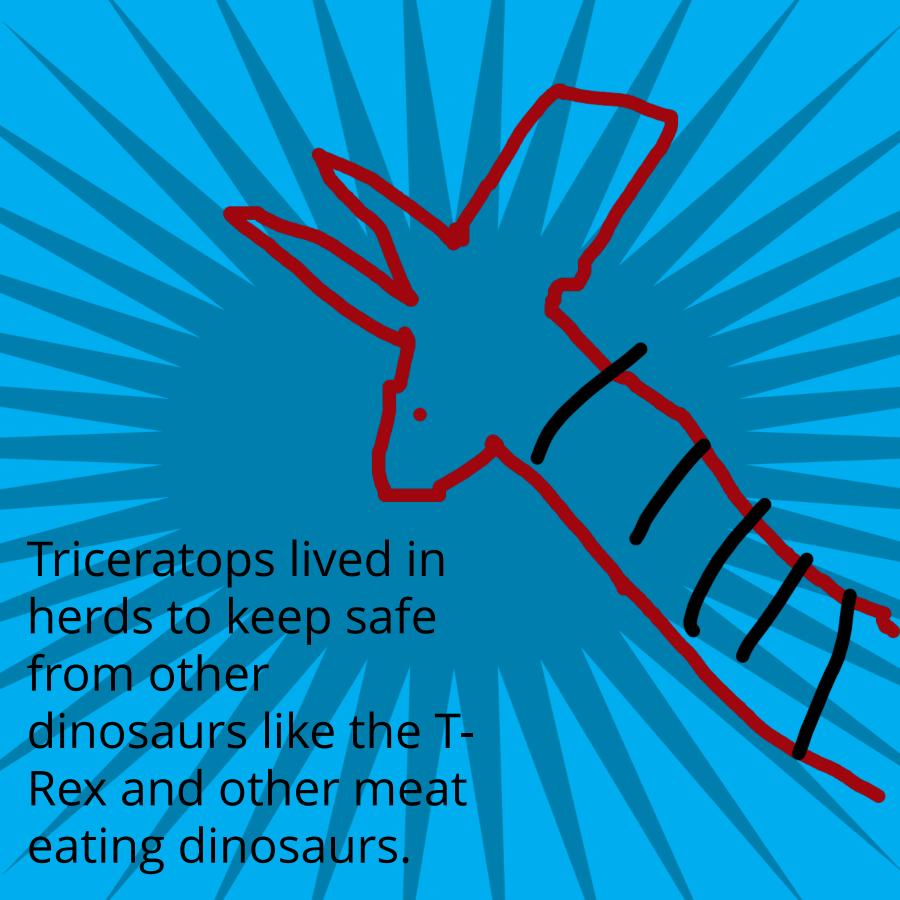
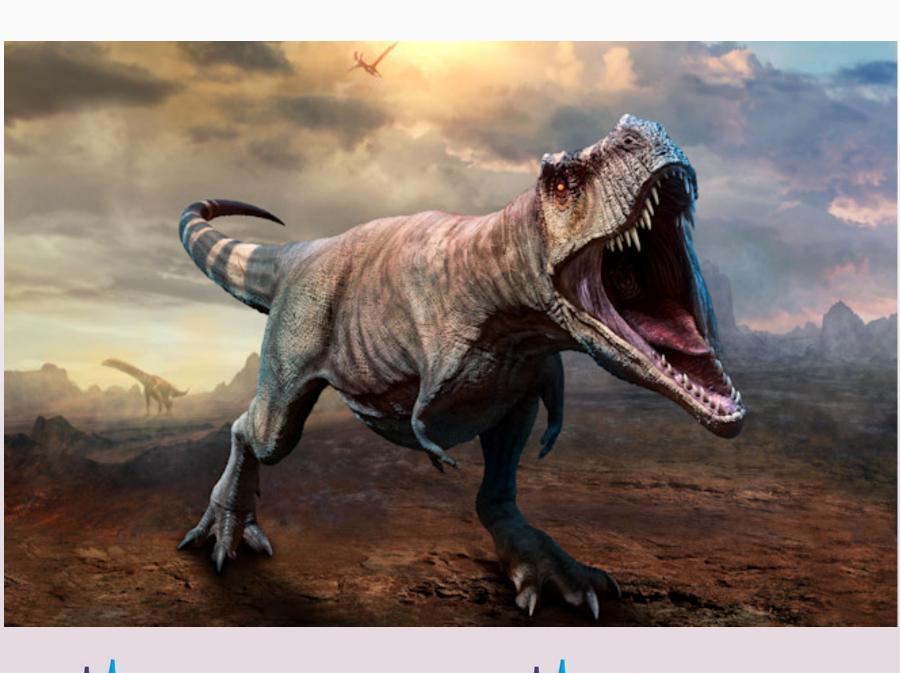
Allabout dinosaur







T-Rex's are very territorial meaning that it does not like other dinosaurs going in its territory.





Elamosaurus was the largest of the plesiosaurs about 46 ft long!



Majungasaurus may have replaced its whole set of teeth in two months. Also scientists believe that the dinosaurs went extinct because of either an asteroid, a drought, a tsunami, or a something maybe scientists don't know about.



The smallest ichtyosaurs fossil of the type I communis is a newborn it was just 28 inches long but already had a squid dinner in its stomach. These four-flippered marine reptiles lived from the Triassic to the Cretaceous, and their fossils have been found on all seven continents. They evolved from land reptiles and gave birth to live young. Ichthyosaurs had streamlined, dolphinlike bodies and a beak full of sharp teeth for hunting prey.



A spinosaurids had

2 nostrils

CLOSER TO ITS EYES than to the TIP OF ITS SNOUT.

This allowed it to breathe when trying to CATCH PREY IN THE WATER.

In 2021, 2 new species of spinosaurids were discovered on the Isle of Wight, UK:
CERATOSUCHOPS INFERODIOS and RIPAROUENATOR
MILDERAE.

Spinosaurus is the LARGEST-EVER CARNIVOROUS DINOSAUR-skull fossils suggest this massive predator was as much as 49 FT (15m) long and weighed up to 10 Tons.

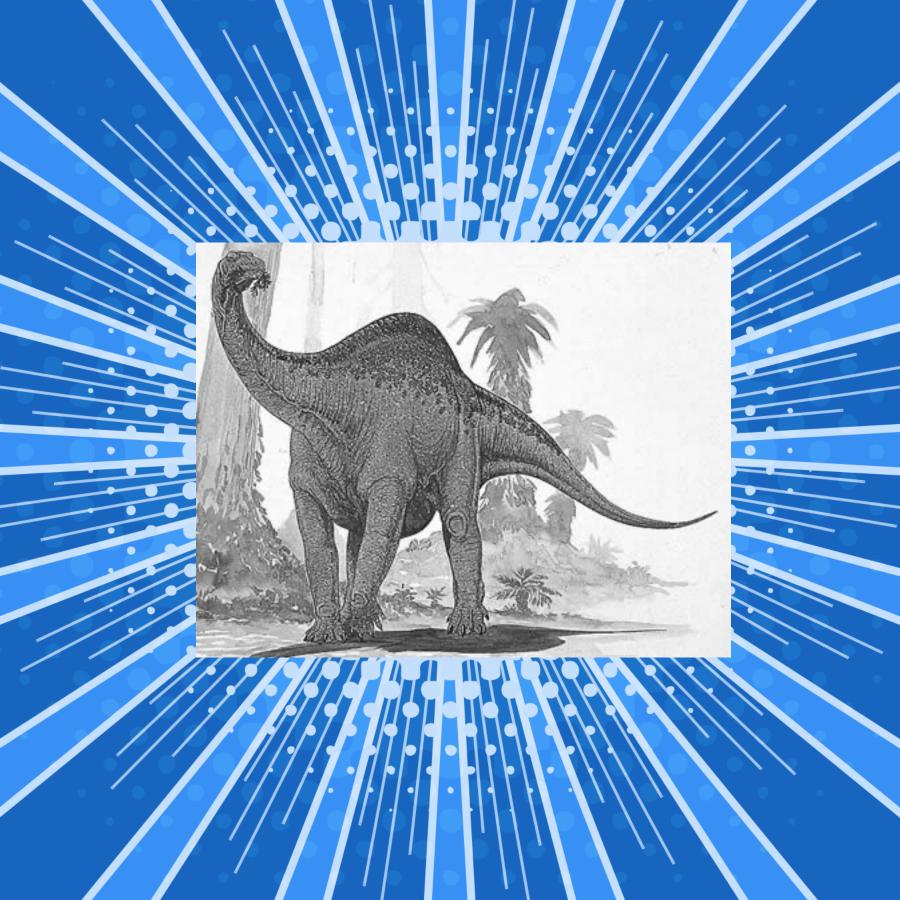
Monster fish lived during the Cretaceous Periodand so did monster-sized fish hunters, like the long-snouted spinosaurids. As well as snaring prey in the water, these huge carnivorous dinosaurs were skilled at catching creatures on land.

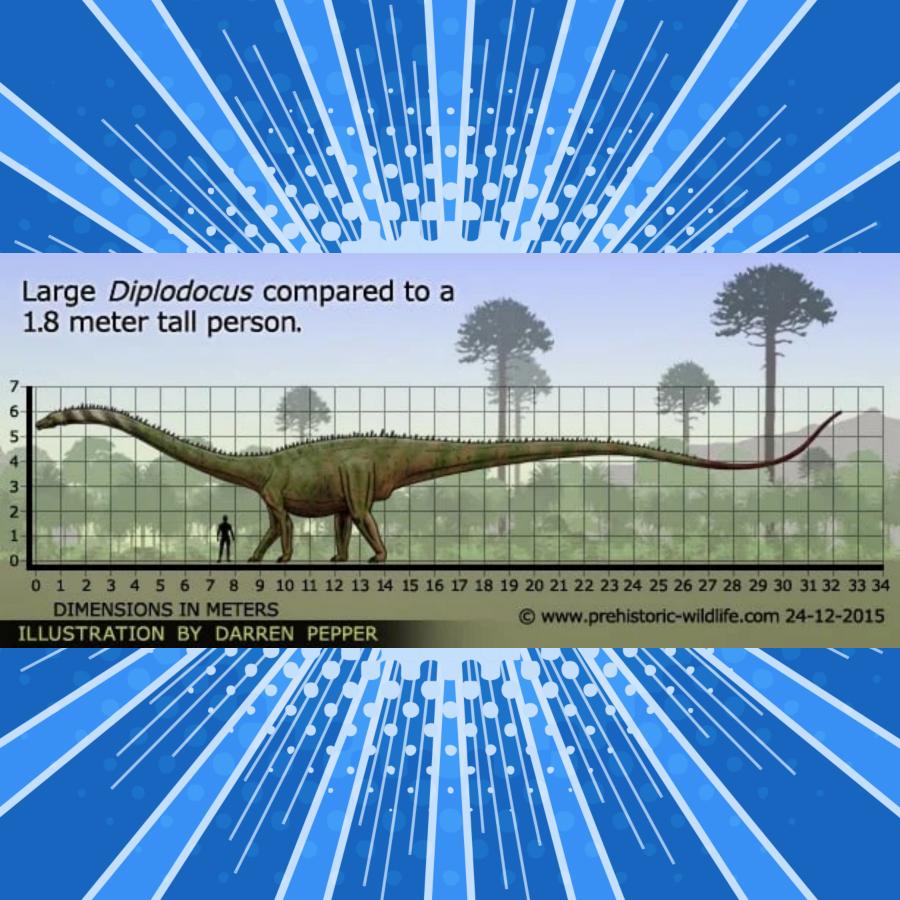
Although spinosaurids was so heavy it had had 3 tons on each foot to support its weight.

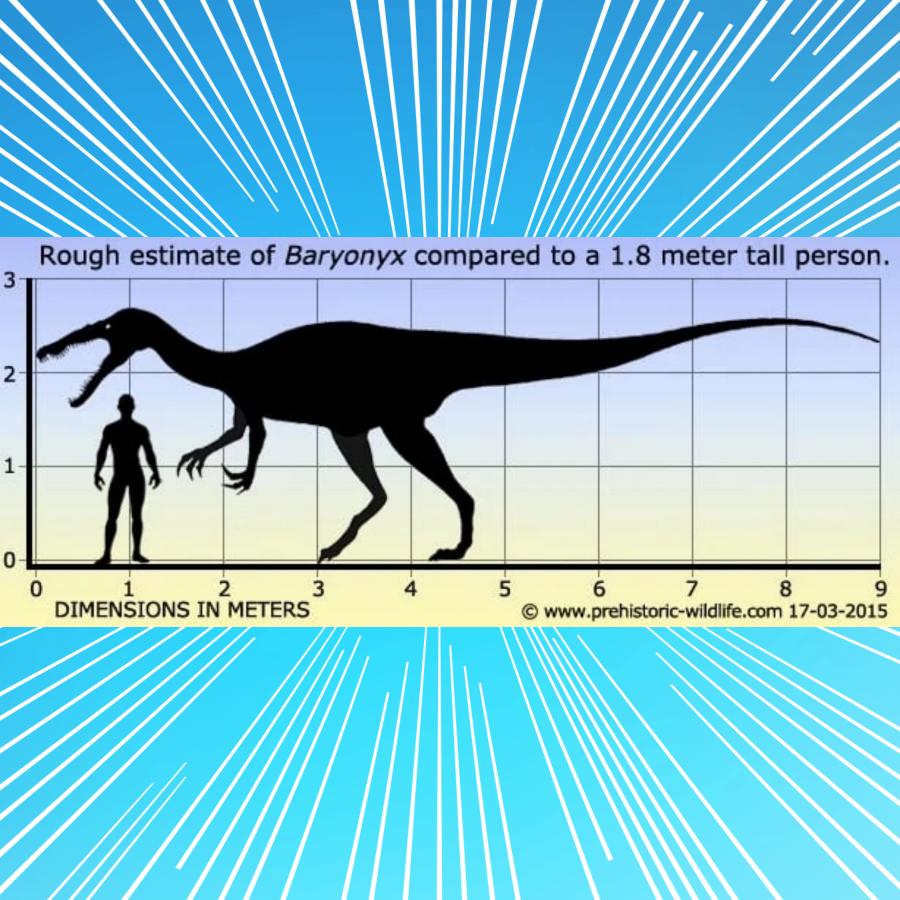


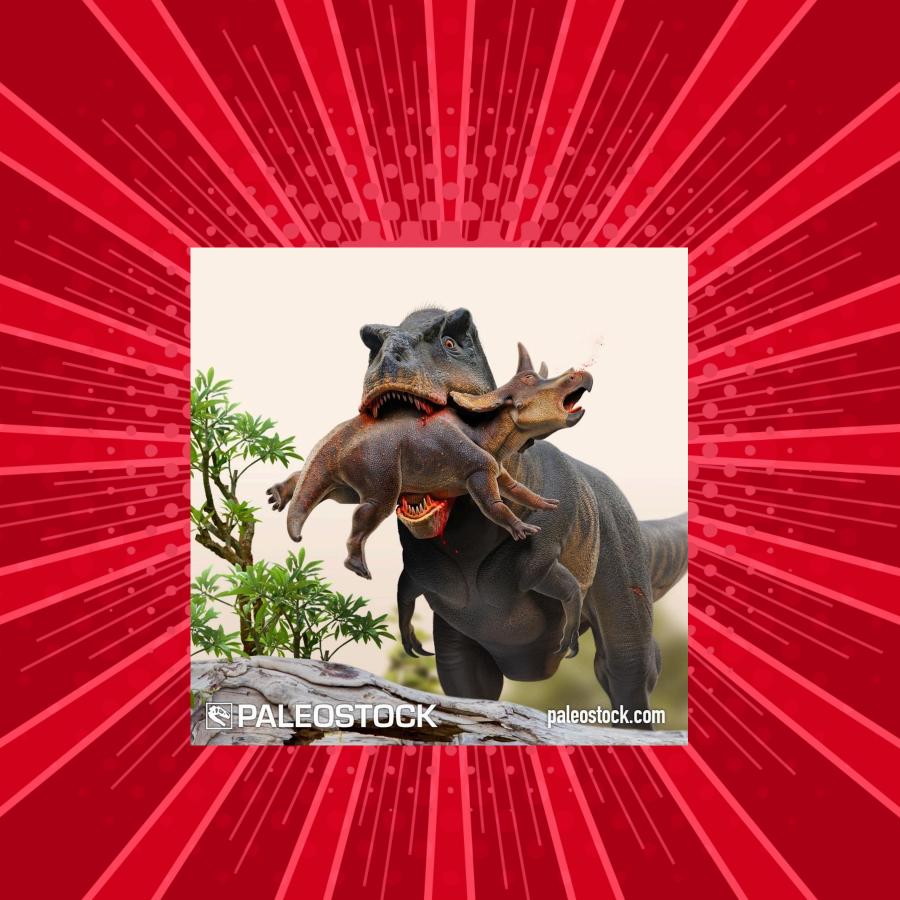
Like today's octopuses and squid, ammonites and other ammonoids were cephalopods. These softbodied creatures lived in the ocean from the Devonian to just beyond the Cretaceous Period. Most of them had ornate, coiled shells with chambers that could hold air to help them float. The majority of ammonoid fossils are just these shells.

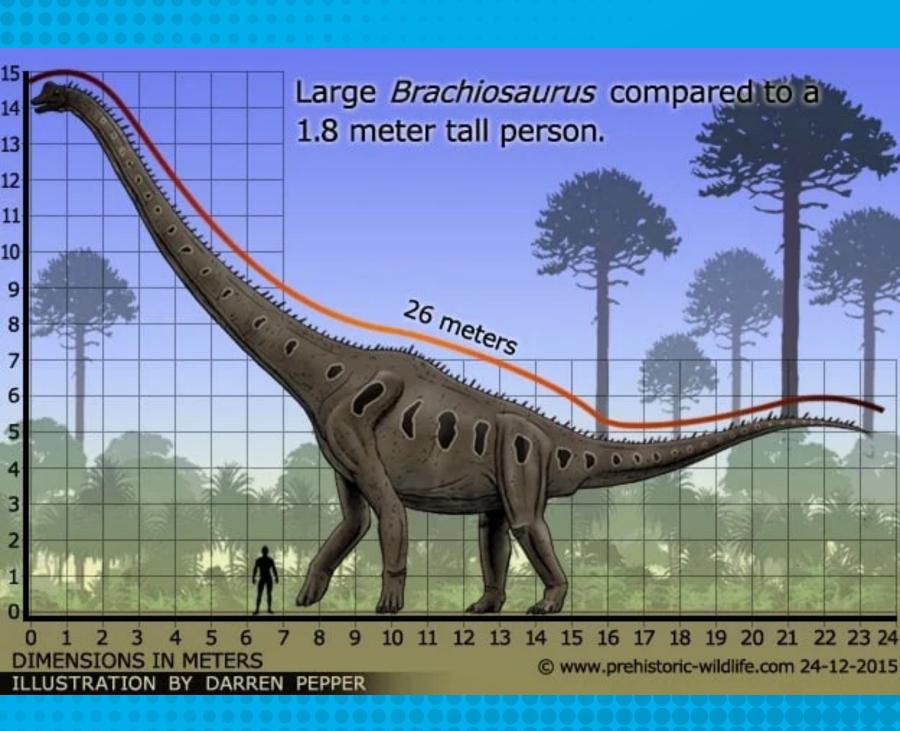
The LARGEST
AMMONITE FOSSIL
ever found is a partial
PARAPUZOSIA
SEPPENRADENSIS
shell-its
COMPLETE SHELL
could have measured
as much as
10FT
(3m) IN DIAMETER.















Procompsognathus

