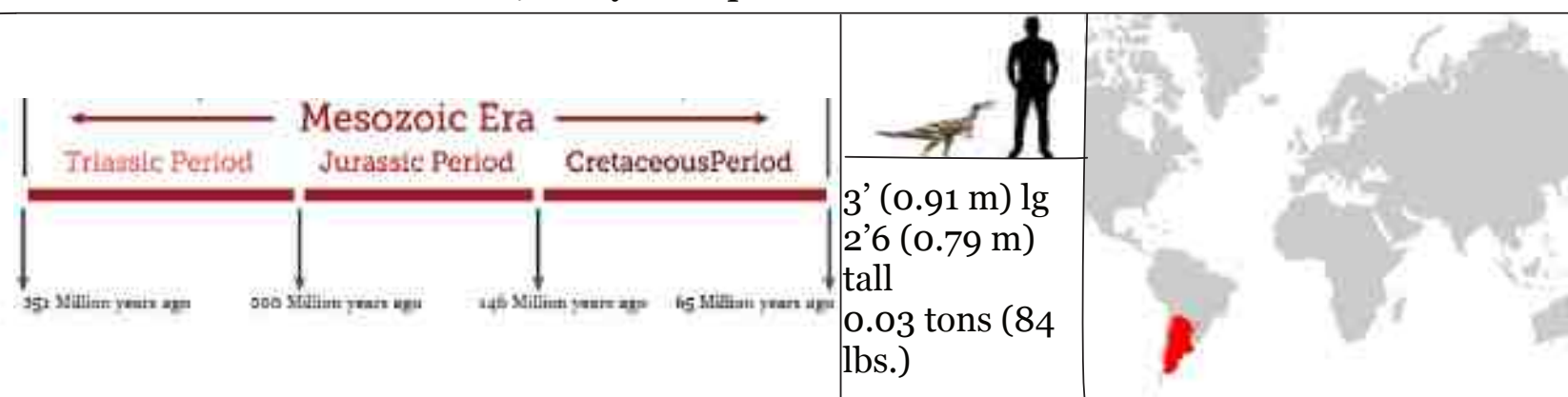
Noasaurus

(Pronounced noh-ah-sore-us)

Name Means: Northwestern Argentina Lizard	Herbivore	3 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Noasaurus could locate distant prey by smell then sneak up on it, wait and then with explosive speed catch it. It mainly attacked its prey using kicks and cutting the prey with its huge foot claw. The name Noasaurus means 'Northwestern Argentina Lizard.' It was a carnivorous small Theropod measuring about 3 feet long. It was found in Argentina and was identified from the discovery of a skull and some postcranial (bones after its head) remains. This dinosaur was named in 1980 by Bonaparte & Powell.



Nothronychus

(Pronounced noh-thron-i-kus)

Name Means:
Sloth-Like Claw

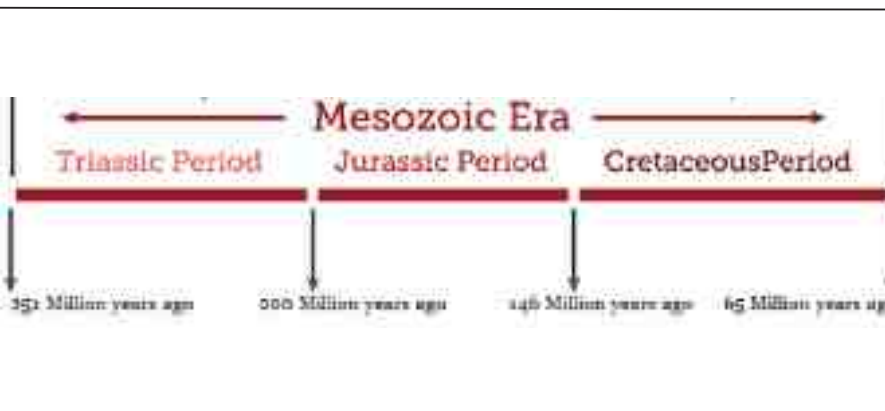
Omnivore

17 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



The Nothronychus was a strange looking sloth-like dinosaur with a toothless beak and bird-like hips. It had four toes on its feet and single claws at the end of its arms. It was a large theropod dinosaur measuring 17 feet long. It was found in Utah USA. This dinosaur was identified from the discovery of a post-cranium and a partial skull. It is believed that this dinosaur may have evolved from a carnivore to an herbivore and is therefore described as omnivorous. The Nothronychus was named by Kirkland and Wolfe in 2001.



17' (5.18 m) lg
12' (3.4 m) tall
0.80 tons (1800 lbs.)



Opisthocoelicaudia

(Pronounced o-pis-tho-seel-i-caud-ee-a)

Name Means:
Hollow Backed Tail

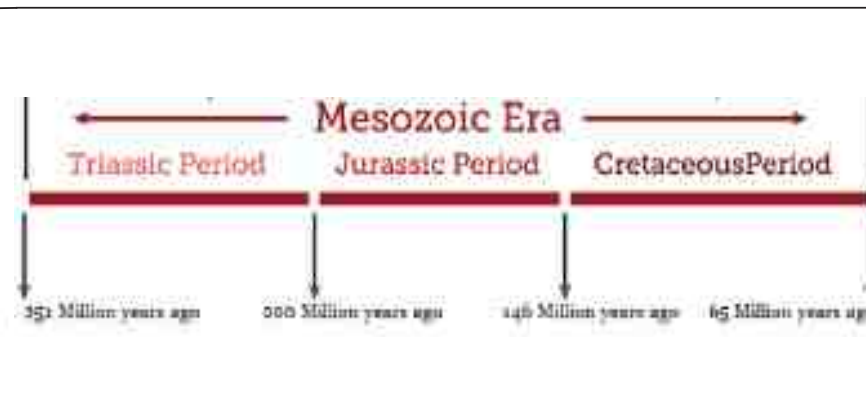
Herbivore

43 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



The Opisthocoelicaudia roamed the swamps and jungles of Mongolia. It was found what is now the Gobi Desert Mongolia. The earth was very different back then. The name Opisthocoelicaudia means 'Hollow-backed Tail [vertebrae].' It was a Sauropod known from the discovery of a skeleton that lacked the neck and skull. This dinosaur measured about 39 feet in length and was found in Mongolia. It was named by Borsuk-Bialynicka in 1977.



43' (13 m) lg
6'1 (1.87 m) tall
0.051 tons (115.6 lbs)



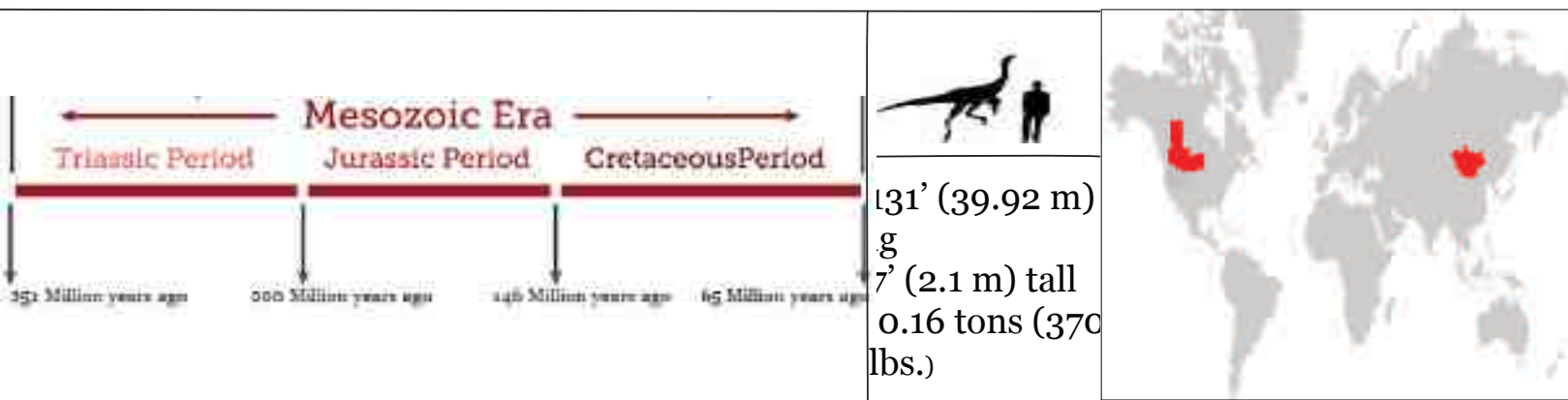
Ornithomimus

(Pronounced orn-ith-oh-mee-mus)

Name Means: Bird Mimic	Omnivore	131 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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The Ornithomimus had a large brain. It had three fingers at the end of each arm. All its fingers were the same length, which is very different from other dinosaurs. The name Ornithomimus means 'Bird Mimic.' The Ornithomimus was an omnivorous large theropod that measured 131 feet and was found in Alberta Canada, Colorado, Montana USA and China. It was discovered in 1889 and named by Othniel C. Marsh in 1890.



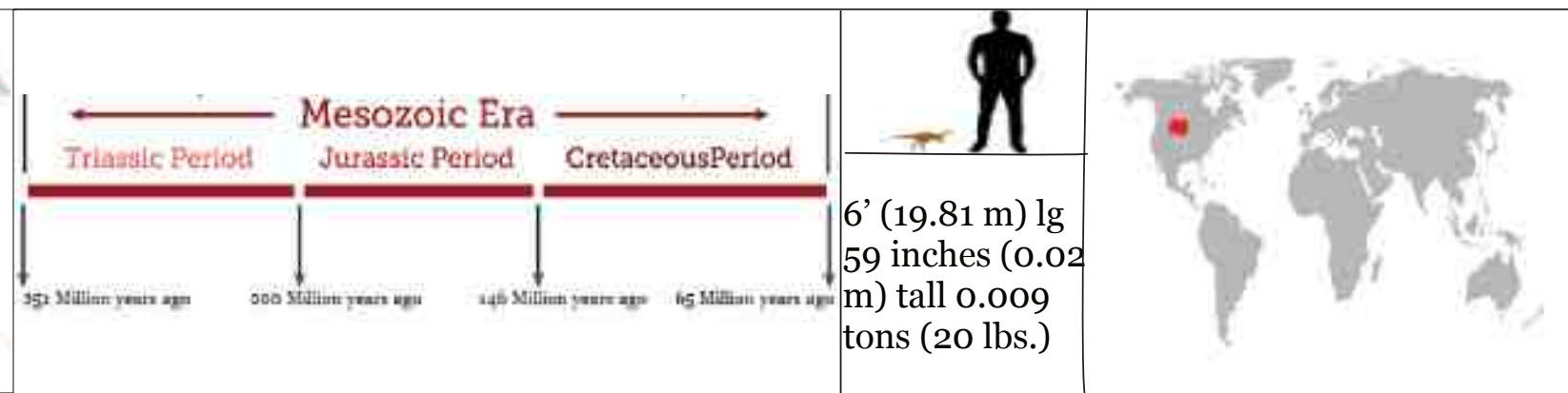
Orodromeus

(Pronounced or-oh-drom-ee-us)
Panoplosaurus

Name Means: Mountain Runner	Herbivore	8 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Orodromeus was found near a nest of egg fossils. Paleontologists considered this dinosaur to be a fast runner because of its long legs and its slender body. Its fossils were excavated from Egg Mountain Montana. The Orodromeus was an Ornithopod that was 65 feet long and 110 pounds. It was an herbivore and had cheek teeth and a bony beak to help it eat tough plant material. Orodromeus walked on two legs. It was discovered in Montana USA by Robert Makela It was named by Horner and Weishampel in 1988.



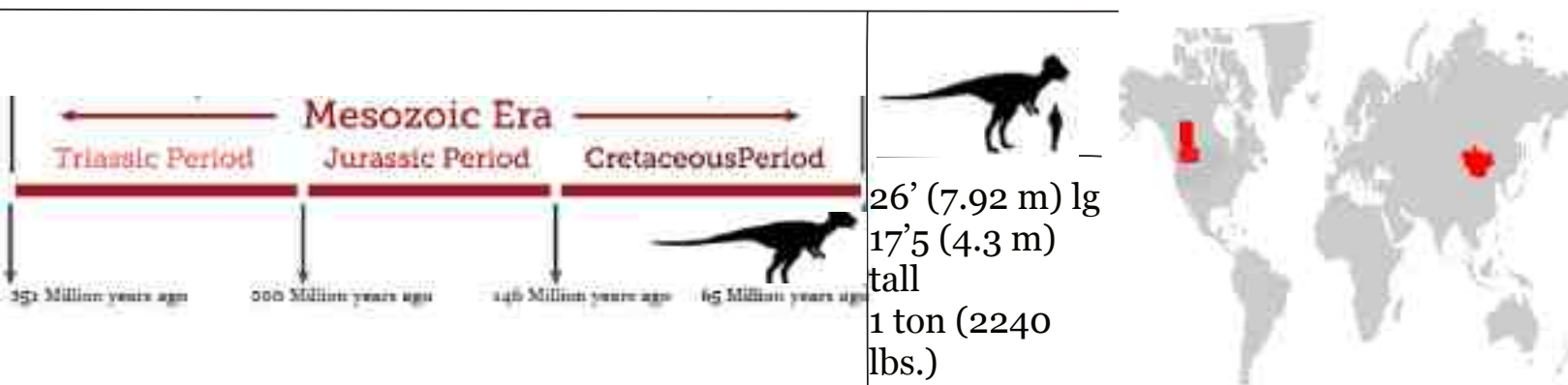
Pachycephalosaur

(Pronounced pack-i-sef-al-oh-sore-russ)

Name Means: Egg Thief	Herbivore	26 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Its domed skull was 10 inches thick. Their domes were once believed to be their kneecaps. Pachycephalosaur was found in many areas in Montana, US, Canada and Mongolia. The name means 'Thick-headed Lizard.' It was an Ornithopod dinosaur measuring 26 feet in length and weighing 6613 pounds. It maintained an herbivorous diet. This dinosaur was discovered by William Winkley in 1938 and named by Brown and Schlaikjer in 1943.



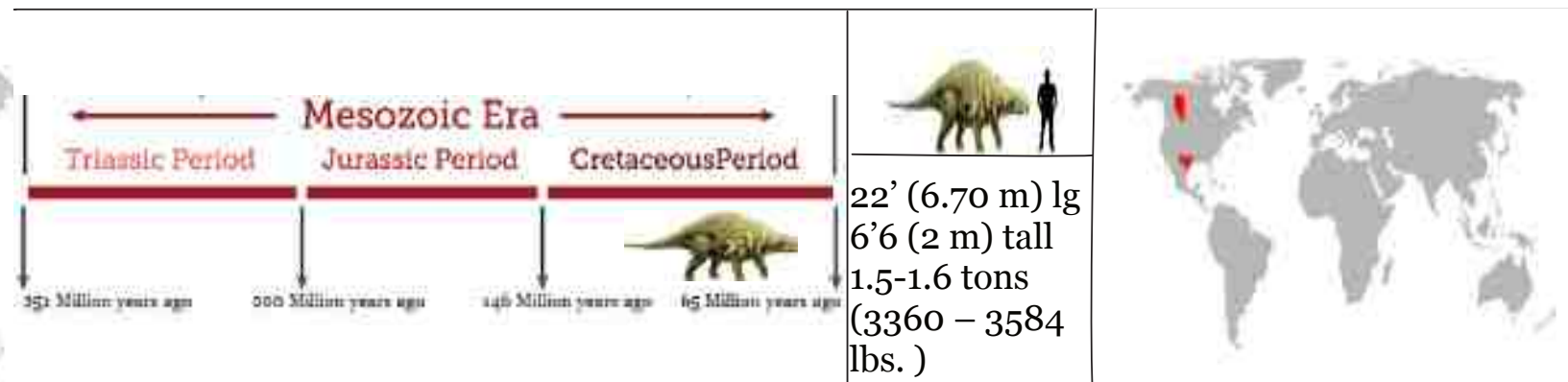
Panoplosaurus

(Pronounced pan-op-loh-sore-us)

Name Means: Full-armored Lizard	Herbivore	22 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous
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Panoplosaurus was a tank-like dinosaur with no club on its tail. It was heavily armored with four short legs. It was protected by spikes and bony plates. The spike were on its body, neck, head, shoulders and sides, Its beak had no teeth but it had cheek teeth that were leaf shaped. The name Panoplosaurus means 'Full-armored Lizard.' The Panoplosaurus was an herbivorous armored dinosaur about 22 feet long. It was discovered by Charles Sternberg in 1919 in Alberta Canada and Texas USA, and was named by Lawrence Lambe in 1919.



Paralititan

(Pronounced pa-ral-i-tie-tuhn)

Name Means:
Tidal Giant

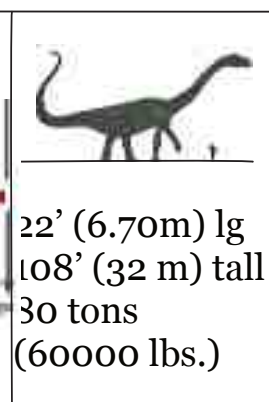
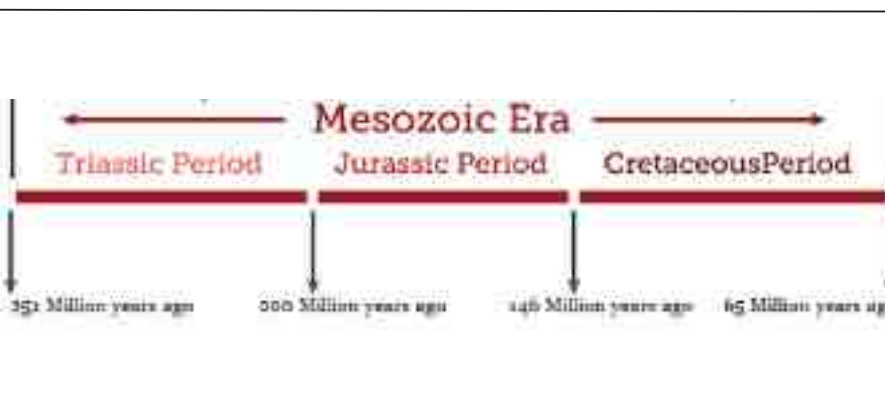
Herbivore

22 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Paralititan was a member of the Titan family of dinosaurs, which the largest dinosaurs found. Some Paleontologists believe it have bony armor plates in its skin. The name Paralititan means 'Tidal Giant.' The Paralititan was an herbivorous sauropod measuring 91 feet long and found in Egypt. This dinosaur has been known from the discovery of a partial postcranial skeleton and other remains found in a fossil mangrove swamp.

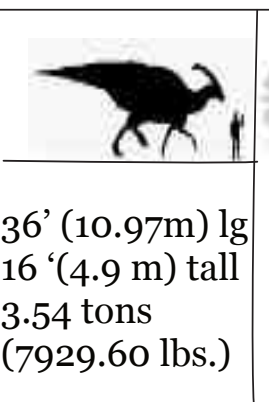
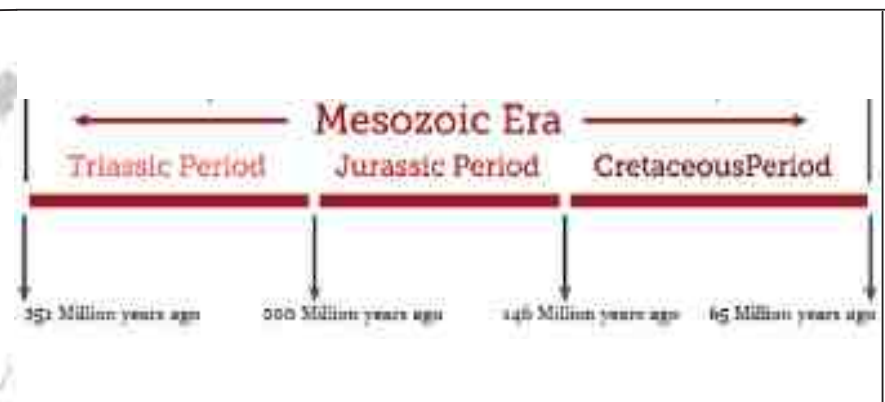


Parasaurolophus

(Pronounced pa-ra-saw-rol-o□us)



Parasaurolophus has a wide flat mouth that looked like a duck's beak. This dinosaur was found in Canada, N. Mexico, Utah and China. At first Paleontologists thought the hollow bony structure on its head was used to hold air and work like a snorkel. Later they figured out it was for making noises like horns . It was an herbivorous Ornithopod dinosaur about 36 feet in length. This dinosaur was discovered in Alberta Canada. It was discovered and named by William Parks in 1922.



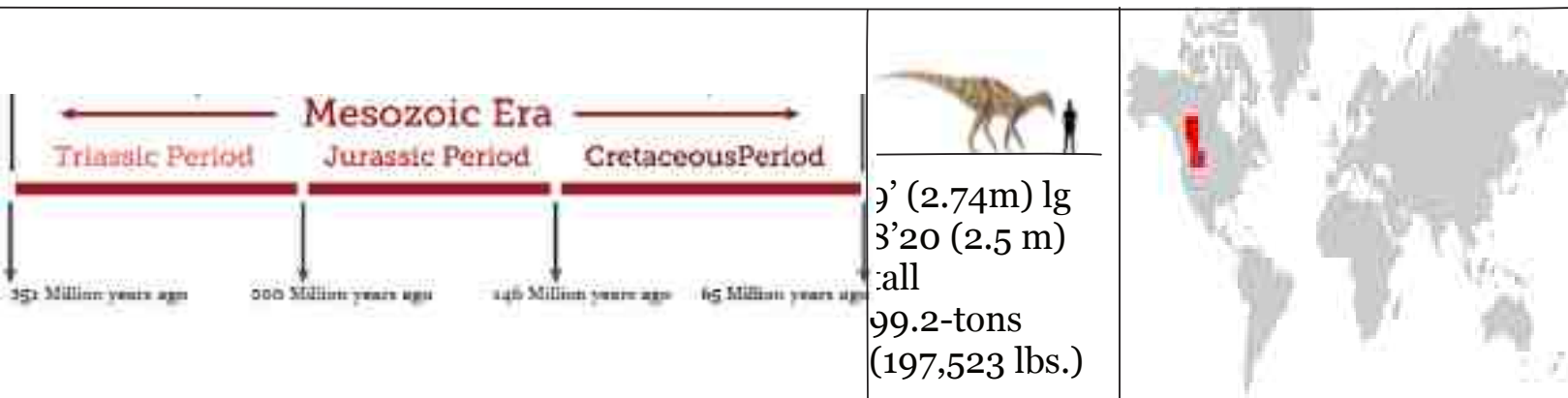
Parksosaurus

(Pronounced parks-oh-sore-us)

Name Means: Park's Lizard	Herbivore	9 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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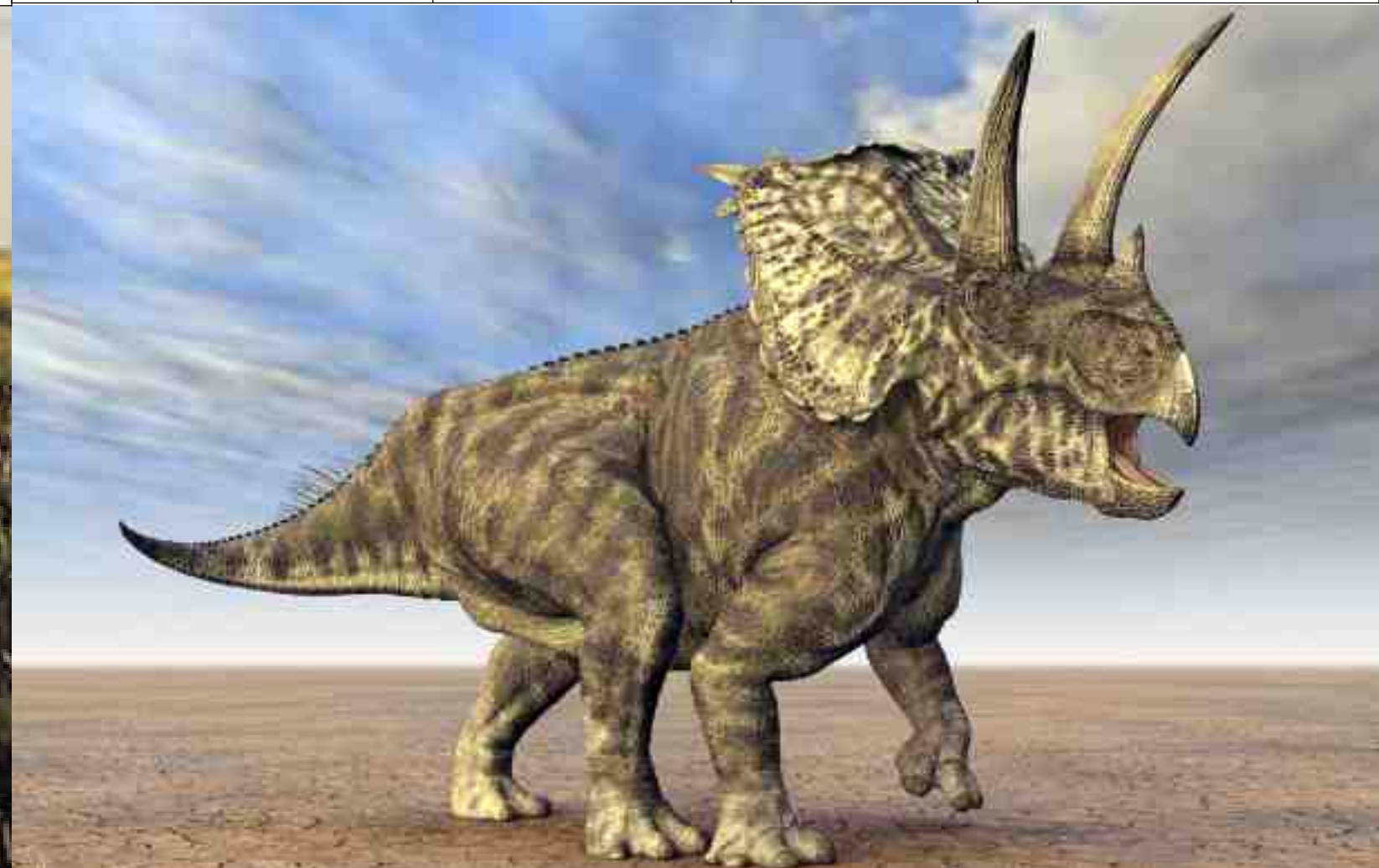
Parksosaurus walked on two legs. It had short toes, a long neck, and strong arms. It had unique teeth that had low rounded edges. There is a zoo video game called Parksosaurus where the player hatches eggs, builds fences, has paying guests etc. just like running a real zoo. The name Parksosaurus means 'Park's Lizard.' The Parksosaurus was an Ornithomimid type of dinosaur measuring 9 feet long, found in Alberta Canada. This dinosaur was an herbivore and named by Sternberg in 1937 in honor of William Parks a Canadian geologist.



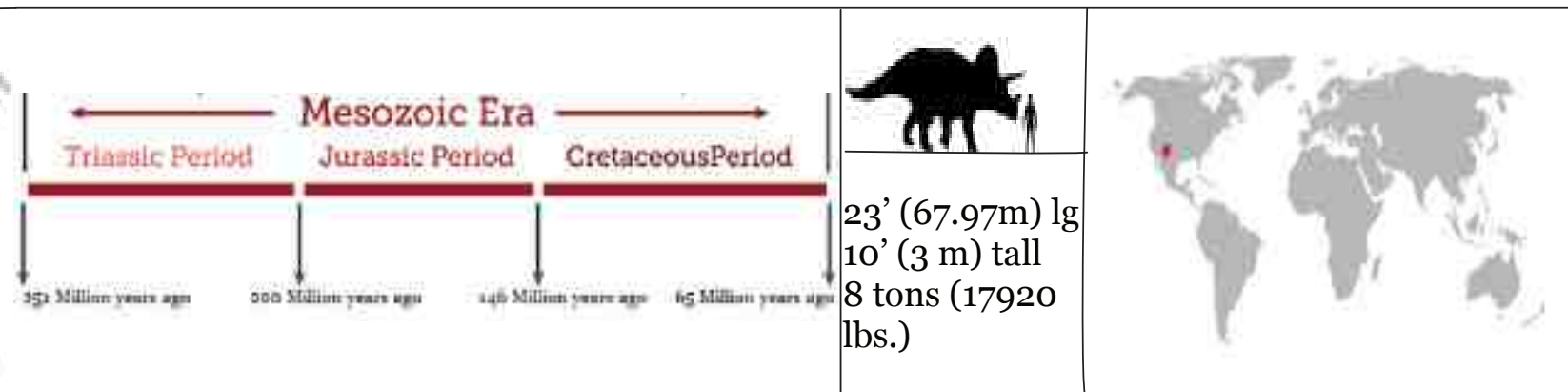
Pentaceratops

(Pronounced pent-a-ser-a tops)

Name Means: Five Horned Face	Herbivore	23 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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This dinosaur looked a lot like today's rhinoceros. On the back of its skull it has a large bony frill. The name Pentaceratops means 'Five-horned Face.' The Pentaceratops was a 223 feet long Ceratopsian dinosaur. It maintained an herbivorous diet and was found in New Mexico USA. This dinosaur also had a very large skull that measured almost 9 feet long. The Pentaceratops was discovered by Charles Sternberg 1921 and was named by Henry Osborn in 1923.



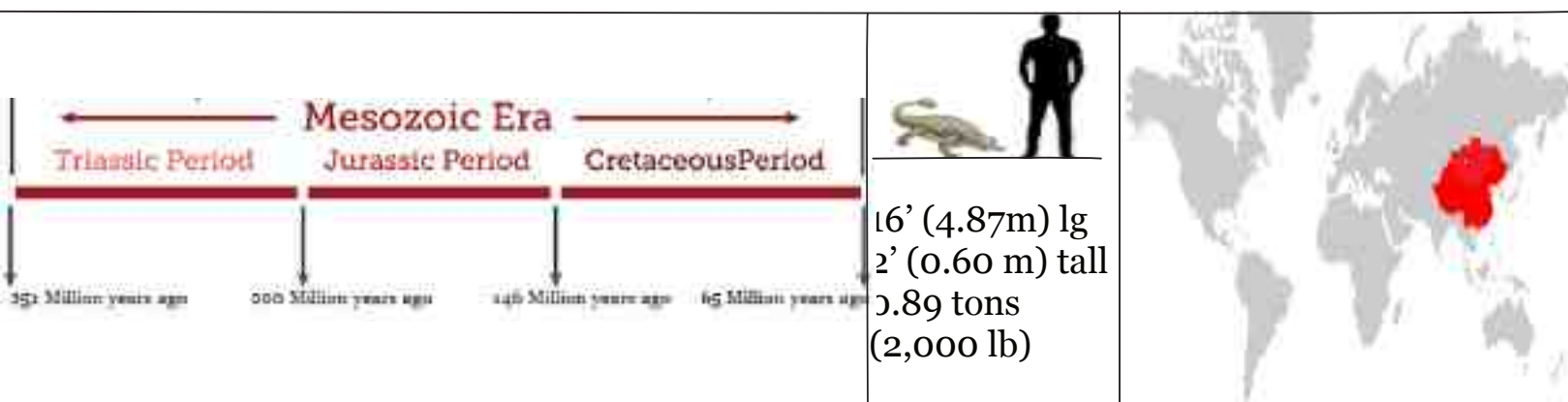
Pinacosaurus

(Pronounced pent-ah-serra-tops)

Name Means: Plank Lizard	Herbivore	16 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Pinacosaurus had bony spikes on its back and on its club tail. It had a strong beak but no armor on its snout. Its front feet had hoofs that covered the toes and on the back feet there were five toes. The name Pinacosaurus comes from its armor looking like planks: Pinak=Plank. It was found in China and Mongolia. This dinosaur was found in groups of young that were fossilized. It was discovered by Walter Granger in 1923 and named by Charles Gilmore in 1933.



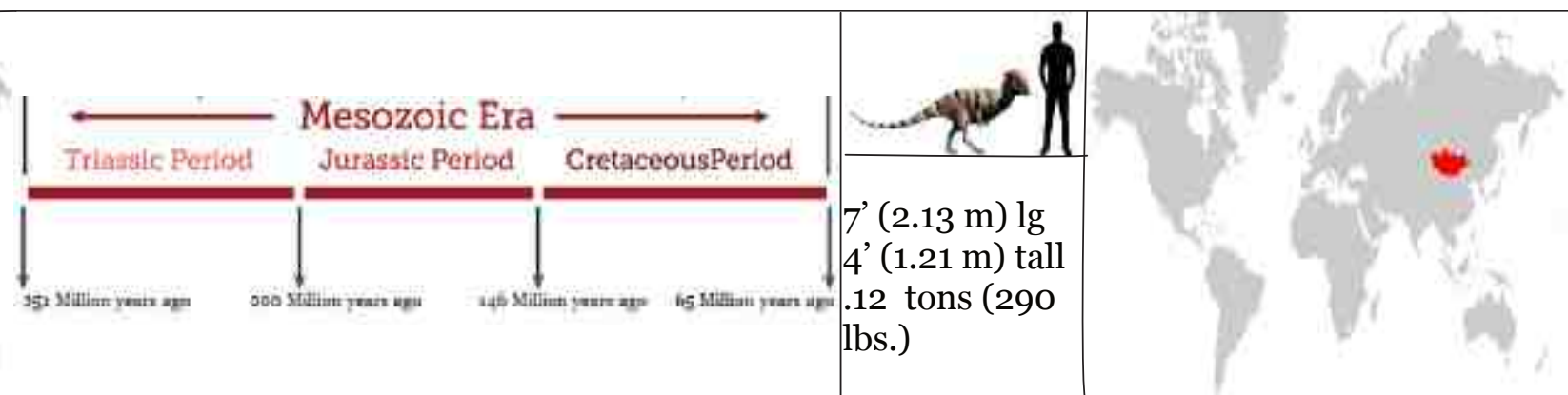
Prenocephale

(Pronounced preen-oh-se-ah-lee)

Name Means: Sloping Head	Herbivore	7 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Only a skull and some small skeletal bones have been found. It was discovered by the Polish-Mongolian Expedition. Its eyes were very large. Some Paleontologists believe it was an Omnivore. Its thick skull protected its brain. The name Prenocephale means 'Sloping Head.' The Prenocephale was an herbivorous Ornithopod measuring 7 feet long. It was found in Mongolia and was named by Teresa Maryńska and Halszka Osmólska in 1974.



Prosaurolophus

(Pronounced proh-sore-oh-lof-us)

Name Means:
Before Lizard Crest

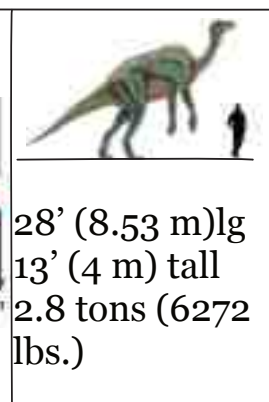
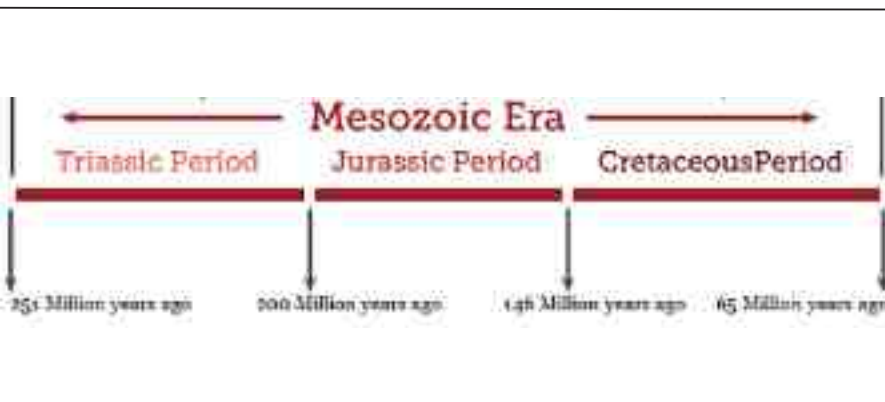
Herbivore

28 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Prosaurolophus has been found in Alberta Canada, New Mexico, Utah and China. This duck billed dinosaur had hundreds of teeth that were continually being replaced by teeth contained in cavities (holes) in its jaw but only a few teeth were used at a time. The Prosaurolophus was an herbivorous Ornithomimid dinosaur. It was identified from the discovery of 29 skeletons. This dinosaur was discovered by Barnum Brown in 1915 and named by him in 1916.



Protoceratops

(Pronounced pro-toe-serra-tops)

Name Means:
First Horned Face

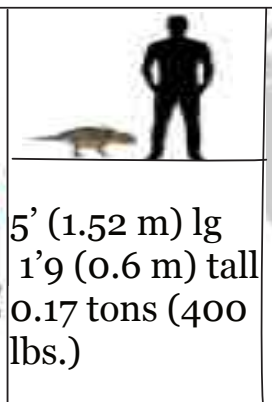
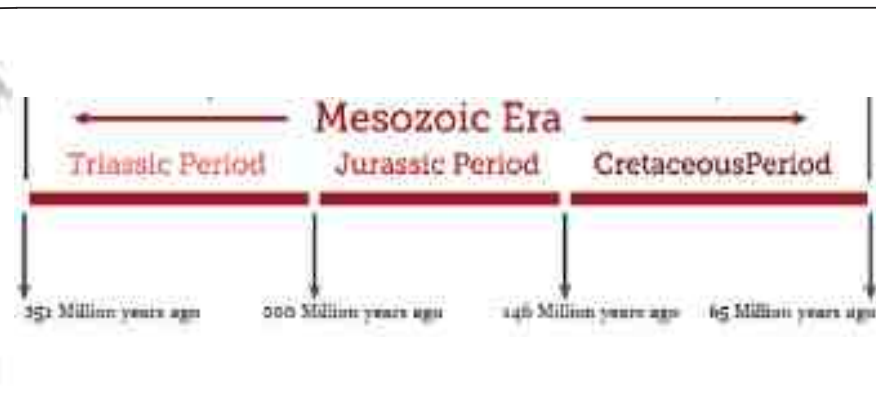
Herbivore

5 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



Photographer James Shakerford first discovered Protoceratops in 1922 in Mongolia. The dinosaur's frills helped to protect its neck from predators. Protoceratops also had very strong jaws and a very powerful bite. This dinosaur had grinding and shearing teeth with a horny beak at the front to eat plant material. It was an herbivorous ceratopsian that weighed 881 pounds and measured 5 feet in length. It was found in China and Mongolia and was named by Walter Granger and William Gregory in 1923.



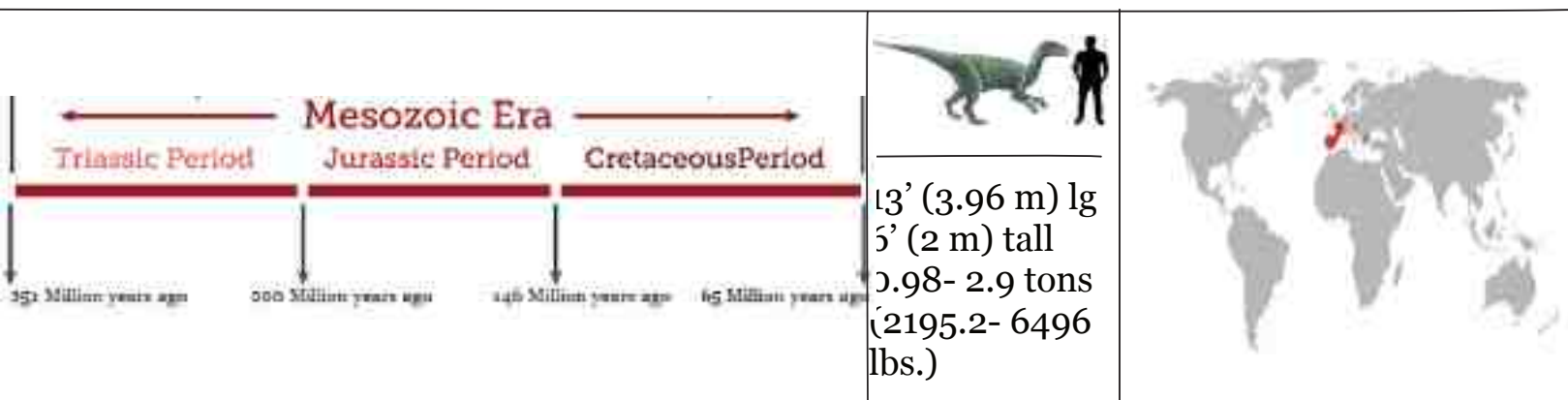
Rhabdodon

(Pronounced rab-doh-don)

Name Means: Rod Tooth	Herbivore	13 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Paleontologists believed this dinosaur was a calm and peaceful dinosaur somewhat like cows today. Paleontologists have found 39 specimens of the Rhabdodon in many countries in Europe. The name Rhabdodon means 'Rod Tooth.' The Rhabdodon was an Ornithomimid dinosaur found in Austria, France, Romania, and Spain. It was an herbivore, 13 feet long, and named by Matherton in 1869.



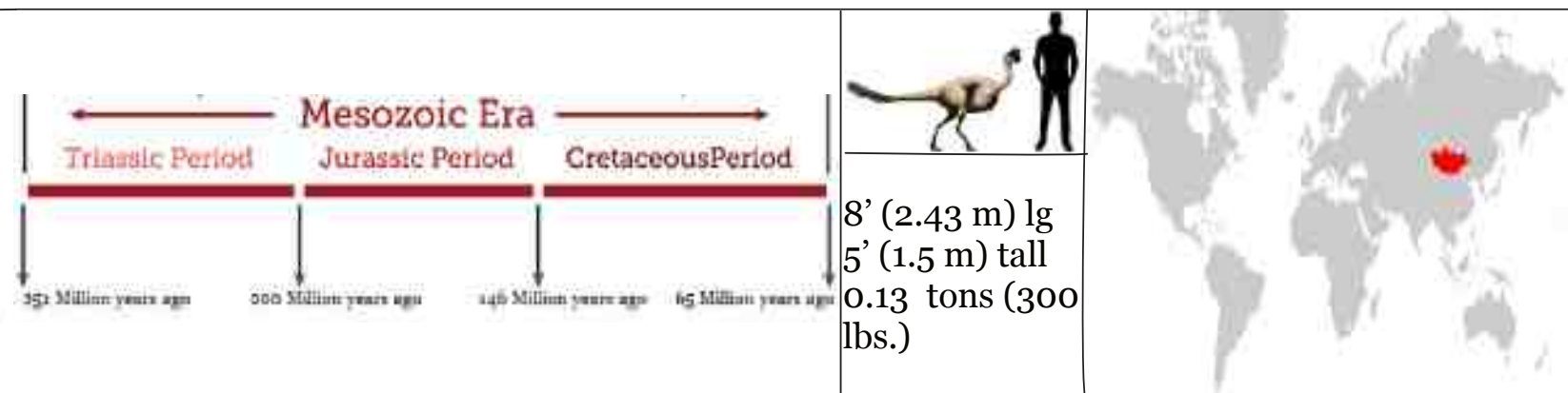
Rinchenia

(Pronounced rin-chen-ee-ah)

Name Means: Rinchen	Herbivore	8 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Early on it was thought to be in the Oviraptor family but after studying the fossils again in 1997 it was found to be its own unique species. The fossilized crest on its head was damaged, so Paleontologists aren't sure what shape it was. The name Rinchenia means 'Rinchen' Named after Richen Barsbold who discovered it. The Rinchenia was an omnivorous small Theropod measuring 8 feet in length and found in Mongolia. Skull fragments were found along with fragments of the fossilized skeleton.



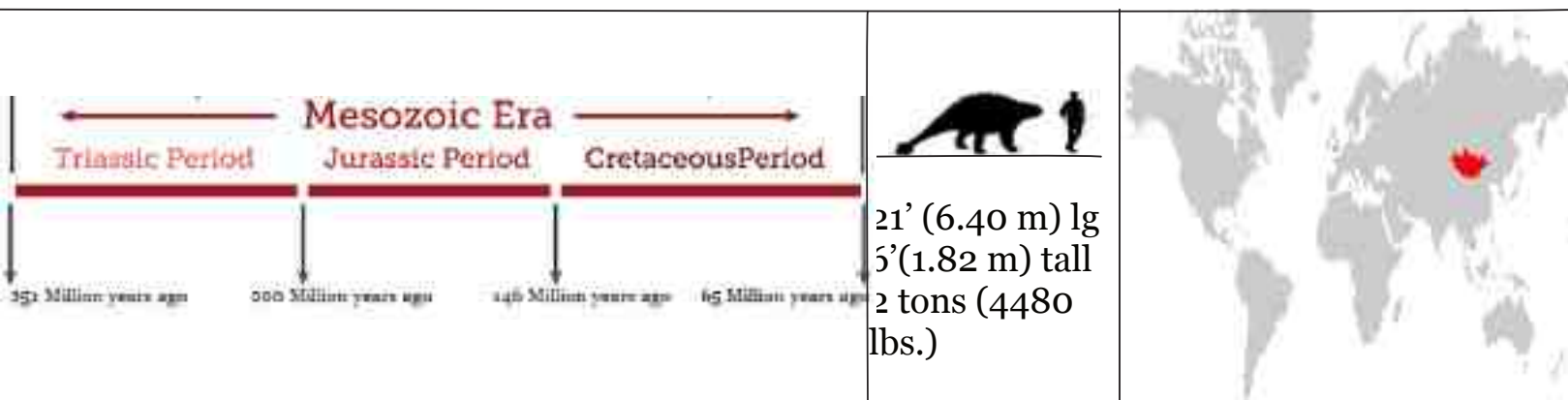
Saichania

(Pronounced sigh-chan-ee-a)

Name Means: Beautiful	Herbivore	21 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Saichania was about as long as two cars placed end to end. It was discovered and named by Teresa Maryńska in 1977. The name Saichania means 'Beautiful.' The Saichania was an armored dinosaur measuring 21 feet long. It was an herbivorous dinosaur found in Mongolia. Plants that it could have eaten during this period of time include bennettites, ginkgo, palms and seed ferns.



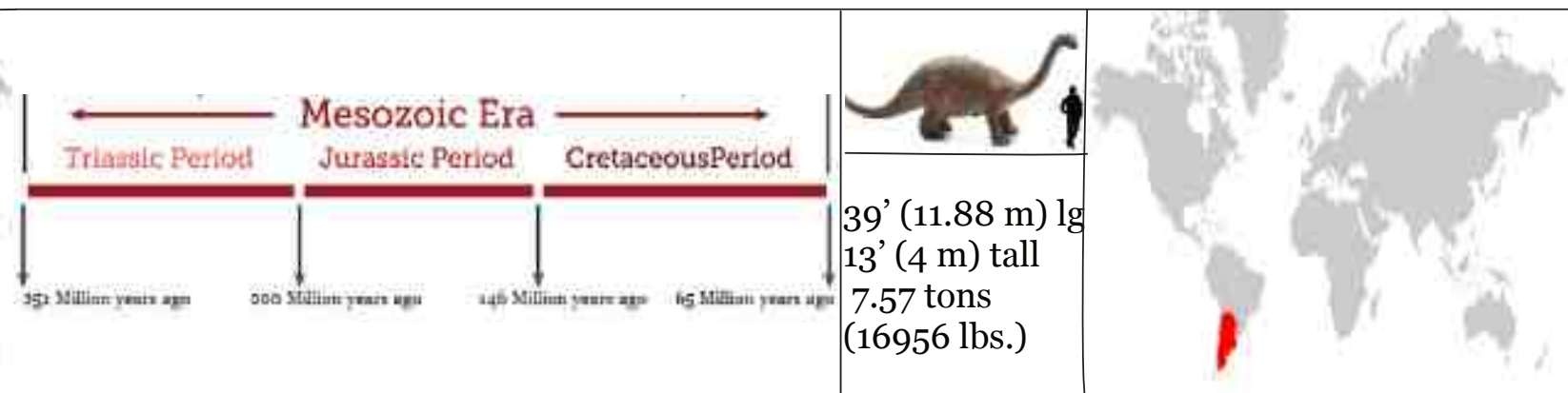
Saltasaurus

(Pronounced salt-a-sore-us)

Name Means: Salta Lizard	Herbivore	29 Feet Long	Late Cretaceous Period
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Saltasaurus had small bony plates (called osteoderms, a feature of modern crocodiles) have since been found on other titanosaurs. It was named and discovered by José Bonaparte and Jamie Powell. The Saltasaurus was one of the last sauropods, existing just before the group's extinction. It was about 39 feet long and had small bony nodules embedded in its skin, confirming that the titanosaurs group of sauropods had armored plates. This dinosaur was an herbivore, was found in Argentina, and was named by Bonaparte and Powell in 1980.



Saurolophus

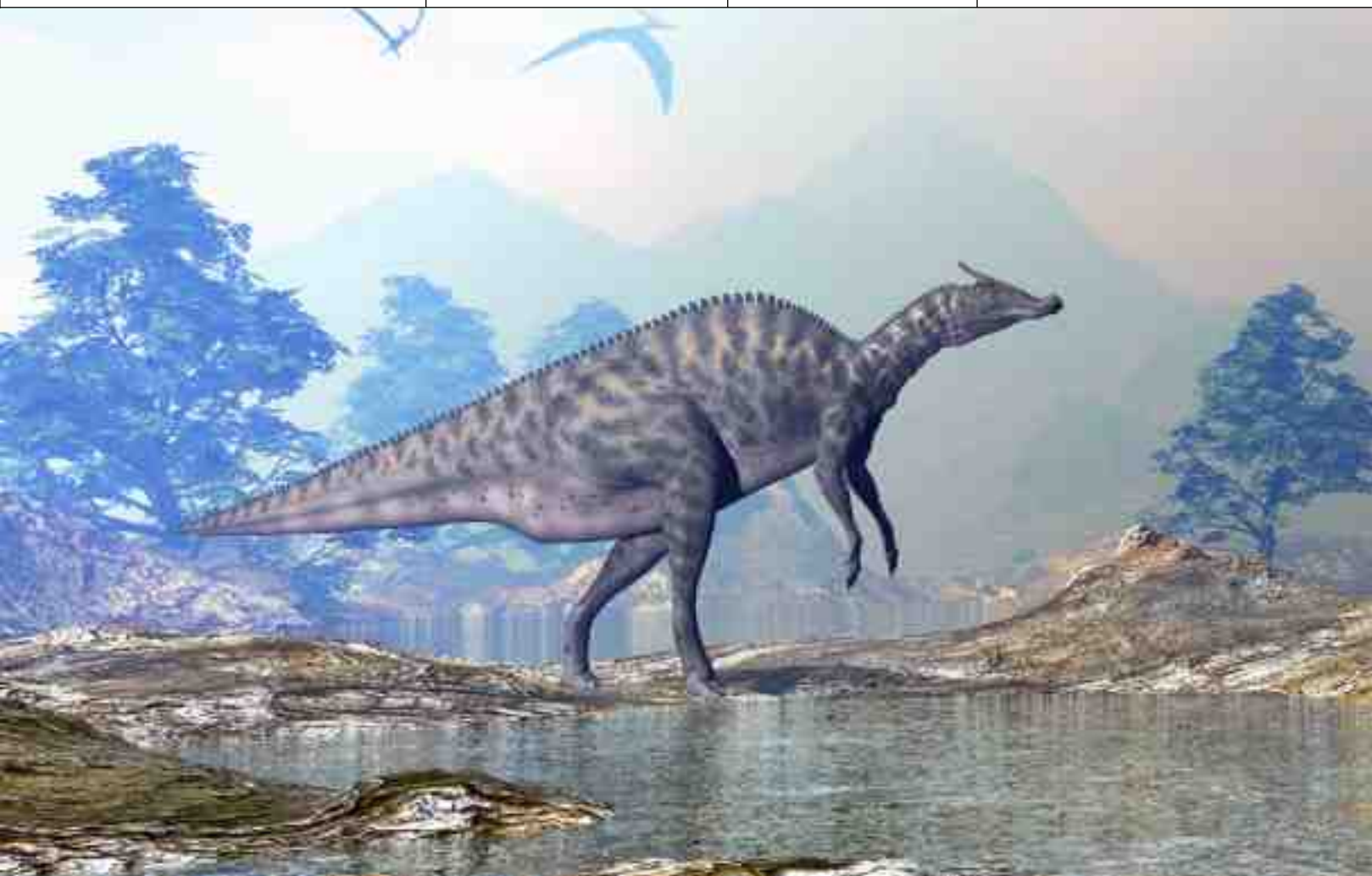
(Pronounced sore-oh-loaf-us)

Name Means:
Rigid Lizard

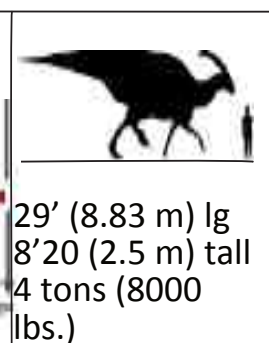
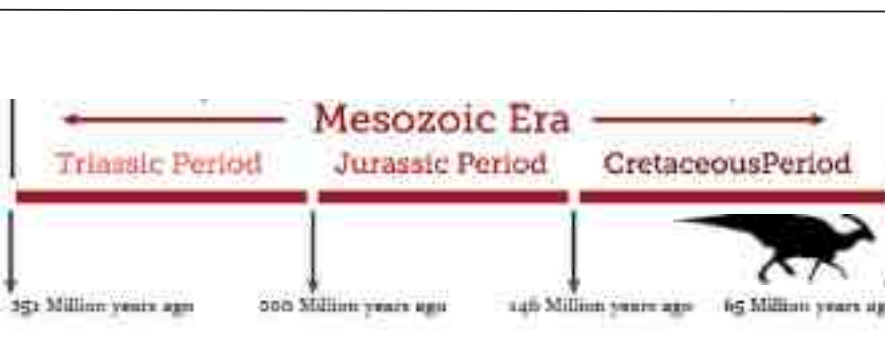
Herbivore

29 Feet Long

Late Cretaceous Period



The name Saurolophus also means “lizard with a crest”, it comes from the ancient Greek saurus (σαυρος) which means “lizard” and lophos (λοφος) which means “crest”. Saurolophus to be found in South America. It was named ‘Separated Lizard’ because it was separated had a long bony spike extending up from its forehead. Paleontologists believe that this spike was attached to a flap of skin that covered the nostrils and could be used for noise making like when you have a balloon full of air and stretch the top and slowly let the air out. It was found in Alberta Canada and Mongolia. Discovered by AMNH Expedition in 1923.



Secernosaurus

(Pronounced see-ser-noh-sore-us)

Name Means:
Separated Lizard

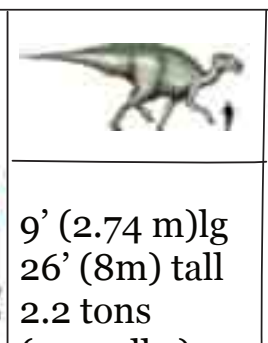
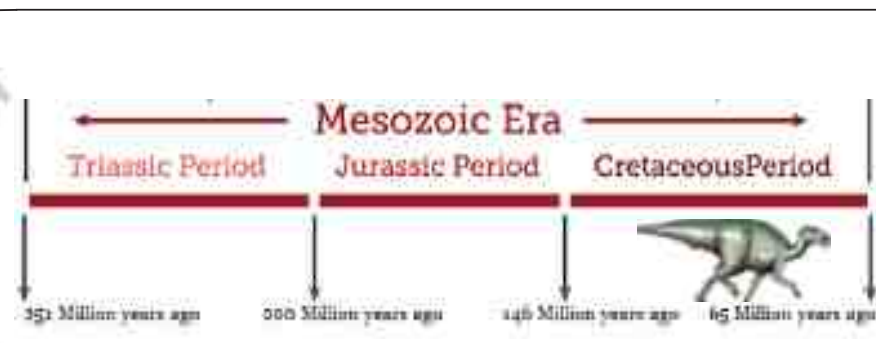
Herbivore

9 Feet Long

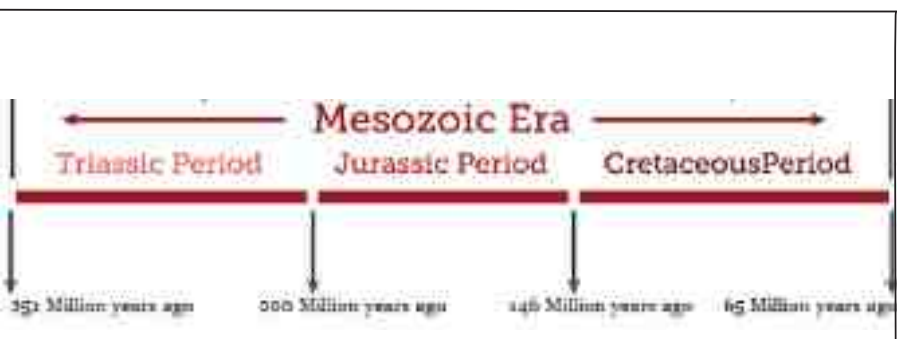
Late Cretaceous Period



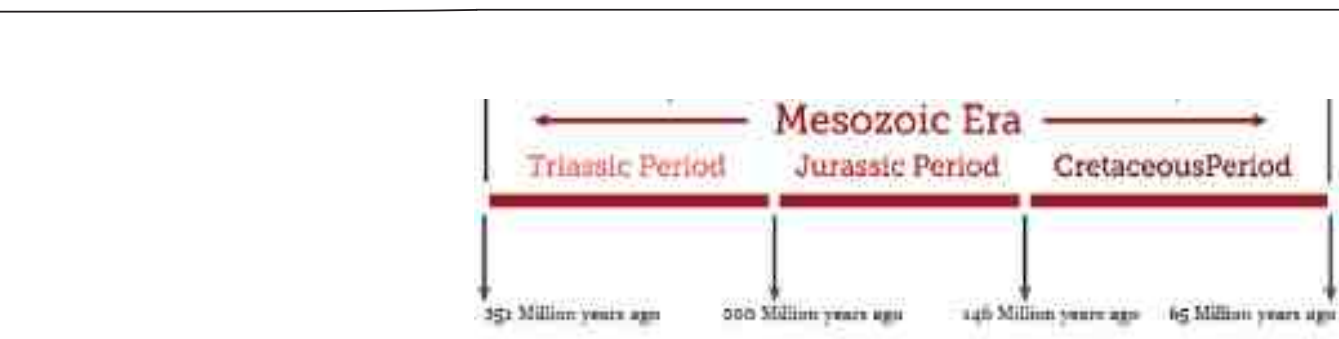
The Secernosaurus was discovered in Argentina and was the first of its kind (a hadrosaurid) from its relatives. It was believed to be the only Hadrosaur from Gondwana (the ancient super-continent) that broke up 180 million years ago.) It was discovered and named by Brett Surman in 1979)



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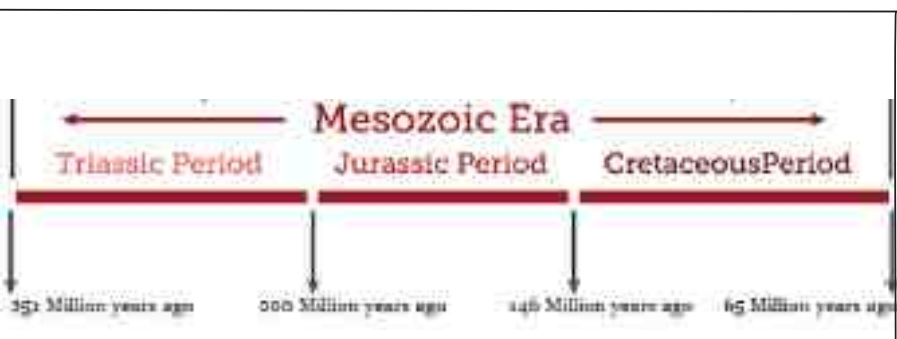
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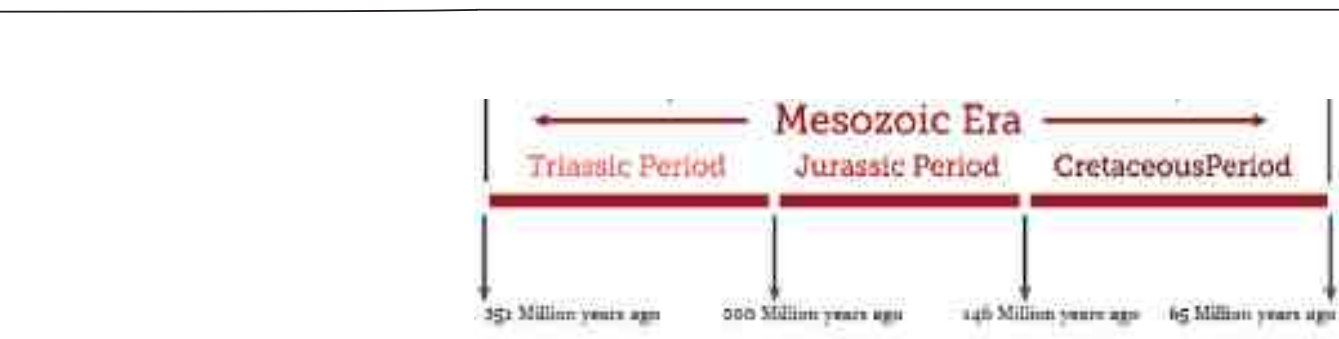
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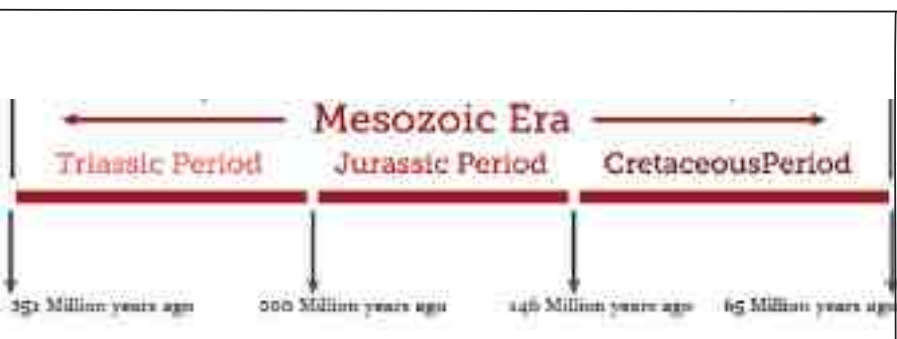
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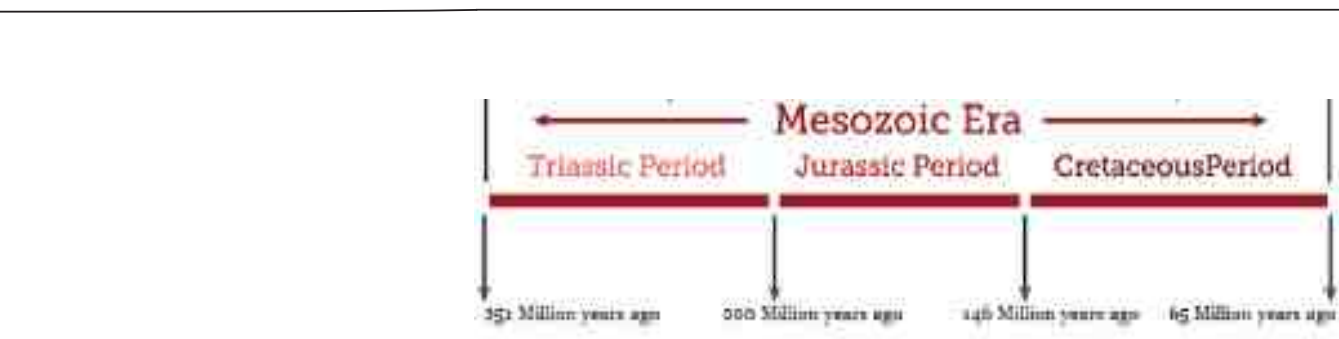
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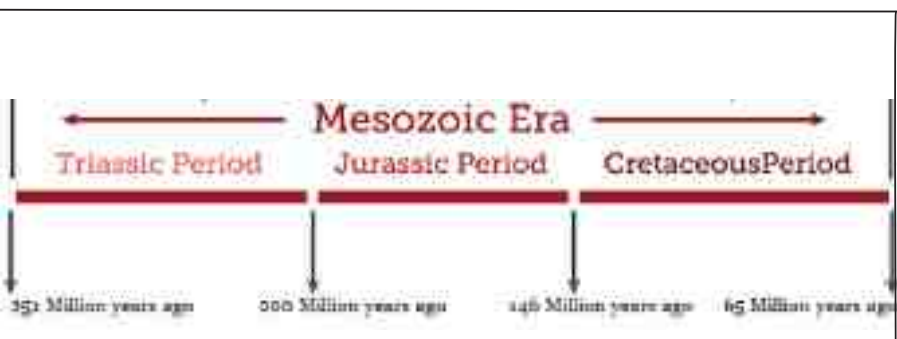
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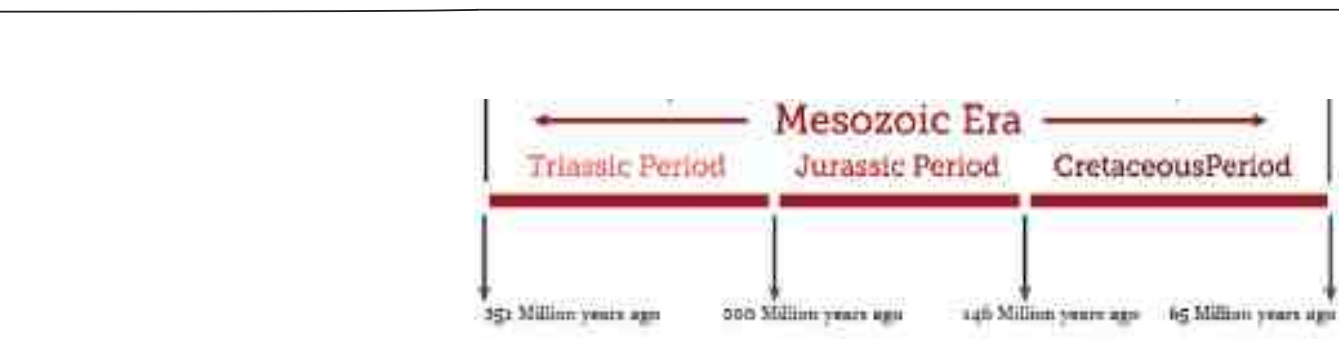
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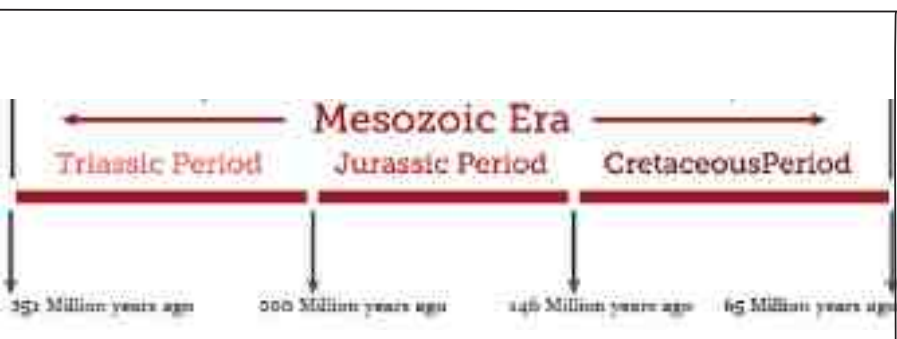
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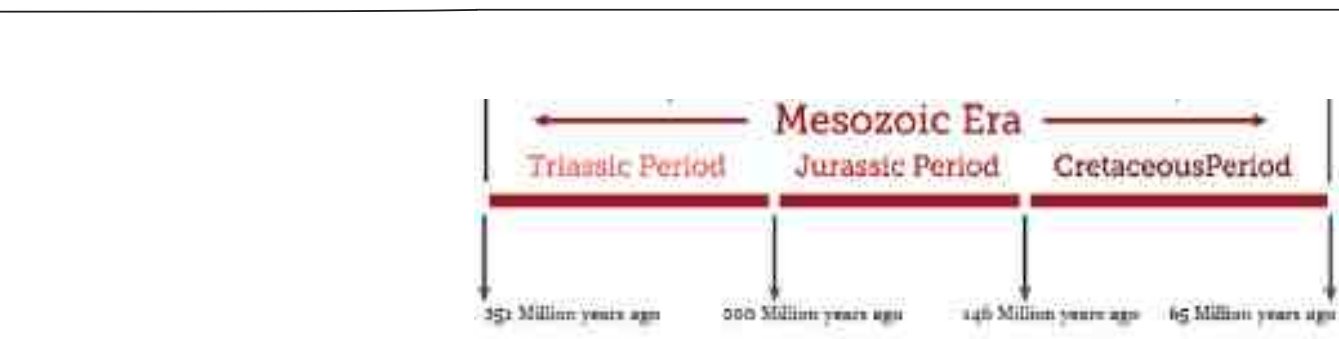
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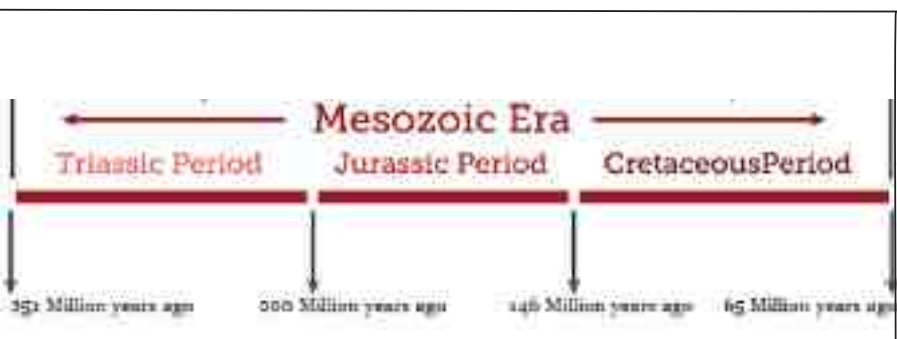
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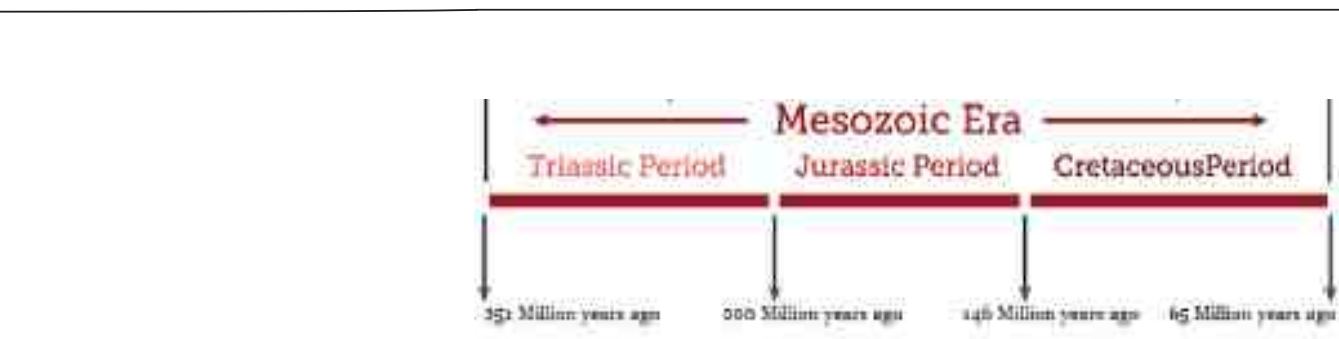
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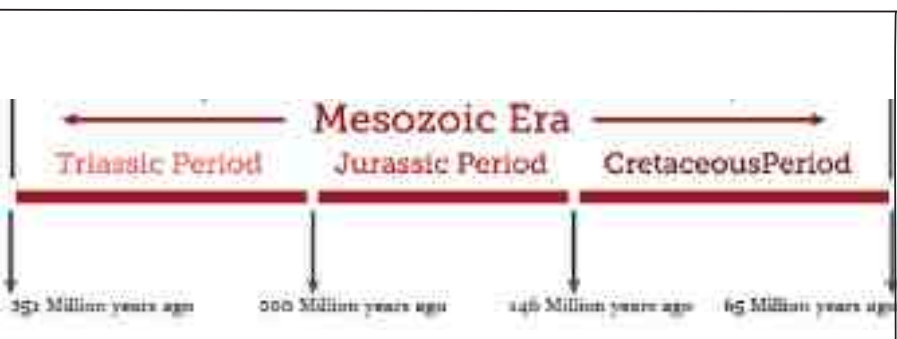
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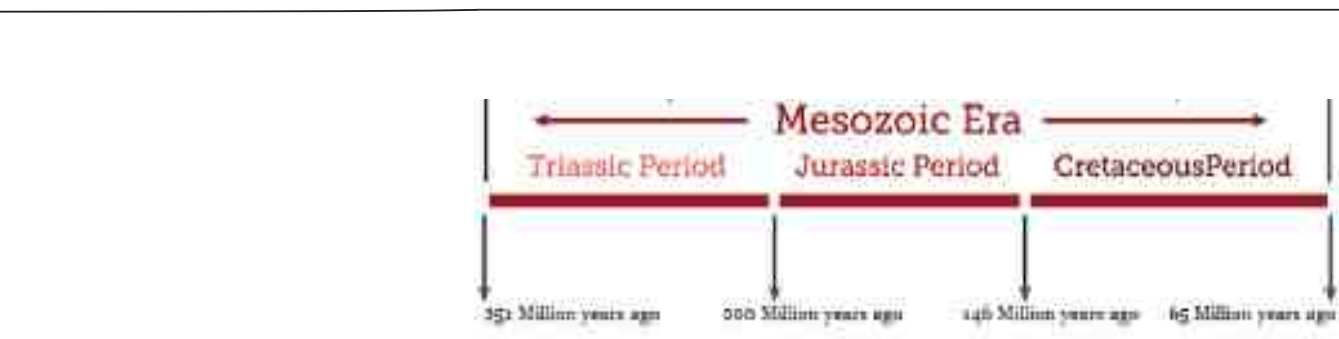
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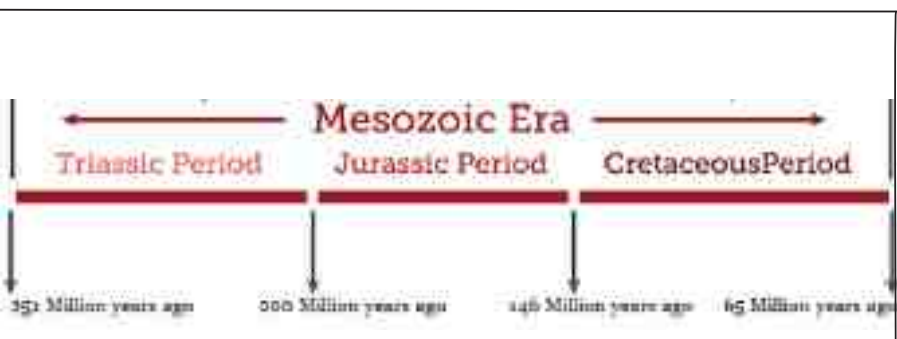
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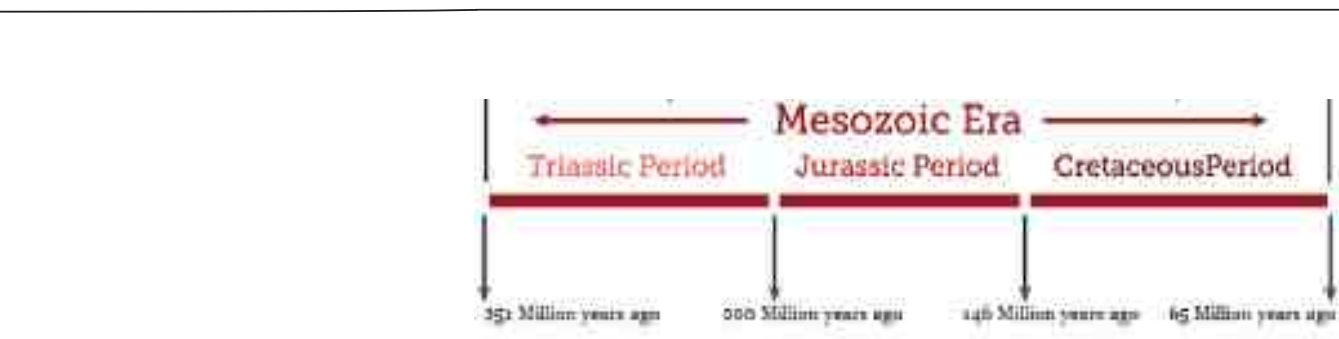
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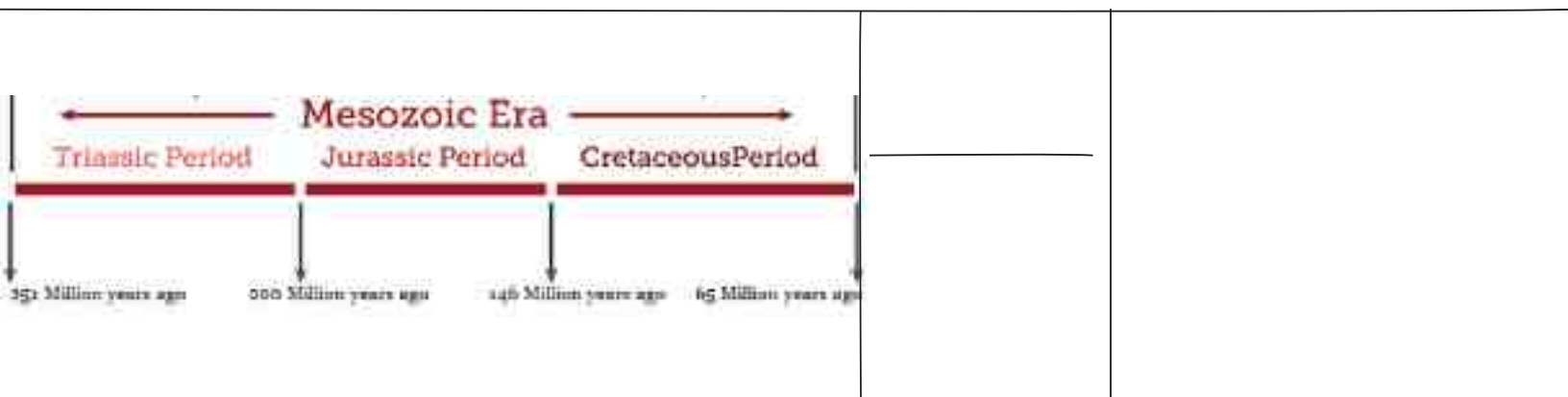
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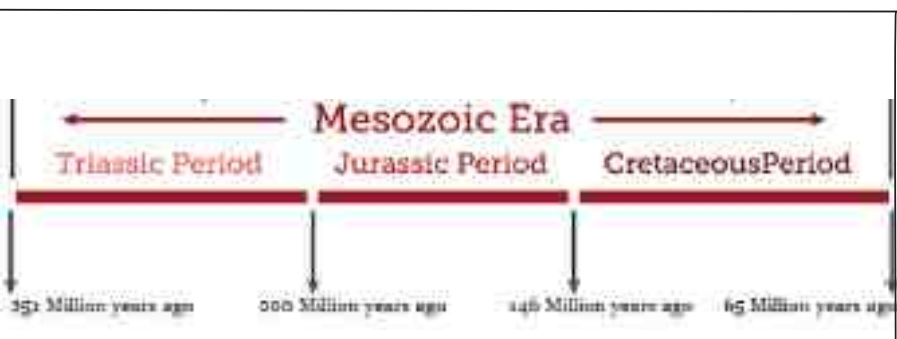
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About the Author

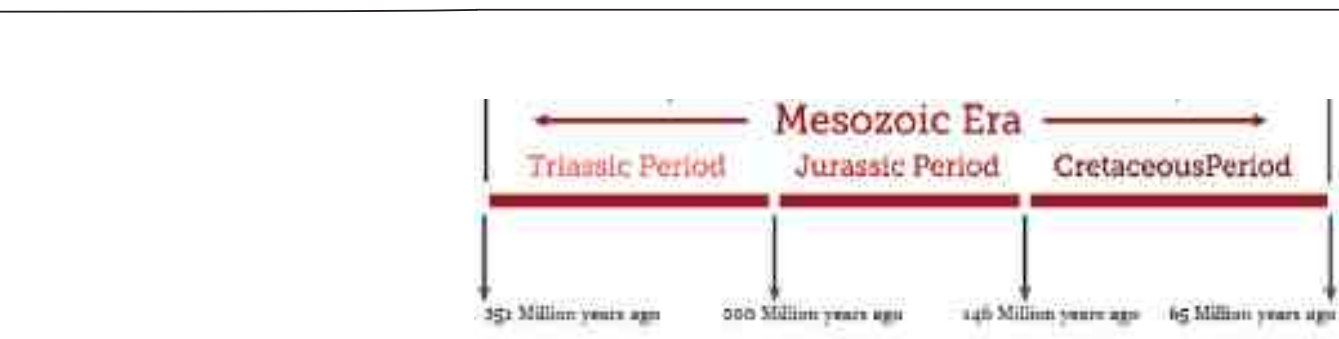
Joan Wardzala graduated Summa Cum Laude from Colorado Technical University with a BSBA degree. She has one grown son who earned a degree in Finance. Joan homed-schooled her son until high school. She has a passion for the importance of reading and education for all children. She opened and ran a preschool/tutoring center in Des Plaines Illinois and subsequently in Rockford Illinois, accepting all children, including those with learning disabilities. She designed creative ways of teaching reading to each individual child. Joan has written and published children's books aimed at teaching life skills and knowledge.



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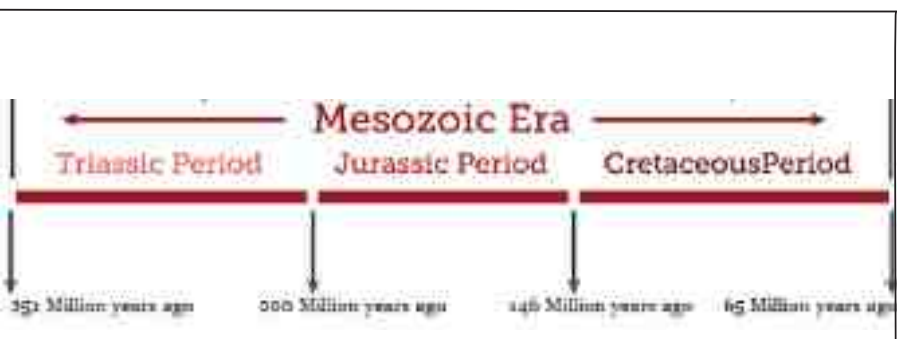
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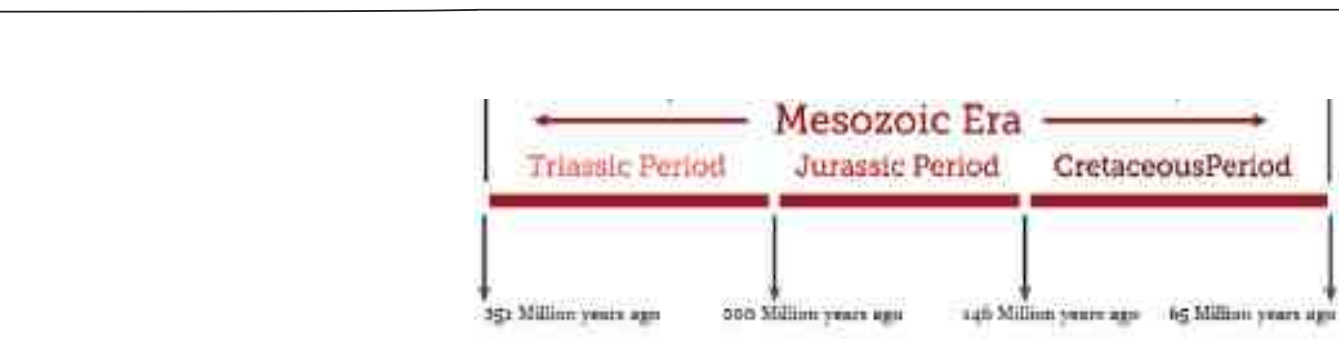
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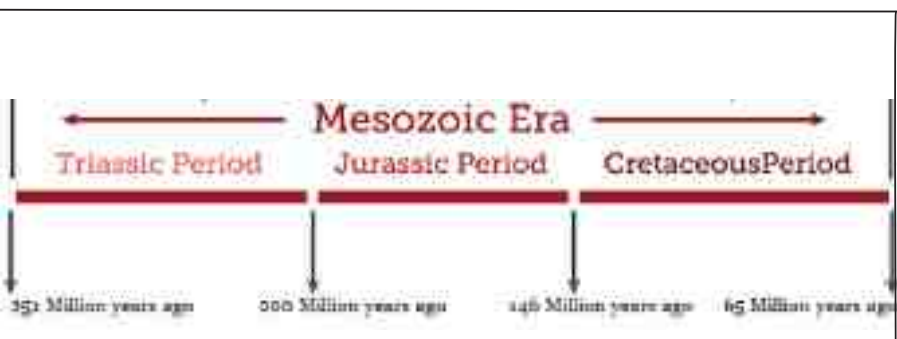
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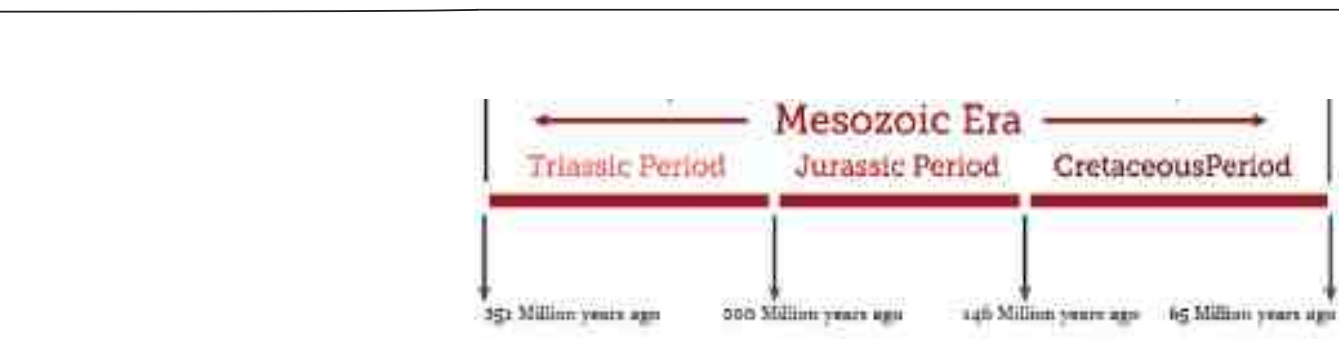
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