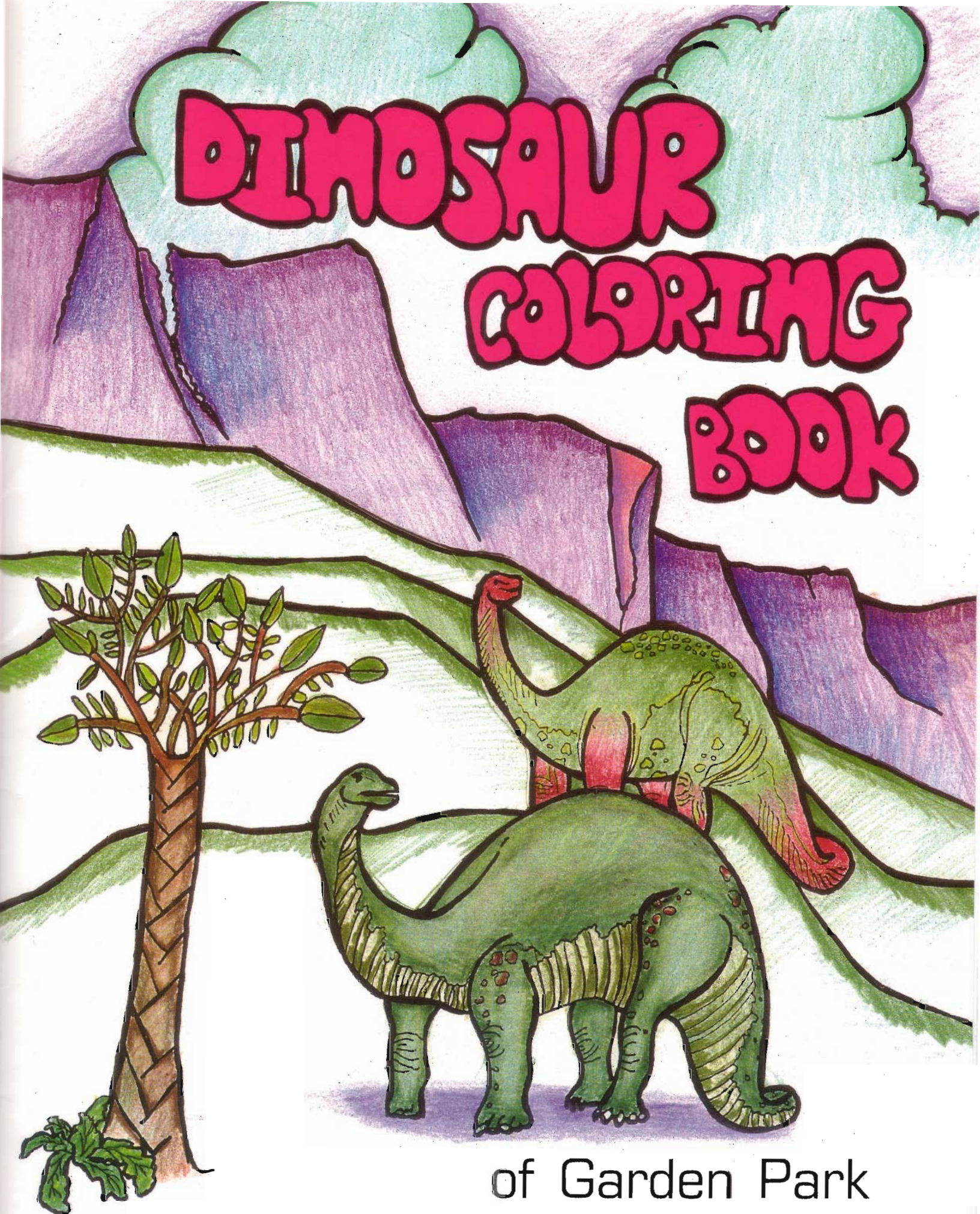


# DINOSAUR COLORING BOOK



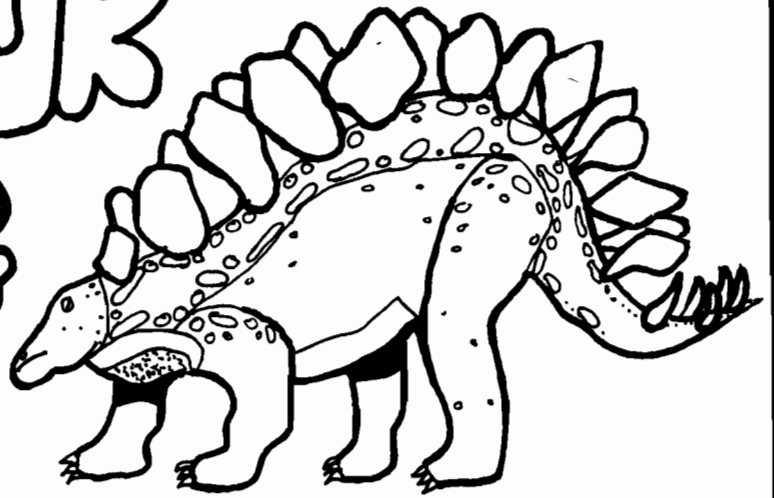
of Garden Park

Skyline Elementary  
2855 North 9th  
Cañon City, CO 81212

Joan Parker - 6th grade teacher  
Jeanie Ruttum - 5th grade teacher  
Ken McGowan - art teacher  
Ina Finch - art teacher

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# DINOSAUR COLORING BOOK



By 5th and 6th grades of Skyline Elementary.  
All illustrations done by students.

In our time, there has been a tremendous resurgence of interest in dinosaurs, and we are truly fortunate to have a site of great importance on our doorstep. In Garden Park, located only eight miles north of Cañon City, Colorado, several different species of dinosaurs have been excavated. Many of these specimens are now on display in museums throughout the United States.

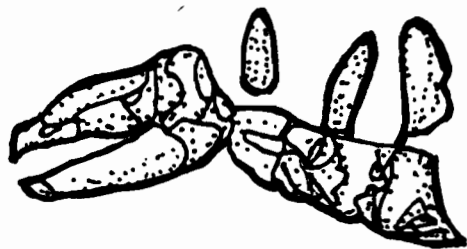
Skyline Elementary School, realizing the importance of this site, feels it is imperative for our students to help expand the awareness of Garden Park through various activities and educational programs. We envision our school being caught up in the excitement of being part of the development of Garden Park for the benefit of future scientists and the general public. With this in mind, the fifth and sixth graders of Skyline School are publishing this children's informational coloring book depicting the dinosaurs found in this area. We are dedicated to the sharing of the uniqueness and importance of this site.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Governor Romer for his invaluable assistance. Without the Governor's Educational Creativity Schools Initiative Grant, we could not have achieved our goal. We would also like to thank the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act, Title II Mini-Grant, for providing additional funding. Our thanks and appreciation are also extended to the Bureau of Land Management and the Garden Park Paleontology Society for their inspiration and assistance.

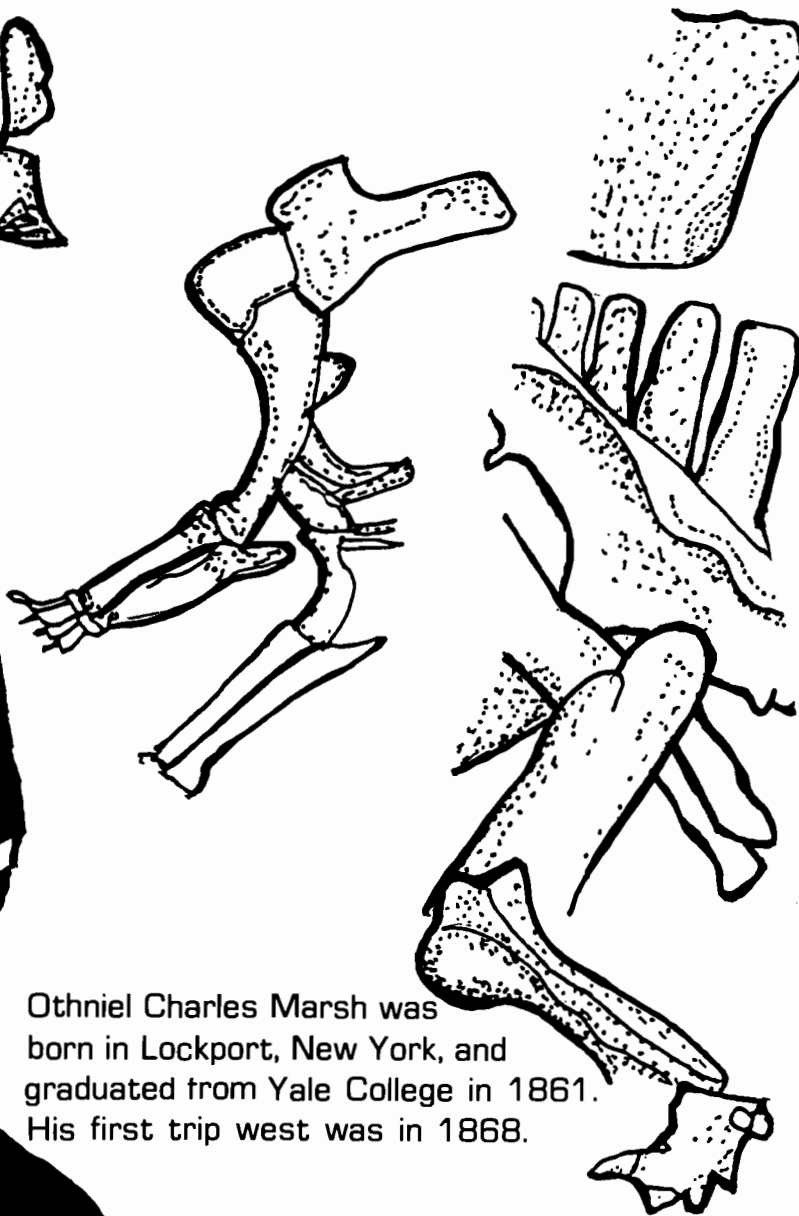
## The "Bone Wars"

Othniel C. Marsh and Edward D. Cope were the two most important paleontologists to the Garden Park area. The remarkable fossil finds by Cope and Marsh in the late 1800s thrilled and entertained dinosaur buffs and culminated into the "Bone Wars".

Cope and Marsh were friends at first, but a bitter feud began in 1869 when Marsh stated that Cope had attached the neck of a dinosaur on backwards. In the years that followed, their collecting teams worked in secrecy. They spied on each other's crews and frequently pulled tricks on each other. They refused to exchange information and even smuggled specimens back to their labs for examination.



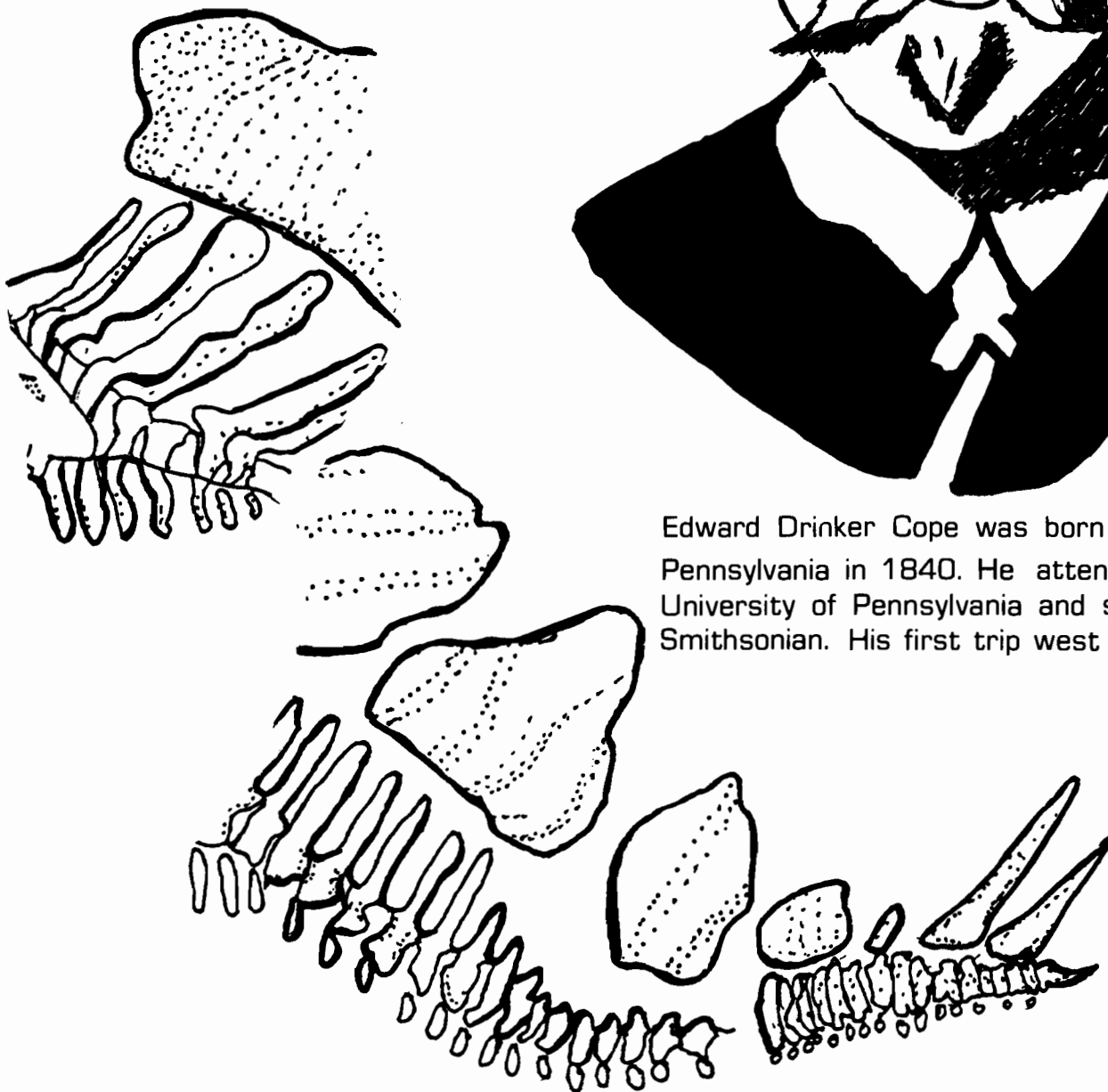
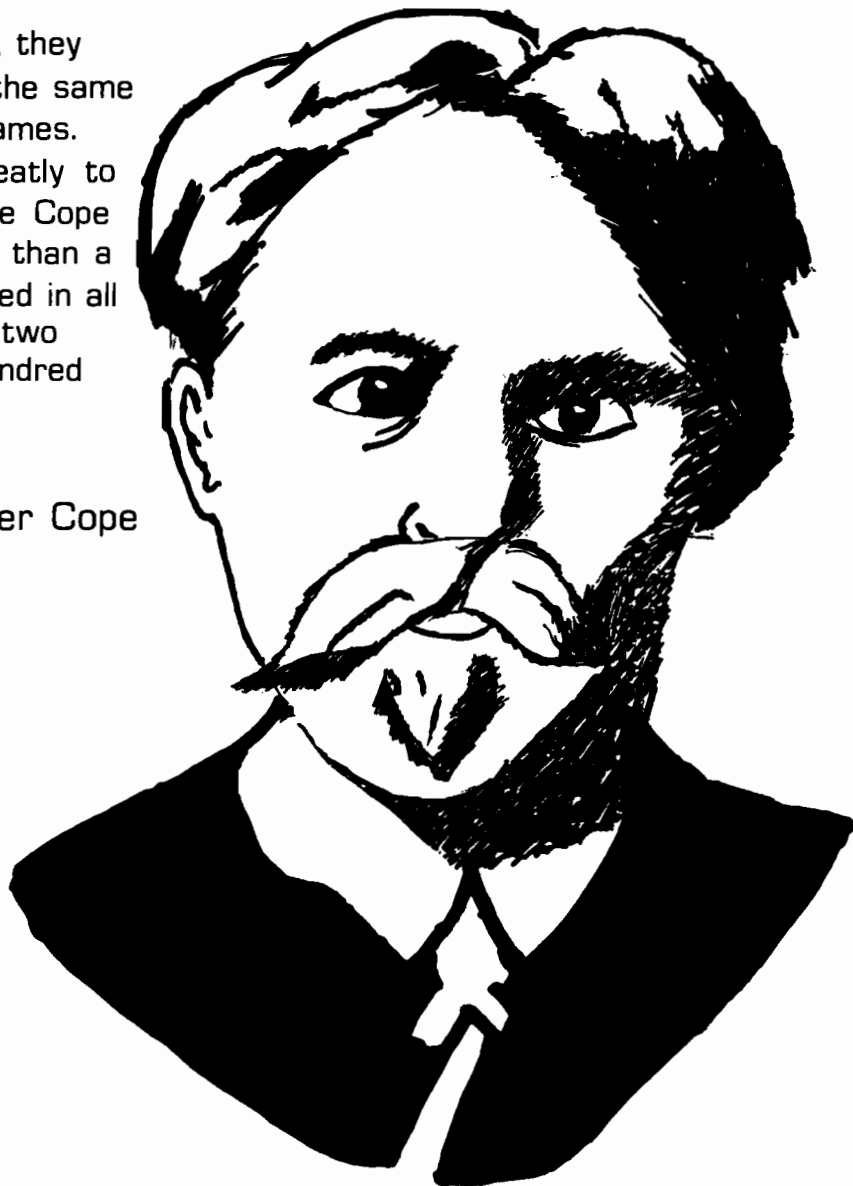
Othniel Charles Marsh  
1831-1899



Othniel Charles Marsh was born in Lockport, New York, and graduated from Yale College in 1861. His first trip west was in 1868.

In their haste to outdo each other, they sometimes identified dinosaurs of the same species, but gave them different names. However, their fighting did add greatly to our knowledge of dinosaurs. Before Cope and Marsh started collecting, less than a dozen dinosaurs had been discovered in all of North America. Together the two rivals identified more than one hundred additional dinosaurs.

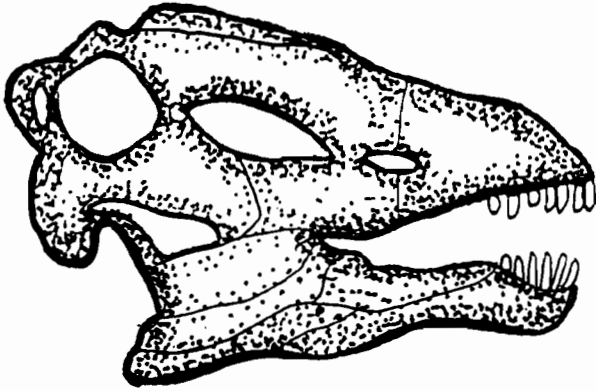
Edward Drinker Cope  
1840-1897



Edward Drinker Cope was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1840. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and studied at the Smithsonian. His first trip west was in 1872.

# APATOSAURUS

(ah-PAT-uh-sawr-us)



Meaning: It was named "deceptive lizard" by O.C. Marsh in 1877, because it is so easily confused with other sauro-pods. It is also known as Brontosaurus, or "thunder lizard", but scientists now agree on the name Apatosaurus because that is the name of the original specimen.

Size: Apatosaurus was about 75 feet long and weighed 30 to 35 tons.

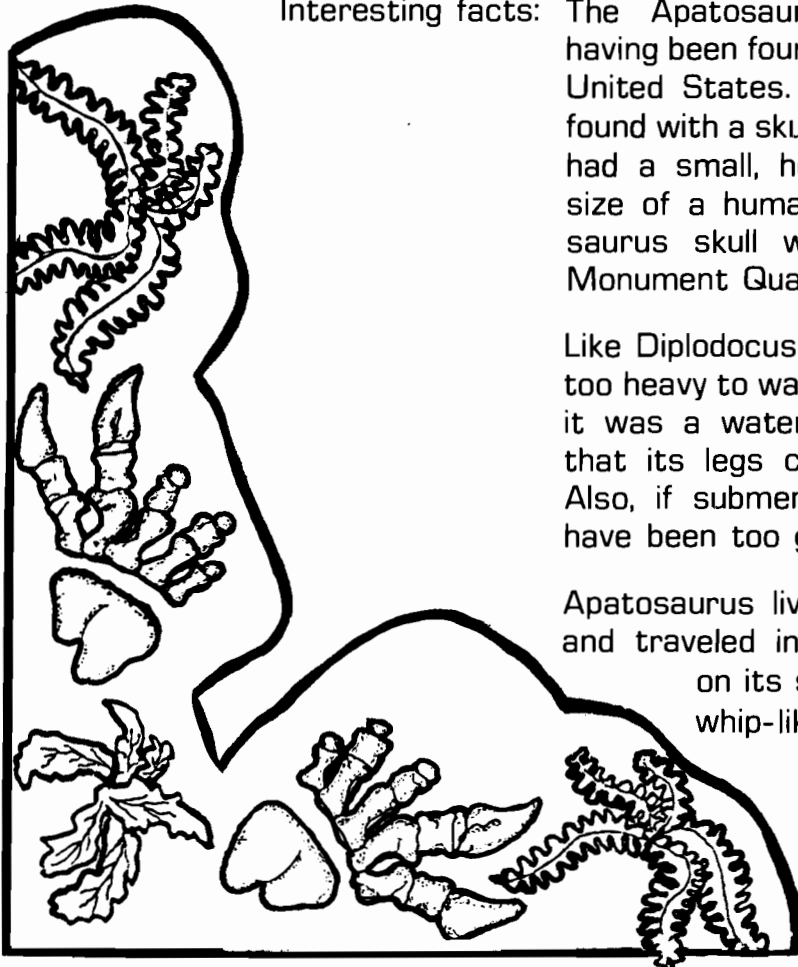
Diet: A plant-eater, Apatosaurus might have eaten twigs and needles of pine, fir, and sequoia trees.

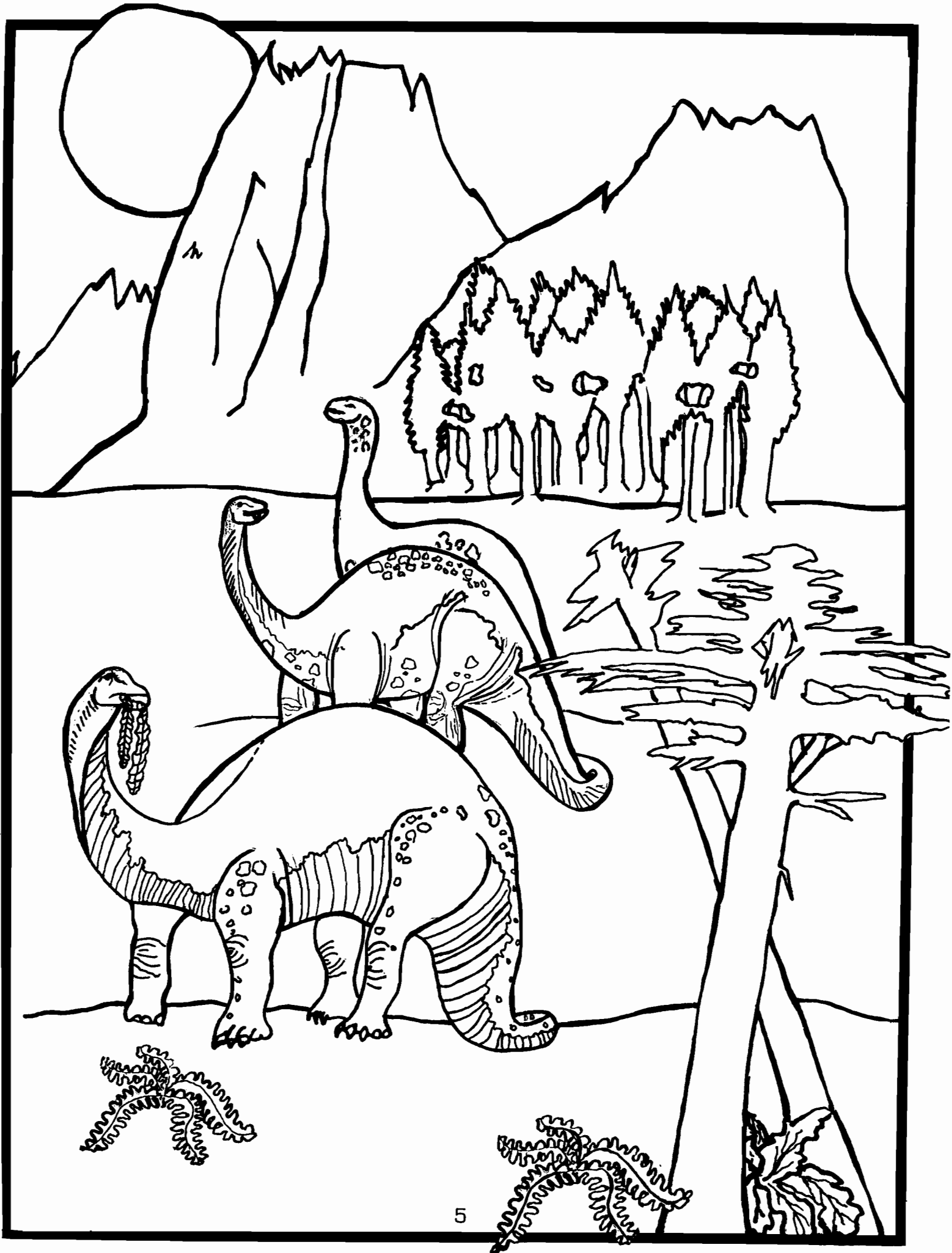
Garden Park Excavations: Apatosaurus fossils were found at both the Cope and Marsh quarries in the late 1870s. Some of these fossils are on display at the Wagner Free Institute in Philadelphia.

Interesting facts: The Apatosaurus is a well-known dinosaur, having been found in both Europe and the western United States. Interestingly, it has never been found with a skull attached to its neck. It probably had a small, horse-like head, with a brain the size of a human fist. The only possible Apatosaurus skull was found in Dinosaur National Monument Quarry in 1936.

Like Diplodocus, Apatosaurus was once thought too heavy to walk on land and scientists assumed it was a water dweller. Recent studies prove that its legs could have supported its weight. Also, if submerged, the water pressure would have been too great for its lungs to expand.

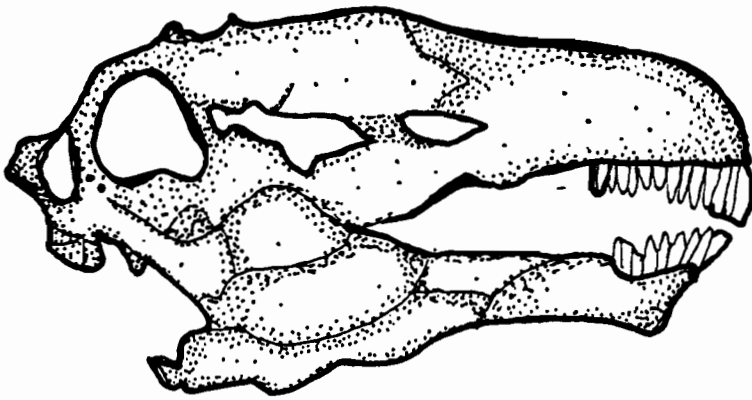
Apatosaurus lived in forests and on the plains, and traveled in herds. For protection, it relied on its size, tough leathery skin, and a long, whip-like tail.





# DIPLODOCUS

(dih-PLOD-uh-kus)



**Meaning:** Diplodocus means "double-beamed" animal. It was named by O. C. Marsh in 1877 for its paired skids below the tail vertebrae which protected the blood vessels in the tail if it dragged along the ground.

**Size:** Diplodocus was about 90 feet long and weighed about 10 tons.

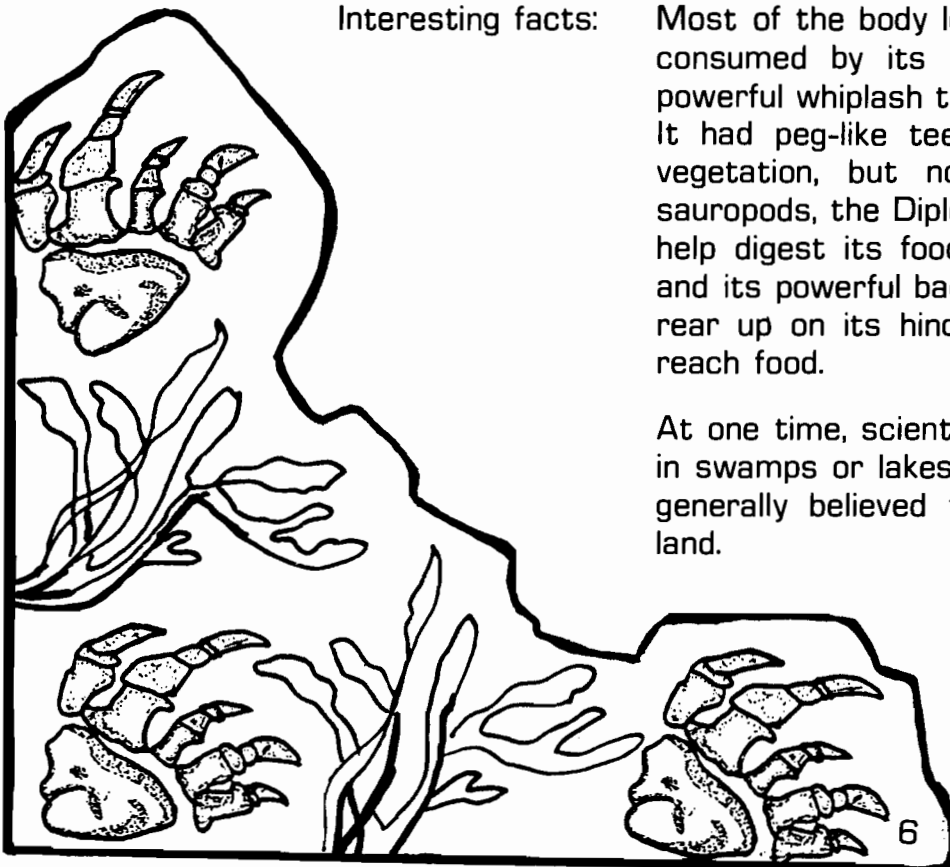
**Diet:** A plant-eater, it fed from the tops of trees, possibly eating pine needles from conifers.

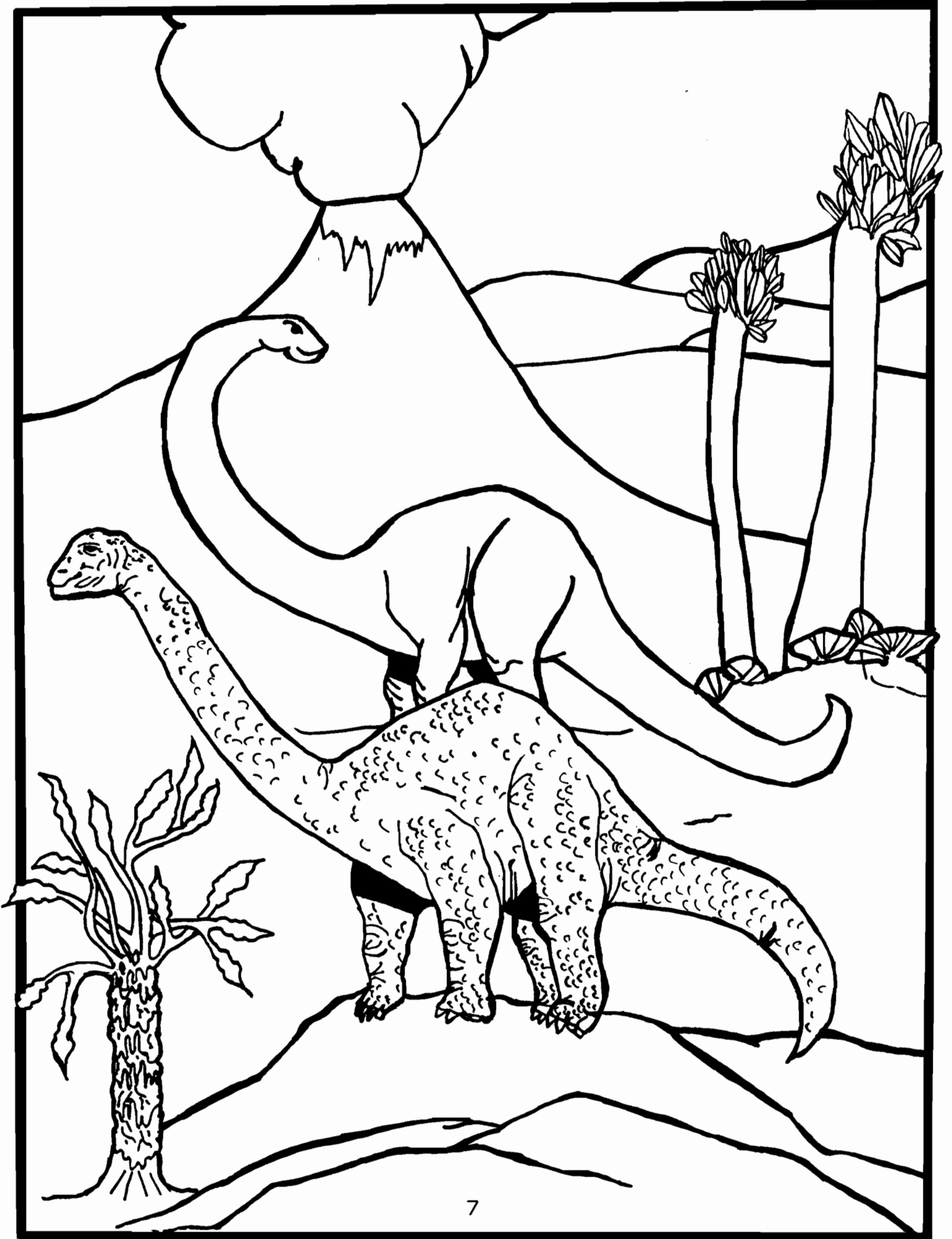
## Garden Park Excavations:

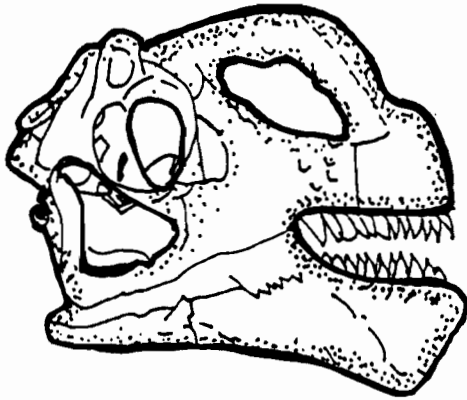
The Diplodocus was first found in Garden Park by O. C. Marsh in the late 1870s, and was later found at the Cope and Dall DeWeese quarries. The fossil found at the Marsh Quarry is the type specimen for *Diplodocus longus*, but only its skull is currently displayed at the Smithsonian Institution. The skeleton found by DeWeese in 1916 is housed at the Denver Museum of Natural History but is not assembled.

**Interesting facts:** Most of the body length of the Diplodocus was consumed by its unusually long neck and its powerful whiplash tail, which it used for defense. It had peg-like teeth suitable for snipping off vegetation, but not for grinding. Like other sauropods, the Diplodocus had gizzard stones to help digest its food. Using its tail for balance, and its powerful back muscles, Diplodocus could rear up on its hind legs to defend itself or to reach food.

At one time, scientists thought Diplodocus lived in swamps or lakes, like *Apatosaurus*. Now it is generally believed that they both lived on dry land.







## CAMARASAURUS (KAM-uh-ruh-sawr-us)

**Meaning:** Camarasaurus means "chambered lizard", referring to the holes found in the sides of its backbone.

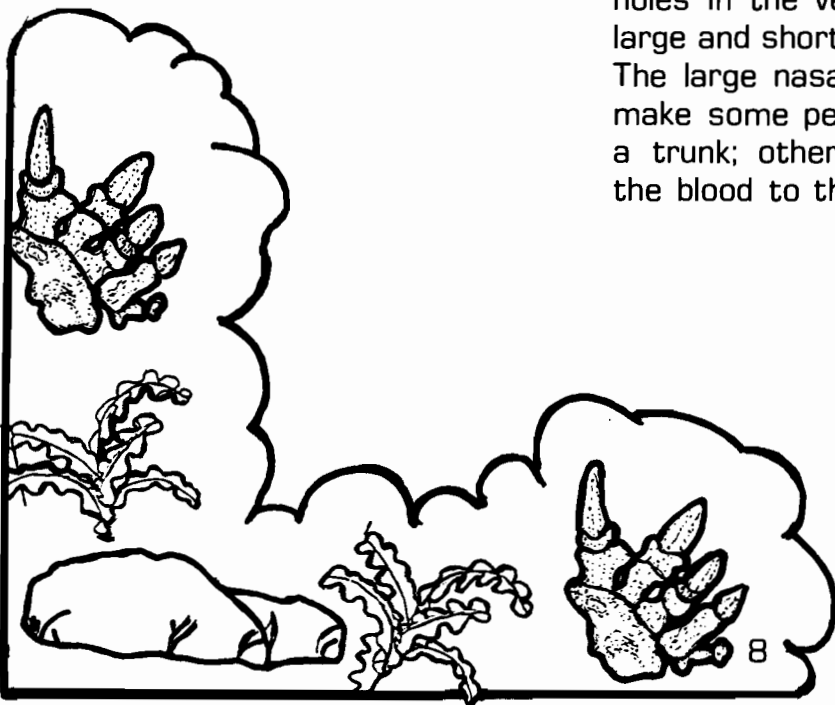
**Size:** It was 30 to 60 feet long and weighed 16 to 30 tons.

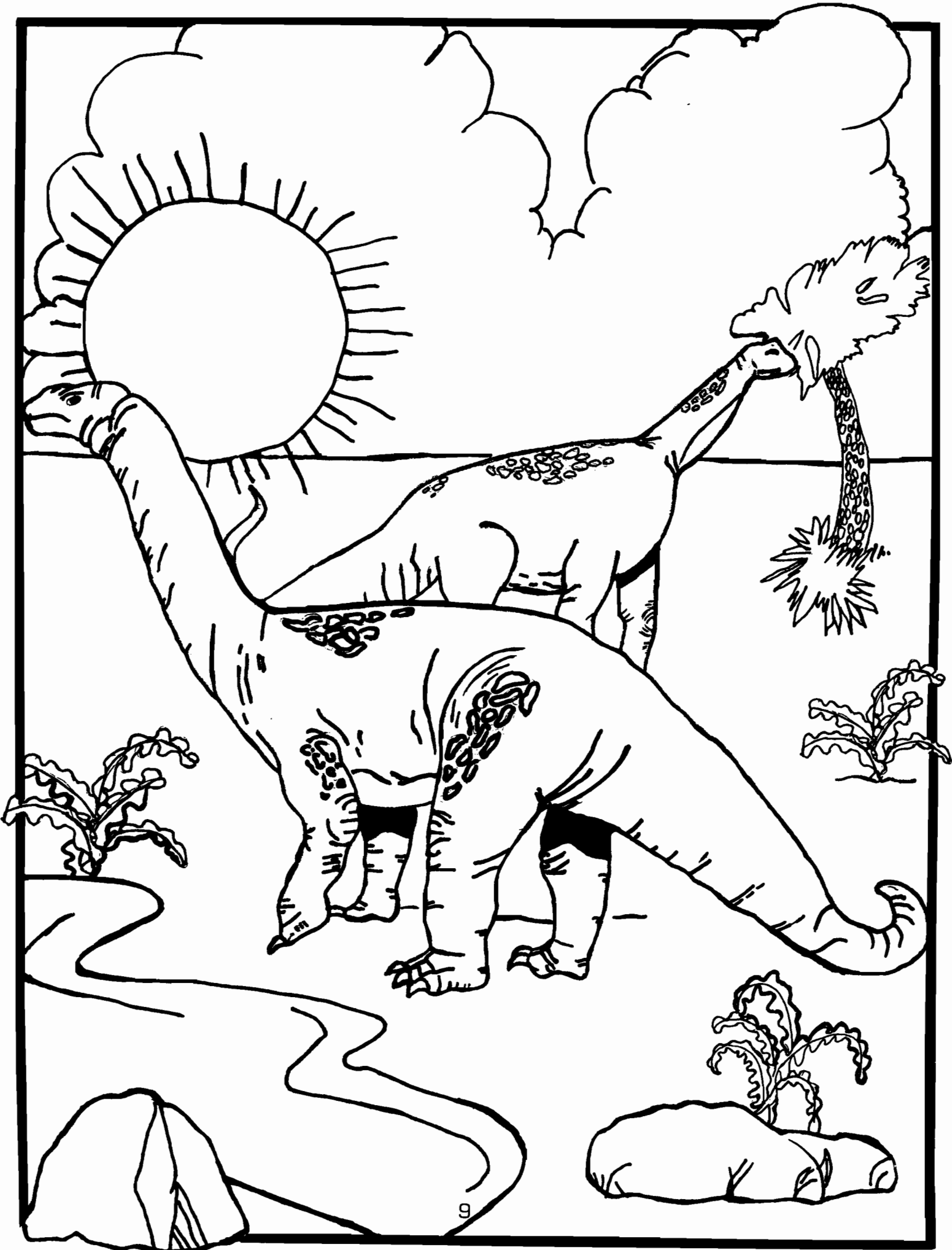
**Diet:** Camarasaurus was a plant-eater, feeding especially from the lower branches of trees.

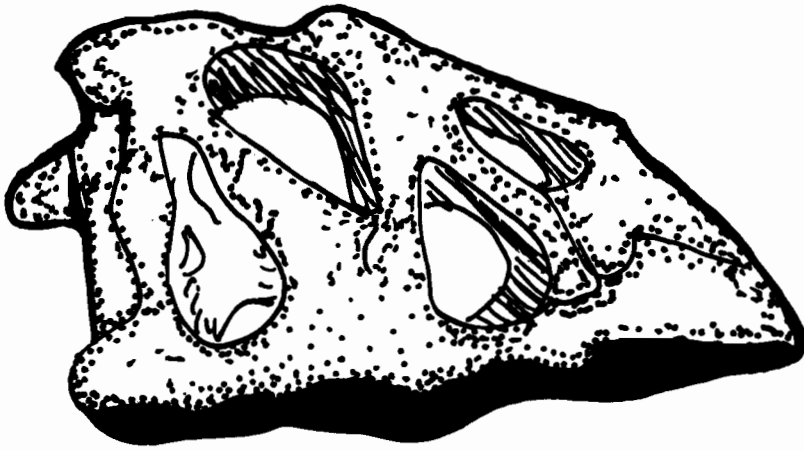
### Garden Park Excavations:

The first Camarasaurus was found in Garden Park by Edward Cope in 1877. This excavation site produced parts of six Camarasaurus. One of the fossils is a nearly complete type specimen and has been on display at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. This Camarasaurus was the basis for the first model of a dinosaur ever made.

**Interesting facts:** Camarasaurus was one of the smallest sauropods. Its neck and tail were both relatively short, while its tail was more powerful than other sauropods. Its back was almost level because the front legs were nearly as long as the hind legs. To lighten the weight of the backbone, there were holes in the vertebrae. The skull was unusually large and shorter than those of most sauropods. The large nasal openings on the top of its skull make some people think that it might have had a trunk; others think that the nostrils cooled the blood to the brain.







## HAPLOCANTHOSAURUS (hap-luh-KANTH-uh-sawr-us)

**Meaning:** Haplocanthosaurus means "single-spined lizard".

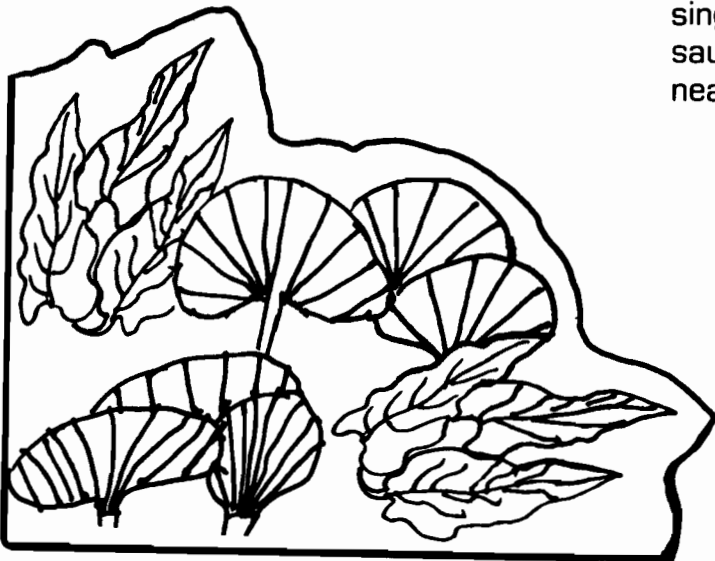
**Size:** Haplocanthosaurus was 72 feet long and weighed about 20 tons.

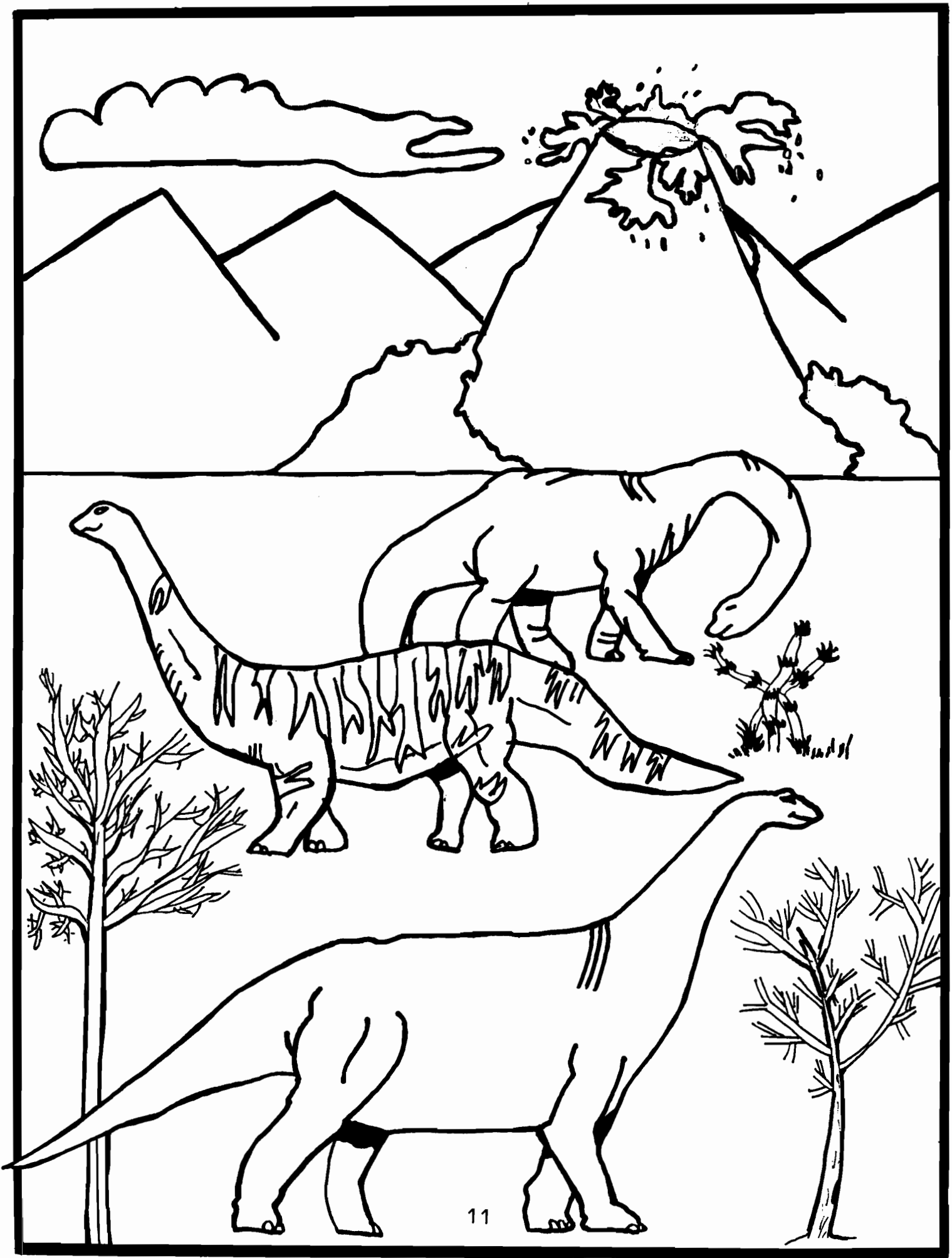
**Diet:** A plant-eater, Haplocanthosaurus fed on mid-level tree branches.

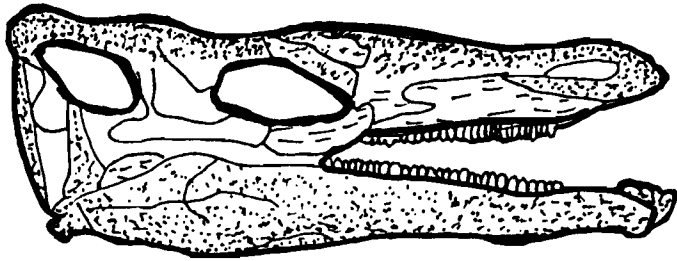
### Garden Park Excavations:

Fossil remains of three Haplocanthosaurus have been found at sites in Garden Park. Each was identified as a separate species, and therefore each is a type specimen. The Haplocanthosaurus priscus and the Haplocanthosaurus utterback were found at the Marsh Quarry by Hatcher and Utterback in 1900-1901, but were never assembled or displayed. The Haplocanthosaurus delfsi was found in 1954 at the Cleveland Quarry by Edwin Delfs, and is now on display at the Cleveland Museum. This is the only mounted skeleton of a Haplocanthosaurus in the world.

**Interesting facts:** The Haplocanthosaurus had a long back, fairly high shoulders, a long neck, and a short tail. The spine jutting up from each of the vertebrae was single, not forked as in some of the other sauropods. The bones in the vertebrae were nearly solid instead of spongy.







## STEGOSAURUS (STEG-uh-sawr-us)

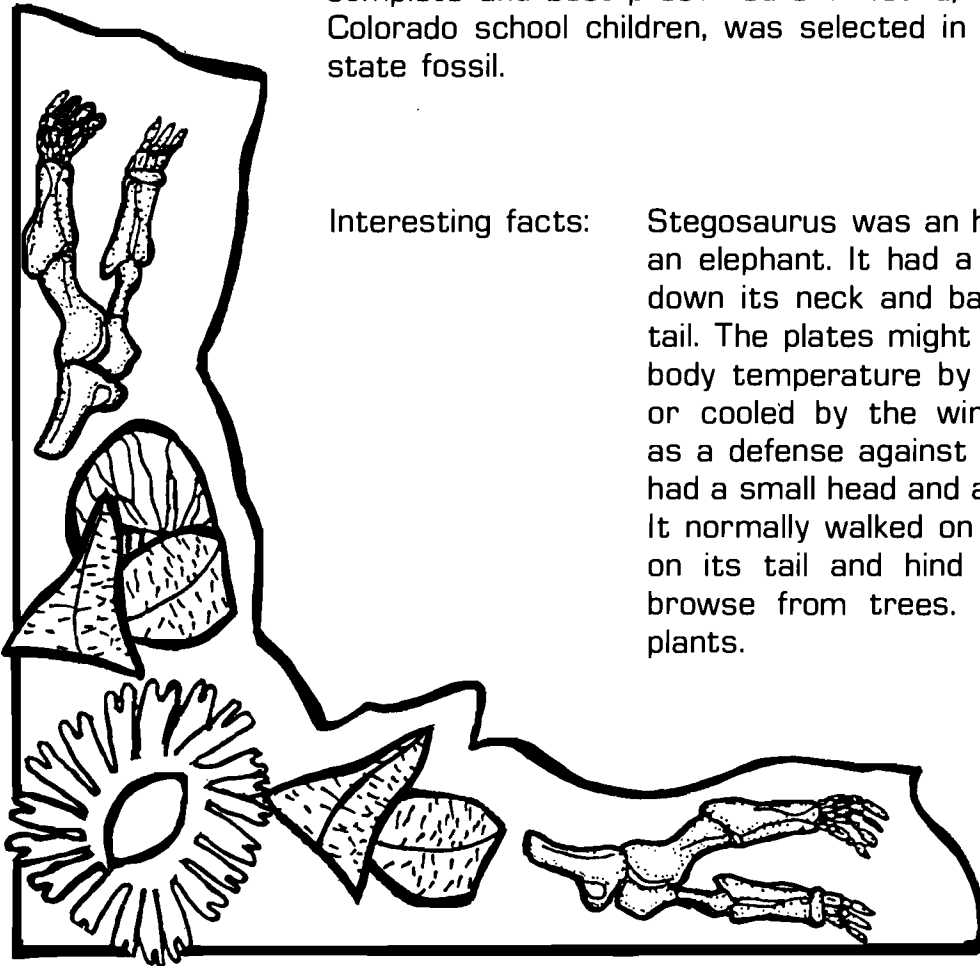
**Meaning:** Stegosaurus means "plated", or "roofed lizard".

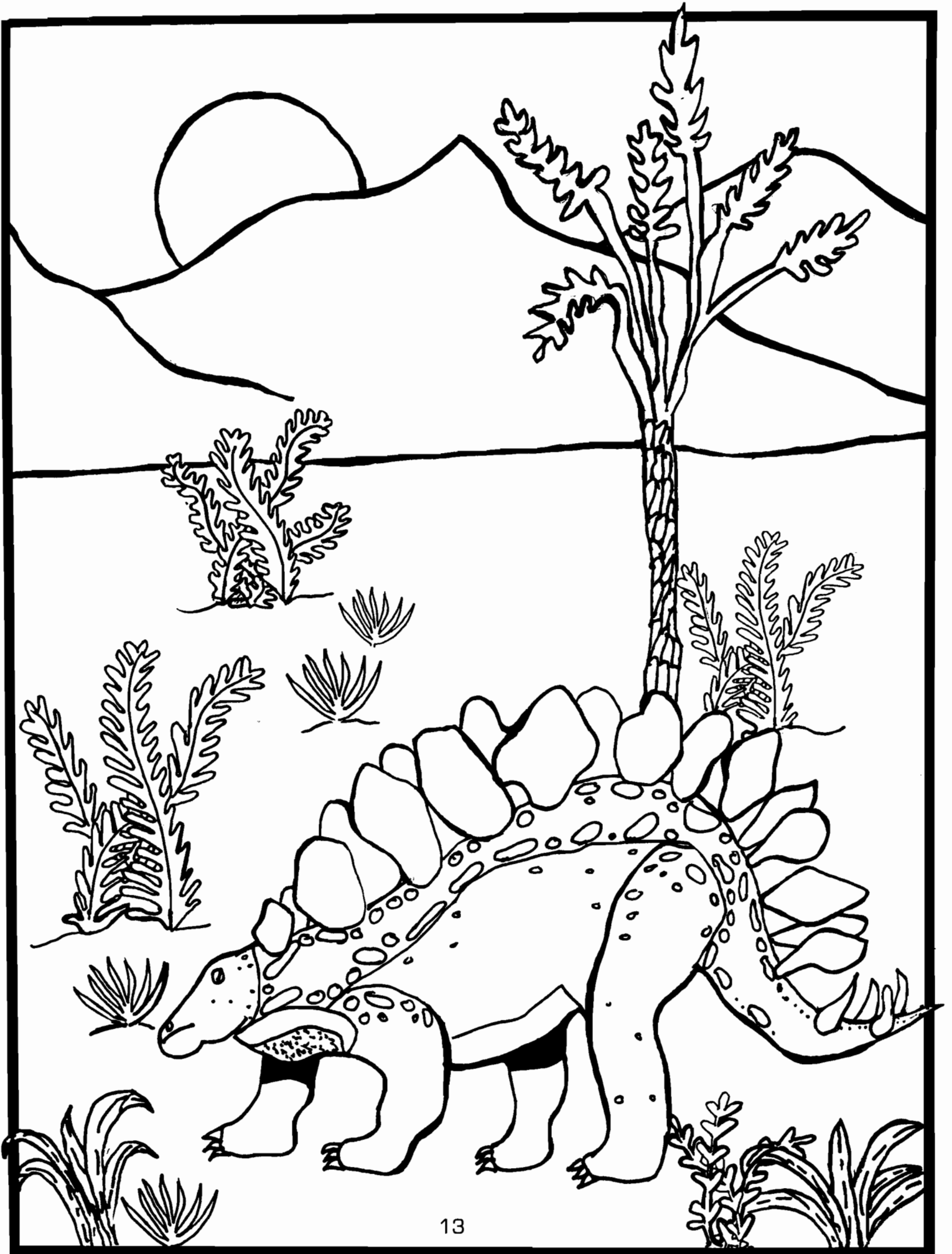
**Size:** It reached a length of 20 to 25 feet and weighed 2 to 5 tons.

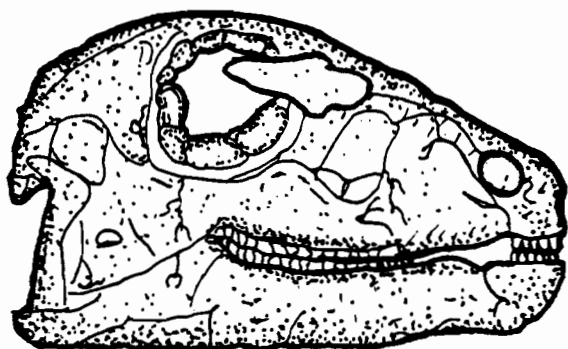
**Diet:** Stegosaurus ate plants, probably those growing close to the ground.

**Garden Park Excavations:** A stegosaurus was found in Garden Park in 1883 by M.P. Felch at the Marsh Quarry. This nearly complete skeleton is a type specimen, and is displayed at the Smithsonian Institution in the position in which it was found. A second Stegosaurus, found by Cañon City teacher F. C. Kessler in 1937, is on display at the Denver Museum of Natural History. This specimen is considered to be the most complete and best preserved ever found, and through the efforts of Colorado school children, was selected in 1982 to be the Colorado state fossil.

**Interesting facts:** Stegosaurus was an herbivore about the size of an elephant. It had a row of 17 plates running down its neck and back, and four spikes on its tail. The plates might have been used to control body temperature by being warmed by the sun or cooled by the wind. The spikes were used as a defense against enemies. The Stegosaurus had a small head and a brain the size of a walnut. It normally walked on all fours, but by balancing on its tail and hind legs, it could rear up to browse from trees. It probably ate soft, lush plants.







## NANOSAURUS (NAN-uh-sawr-us)

Meaning: Nanosaurus means "nimble-footed pygmy dinosaur".

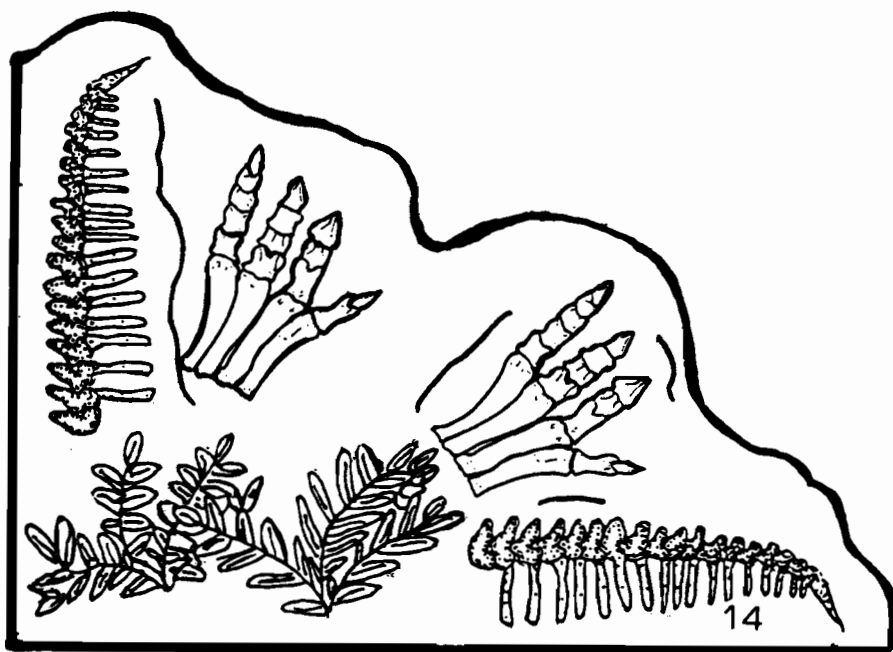
Size: It reached a length of 2 to 4 feet and was 12 to 18 inches high at the hips.

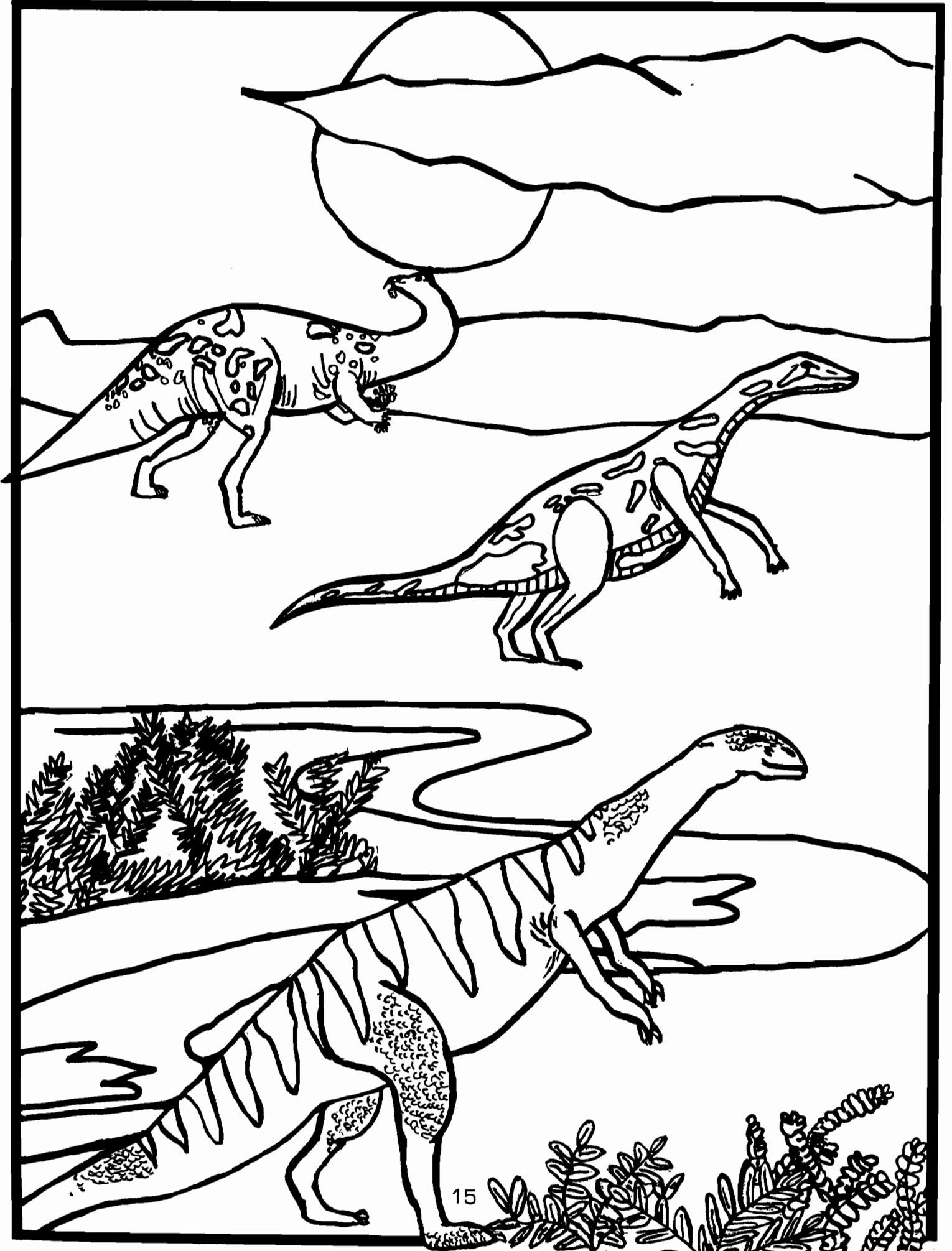
Diet: Nanosaurus was a plant-eater.

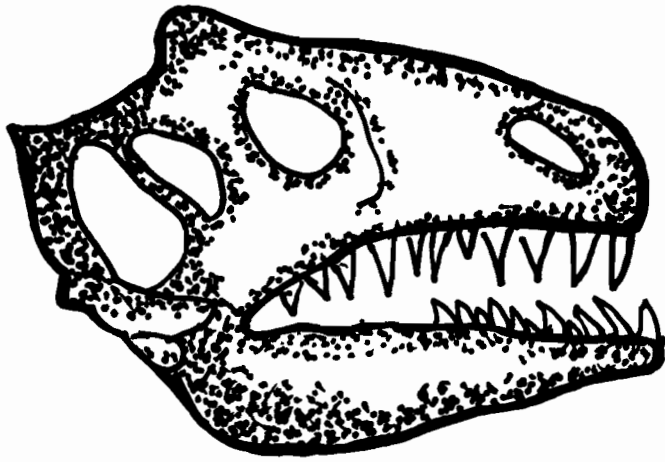
### Garden Park Excavation:

Nanosaurus fossils were found in Garden Park by Cope and Marsh in the late 1870s. Additional fossils were found in this area in 1985 by Dr. Emmett Evanoff, of the University of Colorado.

Interesting facts: Nanosaurus was an herbivore, no larger than a cat. The Nanosaurus was small, slim, and speedy. It had short arms but long, agile legs. It probably had five-fingered hands and four-fingered feet. Its tail stiffened to balance the head and body while running. People once thought Nanosaurus perched or roosted in trees, but later studies proved it was a ground-dwelling sprinter.







## ALLOSAURUS (AL-uh-sawr-us)

Meaning: Allosaurus means "other lizard".

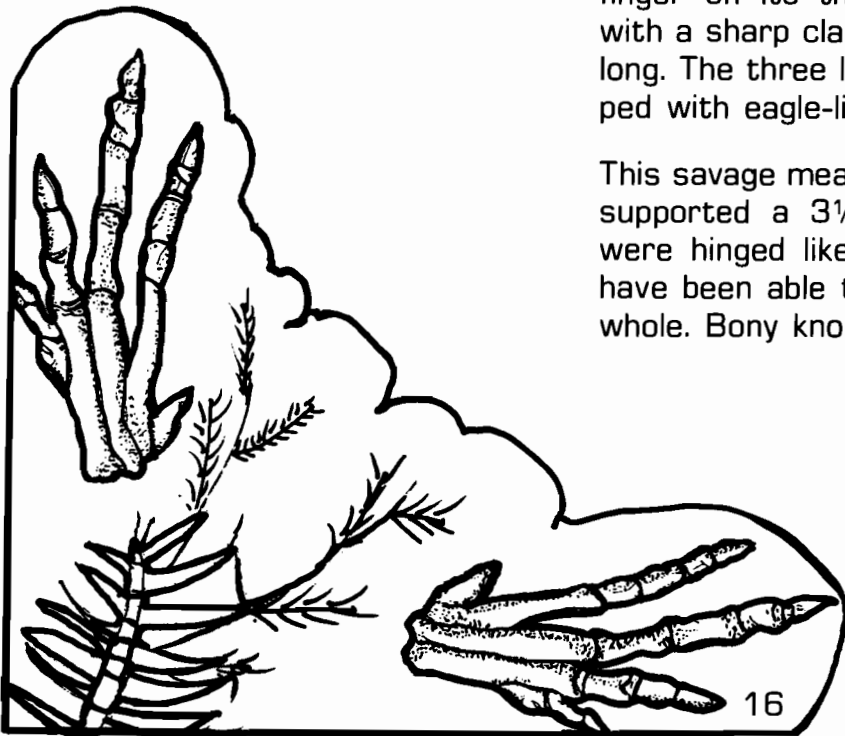
Size: It reached lengths of 40-45 feet and weighed up to 4 tons.

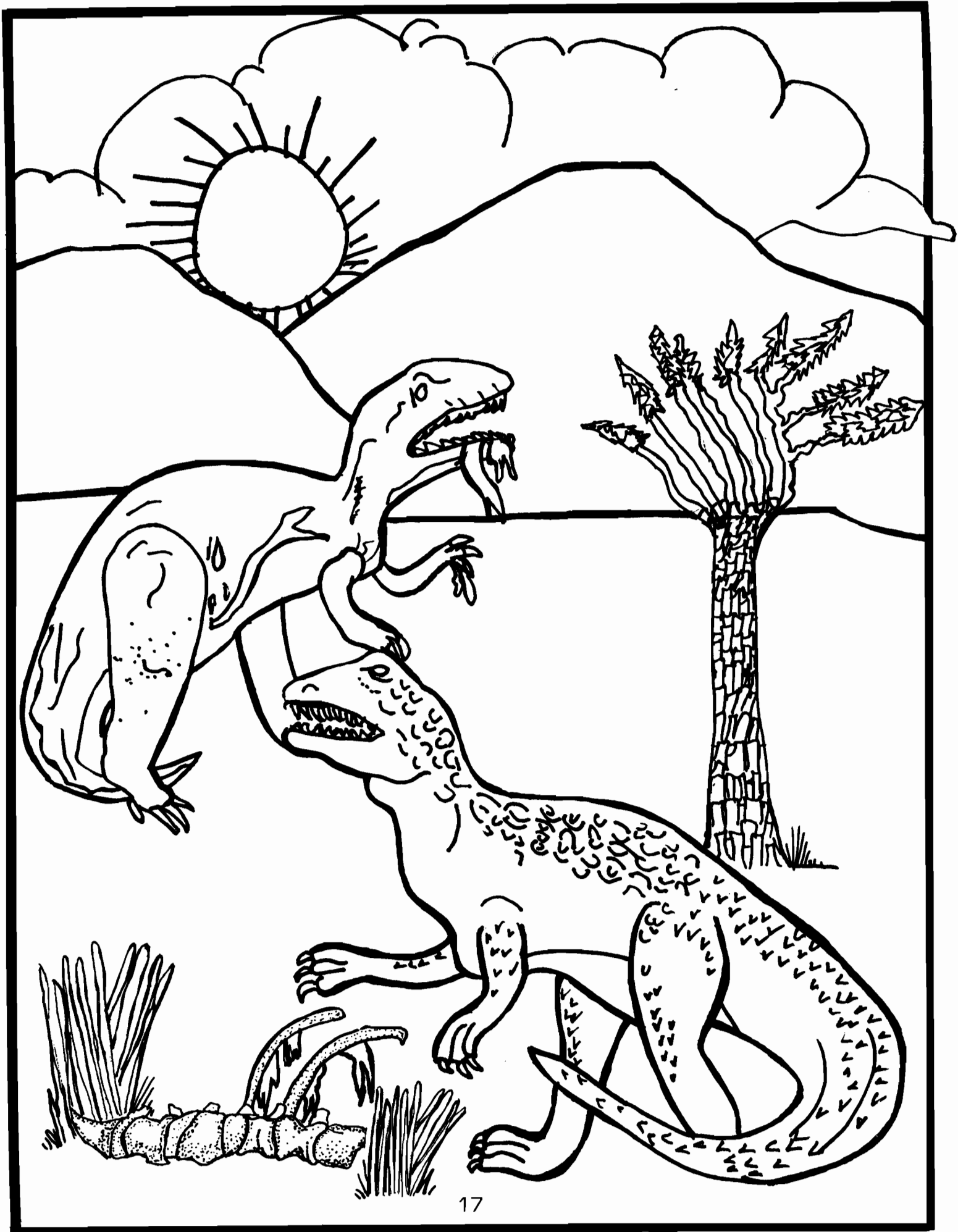
Diet: Allosaurus was a meat-eater.

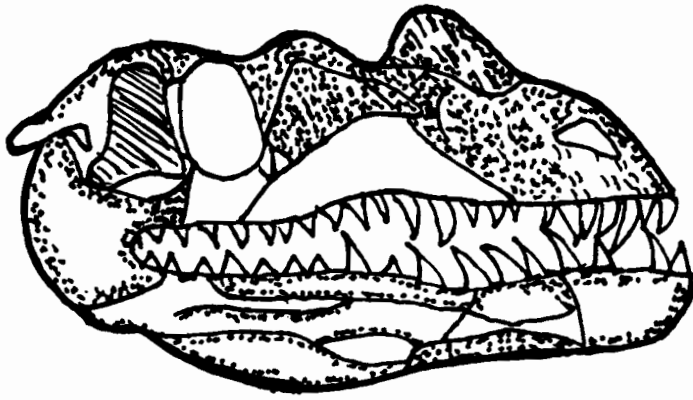
Garden Park Excavations: Allosaurus fossils were found at both the Cope and Marsh quarries in the 1880s. The type specimen came from the Marsh Quarry and is now displayed at the Smithsonian Institution.

Interesting facts: Allosaurus was one of the largest carnivores found in North America. It had powerful muscles and heavy bones, and its strong legs were built for speed. Although its arms were short, each finger on its three-fingered hands was armed with a sharp claw that could be up to six inches long. The three long toes on its feet were equipped with eagle-like talons.

This savage meat-eater had a strong neck which supported a 3½ foot head. Its powerful jaws were hinged like those of a snake, so it would have been able to swallow huge chunks of meat whole. Bony knobs were located above its eyes.







## CERATOSAURUS (sair-AT-o-sawr-us)

Meaning: Ceratosaurus means "horned lizard", referring to its nose-horn.

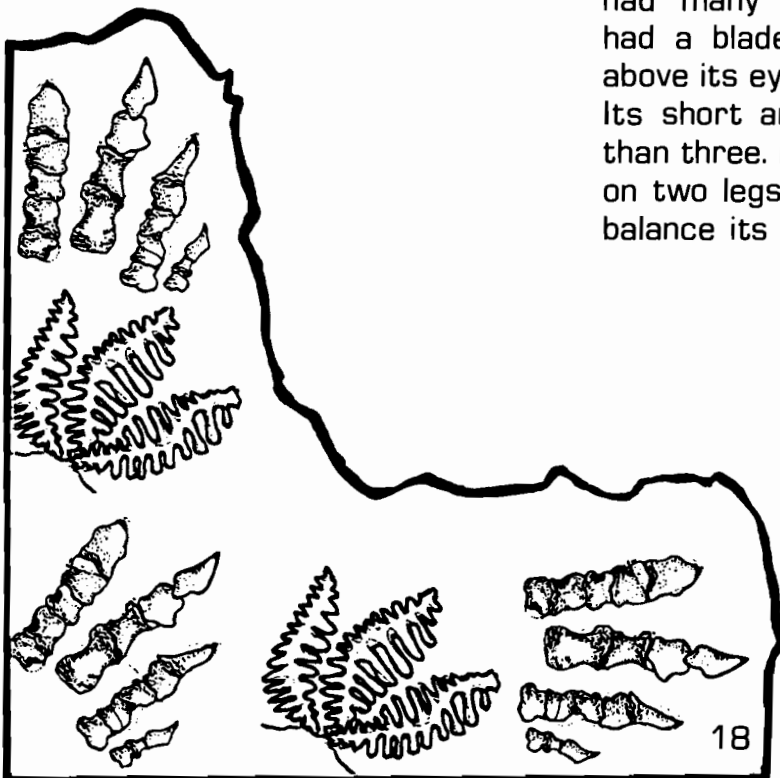
Size: It reached a length of 20 feet and weighed about 1 ton.

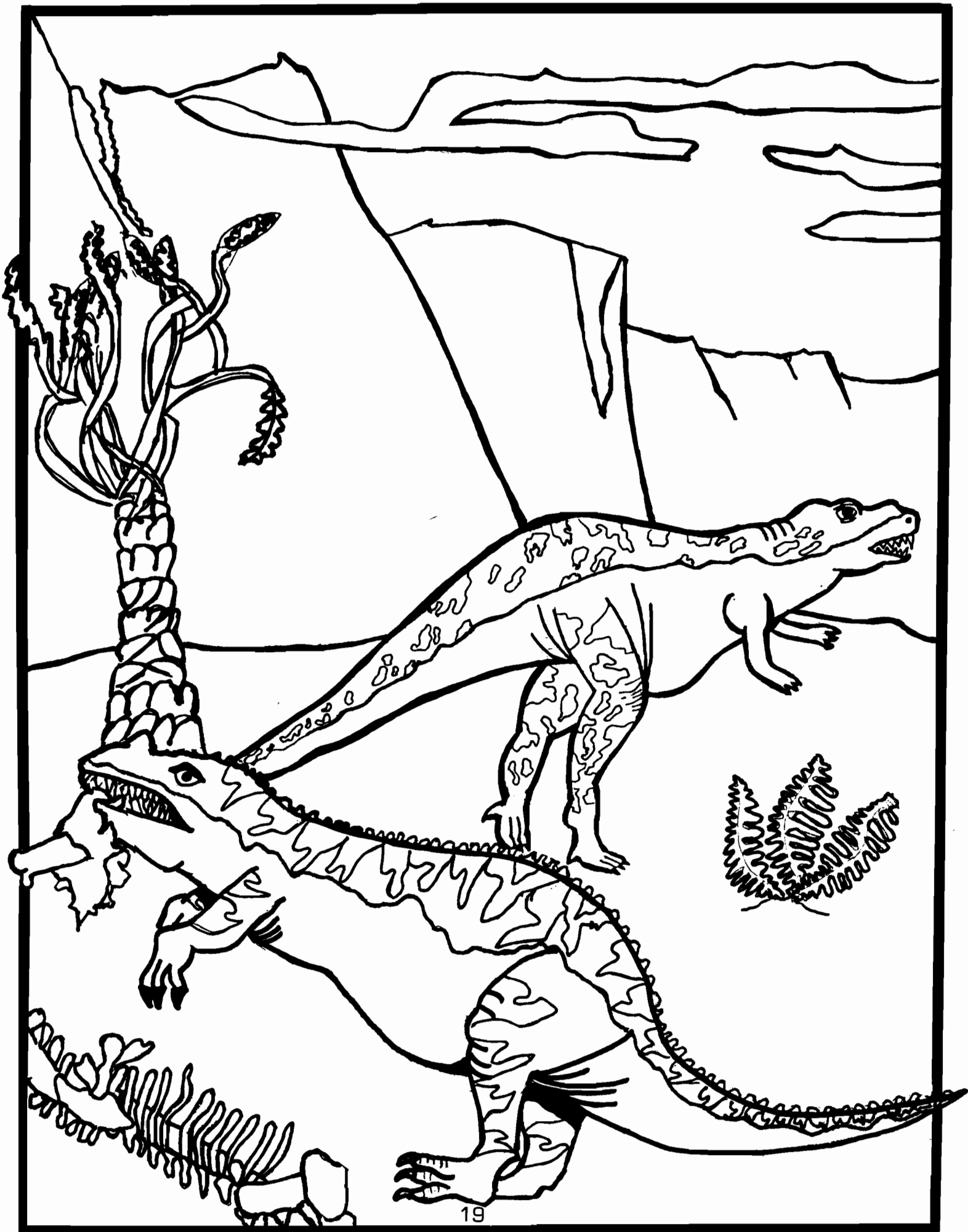
Diet: Ceratosaurus was a meat-eater.

Garden Park Excavations: A Ceratosaurus fossil was discovered at the Marsh Quarry in the mid 1880s. This rare find, a perfect specimen, is on display at the Smithsonian Institution. This is the only Ceratosaurus on display in the world.

Interesting facts: The Ceratosaurus was a powerful, savage carnivore. It stalked plant-eaters, although it is not clear whether it hunted alone or in packs. Its huge head had saber-like teeth, and jaws that stretched to gulp down large chunks of meat.

Ceratosaurus was related to Allosaurus, but had many different distinguishing features. It had a blade-like horn on its nose, bony knobs above its eyes, and a jagged crest down its back. Its short arms had four-fingered hands, rather than three. Like Allosaurus, Ceratosaurus walked on two legs with its long, heavy tail extended to balance its head.





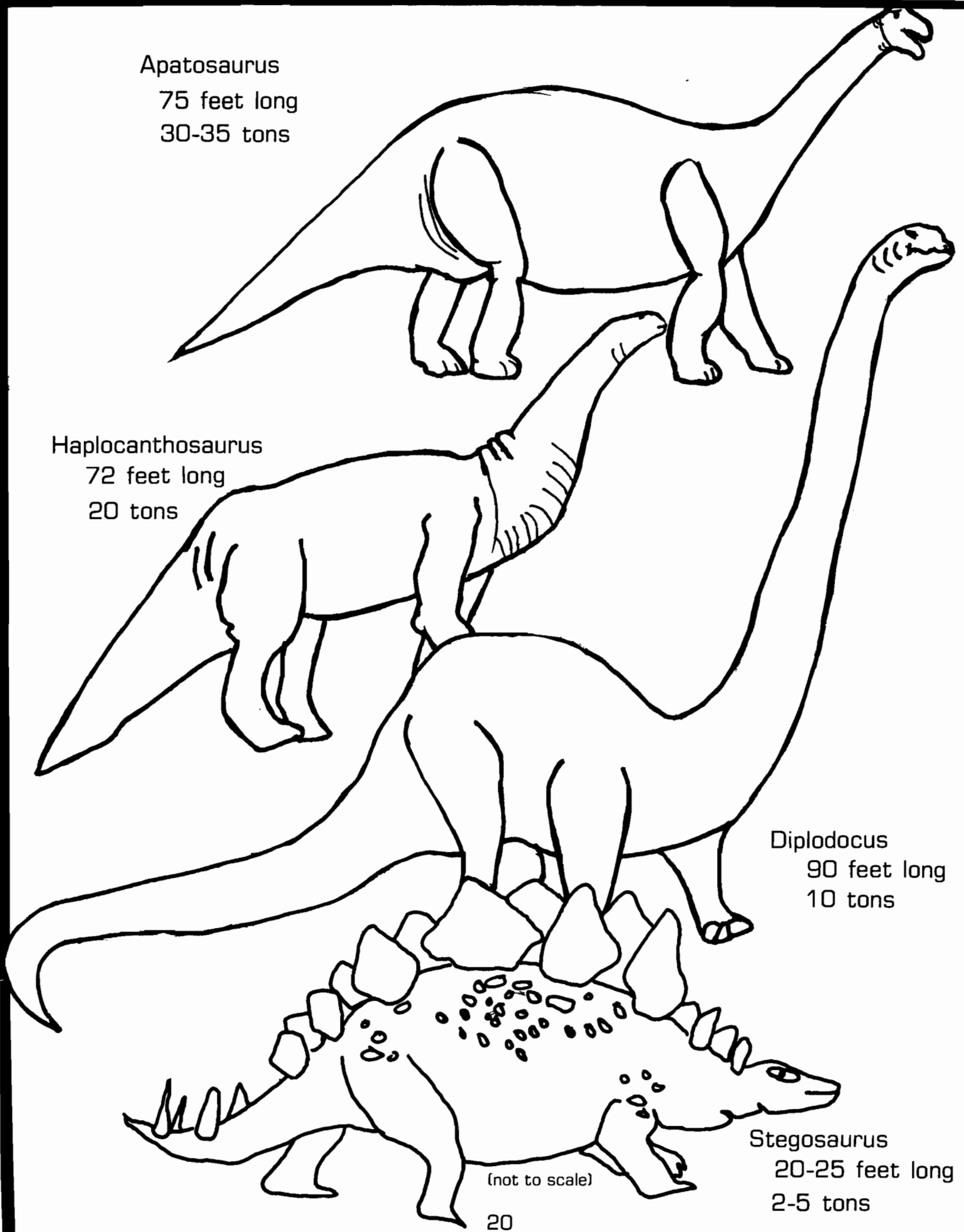
Apatosaurus  
75 feet long  
30-35 tons

Haplocanthosaurus  
72 feet long  
20 tons

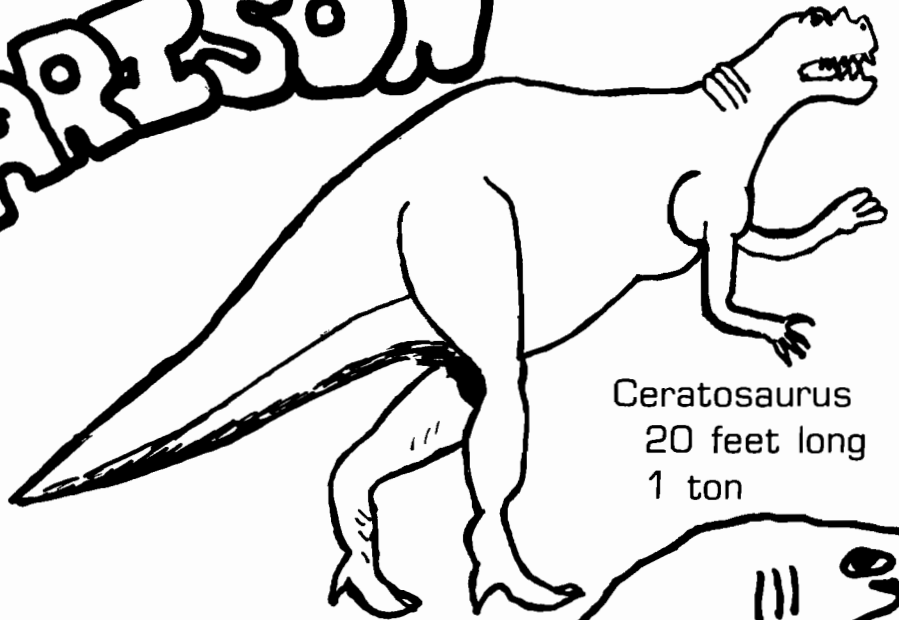
Diplodocus  
90 feet long  
10 tons

Stegosaurus  
20-25 feet long  
2-5 tons

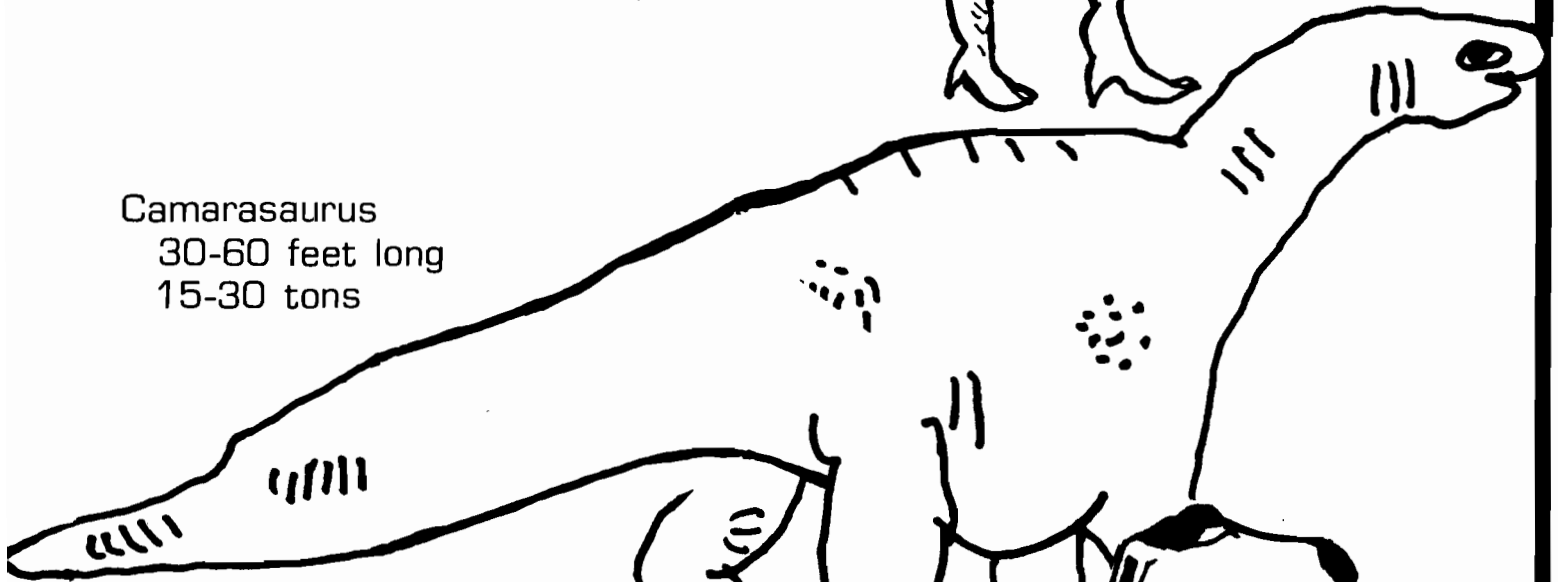
(not to scale)



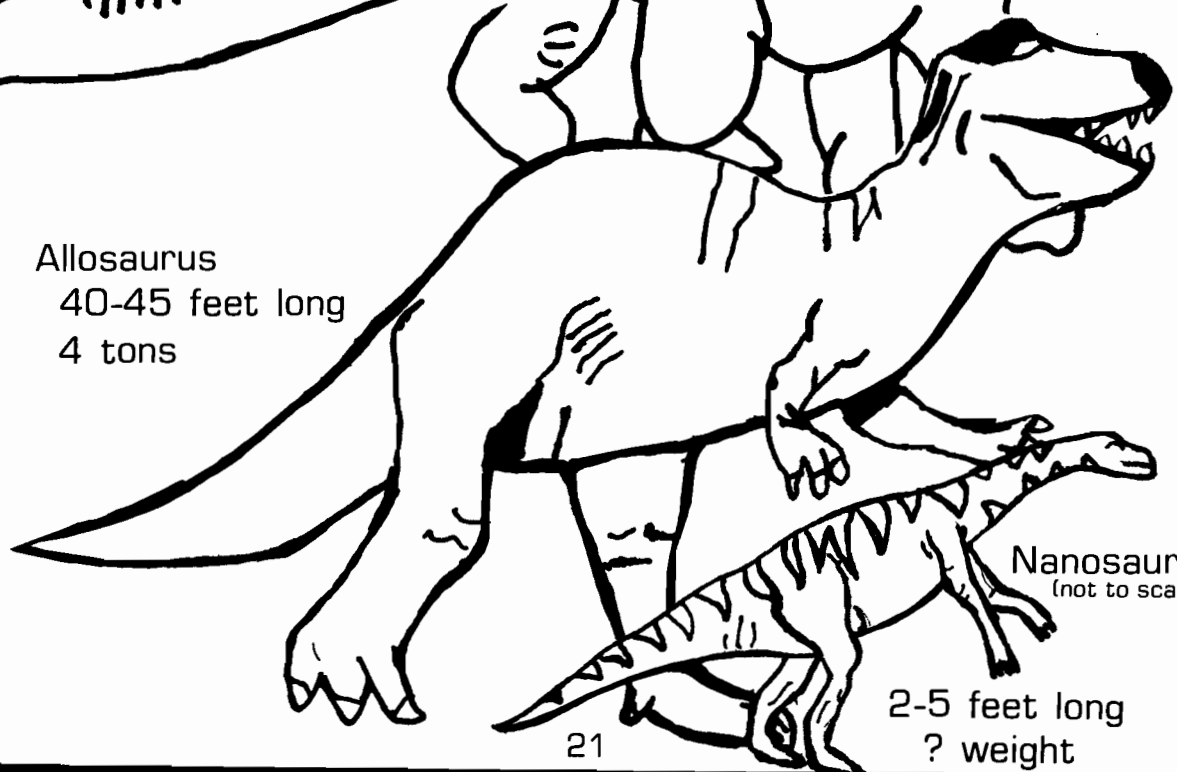
# SIZE COMPARISON



Ceratosaurus  
20 feet long  
1 ton



Camarasaurus  
30-60 feet long  
15-30 tons

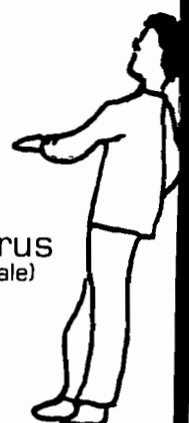


Allosaurus  
40-45 feet long  
4 tons



Nanosaurus  
(not to scale)

2-5 feet long  
? weight



# POEMS

## DINOSAUR LUNCH

Dinosaurs eat breakfast  
Dinosaurs eat lunch  
Dinosaurs eat supper  
Let's hope I'm not one's lunch.  
by Brandon Clemans

## DINOSAURS WAR

Dinosaur War  
Rumbles the floor  
How can you ignore  
The Dinosaur War?  
by Brad Kerr

## DUMB REX

I have a Tyrannosaurus rex  
His name is Tex.  
And every morning he eats Chex  
What a dumb rex!  
by Josh Chase

## THE DINOSAURS

They were short  
They were tall  
They were black  
They were bald.  
They could not write  
There was no ink  
But most of all,  
They became extinct!  
by Amanda King

## ALLOSAURUS

Allosaurus was a mean dude.  
He was always in a bad mood!  
He could eat lots of meat  
And could also keep the beat!  
I guess he was a terror devil,  
or maybe,  
He just wasn't on the level.  
by Amy Teglo



# GLOSSARY

- CARNIVORE — A meat - eating animal.
- DINOSAUR — The name suggested in 1841 by professor Richard Owen for a group of extinct reptiles.
- EXCAVATE — To expose to view by digging away cover.
- FOSSIL — The remains of a once - living organism preserved in the rocks.
- HERBIVORE — A plant - eating animal.
- PALEONTOLOGIST — One who studies fossils.
- PALEONTOLOGY — The science of the study of fossils.
- QUARRY — An open excavation for extracting useful materials.
- SAUROPOD — A large plant- eater with a long neck and tail.
- SPECIES — A class of individuals having common characteristics.
- SPECIMEN — One of a particular category or group.
- TYPE SPECIMEN — The best example of a particular category or group.
- VERTEBRAE — One of the bony segments of the spinal column.



# CONTRIBUTORS

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Adam Clanton  
Micheal Griffith  
Anna Black  
Katie Ownbey  
Amy Teglo  
Nicki Braatz  
Dan Gilbert

## SIZE COMPARISON

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Elizabeth Haney  
Cheri Phillips  
Jeremy McCumber  
Jarad Dickens  
Keith Mace  
Billy Day  
Amanda Armenta

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Lindsey Worthley  
Amanda King  
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Jerry Forsett  
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Sarah Christiansen  
Lisa Carroll  
Kenny Magee  
Karl Grabin

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Noah Enslow  
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Jacob Carriger  
Jack Carroll  
Bryan Brozek  
Stacy Santarelli  
Chelsea Smith  
Jessica Morlock

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Casey Stewart  
Mark Clark  
Bo Britnell  
Eugene Jamison  
Josh Chase  
Brandi Landrum  
Tessa Michaud  
Adair Martinez



# THE END

