

Science @ Home

DINOSAURS



Can you dig it? Romp, stomp, and roar with prehistoric dinosaurs in this action-packed week of dino-themed activities for ages 4-8.

Whether you're *T. rex*-obsessed or think *Triceratops* is tops, we can all agree on one thing: Ancient reptiles rule! Activate your inner paleontologist for a whole week of dinosaur delights, from puppet-making to word-searching to edible-nest-tasting.

Please note: While Science @ Home activities are designed to be conducted by kids, some little ones might need adult help with reading instructions and preparing crafts.

Day 1: Terrific *T. rex*

45-60 minutes

- » *T. rex* Bag Puppet (craft) (en español)
- » How a Fossil is Made Puppet Show (video)
- » Bone-y Macaroni (craft)

Day 2: *Triceratops* Time!

45-60 minutes

- » *Triceratops* Hat (craft)
- » Measure a *Triceratops* (activity)
- » Walking *Triceratops* (craft)

Day 3: Mama *Maiasaura*

45-60 minutes

- » Mother *Maiasaura* (coloring)
- » *Maiasaura* Nest Thaumatrope (craft)
- » *Maiasaura* Edible Nests (craft) (en español)
- » Hatching *Maiasaura* (craft)

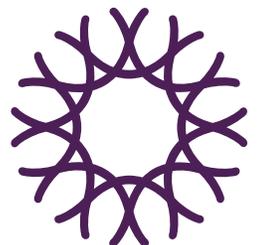
Day 4: Hungry Herbivores

60-90 minutes

- » Hidden *Ankylosaurus* (coloring)
- » Hidden *Omithomimus* (coloring)
- » *Triceratops* Dot-to-Dot (activity)
- » *T. rex* Dot-to-Dot (activity)
- » *Pachycephalosaurus* Food Maze (activity)
- » *Edmontonia* Nest Maze (activity)
- » Pet a *Lambeosuarus* (craft)
- » Paper Plate Sauropod (craft) (en español)
- » *Parasaurolophus* Head Crest Tooter (craft)

Extension Activities and Together Time

- » *Triceratops* Don't Go! (video)
- » Dino Story Time (activity)
- » Dino Tic-Tac-Toe (activity)





Paper bag *T. rex*

Even though *Tyrannosaurus rex* was one of the largest predatory dinosaurs, its arms were only about as big as an adult human's—and each hand only had two fingers!

Create your own *T. rex* puppet from a paper bag and bring it to life. What do you think *T. rex* sounded like?

Materials

- Printed template (pages 2–3)
- Crayons or markers
- Scissors
- Glue stick
- Paper bag (Small, #4 size is recommended)

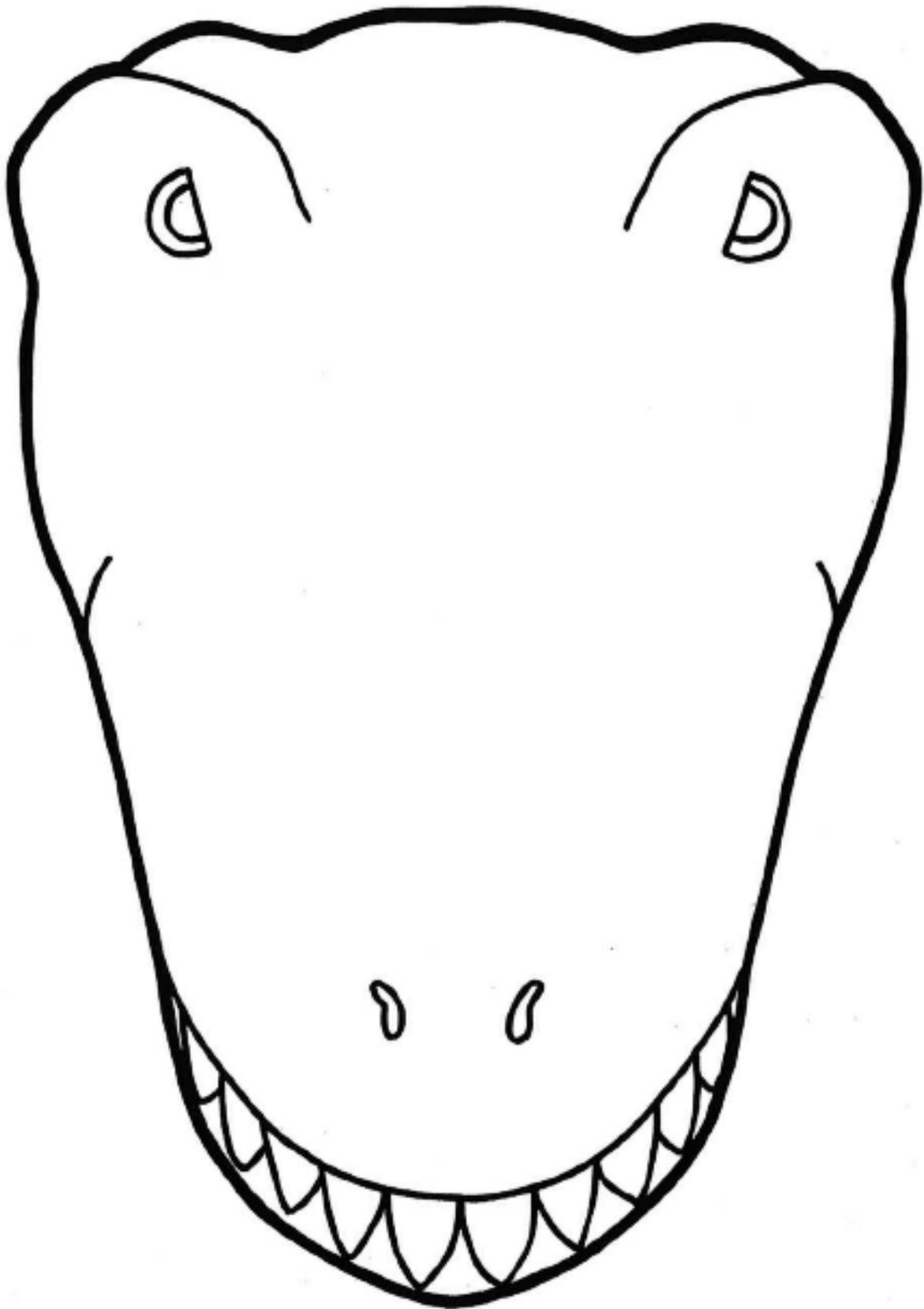
Directions

1. **Print, color,** and then **cut-out** the *T. rex* face and mouth on pages 2 and 3. Only cut along the wide black outline around the face and the rectangle around the mouth.
2. **Place** the paper bag in front of you with the folded flap facing up.
3. **Apply glue** to the back of the square mouth. Then, **press** it onto the front of the paper bag while making sure to tuck the top of the mouth under the folded flap.
4. **Apply glue** all over the folded flap. Center the face on top of the folded flap and try to line up the bottom of the face with the bottom of the mouth. **Press** the face onto the folded flap. Remember, you don't want the bottom of the face to get glued down!
5. **Allow to dry** for 5 minutes. Then put your hand inside the paper bag to bring your *T. rex* to life!



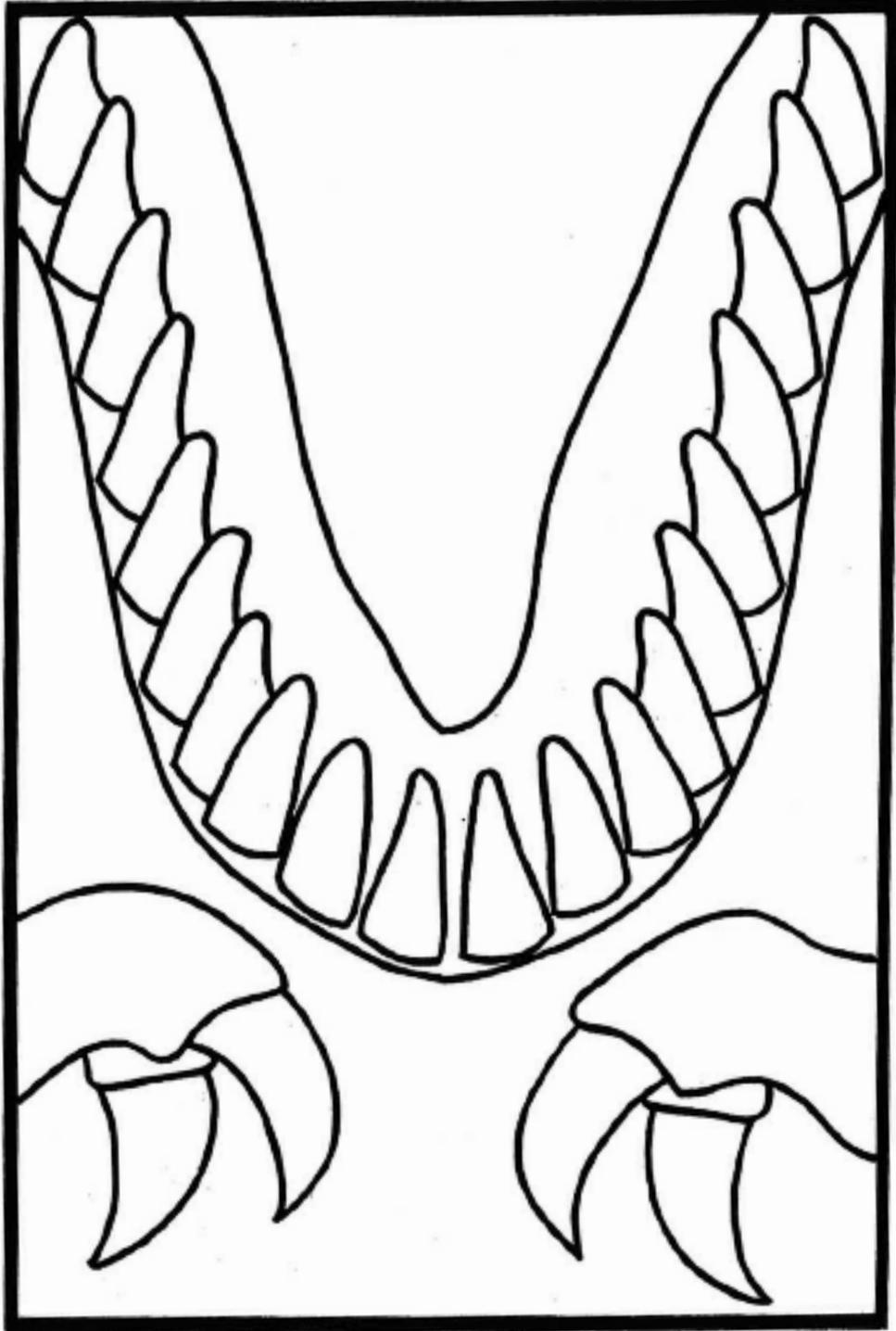


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Bolsa de papel *T. rex*

Aunque el *Tyrannosaurus rex* era uno de los dinosaurios depredadores más grandes, sus brazos eran el mismo tamaño como los de un humano adulto, ¡y cada mano solo tenía dos dedos!

Crea tu propia marioneta de *T. rex* hecho de una bolsa de papel y dele vida. ¿Cómo crees que sonaba el *T. rex*?

Materiales

Plantilla impresa (páginas 2–3)

Crayones o marcadores

Tijeras

Pegamento

Bolsa de papel (tamaño pequeño, se recomienda un #4)

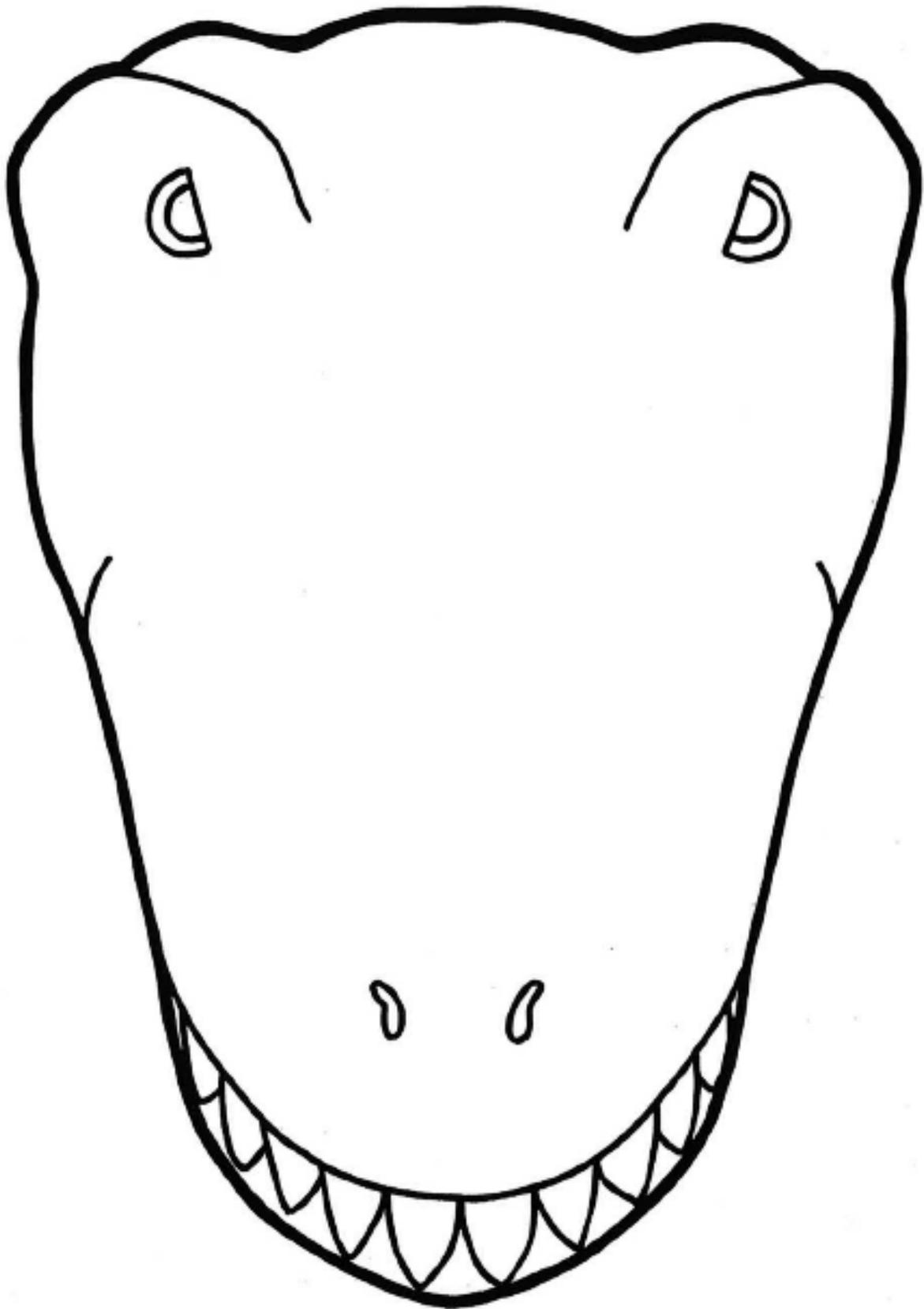


Instrucciones

1. **Imprima, agrega color** y luego **corte** la cara y la boca del *T. rex* en las páginas 2 y 3. Solo corte a lo largo del amplio contorno negro alrededor de la cara y el rectángulo alrededor de la boca.
2. **Coloque** la bolsa de papel frente a usted con la solapa doblada hacia arriba.
3. **Aplique pegamento** en la parte posterior de la boca cuadrada. Luego, **apretarlo** en la parte delantera de la bolsa de papel mientras se asegure de meter la parte superior de la boca debajo de la solapa doblada.
4. **Aplique pegamento** por toda la solapa doblada. En el centro de la cara en la parte superior de la solapa doblada intente alinear la parte inferior de la cara con la parte inferior de la boca. **Apriete** la cara sobre la solapa doblada. Recuerde, no quiere que la parte inferior de la cara se pegue abajo!
5. **Deje que se seque** para 5 minutos. ¡Luego pon tu mano dentro de la bolsa de papel para dar vida a tu *T. rex*!

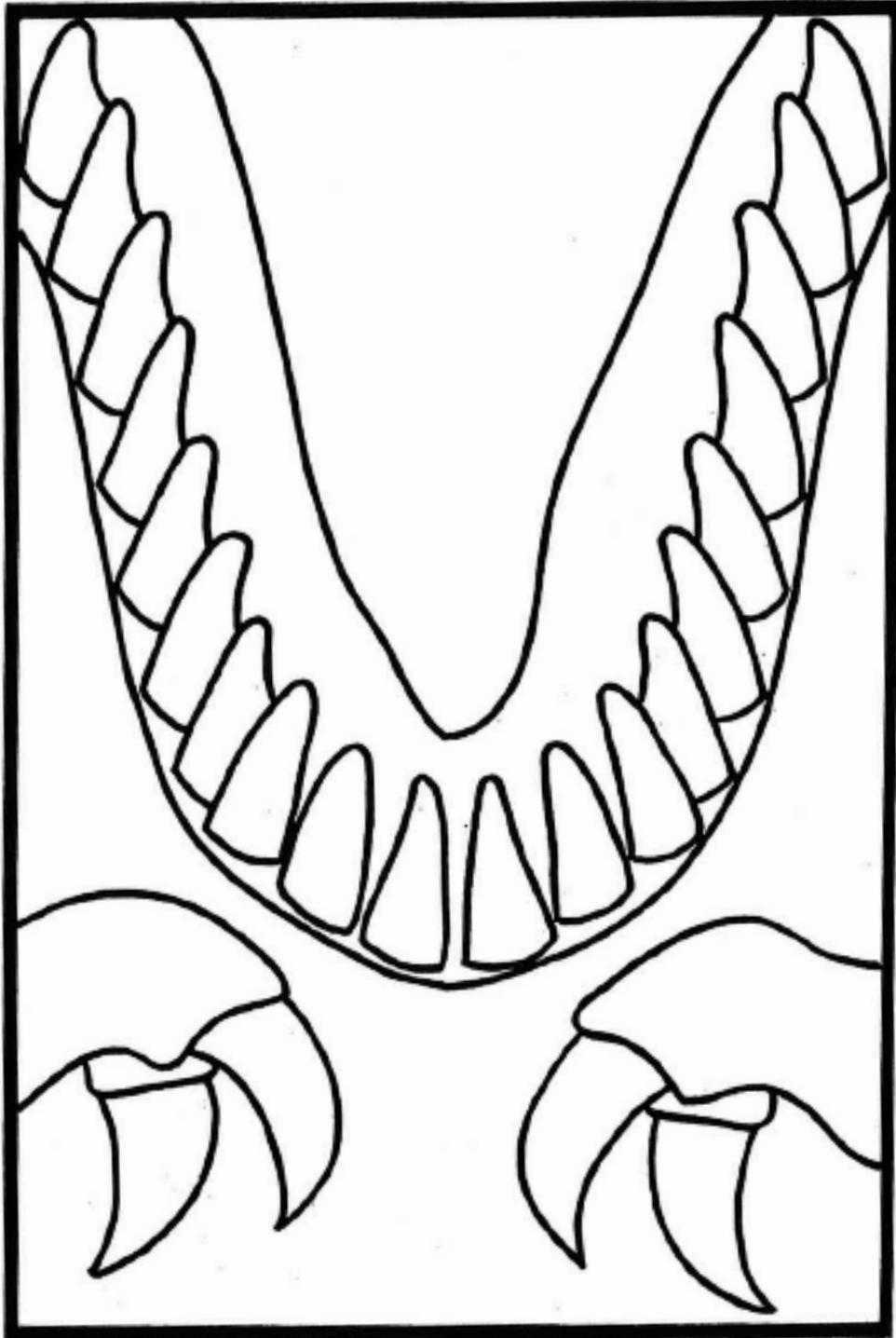


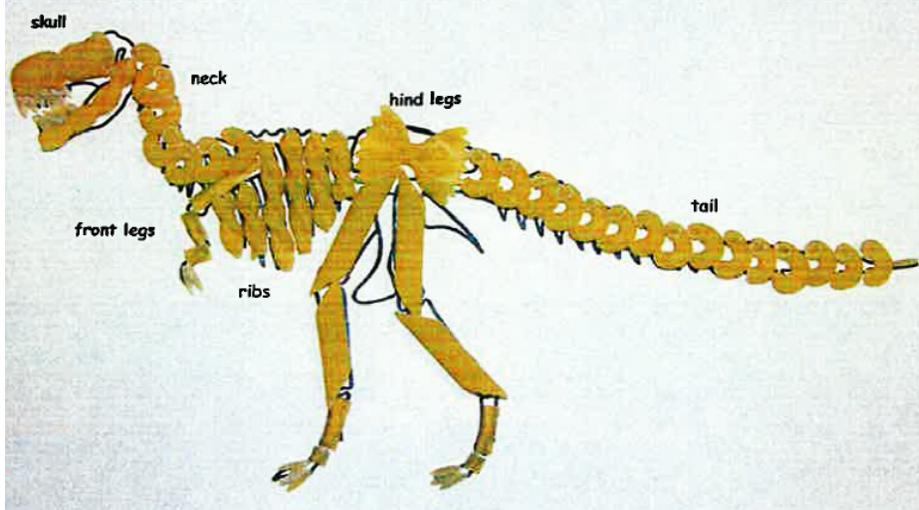
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Bone-y Macaroni

Which bones go where? Pretend to be a paleontologist who just got back from a dig—except instead of fossilized bones, you have pasta! Assemble the “bones” you discovered into a *T. rex* skeleton.

Materials

T. rex skeleton print-out (page 2)

Variety of dry pasta shapes

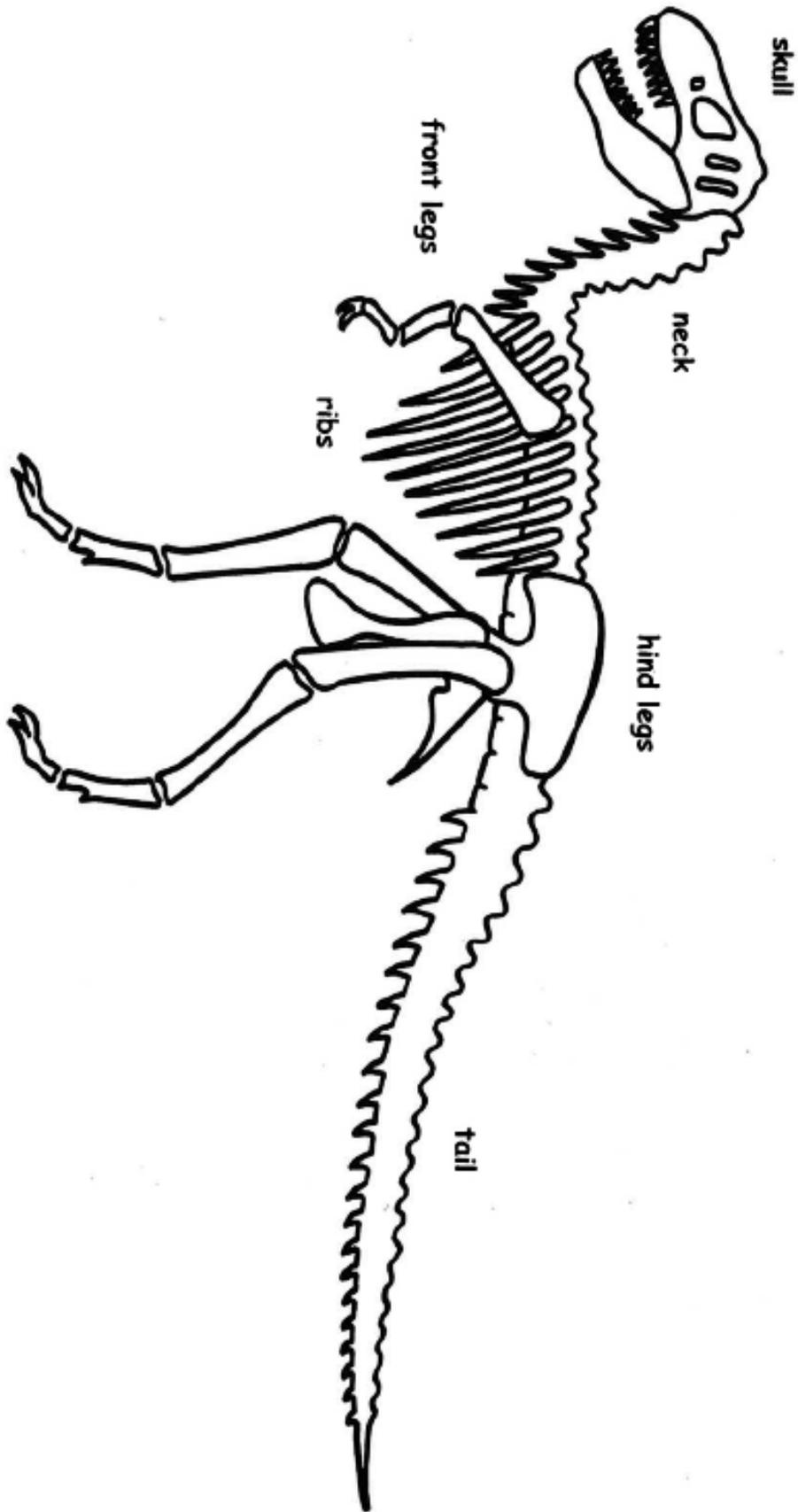
White glue

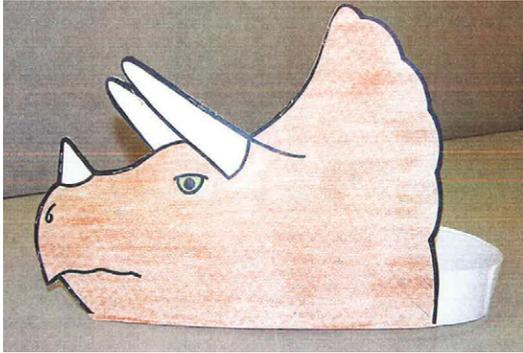
Directions

1. **Print** out the *T. rex* skeleton on page 2 and put it onto a table in front of you.
2. **Collect** a variety of different dried pasta shapes and set them aside.
3. **Reassemble** the *T. rex* skeleton by placing the pasta “bones” onto the drawing.
4. **Glue** the pasta bones in place. To do this, lift each piece of pasta up, trace the shape of the bone with a thin line of glue, and lay the pasta on top of the glue.
 - It can take paleontologists a long time to assemble fossil bones into a skeleton. Remember that scientists take breaks when they need to, and ask friends for help!
5. **Dry** flat for at least 30 minutes.



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Triceratops Hat

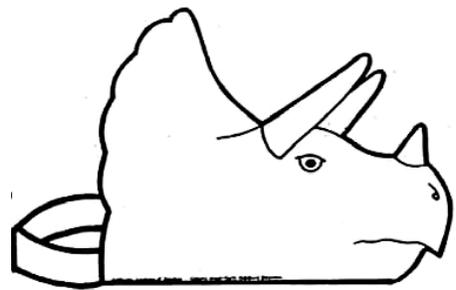
Triceratops was an herbivore, munching on plants with its horn-like bill. Wear this hat and pretend to be a hungry *Triceratops* while snacking on some fresh fruits and veggies!

Materials

Printed *Triceratops* hat template (pages 2-3)
Crayons
Scissors
Stapler
Strip of paper

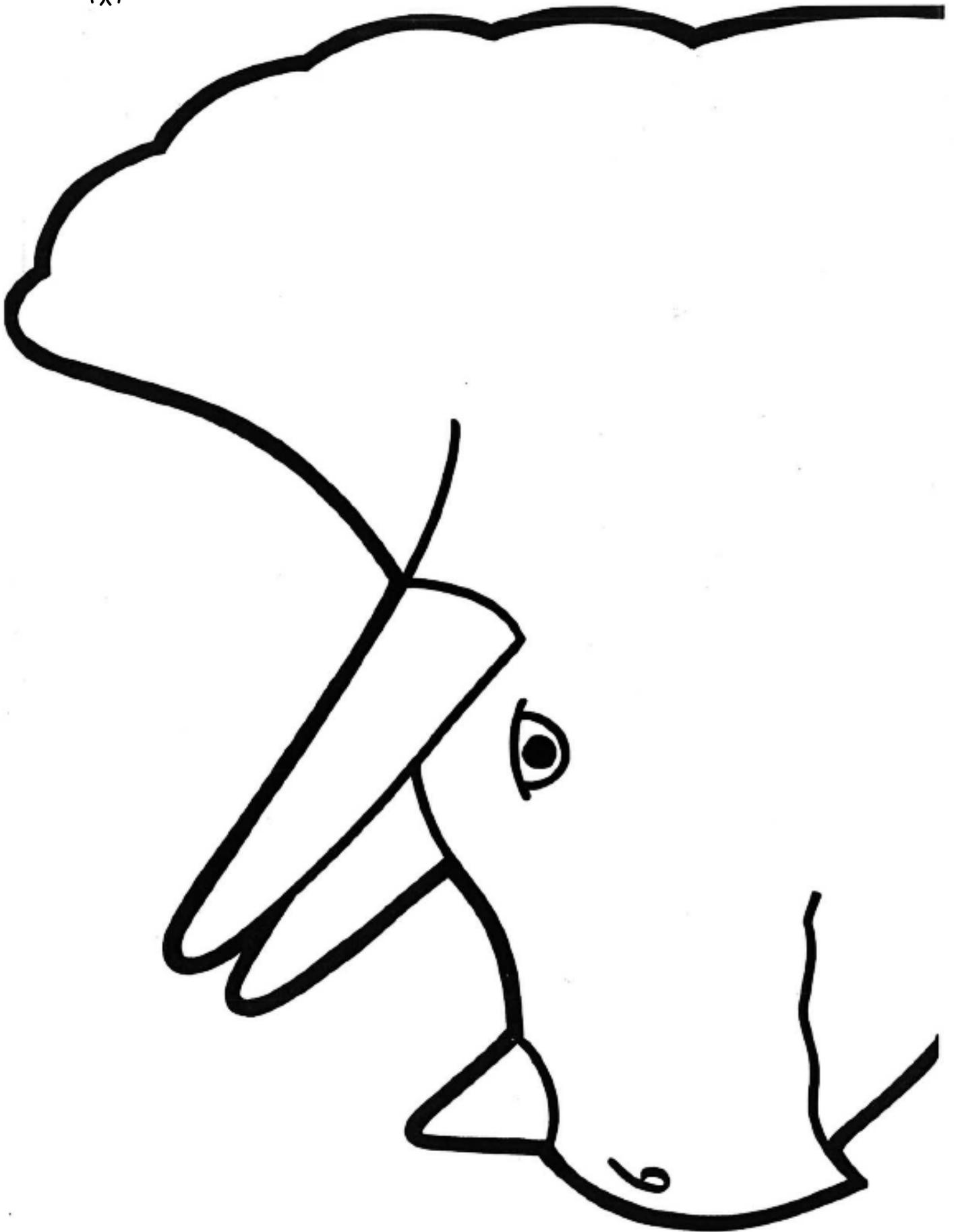
Directions

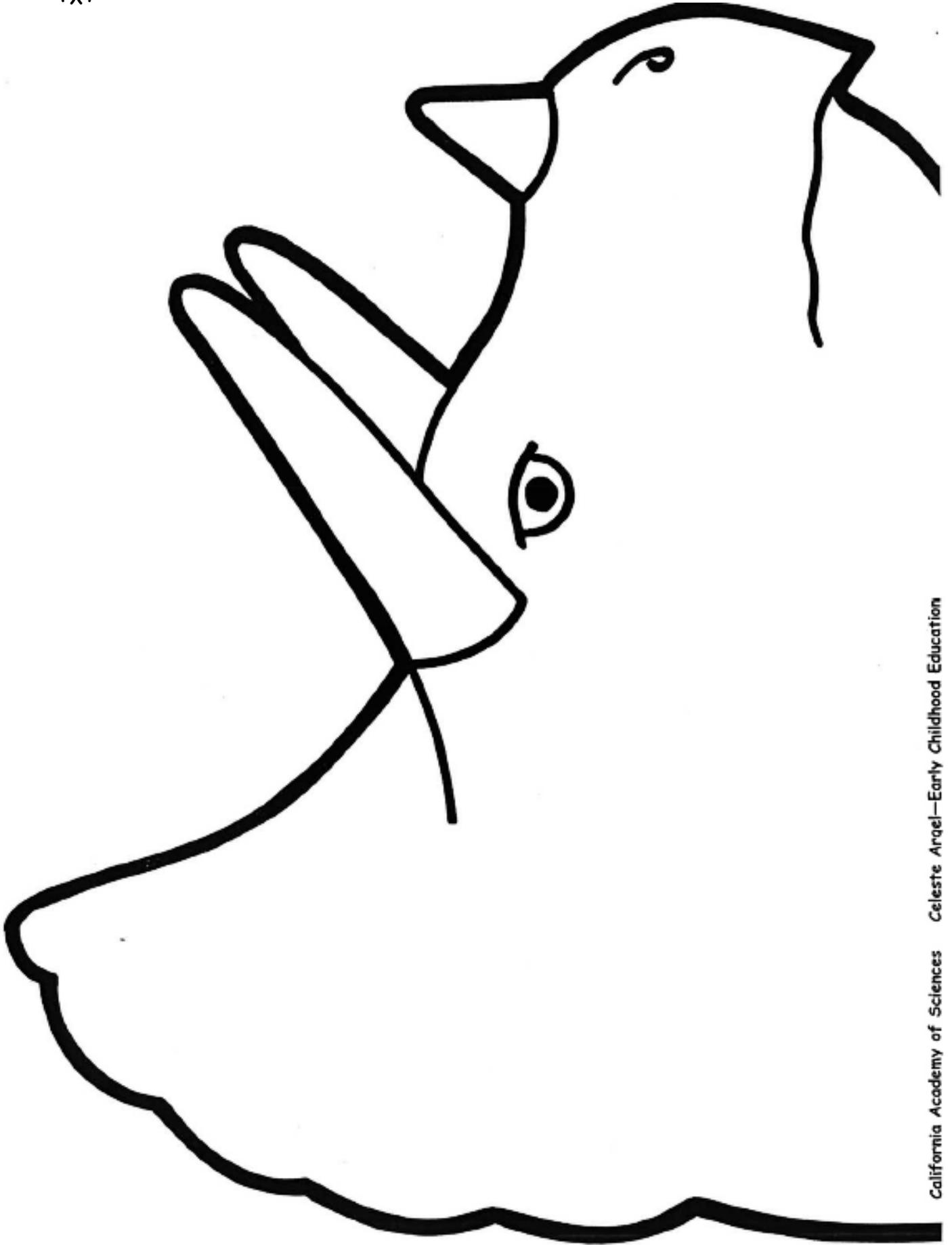
1. **Print** the *Triceratops* templates on pages 2 and 3 (one for each side of the *Triceratops* head) onto single-sided sheets of paper. Card stock or other heavy-weight paper is recommended.
2. **Color** both sides of the *Triceratops* head.
3. **Cut** both sides of the head along the dark outline.
4. **Staple** both sides together along the top and front edges. Ask for help from an adult if you need it.
5. **Cut** out a paper strip, at least 6-8 inches long and **staple** one end to the lower inside corner of the *Triceratops* head.
6. **Hold** the loose end of the paper strip to the other side of the *Triceratops* head, and place the hat on your head, adjusting the paper strip until it sits comfortably on your head. **Staple** the paper strip in place.
7. **Challenge:** *Triceratops* didn't have smooth skin. **Place** coins, sand, or any textured or bumpy surface underneath the *Triceratops* head paper and then **color** the paper. What happens?





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Measure a *Triceratops*

From the tip of its nose to the end of its tail, the average adult *Triceratops* was about 30 feet (9 meters) long—almost as long as a city bus! Find out how you compare to the size of a *Triceratops* in this outdoor measuring activity.

Materials

Tape measure
Sidewalk chalk

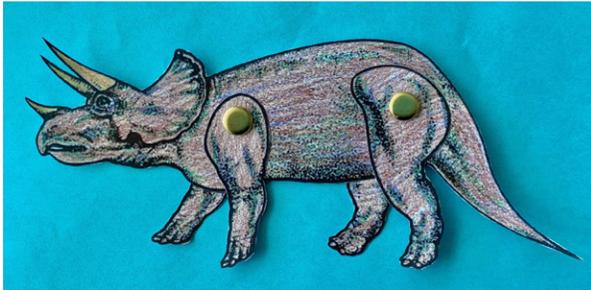
Directions

1. **Find** a safe space outside where you can draw on the ground with sidewalk chalk. Make sure the space is big enough to fit a *Triceratops*, at least 30 feet (9 meters) long.
2. **Draw** a mark on the ground where the nose of the dinosaur will start and write the word “nose” next to the mark.
3. **Measure** out 10 feet (3 meters) with a tape measure and **draw** another mark. **Draw** a straight line from the first mark to the second mark.
4. **Measure** out another 10 feet (3 meters) and **draw** a third mark. **Draw** a straight line from the second mark to the third mark.
5. **Measure** out another 10 feet (3 meters) and **draw** a fourth mark. **Draw** a straight line from the third mark to the fourth mark. **Write** the word “tail” next to the fourth mark. From the nose mark to the tail mark, this is how long a *Triceratops* was!

NOSE •—————•—————•—————• TAIL

Compare

1. **Lie down** next to the line with your feet next to the tail mark. **Mark** just below your feet with a piece of chalk and **write** the word "**feet**" next to the mark. **Mark** above your head and **write** the word "**head**" next to the mark.
2. **Draw** a line from the first mark to the second mark and then **measure** the length of the line to find out how tall you are. **Write** that number down next to your line.
3. **Measure a line** the same length as your height starting at your head mark. **Draw** another mark here and then draw a line connecting the two marks.
 - a. For example, if you are 45 inches tall, measure and draw another line that is 45 inches long.
4. **Repeat** measuring out your height and marking the lengths until you reach the end of the *Triceratops* tail.
5. How much longer is a *Triceratops* than you?
 - a. Hint: Look at the number of segments you drew, or the number of lines between two marks.
 - b. For example if you drew 8 segments, that means that a *Triceratops* is 8 times longer than you are tall!



Walking *Triceratops*

Much like a modern-day rhino, the *Triceratops* was an herbivore with a large body, short and strong legs, and a horned face. In this craft, you will make a *Triceratops* with moveable legs.

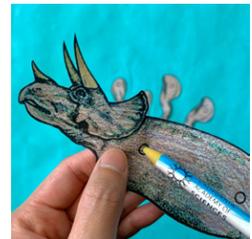
Materials

Printed *Triceratops* body and legs pattern (page 2)
Crayons or colored pencils
Scissors
Hole punch (or a pencil)
2 brass fasteners



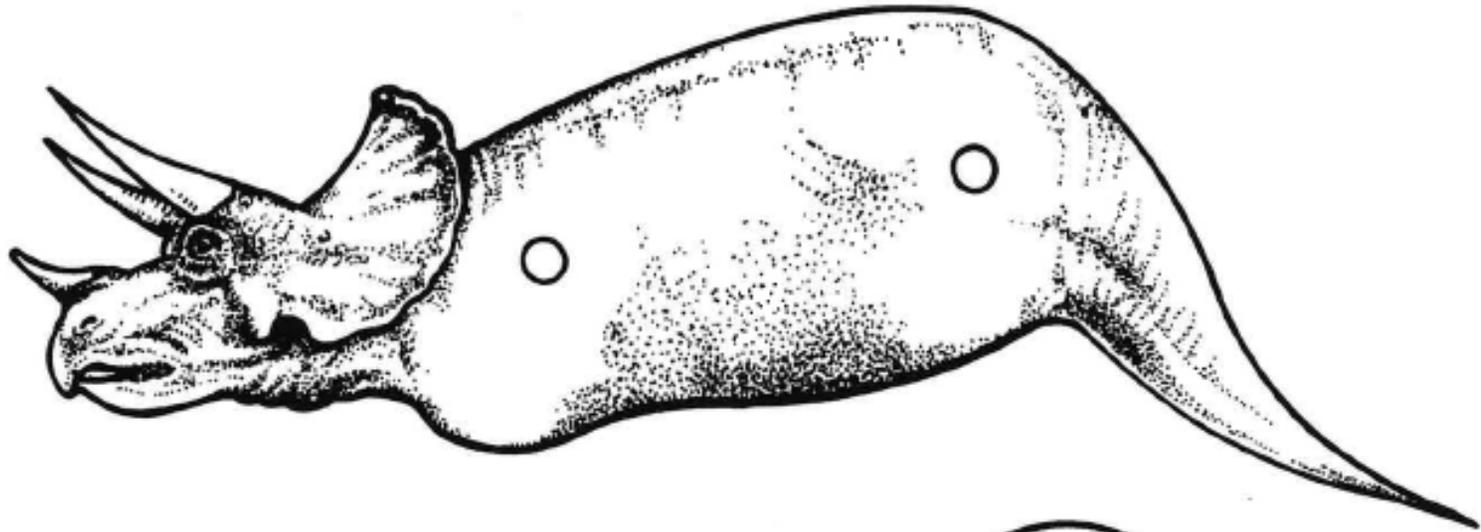
Directions

1. **Print** the *Triceratops* pattern on page 2.
2. **Color** the body and legs of the *Triceratops* pattern.
3. **Cut out** the *Triceratops* body, the two front legs (the smaller ones) and the two hind legs (the larger ones).
4. **Punch a hole** through the circles on each piece, including 1 in each leg and two on the body.
5. Using the hole closest to the head, **hold** one front leg behind the body and the other front leg in front of the body. **Line up** the three holes and push the brass faster into the hole. **Bend** the sides of the brass fastener down to hold it in place.
6. **Repeat** step 5 using the hole closest to the tail to attach the hind legs.
7. Make your *Triceratops* walk by moving its legs back and forth.

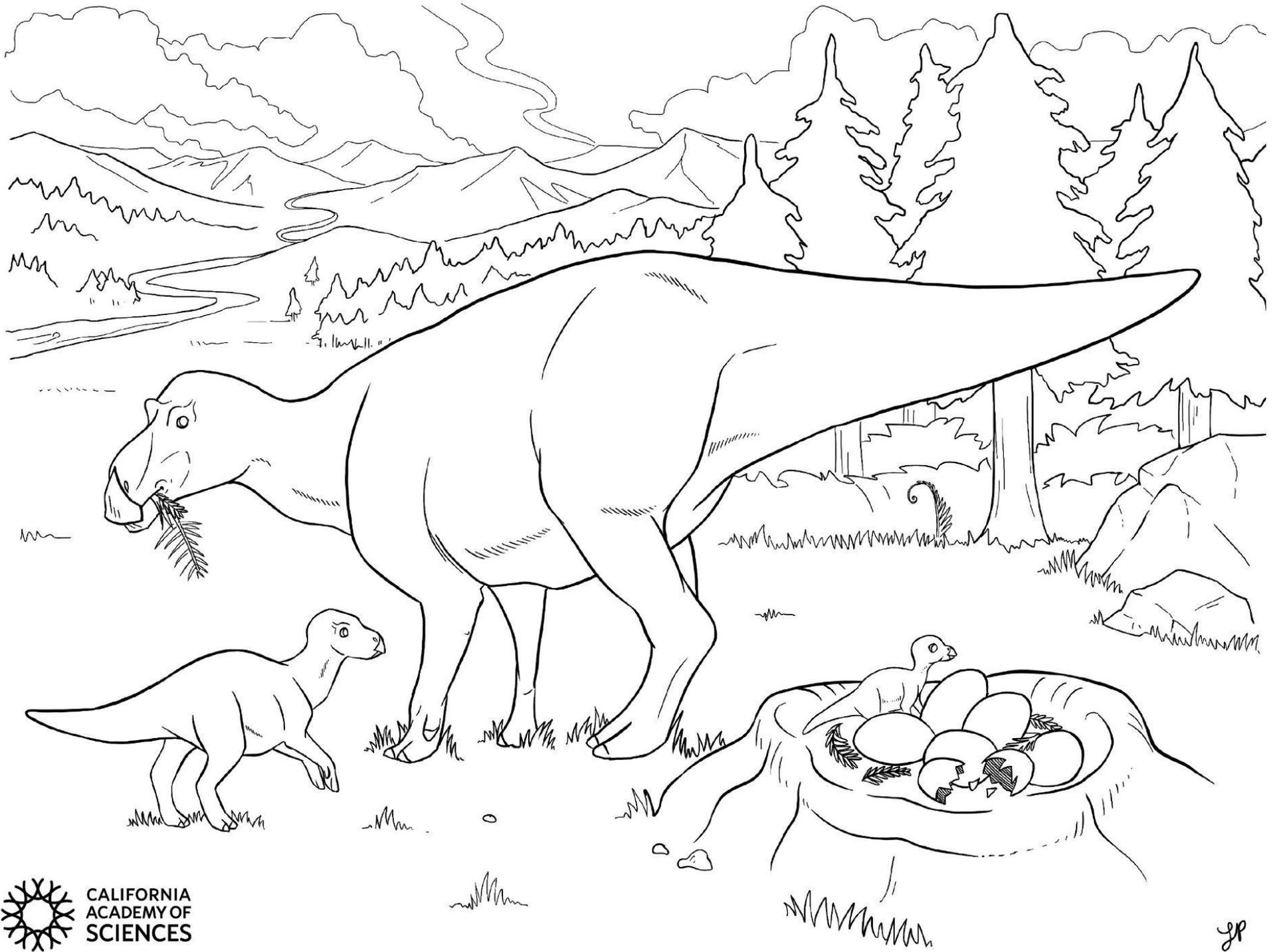




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Walking *Triceratops*





Mother *Maiasaura*

What can we learn about *Maiasaura* from the fossils we find?

Scientists have found many *Maiasaura* nests close together, which is a clue that *Maiasaur*s nested in large groups. Their nests were about seven feet across—that’s bigger than a king-sized bed! To make their nests, *Maiasaura* made a hollow in the ground by scooping out soil, then added plants to make a soft lining. Mothers laid up to twenty five eggs in the nest in a spiral pattern. The eggs were oval-shaped and about as big as a grapefruit. *Maiasaura* mothers did not sit on their eggs, but instead covered them with a thick pile of plants, which decayed and kept the eggs cozy and warm until they hatched.

As you color your *Maiasaura* family, think about these questions:

1. What color or colors do you think this dinosaur would be?
2. Do any of the plants in the picture look like plants you have seen before?
3. Where do you think *Maiasaura* groups would choose to build their nests?



Maiasaura Nest Thaumatrope

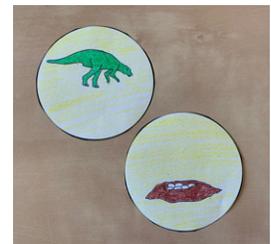
A thaumatrope is a device that creates the illusion of two pictures becoming one. See this special effect in action in this craft. You will make a thaumatrope with a mother *Maiasaura* on one side, and her nest on the other side. Help her find her nest by giving the thaumatrope a spin!

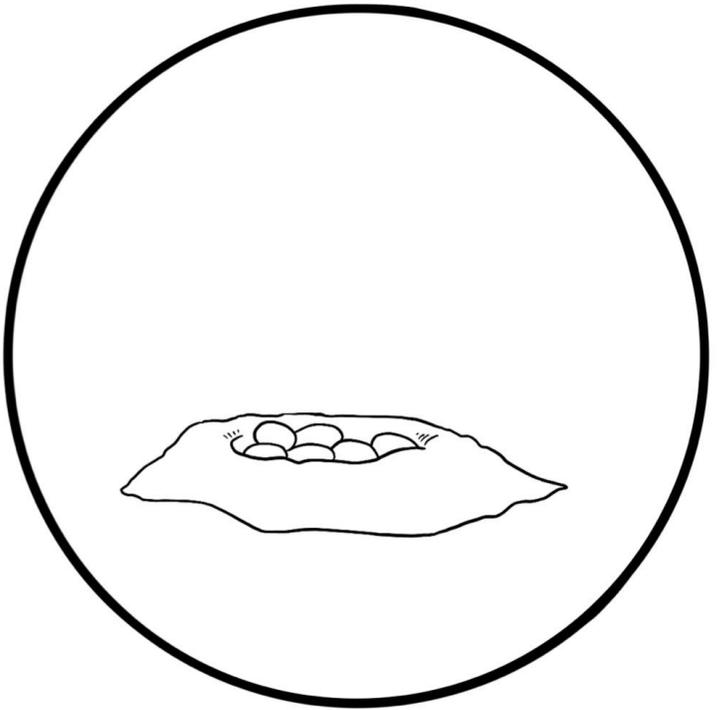
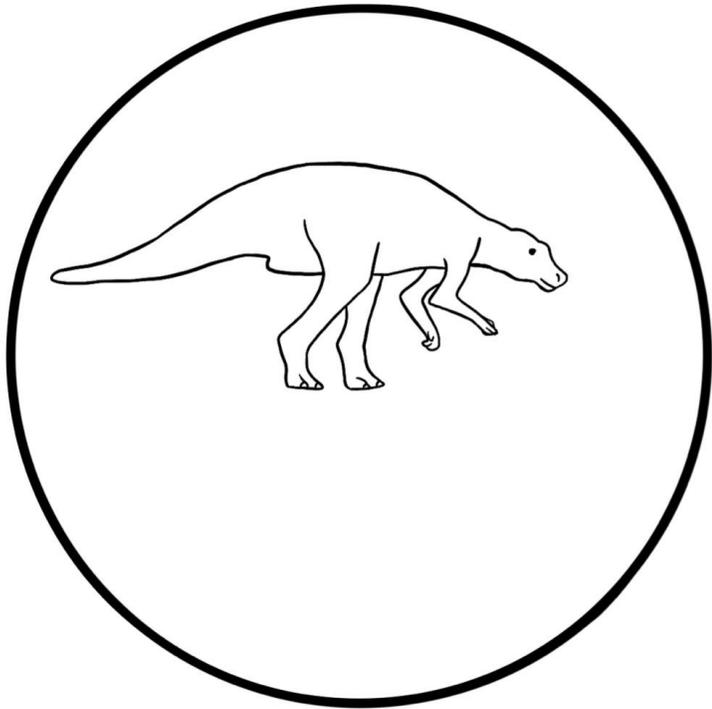
Materials

Printed template (page 2)
Crayons, colored pencils, or markers
Scissors
Chopstick, straw, or other round stick
Tape

Directions

1. **Print** out the *Maiasaura* and nest templates on page 2.
2. **Color** the pictures inside the circles on page 2.
3. **Cut out** the two circles.
4. **Tape** the back of one circle to the end of the chopstick. Make sure that the picture is right-side-up when you hold the chopstick up.
5. **Tape** the other circle back-to-back with the first, making sure that the two circles line up.
6. **Hold** the chopstick between two hands, as shown. **Twirl** the straw by moving your hands back and forth against each other. **Watch** the two pictures as the circles spin.







Edible *Maiasaura* Nests

Like birds, dinosaurs laid eggs. However, only a few dinosaurs seem to have looked after their babies once they hatched. Dinosaurs like *Maiasaura* made nests, carefully arranged their eggs in a spiral pattern, and kept them warm. When the eggs hatched, the babies were totally dependent on their parents. Mothers fed their babies in the nest by spitting out a nourishing paste of half-digested plants. In this activity, make your own edible “nest” out of ingredients more suited to human tastebuds.

Materials

English muffin or rice cake
Nut butter, or your favorite spread
Puffed rice cereal

Shredded coconut
Green food coloring
Maiasaura nest picture (page 2)

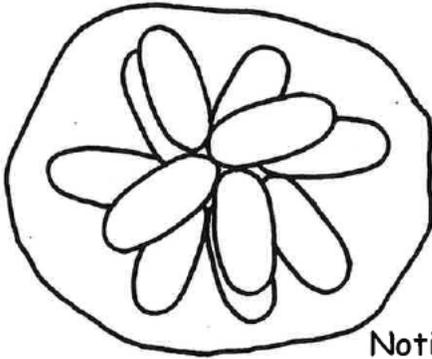
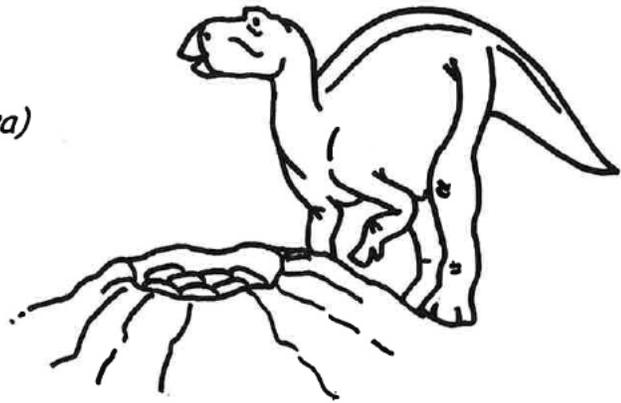
Directions

1. Adult help recommended: **Add** a scoop of shredded coconut in a bag with a few drops of green food coloring. **Close** the top and **knead** the bag until all of the coconut is tinted green.
2. **Place** an open English muffin on a plate. The English muffin represents the shallow hole that the *Maiasaura* dug in the ground to make a nest. *Optional*: toast the muffin.
3. **Spread** a thin layer of nut butter over the top of the English muffin. The nut butter represents the loose soil that was inside the nest.
4. **Arrange** puffed rice cereal in a spiral pattern on top of the nut butter. Use the drawing on the next page to see what this looks like. The puffed rice represents the *Maiasaura* eggs.
5. **Sprinkle** a spoonful of green coconut over the nest and the eggs. The coconut represents the leaves and plants that the *Maiasaura* uses to keep the eggs warm.
6. **Enjoy** your snack!



7. *Optional: Make* it sweet! Having a dino-themed party? Try a sweeter version of this snack. Just use a cookie instead of an English muffin, frosting instead of nut butter, and white jelly beans instead of puffed rice cereal .

MAIASAURA (MY-uh-SAW-ra)
with nest full of eggs



View of nest from above.
Notice the spiral arrangement of the eggs.



Nidos comestibles de *Maiasaura*

Como las aves, los dinosaurios ponían huevos. Sin embargo, solo unos pocos dinosaurios parecían cuidar sus bebés cuando salían de las cáscara. Los dinosaurios como *Maiasaura* hacían nidos, organizando cuidadosamente sus huevos en un patrón en espiral y los mantenían cálidas. Cuando salían de su cáscara, los bebés depende completamente en sus padres. Las madres alimentaban a sus bebés en el nido escupiendo una pasta nutritiva de plantas medio digerida. En esta actividad, hagan su propio "nido" comestible con ingredientes más adecuados para las papilas gustativas humanas.

Materiales

Tortita inglés o torta de arroz
Mantequilla de nuez
Cereal de arroz

Coco rallado
Colorante de alimentos verdes
Imagen del nido de *Maiasaura* (página 2

Instrucciones

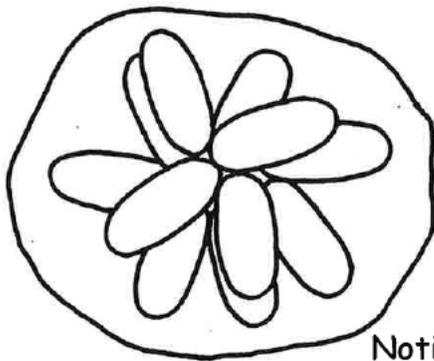
1. Recomiendo la ayuda de un adulto: **Agregue** una cucharada de coco rallado en una bolsa con unas gotas de colorante verde para alimentos. **Cierre** la parte superior y **mezcla** la bolsa hasta que todo el coco esté verde.
2. **Pon** la tortita inglés abierta en un plato. La tortita inglés representa el agujero poco profundo que los *Maiasaura* cavaron en el suelo para hacer un nido. *Opcional:* tostar la tortita inglés.
3. **Extiende** una fina capa de mantequilla de nuez sobre la parte superior de la tortita inglés. La mantequilla de nuez representa la tierra suelta que había dentro del nido.



4. **Coloque** el cereal de arroz en un patrón en espiral sobre la mantequilla de nuez. Use el dibujo en la página siguiente para ver cómo se ve esto. El arroz representa los huevos de la *Maiasaura*.
5. **Espolvorea** una cucharada de coco verde sobre el nido y los huevos. El coco representa las hojas y plantas que el *Maiasaura* utiliza para mantener los huevos cálidos.
6. ¡**Disfrute** de su merienda!
7. *Opcional*: ¡**Hágala dulce**! ¿Tiene una fiesta temática de dinosaurio? Pruebe una versión más dulce de este aperitivo. Sólo use una galleta en vez de una tortita inglés, helado en lugar de mantequilla de nuez, y los caramelos de goma blancos en vez de cereales de arroz.



MAIASAURA (MY-uh-SAW-ra)
with nest full of eggs



View of nest from above.
Notice the spiral arrangement of the eggs.

Maiasaura con un nido lleno de huevos. Vista del nido desde arriba. Observe la disposición en espiral de los huevos.



Hatching *Maiasaura*

Dinosaurs, like other reptiles, laid eggs. After a period of *incubation* (keeping the eggs safe and warm), a baby dinosaur would hatch. Some dinosaurs like the *Maiasaura* looked after her eggs until they hatched—and even cared for the babies afterwards. Practice your mama *Maiasaura* moves by crafting your own hatching baby *Maiasaura* with a removable shell.

Materials:

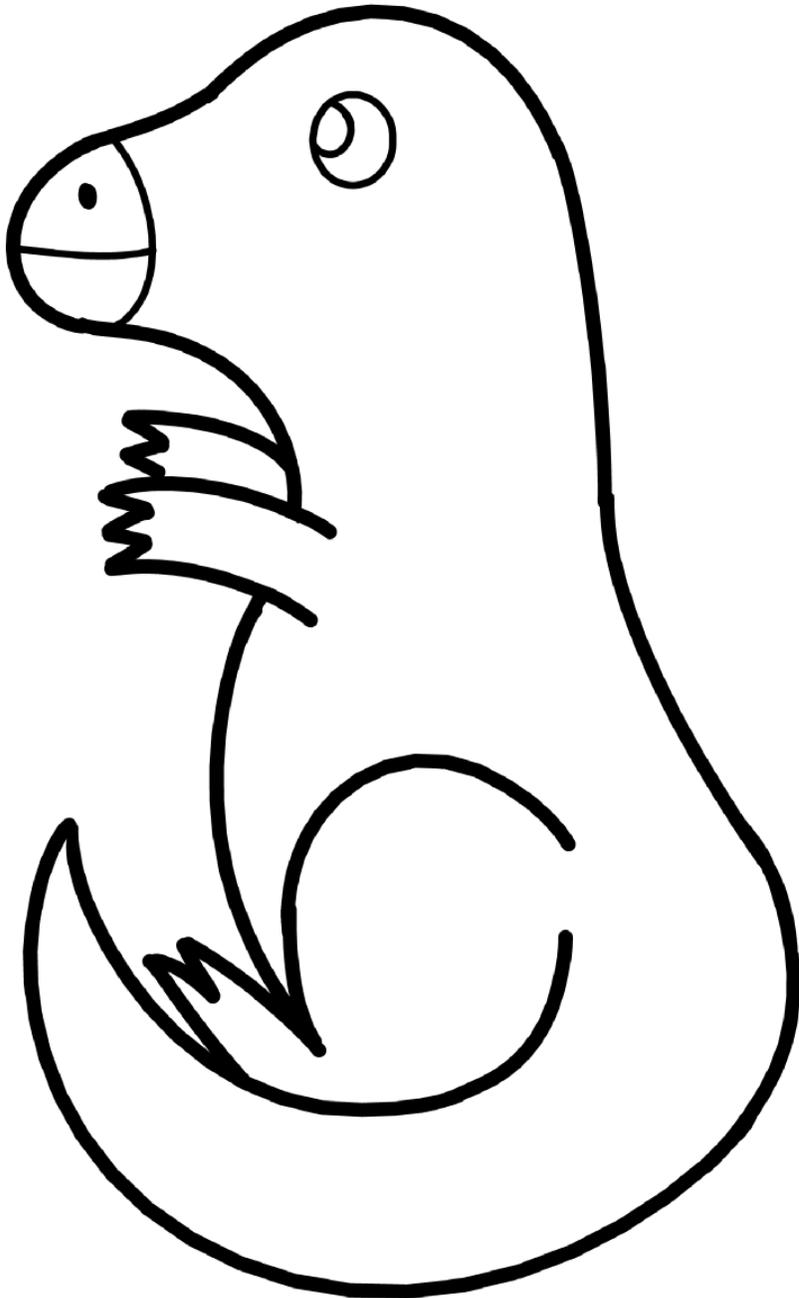
Baby *Maiasaura* cut-out sheet
Brass fasteners (brads)
Crayons
Paper
Glue
Scissors

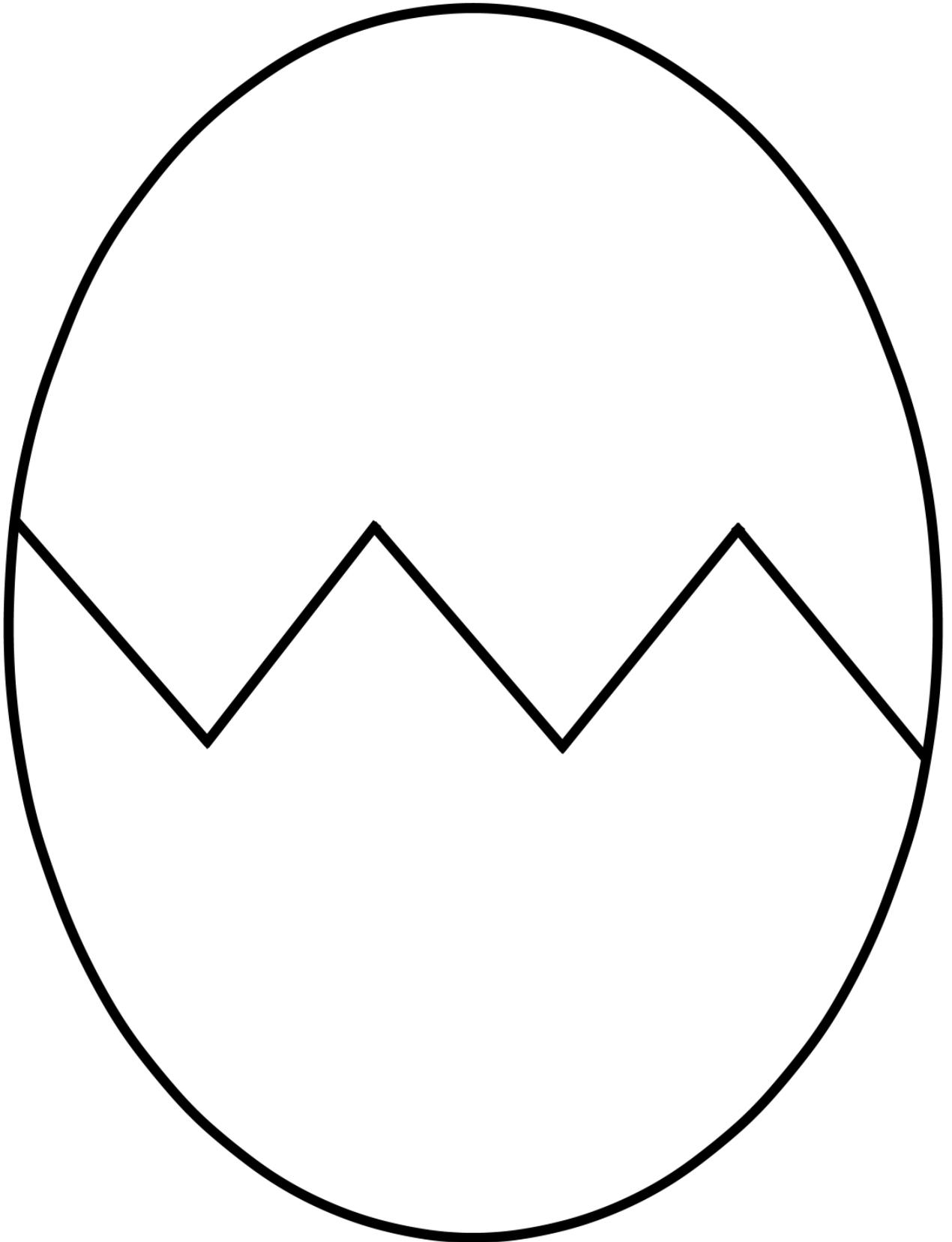
Directions:

1. **Color** in your baby *Maiasaura*, and **cut** it out.
2. **Color** in the egg template. Recent research suggests that some dinosaur eggs were colorful and speckled, just like some bird eggs, so be creative with your colors.
3. **Cut** out the egg and **cut** along the jagged middle line.
4. **Glue** down the baby *Maiasaura* on a piece of paper, then **glue** the *bottom* of your egg on top of the *Maiasaura*, leaving the dinosaur's head and arms visible.
5. **Attach** a brass fastener to the edge of the top half of the eggshell, and then through the paper so it connects with the bottom half of the egg (see example picture).



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Ankylosaurus

The herbivore, *Ankylosaurus*, is called an armored dinosaur because its head was covered with an extra layer of bony plates and spikes. Its back and tail were covered by interlocking bony shields and at the end of a long tail was a bony club. The heavy club swung like a wrecking ball at predators. Find the two hidden *Ankylosaurus* below by **coloring only the sections with a black dot**.



Ornithomimus

Ornithomimus was one of the fastest animals alive in its time. It could run up to 43 miles per hour over short distances. As it ran, *Ornithomimus* could dig its three-clawed toes into the ground for traction, and had a long tail which it held out straight behind itself for balance. Find the hidden *Ornithomimus* below by coloring only the sections with a black dot.



Triceratops

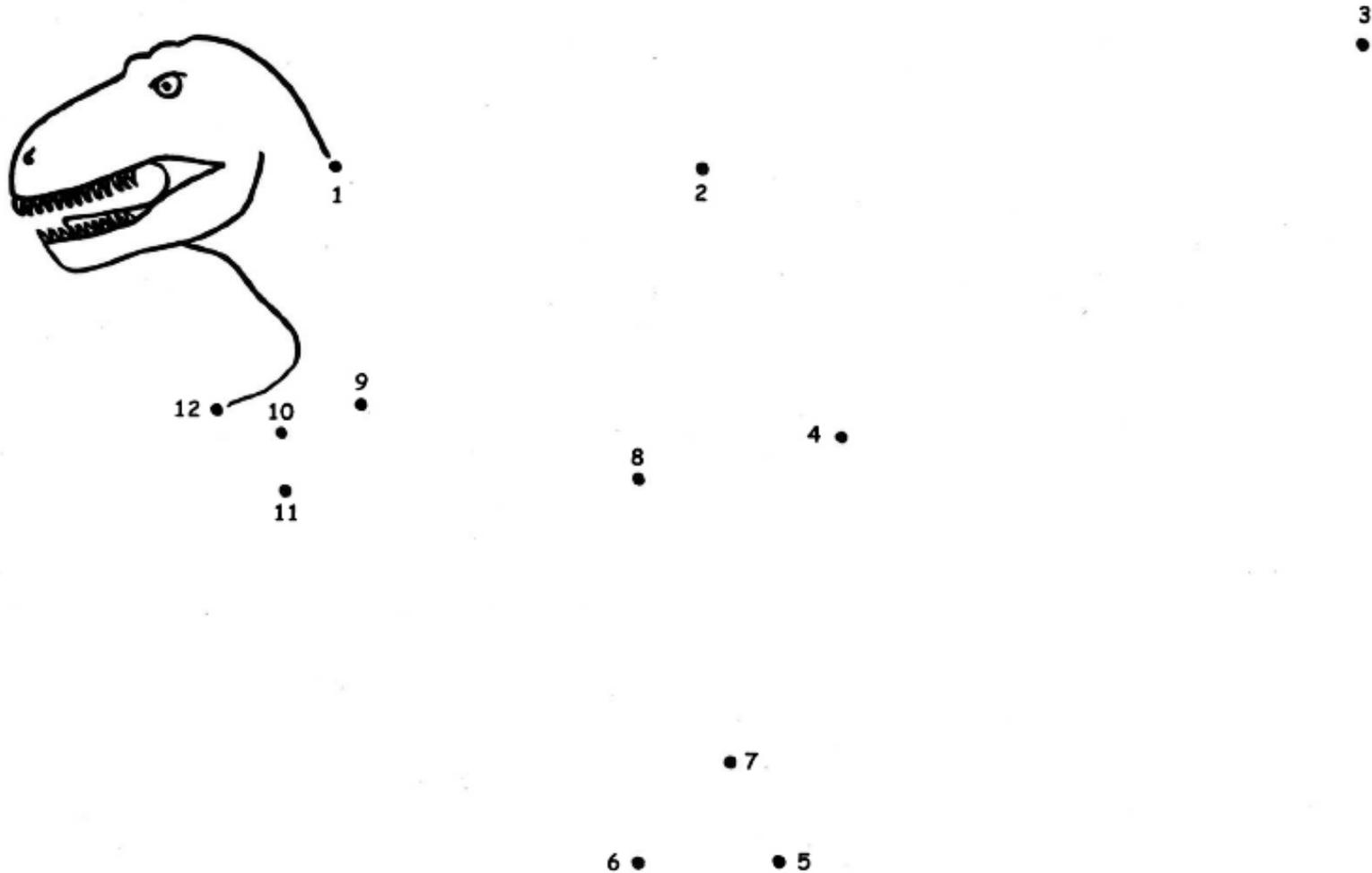
Triceratops lived at the same time as large predators like the *Tyrannosaurus Rex* (*T. rex*), so it needed some excellent adaptations to defend itself. It had three large horns, including one above each eye that could grow to over three feet long, and a smaller one on its snout. It also had a massive head with a short frill of solid bone, which may have protected its neck.

Connect the dots from 1 to 12 to complete the *Triceratops*' body, then color in the *Triceratops*.



Tyrannosaurus rex

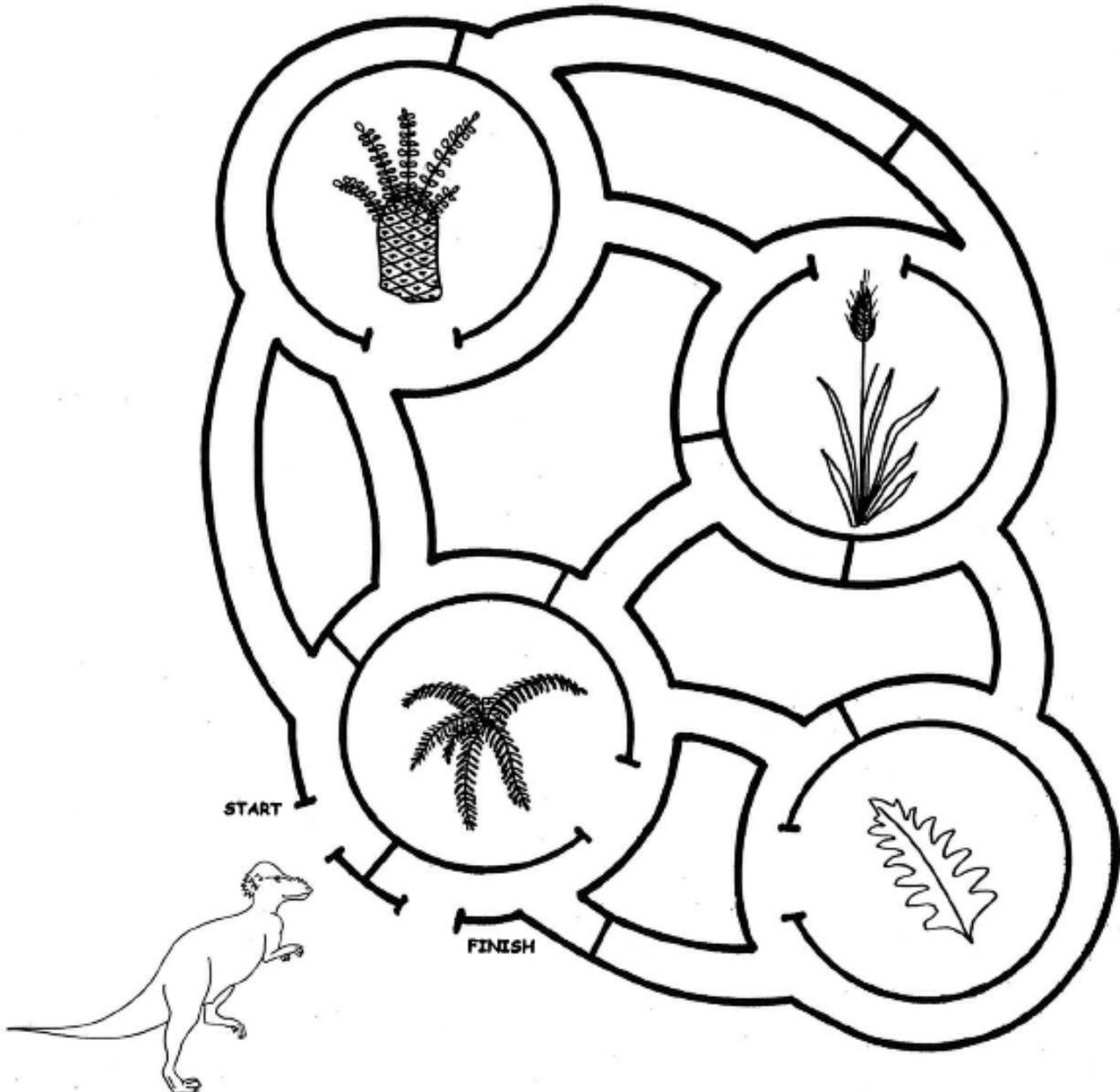
Connect the dots from 1 to 12 to draw the rest of the *T. rex*'s body and then color it in.



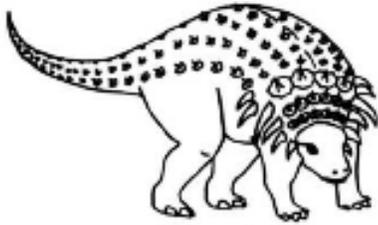
Pachycephalosaur Food Maze

The thick, domed skull of *Pachycephalosaur* acted like a helmet and was great protection. Scientists think these dinosaurs may have used their skulls in head-butting and pushing competitions during courtship battles, much like modern sheep and goats. Despite their tough appearance, *Pachycephalosaur* was an herbivore with small, triangle-shaped teeth for shredding tough plants.

Pachycephalosaur is hungry! Help it find its way to each plant and then return home.

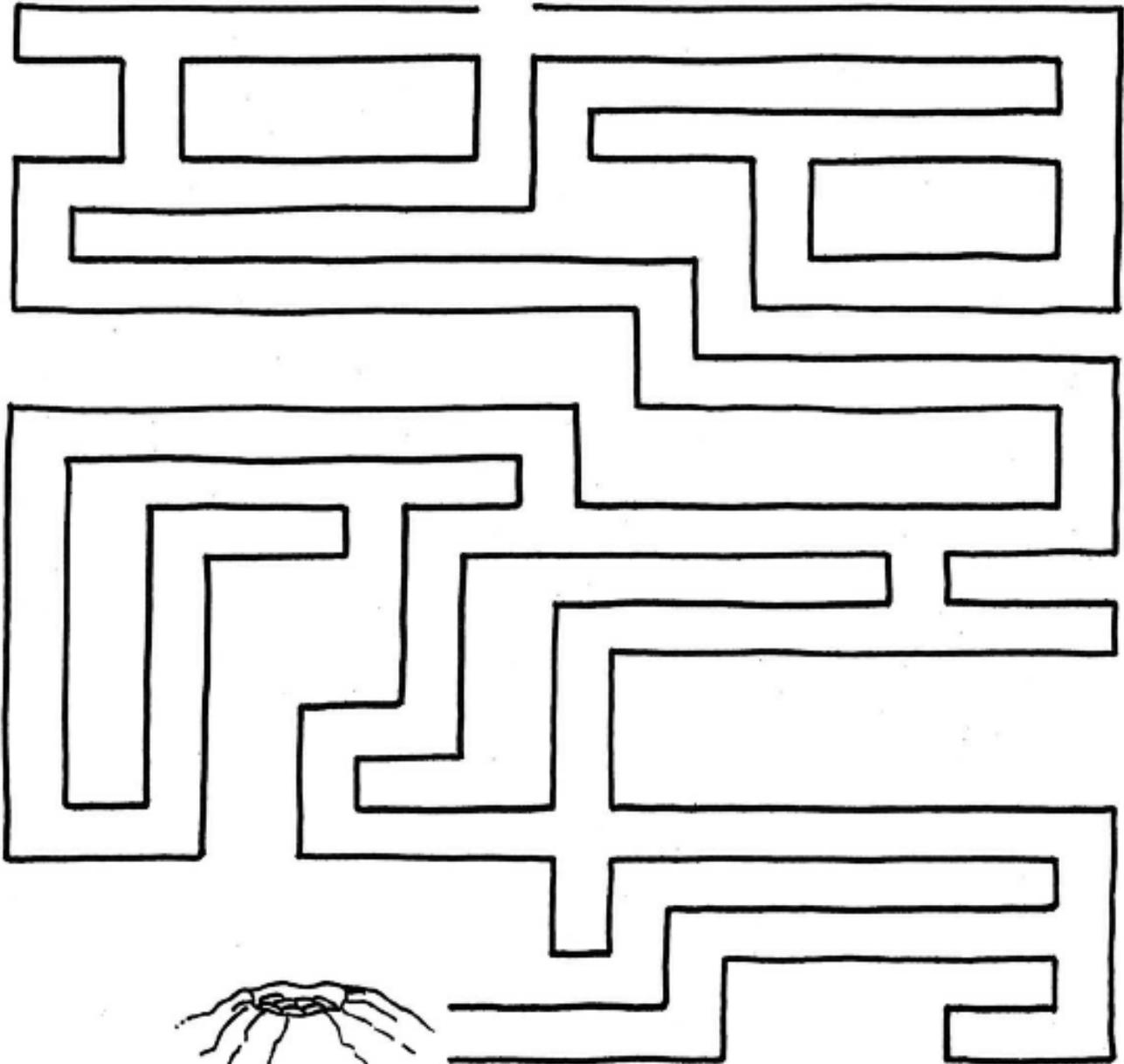


Edmontonia Nest Maze



Can you help this mother
Edmontonia find her way
back to her nest?

START



FINISH



Pet a *Lambeosaurus*

How would it have felt to pet a dinosaur? Fossilized skin impressions tell us that some dinosaur skin was scaly, like reptile skin, and some was armor-plated for extra protection, with circular scales packed tightly together with flexible edges where they touched.

Materials

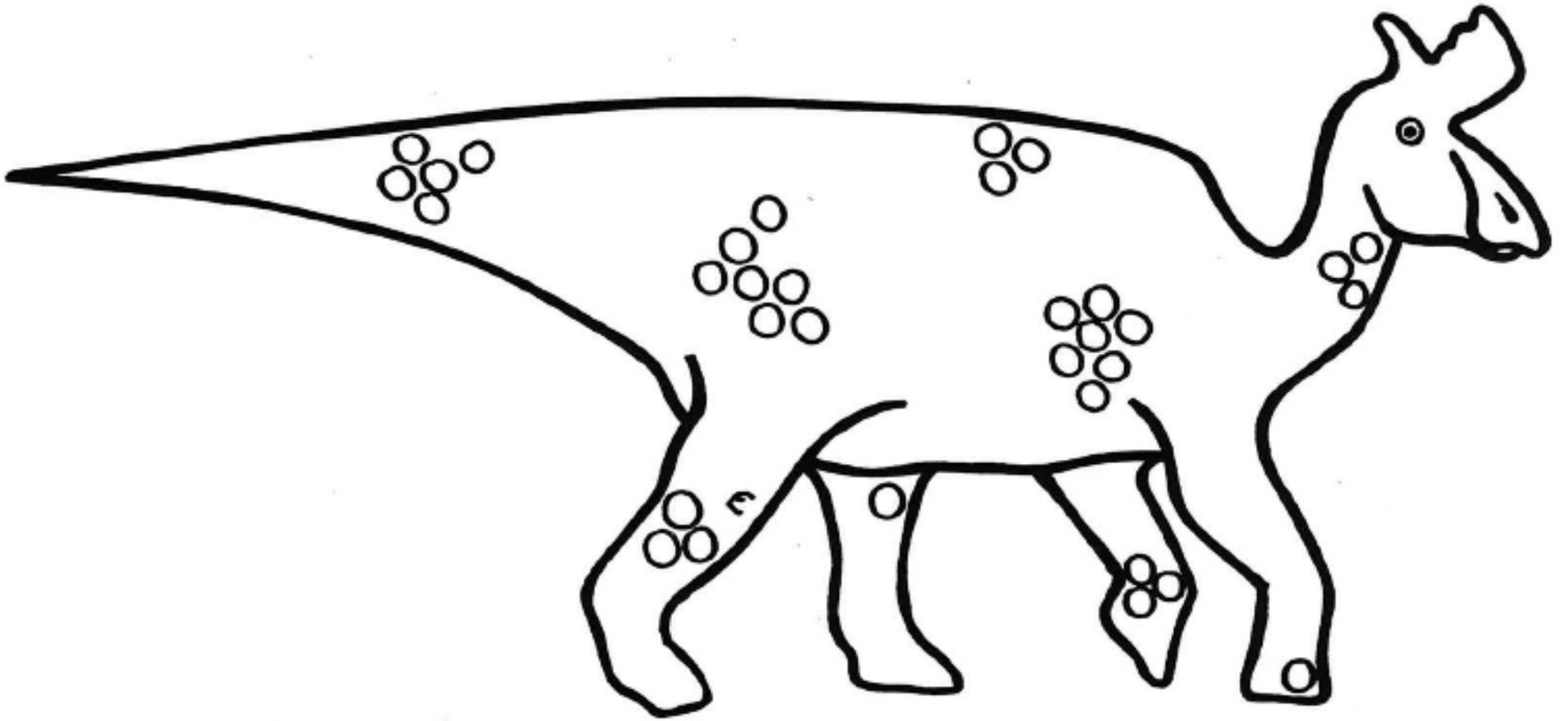
Lambeosaurus outline drawing (page 2)
White glue
Dry lentils

Directions

1. **Print** the *Lambeosaurus* outline on page 2.
2. **Add** a drop of glue inside the *Lambeosaurus* drawing and spread it around with a Q-tip, creating a thin layer.
3. **Place** lentils, one by one, onto the glue.
4. **Repeat** until the entire area inside of the *Lambeosaurus* drawing is covered in lentils.
Tip: work in one small area at a time to prevent the glue from drying too quickly.
5. **Wipe off** any extra glue and allow to dry flat.
6. **Run your fingers** gently along the top of the lentils to pretend you're petting a dinosaur.
How does it feel?



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Paper Plate Sauropod

Sauropods are a group of herbivorous dinosaurs that had long necks, long tails, small heads, and four thick legs. They are famous for their staggering size and include some of the largest animals that ever lived on land! In this craft, you will make a tiny version of a sauropod from a paper plate.

Materials

1 paper plate
Scissors
Washable paint, crayons, or markers
Glue

Directions

1. **Paint or color** a paper plate and allow it to dry completely.
2. **Cut** the paper plate in half. Set aside one half for the dinosaur's body.
3. **Cut out** the inner half-circle from the other half of the paper plate. Set aside the inner half-circle for the dinosaur's tail. Use the outer rim for the next step.
4. **Cut** the outer rim in half, and set aside one half for the dinosaur's neck.



- a. *Optional: Trim* this piece to look like a skinny neck with a big head on one end, and paint or color an eye.
5. **Cut** the other half of the rim into four equal parts and set these aside for the dinosaur's legs.
 6. **Assemble** the pieces of your dinosaur:
 - a. **Glue** the head and neck piece to one end of the body.
 - b. **Glue** the tail to the other end of the dinosaur.
 - c. **Glue** the four legs to the bottom of the paper plate.





Saurópodo de plato de papel

Los saurópodos son un grupo de dinosaurios herbívoros que tenían cuellos largos, colas largas, cabezas pequeñas y cuatro patas gruesas. ¡Son famosos por su tamaño asombroso e incluyen algunos de los animales más grandes que vivieron en la tierra! En esta actividad, usted hará una versión pequeña de un saurópodo hecho de un plato de papel.

Materiales

- 1 plato de papel
- Tijeras
- Pintura lavable, crayones o marcadores
- Pegamento

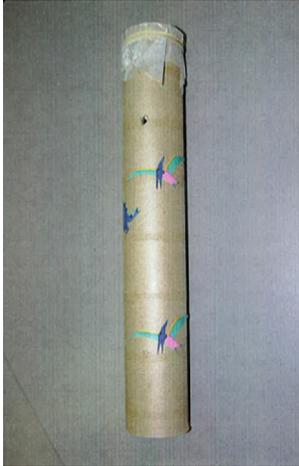
Instrucciones

1. **Pinta o colorea** un plato de papel y deje que se seque completamente.
2. **Corte** el plato de papel en mitad. Aparte una mitad para el cuerpo del dinosaurio.
3. **Corte** el semicírculo interior de la otra mitad del plato de papel. Aparte el semicírculo interior para la cola del dinosaurio. Use el borde exterior para el siguiente paso.
4. **Corte** el borde exterior por la mitad y aparte una mitad para el cuello del dinosaurio.



- a. *Opcional:* **Recorte** este pedazo para que se parezcan como un cuello delgado con una cabeza grande en un extremo, y pinta o colorea un ojo.
5. **Corte** la otra mitad del borde en cuatro partes iguales y aparte estas para las patas del dinosaurio.
 6. **Arme** las piezas de tu dinosaurio:
 - a. **Pegue** el pedazo de la cabeza y el cuello en un extremo del cuerpo.
 - b. **Pega** la cola al otro extremo del dinosaurio.
 - c. **Pega** las cuatro patas al fondo del plato de papel.





Parasaurolophus Head Crest Tooter

Some paleontologists believe that the bony head crest of *Parasaurolophus* may have been used to produce noises. Pretend you are a *Parasaurolophus* and see how many different sounds you can make!

Materials

Cardboard tube, such as from a paper towel roll

Waxed paper, cut into a 4 inch (10 cm) square

Rubber band

Scissors

Materials for decorating (stickers, markers, ribbon, etc.)

Optional: *Parasaurolophus* coloring sheet (page 2)

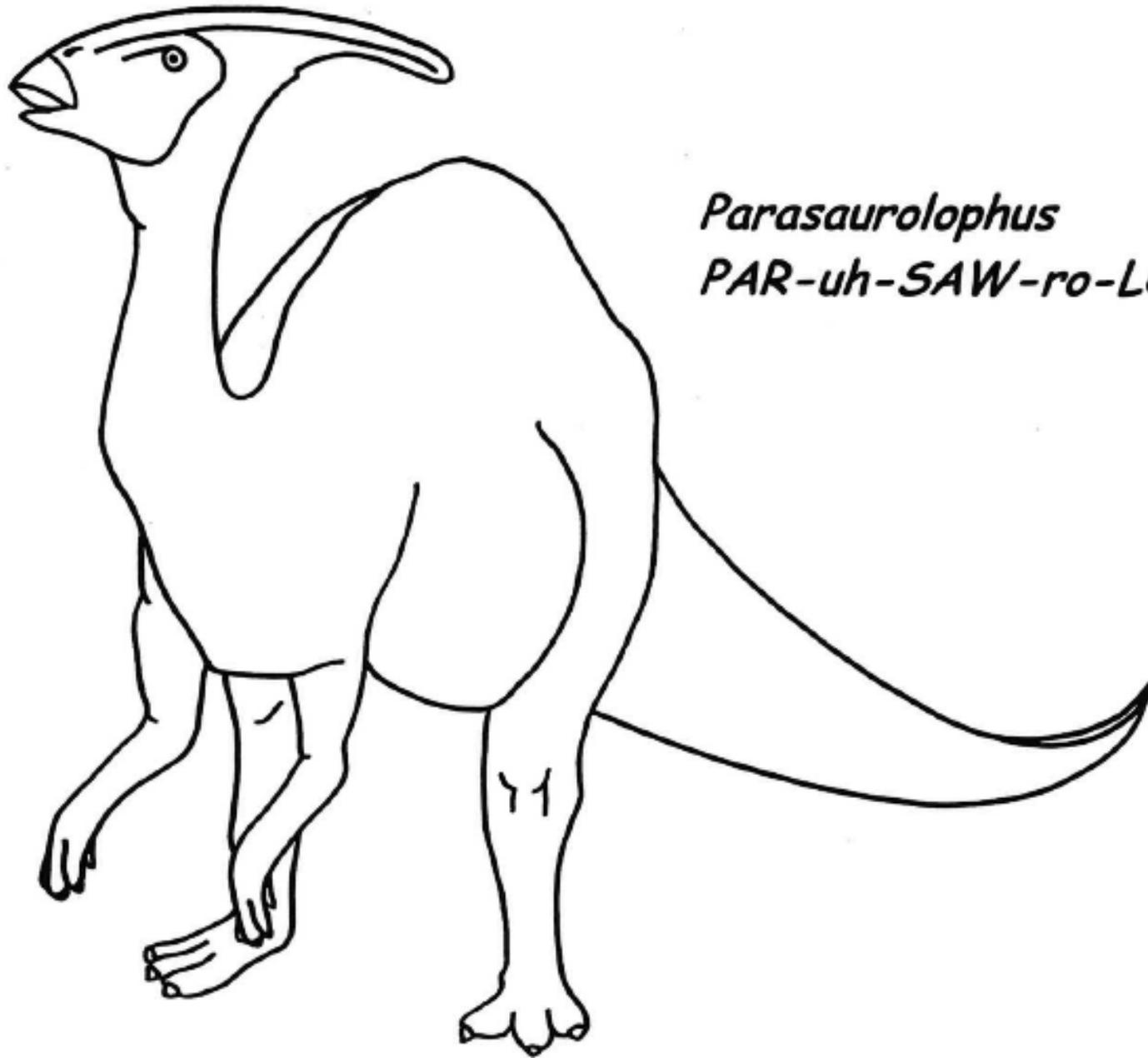
Optional: Coloring supplies (crayons, markers, colored pencils)

Directions

1. **Poke** a hole in the cardboard tube, about 3 inches (7.5 cm) from one end, using the scissors.
2. **Cut** the waxed paper into a 4 inch (10 cm) square.
3. **Center** the waxed paper over the end of the tube, closest to the hole, and **press** the edges of the waxed paper down against the tube.
4. **Stretch** the rubber band over the waxed paper on the tube to **secure** it in place.
5. **Decorate** your *Parasaurolophus* head crest tooter however you like.
For example, you could decorate it with stickers, color it using markers, or tie ribbons around it.
6. **Make some noise!** Hold your mouth up to the tooter and begin humming, then open your mouth to let the sound into the tube. Pretend to be a *Parasaurolophus* as you practice making different sounds.
7. *Optional:* **Color** the *Parasaurolophus* on page 2.

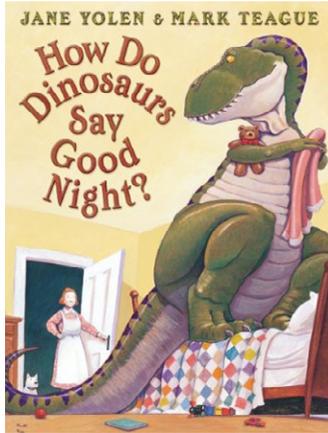


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Parasaurolophus

PAR-uh-SAW-ro-LOH-fus

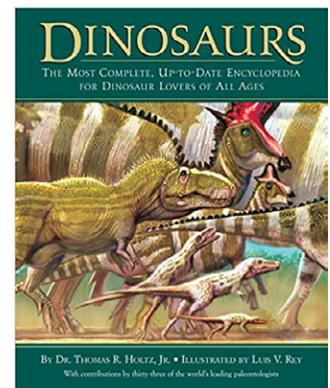
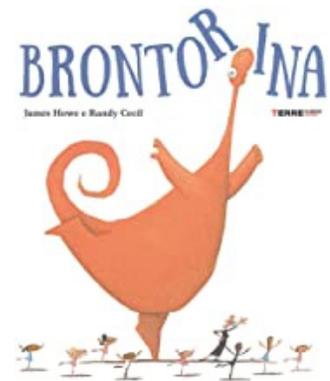


Dino Story Time

Take a trip to your local library and check out some dinosaur-themed books together. There's a good chance you can even browse your library's collection online and reserve the books you want to pick up. Read the books together at the library or at home. Not only will this introduce your child to their local library but will also help build the foundational skills for scientific literacy.

Book Recommendations

- *Can You See What I See? Dinosaurs* by Walter Wick (Ages 0–3)
- *My Big Dinosaur Book* by Roger Priddy (Ages 2–5)
- *How do Dinosaurs Say Good Night?* by Jane Yolen and Mark Teague (Ages 3–5)
- *Tiny T. Rex and the Impossible Hug* and *Tiny T. Rex and the Very Dark Dark* by Jonathan Stutzman (Ages 3–5)
- *Brontorina* by James Howe (Ages 4–8)
- *The Dinosaur* by Anna Milbourne (Ages 5–6)
- *The Dinosaur Expert* by Margaret McNamara (Ages 4–8)
- *Dinosaur Dinners* by Lee Davis (Ages 6–8)
- *Prehistoric Actual Size* by Steve Jenkins (Ages 6–9)
- *Dinosaurs: The Most Complete Up-to-Date Encyclopedia for Dinosaur Lovers of All Ages* by Dr. Thomas R. Holtz Jr. (Ages 8–12)



Dino Tic-Tac-Toe

Edmontonia was an herbivore with mighty defenses. *Troodon* was a speedy and smart carnivore. In this game of tic-tac-toe, these dinos go head-to-head. Who will win?

Materials

Page 2 print-out
Crayons or colored pencils
Scissors
2 bowls

Directions

1. Print page 2 of these directions.
2. Color the *Edmontonia* and *Troodon* pictures on page 2.
3. Cut along the dotted lines to make 12 square game pieces: six *Edmontonia* and six *Troodon*.
4. Sort the *Edmontonia* pieces into one bowl, and the *Troodon* pieces into another bowl.

Game Play

1. Invite a friend or family member to play.
2. Decide which dinosaur you will be. Put the bowl full of your dinosaur's game pieces in front of you and give the other bowl of game pieces to your friend.



Edmontonia had spikes, shield-like plates, and a short, wide body that was hard to flip.



Troodon was a carnivore who had a big brain, big eyes, and up to 70 teeth!

3. Take turns putting dinosaurs in the squares until one of you gets three in a row up-down, across, or diagonally.

