



DINOSAUR TOYS SET

Let's Learn About Dinosaur!

WHAT IS A DINOSAUR?

Dinosaurs have been around for 160 million years, and they come in a variety of sizes. The smaller dinosaurs were as small as pigeons, while the larger ones were like huge and heavy trucks. Dinosaurs are reptiles, but they are very different from extant reptiles.

DINOSAUR REAL ARCHIVES

Main characteristics

- Lived on land
- Built nests and laid eggs
- Most had scaly skin (some had feathers)
- Long tail, but tail does not drag the ground
- Walked upright, with hind limbs like pillars
- Large dinosaurs had openings in the skull, which helped reduce weight (only ankylosaurs had solid skulls)
- Walked on the ground with toes
- Claws on all four limbs

Dinosaurs differed from extant reptiles in that their limbs could stand upright, just like mammals do. Some dinosaurs walked on all four limbs, some used only their hind limbs, and some could walk on both limbs and hind limbs.



STEGOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Late Jurassic
- Body length: about 8.5 meters
- Weight: about 5 tons
- Diet: herbivorous

Stegosaurus had a huge row of bony plates on its back and four spiky and dangerous tails to defend itself from predators. They live in herds on the plains.

TRICERATOPS



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 9 meters
- Weight: about 10 tons
- Diet: herbivorous

Triceratops was named for the short horn on its nose and the two long horns on its forehead. It is one of the latest dinosaurs to appear and is often used as a representative fossil of the Late Cretaceous.

VELOCIRAPTOR



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 2 meters
- Weight: 40-80 kg
- Diet: carnivorous

Velociraptor, also known as Velociraptor, had a slender, feathered body about the size of a wolf. Velociraptor's huge toe claws could normally be retracted like wings and then opened up when hunting.

TYRANNOSAURUS REX



- Period of existence: late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 12 meters
- Weight: about 9 tons
- Diet: carnivorous

Tyrannosaurus rex was one of the largest of the Tyrannosauridae family, with a body as long as a bus and twice the weight of an elephant. It was one of the most recently extinct dinosaurs.

PTEROSAUR



- Period of existence: Late Triassic to late Cretaceous
- Wingspan: over 12 meters
- Body weight: about 200 kg
- Diet: carnivorous

Pterosaur was not a dinosaur, but an extinct reptile. Pterosaur was the first known vertebrate to have evolved powered flight.

SPINOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Middle to Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 12-20 meters
- Weight: about 4-26 tons
- Diet: carnivorous

Spinosaurus was the largest carnivore ever to have lived on land and they were even larger than Tyrannosaurus rex. They had a huge "sail" on their back and is the height of an adult.

SAICHANIA



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 7 meters
- Weight: about 2 tons
- Diet: Phytophagy

Saichania was a bulky and heavy-bodied aetosaurian dinosaur. The fossils are found in the Baluengoyot Formation in southern Mongolia.

BRONTOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Jurassic
- Body length: nearly 20 meters
- Weight: about 20 tons
- Diet: herbivorous

Brontosaurus had a long and stout head and neck and could raise its head somewhat, while its tail was as long and thin as a whip. It is considered to be a stouter dinosaur than diplodocus.

ANKYLOSAUR



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 6 meters
- Weight: about 9 tons
- Diet: Phytophagous

The body of ankylosaur was flattened and covered with bony plates. Even the eyelids were covered with small pieces of armor. It also had a huge tail hammer, which was strong enough to break the bones of its opponents.

DIPLODOCUS



- Period of existence: Late Jurassic
- Body Length: 27-53m
- Body weight: about 10 tons
- Diet: Herbivorous

It had a huge size, long neck and tail, and strong limbs. Its long whip-like tail helped it to defend itself against enemies and to chase away other small animals wherever it went.

PARASAUROLOPHUS



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 9m
- Weight: about 2.5 tons
- Diet: herbivorous

The parasaurolophus had a long tube-like spinal crown on its head with a hollow tube inside. It probably blew air out of the tube to make chirping sounds and contact with its companions.

THERIZINOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 6 meters
- Weight: 6-7 tons
- Diet: Phytophagy

Therizinosaurus was a large and slow-moving theropod with peculiarly sharp claws that resembled scythes. Therizinosaurus had the largest claws of any known animal.

CARNOTAURUS



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: about 8 meters
- Weight: about 3 tons
- Diet: carnivorous

The carnotaurus's body was covered with dense scales, and its most prominent feature was a pair of wing-like sharp horns above the eyes. Carnotaurus was known as the cheetah of the Cretaceous.

ALLOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Late Jurassic
- Body length: up to 12 meters
- Weight: 1.5-3.6 tons
- Diet: carnivorous

Allosaurus is one of the most famous large carnivorous dinosaurs, occupying the top of the food chain in the Late Jurassic terrestrial ecosystem. It is also the most numerous and widespread predator found in the Late Jurassic fossils.

PACHYCEPHALOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Late Cretaceous
- Body length: 4.5-5 meters
- Weight: about 1.5 tons
- Diet: Phytophagy

Scientists speculate that this dinosaur was almost as long as a station wagon. Its carapace may have been large, but its elongated hind limbs indicate that it could run fast.

BRACHIOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Late Jurassic
- Body length: about 26 meters
- Weight: about 30 tons
- Diet: Phytophagy

Brachiosaurus was one of the largest and heaviest dinosaurs to have ever appeared on Earth and it was known for having huge forelimbs and a long giraffe-like neck.

HETERODONTOSAURUS



- Period of existence: Permian
- Body length: 2-5 m
- Weight: 14-300 kg
- Diet: carnivorous

Heterodontosaurus, was not a dinosaur, but a mammal-like pancreatic carnivore. The most obvious feature is the tall dorsal sail on the back.