

T. rex

Tyrannosaurus rex

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 68–66 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 12–13 m (39–43 ft)
Weight: 8.4–9.2 tonnes (9.3–10 tons)
Found in: Western North America

With large forward-facing eyes set in a broad skull, Tyrannosaurus rex may have had a binocular field of view estimated at about 55 degrees — wider than a modern hawk's — giving it excellent depth perception.

North American Dinosaurs, card 1 of 12



Triceratops

Triceratops horridus

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 68–66 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: 8–9 m (26–30 ft)
Weight: 6–10 tonnes (6.6–11 tons)
Found in: North America

Triceratops weighed up to about 10 tonnes and appears to have been the most common large herbivore of its world.

North American Dinosaurs, card 2 of 12



Stegosaurus

Stegosaurus stenops

Lived: Late Jurassic, 155–145 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: 6.5–9 m (21–30 ft)
Weight: 3.5–5.3 tonnes (3.9–5.8 tons)
Found in: North America

Stegosaurus reached up to about 9 meters and 5.3 tonnes, yet its brain was no larger than a dog's and its weak, peg-like teeth suited only soft, low-growing plants, which it browsed with its head held low on pillar-like legs.

North American Dinosaurs, card 3 of 12



Allosaurus

Allosaurus fragilis

Lived: Late Jurassic, 155–145 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 7–9 m (23–30 ft)
Weight: 1.7–2.7 tonnes (1.9–3 tons)
Found in: North America

Allosaurus was the dominant predator of the Late Jurassic Morrison floodplains — a large bipedal hunter with small brow hornlets and three-clawed hands, unlike the two-fingered tyrannosaurs that came later.

North American Dinosaurs, card 4 of 12



Ankylosaurus

Ankylosaurus magniventris

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 68–66 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: 6–8 m (20–26 ft)
Weight: 4.8–8 tonnes (5.3–8.8 tons)
Found in: North America

Ankylosaurus was one of the largest armored plant-eaters, up to about 8 meters long and perhaps 8 tonnes, a low, broad animal sheathed in bony armor with a tail ending in a massive club of fused bone.

North American Dinosaurs, card 5 of 12



Edmontosaurus

Edmontosaurus annectens

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 68–66 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: 9–12 m (30–39 ft)
Weight: 5.6–7.3 tonnes (6.2–8 tons)
Found in: North America

Edmontosaurus is known from so many fossils that it is one of the best-understood dinosaurs: skulls with the beak preserved, mummified skin, and a Wyoming bone bed spreading across more than a square kilometre.

North American Dinosaurs, card 6 of 12



Parasaurolophus

Parasaurolophus walkeri

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 76.5–73 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: 7.5–9.5 m (25–31 ft)
Weight: 2.6–5 tonnes (2.9–5.5 tons)
Found in: North America

Parasaurolophus carried the most extravagant crest of any duck-billed dinosaur: a long, curved, hollow tube that may have worked like a natural trumpet, channeling air through looping nasal passages to produce deep, resonating calls.

North American Dinosaurs, card 7 of 12



Pachycephalosaurus

Pachycephalosaurus wyomingensis

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 68–66 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: about 4.5 m (15 ft)
Weight: 370–450 kg (816–992 lb)
Found in: North America

Pachycephalosaurus carried the largest dome of the bone-headed dinosaurs, solid bone up to about 22 centimetres thick, ringed by knobs and spikes.

North American Dinosaurs, card 8 of 12

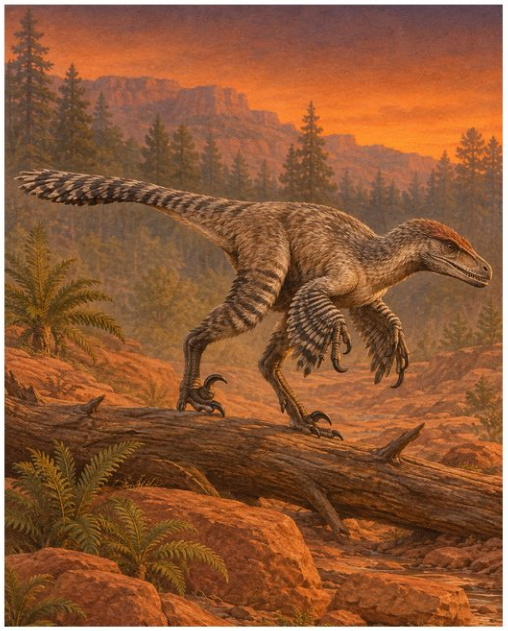


Deinonychus

Deinonychus antirrhopus

Lived: Early Cretaceous, 115–108 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: about 3.4 m (11 ft)
Weight: 70–100 kg (154–220 lb)
Found in: North America

Deinonychus carried a single enlarged sickle-shaped claw, up to about 12 centimeters long, raised off the ground on the second toe of each foot.



Utahraptor

Utahraptor ostrommaysorum

Lived: Early Cretaceous, 135–130 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 6–7 m (20–23 ft)
Weight: 250–500 kg (551–1,102 lb)
Found in: Western North America

Utahraptor was the largest known member of the raptor family (the dromaeosaurids), and each foot bore an enormous sickle-shaped claw about 22 centimetres long along its curve — perhaps 24 cm once its horny sheath is added.



Acrocanthosaurus

Acrocanthosaurus atokensis

Lived: Early Cretaceous, 121–100 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 11–11.5 m (36–38 ft)
Weight: 4.4–8.4 tonnes (4.9–9.3 tons)
Found in: North America

Acrocanthosaurus means 'high-spined lizard.' Tall bony spines rose from its neck, back and hips, up to about two and a half times the height of the vertebrae beneath them, and most likely held up a low ridge of muscle along the body.



Alamosaurus

Alamosaurus sanjuanensis

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 70–66 million years ago
Diet: Herbivore
Length: about 26 m (85 ft)
Weight: 30–35 tonnes (33–39 tons)
Found in: North America

Alamosaurus was the giant of North America at the end of the dinosaur age, and the dominant large plant-eater of the southern continent.