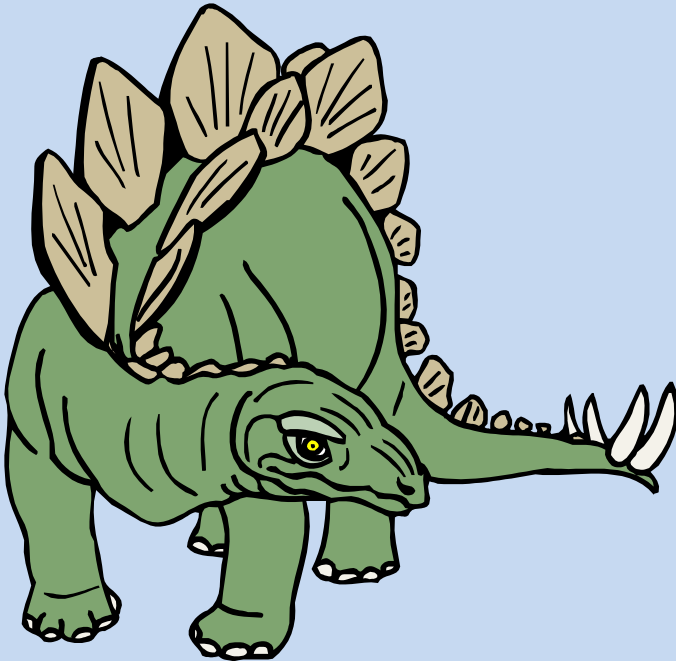


Dinosaurs



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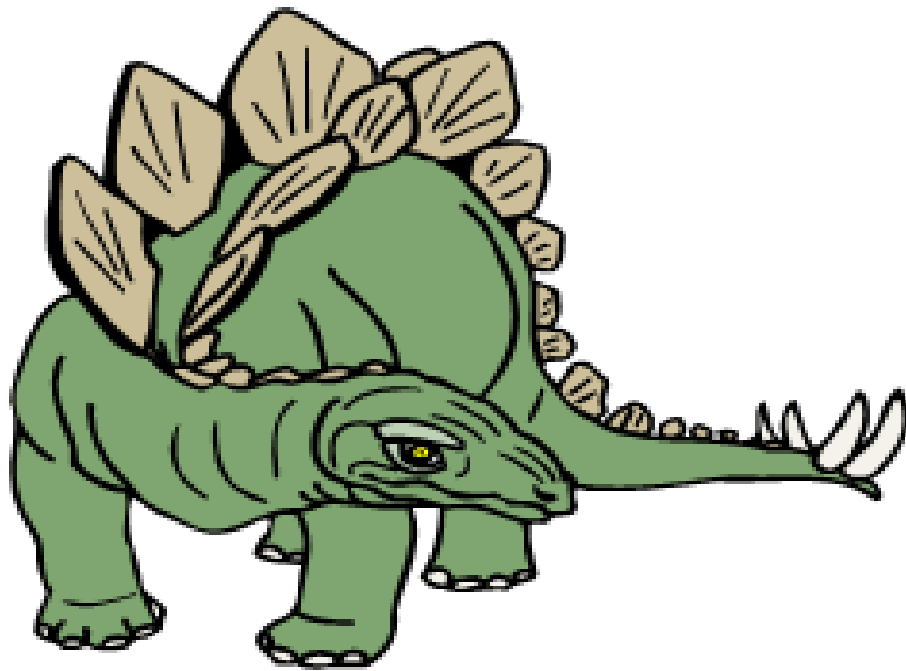
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This magazine is about dinosaurs there are lots of different dinosaurs that are undiscovered or unidentified. We know dinosaurs existed because of their bones, most people believe that dinosaurs lived long ago, but I think that the scientists are wrong that dinosaurs lived long ago I believe that dinosaurs lived alongside humans and I do believe that dragons existed to. Most of the dinosaurs known to us are just the most recent time of the dinosaurs which scientists say is the cretaceous period. And many people think dragons are make believe because they're in legends. Dragons could've lived alongside dinosaurs and humans. A new dinosaur has been found in Utah its name is Lythronax it was an ancestor of the Tyrannosaurus rex and it was larger than it to. Lythronax means in Greek king of gore which it lives up to its name because sense it was bigger than the Tyrannosaurus rex it would probably eat more of the big herbivores. The Lythronax lived in North

America long before Tyrannosaurus rex did it was the most ferocious carnivore in its time. The first one found was a juvenile which was 8 meters (24 feet) long and the adults could grow up to be 35 feet long! Its eyes were where it could look at you with both eyes you probably wouldn't want to meet it anywhere unless it was bones in a museum. It was the apex land predator of its time. It was found in Utah in The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument which is one large unexplored dino bone yard. Lythronax was an unexpected find in Utah because there were no other tyrannosaur find in that part of the states. It has great jaw strength for ripping apart prey. Sorry about that part it was about a new dinosaur Lythorax which as you know it is an ancestor of the Tyrannosaurus rex. And most people know about it because it was found in 2009 and it wasn't widely publicities. And it is in this magazine.

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Dear Editor,

I have always wanted to be an Archaeologist but I don't know how to be one... Also what is your favorite color of T-Rex blue or green? I was also wondering what that big dino bird is... What is it? How many different type of dinosaurs are there? And why are turtles so old? I am really confused about all of this but thanks!

I can't wait to read you next magazine,

Seventh Grader,

Dylan Costello

[419-867-1273](tel:419-867-1273)

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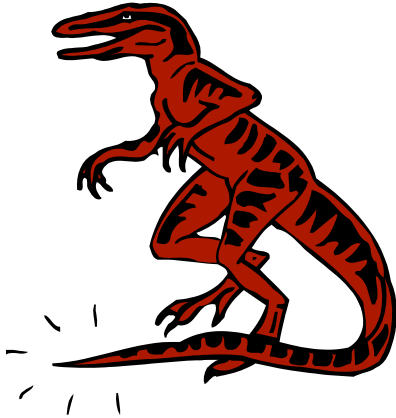
Dear 'Dinosaurs of the past' ,
I liked in the last issue that you put
fun facts about the triceratops.
Maybe in this issue you could do
eating habits or way of life for the
Velociraptor. Or some fun facts
about the Tyrannosaurus-Rex (T-
Rex) this week. For a recondition I
think you should give some extra
info about a dino of your choice.
Thanks for your time,
Kellan Theobald

A new dinosaur has been found in Utah its name is Lythronax it was an ancestor of the Tyrannosaurus rex and it was larger than it to. Lythronax means in Greek king of gore which it lives up to its name because sense it was bigger than the Tyrannosaurus rex it would probably eat more of the big herbivores. The Lythronax lived in North America long before Tyrannosaurus rex did it was the most ferocious carnivore in its time. The first one found was a juvenile which was 8 meters (24 feet) long and the adults could grow up to be 35 feet long! Its eyes were where it could look at you with both eyes you probably wouldn't want to meet it anywhere unless it was bones in a museum. It was the apex land predator of its time. It was found in Utah in The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument which is one large unexplored dino bone yard. Lythronax was an unexpected find in Utah because there were no other tyrannosaur find in that part of the states. It has great

jaw strength for ripping apart prey.

Jake T. Rex

By: Caleb Derga-Prinz



This is the story of a young dinosaur named Jake T. Rex. Jake Rex was a young T-Rex that was kind of small for his age. Whenever he went to school all of the other kids would make fun of him. Everyone else had friends to eat lunch with and talk to. But whenever Jake sat down to eat he ate alone, and he walked to class alone because the other dinosaurs would laugh and make fun of him.

Another reason he was made fun of was his big head and giant teeth. He was always called buck-toothed Jake and big head Rex. When he was young his mother died of illness and his father ran away. The next day he was found by a family of raptors that took care of him.

At this young age Rex quickly adapted to the new family. Soon he thought that he was a raptor. When he was old enough he was sent to the raptor academy with his brothers. He found out quickly that he didn't belong there. He

liked to sit in the back of the room and do his own thing.

As he got older he noticed that he wasn't growing as much as the others. Soon his friends left him and found new ones. He didn't like to be around the others. All that Jake wanted to do was sleep and eat. The others were running and playing, making fun of Jake who had a new nick name. Lazy Jake.

Three years later his mom brought him to a new school for the kids with special needs. Jake was accepted, but he didn't feel like he belonged there. He thought the activities were boring and the academics were very basic.

So after another week Jake was brought back to the other school. This time he was accepted a little more than before he left, but it started up again.

Then summer vacation came along and he could finally do what he wanted to. That summer he seemed hungrier and more sleepy than usual.

Then fall came and Jake left for school with worry and dread. When he got there the others kids avoided him but this time they just stared at him. Just then he saw his old friends and then he realized why everyone was staring at him.



Jake had grown and was taller than everyone in the school. Finally it was time for the first pep assembly of the school year. This time no one sat by him just like

every other year. This time it was in fear not disgust.

Then someone told him the truth. He was not a raptor, but a Tyrannosaurus Rex finally his name made sense to him. Jake T. Rex. He was Jackson T. Rex. That's why he was so different.

Soon he was the most popular kid in school, and became the most feared animal on earth. Remember, just because your different doesn't mean that you have no potential in life.

Velociraptors were meat-eating dinosaurs who lived during the Cretaceous period. These meat-eaters were very smart and hunted in packs, like modern day wolves. Velociraptors walked on two legs and could run up to 40 miles per hour for short periods of time, like a cheetah. It is thought that they could jump as high as ten feet in the air.

These smart dinosaurs stood about three feet tall and weighed about 30 pounds. Including the tail, they were six feet in length. They were much smaller human beings. They were about the size of a turkey or large chicken. Velociraptors had a large 3 inch curved claw on the middle toe of each foot, which were used to kill their prey. They had long, narrow skulls holding more than 20 sharp teeth. Scientists think that Velociraptors had feathers, like modern-day birds, but they can not be certain. Additionally, Velociraptors had excellent eye-sight and hollow bones, like modern birds of prey. They also had a keen sense of smell.

Velociraptors lived in desert-like climates and hunted plant-eating dinosaurs like Protoceratops. These plant-eaters were about the size of a pig. The Protoceratops lived in herds and walked on all fours. A Velociraptor fossil was found with a Protoceratops fossil locked in a battle to the death.

The first Velociraptor fossil was discovered in 1923 in Mongolia by Peter Kaisen. The dinosaur was named by H.F. Osborn. More Velociraptor fossils were found in Russia, China, and Montana in the United States.

The Velociraptors portrayed in the movie, Jurassic Park, were much bigger than this actual dinosaur. The dinosaur in the movie was likely a cousin to the Velociraptor, called Utahraptor. Utahraptors lived in the western United States. These terrifying dinosaurs could reach up to 23 feet in length. They had a 9 inch curved claw on their feet like their smaller cousin. Despite the Velociraptors

**small size, they were
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How Do We Know Dinosaurs Existed?

Did Dinosaurs Exist? How do you know? Where you there? Dinosaurs lived 65 million years ago, far before the human race. Prior to the early 1800's no one had heard of dinosaurs. At that point in time, they had never existed. However, Chinese history reports the finding of dragon bones. European history talks of giants and other biblical creatures. But, there were no books on dinosaurs, no dinosaur paleontologists, and no knowledge of how these creatures lived.

It wasn't until the early 1800's when the first recognition of what we know today as dinosaurs. It was at that time when the first person, William Buckland, described a dinosaur in a scientific journal. And in 1842, the term dinosaur was first used. Since then, it has been a none-stop fascination with the not-always "terrible lizard".

How did these creatures live? How big were they? How many were there? These and many other questions have been and are being addressed through the study of the remnants, or fossils, of these creatures.



When an animal or plant dies its remains usually rot away to nothing or are eaten by scavengers. Sometimes though, when the conditions are just right, the remains can be buried intact. Over time, sediment builds on top of the remains and pressure increases until it turns into hard rock, starting the process of fossilization. In the case of dinosaurs, this process occurred. Millions of years later, these fossils were uncovered by man digging and, literally, unearthing more questions than answers.



As more fossils have been found, theories tested and technology improved, scientists have reconstructed many of the fossilized remains into what these creatures may have looked like. By being able to put these puzzles together, scientists have been able to expand their learnings and shed light on the time dinosaurs lived, how they interacted, and how different events in a dinosaur's life may have occurred. Now armed with the proof of

existence and growing understandings of how they lived, many mysteries remain. One of the biggest concerns...What happened to the dinosaurs? Scientists have proposed various theories to account for their extinction, but none have been conclusively proven. However, just as it has introduced to these fascinating animals, the continued exploration for and study of dinosaur fossils may help to, one day, answer this question.

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Today's News

By: Zachary Matthews

Today in New York City the new Dinosaurs at the zoo have escaped! This was reported to the police last night after midnight. Our Intel also has reported that some of these dinosaurs are some of the more aggressive types: The T-Rex, Velociraptor, Utahraptor, Spinosaurus, and Compys. There are also lots of the Plant Eater Dinosaurs.

Keep inside and keep your food and plants with you. It is also very important to get as far from the outer walls as possible and keep the doors locked.

All Airplane flights have been canceled until further notice. On channel 93 we will be giving you some advice on how you should survive.

To add more trouble to the situation a big storm is expected tonight and is believed that tornados will occur.

There is also a new type of dinosaur the duck bill Pladasaurus. This dinosaur is a cross between the Parasaurolophus and a Platypus.

The police are trying to organize a fine and capture approach to keep this from spreading and becoming a mass problem. They are also trying to help everyone evacuate the city, only open the door if you're certain the

police are asking for you come out and the area is safe.

In the Grand Canyon the Pterodactyl that escaped from their pin a month ago are still terrorizing the area. Yesterday the remaining people got evacuated. The police are trying to push back the beast, and quickly in order to hopefully save the endangered species that live in the Grand Canyon. The creatures unfortunately have been increasing their territory.



In Florida people rallied today in front of the ocean zoo saying that all carnivorous dinosaurs should be killed but ended up getting themselves eaten by the land types. The ocean dinosaurs also escaped so the water around the east side of the US is a no swim in the water. Scientist thinks that by tomorrow all of the waters in the world will be no swim.

In Washington DC the presidents dog got ate by

the T-Rex right before the T-Rex was stopped. The police are trying to convince the president that it's not the right time to have a funeral for the dog.

There are also many different types of dinosaurs running ramped in the capital.

In Texas the cowboys are having something different to do than keeping their cattle together they need to keep the dinosaurs from, the Dino Creation Center, away from their cattle.



How Did We Find Out About Dinosaurs?

Less than 200 years ago, no one even knew that dinosaurs had ever existed. It wasn't until a lady noticed a huge tooth that she thought was a fossil buried in a pile of rocks by the roadside. She and her husband kept looking in the pile and they found more teeth and then some bones. Because it appeared that these teeth looked like giant iguana teeth, he called the animal they came from *Iguanodon*.

At about the same time, another strange fossil was found – a huge jaw filled with sharp teeth. Scientists could tell that it was a jaw of a huge reptile. They named the reptile *Megalosaurus*. The teeth of *Iguanodon* show that this animal was a plant-eater. The teeth of *Megalosaurus* show that it was a meat-eater. Scientists could tell from the rocks the fossils were found in that the two animals had lived at about the same time. Scientists now realized for the first time that there had been giant reptiles living on earth a long time ago—creatures no one had known about before and that weren't like anything living in the present-day world. It was thought that they were all a kind of lizard. Scientists took the Greek word *deinos*, meaning “terrible”, and *sauros*, meaning “lizard”, and put them together to make the word *dinosaur* or “terrible lizard”.

Dinosaurs were a group of reptiles that lived on land during most of the Age of Reptiles. Dinosaurs were not a kind of giant lizards although their name may have made people think they were. Some dinosaurs were small. Lizards are one type of reptile; dinosaurs are another type of reptile.

There were six different “families” of dinosaurs. One family is called sauropods meaning “reptile-footed” dinosaurs. They were the biggest of the dinosaurs. All of these giant, four-footed plant-eaters had long necks and long tails. Another family was the theropods, or “beast-footed” dinosaurs. All the theropods were meat-eaters that walked on two feet. Some were quite big and some were quite small. Another family was ornithopods, or “bird-footed” dinosaurs. They were plant-eaters that moved on two legs. Most

of them were quite large. Two other families were the “armored” dinosaurs and “plated” dinosaurs. These two kinds of plant-eaters had bumpy, bone-covered skin and walked on all four feet. The ceratopsians, a name that means “horned faces,” were the last dinosaurs to appear. They were large plant-eaters that had from one to five horns on their heads. They also moved about on all four feet.

Dinosaurs were different in many ways. But they were all alike in a way that made them different from all other reptiles. A dinosaur's body was built for walking on two legs. There are no such reptiles in the world today.

An animal that walks on two legs is called a biped. And all the first dinosaurs were bipeds. They walked on their back legs. Later, some kinds of dinosaurs did get down and walk on all fours—but they still had the bodies of bipeds.

Small four-footed reptiles had to race for their lives because the larger reptiles, running on its two back legs could easily catch the smaller ones and bite into them. The two-legged reptile was one of the first kinds of dinosaurs. It was only about three feet high and was named *Coelophysis*, or “hollow form,” because its bones were hollow, like those of a bird. In fact, with its slim body, its long, pointed jaws, and its three-toed feet, *Coelophysis* was much like a bird. All of the first kinds of dinosaurs were very much like this.

Some of the dinosaurs were the biggest animals that ever walked the earth. They were enormous plant-eaters that walked on four feet. But the first dinosaurs were all little meat-eaters that walked around on two feet. So where did the big ones come from? Possibly when the little meat-eaters were hungry and couldn't catch any animals, they probably ate plants. A plant-eater has to eat a lot of plants to get enough energy to stay alive. It needs a big stomach, so the plant-eaters became big animals. One of the first kinds of plant-eating dinosaurs was *Plateosaurus* which means “broad lizard”, because it had a bulky body. About twenty-one feet long, *Plateosaurus* walked on its two back

legs, like most early dinosaurs. But its front legs were nearly as thick and strong as its back ones. This shows that it often got down on all fours, probably to eat. Slowly these plant-eating dinosaurs were turning into giants. And they started to walk on all fours. In time, their descendants became enormous, four-footed plant-eaters.

And that is how we found out about early dinosaurs.

In 2009, a Parasaurolophus, a type of duck-billed dinosaur, was discovered by a high school student named Kevin. He and a few fellow students volunteered to look for fossils alongside a paleontologist at the Grand Staircase Escalante-National Monument in Utah. Kevin found what looked like a dinosaur rib sticking out from under a rock formation. The paleontologist was not impressed but went around the formation and turned over a stone. To his surprise, a dinosaur skull was staring back at him! It turned out the rib Kevin found was not a rib, but toe bones of the same dinosaur.

Excavating the Parasaurolophus was quite a feat. The bones had to be protected by plaster bandages as it was cut out of the rock. Once the excess surrounding rock was removed, the dinosaur was ready to be transported to a museum. The road was too far away so the skeleton had to be lifted by helicopter.

After the dinosaur skeleton arrived at the

museum, it needed to be cleaned. Cleaning fossils is a tedious and time consuming process. It took nearly 1300 hours of cleaning before the skeleton was ready for study. This equals nearly six months of work!

This fossil discovery provided scientists with information about young Parasaurolophus. Adult Parasaurolophus were well known. The adults had a bony crest on their heads and measured 25 feet long. The baby dinosaur fossil lacked the large bony head crest but it had a small bump indicating that it was forming. Additionally the fossil was only six feet long. This means the baby dinosaur was about a year old when it died.

Scientists learned that the crests on this species of duck-billed dinosaurs grew much earlier in life than other duck-billed dinosaur species. Also, Parasaurolophus grew at a very quick rate during its first year of life. This information helped scientists solve the mystery of what Parasaurolophus looked like as a baby.

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