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Carnotaurus

the Meat-eating
Horned Dinosaur
joins the
Smithsonian
National Zoo

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Difference

Information sources

<https://chat.openai.com/c/d1c4ee6c-53c0-420d-9b4b-cba92faa84f6>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnotaurus>

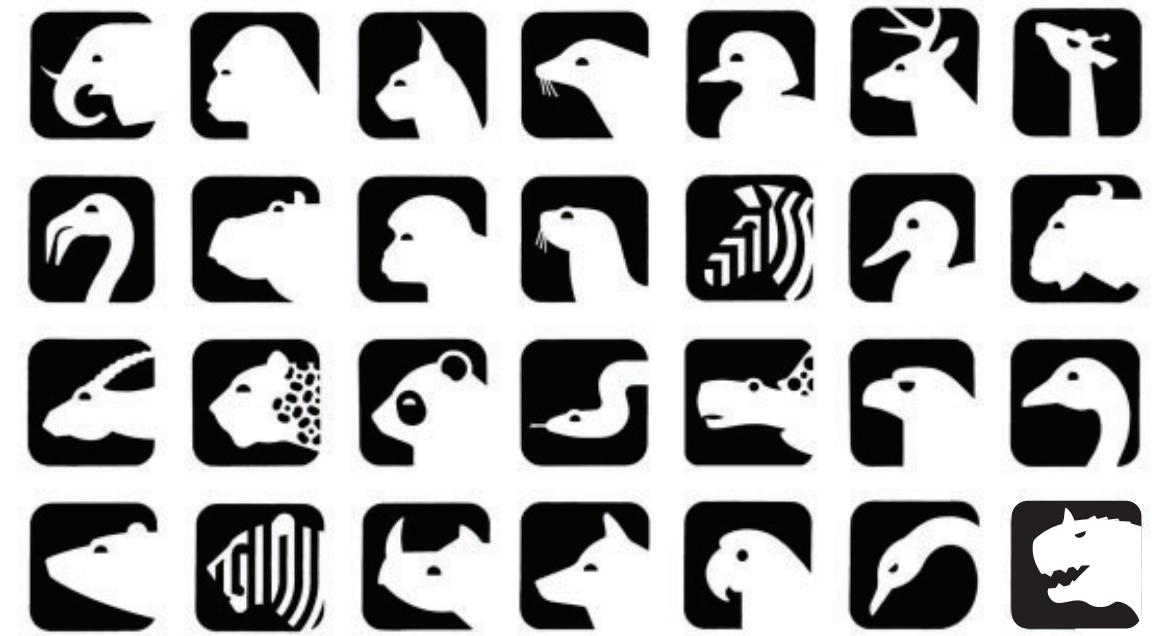
<https://nationalzoo.si.edu>

Picture sourcing

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.reddit.com%2Fr%2Ftodayilearned%2Fcomments%2Fpfweoc%2Ft-il_grasses_evolved_only_5566_million_years_ago%2F&psig=AOv-Vaw0rBCZGZhikhXobc9fttrs&ust=1701479800854000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBAQjRxqF-woTCNi51qyI7YIDFQAAAAAdAAAAABAI

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fjuras-sicworld-evolution.fandom.com%2Fwiki%2FCarnotaurus&psig=AOv-Vaw1JHEQXZ4gNcohv6V3kwEwt&ust=1701480130524000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBAQjRxqFwoTCL-j608mJ7YIDFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD>

Special Thanks
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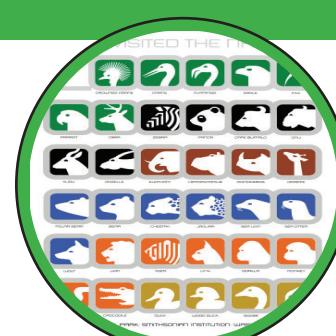
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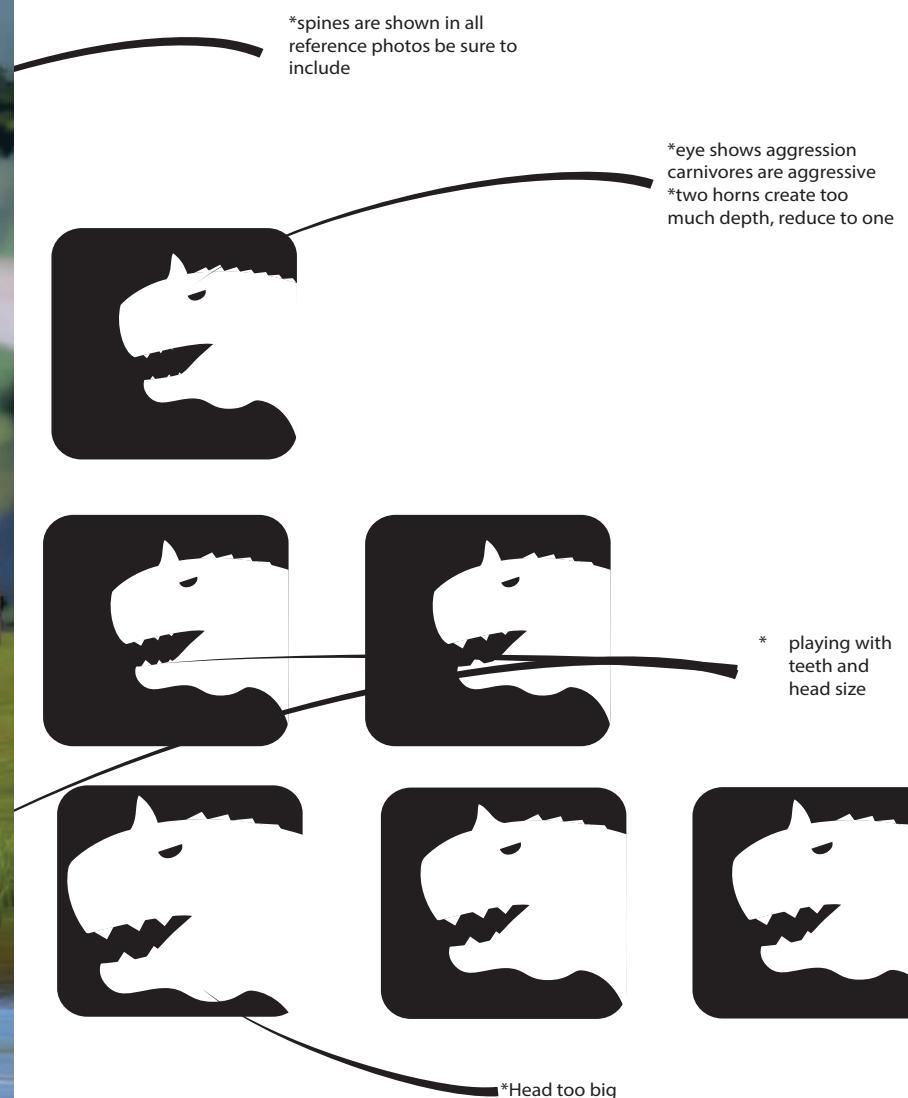
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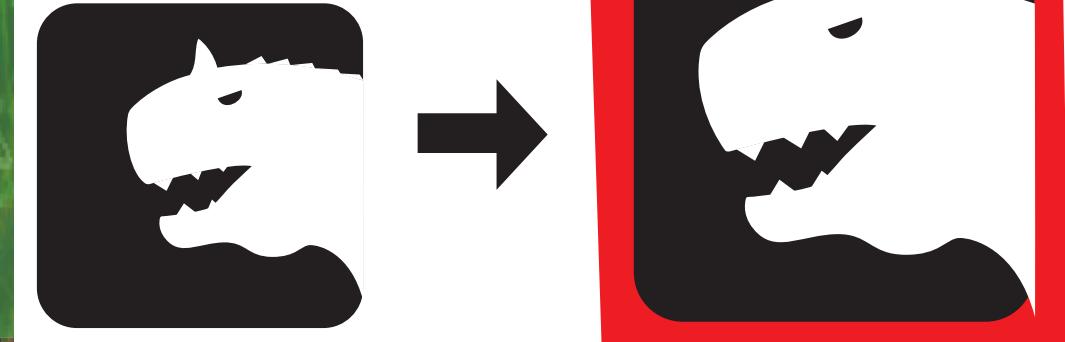
BACK FROM THE PAST

A rare opportunity for the Washington Smithsonian Zoo, a real life Carnotaurus has been brought back to life within the zoo. Nicknamed Carno, has been a blast to have for the zoo and its guest. Come see open feedings, dino shows, and more at the Washington Smithsonian Zoo

2. The drawn symbols are made in Adobe Illustrator



symbolform



3. each iteration has subtle changes that make the symbol easier to read and understand (comprehensive layouts)

Process work

A symbol set needs to be as simple so it can be seen in many different ways. What if the symbol is super far away, what if its really tiny, what if I cant see very well, what if I need to put it on some weird shape, it all has to look the same and recognizable.

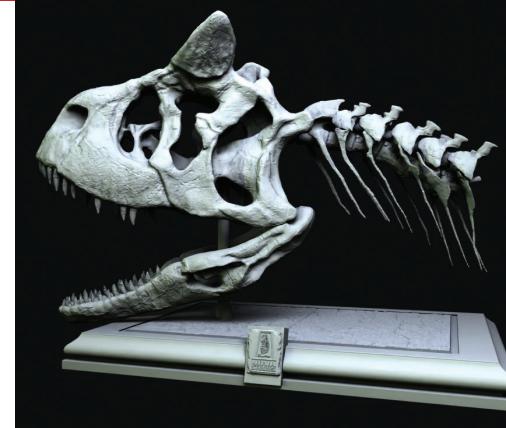
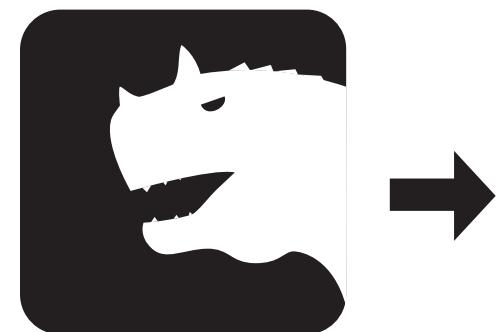
Here are the step to making the Carnotaurus symbol



1. These symbols were made by hand to get the idea of the symbols shape otherwise called thumb nails



The final



Our story begins with a bone detective named Dr. Sarah Fossilton. Dr. Fossilton, armed with her trusty magnifying glass and a heart full of curiosity, discovered a tiny but mighty bone of the Carnotaurus while digging in the rocky deserts of South America. What made this bone extra special? It held the ancient code to bring Carno back to life!

Scientists at the Washington Smithsonian Zoo , inspired by Dr. Fossilton's discovery, carefully extracted the ancient DNA from the bone. DNA is like a set of instructions that tells living things how to grow and behave. Imagine it as a magical recipe book that holds the secrets of life!

With the DNA in hand, the scientists used a process called cloning to create a baby Carnotaurus. They placed the dino DNA into a special egg and, with a sprinkle of dino-magic, a little Carno was born! It's like a prehistoric fairy tale coming to life right

With the DNA in hand, the scientists used a process called cloning to create a baby Carnotaurus. They placed the dino DNA into a special egg and, with a sprinkle of dino-magic, a little Carno was born! It's like a prehistoric fairy tale coming to life right before our eyes.

Just like any growing creature, baby Carno needed lots of care and attention. The scientists fed him a special diet full of dino-goodness, and they even had dino-sized toys to keep him entertained. As Carno grew, so did the excitement at the Washington Smithsonian Zoo



Hey there, young explorer!

Let's embark on a wild adventure through the exciting history of zoos and discover how they've changed over time

Long Ago in Ancient Times:

Imagine ancient kings and queens having their own mini jungles! Way back, in places like Egypt and Mesopotamia (around 2500 BCE), rulers kept cool creatures like lions and monkeys to show off their wealth and power.

Medieval Mysteries:

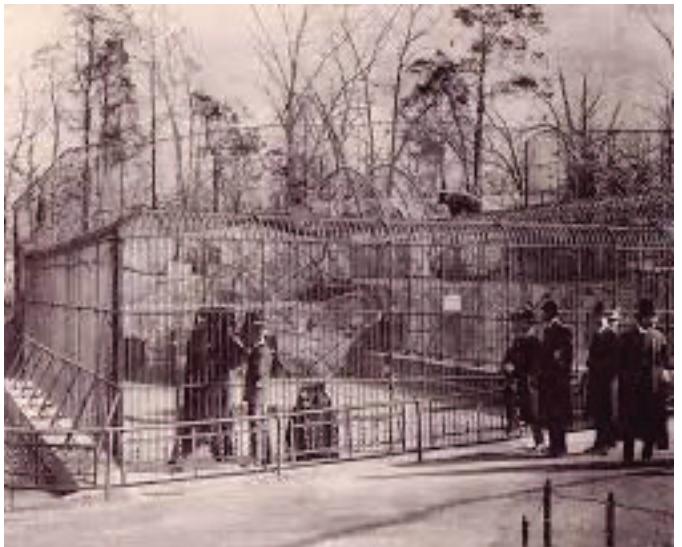
Fast forward to medieval Europe (5th–15th centuries), where noble families had their own animal collections. These were like living treasure chests, filled with exotic gifts and symbols of fancy diplomacy.

Welcome to the Jungle – Modern Zoos:

Fast forward to today! Zoos are like real-life jungle resorts. Animals live in cozy habitats that mimic their homes in the wild. Zoos are big on research, helping scientists learn about animals and their superpowers.

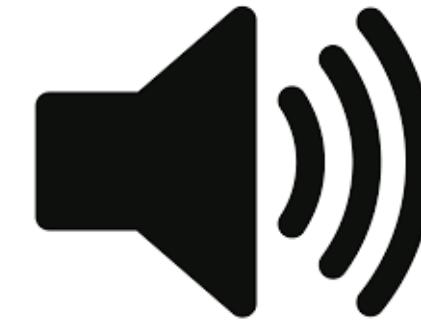
Uh-oh

there was a not-so-great phase called “traveling menageries.” People went around with animals for shows, but it wasn’t a happy time. The animals didn’t have the best homes, and it wasn’t very cool for them. despite back then, animals living in simple cages, Zoos started creating more natural homes for animals, making their enclosures look like fancy versions of their natural habitats.



Fun Fact
there is a place in the world called the “reverse zoo” in China where people are the ones locked in a bus while the animals roam free

What's the Difference?



Symbol vs. Sign:

In semiotics, a symbol is a type of sign that represents something through convention or association, while a sign is a broader term that includes symbols, icons, and indices.

Symbols often require cultural or contextual understanding, while signs, in general, convey information without relying on shared cultural knowledge.



Symbol vs. Icon:

A symbol is a representation that may not resemble the physical object or concept it represents. It relies on cultural or agreed-upon associations for its meaning.

An icon, on the other hand, often resembles the object or concept it represents more closely. Icons are more literal in their depiction.

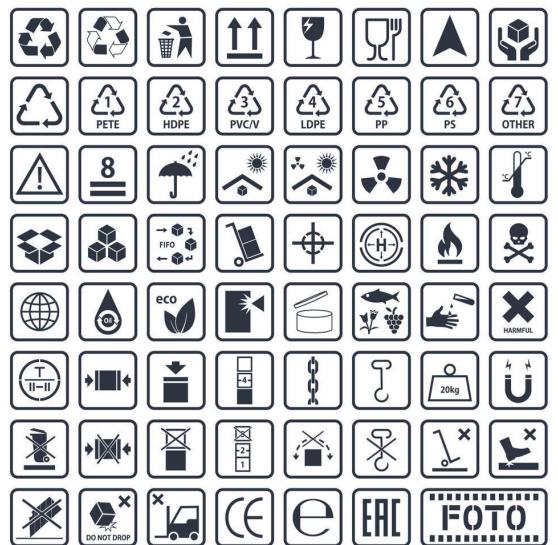
Symbol vs. Logo:

A symbol can be a standalone representation of a concept, while a logo is a specific type of symbol associated with a brand or company.

Logos are often designed to be unique and easily identifiable, representing the identity of a business or organization.

What is a symbol set?

A symbol set refers to a collection of symbols that are used to represent concepts, ideas, or information in a visual or symbolic form. These symbols are normally designed to convey meaning quickly and efficiently. Symbol sets are widely used in various fields, including communication, graphic design, mathematics, and computer science.



Representation of Concepts:

A symbol set is a group of symbols, each representing a specific concept or idea.

These symbols are often designed to be easily recognizable and convey meaning without the need for detailed explanation.

Communication:

Symbol sets are used as a means of communication, allowing for the transmission of information in a concise and universally understandable manner.

In contexts where language barriers may exist, symbols can provide a common visual language.

Graphic Design:

Symbol sets are commonly employed in graphic design to create visual elements that enhance communication and understanding.

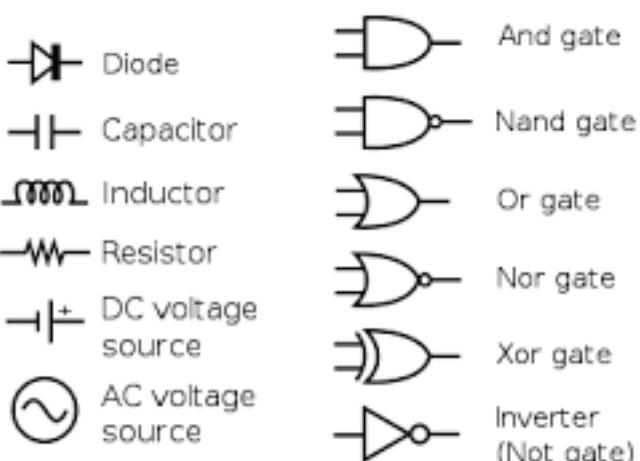
Mathematics and Science:

In mathematics and science, symbol sets are used to represent mathematical and scientific concepts. For example, mathematical symbols, chemical symbols, and physics notations are all forms of symbol sets.

Computer Science and Programming:

In computer science, symbol sets are used in programming languages, where symbols represent instructions or operations.

Icons and symbols are also used in user interfaces to represent actions or functions in software applications.



Science Steps In:

In the 19th century, London Zoo (established in 1828) stepped up as the world's first scientific zoo. Instead of just being cool collections, they aimed to study animals and help them thrive

Zoos Become Heroes:

Zooming to the 20th century, zoos became superhero hubs! They didn't just entertain; they became places to save endangered animals through breeding programs. Zoos became classrooms, teaching people about the wild wonders of the animal kingdom.

Super Ethical Zoos:

Later on, around the late 20th century, people started caring more about animal rights. Zoos changed their ways to make sure animals had awesome living spaces, yummy food, and a chance to be wild at heart.

Let's Talk Future:

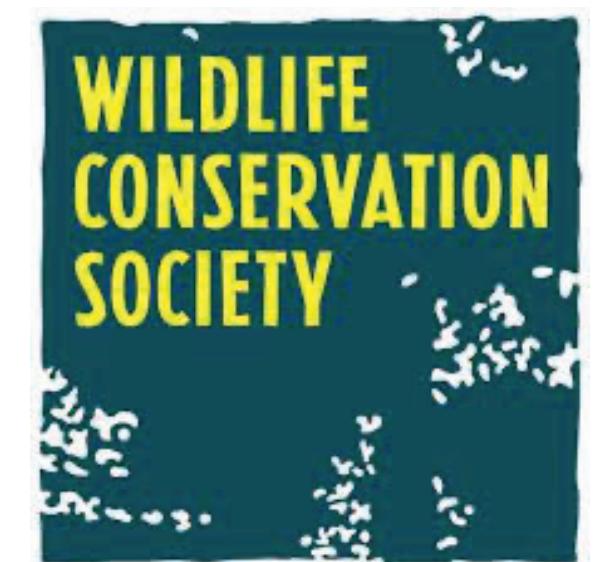
The future of zoos looks bright! They're like superhero training grounds for saving endangered species and teaching everyone to be friends with nature. Zoos are our buddies in the mission to keep Earth wild and wonderful!

So, the next time you visit a zoo, remember you're stepping into a time machine of animal adventures, where the past meets the present, and together, we're building a brighter future.



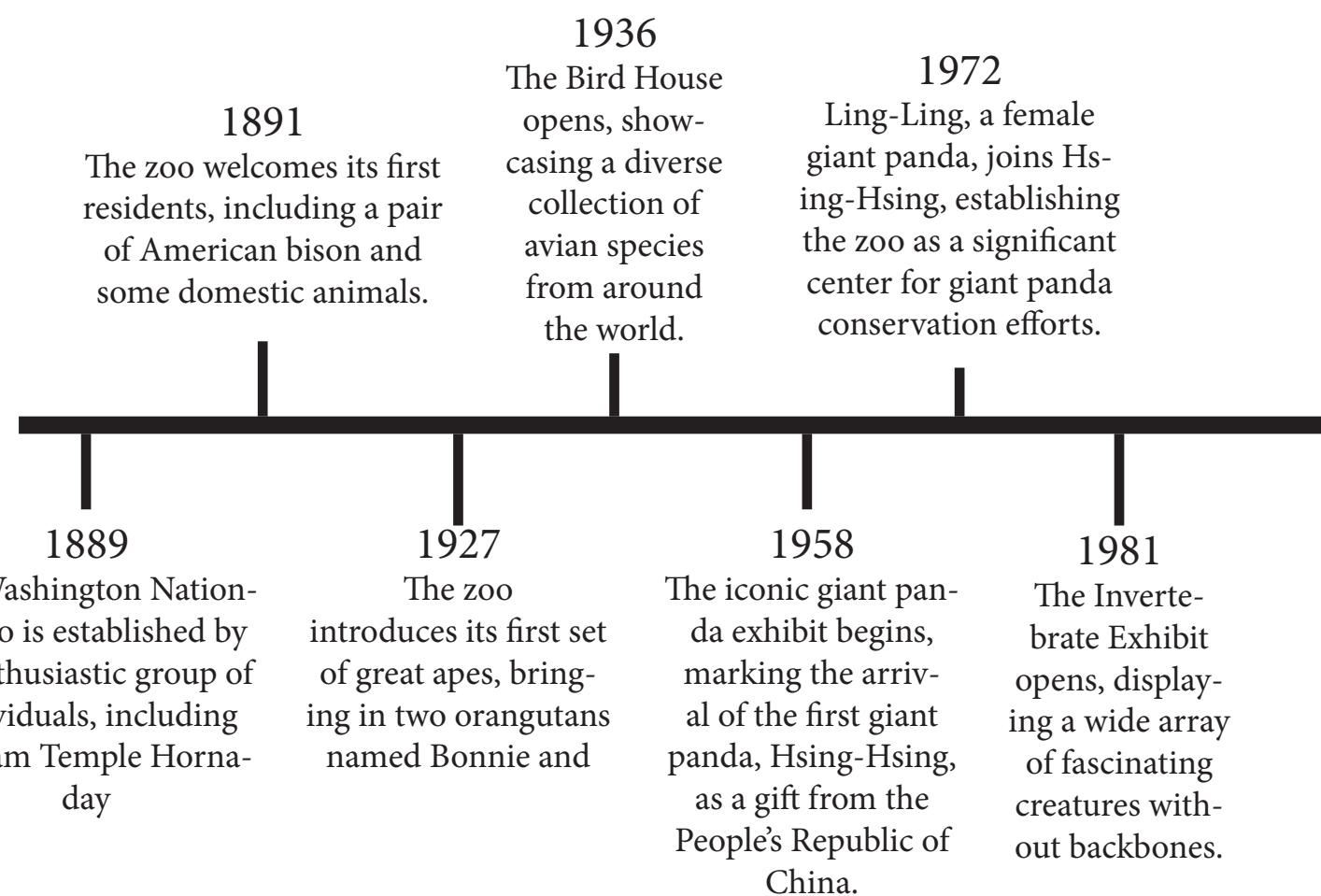
A Symphony of Hope:

As we gather our resources and join hands in this mission, we are creating a symphony of hope. Together, we can ensure that the sounds of the wild continue to resonate for generations to come. Let us be the composers of a future where every creature, from the tiniest insect to the mightiest elephant, can contribute their unique note to the grand masterpiece of life on Earth. Our call to action begins now – let the melody of conservation ring loud and clear.



The Beginnings - Founding of the Zoo:

when the Washington National Zoo was just an exciting idea in the minds of some super enthusiastic people. A man named William Temple Hornaday, a big animal fan, along with some other cool folks, decided that Washington, D.C. needed a zoo of its own. So, they gathered their passion and started working on creating a place where animals and people could come together to learn and have fun.



A green fundraising graphic for the Brevard Zoo. It features the text "Your Zoo Needs You!" in large white letters, with "Make a contribution at brevardzoo.org/support". Below this, a box shows "\$158,921" raised towards a goal of \$1,000,000. The background is green with white silhouettes of various animals like a giraffe, birds, and mammals at the bottom.

What Makes This Set Successful:

The symbols are like magical keys because they make it easy for kids and their families to explore the zoo without getting lost. They are colorful, simple, and everyone can understand them. So, the Washington National Zoo's symbol set is like a magical code that helps everyone, especially kids, have a fantastic adventure meeting animals and exploring the zoo!

The Washington National Zoo symbol set

Who Designed Them:

the Washington National Zoo as a big has lots of talented animals including People who are really good at drawing and designing things, like Frederick Law Olmsted who created special pictures called symbols for the zoo. These symbols help everyone, especially kids, know where to go and find their favorite animals.



Style and Notable Features:

The symbols are like super cool pictures! They might look like animals, signs, or even arrows to show the way. The style is friendly and easy to recognize. Think of it like a special language of pictures that speaks to everyone, no matter what language they use.



Finding Systems in General:

Wayfinding is like maps for the zoo. It helps everyone, including kids, find their way around easily. The zoo uses signs, maps, and special symbols to guide visitors to see lions, elephants, and all the other amazing animals. It's like having friendly helpers everywhere saying, "Hey, this way to the giraffes!"



2000

The Kids' Farm is introduced, allowing young visitors to get up close and personal with domestic animals, fostering a connection between children and the animal kingdom.

2016

Bei Bei, a giant panda cub, is born, captivating visitors with his playful antics and contributing to global awareness

2022

The Washington National Zoo remains a leading institution in wildlife conservation, education, and research, with ongoing efforts to contribute to the well-being of animals and the understanding of biodiversity.

2013

The Elephant Trails exhibit opens, providing a more expansive and naturalistic habitat for the zoo's sloth bears and Asian small-clawed otters.

2019

The Asia Trail exhibit is expanded, featuring a redesigned habitat for the zoo's Asian elephants.

2020

The zoo temporarily closes its doors to the public due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but continues its commitment to animal care, research, and conservation.

Hey little animal enthusiasts! The National Zoo in Washington, D.C., gets its superpowers from different sources. The government, like a superhero team in Congress, gives money to build homes for animals. People, just like your family and friends, also become zoo heroes by donating money to help make cool projects for the animals. When you visit the zoo, your entrance fee helps feed and take care of the animals. And if you become a member, you're like a zoo superhero with special perks! So, every time you visit, donate, or become a member, you're a crucial part of the team keeping the National Zoo an amazing place for animals!



Carnotaurus

Meet the Carnotaurus, a dinosaur with a name as impressive as its features. Let's delve into the world of this fearsome creature and uncover some fascinating details.

"Carnotaurus" means "meat-eating bull" in Latin, and this dinosaur lived up to its name as a formidable predator.

Standing at around 9 feet tall at the hips, Carnotaurus was a medium-sized dinosaur compared to some of its larger relatives.

Weighing in at approximately 1.5 tons, Carnotaurus was a relatively lightweight predator. Carnotaurus called the open woodlands and plains of South America home around 70 million years ago, during the Late Cretaceous period. It navigated its environment with agility and speed. Fossils of Carnotaurus have been found in Argentina, making South America its primary stomping ground during the Late Cretaceous period.

Predators:

While Carnotaurus was a formidable predator itself, it likely faced competition from other large carnivorous dinosaurs like the Giganotosaurus in its ecosystem.

Diet:

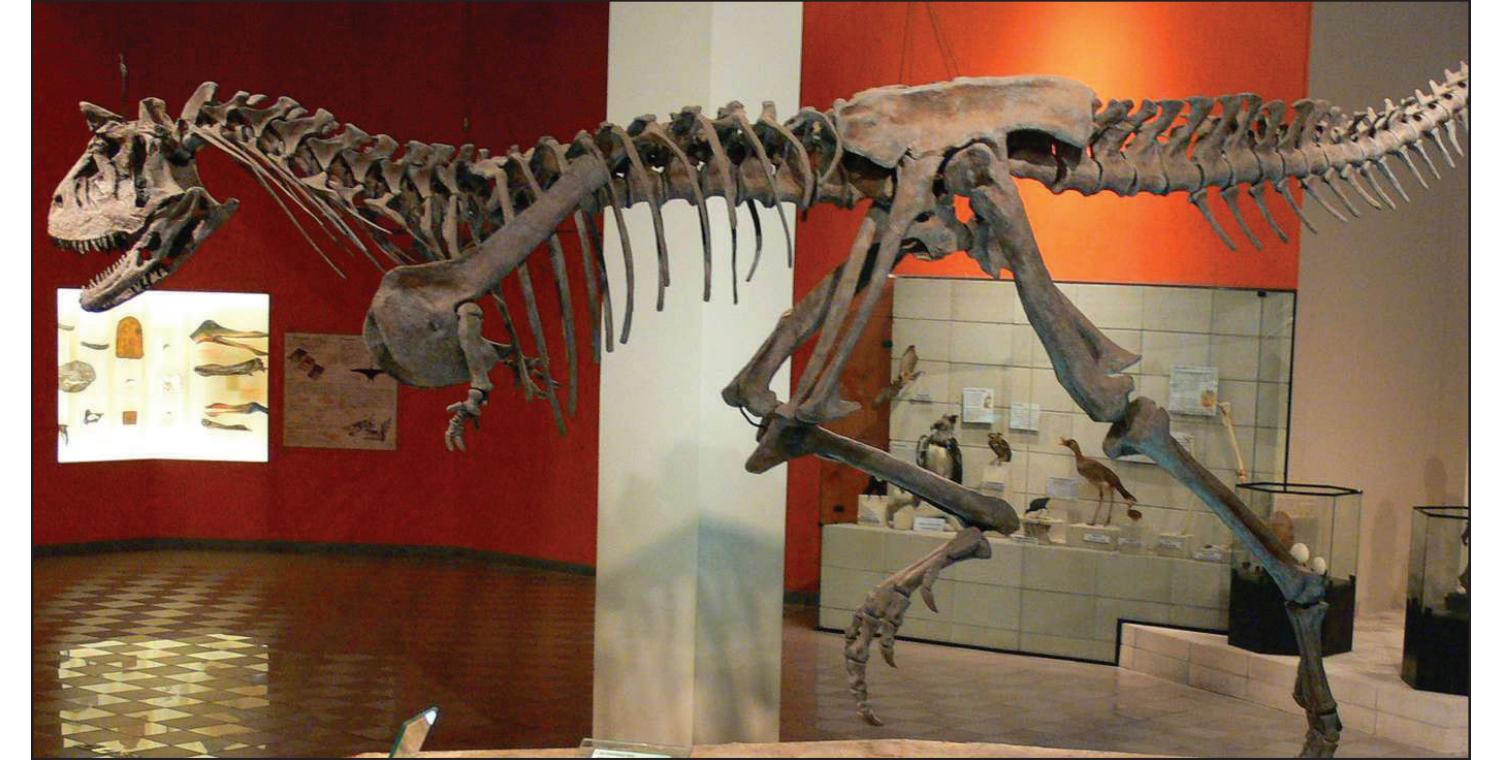
As a carnivore, Carnotaurus was a meat-eater, and its strong jaws and sharp teeth were well-suited for hunting smaller dinosaurs and other prey.

Notable Physical Features:

Carnotaurus had some unique characteristics that set it apart. It had short, stubby arms and a sleek, muscular body. Its most distinctive feature was a pair of horns above its eyes, giving it a menacing appearance.

Relatives:

Tyrannosaurus rex. While not directly related to any modern-day creatures, it shares ancestry with birds, making birds its closest living relatives.



Bones

The Carnotaurus is known from incomplete fossil discoveries, so our understanding of its anatomy is based on a limited number of bones. The primary Carnotaurus fossils were found in Argentina, and they include several key skeletal elements. The most distinctive feature of Carnotaurus is its unique skull. It had short, deep jaws and a pair of horns above its eyes and for its unusually short and stubby forelimbs. While these arms were not a main component to its overall structure, they provided insights towards understanding that these arms were not a main component to its overall structure. It's important to note that, while these bones provide valuable information, the reconstruction of the complete animal as paleontologists use their expertise to fill in missing parts and create a comprehensive picture of what Carnotaurus may have looked like when alive.

Media

Carnotaurus, with its distinctive appearance and fearsome reputation as a carnivorous dinosaur, has made appearances in various forms of media, including movies, television, and video games.

Disney's Dinosaur (2000): Carnotaurus played a significant role as one of the primary antagonists in Disney's animated film "Dinosaur." In the movie, it is portrayed as a relentless and cunning predator, adding excitement and danger to the storyline.

Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom (2018): While not a prominent character, Carnotaurus made a brief appearance in the "Jurassic Park" film franchise. In "Fallen Kingdom," it is featured during the dinosaur auction scene.

Fossil Fighters (Video Game Series): Carnotaurus is a vivosaur in the "Fossil Fighters" video game series, where players revive and battle with dinosaurs. It is one of the many prehistoric creatures that players can discover.

