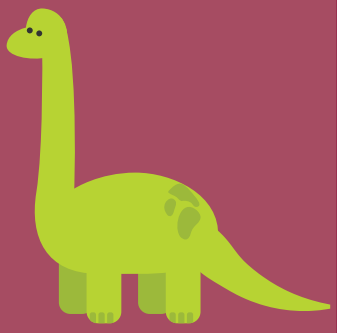
DINOSAURS

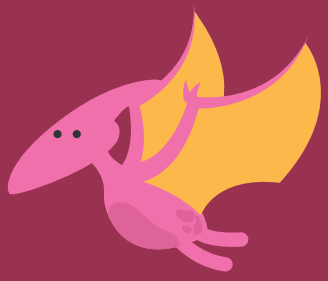
Brachiosaurus

Brachiosaurus is known for its long neck—which made it look very much like a giraffe—and its short hindlegs. The front legs of this dinosaur is so much larger than the hind legs, it causing it to be named Brachiosaurus, which means "arm lizard".



Pterodactyl

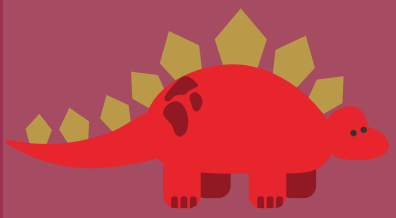
Pterosaurs lived among the dinosaurs and became extinct around the same time, but they were not dinosaurs. Rather, pterosaurs were flying reptiles.



Saurolophus

Fossilized remains indicate Saurolophus had a large flap of skin on its head that it could inflate. If this was the case, it was probably brightly colored and its purpose would have been to attract a mate.

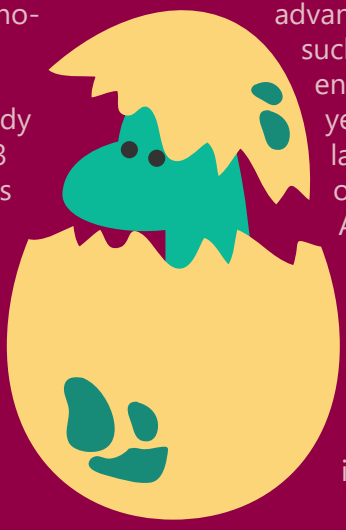
Stegosaurus



This Jurassic herbivore is decked with 17 broad bony plates from its neck down its back, with the tip of its tail bearing four long spikes.

Dinosaur Eggs

How long did it take for a clutch of dinosaur eggs to hatch? Birds are often called living dinosaurs, and scientists generally thought that dino eggs, like those of birds, hatched relatively quickly. But a new study finds that dinosaur eggs took between 3 and 6 months to hatch—twice as long as predicted from bird eggs of similar size. Those long incubation times likely made it tough for them to outcompete faster generating animals, such as modern birds and mammals, in the aftermath of a mass extinction.



Longer incubation times can be a particular disadvantage in the wake of a cataclysmic event such as the asteroid that struck Earth at the end of the Cretaceous period 66 million years ago. Dinosaurs were warm-blooded, large animals who already required a lot of food and expended a lot of energy. Add in long incubation times and a long lag time between successive generations—and any dinosaurs that survived the impact would have a hard time adapting to rapidly changing conditions and competing for resources against other survivors, such as amphibians, modern birds, and mammals.

https://www.newdinosaurs.com/brachiosaurus/
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