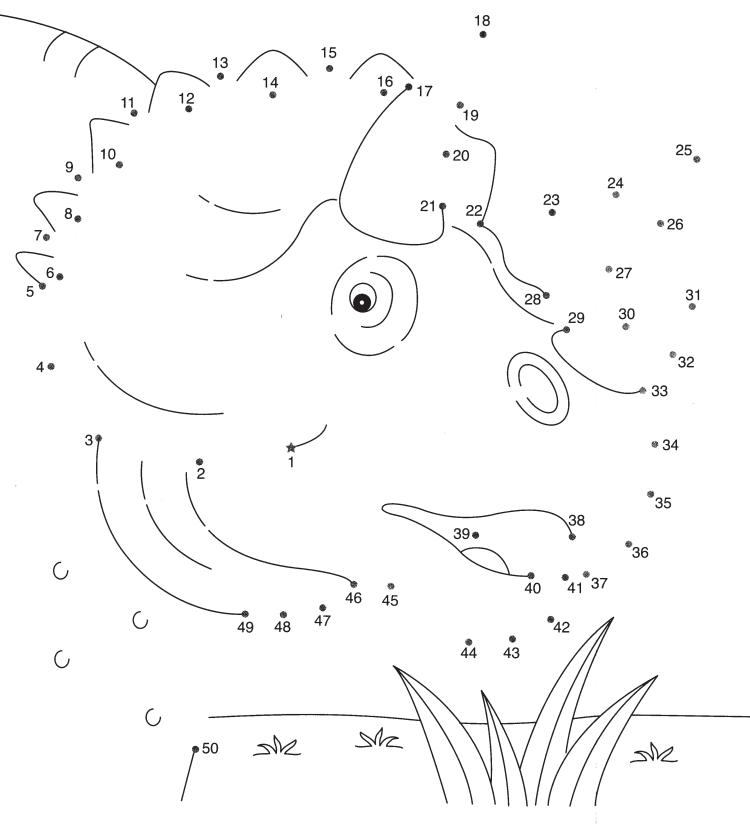
Fun Fact Dinosaur Dot-to-Dots

Dot-to-dot coloring pages featuring dinosaurs large and small, from huge Supersaurus to little Gallimimus.

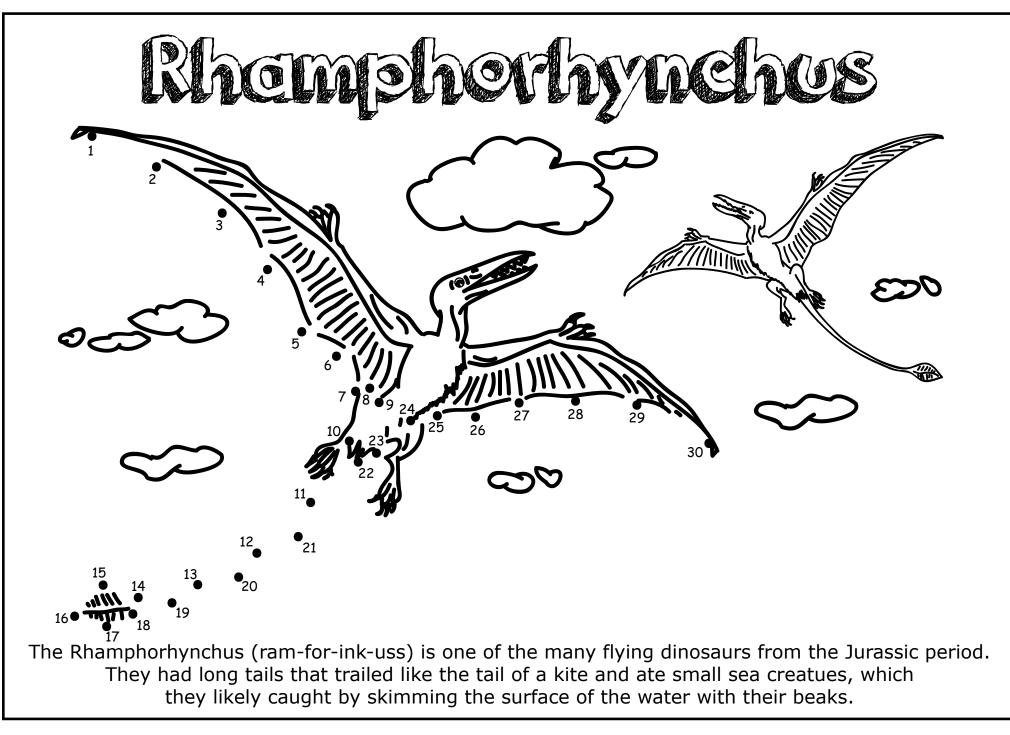
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Triceratops Rhamphorhynchus Megalosaurus Struthiomimus Dimetrodon Barosaurus Ichthyosaurus Tyrannosaurus Supersaurus Stegosaurus Tsintaosaurus Styracosaurus Gallimimus Camarasaurus Hylaeosaurus Carcharodontosaurus Ankylosaurus Tyrannosaurus Rex

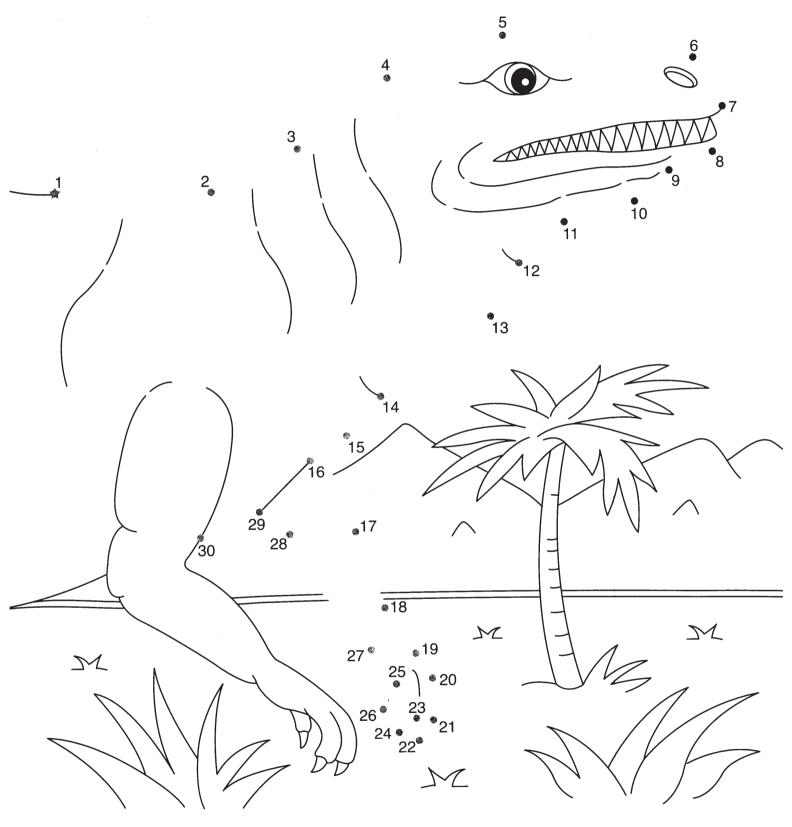
What a Frill!



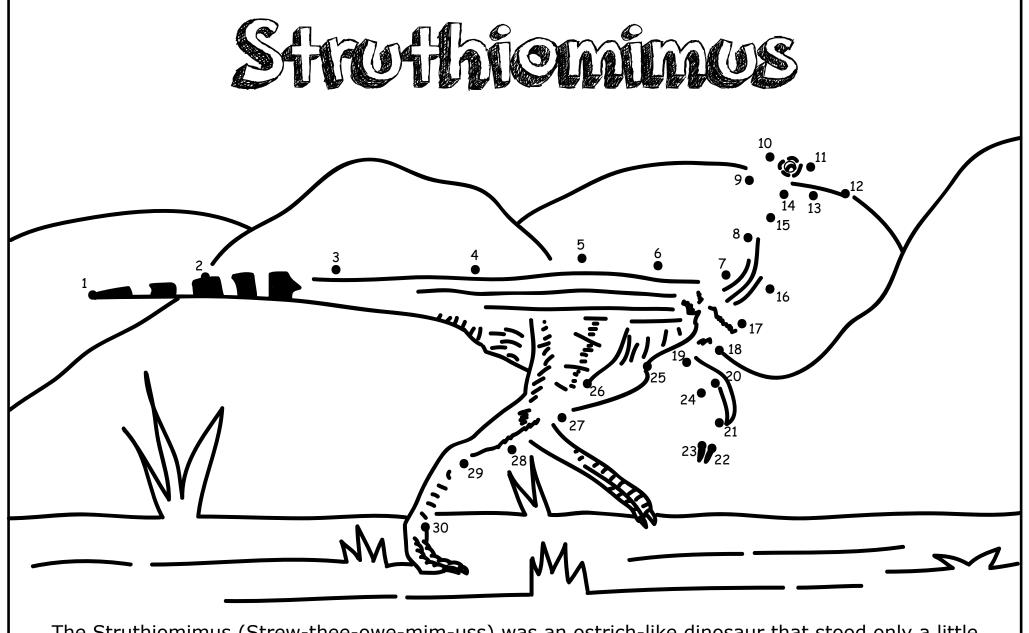
Triceratops (try-SER-ah-tops) may have had a bony frilled "collar" over its neck. Scientists think the frill may have protected the dinosaur's neck when it fought other dinosaurs like Tyrannosaurus!



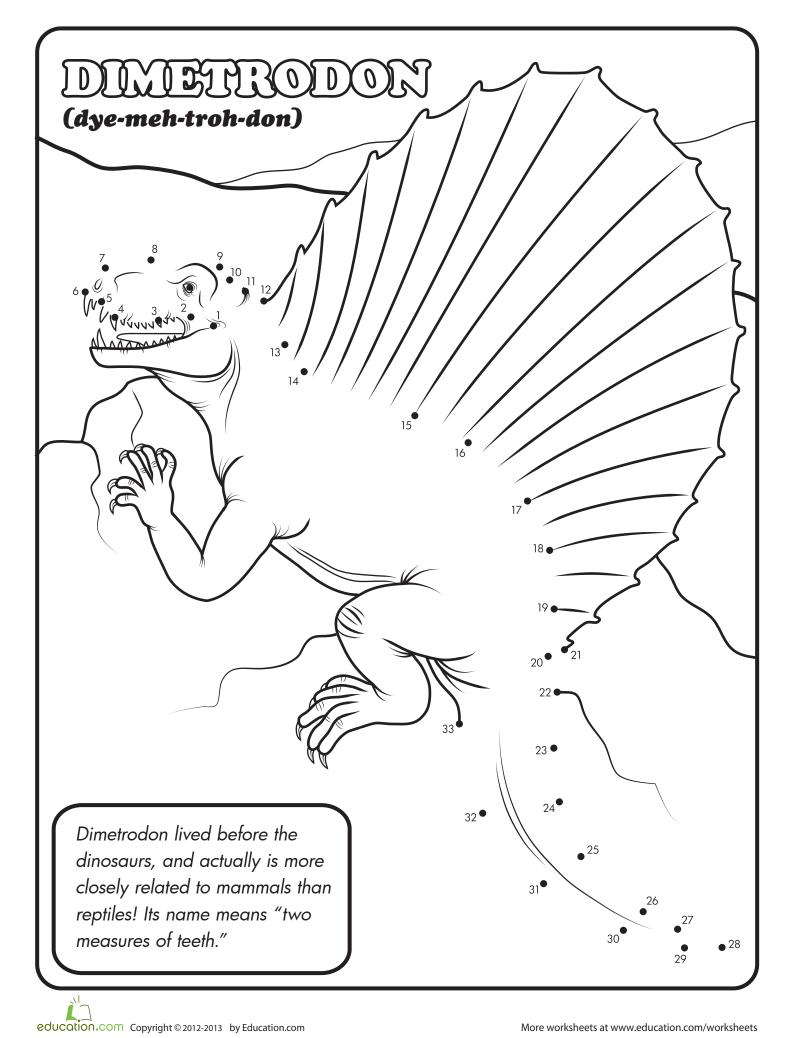
What's in a Name?

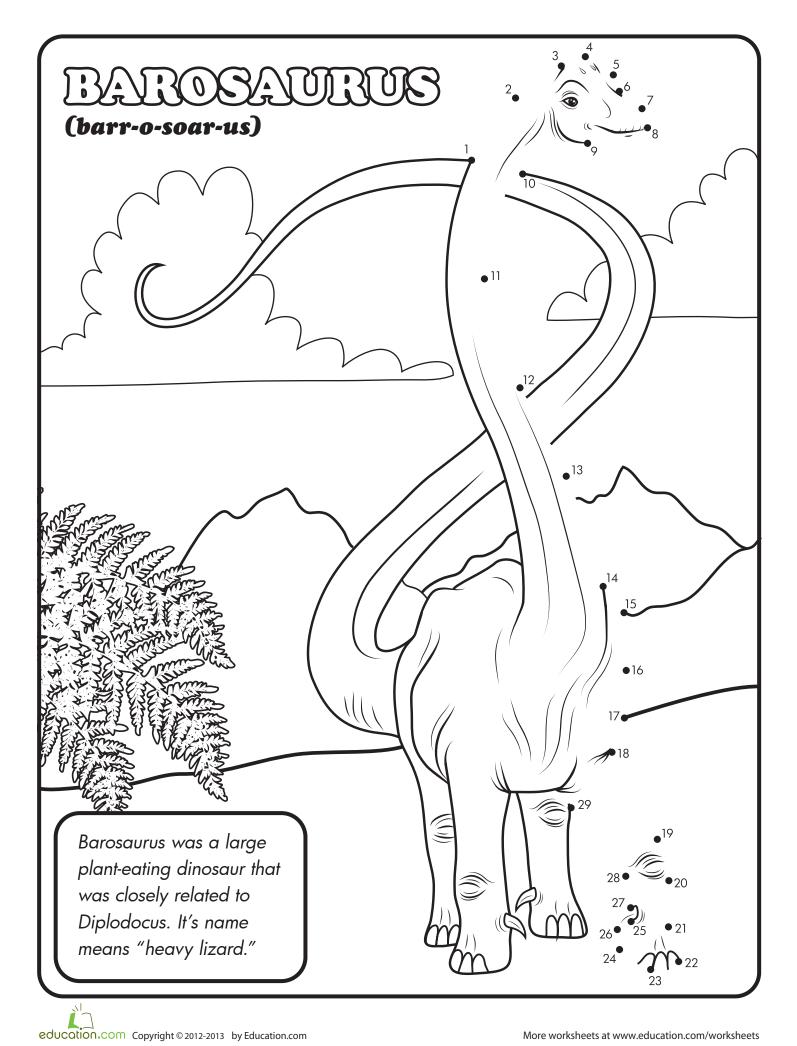


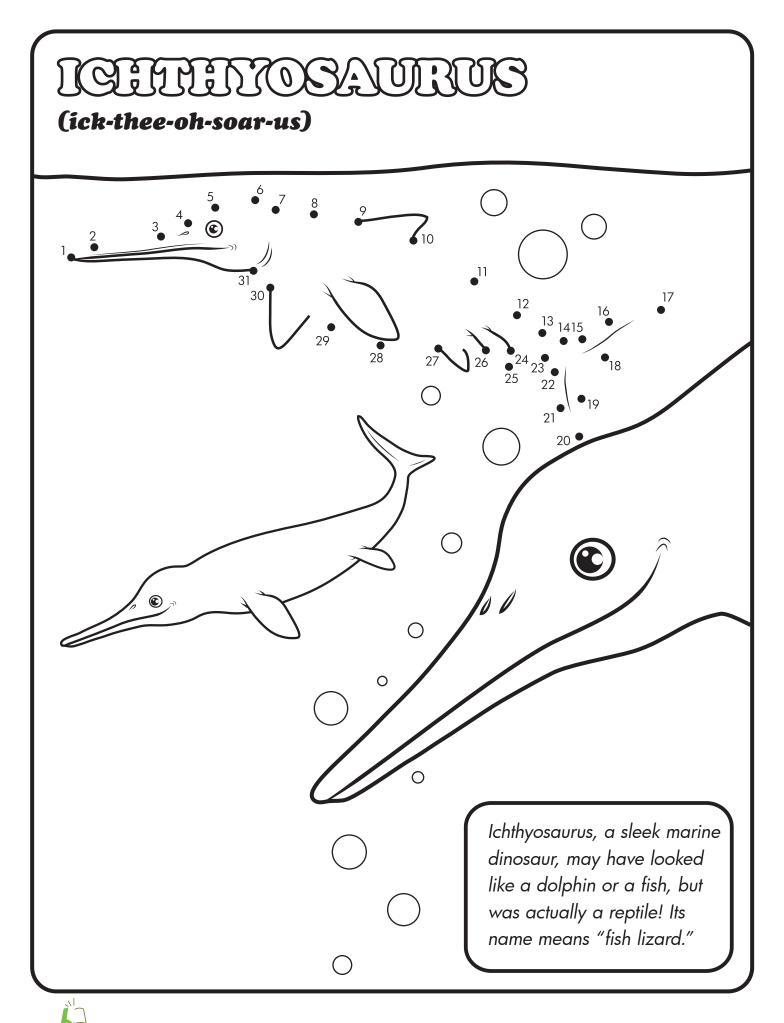
Megalosaurus (MEG-ah-loh-SAW-rus) was the first dinosaur to be named. Its name means "big reptile."

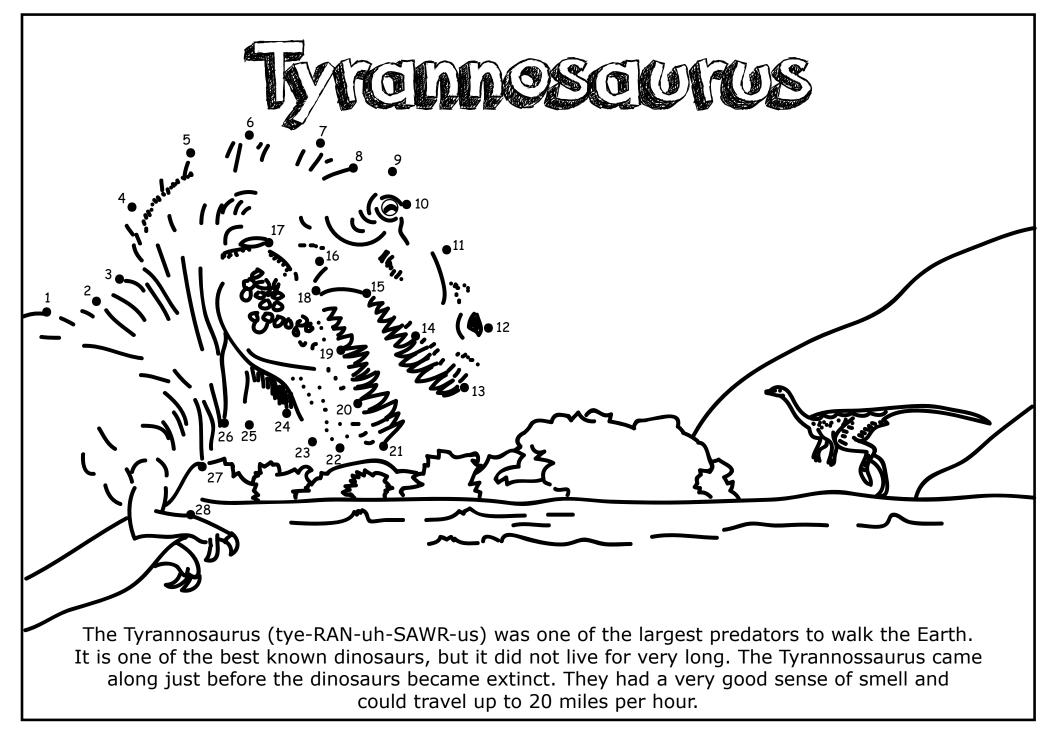


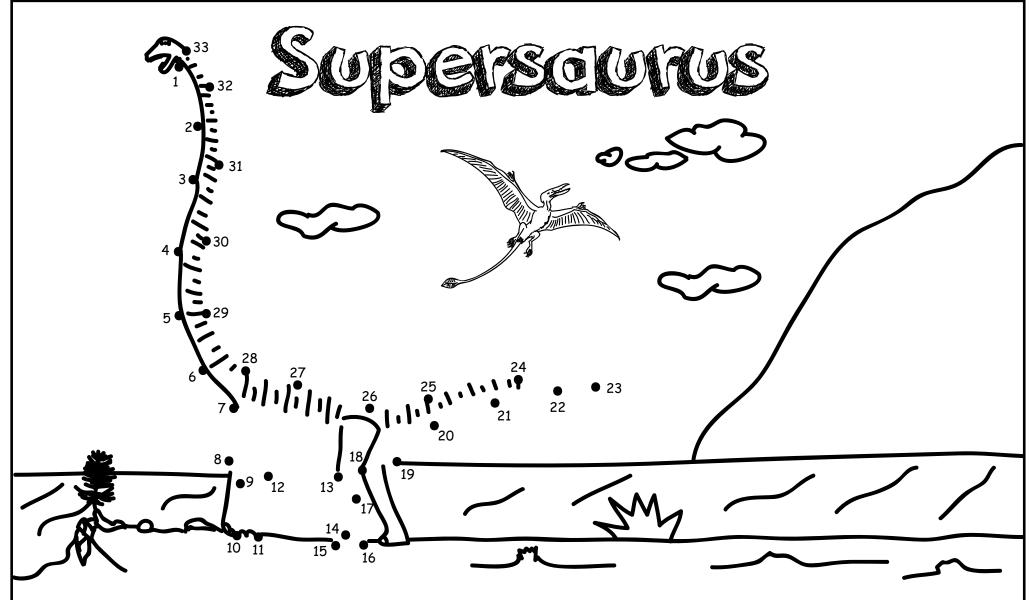
The Struthiomimus (Strew-thee-owe-mim-uss) was an ostrich-like dinosaur that stood only a little over four feet tall. They had toothless beaks, long slender fingers, and were bipedal, meaning they walked on only two legs.







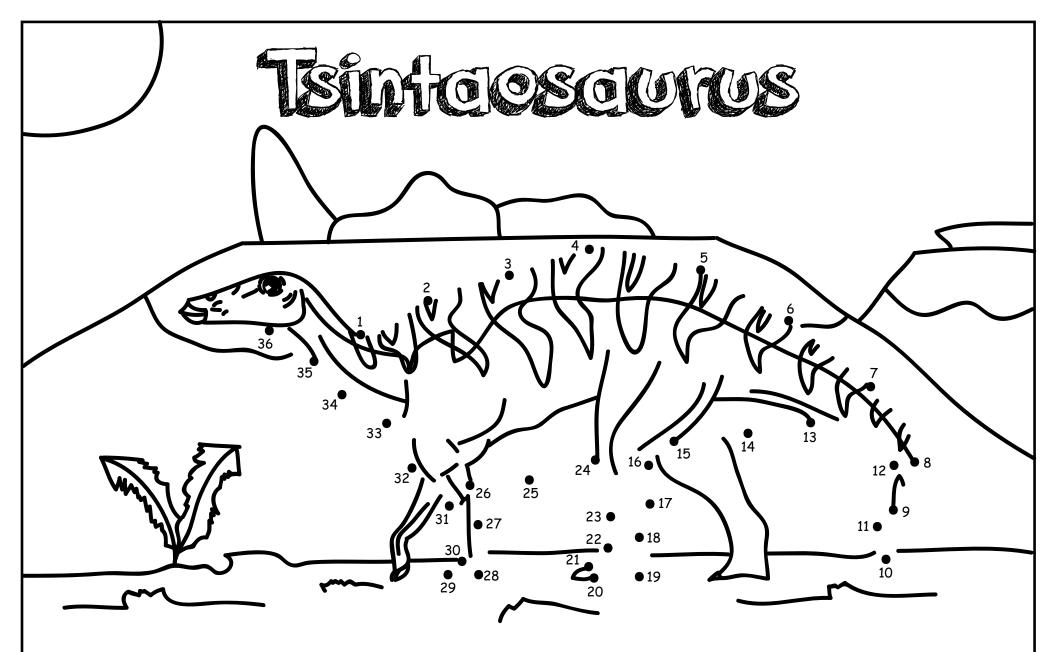




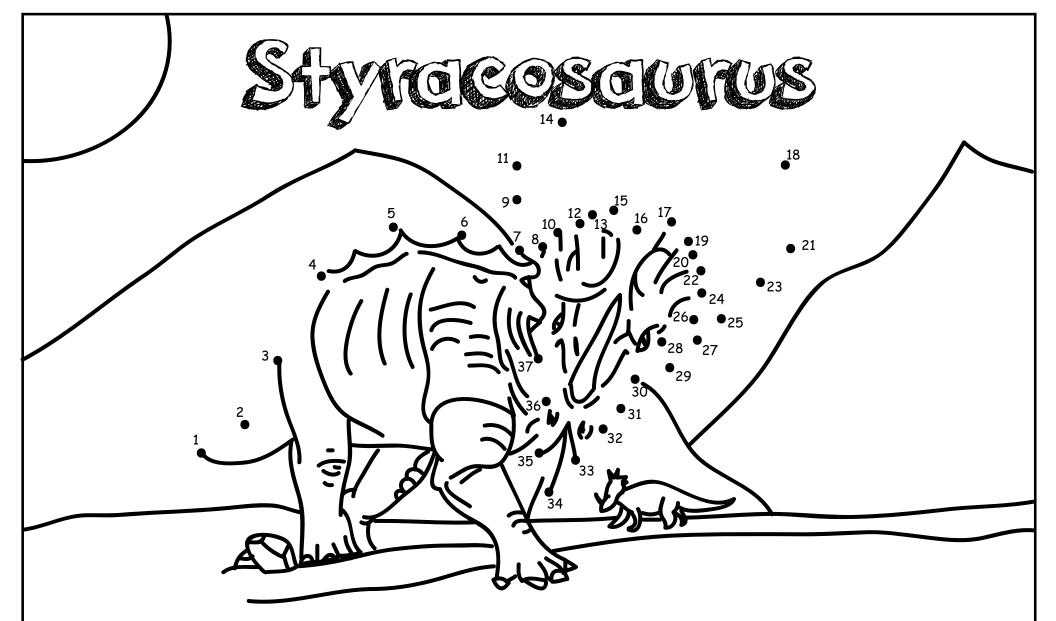
The Supersaurus (Soo-pur-sore-uss) was truly a massive animal, reaching heights of 130 feet tall. To increase the speed at which it could get food, Supersaurus did not chew and instead, swallowed its food whole. Supersaurus' teeth were shaped like the pegs of a rake, and it used them to in effect rake the leafs and vegetation off of surrounding trees.



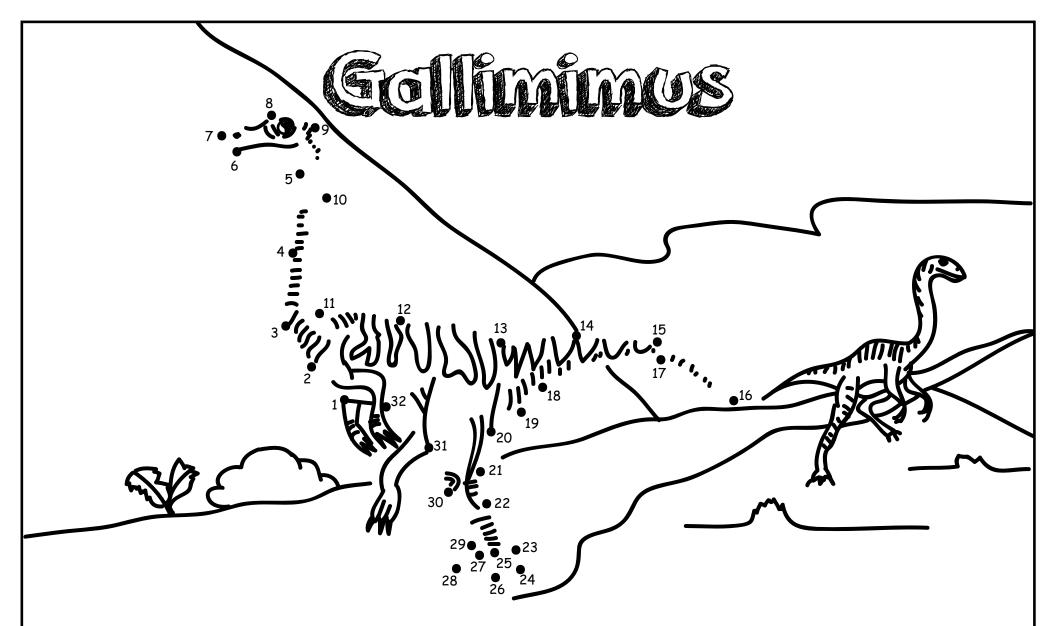
The Stegosaurus (Steg-owe-sore-uss) is one of the most famous dinosaurs. It lived around 150 million years ago. Because of its tiny head and brain, many consider Stegosaurus and other plated dinosaurs to have been the least intelligent of all the dinosaurs



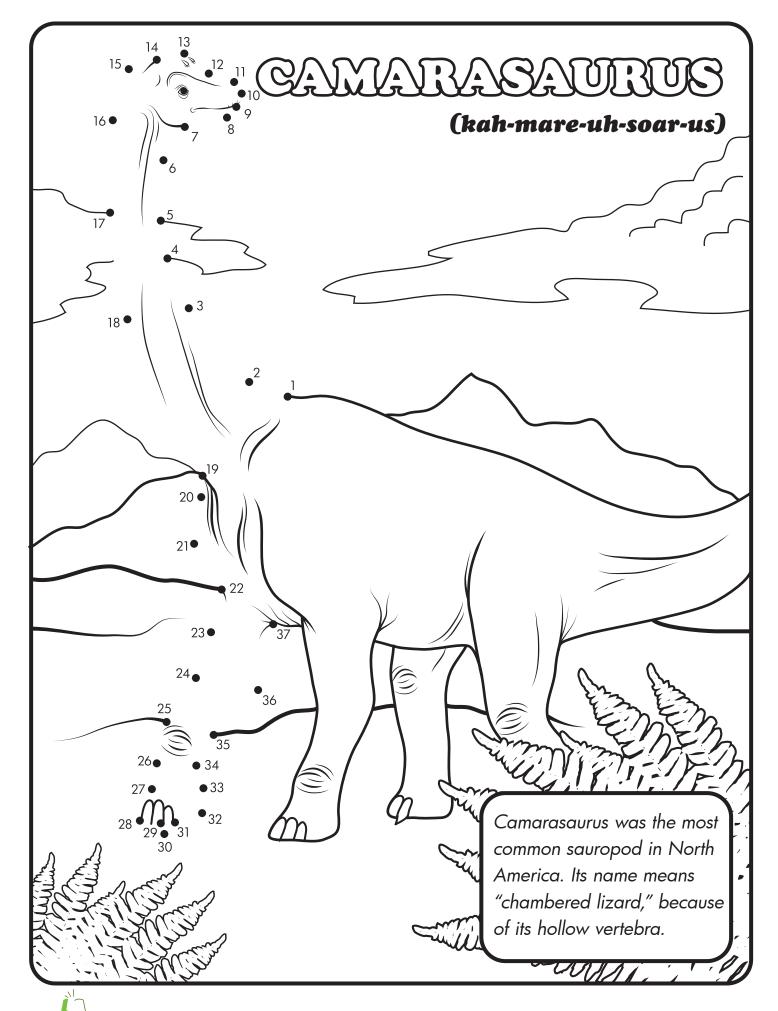
The Tsintaosaurus (ching-DOW-o-Saw-rus) was a hadrosaur that had a characteristic 'duck bill' snout and a battery of powerful teeth which it used to chew vegetation. It usually walked on all fours, but could stand up on its hind legs to scout for predators and flee when it spotted one.

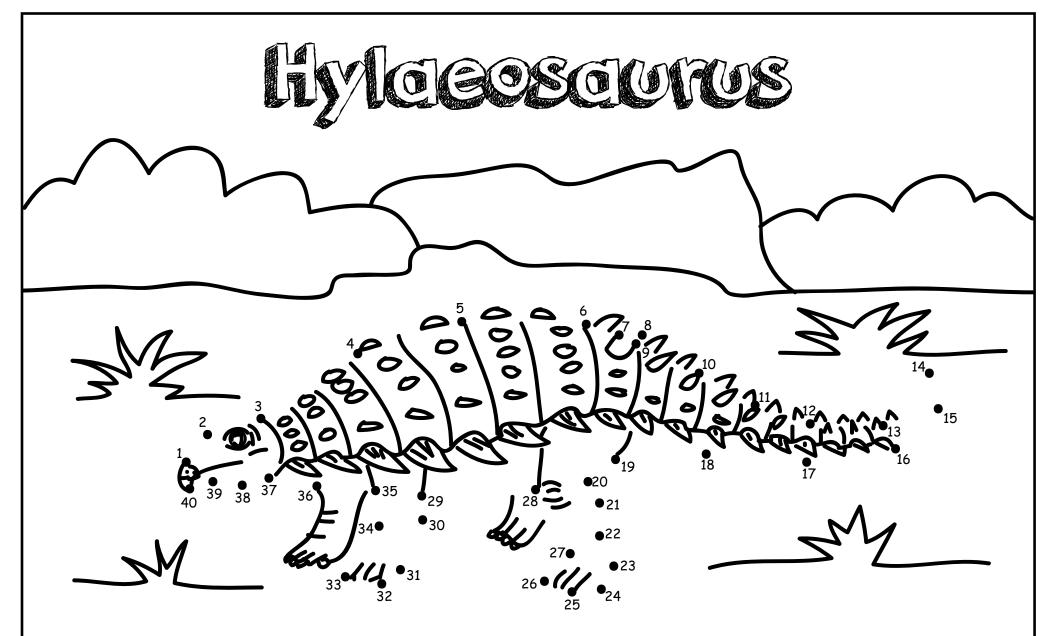


The Styracosaurus (Sty-rack-owe-sore-uss) is one of the most interesting horned dinosaurs. This well protected animal had a long sharp horn on the top of its head and also had a number of other long sharp horns around its skull ridge. If attacked, Styracosaurus could have inflicted great damage on a predator with its horns.

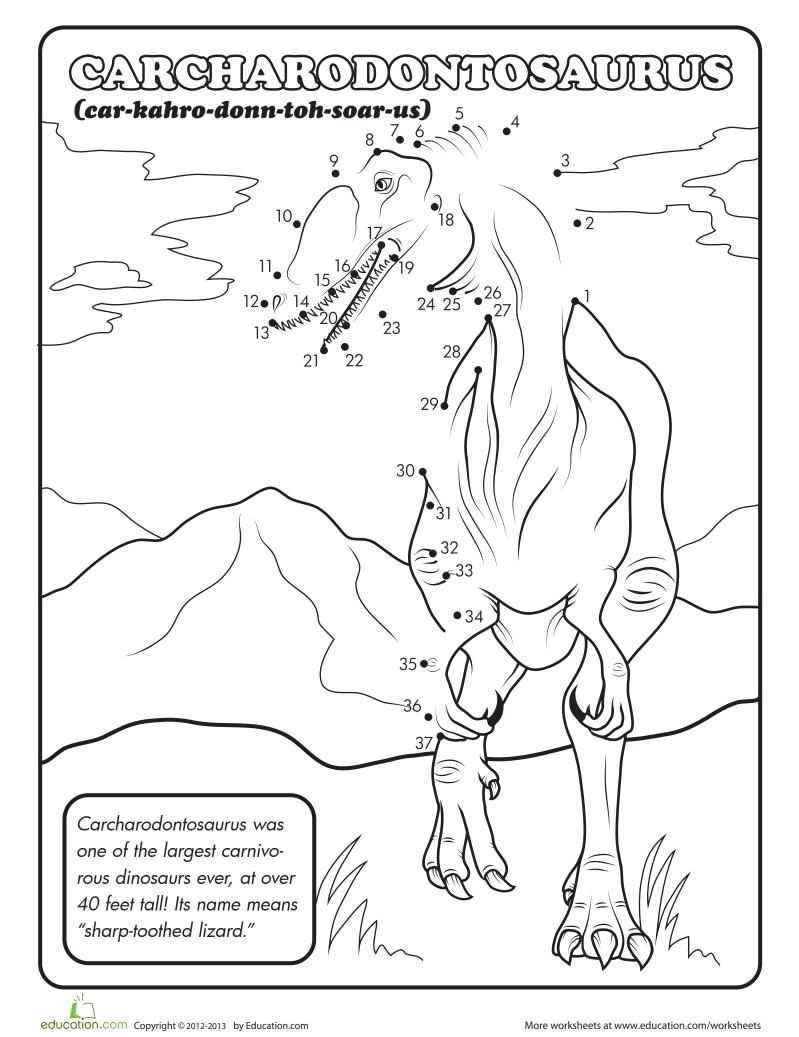


The Gallimimus (Gal-ee-mim-uss) typically had toothless beaks, longer slender fingers, and were bipedal, meaning they walked on only two legs. Gallimimus had a small head, well suited for digging in the mud to look for insects and grubs. It is likely that this bird-like dinosaur also ate seeds and just about anything it could find.

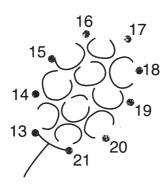


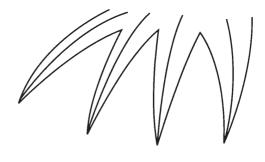


The Hylaeosaurus (High-lay-oh-sore-uss) was an armored, quadrupedal (four footed), plant-eating dinosaur from the early Cretaceous period. Scientists believe this creature was likely a solitary animal, not living in herds. It foraged through the underbrush in search of plant life that it could eat.



Batter Up!

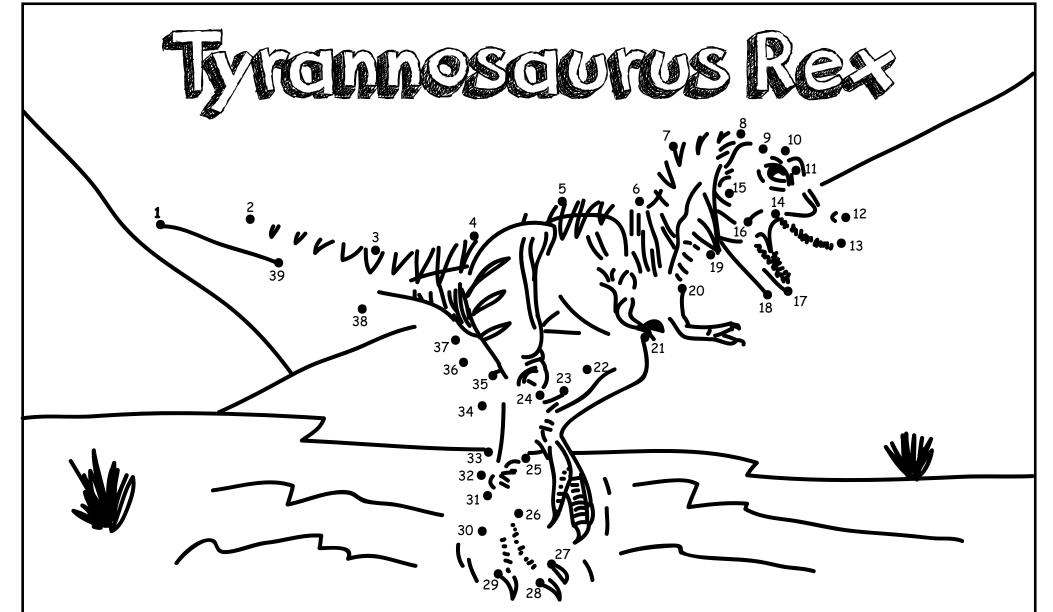






Ankylosaurus (an-KILE-oh-SAW-rus) had a big bony club at the end of its tail. It could swing its tail from side to side for protection.





The Tyrannosaurus Rex (Tie-ran-owe-sore-uss REX) is known as the king of all dinosaurs and is certainly the most famous. The Tyrannosaurus' arms were so short that they were probably not very useful. Its huge head, which was about four and a half feet long, could have been used to swallow a human in one bite.