

A YEAR IN THE WORLD OF DINOSAURS



hundreds of things to find!



First published in 2012 by Orpheus Books Ltd,
6 Church Green, Witney, Oxon OX28 4AW, England
www.orpheusbooks.com

Copyright © 2012 Orpheus Books Ltd

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized
in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including
photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval
system, without permission in writing from the publisher except by a
reviewer who may quote brief passages in a review.

Created and produced by
Nicholas Harris, Sarah Hartley, Katie Sexton,
Ruth Symons and Erica Williams,
Orpheus Books Ltd.

Text by Olivia Brookes

Scientific consultant: Professor Michael Benton,
Department of Earth Sciences, University of Bristol

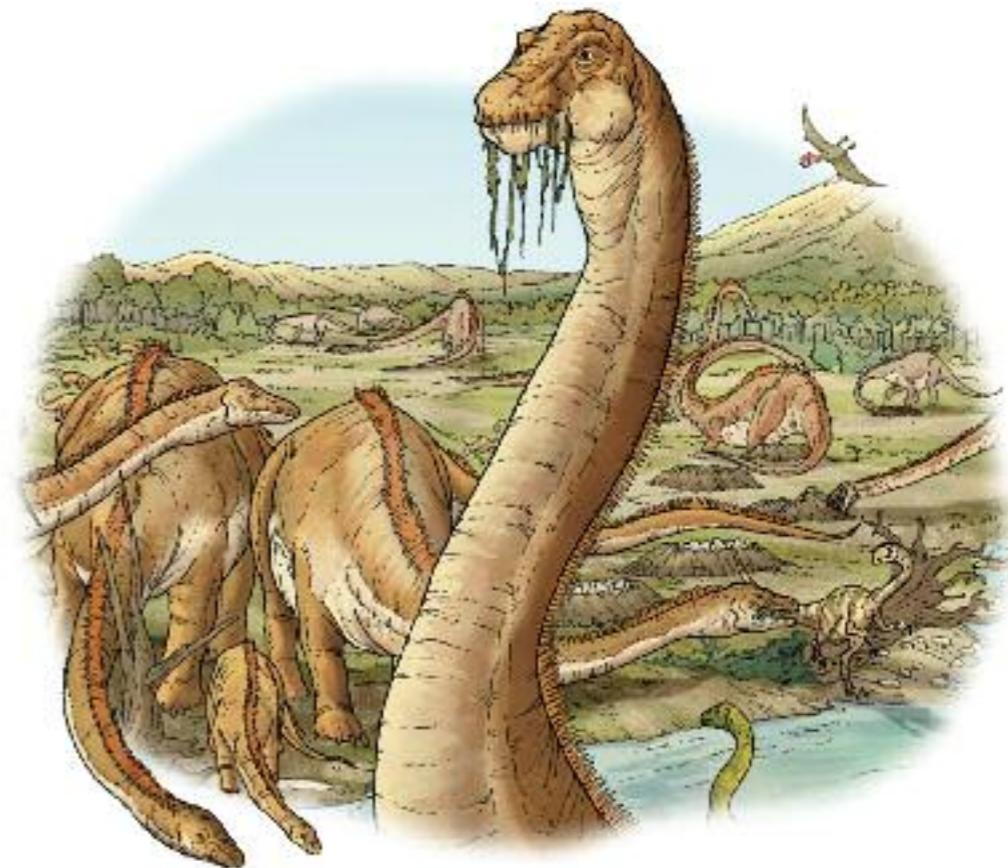
Illustrated by Inklink, Firenze

ISBN 978 1 7418 3779 5

Printed and bound in China.

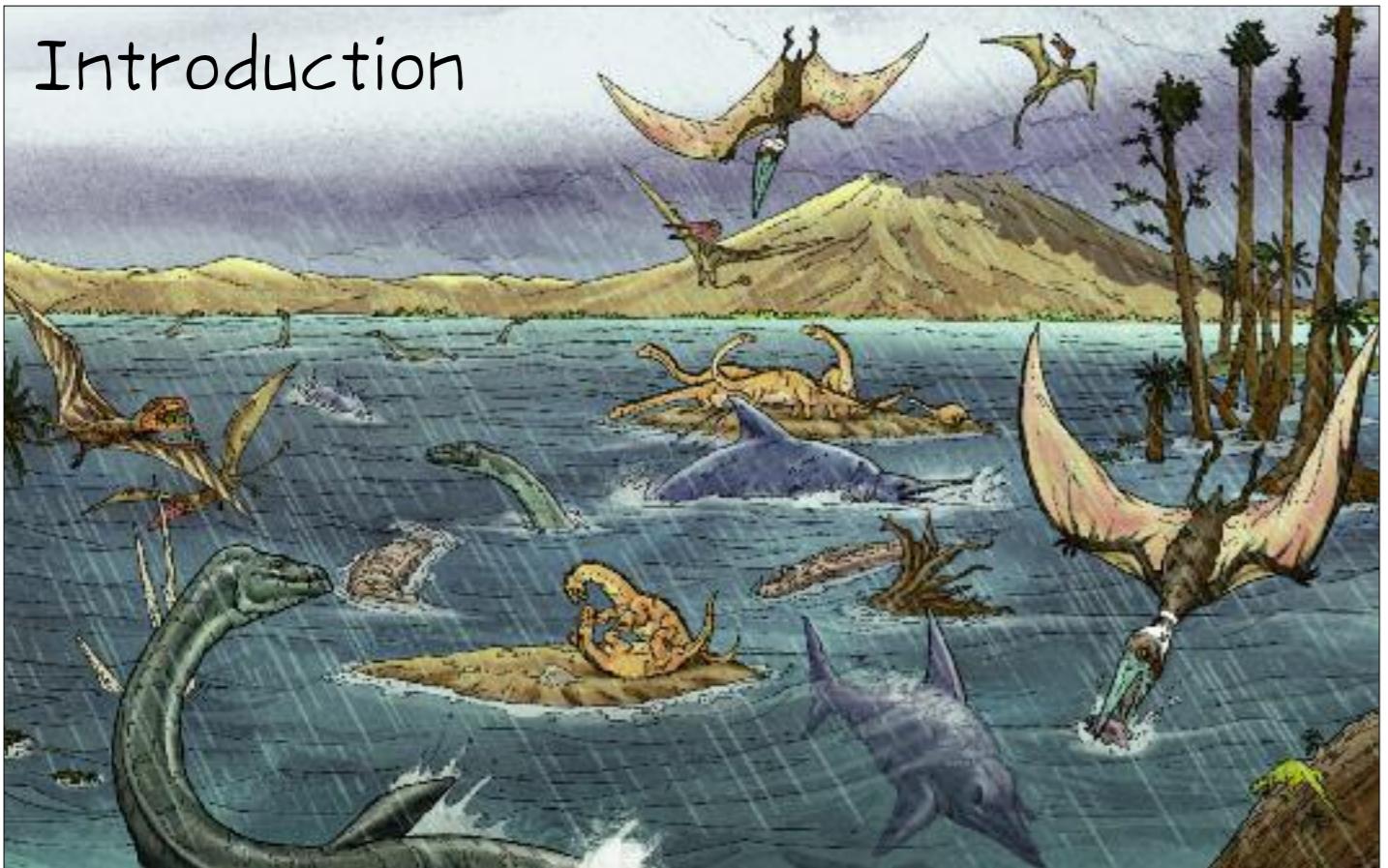


A YEAR IN THE WORLD OF DINOSAURS

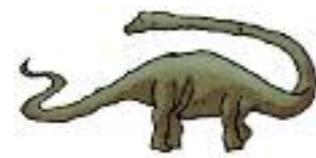
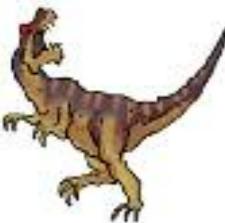


Orpheus

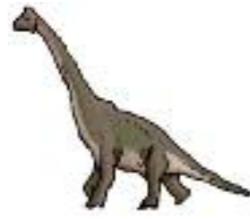
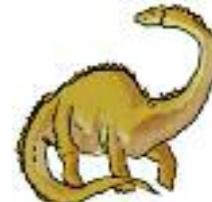
Introduction



THIS IS THE STORY of a year in the life of the dinosaurs. All the illustrations in this book have exactly the same view. But each one shows a different time of year. The story is set 150 million years ago during the Jurassic period. All the dinosaurs that appear in the story lived in North America during this time.



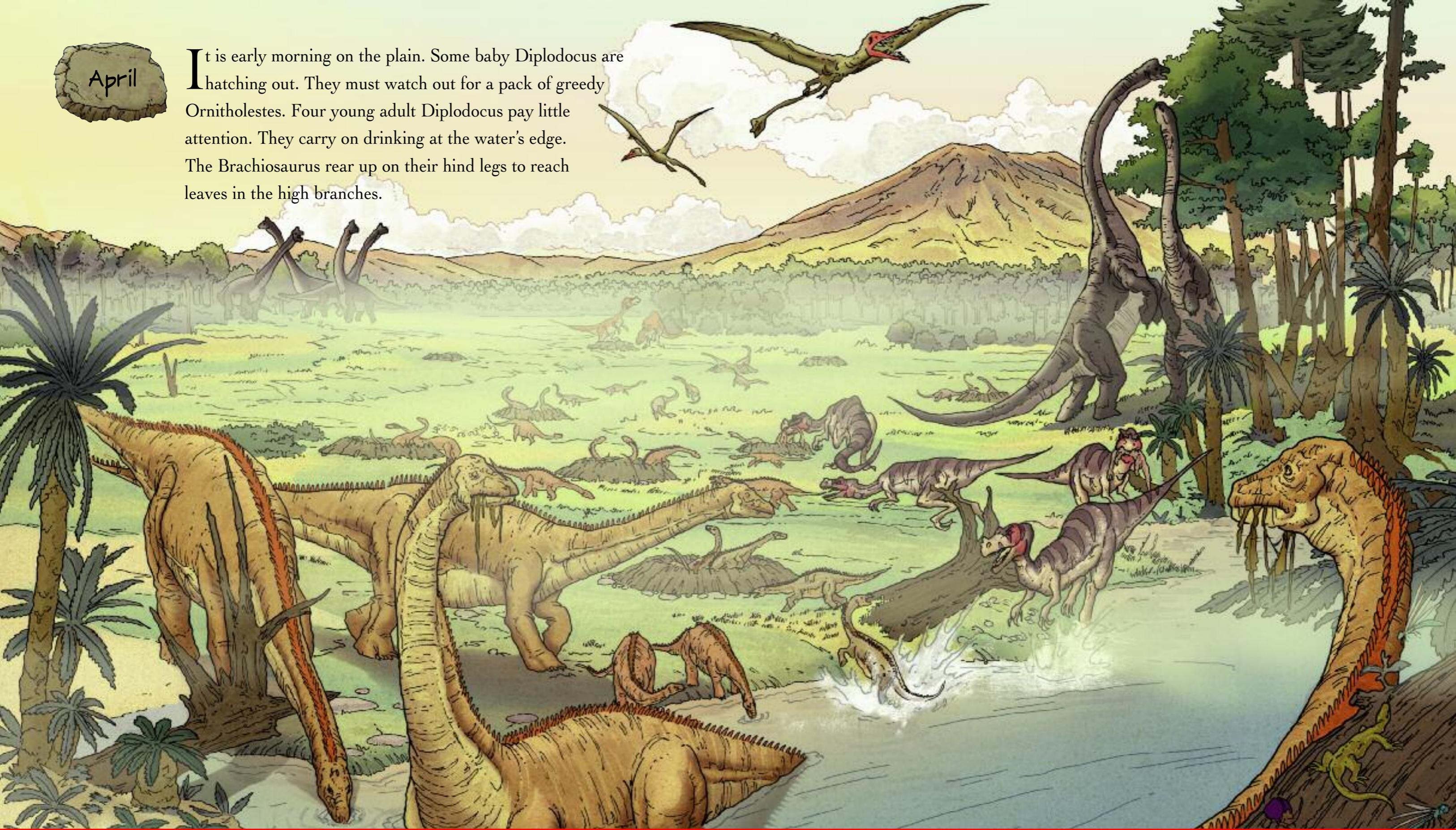
There are some dinosaurs that appear on every page. Look out for the four young adult Diplodocus and the baby as it grows up over the year. Throughout the book there are lots of different prehistoric creatures to discover.



Along the bottom of every scene you will see some little pictures, each with a label to tell you what they are. They can all be found somewhere in the busy scene. But where? That's your job to find them! How many can you spot?

April

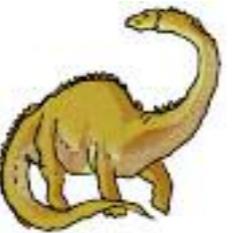
It is early morning on the plain. Some baby Diplodocus are hatching out. They must watch out for a pack of greedy Ornitholestes. Four young adult Diplodocus pay little attention. They carry on drinking at the water's edge. The Brachiosaurus rear up on their hind legs to reach leaves in the high branches.



Let's
find



Brachiosaurus,
at 13 m tall
one of the
tallest of all
the dinosaurs.



Diplodocus a
plant-eater
with an
extremely long
neck and tail.



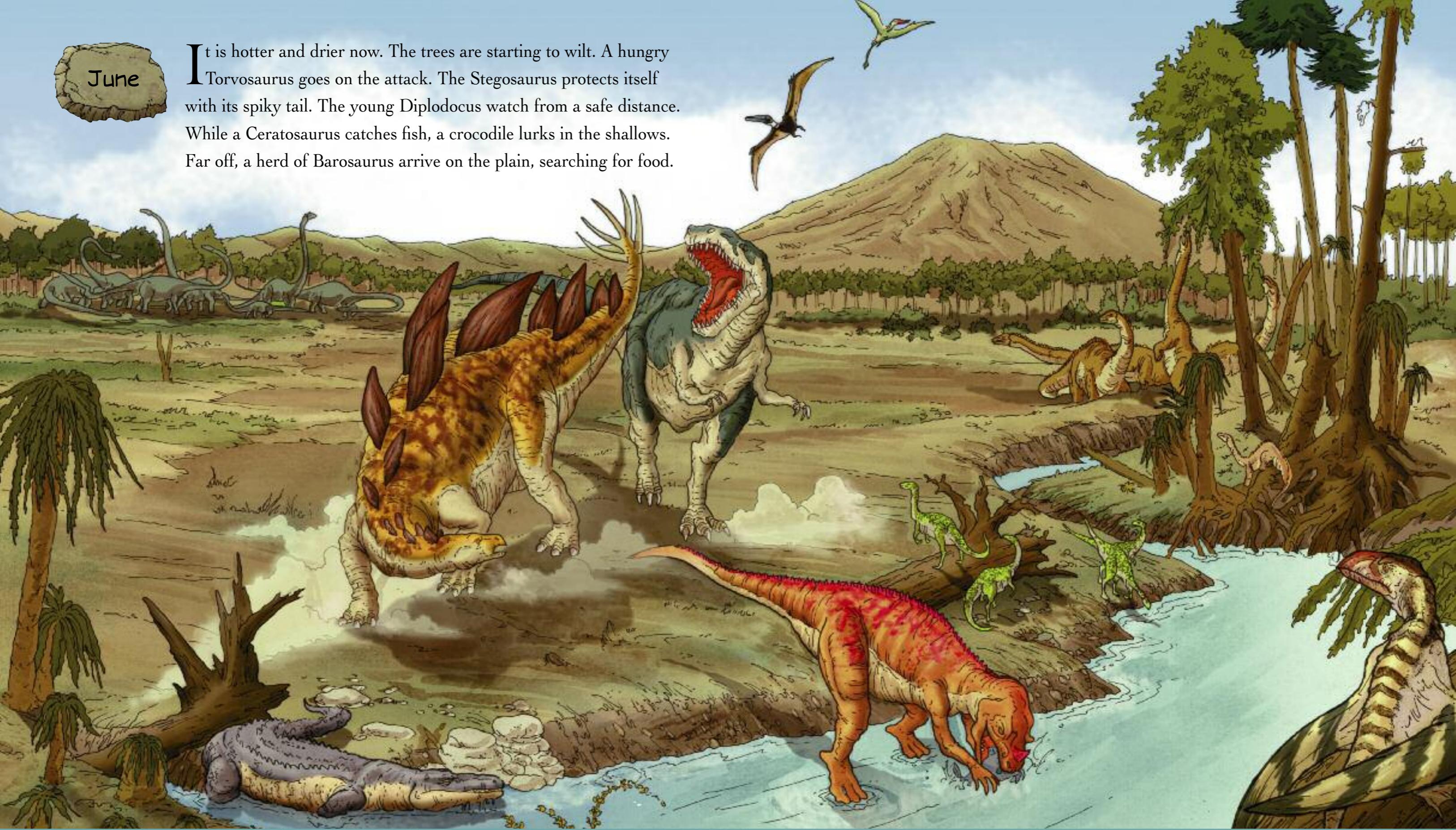
a dinosaur nest,
a mound of soil
with a hollowed-
out basin in which
eggs were laid.



Ornitholestes,
a theropod (meat-eating
dinosaur) that hunted
small animals – including
baby dinosaurs...

June

It is hotter and drier now. The trees are starting to wilt. A hungry Torvosaurus goes on the attack. The Stegosaurus protects itself with its spiky tail. The young Diplodocus watch from a safe distance. While a Ceratosaurus catches fish, a crocodile lurks in the shallows. Far off, a herd of Barosaurus arrive on the plain, searching for food.



Let's
find



Ceratosaurus, a large theropod with a blade-like horn on its snout.



Torvosaurus, a giant theropod measuring up to 11 m long.



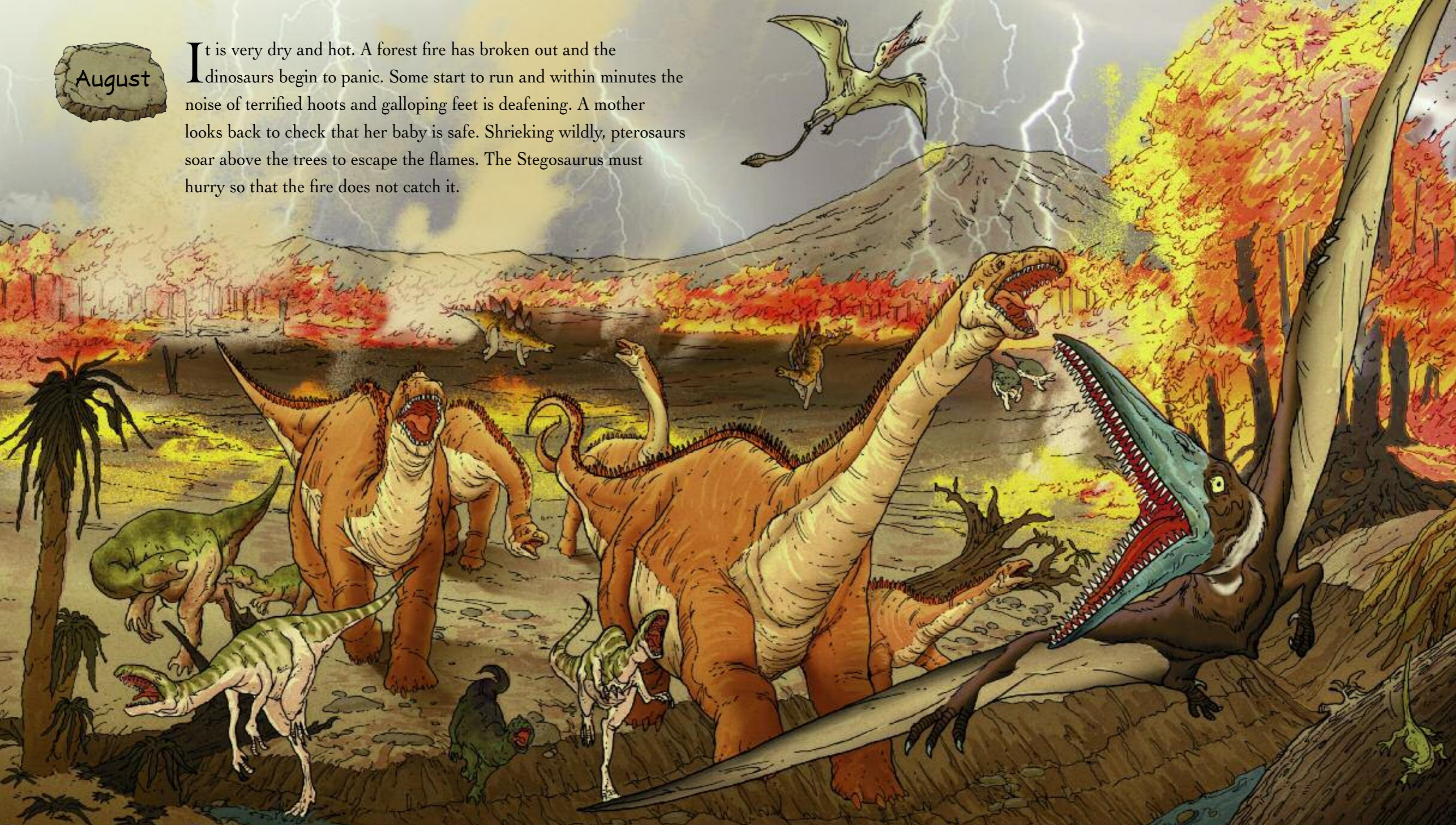
a crocodile, a reptile that lived in swamps and rivers during the Age of Dinosaurs.



Barosaurus, a relative of Diplodocus with an extremely long neck that allowed it to reach up to leaves in the treetops.

August

It is very dry and hot. A forest fire has broken out and the dinosaurs begin to panic. Some start to run and within minutes the noise of terrified hoots and galloping feet is deafening. A mother looks back to check that her baby is safe. Shrieking wildly, pterosaurs soar above the trees to escape the flames. The Stegosaurus must hurry so that the fire does not catch it.



Let's
find



Rhamphorhynchus, one of the first pterosaurs (flying reptiles). It had a long tail.



Ankylosaurs, bulky plant-eaters with bony plates on their bodies.



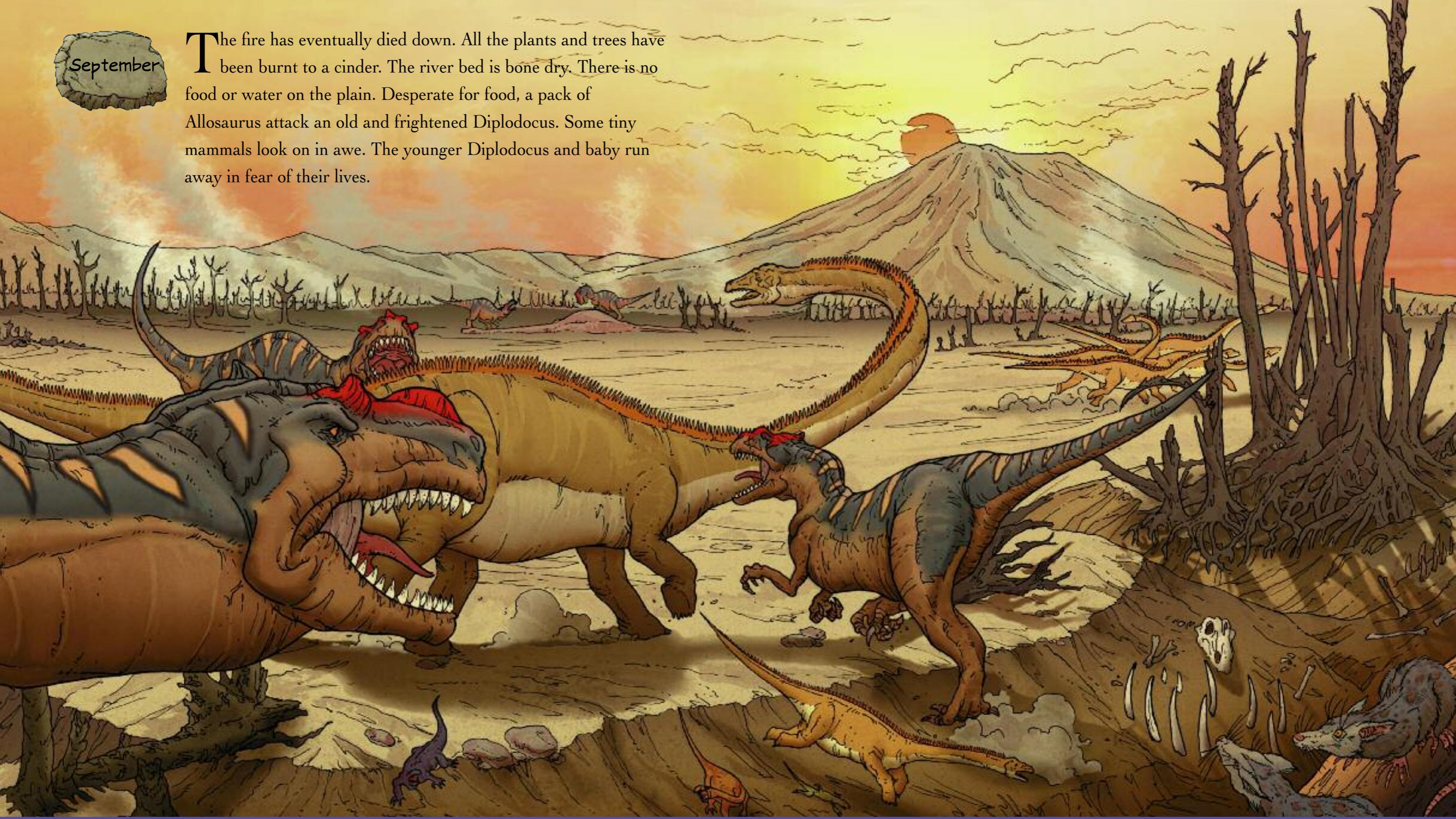
Stegosaurus, a plant-eating dinosaur with pointed plates sticking up from its back.



Dryosaurus, a fast-running plant-eating dinosaur with short arms. It was related to Iguanodon.



The fire has eventually died down. All the plants and trees have been burnt to a cinder. The river bed is bone dry. There is no food or water on the plain. Desperate for food, a pack of Allosaurus attack an old and frightened Diplodocus. Some tiny mammals look on in awe. The younger Diplodocus and baby run away in fear of their lives.



Let's
find



Allosaurus, one of the largest predators of the Jurassic Period. In its gaping jaws, there were dozens of saw-edged teeth (pictured right).



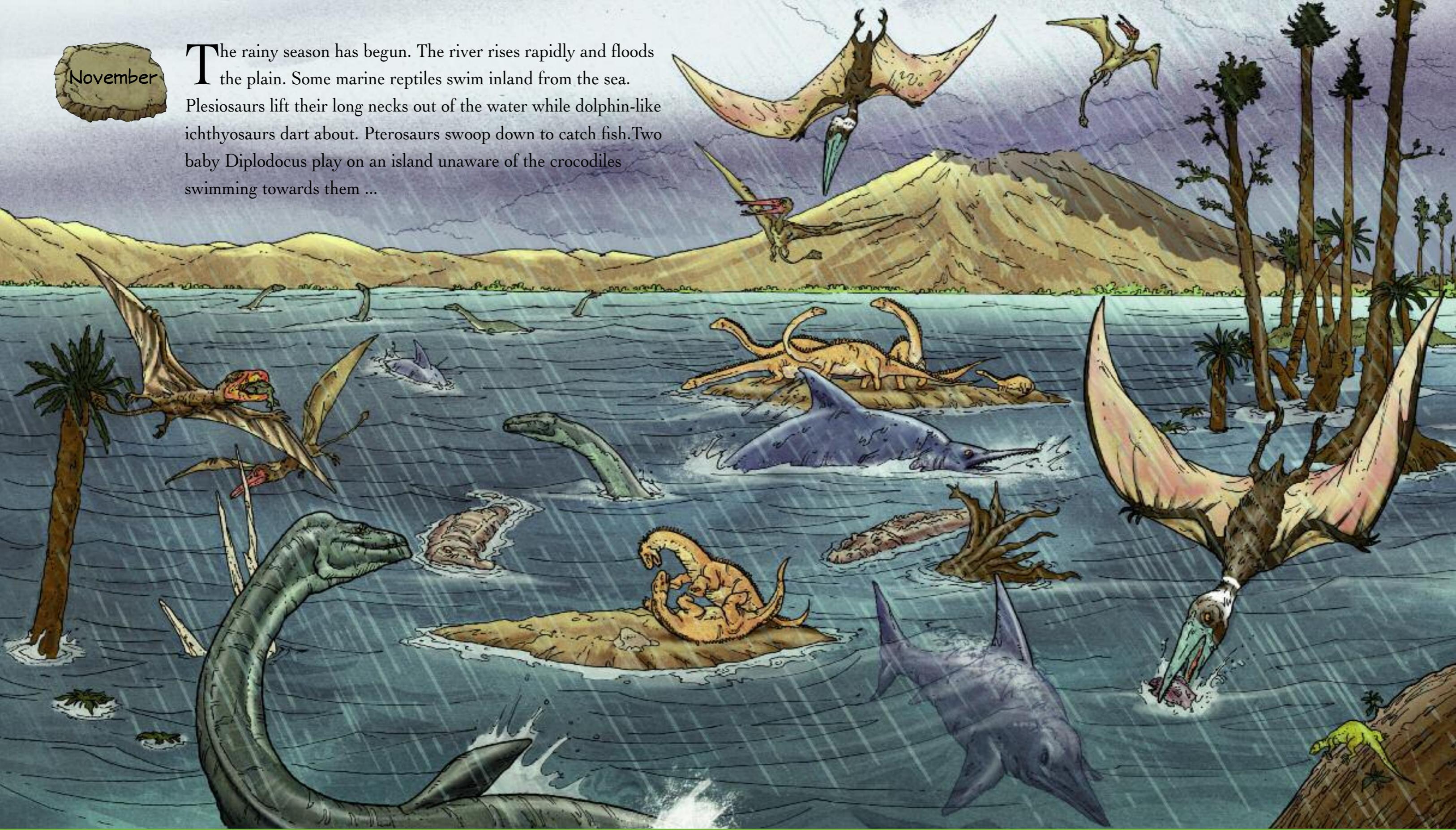
a mammal, a tiny insect-eating creature that came out only at night during the Age of Dinosaurs.



some dinosaur bones. Eventually they may become preserved in rock as fossils.



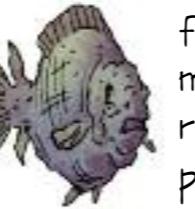
The rainy season has begun. The river rises rapidly and floods the plain. Some marine reptiles swim inland from the sea. Plesiosaurs lift their long necks out of the water while dolphin-like ichthyosaurs dart about. Pterosaurs swoop down to catch fish. Two baby Diplodocus play on an island unaware of the crocodiles swimming towards them ...



Let's
find



an ichthyosaur, a dolphin-like reptile that lived in the seas during the Age of Dinosaurs.



a fish - prey for both marine reptiles and pterosaurs.



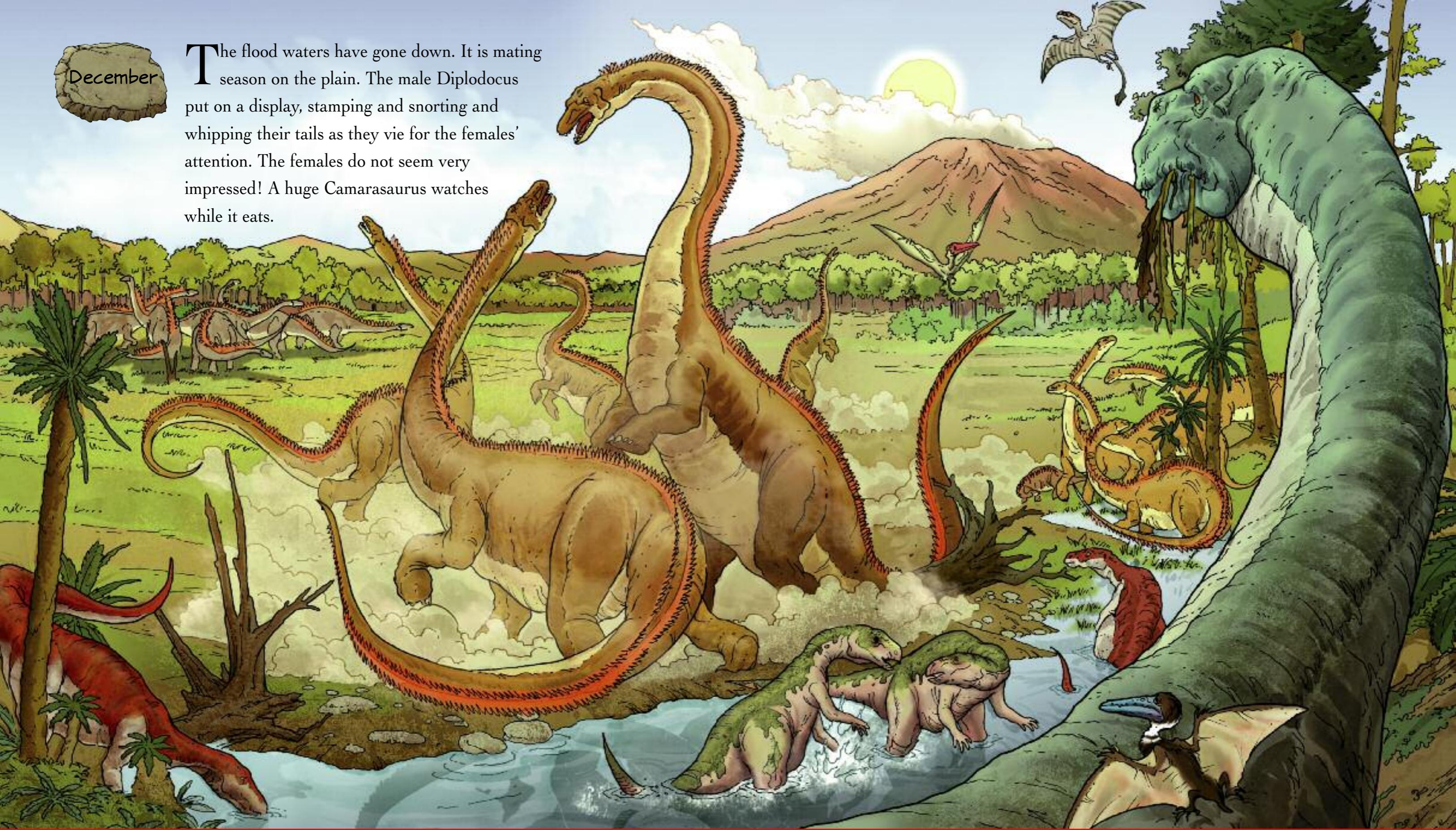
Dimorphodon, a pterosaur with a large, blunt head and a long tail.



a plesiosaur, a marine reptile - NOT a dinosaur - that had a long neck and flippers for swimming.



The flood waters have gone down. It is mating season on the plain. The male Diplodocus put on a display, stamping and snorting and whipping their tails as they vie for the females' attention. The females do not seem very impressed! A huge Camarasaurus watches while it eats.



Let's
find



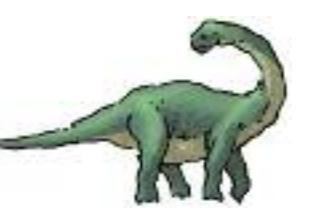
some water plants, a favourite food of sauropods, who used their long necks to reach rivers for them.



Pterodactylus, a small pterosaur that had a very short tail.



a palm tree, one of many plants that grew well in the hot, wet climates of Jurassic times.

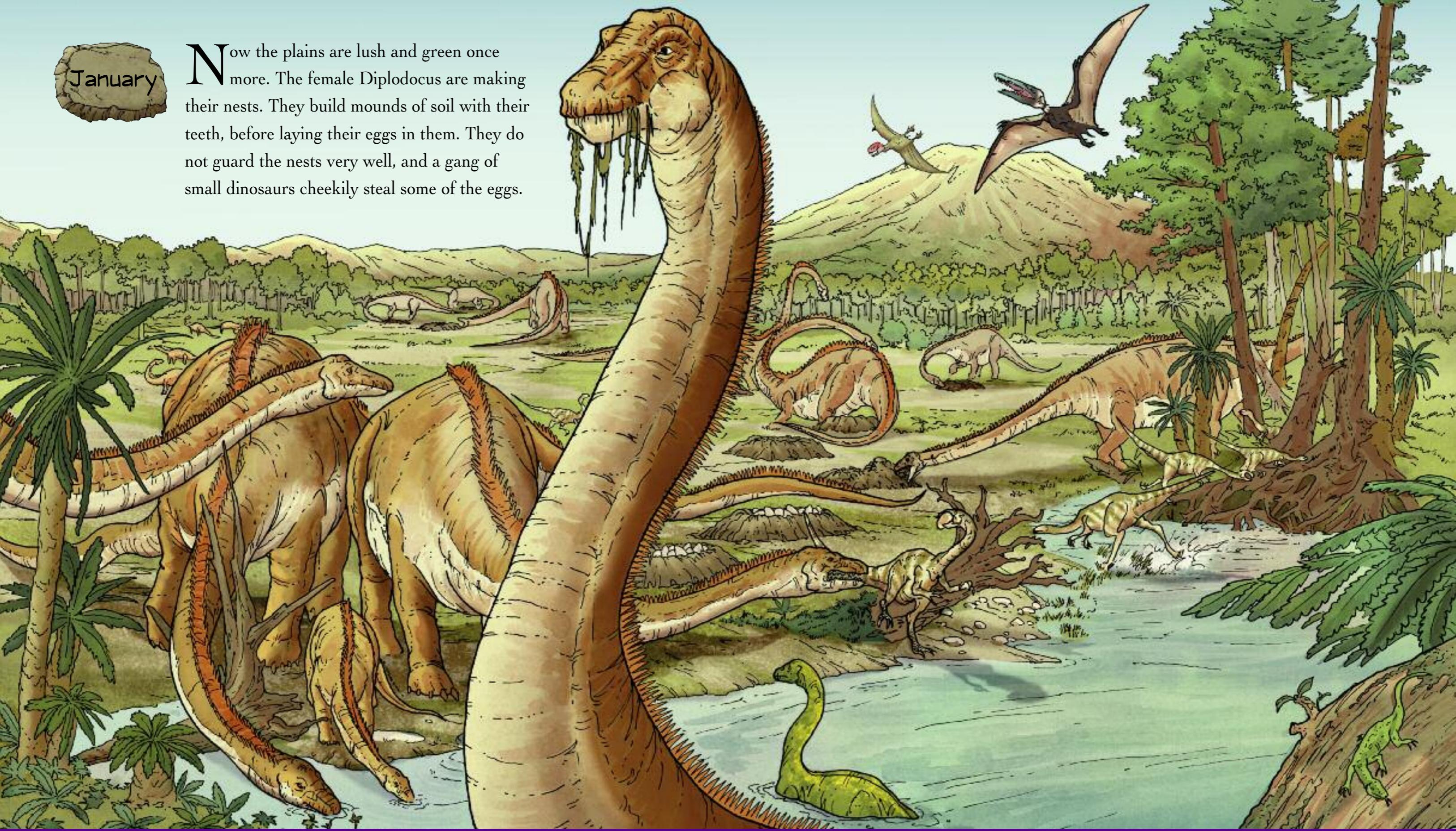


Camarasaurus, a sauropod: a long-necked, plant-eating dinosaur like Diplodocus and Brachiosaurus.



January

Now the plains are lush and green once more. The female Diplodocus are making their nests. They build mounds of soil with their teeth, before laying their eggs in them. They do not guard the nests very well, and a gang of small dinosaurs cheekily steal some of the eggs.



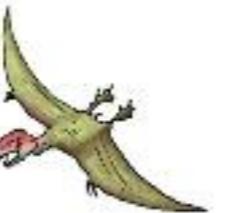
Let's
find



Tanycolagreus,
a long-snouted
theropod that
preyed on small
plant-eaters.



a dinosaur egg.
The largest
eggs measured
up to 60 cm
long.



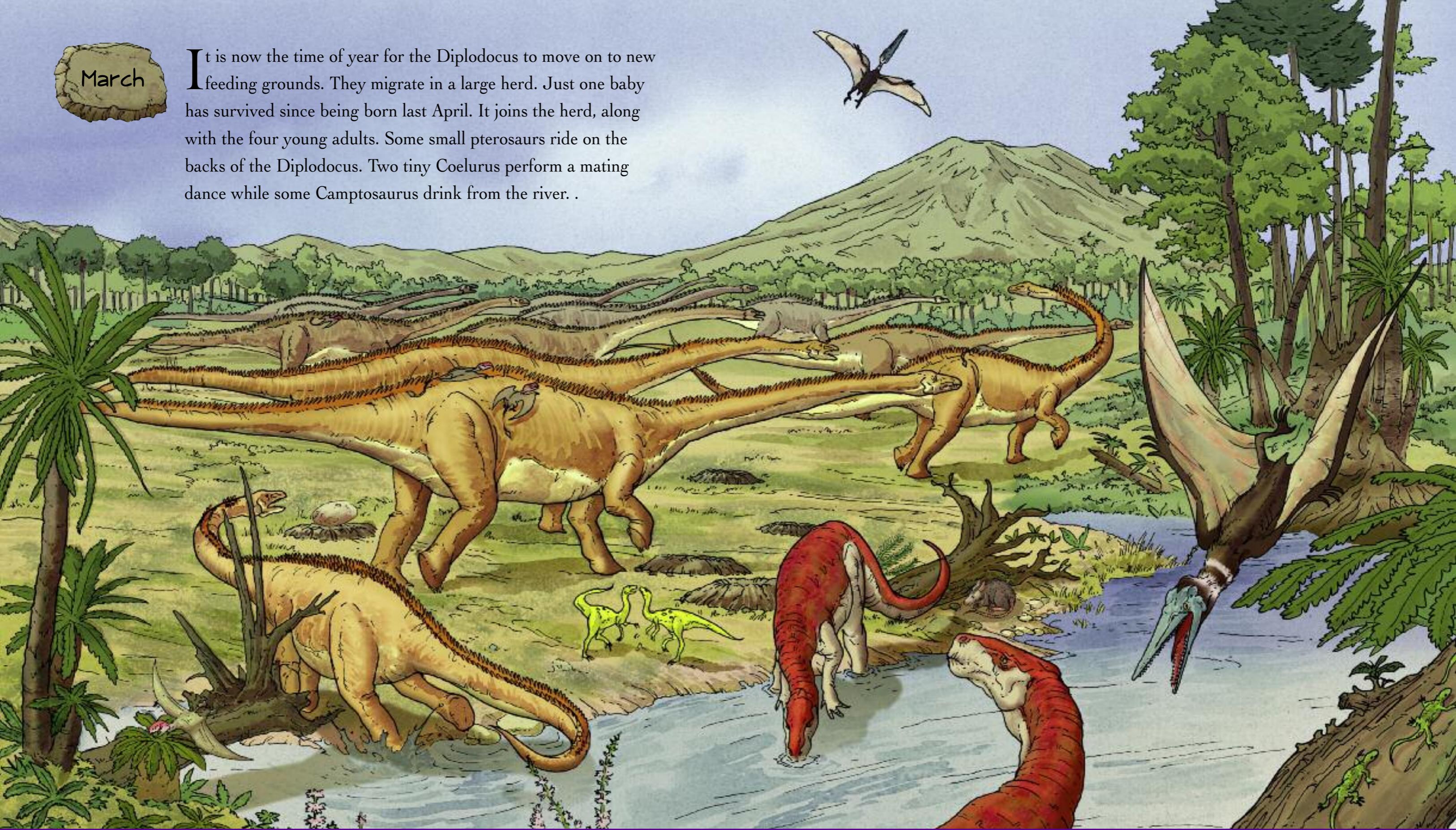
Anurognathus, a
pterosaur whose jaws
were lined with peg-
like teeth - good for
crunching insects.



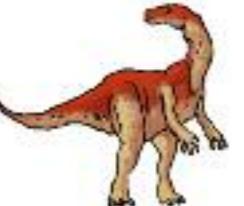
a fern, a plant with a
stem, leaves and roots.
It reproduces through
spores, and has neither
seeds nor flowers.

March

It is now the time of year for the Diplodocus to move on to new feeding grounds. They migrate in a large herd. Just one baby has survived since being born last April. It joins the herd, along with the four young adults. Some small pterosaurs ride on the backs of the Diplodocus. Two tiny Coelurus perform a mating dance while some Camptosaurus drink from the river. .



Let's
find



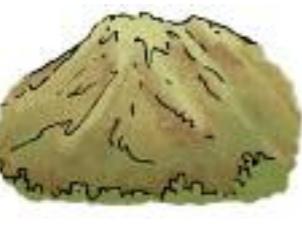
Camptosaurus an ornithopod, a type of dinosaur that used its cheek teeth to chew vegetation.



a lizard, a reptile with sprawling rather than upright legs.



Coelurus a tiny fast-running theropod that hunted lizards and insects.



a volcano, an opening in the Earth's crust through which magma, molten rock from beneath the surface, erupts.

