Mesozoic Era Age Of The Dinosaurs Live Science

*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading The current view of science is that planet Earth is around 4.6 billion years old. The first four billion years of its development are known as the Precambrian period. For the first billion years or so, there was no life in Earth. Then the first single-celled life-forms, early bacteria and algae, began to emerge. We don't know where they came from or even if they originated on this planet at all. This gradual development continued until around four billion years ago when suddenly (in geological terms!) more complex forms of life began to emerge. Scientists call this time of an explosion of new forms of life the Paleozoic Era and it stretched from around 541 to 250 million years ago (Mya). First of all, in the oceans and then on land, new creatures and plants began to appear in bewildering variety. By the end of this period, life on Earth had exploded into a myriad of complex forms that filled virtually every habitat and niche available in the seas and on the planet's only continent, Pangea. Then a mysterious event that became known to early paleontologists as "The Great Dying" wiped out more than 95% of all life on Earth. No-one is entirely certain what caused this, but the effect of this cataclysm was as if someone had pressed a great, cosmic "reset" button and it took thirty million years for the development of life on Earth to start again. The next period of Earth's history is known as the Mesozoic Era, from about 252 to 66 Mya. This era is further divided into three periods, the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. During this era, one type of life came to dominate the planet more completely and for a longer period than had been seen before or since; this was the Age of Reptiles. Beginning in the Triassic but especially in the Jurassic period, reptiles came to dominate the oceans, the land and even the skies. There has never been anything else quite like this period in terms of

the success of a particular type of creature. For almost two hundred million years, reptiles were the only significant creatures on Earth. They were so successful and so diverse that they evolved to take advantage of every available habitat and no other type of large creature had a chance to develop. To put the two hundred million years of reptile dominance in perspective, the entire span of recorded Human history, the time since people advanced from tribes of primitive, nomadic hunter-gatherers into recognizable societies, covers less than six thousand years. To put this in context, if the entire history of the planet were to be laid out on the length of a football field, the period of dominance of the age of reptiles would not begin until the five-yard line and would stretch for twelve feet. All of Human history would occupy a tiny strip at the end of the field, less than the width of a human hair. It was during the Jurassic period that reptiles began to rule the Earth and some of the best-known prehistoric creatures first emerged. This is the fascinating, complex and occasionally baffling story of the Jurassic period. The Age of Reptiles: The History and Legacy of the Mesozoic Era and the Dinosaurs looks at the development of the era, the extinction events that occurred, and how dinosaurs began to evolve and die out. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Mesozoic Era like never before. Plants in Mesozoic Time showcases the latest research of broad botanical and paleontological interest from the world's experts on Mesozoic plant life. Each chapter covers a special aspect of a particular plant group -- ranging from horsetails to ginkgophytes, from cycads to conifers -- and relates it to key innovations in structure, phylogenetic relationships, the Mesozoic flora, or to animals such as plant-eating dinosaurs. The book's geographic scope ranges from Antarctica and Argentina to the western interior of North America, with studies on the reconstruction of the Late Jurassic vegetation of the Morrison Formation and on fossil angiosperm lianas from Late Cretaceous deposits in Utah and New Mexico. The volume also includes cutting-edge studies on the

evolutionary developmental biology ("evo-devo") of Mesozoic forests, the phylogenetic analysis of the still enigmatic bennettitaleans, and the genetic developmental controls of the oldest flowers in the fossil record.

Dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals have always fascinated people but they pose vast problems for the artist. How do you go about recreating the anatomy and behaviour of a creature we've never seen? How can we restore landscapes long lost to time? And where does the boundary between palaeontology - the science of understanding fossils- and artistic licence lie? In this outstanding book, Mark Witton shares his detailed paintings and great experience of drawing and painting extinct species. The approaches used in rendering these impressive creatures are discussed and demonstrate the problems, as well as the unexpected freedoms, that palaeontological artists are faced with. The book showcases over ninety scientifically credible paintings of some of the most spectacular animals in the Earth's history, as well as may less familiar species. Mark explains how each image was created with details of the artistic process, scientific grounding and collaborations between researchers and discusses the methods and goals of palaeoartistry - the recreation of extinct animals and landscapes in art. This book will be of great interest to palaeontological artists, researchers, museum curators, dinosaur enthusiasts and fossil hunters. Superbly illustrated with 90 paintings.

Describes the "bone-headed" dinosaurs known as Pachycephalsaurs. The book also discusses the various theories that attempt to explain the mass extinction of the dinosaurs and other life at the end of the Mesozoic Era.

Fossil Threads in the Web of Life

Mini Museum Age of Dinosaurs

The Jurassic Period

Mammal Takeover! (Earth Before Us #3)

An Illustrated Journey Through the Mesozoic Era

The History and Legacy of the Geologic Era Most Associated with Dinosaurs

Over the last few decades our understanding of what Australia was like during the Mesozoic Era has changed radically. A rush of new fossil discoveries, together with cutting-edge analytical techniques, has created a much more detailed picture of ancient life and environments from the great southern continent. Giant dinosaurs, bizarre sea monsters and some of the earliest ancestors of Australia's unique modern animals and plants all occur in rocks of Mesozoic age. Ancient geographical positioning of Australia close to the southern polar circle and mounting geological evidence for near freezing temperatures also make it one of the most unusual and globally significant sources of fossils from the age of dinosaurs. This book provides the first comprehensive overview of current research on Australian Mesozoic faunas and floras, with a balanced coverage of the many technical papers, conference abstracts and unpublished material housed in current collections. It is a primary reference for researchers in the fields of palaeontology, geology and biology, senior undergraduate and postgraduate students, secondary level teachers, as well as fossil collectors and anyone interested in natural history. Dinosaurs in Australia is fully illustrated in colour with original artworks and 12 reconstructions of key animals. It has a foreword by Tim Flannery and is the ideal book for anybody seeking to know more about Australia's amazing age of dinosaurs.

Some of the maximum popular famous in museums are theones that display animals of the Mesozoic Era. Undeniably, themost prominent animals of this time had been a collection ofmassive reptiles referred to as dinosaurs. For over 100 years,dinosaur fossils and medical interpretations of ways they livedhave captured the creativeness of the general public. Althoughthe Mesozoic is nice known as the time of the dinosaurs, it'salso the time in which the ancestors of numerous plant andanimal organizations that exist these days first appeared.The Mesozoic is the second of the Earth's 3 important geologiceras of Phanerozoic time, an c program languageperiodspanning the maximum current 542 million years. Its call isderived from the Greek term for "center lifestyles." TheMesozoic Era began 251 million years ago, following thePaleozoic Era, and ended 65.five million years in the past, onthe dawn of the Cenozoic Era. The important divisions of theMesozoic Era are, from oldest to youngest, the Triassic Period,the Jurassic Period, and the Cretaceous Period.The Earth's climate at some stage in the Mesozoic Era wastypically warm, and there was less difference in temperaturebetween equatorial and polar latitudes than there may betoday. The Mesozoic become a time of geologic and biologicaltransition. During this period the continents commenced totransport into their present-day configurations. A distinctmodernization of lifestyles- bureaucracy happened, partiallybecause of the dying of many in advance varieties oforganisms. Three of the 5 biggest mass extinctions in

Earthrecords are associated with the Mesozoic. A mass extinctionhappened at the boundary among the Mesozoic and theprevious Paleozoic; some other occurred in the Mesozoic atthe cease of the Triassic Period; and a 0.33 befell on theboundary among the Mesozoic and next Cenozoic, resultingwithin the dying of the dinosaurs.MESOZOIC GEOLOGYAt the outset of the Mesozoic, all of the Earth's continentshave been joined together into the supercontinent of Pangea.By the near of the generation, Pangea had fragmented into acouple of landmasses. The fragmentation started withcontinental rifting for the duration of the Late Triassic. Thisseparated Pangea into the continents of Laurasia andGondwana. By the Middle Jurassic these landmasses hadbegun similarly fragmentation. At that time a lot of Pangea layamong 60' N and 60 ° S, and at the Equator the wideningTethys Sea reduce between Gondwana and Laurasia. Whenrifting had sufficiently stepped forward, oceanic spreadingcentres shaped between the landmasses. During the Middle Jurassic, North America began pulling other than Eurasia andGondwana. By the Late Jurassic, Africa had started to cut upoff from South America, and Australia and Antarcticahad separated from India. Near the close of the Cretaceous,Madagascar separated from Africa, and South America driftednorthwestward.As the continents rifted and ruptured, thick sequences ofmarine sediments accrued in huge linear troughs along theirmargins. Ocean basin deposits of Jurassic age are foundnowadays inside the circum- Pacific area, alongside

the coastsof eastern North America and the Gulf of Mexico, and at themargins of Eurasia and Gondwana (that is, alongside thenorthern and southern obstacles of the Tethys Sea).Major mountain constructing (orogeny) commenced at thewestern margins of both North and South America and amongthe isolating fragments of Gondwana. For instance, thenorthwesterly movement of North America ended in acollision of the western edge of the North Americancontinental plate with a complicated of island arcs all throughthe Late Jurassic. So-referred to as special terranes, geologicfragments that vary markedly in stratigraphy,paleomagnetism, and paleontology from adjoining continentalcrust, had been accreted to the margin of the North Americanplate.

When the The Dinosauria was first published more than a decade ago, it was hailed as "the best scholarly reference work available on dinosaurs" and "an historically unparalleled compendium of information." This second, fully revised edition continues in the same vein as the first but encompasses the recent spectacular discoveries that have continued to revolutionize the field. A state-of-the-science view of current world research, the volume includes comprehensive coverage of dinosaur systematics, reproduction, and life history strategies, biogeography, taphonomy, paleoecology, thermoregulation, and extinction. Its internationally renowned authors—forty-four specialists on the various members of the Dinosauria—contribute definitive descriptions and illustrations of these magnificent Mesozoic beasts. The

first section of The Dinosauria begins with the origin of the great clade of these fascinating reptiles, followed by separate coverage of each major dinosaur taxon, including the Mesozoic radiation of birds. The second part of the volume navigates through broad areas of interest. Here we find comprehensive documentation of dinosaur distribution through time and space, discussion of the interface between geology and biology, and the paleoecological inferences that can be made through this link. This new edition will be the benchmark reference for everyone who needs authoritative information on dinosaurs.

Geologic Time Scale 2020 contains contributions from 80 leading scientists who present syntheses in an easy-to-understand format that includes numerous color charts, maps and photographs. In addition to detailed overviews of chronostratigraphy, evolution, geochemistry, sequence stratigraphy and planetary geology, the GTS2020 volumes have separate chapters on each geologic period with compilations of the history of divisions, the current GSSPs (global boundary stratotypes), detailed bio-geochem-sequence correlation charts, and derivation of the age models. The authors are on the forefront of chronostratigraphic research and initiatives surrounding the creation of an international geologic time scale. The included charts present the most up-to-date, international standard as ratified by the International Commission on Stratigraphy and the International Union of Geological Sciences. As the framework for deciphering the history of

our planet Earth, this book is essential for practicing Earth Scientists and academics. Completely updated time scale Provides the most detailed international geologic time scale available that compiles and synthesize information in one reference Gives insights on the construction, strengths and limitations of the geological time scale that greatly enhances its function and its utility

Prehistoric Life

Geologic Time Scale 2020

The Amazing World of Dinosaurs

Morphological Innovations, Phylogeny, Ecosystems

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Nebraska

The Age of Reptiles (The Mesozoic Era).

Describes vertebrate life in Australia and New Zealand during the Mesozoic period, including amphibians, birds, and mammals, as well as dinosaurs and other reptiles.

What are the mesozoic eras? Are there many of them? This science book for third graders will take your kids back in time to the land of the dinosaurs. The descriptive texts, accurate content and visual components will help create a suitable learning environment that's recommended for third graders. Secure a copy now.

A comprehensive illustrated guide to the birds of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods and their dinosaurian forebears. Each species is illustrated in multiple views with size and

distinguishing features highlighted. Includes introduction summarizing current research into bird origins and evolution, and what we know (and don't know) about the life appearance and habits of the first birds.
"The best general-audience dinosaur book since the Dinosaur Renaissance began in the 1970s."—Philip J. Currie, coeditor of Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs, from the foreword
“Dinosaur Odyssey is not only a personable and highly accessible tour of the up-to-date discoveries about the gigantic and famous. It also builds on dinosaur paleontology to far-ranging topics like extinction, climate change, and the possibility of life on Mars. The gift to the reader is both fascination and enlightenment.”—Michael Novacek, author of Terra and Dinosaurs of the Flaming Cliffs "An odyssey indeed! One of the world's leading dinosaur paleontologists, Sampson draws on a wide variety of sciences, from astronomy and cosmology to microbiology and ecology, in order to portray dinosaurs as living animals. The reader is in for a treat and will emerge with fresh and valuable insights."—Peter Dodson, author of The Horned Dinosaurs
The last of the dinosaurs. Volume 12
The Mesozoic Era

The Everything Guide for Kids Who Love Dinosaurs
Mesozoic Life from the Southern Continent
The Age of the Dinosaurs
The Age of Reptiles

The Mesozoic EraAge of DinosaursThe Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

Dinosaurs have filled us with wonder since the first monstrous bones were pulled from the earth thousands of years ago. For centuries, we imagined dinosaurs as giant, clumsy brutes--but science has since revealed them to be so much more. They were living, breathing animals that had moments of great power and ferocity, but also periods of quiet beauty. Of course, science cannot tell us how they behaved or how they interacted with their environments. For that, we need our imaginations. The Amazing World of Dinosaurs is an intersection where imagination and knowledge meet. It features James Kuether's breathtaking dinosaur paleoart that accurately reflects our current knowledge. These captivating images are paired with Kuether's research and insights, which make dinosaurs and the Mesozoic Era accessible to anyone. From famous creatures like Tyrannosaurus rex to lesser-known species such as Monolophosaurus, dinosaurs continue to spark the imaginations of children and adults everywhere. Let The Amazing World of Dinosaurs guide you through this incredible time in history.

Provides information about enormous reptiles who swam the seas during the dinosaur age.

Packed with hundreds of illustrated definitions about dinosaurs and the world in which they lived,

Dinosaur Dictionary for Kids is certain to spark any kid's enthusiasm for the age of dinosaurs. Explore the Mesozoic era. Learn about dinosaurs that lived on land, animals that swam the waters, and species that patrolled the skies. Find out about dinosaur extinction, how scientists date fossils, and what it takes to become a paleontologist. Dinosaur Dictionary for Kids will be there when it's time to write reports, delve into projects, prepare assignments, or just curl up and discover more about these amazing creatures. Sidebar topics, fun activities, and quick quizzes make learning about dinosaurs even more fun! Divided into sections for quick access to the easy-to-understand definitions and amazing full-color illustrations, Dinosaur Dictionary for Kids is a must-have for any kid's home library. Grades 3-6

The Cenozoic Era

Dinosaurs in Australia

An Introduction to Historical Geology

Journey through the Cenozoic Era

History of the Earth

The Cretaceous Period

One of Springer's Major Reference Works, this book gives the reader a truly global perspective. It is the first major reference work in its field. Paleoclimate topics covered in the encyclopedia give the reader the capability to place the observations of recent global warming in the context of longer-term natural climate fluctuations. Significant elements of the encyclopedia include recent developments in paleoclimate modeling, paleo-ocean circulation, as well as

the influence of geological processes and biological feedbacks on global climate change. The encyclopedia gives the reader an entry point into the literature on these and many other groundbreaking topics. Contents: Universe, Precambrian Period, Proterozoic Era, Early Paleozoic Era, Late Paleozoic Era, Mesozoic Era, Mesozoic biosphere, Cenozoic Era (The Paleogene World), Cenozoic Era (The Neogene World).

Explores dinosaurs from Sir Richard Owen's first attempts in classifying the strange bones found in his country to the new and contradictory ideas of what they were.

Over 500 photos and engaging text reveal the fossils of the Cretaceous Period, the last period of the Mesozoic Era, the "Age of Reptiles," dating from 120 to 67 million years ago. Included are typical Mesozoic fossils, such as the ammonites, belemnites, and other collectible fossil mollusks characteristic of the Cretaceous, a variety of plants, well-preserved arthropods such as crabs and insects, turtles, crocodiles, and dinosaurs. Fossils recovered range from the Early Cretaceous to the Upper Cretaceous III, ending at the KT boundary representing the events that swept dinosaurs off the face of the planet. Each fossil displayed is carefully identified, along with the region from which it was recovered. The book aids fossil collectors and all who are intrigued about the fascinating artifacts of this early age.

Age of Mammals
The History and Legacy of the Mesozoic Era and the Dinosaurs
A Companion Guide to the Mesozoic Era
Dinosaur Dictionary for Kids
Everything You Need to Know about the Mesozoic Eras | Eras on Earth | Science Book for 3rd Grade | Children's Earth Sciences Books
Life On Earth

The 'Age of Reptiles', formally known as the Mesozoic Era, gave rise to some of the most spectacular animals in Earth's history: dinosaurs, flying pterosaurs and marine reptiles, as well as many spectacular but less familiar species, such as the crane-necked Tanystropheus, hindlimb-glider Sharovipteryx, and our own diverse mammalian ancestors. Recreating an Age of Reptiles explores the Mesozoic Era through paintings of familiar extinct species as well as lesser seen subjects: burrowing dinosaurs, giant vampire squids and enormous, predatory flying reptiles. Details of the artistic process, scientific grounding and collaborations between researchers explain how each image was created, and discussions of the methods and goals of 'palaeoartistry' - the recreation of extinct animals and landscapes in art - explores the flexible boundaries between science and art when restoring ancient worlds.

The fossil record; The record of the sedimentary rocks; Precambrian eras; Paleozoic era; North America; World outside North America; Paleozoic life; The mesozoic era; Mesozoic life; Gondwana formations; The cenozoic

era; Cenozoic life; Pleistocene epoch; Introduction to animals and plants.

The Mini Museum is a personal collection of curiosities where every specimen is authentic, iconic, and labeled. It is carefully designed to take you on a journey of learning and exploration. This book is a Companion Guide for the Age of Dinosaurs Edition.

Explores the Cenozoic era from the extinction of dinosaurs to life today, including ice ages covering Earth, the formation of the Grand Canyon, and the evolution of humans.

Mesozoic Fossils II

A Field Guide to Mesozoic Birds and Other Winged Dinosaurs

Giant Lizards & Friends

Age of Monsters

Plants in Mesozoic Time

Dinosaurs of Australia and New Zealand and Other Animals of the Mesozoic Era

Once upon a time, Dinosaurs ruled the Earth.But the Mesozoic era - the Age of Reptiles - came to its cataclysmic end sixty-five million years ago.The Age of Monsters begins tonight.And the world of humankind will crumble. Some will call it Judgment. Some will attempt to fight. Others will simply run. Most will just try and survive. But no one will escape.In the mountains. In the oceans. In the cities and towns. Even up in space.Where were YOU when the world ended?

Travel back in time to the Ice Age in this installment of the hit nonfiction graphic novel

series about prehistoric Earth! After the dinosaurs died out, Earth was by no means empty. There were still some little resourceful critters around who, without big predators to hunt them down, survived and thrived. Who were these scrappy creatures? Early mammals, our ancestors! In the Cenozoic Era, mammals rose to dominance and spread over the globe, resulting in woolly mammoths, saber-toothed tigers, and eventually all of humankind. In this adventure, readers will meet the three kinds of mammals—monotremes, marsupials, and placental mammals—as well as the other amazing ancient beasts they shared the Earth with during the Cenozoic Era. Travel along on this fascinating journey through time, from 66 million years ago to present day. Want more adventures in prehistoric Earth? Check out the other books in the Earth Before Us series: Dinosaur Empire! and Ocean Renegades!

*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading The early history of our planet covers such vast stretches of time that years, centuries and even millennia become virtually meaningless. Instead paleontologists and scientists who study geochronology divide time into periods and eras. The current view of science is that planet Earth is around 4.6 billion years old. The first four billion years of its development are known as the Precambrian period. For the first billion years or so, there was no life in Earth. Then the first single-celled life-forms, early bacteria and algae, began to

emerge. We don't know where they came from or even if they originated on this planet at all. This gradual development continued until around four billion years ago when suddenly (in geological terms!) more complex forms of life began to emerge. Scientists call this time of an explosion of new forms of life the Paleozoic Era and it stretched from around 541 to 250 million years ago (Mya). First of all, in the oceans and then on land, new creatures and plants began to appear in bewildering variety. By the end of this period, life on Earth had exploded into a myriad of complex forms that filled virtually every habitat and niche available in the seas and on the planet's only continent, Pangea. Then a mysterious event that became known to early paleontologists as "The Great Dying" wiped out more than 95% of all life on Earth. No-one is entirely certain what caused this, but the effect of this cataclysm was as if someone had pressed a great, cosmic "reset" button and it took thirty million years for the development of life on Earth to start again. The next period of Earth's history is known as the Mesozoic Era, from about 252 to 66 Mya. This era is further divided into three periods, the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. During this era, one type of life came to dominate the planet more completely and for a longer period than had been seen before or since; this was the Age of Reptiles. Beginning in the Triassic but especially in the Jurassic period, reptiles came to dominate the oceans, the land and even the skies. There has

never been anything else quite like this period in terms of the success of a particular type of creature. For almost two hundred million years, reptiles were the only significant creatures on Earth. They were so successful and so diverse that they evolved to take advantage of every available habitat and no other type of large creature had a chance to develop. To put the 200 million years of reptile dominance in perspective, the entire span of recorded human history, the time since people advanced from tribes of primitive, nomadic hunter-gatherers into recognizable societies, covers less than 6,000 years. To put this in context, if the entire history of the planet were to be laid out on the length of a football field, the period of dominance of the age of reptiles would not begin until the five-yard line and would stretch for twelve feet. All of human history would occupy a tiny strip at the end of the field, less than the width of a human hair. It was during the Jurassic period that reptiles began rule the Earth and some of the best-known prehistoric creatures first emerged. The Jurassic Period: The History and Legacy of the Geologic Era Most Associated with Dinosaurs looks at the development of the era, the extinction events that preceded it, and how life began to evolve during it. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Jurassic Period like never before. Describes the evolution of dinosaurs from the Paleozoic Era through the Mesozoic Era. It also

describes the first dinosaur-like creatures and the world in which they lived.
Origins of the dinosaurs. Volume 1

Giant Sea Reptiles of the Dinosaur Age
Age of the Dinosaurs
Recreating an Age of Reptiles
Evolution

We could blame everything that happened on Marco. He was the one who heard about the downed submarine. He was the one who thought we should check it out. And everyone knows that if Marco's up to a challenge, I'm definitely there. Everything was going fine. Until the explosion. An explosion that blew us millions of years back in time, to the age of dinosaurs. Now Tobias, Cassie, Marco, Ax, Jake and I are fighting for our lives with every step we take. But that's not our biggest problem. Our biggest problem is we have no idea how to get back to our own time ...

Brat, a really big dinosaur comes to stay. The other dinosaurs found his differences annoying, but when trouble comes, they realized being different can be a blessing. (I call dinosaur giant lizards) Millions of years ago, long before there were any people, there were dinosaurs. Dinosaurs were one of several kinds of prehistoric reptiles that lived during the Mesozoic era, the "Age of Reptiles." They dominated the Earth for over 165 million years during the Mesozoic era,

mysteriously they went extinct; paleontologists study their fossil remains to learn about the amazing prehistoric world of dinosaurs. The largest dinosaurs were over 100 feet (30 m) long and up to 50 feet (15 m) tall the smallest dinosaurs, were about the size of a chicken. Most dinosaurs were in-between. There were lots of different kinds of dinosaurs that lived at different times. Some were armor-plated; some had horns, crests, spikes, or frills. Some had thick, bumpy skin, and some even had feathers.

A brief introduction to the many creatures that roamed the earth, air, and sea more than 65 million years ago.

This life-science book tells about the early periods of evolution of life with the onset of Archeozoic Era. The Proterozoic Era fossils are our first findings and they are supposed to be of algae or bacteria. However, the Paleozoic Era is considered as the Age of Early Life . The significant topics discussed, in the language the young ones can understand, are: *Geological time *Fossils *Life in the Oceans *The Mesozoic era *Dinosaurs *Flying Reptiles *Archaeopteryx *The Cenozoic Era *Plant Evolution *Early Mammals *Early Man

The Age of Dinosaurs

Dinosaur Odyssey

Age of Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs and Other Mesozoic Reptiles of California

The Precambrian

Encyclopedia of Paleoclimatology and Ancient Environments

One of the most geologically complex and diverse states, California spent much of the age of dinosaurs under water. While most of the fossils found in the state are those of reptiles that lived in the sea (thalattosaurs, ichthyosaurs, mosasaurs, plesiosaurs, and turtles), some are those of birds and pterosaurs that soared above it. Other fossils come from terrestrial animals that died and were washed into the ocean. These include turtles, crocodiles, lizards, and dinosaurs such as armored ankylosaurs, duck-billed hadrosaurs, and a variety of carnivorous dinosaurs. Richard Hilton is the first to tell the unsung story of the dinosaurs and reptiles of land, sea, and sky that lived in California and Baja California during the Mesozoic era (245 million-65 million years ago), in addition to the history of their discovery. Vibrantly illustrated with more than three hundred photographs, paintings, and drawings, this book provides geological and environmental details, describes the significance of the major fossils, and chronicles the adventures involved in the discovery, preparation, and publishing of the finds. Hilton also includes accounts of the scientists, teachers, students, ranchers, and weekend fossil hunters who endured (and continue to endure) harsh weather, fires, wild animals, and the usual challenges of fieldwork to collect fossil remains and make major discoveries. These enthusiasts managed to safeguard an abundance of fossil resources, some of which would otherwise have been destroyed by quarrying, paving, and housing developments. Dinosaurs and Other Mesozoic

Reptiles of California takes this legacy one step further by documenting information about the fossils and their finders in accessible prose and vivid artistic renderings, creating a valuable contribution to our understanding of California's prehistoric past.

The Dinosauria

Agate Fossil Beds

The MESOZOIC Time of DINOSAURS

Origins of the Dinosaurs

Evolution 3

In the Time of Dinosaurs (Animorphs Megamorphs #2)