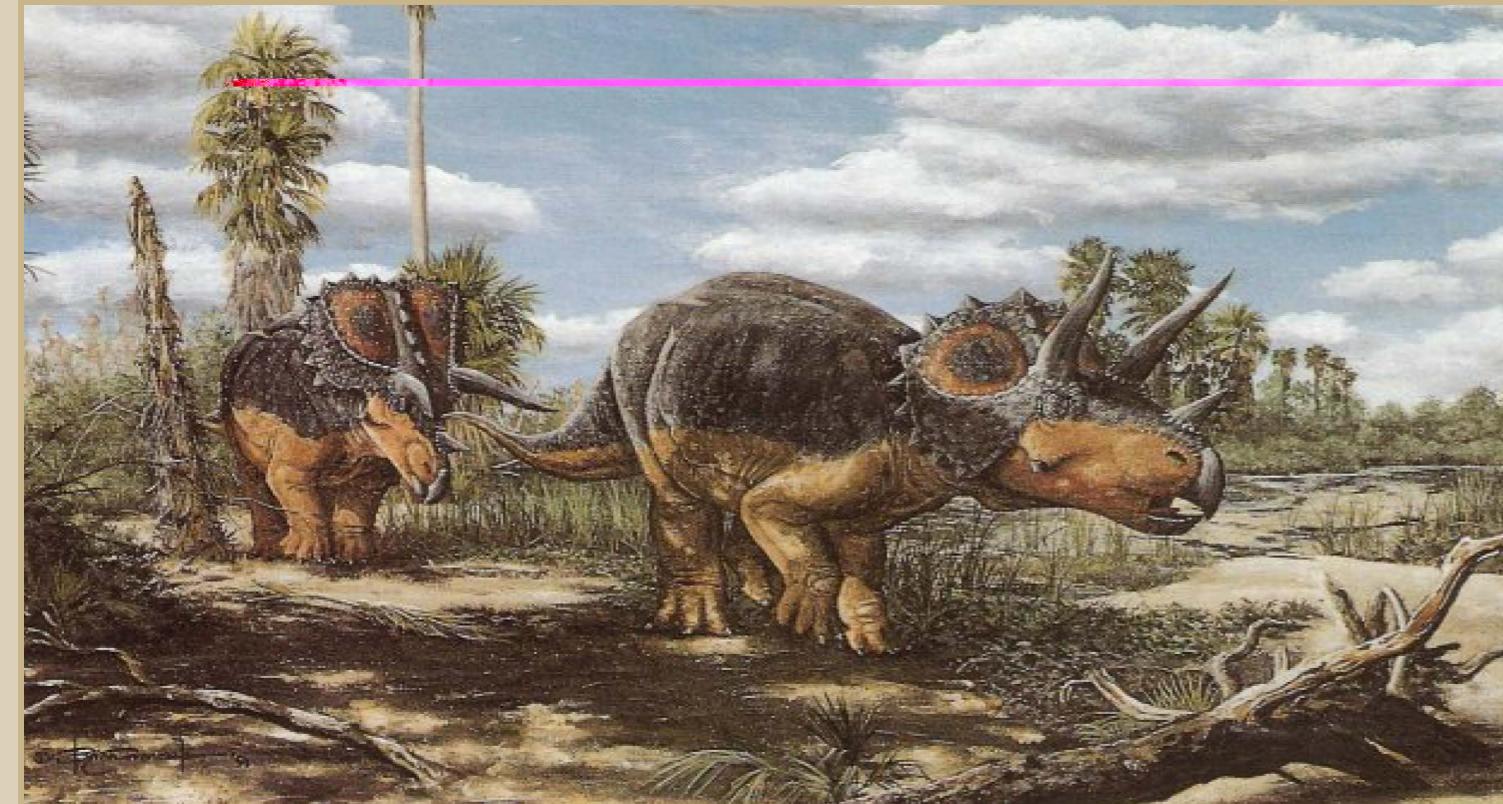




TRICERATOPS HORRIDUS

In the 3D model you can press the left mouse button to rotate 3D objects around or use the mouse wheel to zoom in/out.



Size and growth

Adult Triceratops were amongst the largest member of the Family Ceratopsidae, measuring up to nine metres long, three metres high and weighing as much as six tonnes. While many different species of Triceratops were once recognized, it is now thought that there were only two. All other distinctions between specimens are attributed to individual variation and different growth stages.

It has recently been suggested that another frilled dinosaur Torosaurus may actually represent large, adult forms of Triceratops.

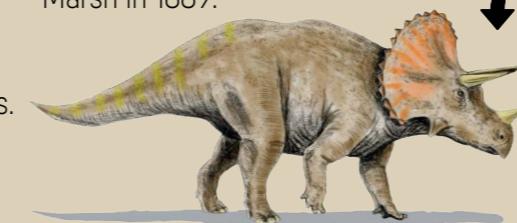
This may be supported by the abundance of semi-adult Triceratops known from fossil sites, and the lack of known, fully mature specimens. It is thought the relatively short height of Triceratops restricted it to browsing on low-lying plants, such as cycads, palms and ferns.

Frill and horns

The horns of Triceratops were probably covered in tough keratin, which increased length and strength. Wounds have been found on the face, frills and horns of several Triceratops specimens. These injuries correspond in dimension to the horns of other Triceratops, suggesting individuals fought over territory or mates. The relatively thick frill of Triceratops also protected the neck from rivals and predators.

Discovery and name

The name Triceratops means 'three-horned face' in Greek. The first finds of Triceratops were an isolated pair of horns, initially thought to belong to an ancient bison. Triceratops was named by the famous palaeontologist Othneil Charles Marsh in 1889.

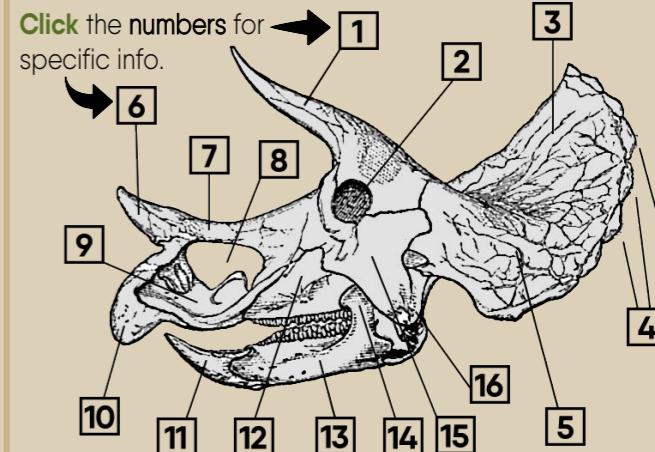


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3D MODEL
TRICERATOPS HORRIDUS
SKULL



Click the numbers for specific info.