

Dinosaurs

Family Back

Pack #3



4-H After School Program

University of California Cooperative Extension

Dinosaur Food

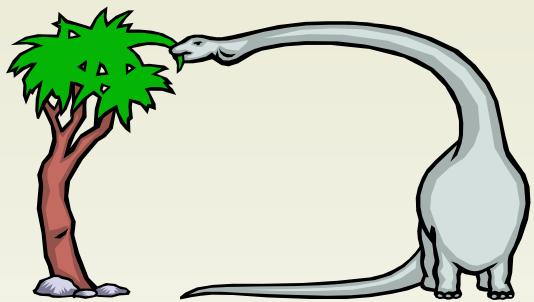
Adults might have to do some preparing before the kids dig in. Make it a fun story as you mix together all the ingredients.

Ingredients:

- Step 1:**-- 2 c. Pterodactyl toenails, crushed (sugar)
- 1/2 c. swamp water (evaporated milk)
 - 1 stick Iguana fat (margarine)

Directions

1. Add all ingredients into cooking pot, and bring to a boil.
2. Cook 1 minute at a rolling boil, stirring constantly.
3. Remove from heat.



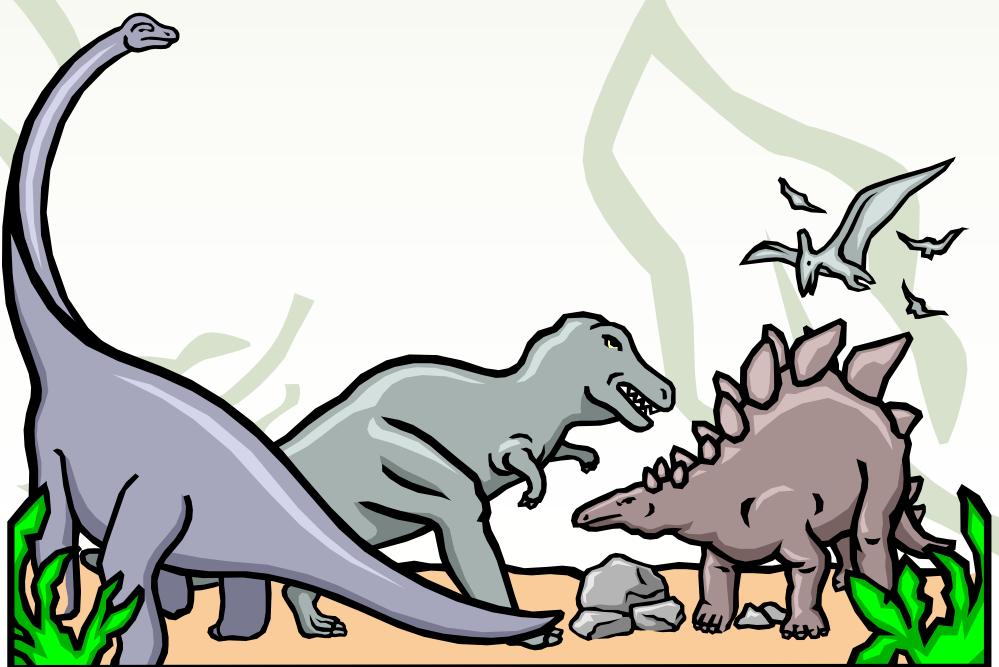
Ingredients

- Step 2:**-- 3 c. bones (oats)
- 1c. dried grass (coconut)
 - 5 tsp. dirt (cocoa)
 - 1/2 tsp. dirty water (vanilla)
 - Mix these ingredients together.

Directions:

1. Add Parts 1 and 2 together.
2. Stir, drop by spoonful onto waxed paper.
3. Cool and eat.

Don't let the
dinosaurs eat
all the food!



A Pillow-Saurus

Supplies Needed:

- Brown paper bag
- Dinosaur Pattern, or create your own pattern
- Fabric
- One of the following: cotton, old nylon stockings, quilt filler, poly fill or other washable stuffing.
- Scissors
- Needle and thread
- Buttons, yarn, braid or rickrack



Directions:

Step 1. Cut open a large paper bag on one side making it a large piece of paper. Draw an outline of your favorite dinosaur or use one of the patterns from this activity, on the paper bag. This will be your pattern.

Step 2. Cut out the outline to make a pillow pattern.

Step 3. Fold the fabric in half with the right sides together. Pin the pattern to the fabric and cut around it to make two pieces.

Step 4. With the right sides of the two pieces of fabric together, use needle and thread to sew the pieces together. (Note: if your family has a sewing machine you can use this to stitch your material together instead). Be sure to leave an opening for the stuffing. Make sure to use small stitches to sew the pieces together and then go back over the stitches a second time so the pillow will be tight enough to hold the stuffing. (Note: you can use an iron on tape instead of sewing).

Step 5. Turn the pillow inside out so that the right side of the fabric is showing.

Step 6. Stuff the pillow with the material of your choice.

Step 7. Sew the opening together.

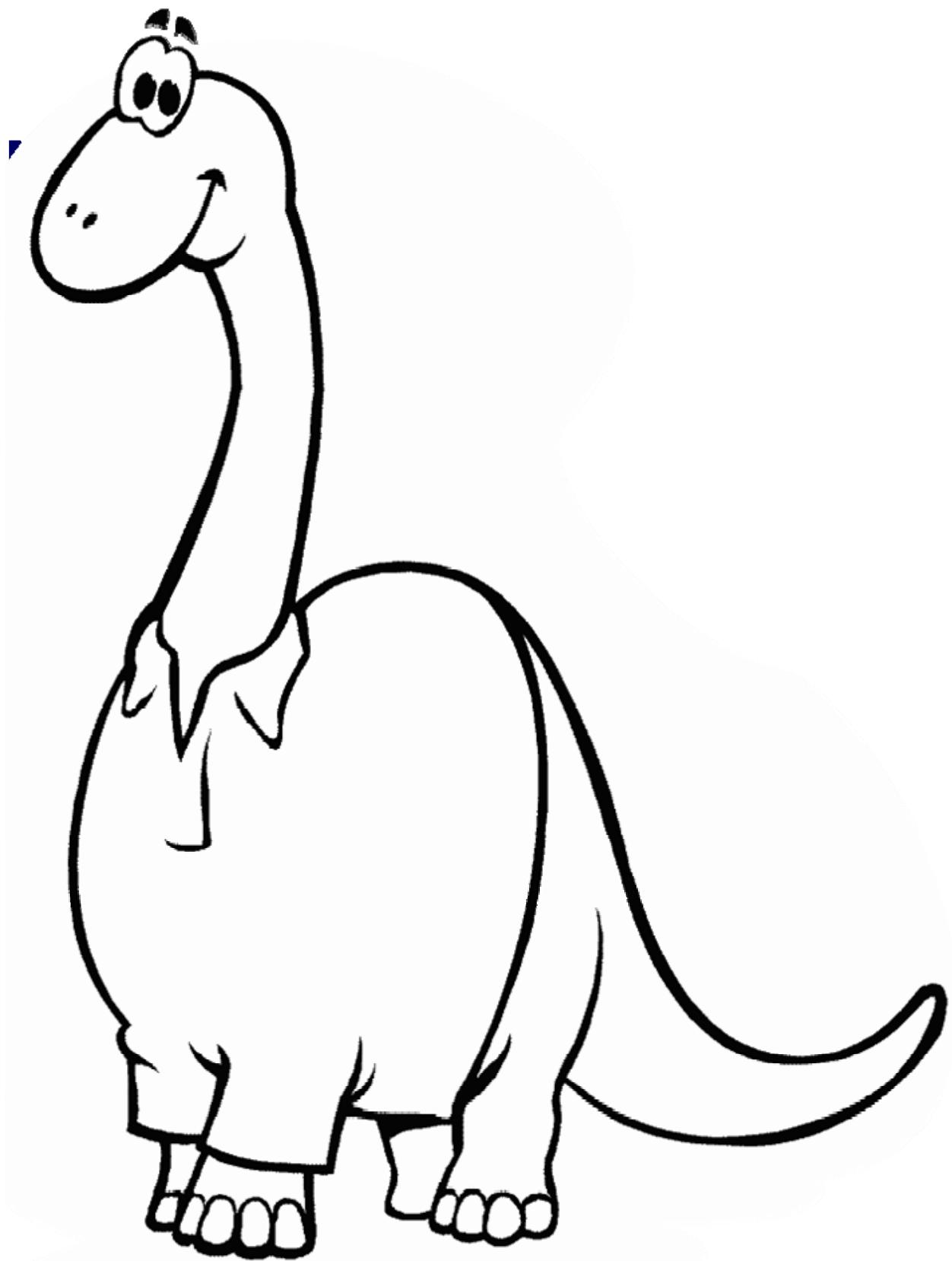
Step 8. To finish the pillow, make a face and other features using buttons, yarn, and other trim.

Note: You can also use the following patterns for coloring book pages.

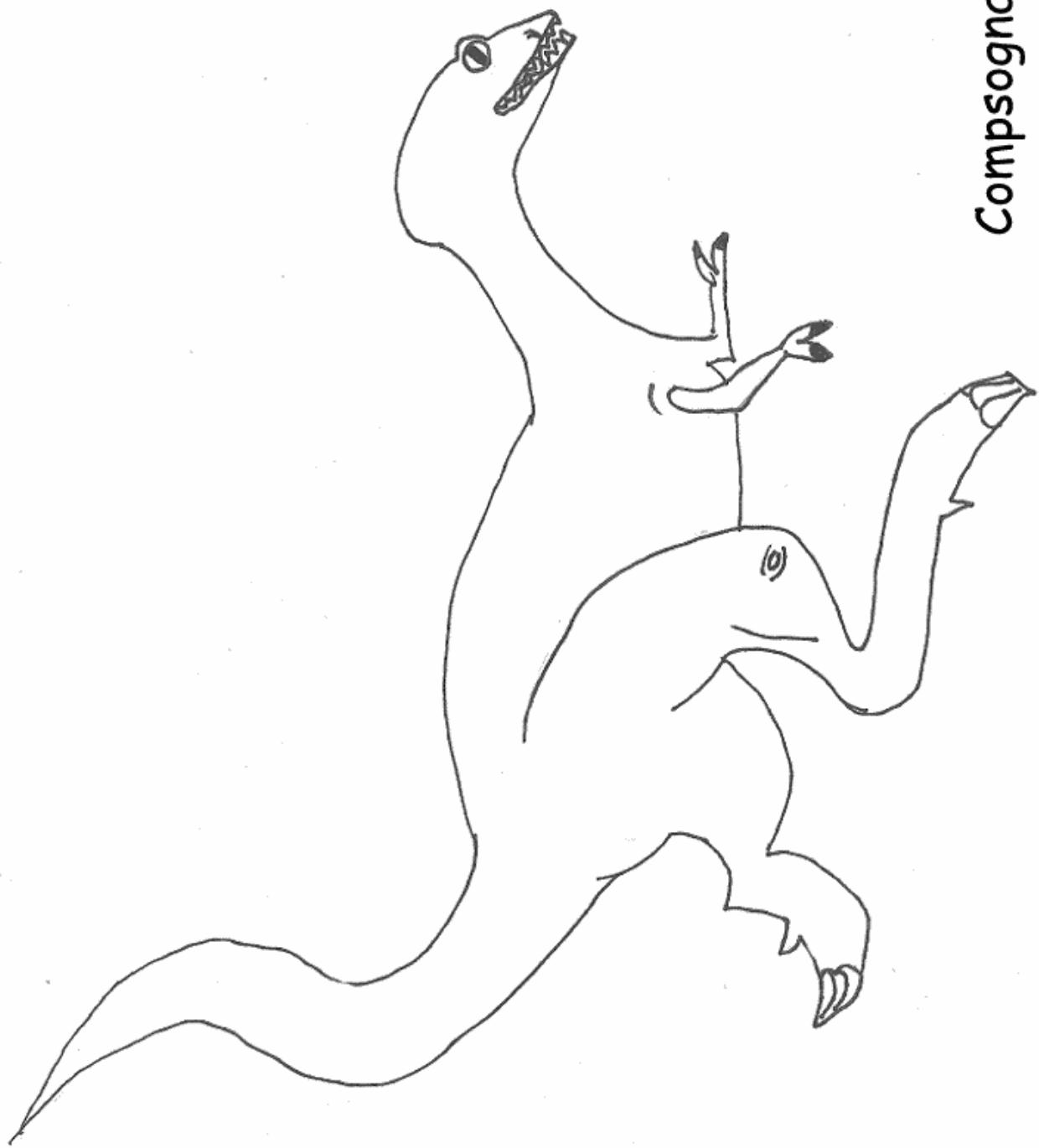


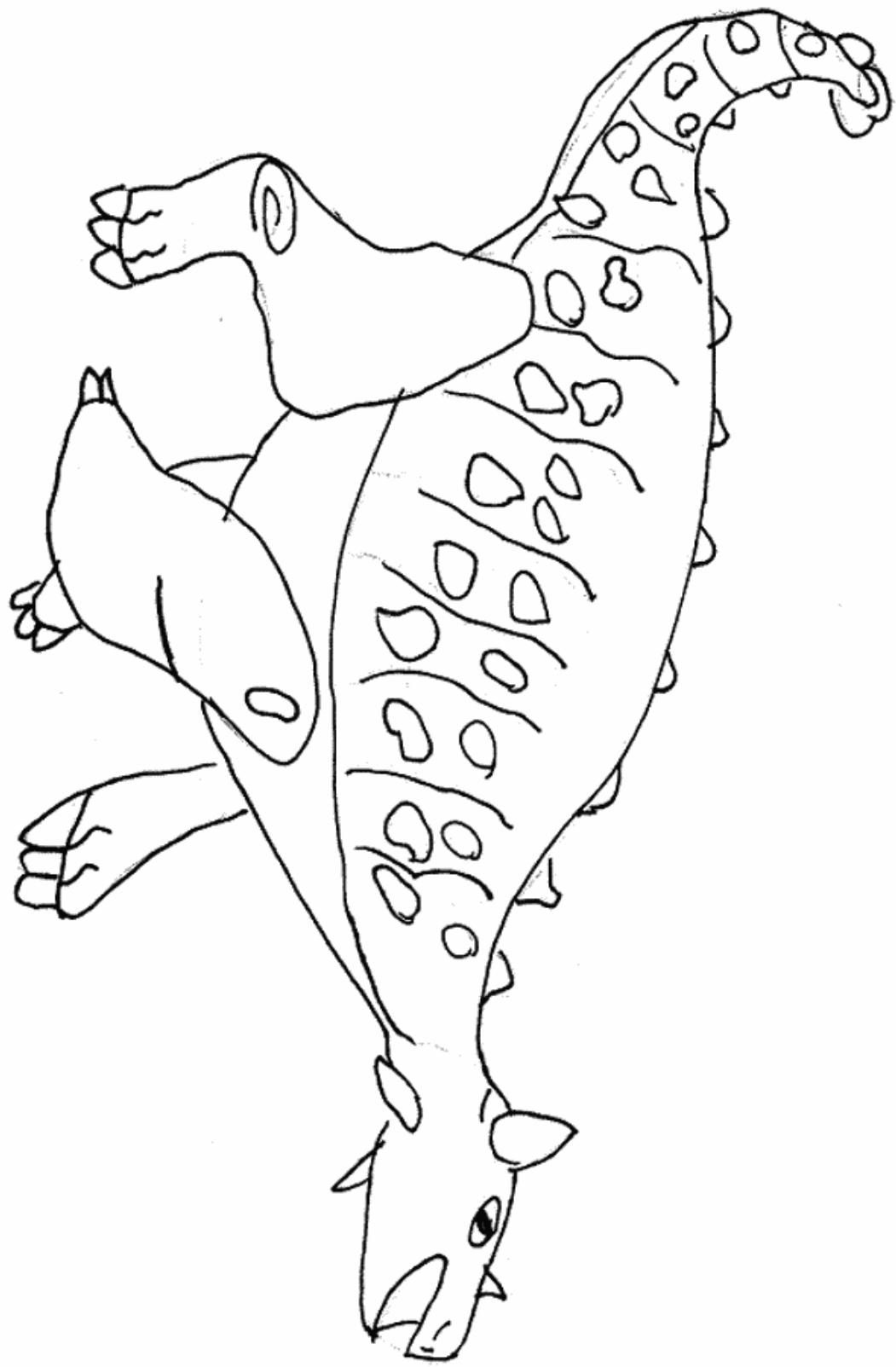


Allosaurus



Compsognathus





Ankylosaurus

DINOSAURS BABIES

Supplies Needed:

Large bowl or other container

Newspaper

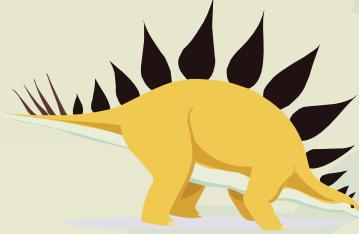
Water

Flour (about 2/3 cups)

Scissors

Cream-colored paper or paint

Potato, plastic football, balloons or objects of like size.



Directions

Step 1. Put the flour in a bowl and add water slowly. Mix until a smooth paste forms.

Step 2. Cut newspaper into strips about 1/2 inches high.

Step 3. Spread other newspaper on the work space to keep it neat.

Step 4. Cover both sides of each strip with the paste.

Step 5. Apply the strips to the objects. Cover each object completely and then add another layer.

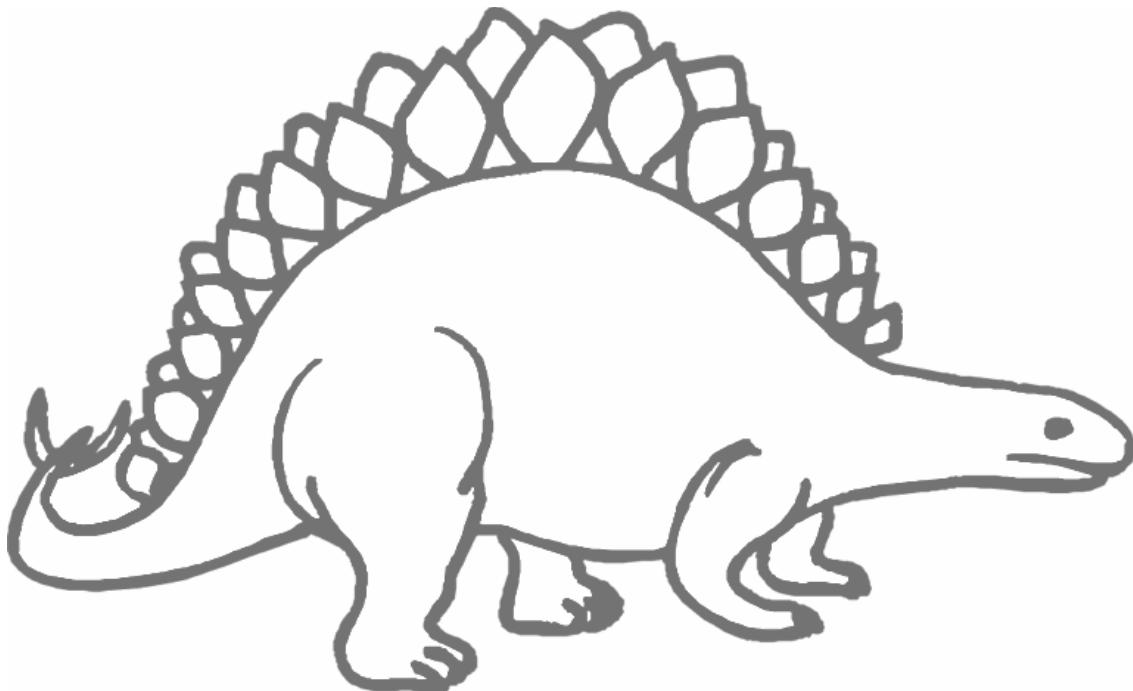
Step 6. If you have cream-colored paper, use this for the outside layer. If not, paint your "eggs" after the paste has dried completely. (It may take a day for the papier-mâché to dry. Be sure to wait).

Step 7. Using scissors or a knife carefully cut a zigzag in around the egg. Gently remove the objects from the paper Mache shell.

Step 8. Trace the baby dinosaurs. Color them with markers or crayons and cut them out. Put the dinosaurs inside their shells as if they were hatching!

Dinosaurs Babies Patterns

Stegosaurus

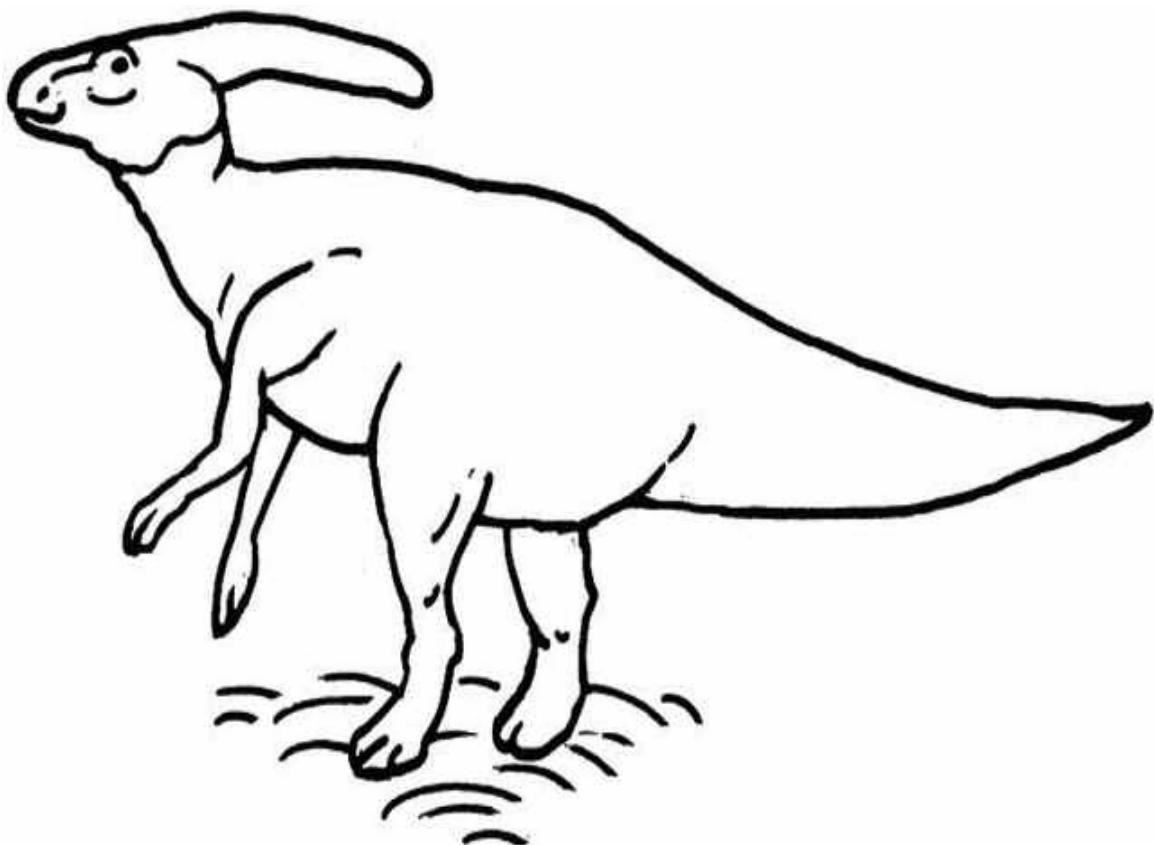


Stegosaurus (Greek for "roof lizard"); pronounced STEG-OH-SORE-US. The Size and weight were about 20 feet long and 2 tons and they ate plants. The stegosaurs had double rows of plates extending from back; spiked tail; unusually small head.

Stegosaurus was a large, ponderous plant-eater that lived in the environment of North America during the late Jurassic era (about 150 million years ago). What made this herbivore especially striking were the double rows of large, bony plates jutting out of its back? No one is quite sure why Stegosaurus had these plates: they may have been intended for defense (there were lots of larger, carnivorous dinosaurs roaming around in the Late Jurassic), or they may have been used to dissipate heat from its body, via the same mechanism as an elephant's floppy ears. Besides its plates, what set Stegosaurus apart from other dinosaurs was its unusually small, walnut-sized brain? Since stegosaurs were some of the earliest dinosaurs to be discovered (the first fossils of this genus were unearthed in 1877).

Dinosaurs Babies Patterns

Parasaurolophus



Parasaurolophus was a long-crested, duck-billed dinosaur. Its extremely long, backwards-leaning, hollow, bony crest was as bigger than the rest of its skull and may have been used to produce a low-frequency, foghorn-like sound enhance its sense of smell, and/or used in courtship displays. The Parasaurolophus' nostrils (at the end of its snout) went up through the crest and back down it, forming four tubes. The crest was up to 6 feet (1.8 m) long. Its snout was narrow and shorter than other hadrosaur snouts. There may have been sex differences in the length of the crest; males may have had longer crests. Parasaurolophus also had a notch in its back, right where the crest would touch the back when its head leaned backwards.

Dinosaurs Babies Patterns

Parasaurolophus

Parasaurolophus grew to be about 40 ft (12 m) long and 8 feet (2.8 m) tall at the hips. It weighed about 2 tons. It had pebbly-textured skin, a spoon-shaped beak, and a pointy tail.. Its sight and hearing were keen, but it had no natural defenses. It had a toothless, horny beak and numerous cheek teeth.

Parasaurolophus may have been a herding animal; it may have migrated from shorelines to higher ground to reproduce. There is no evidence that they spent much time in the water. Parasaurolophus was an herbivore, eating pine needles, leaves, and twigs. Their intelligence (as measured by its relative brain to body weight, or EQ) was midway among the dinosaurs.





WHERE IS THE DINOSAURS TAIL?

Pin the Tail on the Dinosaur is like the old game of "pin the tail on the donkey". This game can be played by groups of children and parents. A picture of dinosaur is on the banner in your back pack. A picture of a tail is included in the activity packet for kids to copy, cut out and pin over the existing tail. Be sure to hang the banner in a place on the wall which is easy for children to reach.

One at a time, each child is blindfolded and handed a paper "tail" with a push pin or thumbtack poked through it. The blindfolded child is then spun around until he or she is disoriented. The child feels around and tries to pin the tail on the dinosaur. The player who pins their tail closest to the target, wins. The game, is generally not competitive; "winning" is only of marginal importance.

Where is the Dinosaur Tail is suitable for children who are old enough to walk and to know better than to eat the small sharp tacks. It is a fun game the family can all enjoy together.

In case of lost Pin the Tail on the Dinosaur game board you can construct a new one.

Supplies

- Paper, white, construction
- Marker or fine tip pin
- Cork board or heavy cardboard or corkboard.

Directions:

1. In case the cloth game for the Dinosaurs in not in the back pack, cut out one of the Dinosaur patterns used in the pillow section, color and mount on paper. 2. Secure the mounted dinosaur to card board, poster board or cork board as a backing to prevent holes in the walls when you play.
2. Attached to wall with tape.

Pin the tail on the Dinosaur".

Cut out tail or make your own dinosaur tail for the Game.

