

Discovery Mind Primary School, Biju Abilash, Advika – 10

Did you know that some dinosaurs that once before lived in China are Guanlong, Beipiaosaurus and Gasosaurus ?

In the year 2030, during the construction of the latest Apple factory in Manchurian city, workers came across the fossil remains of animals which was never found in the region. It was huge bones that was sent to very high-tech labs for testing, it was proven to be Dinosaurs remains. We have found another Chinese Dinosaur remains named as Manchuriasaur, it only eats vegetables, fruits, drinks water and pink lemonade. Scientists and robots were the first one to discover that this type of dinosaur is found in the South or North of Munchy, and it is one of the rarest dinosaurs in the world. Now in Manchurian city people, robots, aliens find fossils, bones and other rare stuff. Did you know that in Manchurian city fossils, bones and other rare stuff are found 200 times a week.

Did you know that in the year 2059 they found fossil bones but this time they didn't find the bone while constructing or digging rather some of 5- and 6-years old kids found it, but they didn't give it to their parents but gave the precious bone to the dog? Can you believe it !! What happened after is the dog gave the bone to the parents; they figured it out. They realized it was a very hard bone to find they immediately told their kids and went to the Archaeological Museum of Manchurian city. But nobody knew this until the year 2060 the government informed to the public. The family received cash prize and an award from the president Brando Anderson

The next big, humongous find happened in 2065. It was crisp autumn morning in Manchurian city, a bustling metropolis nestled in the heart of China's lush countryside. The city known for its rich history and culture heritage, was about to uncover a secret that would rewrite the annals of paleontological history. Construction workers tasked with the renovation of an ancient temple site, stumbled upon something extraordinary as their excavators dug deep into the earth. As the sun began to set on that fateful day, the workers noticed an unusual layer of sediment that seemed out of place among the familiar soil and rocks. Curiosity piqued, they carefully began to unearth the layer, revealing a cluster of peculiar, oval-shaped objects. These were no ordinary stones; they were fossilized dinosaur eggs perfectly preserved for millions of years.

The Excavation

News of the discovery spread like wildfire, drawing the attention of the local palaeontologists and archaeologists. A team lead by the renowned Dr. Liang a specialist in dinosaur fossils, was hastily assembled to oversee the excavation. She has the family background where in her great great grandfather was involved in the fossil findings in 20th century. More details on the history to be shared later in the story. With meticulous care the team began to uncover more eggs, each one a testament to the ancient world that once thrived in Manchurian city. As the excavation progressed, the team discovered not just eggs but also fragments of dinosaur skeletons and footprints, all remarkably well– preserved. The largest egg, measuring over 5 inches in diameter, was a marvel while several others were intact, their shell bearing the interactive patterns of their ancient markers.

The Significance

The discovery in Manchurian city was nothing short of groundbreaking. It marked the first time dinosaur remains had been found in this region, earning the city the nickname "The hidden Cradle of dinosaurs". The eggs later dated to the late Cretaceous period, approximately 80 million years ago, provided invaluable insights into the reproductive habits and nesting behaviours of these prehistoric creatures. Liang and her team spent years studying the fossils, using advance techniques such as electron backscatter diffraction to analyse the eggshells and the embryos within. Their research revealed that the eggs belonged to an unknown species of non-avian theropod, which they named Manchuisuarus Langi in honour of the city and the lead researcher.

The Legacy

The discovery in Manchurian city not only enriched the scientific community but also transformed the city itself. The Manchurian City Museum of Natural History was established to house the extensive collection of dinosaur fossils attracting visitors from all over the world. The city's reputation as a hub of paleontological research was solidified and it became a beacon for scientists and enthusiasts alike. In the heart of Manchurian city, a monument was erected to commemorate the discovery, a remainder of the ancient secrets that lay hidden beneath the city's streets, waiting to be uncovered. The story of the first dinosaur remains and eggs found in Manchurian City stands as a testament to the wonders that can be unearthed when human curiosity and scientific rigor come together.

Discovery Mind Primary School, Carvalho Alvim De Souza, Bruno – 10

China has become a big epicentre of fossil hunting. It was found in China the world's very first clearly feathered dinosaur called "The Sinosauropteryx" due to a farmer. The name Sinosauropteryx means "China's Dragon bird". A new species of dinosaur was found in Jiangxi, and China is less well explored by paleontologists.

The thrill is increasing! Because not only was the Sinosauropteryx and the new Titanosaur species found, but also more than 58 dinosaurs species are found in China! Artists have already drawn sketches thinking of what they look like, sharing each other's ideas.

There was also an 80 million year old egg found in Shiyan's yunyang District. It was the smallest egg ever found that belonged to a T-Rex relative never seen. It was called Minioolithus ganzhouensis, and the egg was the size of a grape.

A really thrilling fossil discover in China was a rainbow coloured fossil! It was found at northeast China and scientists claimed there was a rainbow coloured dinosaur 161 million years ago! WOW! They named it "Cauhong juji" meaning "Rainbow with the big crest" in mandarin.

Moreover, the Sinosauropteryx does not stop shocking China! Twenty-five years ago, Chinese scientists revealed that the sinosauropteryx was the first feathered dinosaur revealed! However, before it was called the Sinosauropteryx, it was called "Cher's feathered dinosaur."

China has also found a fossil of an egg with a baby dino inside! It was found in Guangzhou, southern China. The fossil was 72 million years old, which dates to the late Cretaceous. The baby was revealed that it belonged to an Oviraptorid theropod dinosaur.

China has been focusing a lot on it is fossil research. New dinosaur species have been even found in China. However, did you know people have also found dinosaur fossils underwater?

Scientists have found a spectacular haul of over 20,000 fossils underwater including fish and reptiles! It was found in the hillside of Luoping, southwestern China. These dinosaurs lived 252 million years ago before they were wiped off the planet. It included molluscs, sea urchins and athropods.

There were also sea animals that occupied the top of the food chain, such as carnivorous fish and Ichthyosaurs, which grew up to four meters long. The Ichthyosaur is a marine dinosaur who was relatives to the lepidosaurs. People say that the Ichthyosaurs was not a dinosaur but a separate group of marine vertebrates.

However, did you know in the Liaoning province farmers illegally sold fossils in the black market? Farmers who only got paid a few hundred bucks per year realized they could make as many times the amount they get by just selling one prized fossil in the market. When that happens, illegally removed fossils have diminished scientific value.

Xu Xing from the institute of Vertebrate Paleontogy and Palaeoanthropology (IVVP) in Beijing said that these fossils lose context if they are not collected right. This is a big problem, because palaeontologists will completely have nothing to do since the fossils are worth nothing.

However, that does not stop from shocking our minds as a dragon like the one dinosaur fossil was found in the southern of China! It was called the Dinocephalosaurus and was extinct for 240 million years!

The Dinocephalosaurus was rediscovered in 2003. It was about 16 feet long and was adapted to the ocean. Scientists discovered that due to the flippered limbs and the exquisitely preserved fish in it is stomach. This discovery was so fascinating that others scientists from America, Germany and Scotland!

Other marine dinosaurs found in china was the pachypleurosaur, a type of marine reptile from the Middle Triassic period in southwestern China. It was called Dianmeisaurus mutaenis, and was extinct 245 million years ago. They were small aquatic reptiles with long necks, paddle shaped limbs and elongated tails. It was found near Muta village in Yunnan province. It had specific structural in its ribs and vertebrae that scientists discovered.

Now, Baby Yingliang was not the only embryo found! In the Hubei province, researchers found three crystalized eggs. These eggs were extinct 80 million years ago, and somehow the crystallization is a special process which occurs thousands or millions years to crystalize. It was the first time in Hubei province they find a crystalized fossil egg, showing more significant research value on how dinosaurs laid eggs.

However, did you know there is an area in China, which is home to a huge trove of dino fossils, which was thought to be a volcanic eruption that happened a long time ago for this huge trove of fossils. However, new evidence has been found! This place is in northeast China, and a majority of the fossils are from feathered dinosaurs! A researcher said that the fossils were in poses that looked like they were frozen instantly and another saying that their bones are rich in volcanic ash.

Moreover, Hong Kong has found it is first fossil in it is history! Found on a remote island of the financial center's countryside, it was found on Port Island, an uninhabitable expanse of rocks in the northeastern waters. Researchers say the fossil must have been by a large aged dinosaur from the cretaceous period to 145 million to 65 million years ago. Experts in paleontology say this landmark is a big deal with Hong Kong, A city with complex and geological history and ever-changing weather patterns.

However, the craziest part is that did you know that sabre-toothed tiger fossils were found in southern China? That must means there was an ice age in China! The fossil's region was seven million to nine million years old! There was also thousands of fossils of the ape Lufengpithecus hudiensis.

China is a country nobody would know it will be a great researcher of dinosaurs in it is land, China is helping us a lot on our discovery of dinosaurs, It truly is a unique country!

Discovery Mind Primary School, Lakshman, Hridhay - 9

The new tales of China's dinosaurs helps in developing evolutionary theory, scientific concepts, and biogeography. Fossil records of dinosaurs tell us about the changing climate and episodes of extinction occurred billions of years ago. The diversity of species at the Chinese dinosaur's fossil stands unmatched globally. The climate, soil, the land mass, and floods had washed in sediments to form rich fossil deposits in a particular area. The diversity of fossils has led to new discoveries like anatomy and found feathers in the land of dinosaurs. The study of fossils promotes curiosity and imagination on how ancient living beings adapted themselves to live in harmony with the nature. The government and national science foundation realized the importance of study of fossils and allocated enough funds for the research to the department of paleontology. This study brings much effort and success stories from China.

From the year 1920 to 2020, Chinese paleontologists studied extensively about the fossils of dinosaurs. In December 2008, the world's largest dinosaur fossil was sited in eastern province of Shandong. In Zhu Cheng, the China dinosaur city discovered more than 7600 fossils measuring 300 meters long. Many Chinese believe that the dinosaur bones came from fine particles were used to make medicines. He yuan city in southern China province of Guangdong calls itself "the home of dinosaurs". Its museum has a collection of dinosaur eggs and won the Guiness world record in 2004. The first group of fossils was found in 1996 by the children playing at a construction site.

In 2012, the world's most prodigious paleontologist Xu Xing announced the discovery of Yutyranous Huali meaning "Beautiful feathered tyrant". He also found the tiny four-winged creature from the early cretaceous period which used its feathered limbs to glide between trees. Limusaurus, the first Jurassic Therapod dinosaur has a highly reduced first finger in August 2020, Ichthyosaurus was found in 2021, two giant dinosaurs were discovered in the turban Hami basin region of Xinjiang in the northwest China. They had webbed feet and spikes on their shoulders and belonged to the Sauropod family. It is believed to be 120 million years ago, in the cretaceous period.

In December 2021, a well-preserved dinosaur embryo curled up in its fossilized egg was found in southern China and believe to be 66-72 million years old. In 2020, scientists discovered over 4300 dinosaur footprints in Zhangjiakou Hebei province, the footprints were made between the Jurassic and cretaceous ages around 150 million years ago.

Chinese construction workers during an excavation in the city of Ganzhou somewhere in 2016 made a surprising discovery of Tong Tianlong Limosus or Mud Dragon which are new species of Dinosaur. The fossil is species of Oviraptor and is believed to have lived sixty-six million years ago. Discovered not far from other oviraptors in China's dino-crowded Lanzhou region, The creature belongs to a family of late feathered dinosaurs with small heads, toothless beaks, and crests. It was believed to exist up until the great extinction event of the dinosaurs. This fossil is one of the many dinosaur species flourished particularly in China's Lanzhou region, in which the Tong Tianlong Limosus or Mud Dragon is the sixth new species found.

Paleontologists who made the discovery called Tong Tianlong Limosus a "Muddy Dragon on the road to heaven" in describing animal's final moments trapped in mud. In the fossil the dinosaur appears struggling to escape from mud, with its head and limbs outstretched. This pose gives paleontologists a unique glimpse into the ancient creature's anatomy and development. The Scientists have commented that this new dinosaur is one of the most beautiful, but saddest, fossils to have ever been seen.

Paleontologists are lucky to have discovered the fossil because of the Tong Tianlong Limosus or Mud Dragon got stuck in the mud, otherwise it would have got damaged or erased by the asteroids which came down heavily and changed the world in an instant. Its skeleton is one of the best examples of a dinosaur that was flourishing during those final few million years before the asteroid attack.

Considered one of the many modern dinosaurs to have been discovered in the last few decades, Tong Tianlong Limosus belongs to the dinosaur family "Maniraptora", which includes other two-legged feathered dinosaurs with short, toothless heads and sharp beaks. These dinosaur family "Maniraptora" demonstrate a clear boom in population diversity as believed by Paleontologists, specifically within the few millions of years before their extinction.

They are thought to have evolved into modern birds and are much like the modern-day "Cassowaries," which are set to be among the world's deadliest living birds. This newly discovered species show clear avion features, such as bony head crests, believed to be useful in attracting mates and intimidating rivals.

The fossil remains of Mud Dragon give scientists new insight into what the area must have been like during the lifetimes of these ancient creatures and will provide important information on the study of evolution, distribution, and behavior of oviraptorid dinosaurs. The discovery further indicates that the Ganzhou area of Southern China is a most productive locality of oviraptorid dinosaurs and has a huge diversity of oviraptorosaurs from the late Cretaceous.

Many dinosaurs are there and we discovered those but there are many more to be discovered, which we would do very soon. It is our fervent hope.

Discovering Dinosaurs in China

Discovery Mind Primary School, Suraweera, Keyali – 10

China is a big and beautiful country well known for its rich history and culture. This includes the world's most exciting and unique dinosaurs. Over the years, scientists have found many fossils in China that help people learn about dinosaurs and how they lived millions of years ago. Some of the most exciting discoveries show why China is so important for understanding dinosaurs.

With the discovery of a significant, small feathered dinosaur in mid-20th century, China's dinosaur discoveries started gaining the attention of people around the world. This new finding provided evidence linking birds to dinosaurs, modifying our understanding of dinosaur evolution.

One of the most iconic dinosaurs found in China is the enormous, long-necked sauropod known as Mamenchisaurus. This kind of dinosaur was notable for its exceptionally long neck, over ten meters in length, which helped it to pick leaves inaccessible to other dinosaurs.

Another amazing discovery is the Sinornithosaurus, a small, feathered dinosaur that belonged to the dromaeosaurid group. This discovery proved the appearance and evolution of feathers in dinosaurs.

China has also discovered various incredible fossil remains of feathered dinosaurs, such as the Microraptor and Anchiornis. These incredible fossils have helped scientists in tracking down the evolution and diversity of feathers throughout the dinosaur families.

In the recent past, with new kinds being discovered regularly, China has become a hotbed for dinosaur discoveries. Some of the amazing findings include the Yi qi, a strange dinosaur–like creature with wings like bats.

China's dinosaur discoveries have expanded our knowledge of prehistoric life as well as made it easier to understand the evolution of various dinosaur groups and the appearance of feathers. With ongoing digging up and research, China continues to be at the lead in dinosaur discoveries, offering incredible insights.

The First Dinosaur Egg

In the early 90s, a farmer found something amazing while planting crops in the Liaoning Province. It was a dinosaur egg. At first, no one knew what an amazing finding it was, but later scientists discovered that it belonged to a theropod dinosaur, a group that includes birds. Many scientists were excited by this discovery and they hurried to study more in the area. This finding opened the door to many more discoveries in the region.

Province

province became famous for its amazing fossils from the Early Cretaceous period, which is about 145 to 100 million years ago. One of the big findings was a small dinosaur called Microraptor. It had four wings and showed how dinosaurs are related to birds. This discovery was important because it helped scientists understand how flying began. The fossils from Liaoning help us understand the life of dinosaurs and their environment.

Xinjiang region is often known as "China's Jurassic Park" because of the many different dinosaur species found there. Scientists have discovered enormous fossils, including Mamenchisaurus, a long-necked dinosaur, and

Saurornithoides, a meat-eating dinosaur. These discoveries help us understand how dinosaurs lived and adapted to their surroundings. The variety of species found in Xinjiang shows us that dinosaurs were not just one type of animal; they came in many shapes and sizes. Each new finding in this area teaches us more about how dinosaurs developed millions of years ago.

Xinjiang called Giganotosaurus. This dinosaur was one of the largest carnivorous animals on land. Learning about Giganotosaurus helps us understand how big hunters lived and hunted during the Late Cretaceous period. The

discovery of such a large dinosaur also developed curiosity about how these creatures interacted with each other and lived in their environment. Each new dinosaur finding adds to our knowledge of the past and helps us to understand the life of dinosaurs.

While working on a construction project in Yunnan Province, workers found many dinosaur fossils in the Yuxi Basin. Among these was Yuxisaurus, a small plant-eating dinosaur. This discovery is exciting because it shows that there were many different types of dinosaurs living in the area. These fossils help us to understand how these animals lived, what they ate, and how they survived. The findings in Yuxi Basin give a boost to scientists to keep studying and exploring, revealing more secrets and amazing news about dinosaurs.

Conclusion

China's discoveries of dinosaur fossils have greatly helped us learn about these amazing creatures. From the first dinosaur egg found in the early 90s to the many fossils in Liaoning, Xinjiang, and Yunnan, each discovery teaches us something new. These finds show us how dinosaurs lived and looked. As scientists continue to explore and discover, they promise to uncover even more amazing things about the dinosaurs. China plays a big role in helping the world understand the history of life on our planet.

Yixian Formation

ESF Glenealy School, Chan, Ethan – 10

The Yixian Formation is hope that China has dinosaurs, the dinosaur group includes troodontid Mei, the dromaeosaurid Tianyuraptor, the compsognathid Sinosauropteryx and the tyrannosauroid Dilong all belong in the Yixian Formation. The Yixian Formation was founded 120–150 Million years ago.

Near the area of Liaoning multiple well-preserved dinosaur fossils were found making China a global epicenter for dinosaur fossil hunting.

The most well known dinosaur in the Yixian formation is the Sinosauropteryx, the first to be uncovered, this dinosaur was discovered 126 million years ago during the (Barremian Aptian) period. This dinosaur was not able to fly due to its no feathers. If it had feathers it could have the ability and power to fly.

Another well known dinosaur was Iteravis originating from china branching out from other flying dinosaurs with flying wings and glorious feathers. This dinosaur and colorful wings is one of the most popular birds and dinosaurs in history (in my opinion).

And the a fan favorite Dilong the at the a whopping small 5kg only 11 pounds this tiny dinosaur one of the smallest tyrannosaurid Dilong paradoxus is one of the smallest tyrannosaurs ever only about about two metres in length, and had an unusual sight of a Y-shaped skull crest (with two humps running along its snout). Unlike later tyrannosaurids, most early tyrannosaurids such as The Dilong had three fingers and cool and gifted long arms.

Now Yixianosaurus longimanus is a rare raptor founded from the Liaoning at Wangjianglou in northeast China. The Yixianosaurus longimanus was named by Xu Xing and Wang Xiaolin During the times of 2003. But the partial skeleton was discovered and founded Long ago during the times of 2001.

To a conclusion and an end we have to all agree that the Yixian formation was one of the best.

Facts About Theropods

ESF Kennedy School, Fong, Ella – 10

You've probably seen pictures, models, or movies about dinosaurs that lived millions of years ago. But how do we know so much about these animals? How do we know what they looked like and how they lived? Since the early 1800s, scientists have been piecing this mystery with fossils. Fossils are the remains of ancient life that are usually buried in rock. Most fossils formed from the hard parts of organisms such as teeth, shells, and bones. They also form from things a plant or animal leaves behind, like a footprint, a leaf print, and even eggs. Fossils show us what Earth was like long ago. They give us a picture of ancient environments. Scientists compare fossils from different periods to investigate how life on Earth has changed over time. Think of fossils like puzzle pieces. The more pieces you have, the easier it is to combine them and tell what the whole picture looks like. And sometimes when you find and add new pieces, the picture looks very different from how you thought it would be.

In 1923, a team of palaeontologists from the American Museum of Natural History made a surprising discovery in Mongolia's Gobi Desert. They found three large rocks that turned out to be fossilised dinosaur eggs. Then they discovered another fossil nearby: a toothless dinosaur. The expedition's leader, Roy Chapman Andrews, guessed that the dinosaur had been stealing the eggs from the nest. He named it Oviraptor (OH–vee–rap–tor) or "egg thief."

Seventy years later, in 1993, another team from the Museum found very similar fossil eggs in the same desert. One of the eggs held an embryo or a developing baby dinosaur. It was a baby Citipati (sit-uh-PAH-tee), a dinosaur similar to Oviraptor. Later, the team discovered an adult Citipati over a nest. It was brooding, or sitting on the nest, the same way birds do: with its arms spread to protect the eggs. If its arms were covered with feathers, as scientists suspected, these wings would have shielded the eggs from heat and cold. Palaeontologists realised that these dinosaurs were nested like birds living today. These dinosaurs didn't steal eggs. They were caring parents!

When the discovery was made, the group of dinosaurs that includes Citipati and Oviraptor had already been named"Oviraptoridae." Even though scientists no longer think these dinosaurs were "egg thieves," the name stuck.

Micropachycephalosaurus was a small dinosaur, measuring only about 1.5 metres which is 5 feet tall in length and weighing around 10 kilograms (22 pounds). Its skull was only about 10

centimetres (4 inches) long, making it the smallest known pachycephalosaurus. Its skull was also very thick, with a dome-like structure on the top.

In 1987, the fossils of the dinosaur with the longest neck, Mamenchisaurus, were found in 162-million-year-old rocks in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of northwest China. As late as 2021, the fossils of three massive sauropods were discovered.

Over 100 years ago, scientists started to notice similarities between birds and a group of dinosaurs called theropods (THERE-uh-pods). This group included Tyrannosaurus rex, Velociraptor, and Citipati. As new theropod fossils were discovered, the link with birds became even clearer. Scientists discovered that like birds, theropods laid eggs.

They walked on two feet with their legs directly underneath them. They also had three-toed feet with claws, an S- shaped neck, and hollow bones. Some even had sharp, bird-like beaks. Many theropods even had feathers!

Birds are so similar to these dinosaurs, that scientists have placed them in the same group. Birds are also theropods. This Means birds are related to dinosaurs! By piecing together fossils of extinct dinosaurs, we've learned that dinosaurs aren't extinct after all.

Birds evolved from a group of meat-eating dinosaurs called theropods. That's the same group that Tyrannosaurus rex belonged to, although birds evolved from small theropods, not huge ones like T. rex. The oldest bird-like fossils are more than 150 million years old. Did you know that Bird Dinosaurs are called Archaeopteryx too, and crocodiles are most related to dinosaurs birds are the only direct descendants of the giant, extinct dinosaurs, and crocodiles and alligators are close relatives. Crocodiles are more closely related to birds than they are to lizards and snakes, Gold says.

The Tales Of China's Dinosaurs

ESF Quarry Bay School, Au, Ching Yan Gabrielle - 11

Dinosaur fossils found in China represent an intriguing chapter in paleontological history. Previously unexplored by scientists and researchers. China showcases a myriad of newly discovered species and fossils, with over 343 named dinosaur species identified in late 2023. With a rich history and diverse ecosystems, China yields numerous fossils that provide insights into their evolution and ecology.

The history of dinosaur discoveries in China dates back to the 20th century. The first dinosaur fossil discovered in China was found in 1923, by a Chinese paleontologist named C.C. Young. The remains were excavated in Lufeng Country, Yunnan province, which is now recognized as one of the earliest sites for dinosaur fossils in China. Fossils of large dinosaurs were thought to be dragon bones in ancient China, with ancient texts describing large skeletons, most likely referring to dinosaur fossils. This idea is because of the cultural importance of dragons and the lack of knowledge about dinosaurs. There is no connection between dragons and dinosaurs. The direct translation for dinosaur from Chinese is 'fearsome dragon'. It came to Chinese from the Japanese translation of the Greek word for dinosaur, 'dinosauria', so it is coincidental that they seem related as they share a character, 'long', meaning dragon. Dragon representations were first discovered around 8,000 to 4,000 years ago, but it only became culturally important around 6,000 years ago. In May, 2024, over 400 dinosaur footprints from the early Cretaceous period were discovered,

An example of a dinosaur fossil found in China is the Gandititan cavocaudatus, which was found in a construction site in Ganzhou, Jiangzhou province. This dinosaur first appeared around 200 million years ago and this one is thought to be around 90 million years old. This skeleton was 40% complete, which is incredibly rare to find a skeleton in such a complete state. 6 cervical vertebrae, 2 partial dorsal vertebrae, and a complete sacrum preserved in articulation with the first caudal vertebrae and parts of the right pelvis was found. The neck and tail were 5 meters long, meaning that the whole body length altogether is 14 meters, which is considered relatively small for this species.

Another example of a dinosaur found in China is the Fujianvenator prodigiosus, which was found in south-eastern China, Fujian province. This dinosaur was quite bizarre! It was pleasant-like with elongated arms and legs and a long, bony tail. Its arms were built much like wings, but it cannot be determined whether the Fujianvenator could fly or not, but even if it could fly, it probably wouldn't be very good at flying based on its skeletal features. The Fujianvenator had a tibia twice as long as the femur, which is unusual among thenopods, which is a group including all carnivorous dinosaurs, including the Allosaurus and Velociraptor.

Chinese fossil discoveries have enhanced our understanding of the mass extinction of the dinosaurs. A study of 1,000 fossilized dinosaur eggs found from Shanyan Basin that 2 million years before their extinction, there was a large decline in biodiversity, which could have been caused by global climate change and volcanic activity that made the dinosaurs more vulnerable to the asteroid that caused their extinction.

China is a crucial area for fossil discoveries and ongoing research, revealing unknown tales and endless knowledge. The remarkable preservation of fossils found offers a much more accurate understanding of ancient ecosystems and dinosaurs. A theory suggests that the reason China has so many fossils is because they were preserved by sudden volcanic activity. As researchers and scientists dive deeper into the lives of these ancient creatures, we can only expect even more discoveries to come. China's fossil discoveries have led to numerous paleontological collaborations from paleontologists and researchers worldwide. Collaborations usually include research, excavations and fossil hunting, in which collaborators share their knowledge, ideas and resources in hope of finding a skeleton and to gain new knowledge and insights about Chinese dinosaurs. Cooperations have significantly increased our understanding, stretching our knowledge on prehistoric life. As we discover and improve excavation techniques and new technology awaits us, the future of dinosaur research is advancing steadily. Some new technology includes 3D modeling and CT scanning, allowing scientists to examine fossils without damaging them. As we continue to learn about dinosaur fossils, we can now analyze and examine in greater detail, and to avoid damaging the fossils during the process successfully.

In 1993, an accidental discovery helped scientists and researchers learn so much! Some country folk were digging in XiaXia Country, Human Province, a place known for its rich cultural heritage, and found many black stones shaped like eggs, which they described as an ingredient in Chinese traditional medicine. Chinese medicine is also used to include animal fossils, also known as 'dragon bones'. According to traditional Chinese medicine, 'dragon bones' have a calming effect. While going through customs inspection, a Nanjing customs inspector discovered that the black stones were actually priceless dinosaur eggs. A team sent to analyze and examine the eggs found that the XiaXia Basin, which spans approximately 40 square kilometers, was where tens-of-thousands of dinosaur eggs were found, compared to the 500 eggs found globally.

There are many different states where dinosaur fossils have been discovered in different duties and provinces in China, but Dashanpu Middle Jurassic Dinosaur Fossils site, located in Zigong is one of the world's most renowned fossil sites. This site has uncovered thousands of fossils from over 200 different dinosaurs. This site uncovered a whole diversity and countless species. Their fossils are displayed in a museum called the Zigong Dinosaur Museum, which is one of the world's largest museums on dinosaurs showcasing Mid–Jurassic fossils. It is recognised by UNESCO as a key site offering in–depth information for geological and paleontological research.

Dino Discovery in China

ESF Renaissance College, Wu, Daisy – 8

Meet the dinosaurs! One of the oldest creatures on earth! At least they were. Most of the dinosaurs are buried underground now.... and THAT was 64 million years ago! Can you believe it?! Now let's see how, when and where they were found!

There are the fossil finders or paleontologists who found dinosaurs long ago. Mary Anning who found the dinosaur Plesiosaur. Othniel Marsh and Edward Drinker Cope were big enemies because they were competing to find the most fossils! Marsh found Triceratops and Cope found Dryptosaurus. Richard Owen was a paleontologist who found Archeopteryx but drew an Iguanodon which was WRONG!

Dinosaur fossils were found since 1700, 1800 and more! But where were they found? We can find out about some new dinosaurs that were recently discovered in China! They were found in the southern city of Shenzhen, the northern cities Beijing and Shanghai.

Sinxsetauros is the name of the first dinosaur discovered. It was a brown and white prehistoric bird like Archaeopteryx, but it was bigger and could not glide. The claws on its wings were used for crushing insects as food, which were bugs, lizards, and its favourite snack, dragonflies! It also ate ferns occasionally. This is a strange discovery given it has wings. Its body is the size of an eagle with half the wing span.

Efylosaurus, a horned dinosaur, is the second discovery. It used its claws and spiky tail to catch smaller dinosaurs. It also had a small hammer–like tail and spikes on its head and back. It used its tail to crush its prey. It was a 60cm tall carnivore or meat–eater.

Geckosaurus, a gecko-like dinosaur, is the third discovery. It used its horns to kill small lizards but its neck bones broke easily. It usually stayed on all four legs but when it was in danger, it would run up to 30km per hour! According to calculations, it's body size from head to tail is 40cm.

The dinosaur life cycle begins as an egg, which would hatch into a baby dinosaur. They would grow up into adults, then they would in turn reproduce and hatch more eggs. The life cycle starts all over again!

Isn't it amazing that we are still meeting dinosaurs today, even after they have died? Fossil finders continue to find dinosaurs. These recent discoveries show us facts about the past. It also means there are a lot of other discoveries to be made.

The Adventures of Pixel and Byte

ESF Sha Tin Junior School, Li, Edgar Lang–De – 10

In the prehistoric times long ago, dinosaurs roamed the land.But there were two particular dinosaurs who were not like the rest.Pixel, a tyrannosaurus that had a strategic mind, and Byte, a velociraptor that had lightning quick reflexes.They were two young dinosaurs who both loved video games, Pixel and Byte would both inside their den for hours playing video games.

One day, the two dinosaurs were inside their den as usual, playing on their console once again. However, a bright light glowed from the screen and enveloped Pixel and Byte. Everything went blank.

Pixel found himself sprawled on the ground,she looked around;the landscape looked unfamiliar, it seemed like a whole different world.Byte was right next to her, confused as she was, it appeared they were in a whole different world!The two dinosaurs wandered around, they met all sorts of exotic creatures they had never seen before.In their search of the way home, Pixel and Byte stumbled upon an old tortoise.

The tortoise helped the two dinosaurs by telling them about the Great Tree, and how it grew magical fruits that transport you to another world if you ate them."But be warned!"He added,"the Great Tree is guarded by the elemental spirits, and they don't just let anyone touch their precious fruit".

The tortoise gave Pixel a sword and shield so he looked like a knight, and Byte a staff with a crystal and a magical map."Good luck!"The tortoise shouted as the two dinosaurs headed toward the direction of the great tree from the help of the magical map.It hovered in the air so the two dinosaurs could follow it to the Great Tree.After a week of hiking, running, and even digging, they finally reached the great tree in the middle of a colorful forest.It stood tall over the other trees in the forest, and there were colourful fruits growing under the leaves of the great tree.But as they were approaching the trunk, Pixel and Byte saw two earth spirits guarding the base of the tree.They were dark brown, the color of soil, and they had permanent scowl on their faces, they certainly didn't look easy to fight.

Byte drew his sword, and emerged from his hiding place like a hero, the earth spirits took notice and started to head towards him, grunting along the way.Not knowing what to do next, he just started to swing his sword wildly.Surprisingly, the earth spirits started to take damage from his sword, and after a while they disappeared in a puff of smoke.

After battling the earth spirits, the two dinosaurs started scaling the Great Tree, this wasn't an easy task, mainly because of the tree's great height. It looked like it was touching the clouds and into heaven. They climbed from branch to branch, and sometimes took short rests inside tree holes.

Finally, they reached the magical fruit, but it was guarded by the four elemental spirits: Fire, water, earth, and air. The spirit of air was a fiery phoenix, who had blazing wings of inferno, the spirit of water a dolphin, it flowed like water gracefully. The spirit of earth was a towering brown golem who was made of rocks, the air spirit was an eagle that moved at supersonic speeds.

"Who dares take the magical fruit?" the four elemental spirits said in unison.

"We do!"Pixel and Byte said in reply.

The elemental spirits thought for a moment, then said:"We will each give you a test, if you pass, you are worthy of taking the magic fruit."The two dinosaurs had no choice but to take the tests given by the elementals.

The fire spirit threw flaming fireballs at Byte for the first test, Byte dodged them all with his quick reflexes.But it wasn't easy, the velociraptor had to jump, slide, and even flip to avoid getting turned into toast.The phoenix allowed Byte to pass.

Pixel was challenged by the water spirit to swim in a race against it. The race took place in the ocean, and the dolphin had overtaken Pixel by a mile, the dinosaur was definitely not good at swimming. Luckily, a kind marlin offered a ride and Pixel managed to beat the water spirit by a nose.

Next, it was the earth spirit's turn, the golem made a maze of vines and booby-traps.Pixel used his strategic mind to escape the maze, hacking at vines that tangled around you, and avoided dangerous traps like spikes, gaps, and even a large rolling boulder.Still, Pixel managed to escape the maze of the earth spirit.

Byte had to go through a series of rings given by the air spirit, the velociraptor had to use his small size to squeeze through the rings with speed in order to pass.

Since Pixel and Byte had passed every test of the elementals, they were allowed to take the magic fruit. The two dinosaurs both bit into the fruit together, and another bright light enveloped them. Pixel and Byte were back in their den, the screens were glowing, and everything returned to normal. It seemed like the quest for the fruit had never even happened.

"Let's go on another adventure!"Pixel suggested."Sure,"Byte replied"But I could take a break from video games"Byte replied.And together, the two dinosaurs went outside to a whole new world.

All About Chinese Dinosaurs

Harrow International School Hong Kong, Li, Morris – 10

Some people may be concerned about when were the Chinese dinosaurs around in the world. According to geologists, the first Chinese dinosaur lived around 166 million years ago ,the most well preserved dinosaur fossil species ever found in China was called the Yanliao Biota from the middle-late Jurassic periods. Here are some other examples: Beipiaosaurus fossil was found in 1999,Beishanlong was found more recently in 2010,Bellusaurus in 1990 and Bienosaurus in 2001, all of these Dinosaurs were found in China.

Some people may also be concerned about how many Chinese Dinosaurs there were in the world. More than 300 species of dinosaurs have been discovered and identified by China. According to statics from the IVPP[Institute of vertebrate paleontology and paleontology], China also was able to name 343 Chinese Dinosaurs. Did you know that there was once Asian T Rex fossil found in China? The fossils of Gandititan cavocaudatus, a newly found dinosaur, was found at a construction site in Ganxian district in Ganzhou, East China's Jiangxi province, in June 2021, the Jiangxi Geological Museum announced on Jan 30. The fossils are thought to date back 90 million years.

lots of people were concerning about different Chinese dinosaurs that changed China's history. In the mid-1990s, on that hillside in Sihetun, a farmer stumbled onto the world's first known feathered dinosaur, a creature now named *Sinosauropteryx*"the China dragon bird"among the ancient biota-or plant and animal life-found so far : four turtle species, eight amphibian species, 15 fishes, 17 mammals, 24 of the winged reptiles called pterosaurs and no fewer than 53 ancient bird species.

Most people are concerned how long it takes for a team to exavate a Chinese dinosaur bone?

According to the research team, studying dinosaur fossils is a long-term and complex process. It often takes several years to go from excavation, repair and assembly to producing scientific results.

A fossil, unearthed in 2007 during a scientific survey in Dalishu village, Lufeng, includes a relatively complete skull and nine cervical vertebrae. In 2008, after undergoing repair and assembly, the fossil was sent to the museum of Lufeng World Dinosaur Valley for display.

"During the excavation, the posterior part of the specimen was washed away by rainwater in a gully. Only the skull and cervical vertebrae were relatively well-preserved," said Wang Tao, director of the Dinosaur Fossil Protection and Research Center at the Bureau of Natural Resources of Lufeng County. "Based on the existing fossil remains, the dinosaur is estimated to have measured around 8 meters in length when alive," Wang added.

Excavationist's are very concerned about protecting these fossils, they show us how life, landscapes, and cliate have changed over time and how living things responded to those changes. Those lessons are particularly important as modern climate continues to change. All fossils are irreplaceable

They also help us learn the pass and let us know more about the history of China and Chinese Dinosaurs. These Chinese Dinosaurs are the key to the past of China's Dinosaurs and will be the only thing that can amaze all the scientist to learn about our hidden pass.

A few people are known for being concerned about how many bones a average Chinese Dinosaur have. Although the largest dinosaurs may have had a few more bones in their necks and tails, the number of bones in the average dinosaur was approximately 200.Did you know that a Asian T Rex had 350 bones? In general, how do scientists decide the **bone positions** of **dinosaur skeletons**? Determining where bones go in a dinosaur skeleton is not an easy task. Scientists have to compare every bone with other dinosaur skeletons, as well as with modern species of reptiles, and hope to find a skeleton in a "death pose" that was close to its living structure. Many

times in the past, certain parts of a skeleton were put in the wrong place. For example, heads of certain dinosaurs have been put on the wrong skeleton, and the thumb spike of the *Iguanodon* was first interpreted as a nose spike. The positions of bones in dinosaur skeletons are determined using what scientists call it ("anatomical direction system,") and only includes what is internal (in other words, it is not based on external conditions). This system uses pairs of names to determine certain directions based on the average (or standard) posture of tetrapods, with the backup, belly down, head pointing forward, and all four legs on the ground.

How did the excavation team dig out the fossil and what did they use?

They would use awls, rock hammers, chisels, and other tools are used to remove the rock covering the bones to see how much of the skeleton is present. Special glue is applied to the cracks and fractures to hold the fossil together. Next, a trench is dug around the bones so that they sit on a low pedestal. To find fossils, paleontologists first carry out an operation called prospecting, which involves hiking while keeping one's eyes focused on the ground in hopes of finding fragments of fossils on the surface. Once a fossil fragment is found, the collector brushes away the loose dirt on the surface to see if more of the specimen is buried in the ground. A layer of plaster bandages is wrapped around the bones to create a hard cast. Once the cast hardens, the fossil is packed for shipment back to the museum.

Lots of exaction teams are concerned how they can protect a fossil. Once a fossil is found, the team marks it and records its location and bearings using the Global Positioning System (GPS). When they find a specimen, researchers gently probe around it to expose as many bones as possible. Excavators pour glue on the bones to harden them before the real digging starts. Excavators remove as much rock as possible round a large fossil, leaving only a supporting pedestal beneath the specimen.

Chinese Dinosaurs

Chinese dinosaurs are one of a kind because of there name but also because of the way there are preserved and kept in the museum.

Harrow International School Hong Kong, Qu, Fanyi Aimee - 8

Dinosaurs went extinct at the time about 65 million years,(at the end of the Cretaceous Period) a million years after when a meteor hit Earth, that became the time when all the dinosaurs died out; (except for birds)a few other animals also went extinct like big oceanic reptiles, animonites and pterosaurs that was date of the dinosaur extinction. The first dinosaurs were born on January 1 and died on the third week of September. Other examples of the earliest dinosaurs were Herreraurus, Eoraptor and Pisanosaurus found in rock layers, Herreraurus and Eoraptor were predators and Pisansaurus was a prey.

Baby YingLiang was one of the youngest dinosaurs as it was still inside its egg,Baby YingLiang was found in Ganzhou, southern China, about 20 years ago, and was only recently investigated for the first time.

On 2021, fossils of the three gigantic sauropods were identified. Some were from the Cretaceous Period, others were 130–120million years ago. However, dinosaurs were not the earliest animals living on Earth, Sponges, Sharks, Synapids and many other amazing creatures lived for quite a long time before dinosaurs.

The first Sharks appeared on Earth around 450 million years ago, and surprisingly the Greenland shark lived for 400 years! However, the Cladselache was known as the first true shark. It was alive for around 380 million years and even now, some still remained a few of it's ancestors. It had a fish-like head, seven gills instead of five like most sharks do, and it's body was longer and less powerful than the sharks we see today. Sharks, were ancient survivors, and have swum in the words oceans for over 450 million years and some even survived five global extinctions. Evidence suggests that Sponges appeared roughly between 541 million years – 1000 million years ago. The first Synapids were alive at around 299 million years – 359 million years ago,

And guess what, Hong Kong has found dinosaurs too!Dinosaur fossils from at least 66 million years ago have been identified for the first time.A remote island in the northeast of the city, Hong Kong's first dinosaur fossil was discovered on October 23, 2024.

From Chinese Dinosaurs to Dynasties: A Culture of Perseverance

Heep Yunn Primary School, Yiu, Tsz Yin Ariadne – 10

Hundreds of millions years ago, long before sprawling Chinese megacities, towering skyscrapers, advancing in science and technology, dinosaurs of all shapes and sizes roamed China, surviving and dominating the land, seas and even skies before going extinct. After their extinction, the history of China spans several millennia, occupying nearly the entire East Asian landmass. With more than 4000 years of recorded history, China is one of the world's oldest civilizations and it is still flourishing economically and culturally. China is unique! Its legacy reflects a civilization that soaks in convention and development. Today, China is the leading nation with a dominant global role and with the gold rush of fossil finding, it is turning China into the new epicenter of paleontology. In 1996 on a hillside in Liaoning Province, a Chinese farmer stumbled onto the world's first known feathered dinosaur, known as Sinosauropteryx. Ever since then, dinosaur discoveries aren't just scientific curiosities, they represent great traditional qualities of the Chinese.

Paleontologists require perseverance and this quality is seen as a universal virtue in Chinese culture. As the Chinese proverb said, 'A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.' It emphasizes the importance of endurance and determination in achieving goals, reminding us that every small effort contributes to eventual success. Paleontologists, as example, often have to work in remote locations dealing with harsh weather conditions and rough terrain. It might even take years to free a fossil from its environment. As a student, the work of these scientists inspire me to persevere in the face of challenges.

Thanks to the dedicated paleontologists, I know more about dinosaurs. When I was younger, my mother read me countless books about exploring the origins of life and the history of ancient worlds, and I was always fascinated by how human civilization advanced through time. What captivated me the most was the Great Wall of China as it personifies human perseverance? Many workers dedicated their lives and tireless efforts to erecting this massive barrier. I always see a close resemblance of the Great Wall to dinosaurs. Both paleontologists and the enormous labour who constructed the Great Wall had to work under arduous conditions. With their diligent commitment, I now have a deeper understanding of our collective past. I constantly drew the Great Wall like it was a flying gigantic dinosaur, winding up and down across deserts, plateaus, mountains and grasslands stretching across China. Both the Great Wall and dinosaurs are extremely fascinating, yet mysterious. They have both flourished on the same piece of land, and left behind legacies and a testimony to the strength of life, and now vividly present an important part of Chinese history.

Dinosaurs certainly inspired my imagination! Some of them were the largest and scariest animals to ever exist on Earth. I love hearing tidbits about dinosaurs and collecting facts about them and it can hold my interest for hours. When I was younger, it was my dream to see one. One day, my mother finally decided to bring me to Beijing! She believes in the ancient Chinese saying, 'In gaining knowledge, reading a thousand books is not as effective as through walking a thousand miles.' Before we went, I'd learnt that two new species of fossil birds that lived alongside the dinosaurs had been discovered near the Great Wall of China and I was determined to see their fossils near Beijing.

It was a dream come true the day I hiked the Great Wall and visited the Beijing Pale zoological Museum of China. I was completely captivated. The crowd was like a sea of bodies, the noise was like a tornado but the dinosaurs were all so striking. My heart was racing and I was feeling disoriented seeing how overwhelming the dinosaurs were. I relived my childhood paleontology fantasies at this spectacular dinosaur museum. To me, it is arguably the best dinosaur museum in the world. When I first walked into the museum, I saw the most representative and largest dinosaur in Asia, Mamenchisaurus. Next to it was Lufengosaurus, the first dinosaur of China. I felt a shortness of breath! Exhilaration flashed in my eyes and I couldn't speak but to only take photos of every dinosaur I'd seen. I had to capture the moment, the feeling, and the place in time. I could hear the sound of my own wheezing and the loud pounding of blood against my temples when I walked through the museum. With the fine collection of reassembled skeletons, my wish became reality.

At that moment, I realized that dinosaurs found in China are examples of beauty and its cultural importance. Thanks to all the Chinese paleontologists, I had the opportunity to see the dinosaur excavation scene on display, featuring the condition of dinosaur fossils inside the rocks. Despite the difficult working conditions and in a short period of time, Chinese paleontology gained considerable international influence and has grown exponentially. The evidence that these dinosaurs existed is overwhelming. It shows how hardworking, ingenious and adaptive the Chinese scientists were. Hard work and tenacity have been unchanged attributes sought in Chinese culture throughout history since the building of the Great Wall. Similar to the great army of manpower who built the Great Wall, without the perseverance of the Chinese paleontologists, these dinosaurs would not have been able to see the light again. The work of these dedicated scientists are valuable in providing more jigsaw pieces to the puzzle that is the evolution of life and biology.

After visiting Beijing, I feel that both dinosaurs and the Great Wall are national symbols for safeguarding the history and culture of the country and its people. I can't help but experience being humbled by their grandeur so I'd recommend everyone to visit China. Go and experience an unforgettable time-traveling journey that will keep you enthralled in learning more about the magnificent species and exploring the charming landscapes. What are you waiting for? Book your airplane ticket now!

Kau Yan School, Wan, Ka Yi Karlie – 11

In the early 1990s, a famous archaeologist named Xu Xing discovered an imposing dinosaur called the Sinraptor.

When he was still young. He loved dinosaurs, and he already dreamed of being a successful archaeologist. In 1993, his biggest dream came true.

The Sinraptor is one of the dominant carnivores in the Late Jurassic period. It was known for its robust physique and predatory nature. The fossils were discovered in the Shishugou Formation in the Xinjiang region of northwestern China. These engaging species ate smaller dinosaurs. The Sinraptor was one of the largest dinosaur species in the world. It was approximately 26 to 30 feet tall, about 8 to 9 meters. It weighed about 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, which is 456 to 680 kilograms.

The fossil evidence of the Sinraptor includes skulls and bones, which have helped paleontologists understand its anatomy and behavior. This dinosaur is notable worldwide. It has been featured in many documentaries, books, and movies. This majestic dinosaur was well known for its size, rich habitat, and interesting behavior.

Xu Xing, one of the most renowned archaeologist in the world, is known for his emotional and deep backstory. When he was in primary school, his mother introduced the well-known T-Rex dinosaur to him. He slowly became more and more interested in dinosaur fossils. He spent all day and night reading books about dinosaurs, seeking more knowledge. He luckily got into Peking University and later earned his Ph.D. at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He became a very successful archaeologist because of his amazing discovery.

The Sinraptor is an Extraordinary dinosaur fossil that we all should know, I would love to visit the museum to learn more about it.

Largest Dinosaur

Korean International School, Isobe, Sosuke – 10

We are talking about the world's largest dinosaur in the world. The largest dinosaur is the Titanosaurus dinosaur that lives from the Jurassic Epoch which is the middle period of the Mesozoic Era as well as the eighth period of the Phanerozoic Eon (163.5 million years to 145 million years ago) to the end of the cretaceous period (145 million years to 66 million years ago). This largest dinosaur is 46 feet and (14m) tall with a neck held at a 45-degree angle. Titanosaurus eats leaves and branches from tall trees, berries, and crops.

China's Dinosaurs

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Cai, Yunrui Allison – 9

When you think of China, you'll probably think of its remarkable inventions, which have been praised for. But do you know that China is also a global epicentre of fossil-hunting? Let me talk about some examples in China.

On June 2021, Chinese palaeontologists had a rare finding in a construction site in the city of Ganzhou. You wouldn't believe what they discovered —— it was an amazing discovery. They discovered a giant dinosaur fossil which was 14 meters long. Palaeontologists soon named that dinosaur the Gandititan. The discovered bones in total account for about 40 percent of a dinosaur's skeleton, which is rare in the world for their delicacy. This discovery was so amazing and rare, yet we still have much more to discover. Knowing this, the Jiangxi Geological Museum collaborated with the China University of Geosciences in Wuhan and the Jiangxi Geological Survey and Exploration Institute to restore and research the bones.

The Gandititan was a type of dinosaur that lived in China about 90 million years ago, during the Late Cretaceous period. It was a titanosaurian sauropod dinosaur. The Gandititan had a long neck and tail, each around 5 meters long. When you put it all together, its whole body was about 14 meters long. Even though it was still very big, it was smaller compared to other dinosaurs like it. This was surprising! The Gandititan was so tall and big that it seemed like it could accidentally step on you. The bones of the Gandititan were very strong and well-connected, which made scientists think it was at least a teenage dinosaur.

This dinosaur, is closely related to Abdarainurus and Huabeisaurus. Although the name, Gandititan sounds like a certain Indian historical figure, its name actually is from the Chinese root 'gandi', short for 'Ganzhou Geology'. The name also resembles gandr, the Old Norse word for magical creatures.

Palaeontologists think sauropods first appeared about 200 million years ago during the Early Jurassic period. These dinosaurs became very common around 160 million years ago and lived until the end of the Cretaceous period. But because fossils don't always stay in good condition, palaeontologists still argue about where they came from and how they changed over time. They are working very hard to find the right information about dinosaurs. One of these dinosaurs was the Gandititan. They worked as hard as they can to give us the right information about them.

The Gandititan is the most amazing discovery I have ever heard of. When I learned about it, I was astonished. I hope there will be more incredible discoveries around the world. Interestingly, there have been other fascinating dinosaur discoveries, including the Qianjiangsaurus.

The Qianjiangsaurus was found in the winter of 2022 by a team of scientists from the Chongqing Bureau of Geological and Mineral Resource Exploration and Development. This dinosaur was a slender, medium-sized meateater and was the top predator in the Nanxiong Formation, which is in Guangdong, a coastal province in South China, south of Ganzhou City. It lived about 67 to 66 million years ago, during the Maastrichtian stage of the Late Cretaceous Period.

The Qianjiangsaurus was a type of dinosaur called an ornithopod. Ornithopods were plant-eating dinosaurs that started out small and ran on two legs. Over time, they grew bigger and became very successful, especially during the Cretaceous period. They were very common in North America and later spread to Asia and the southern parts of the world. One of their special features was their strong teeth, which helped them eat plants very well. Ornithopods were a varied group and included dinosaurs like the hadrosaurs, which were very common until a big extinction event at the end of the Cretaceous period that wiped out all dinosaurs except for the ones that became birds.

The name Qianjiangsaurus comes from "Qianjiang," the name of the district where the dinosaur was found, and the Greek word "sauros", meaning "lizard." The specific name, changshengi, is named after Changsheng Wang, who discovered the fossil site in Chongqing.

Qianjiangsaurus is the first special dinosaur to be named from the Zhengyang Formation. Other dinosaur bones, like those from titanosaurs and theropods, including tyrannosauroids and maybe carnosaurs, have also been found there. Since big digs didn't start in the area until 2022, more dinosaur types, like ornithomimosaurs, therizinosauroids, and oviraptorosaurs, might be found in the future.

The discovery about the Qianjiangsaurus was also remarkable. I was so surprised when I heard this. These dinosaur discoveries made me love dinosaurs.

Palaeontologists are still studying dinosaurs in China. There is so much we don't know yet. The Gandititan and Qianjiangsaurus are two really cool dinosaurs. Palaeontologists work very hard to learn more about them so we can know more too. These awesome dinosaurs should be known by everyone. All of this is because of the hard work of the palaeontologists. We should thank them for giving us so much information. Next time, when you think of China, think of cool dinosaurs in China too!

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Chan, Pak Lam Gilson - 10

Dinosaurs have always fascinated people of all ages, but did you know that some of the most exciting discoveries have come from China? China is not only known for its beautiful landscapes and rich history, but it is also a treasure trove of dinosaur fossils. In this essay, we will explore some amazing tales of China's dinosaurs, including where these fossils were found, the different types of dinosaurs that lived there, and why these discoveries are so important.

China is home to several important fossil sites that have revealed a lot about dinosaurs. One of the most famous places is the Liaoning Province .Here, scientists found fossils that date back about 120 million years! The fossils are so well-preserved that they show feathers and colors, giving us clues about what these dinosaurs looked like. This area has become a hotspot for paleontologists -scientists who study fossils-to discover new species and learn how dinosaurs lived.

Another important site is the Gobi Desert, which stretches across China and Mongolia. The Gobi is known for its harsh conditions, but beneath its sands lie incredible treasures. Fossils discovered here have helped scientists understand how dinosaurs adapted to different environments. The findings from these areas are just a glimpse into the rich history of dinosaurs in China.

China has produced some truly amazing dinosaur discoveries. One of the most famous is the Microraptor, a small dinosaur that was about the size of a crow. What makes Microraptor special is that it had feathers on its arms and legs, which suggests that it could glide from tree to tree. This discovery has changed the way scientists think about the evolution of birds. Instead of birds evolving from larger dinosaurs, it appears that some small dinosaurs were already developing features that would eventually lead to flight.

Another fascinating dinosaur is the Yutyrannus, a large theropod dinosaur that lived about 125 million years ago. Yutyrannus was covered in feathers, making it one of the largest feathered dinosaurs ever found. This discovery challenges the traditional image of dinosaurs as giant, scaly reptiles. Instead, it suggests that many dinosaurs had feathers, which could have helped them stay warm or attract mates.

The discoveries of these dinosaurs in China are not just exciting; they also help scientists learn more about the history of life on Earth. By studying the fossils, researchers can understand how dinosaurs lived, what they ate, and how they interacted with their environment. For example, the well-preserved fossils in Liaoning have provided insights into the diets of various dinosaurs. Some were herbivores, eating plants, while others were carnivores, preying on smaller animals.

Additionally, these discoveries help scientists piece together the puzzle of dinosaur evolution. By comparing fossils from different regions, researchers can see how dinosaurs adapted to their environments over millions of years. This is crucial for understanding how life on Earth changes and evolves.

Dinosaurs are not just scientific wonders; they also hold a special place in Chinese culture. In recent years, there has been a surge of interest in dinosaurs among the general public. Museums across China have created exhibitions showcasing dinosaur fossils, complete with lifelike models and interactive displays. These exhibits help educate people about dinosaurs and their importance in the history of our planet.

Furthermore, popular media, such as movies and books, have brought dinosaurs to life in the imaginations of young people. Films like "Jurassic Park" have sparked a love for these ancient creatures, encouraging children to learn more about paleontology and the science behind these discoveries. This cultural fascination has even led to dinosaur-themed parks and events, making learning about dinosaurs fun and engaging.

In conclusion, China's dinosaurs offer a wonderful mix of scientific discovery and cultural significance. From the incredible fossils found in places like Liaoning and the Gobi Desert to the amazing stories of creatures like Microraptor and Yutyrannus, there is so much to learn and explore. These discoveries not only enhance our understanding of the past but also inspire future generations to delve into the mysteries of paleontology. As we continue to uncover more about these magnificent creatures, we gain a deeper appreciation for the history of life on Earth and the role that dinosaurs played in shaping it. So, the next time you hear a tale about dinosaurs, remember that some of the most exciting stories come from the land of China!

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Chan, Yu Huen Lauren – 10

In the middle of China, where ancient landscapes whisper secrets of the past, a new chapter of the story of dinosaurs is unfolding. The rich fossil beds of China have become a treasure trove, revealing new species and shedding light on the lives of these prehistoric giants.

One of the most remarkable discoveries is the feathered dinosaur, a creature that bridges the gap between dinosaurs and birds. These historical fossils have magical imprints of feathers. It has made us understand more about evolution of dinosaurs. They show a progression of integumentary types from some simple fibers and feathers of modern aspect. The distribution of these features on the bodies of these animals is surprising in that some displaying large tail plumes, whereas others exhibit wing—like structures on both fore and hind limbs. The phylogenetic distribution of feather types is highly congruent with models of feather evolution derived from developmental biology.

When it comes to the most common dinosaurs, triceratops ha to be mentioned. It has isolated skulls that contribute to a significant portion of the census. Associated specimens of triceratops consisting of both cranial and postcranial elements that remain relatively rare. Its name came from having three horns on its head. With its horns, a parrot—like beak and a large frill, the triceratop's skull is one of the largest and most striking of any land animal. The horns could have been used to fend off attacks from other dinosaurs. They were mainly found in North America.Triceratops was unusual among ceratopsians in that its bony head frill was short and of solid bone; in other forms the frills were larger. Triceratops possessed a gigantic skull, and some individuals that had skulls which would place them among the largest of all terrestrial animals.

In addition to its three conspicuous horns, which were placed above each eye and on the snout, their skulls were adorned with numerous small spikes that bordered the margin of the skull. There were as many as 19–26 epoccipitals on the frill. Triceratops also possessed smaller hornlike projections on the jugal bones. The upper and lower jaws were lined with stacked columns of teeth, which appear to have been specialized for shearing. The front of the mouth formed a beak, which may have been used to crop vegetation. Moreover, most of the skull was covered by indentations made by blood vessels; similar in indentations are found under the keratinous beaks of living birds. This suggests that the dinosaur's entire head, aside from the cheeks and the area around the nostrils, was covered in keratin while it was alive. In many living birds, keratin is very colorful, which suggests that the skulls or triceratops may have been vividly colored as well.

Another groundbreaking finding of scientists was the most complete skeleton of deinonychus ever found was named Hector, and now it belongs to a private collector. This dinosaur's name is quite a mouthful! Discovered in Brazil in 2021, it is the rarest dinosaur in the world, and lived between 70 and 80 million years ago. Paleontologists think it was toothless. This dinosaur had a large, sickle-shaped talon on the second toe of each foot. When it was not in use, the claw was held off the ground to keep it sharp. The species name – antirrhopus – means 'counterbalancing'. This is because deinonychus' tail was long and stiff, helping to balance the animal's weight. Deinonychus was a feathered dinosaur with terrible claws, hence its name. It had three claws on its 'hands' and a large talon on the back legs. It was a carnivore. They lived during the early cretaceous period 115 to 108 million years ago. This dinosaur was really like a bird. Deinonychus was bipedal, meaning it walked on two legs, and it was fast, had a large head with sharp teeth and a flexible neck.

If you wonder the kids' favorite kind of dinosaurs, it would probably be the tyrannosaurus rex. The tyrannosaurus rex was massive, measuring roughly 5 feet in length. The skull alone weighed up to 600 pounds. The jaws were powerfully muscled and the huge mouth contained two rows of serrated and pointed teeth. A tyrannosaurus rex had large wide-set eyes, which scientists think allowed it to have exceptional depth perception and to see long distances. Tyrannosaurus rex, the 'bone crusher' compared to other theropod dinosaurs, had the largest, most robust and the most powerful skull. The tyrannosaurus rex was one of the largest and most fearsome carnivores of all time. Although tyrannosaurus rex is one of the most renowned dinosaurs, few of the fossil specimens recovered by paleontologists are complete.

Plateosaurus was among the earliest dinosaurs to attain a relatively large size, growing up to about 8 metres long. The name plateosaurus means "Broad lizard," which describes the dinosaur's broad, or large body. It was more massive than earlier dinosaurs and had bones that were stocky and thick. Its hind legs were stout and strong enough to hold the body's weight, however, and plateosaurus presumably stood on the two hind legs to reach the tops of trees. Plateosaurus was one of the first large and heavy dinosaurs. It belonged to a group of dinosaurs called the prosauropods.

These discoveries remind us of the ever-changing nature of life on Earth and the

importance of preserving our natural heritage. As we continue to explore and learn

from the past, we gain valuable insights into the present and future to the planet. The New Tales of China's Dinosaurs are a testament into the enduring legacy of these ancient giants and the endless curiosity that drives us to uncover the mysteries of our world.

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Chiu, Ho Lam - 11

Once upon a time in a land of China, far from the villages where no one lived, was a land of dinosaurs and no one discovered this mystery.

One day, a group of nomadic people went there seeking new land and food. While the adults were building their tents, a little girl "Molan" was playing hide and seek with her friends. Molan wandered to find a hiding spot and all of a sudden, she tripped over something. She was in great pain and let out a pitching scream. Her friends followed the sound and finally found her. Seeing her sitting in a humongous footprint that was ten times bigger than an elephant's footprint and deeply embedded in the sand. The kids shook like leaves and took a few steps backwards. Curiosity bubbling inside Molan made her forget the pain and took a closer look at the "monster's footprint".

Molan climbed up a tree to have a better overview. The footprint is the shape of a lizard, but hundred times bigger and there were several similar footprints on the plain ahead. Full of excitement, Molan and her friends rushed back to the adults and told them about the "monster footprints" immediately. For the safety of the nomadic people, the adults decided to investigate the footprints and set out to the area where Molan found the footprints. They armed with hoses, shovels and adventurous spirits.

As soon as they arrived, Molan's grandfather, the oldest man in the nomadic group, kneeled down at once and started praying. "These are the footprints of God." He shouted out with a trembling voice. He continued to explain, "Our invasion of this land had disturbed the god who dwelt in the mountains, and when the deity fled, it left the footprints on the plain. All the nomadic people were scared to death, some cried out nervously, some prayed for forgiveness and some even blamed each other for moving to this land. Except for one brave man, Molan's Uncle, who lived in England for a few years. He hollered "Don't panic, listen to me! These are neither God's footprints nor monster's footprints." However, no one listened to him and the atmosphere around was full of fear. Molan's uncle held Molan's hand tightly and said, "Molan, I have read about these creatures before in England, I will go there to find some expertise for help. You are a smart girl, please help your parents to take care of your grandfather and the people, I will come back as soon as possible.

That night, the nomadic people were worried and could not sleep, but they all hid in their tents without making any more noise. Silence made everyone even more scared. Molan felt butterflies in her stomach, so she went to her grandfather who sat in front of a campfire. Her grandfather shared a story he had heard long ago. "In ancient times, the land was home to gigantic creatures, which were believed to be messengers of the gods. When humans disturbed their habitat, the god will express their anger through great storms or earthquakes." Molan listened intently, her heart racing with each word. "The footprints we found are from the god trying to warn us." Molan shook her head hardly and exclaimed, "Grandfather, God is supposed to protect us, not frighten us away. Although so many natures cannot be totally understood, we could not explain that all the natural hazards are the punishment from God." Grandfather did not get mad at Molan at all, he nodded solennly. "Molan, you really grow up a lot and show a sense of perspective clearly. I am proud of you!" The next day, Molan together with her grandfather apologized to the nomadic people for spreading the rumors and tried to comfort them.

A week passed slowly, Molan's uncle didn't break his promise and finally came back with a group of paleontologists. They brought along reports and biological books to show and explain to the nomadic people. Those footprints were actually from a creature called "dinosaur", which became extinct many millions of years ago. Molan and the nomadic people's eyes were widened when they saw the drawing of a dinosaur. At the same time, the paleontologists started to examine the footprints. They began digging the area around those footprints, they believed

dinosaur fossils could be found. By using heavy machines to remove layers of materials to get closer to the bone bed. Over weeks of hard work, the paleontologists discovered some small bones and later on some big bones. They carefully examined the bones and told them those bones were from the Upper Triassic period. Finally, the nomadic people found out that they lived in fear for a whole week only because of a creature that became extinct many millions of years ago. They all burst into laughter.

From that day on, there was no more folklore about the dinosaurs' footprints. The footprints and fossils found became a cherished part of the land, which became a famous sightseeing spot in Sichuan Basin of China now.

Today, no one knows that the first dinosaur's footprint in China was first found accidentally by a little girl called Molan. Curiosity didn't kill the cat this time, but it led to a greater understanding of the wonders of nature. The nomadic people also understood that the footprints were not a message from God, they were part of history, the living part of their world.

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Chow, Tsz Chiu - 11

In the heart of China, where ancient history intertwines with modernity, the tales of dinosaurs echo through the ages. The discovery of fossils in the rich, fertile soils has sparked a renaissance of interest in these magnificent creatures, breathing life into stories that have captivated both young and old. These new tales not only illuminate the prehistoric past but also weave in the vibrant tapestry of Chinese culture, inspiring wonder and curiosity.

Imagine standing on the banks of the Yangtze River, where the land whispers secrets of a time long gone. Paleontologists, armed with tools and an insatiable thirst for knowledge, meticulously excavate layers of earth. Each scoop of soil reveals a treasure trove of bones, remnants of titanic beasts that once roamed the lush landscapes. As they brush away the dust of millennia, the past springs to life, and the stories of these dinosaurs come roaring forth.

China's dinosaur discoveries are not merely about the bones; they are gateways to understanding the delicate dance of evolution. The Liaoning Province, known for its feathered dinosaurs, paints a vivid picture of how these creatures adapted over time. Here, the discovery of the *Microraptor*, a small, feathered dinosaur, has stirred imaginations. With its four wings, it glided through the dense forests, a master of the skies. This revelation challenges our preconceived notions of dinosaurs, showing that they were not just lumbering giants but agile, dynamic beings.

Moreover, the tales extend beyond the realm of science. In local folklore, dinosaurs have found their place alongside dragons, symbolizing power and majesty. As children listen to stories of the *Yutyrannus*, a feathered relative of the infamous T. rex, they learn about bravery and resilience. This dinosaur, believed to have lived in the warm climates of ancient China, embodies the spirit of the land—fierce yet nurturing. It serves as a reminder that even the mightiest can be gentle, a lesson that resonates through generations.

The narrative of dinosaurs in China also intertwines with the environment. As climate change threatens our planet, these ancient stories remind us of nature's fragility. The *Sinosauropteryx*, one of the first feathered dinosaurs discovered, showcases the complex relationships within ecosystems. Fossil evidence suggests that these creatures coexisted with a variety of flora and fauna, forming a web of life that thrived together. This interconnectedness highlights the importance of conservation, urging us to protect our planet for future generations.

As we delve deeper into these tales, the role of technology becomes apparent. Advanced imaging techniques and genetic analysis provide new insights into dinosaur biology and behavior. For instance, scientists have unraveled the mystery of their colors, discovering vibrant patterns that once adorned these magnificent creatures. This leap into the future, driven by curiosity and innovation, breathes fresh air into our understanding of the past.

In the bustling cities of China, museums showcase these discoveries, inviting visitors to embark on a journey through time. Lifesize replicas of dinosaurs tower above, creating an atmosphere of awe and wonder. Families flock to these exhibits, eager to learn about the giants that once roamed their homeland. Interactive displays engage the young and old alike, igniting a passion for paleontology and the natural world.

The tales of China's dinosaurs are a vivid tapestry of science, culture, and environmental awareness. They remind us that the past is not a distant memory but a living narrative that shapes our present and future. As we continue to uncover the mysteries of these ancient beings, we must also heed their lessons. The tales of dinosaurs teach us about adaptation, resilience, and the interconnectedness of life. They urge us to cherish our planet and preserve its wonders for the generations yet to come.

In conclusion, the new tales of China's dinosaurs are not mere stories; they are vibrant accounts that invite us to explore, learn, and reflect. They embody the spirit of discovery, urging us to dig deeper—both literally and metaphorically—into the rich layers of our world. As we unearth the past, we pave the way for a brighter future, one where the echoes of these magnificent creatures continue to inspire generations.

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Chung, Cheuk Hin - 9

After a lot of hard work, in the 1990s China finally proved that dinosaurs had feathers.

In 2011, samples of amber were discovered that contained feathers from about 75–80 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. A small dinosaur called Yi Qi was known for being the only evidence proving the existence of aviolae dinosaur found in China. The Sinosauropteryx was the first non-aviolae found in China it survived in the early Cretaceous period. These two are big hints of aviolae and non-aviolae dinosaurs, but both dinosaurs weren't related to birds.

In March 2024, researchers found the first dinosaur fossil in Hong Kong. The fossil was from about 66–145 million years ago, but the researchers still haven't found out which dinosaur it was. The fossil was discovered on Port island. It was about 15cm long, there were also 30 rocks discovered that contained fossils were found!

The great history of dinosaurs is still mysterious. There are still a lot of dinosaurs that haven't been discovered yet to go through. Scientists are still researching. Things will soon be way more complicated of finding even more dinosaurs and finding which dinosaurs had or didn't have feathers due to geological progresses like tectonic activity and weathering can destroy fossils, making discoveries difficult. Many fossil sites have been buried deep beneath layers of thick rocks.

New Tales of China's Dinosaurs

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Fung, Hong Yiu -

Nowadays, many paleontologists in China have explored various species of dinosaurs. Can you name any examples of dinosaurs found in China? If not, I recommend reading this article, as it introduces different species of dinosaurs discovered in China.

First, let's discuss the Agilisaurus, a fast-moving herbivorous dinosaur. Dr. George Louderback, an American geologist, was the one who named them. In 1915, he discovered Agilisaurus fossils in the Sichuan Province of China. This unique dinosaur lived during the Late Jurassic Period, around 169–159 million years ago. It is classified as an ornithischian dinosaur due to its bird-like pelvic structure. Agilisaurus was notable for being one of the fastest dinosaurs, thanks to its small size and agile build. Its speed allowed it to escape predators or catch its prey with ease. With leaf-shaped teeth, it fed on plants, making it a true herbivore.

Next, we have Alectrosaurus. Charles Gilmore, an American paleontologist, named this dinosaur in 1933. Alectrosaurus lived during the Late Cretaceous period, approximately 70–90 million years ago in Mongolia. It belongs to the theropod genus, which includes carnivorous dinosaurs that only eat meat. Characterized by its hollow bones and three-toed limbs, this dinosaur was unique for its speed, aided by its thin and long hind legs. Alectrosaurus was a significant predator among theropod dinosaurs, preying on Sauropteryx, Oviraptor, and Ornithosaurus, as well as Megaraptor. Paleontologists and dinosaur enthusiasts greatly admire it for its predatory prowess.

Lastly, let's explore Avimimus. Dr. Sergi Kurzanov, a Russian paleontologist, discovered and named this dinosaur. Found in the Late Cretaceous period, around 75–80 million years ago in Mongolia, Avimimus is a genus of small theropod dinosaurs with bird–like characteristics, including feathers. This dinosaur is unique due to its neural, skeletal, and possibly feather adaptations, showcasing the diversity of dinosaurs. Avimimus was an omnivore, consuming small animals, insects, eggs, and some plant materials.

In summary, I have shared information about different species of dinosaurs found in China. The discovery of these fossils is invaluable. For instance, a few months ago, a dinosaur fossil was found in Hong Kong and named the "Placoderm" fossil. I hope Hong Kong continues to uncover more dinosaur fossils, adding to our understanding of these magnificent creatures.

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Lai, Pui Sang - 11

Recently, China has become the global epicenter of fossil-hunting. Since the 1990's, China has unearthed a lot of dinosaur fossils, including the world's first clearly feathered dinosaur! Because China is less explored by paleontologists, there's much excitement about what will be found next.

A dinosaur fossil was found in China's Yunnan Province in late May 2021. The skeleton was a lufengosaurus 70% complete. It lived in southwestern China in the early Jurassic period. Although it is already evacuated from the rock it was encased in, the reason for its death is still yet to be discovered.

China has gotten a breakthrough in terms of fossils. A 72-million-year-old oviraptor egg was discovered in Ganzhou. Nicknamed Baby Yingliang, it is one of the most well-preserved dinosaur embryos ever found. The baby inside the embryo was one of the most complete fossils of its kind. Its position in its embryo was that of birds'. This has helped us reveal a new link between dinosaurs and birds.

China has also found a fossil of a clearly feathered dinosaur. It was named Wulong bohaiensis, which translates to "a dancing dragon." It was initially discovered in the Jehol Province a decade ago by a farmer. It was still growing when it died, but its feathers resembled that of an adult. The animal had lived twice as long ago as tyrannosaurs!

To find fossils, paleontologists first conduct an operation called prospecting, which involves hiking while keeping their eyes focused on the ground in hopes of finding fossil fragments. Once they find one, they brush away the dirt on the surface to see if more of the fossil is buried in the ground. Later, they use different tools to remove the rock covering the bones and see how much of the skeleton is present. Glue is then applied to the fossils to hold it together. Then, a trench is dug around the bones so that the fossils sit on a low pedestal. A layer of plaster bandages is put around the fossils to wrap it in a cast and protect it. The fossils in the cast will be shipped back to the museum. Then, the fossil will be removed from the cast. Afterwards, paleontologists start removing the rock around the fossil little by little with precise tools. This can take a few months to years. Then, the fossils will be repaired using glue and sometimes resin. Finally, the fossils will be stored in cabinets or be put on display in the museum. Fossil hunting is a tiring process!

China has found a lot of fossils and has helped us know more about the era of dinosaurs. I wonder what will be next?

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Leung, Hoi Yin - 11

China has emerged as a prominent player in the field of paleontology, particularly due to its rich fossil deposits that have unveiled a plethora of dinosaur species. The geological formations in China, such as the Liaoning province and the Gobi Desert, have provided significant insights into the diversity and evolution of dinosaurs.

One of the most remarkable discoveries was made in Liaoning, where the well-preserved fossils date back to the Early Cretaceous period, approximately 125 million years ago. These fossils include not only dinosaurs but also early birds and other prehistoric creatures, showcasing a vibrant ecosystem. The discovery of feathered dinosaurs, such as *Microraptor* and *Sinosauropteryx*, has reshaped our understanding of the link between dinosaurs and modern birds, emphasizing that feathers were not exclusive to avian species.

China is also home to some of the largest dinosaurs ever discovered. The gigantic *Mamenchisaurus*, with its long neck and massive size, roamed the forests of what is now Sichuan province. This sauropod was known for its extended neck, which allowed it to reach high vegetation, pointing to the evolutionary adaptations that these dinosaurs developed to thrive in their environments.

Another notable find is the *Yutyrannus*, a feathered theropod that suggests that even large predators may have exhibited feather-like coverings. This challenges previous assumptions about the appearance and behavior of carnivorous dinosaurs, indicating that they might have had insulation and possibly even display features similar to modern birds.

The discoveries in China have also shed light on the social behaviors of dinosaurs. Fossils found in the region suggest that some species, like *Oviraptor*, may have exhibited parental care. Evidence of nesting sites reveals that these dinosaurs took care of their young, providing insights into their reproductive strategies and social structures.

The ongoing research and excavations in China continue to unearth new findings, making it a hotbed for dinosaur studies. As paleontologists explore these ancient landscapes, they not only enhance our understanding of dinosaur biology and behavior but also contribute to the broader narrative of life on Earth during the Mesozoic era.

In conclusion, China's dinosaur discoveries have significantly impacted our understanding of these ancient creatures, revealing a complex and fascinating picture of their diversity, behavior, and evolutionary history. As research progresses, the story of dinosaurs in China will surely continue to evolve, captivating the imagination of scientists and enthusiasts alike.
New Tales of China's dinosaurs

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Mao, Tongrui – 11

The fossils of many dinosaurs have been found in China, indicating that they used to thrive here. In 1987, the fossils of the dinosaur with the longest neck of any known dinosaur, later named "*Mamenchisaurus" by Professor Yang Zhongjian*, were found in 162–million–year–old rocks in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of northwest China. In 2021, the fossils of three massive sauropods were discovered. They were from the early Cretaceous period, approximately 130–120 million years ago.

The country was home to dinosaurs with feathers, such as *Confuciusornis* and *Protarchaeopteryx, whose* fossils were found in Jehol Biota, Liaoning. The fossilss of the feathered *Sinosauropteryx* (the China dragon bird) is also an important discovery. Also, around 4,300 fossilized dinosaur footprints were found in Zhangjiakou, a city in Hebei province.

In 1996, a peasant discovered a partial skeleton of a Beipiaosaurus near the village of Sihetun. On the following year it was confirmed to be from the lower part of the Yixian Formation and is a single individual. On May 27, 1999, the discovery was announced on the journal Nature and the species Beipiaosaurus inexpectus was named and described by Xu Xing, Tang Zhilu and Wang Xiaolin. The generic name Beipiaosaurus translates as "Beipiao lizard" after Beipiao, a city in China near the location of its discovery. Beipiaosaurus is known from a single species, inexpectus, the specific name, meaning "unexpected" in Latin, referring to the "surprising features in these animals".

In 1993, the Chinese paleontologists Hou Lianhai and Hu Yoaming of the IVPP at Beijing, visited fossil collector Zhang He at his home in Jinzhou, where he showed them a fossil bird specimen that he had bought at a local market. In December, Hou learned about a second specimen, which had been discovered by a farmer. Both specimens were found in the same locality in Shangyuan, Beipiao. In 1995, these two specimens, as well as a third one, were formally described as a new genus and species of bird, Confuciusornis sanctus, by Hou and colleagues. The generic name combines the philosopher Confucius with Greek ornis, which means "bird". The specific name means "holy one" in Latin and is a translation of Chinese (shèngxián), again in reference to Confucius. The first discovered specimen was designated the holotype and catalogued under the specimen number IVPP V10918; it comprises a partial skeleton with skull and parts of the forelimb. Of the other two skeletons, one (paratype, IVPP V10895) comprises a complete pelvis and hind limb, and the other (paratype, IVPP V10919–10925) a fragmentary hind limb together with six feather impressions attached to both sides of the tibia (shin bone). It was soon noted that the two paratype specimens only comprise bones that are unknown from the holotype, and that this lack of overlap makes their referral to the species speculative. Only the discovery of a great number of well–preserved specimens shortly after had confirmed that the specimens indeed represent a single species.

The initial naming of Microraptor was controversial, because of the unusual circumstances of its first description. The first specimen to be described was part of a chimeric specimen—a patchwork of different feathered dinosaur species (Microraptor itself, Yanornis and an currently undescribed third species) assembled from multiple specimens in China and smuggled to the USA for sale. After the forgery was revealed by Xu Xing of Beijing's IVPP, Storrs L. Olson, curator of birds in the NMNH of the Smithsonian Institution, published a description of the Microraptor's tail in an obscure journal, giving it the name Archaeoraptor liaoningensis in an attempt to remove the name from the paleornithological record by assigning it to the part least likely to be a bird. However, Xu had discovered the remains of the specimen from which the tail had been taken and published a description of it later that year, giving it the name Microraptor zhaoianus.

In conclusion, China's dinosaurs experienced a glorious age back in prehistoric times, and there is still much more to be found.

New Tales of China Dinosaurs

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Suen, Tsz Xuan Kris – 10

Dinosaurs are fascinating creatures that roamed the earth millions of years ago. They were the dominant species during the mesozoic era and came in various shapes and sizes. From the massive tyrannosaurus Rex to the small and agile velocities, dinosaurs were truly remarkable creatures. I remember when I visit the natural history museum and saw the fossilized remains of triceratops . It was truly awe inspiring to see the size and power of these creatures that once rude the earth. The museum guide explained how triceratops used its free horns for defense against predators , and I couldn't help but imagine what it would have been like to see in real life.

One of the most interesting things about dinosaurs is their extinction. Many scientists believe that is massive. Asteroid impact caused a chain reaction of effects that laid to the extinction of the dinosaurs. It's mind blowing to think about how a single event could wipe out such a diverse and dominant group of animals.

New Tales of China dinosaurs

Kowloon Tong School (Primary Section), Sun, Nok Yan - 10

Dinosaurs are the most fascinating creatures that have ever lived on earth. It lived here about a million years ago, and scientists are learning about its fossils nowadays. The most findable dinosaur fossils in the whole entire world is China.

China is a vast country which has mountains and deserts all around, from high and low, a lot of landscapes which is a perfect home for dinosaurs to live in.One of the most commonly found dinosaur cities in China is Liaoning Province.

The first one is called Sinosauropertyx. It was found by a farmer in the 1990s and it is known for having feathers. It lived about 125 million years ago during the cretaceous and jurassic period. It was a tiny dinosaur, about 4 feet long and 11.5 inches tall. It was an omnivore, which ate both meat and plants like humans. This dinosaur is special to us. It is because it was the first dinosaur which was found with feathers. Scientists nowadays know that some types of dinosaurs were related to birds. Try to imagine a small creature with black, brown and orange creature running through the woods in ancient China like a greyhound.

The second one is the amazing microraptor. It was another incredible creature which lived in China in the past. It was also a tiny creature the size of a crow and lived about 125 million years ago. It had feathers on its arms and legs, which allowed itself to jump and glide from tree to tree, like a flying squirrel. It was a skillful hunter, catching different small animals using its sharp claws. It was unique because it was similar to birds. Its feathers shone with a metallic colour, an example of a modern bird like peacocks. It helped the scientist find out how birds evolved from dinosaurs that lived millions of years ago.

Thirdly, here comes the Pterosaur.Pterosaurs were flying reptiles which lived

in the Mesozoic era .Most pterosaurs were quite small, but in the Upper Cretaceous period some grew larger than any other flying creature .One of the pterosaurs called Quetzalcoatlus had a wing-span of up to 12 metres .The first fossils appeared in the Upper Triassic period, and it continued until the end of the Cretaceous about 220 to 65.5 million years ago. Pterosaurs were the earliest vertebrates which have evolved flight. Their wings were made from a flap of skin between their bodies and a big fourth finger which is also known as the winged finger. The pterosaurs broke apart into two groups. The earlier Rhamphorhynchoids had long tails and toothed jaws; The pterodactyloids had short tails, and many had beaks with no teeth.

There is also one called the Liaoningosaurus. It was a unique creature from the animals of prehistory.

Discovered in the fossil beds of Liaoning Province, China, this small remarkable dinosaur gave

intriguing insights into the life of early Cretaceous period creatures. Its distinct

characteristics and the environment is valuable information to the understanding of dinosaur ecology and evolution.

The physical traits of Liaoningosaurus set it apart from other members of the ankylosaurid family, with features suggesting an unusual lifestyle that may have included aquatic habits. This has sparked scientific debates and a reevaluation of the ankylosaurid lineage, highlighting how discoveries like Liaoningosaurus can challenge previously held notions about dinosaur lifestyles.

Fifthly, there is a group also known as the Titanosaurs . It was a group of large sauropod dinosaurs. Together with the brachiosaurus and relatives they make up the larger group called Titanosauriformes. They were some of the heaviest creatures ever to have lived on the earth. Titanosaurs included Saltasaurus, Isisaurus, Argentinosaurus and Paralitian. The group includes the largest land animals known to have existed, such as Patagotitan estimated at 37 m long with a weight of 69 tonnes and the comparably sized Argentinosaurus and Puertasaurus from the same region. They were named after the mythological Titans of Ancient Greece. The titanosaurs were the last great group of sauropods before the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event. They were the dominant herbivores of their time. The fossil evidence suggests they replaced the other sauropods, like the diplodocids and the brachiosauridae, which died out between the Upper Jurassic period and the mid–Cretaceous.Protoceratops lived in China before it was a ceratopsian dinosaur. It was shown in a fossil being attacked by a Velociraptor.Protoceratops was approximately 1.8 meters in length and 0.6 meters high at the shoulder. A fully grown adult would have weighed about

82.7 kilograms . Smaller specimens are estimated at 23.7 kilograms .

The large numbers of specimens found in high concentration suggest that Protoceratops lived in herds which are like grasslands.

The fossils of many dinosaurs have been found in China, pointing to their existence here. In 1987, the fossils of the dinosaur with the longest neck called Mamenchisaurus, were found in 162-million-year-old rocks in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of northwest China. As late as 2021, the fossils of three massive sauropods were discovered. They were from the early Cretaceous period, some 130–120 million years ago. The country was home to dinosaurs with feather-like structures – Confuciusornis and Protarchaeopteryx. Their fossils were found in Jehol Biota in the western part of Liaoning Province. There is definitely much excitement about what will happen next and what amazing stories the ancient fossils will be told by paleontologists. Moreover, there is much more to explore, we should enjoy searching for fossils. "It's only when you make the process your goal that the big dream can follow." – Oprah

The Fascinating Link Between Birds and Dinosaurs

St. Joseph's Primary School, Leung, Chung Kiu Moses – 10

China has dominated palaeontology since the 1990s, when palaeontologists discovered Sinosauropteryx, the first feathered species to find. The country's sites have given the world over 40 feathered dinosaur species, establishing China as the new epicentre of fossil hunting. Palaeontologists constantly unearth various dinosaur remains.

However, our home country is a whole treasure trove of them, mainly unexplored; only 300 species have been discovered. In the early studies of palaeontology, people tried to focus on understanding what those creatures were. The recent fossils have shown how many kinds of extinct organisms look radically different in form compared to the present, but as animals gradually evolve while time passes, there could be a lot of remarkable finds in the future that contrast even more with developing organisms; there are a couple of possibilities.

Many palaeontologists have yielded dinosaur fossils in parts of north-eastern China, where there are rocks good at preserving soft tissue, and most of the dinosaurs found are feathered dinosaur fossils. One of the most renowned Chinese palaeontologists who's named the most dinosaurs, Xu Xing, provided many valuable insights into a prime discovery – the evolution of how scaly creatures became the feathered fliers, birds, we know today because the body size of some pterosaur groups gradually decreased along with changes to their bones. We still do not know why the winged reptiles were the only dinosaurs to survive. Many scientists and researchers continue attempting to answer mind-boggling questions like, what makes them unique among the dinosaurs? Why didn't they die out of the massive asteroid? Was the transition from dinosaurs to birds possible, or was it just spread propaganda? We need a clear proof.

Fortunately, there is at least one solution to every problem. An iconic fossil, the Archaeopteryx, meaning 'ancient wing', was considered one of the evolutionary phases between the birds and the dinosaurs. It was discovered by German palaeontologist Hermann von Meyer roughly 200 years ago. The primitive species plays a significant role in the debate over evolution. This remarkable historic find came two years after the publication of *On the Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin, which seemed to fit with his theory. It was similar to most of the feathered but flightless theropod dinosaurs in China, which had bony tails and jaws. They were submerged to the bottom of the lagoon to preserve.

Moreover, in 2003, Xu Xing discovered a new species called 'Microraptor gui.' It is an exceptional dinosaur with feathers attached to its legs and forelimbs. So, it was called a 'tetrapteryx', a four-winged dinosaur. Finding M.gui was a crucial understanding of the transition theory from the dinosaurs to birds, as it revealed a new phase of morphology in evolution. William Beebe, an American palaeontologist, theoretically predicted that bird ancestors used not only their secondary feathers to fly but also big feathers attached to their legs 100 years ago. However, there was no fossil evidence back then to prove the hypothesis. The discovery of M.gui and Archaeopteryx provided evidence of another stage in the evolution. Nevertheless, many people thought it was a fake species. So, Xu Xing's group found more 'tetrapteryxes' of different descents, which legitimately showed that it is a vital state of the origin of the birds.

Furthermore, the impact of a massive asteroid may not be the only reason the dinosaurs went extinct 65 million years ago. Although most palaeontologists agree with this claim, scientists are debating whether or not how volcanic activity or climate change caused by rising sea levels may have contributed. So, after researching the information, my hypothetical theory is that maybe most of the reptiles sunk to the seabed to preserve, just like Archaeopteryx mentioned above.

Lastly, what will we discover in the future? Will those questions about the birds that survived the mass extinction be answered? Will Xu Xing find another specimen that fits the evolution sequence or provide definite proof of the transition of dinosaurs and birds? Will other startling discoveries be made by Xu Xing or other palaeontologists? Will people finally believe the transition was legitimate? Will China bring in new blood to join them in uncovering fossils previously unknown to science? Maybe you, the reader, may become a professional palaeontologist like Xu Xing, who would discover the next fossil and solve the mysteries of the dinosaurs!

Unearthing the Mysteries of China's Dinosaurs

St. Joseph's Primary School, Ng, Daryl – 9

Ever since I was a child, the colossal shadows of dinosaurs have loomed large in my imagination. I would spend hours pouring over picture books, watching documentaries, and piecing together plastic models, dreaming of a world where these magnificent creatures roamed the Earth. My fascination was not just with their size or their fearsome appearance, but with the mysteries they left behind – fossils that whispered secrets of a bygone era.

One ordinary evening, while I was reading my dinosaur encyclopedia, I heard the most amazing news on television. They found dinosaur fossils right here in Hong Kong, the bustling city where I live in! My heart started pounding with excitement. Dinosaurs, the same ones I read about and watched in movies, were actually discovered in the place where I grow up. It was like a dream coming true. Seeing something so ancient and legendary right in our busy city with all its tall skyscrapers and glitzy LED lights – it felt like venturing a real–life adventure story that needed to be shared with everyone.

This discovery sparked my curiosity about China's rich paleontological history. The first fossil was found on a peaceful and balmy day in the 1990s, where a farmer in Liaoning Province was tilting his fields when he stumbled upon the extraordinary fossil. The fossilised remains of a creature that would revolutionise our understanding of dinosaurs – a Sinosauropteryx, the first feathered dinosaur discovered that wasn't directly related to birds. This small carnivorous theropod ate small animals, including mammals and lizards. This "China dragon bird" shows that dinosaurs are not just scaly reptiles, but some are also feathered and some can even glide! The fossils from Liaoning have provided crucial insights into the origins of flight.

The remarkable discovery of the Sinosauropteryx led to many excavations in Liaoning, leading the discovery of more than 40 species of dinosaurs! Liaoning, with its rich fossil beds, is no doubt a treasure trove for palaeontologists. The region's unique geological conditions have preserved a wide display of prehistoric life. Each fossil unearthed added a piece to the puzzle of Earth's past.

Further discoveries continued to paint a vivid picture of prehistoric China. In the lush landscapes of Jiangxi Province, another groundbreaking discovery was made! Palaeontologists discovered a new species of Titanosaur, a huge herbivorous dinosaur that roamed the Earth a few million years ago. These gentle giants with their long necks and large bodies offer a glimpse into the diverse life of China's dinosaurs. The Jiangxi Titanosaur is an example of the hidden wonders within China's fossil sites.

Among these discoveries, one of the most astonishing finds was the Yi Qi found in Hebei Province. Its name means "strange wing" in Chinese, which hints at its unique features. This small, pigeon-sized dinosaur lived around 160 million years ago during the Jurassic period. What makes the Yi Qi particularly intriguing is its bat-like wings, supported by a long bony rod extending from its wrist. This extraordinary creature showcased an example of convergent evolution, where the Yi Qi evolved wings similar to those of bats and flying squirrels, despite being a dinosaur. The implications of this discovery are profound, as it expands our understanding of the diversity of dinosaur adaptations and evolutionary paths. The Yi Qi's unique wing structure suggests that dinosaurs explored various modes of flight long before the emergence of birds, highlighting the complexity of their evolutionary history.

Recently, Hong Kong has also made significant dinosaur discoveries. About 30 rocks containing dinosaur fossils were found on Port Island in the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark. These fossils, believed to date back to the Cretaceous period, were unearthed by experts from the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The collaboration between Hong Kong and Mainland Chinese experts, as well as international researchers, fosters a spirit of cooperation and knowledge-sharing. This can lead to more comprehensive and globally relevant scientific studies.

The process of uncovering these ancient secrets is as fascinating as the discoveries themselves! Palaeontologists carefully dig sites, using modern tools and techniques to reveal the stories that the fossils tell. Technologies like CT scans and 3D printing allow scientists to study the fossils, piecing together the unfinished pieces of the puzzle of the lives of ancient creatures that roamed the Earth 65 million years ago. The sheer number of fossils and new species discoveries showcases the advancements in Chinese dinosaur research.

China's fossil—rich regions hold countless untold stories, waiting to be discovered. As paleontologists continue to explore these areas, each new fossil unearthed enriches our knowledge of prehistoric life and inspires future generations. The world of dinosaurs is enormous and full of wonders, and the tale of China's dinosaurs is far from over. With every new discovery, we gain a deeper understanding of the amazing diversity of life that once thrived on our planet. As we look to the future, the excitement of uncovering what lies buried beneath the soil continues to captivate and inspire us. Let's stay curious and keep learning – who knows what incredible discoveries we might be part of in the future!

China's Contribution to Paleontology: The Origin of Birds

St. Joseph's Primary School, Tam, Ching Huen Lucas - 12

China's Discovery is Ending the Debate of Birds' Origin

Chinese fossil sites have given the world more than forty new dinosaurs and crucial information about how they lived and interacted with other creatures- unveiling multiple numerous mysteries about the dinosaurs. One controversial topic has been clarified by paleontologists and scientists in recent years—The origin of birds. This winter, I visited the Paleozoological Museum of China in Beijing. I was fascinated by the amazing fossils that the scientists had uncovered, particularly the feathered dinosaur Microraptor. As a Chinese dino lover myself, I am thrilled and proud to have witnessed one of the most important palaeontologic contributions to the world.

Remarkable Dinosaur Fossil Sites and Noteworthy Dinosaur Species Discovered

China boasts a wealth of geographically diverse fossil sites throughout the country. Among these, the Yixian Formation in Liaoning Province stands out for its outstanding fossils, which has charmed scientists for years. This site has held renowned species such as Sinosauropteryx, the first dinosaur discovered with evidence of feathers, and Microraptor, known for its unique feathered anatomy that suggests gliding capabilities. These discoveries have provided invaluable information to the evolutionary link between dinosaurs and birds, particularly through the evidence of feathers found in these fossils. Also, the Jiufotang Formation, has produced remarkable finds that enhance our knowledge of Cretaceous dinosaurs. In the West Region, the Xinjiang Province further enriches our understanding of prehistoric life, revealing a range of dinosaur species through its fossil discoveries. Additionally, the Gobi Desert has proven to be a treasure trove for dinosaur fossils, contributing significant discoveries such as Yutyrannus, a large feathered dinosaur that challenges previous assumptions about the size of feathered dinosaurs. Collectively, these fossil sites emphasize China's substantial contributions to paleontology.

Revealing the ancestry of birds

The richness of fossil naturally explains China's numerous contributions to paleontological discovery, for instance, unveiling the origin of birds. There are two theories-the cursorial and arboreal. Some people believe the former theory that cursorial dinosaurs evolved into birds by running quickly and gradually developing the ability to fly! The arboreal theory, though, is evidenced by the fossils found in China. The ancestors of birds, such as Microraptor, lived in trees, and could glide through trees by using four wings. Ancestral birds like Microraptor, residing in trees, exhibited gliding abilities using four wings. Over time, the forelimb wings of the ancestral birds became more evolved, and gradually replaced the hind limb wings. China's Sinosauropteryx, Microraptor and Yutyrannus fossils have sharply shown critical evidence that feathered arboreal dinosaurs were related to the origin of birds. Microraptor's distinctive anatomy, featuring long feathers and an aerodynamic physique, answering longstanding questions regarding the development of flight among smaller dinosaurs measuring 40-60cm. These discoveries have presented compelling evidence that modern birds are closely related to certain arboreal dinosaur lineages and are descendants of these extinct species. Although some people advocate for the cursorial theory, I find the "gliding to flying" idea more convincing than the "running to flying" one. Together, those findings from the Yixian Formation and the Gobi Desert continue to captivate scientists, also proving theories of how the dinosaurs evolved into birds, offering a new look at an amazing side of our planet's paleontological history and at the same time providing essential scientific information to researchers around the world.

Xu Xing's contribution to the global paleontological community

China also has a contribution to the global paleontological community. Benefitted by the rapid economic growth and a growing emphasis on science education, many new museums have been constructed, which have created more chances for the employment of graduates of paleontology. Universities like Peking University and Nanjing University still maintain robust paleontological programs, while new programs have been established and flourished in other universities in paleontologically resourceful provinces such as Yunnan, Liaoning, Anhui and Shandong. During this period of time, China has expanded its inventory of dinosaurs: from the smallest dinosaur in China to the longest necked dinosaur in the world, all because of elite paleontologists that these outstanding universities have nurtured. Among these talents, one iconic figure stands out- Xu Xing. Xu has dedicated his life to paleontology, unearthing and naming over sixty new dinosaurs in China at a breakneck pace. Up to now, he has identified more dinosaurs than any other living paleontologist. Notably, he was even the one who discovered the fossil of the smallest dinosaur in China-Microraptor's fossil! Moreover, Xu has shown that birds arose from the dinosaurs, by uncovering his "feathered friends" Sinosauropteryx, Microraptor and Yutyrannus, ending decades of debate. And he has bucked 150 years of accepted wisdom by declaring that the fabled genus Archaeopteryx is not the oldest known bird, but rather belonged to a group of dinosaurs removed from the avian line. I too have listened to Xu's talks, and I was impressed by his humor and articulated speech that allowed students to appreciate the efforts of paleontologists. Xu is truly one of China's greatest contributors to the global paleontological community and an outstanding paleontologist to everyone.

Hong Kong Discovers Dinosaur Fossils Too!

In October 2024, dinosaur fossils were discovered in Hong Kong for the first time, bringing immense joy to dinosaur enthusiasts like myself. Hong Kong's rich fossil and geological deposits have been a subject of interest for decades, with paleontologist Fion Ma Wai-sum revealing that as early as 1920, geologists had unearthed a fossil of a marine species officially named Hongkongites hongkongensis in 1923.

Future for Dinosaur Paleontology

In conclusion, China is a key contributor in dinosaur paleontology, advancing our understanding of these ancient creatures through its rich fossil deposits. The ongoing research in places like Liaoning and Xinjiang continues to discover amazing discoveries, enhancing our knowledge of dinosaur evolution. Furthermore, by placing conservation and international collaboration first, I show confidence towards China to ensure that future generations will benefit from the knowledge discovered by China's dinosaur fossils, continuing to unravel the mysteries of the dinosaurs.

New Tales of China's Dinosaurs

St. Joseph's Primary School, Tsui, Zedric – 11

In recent decades, China has emerged as a leading hub for paleontology, particularly in dinosaur fossil hunting. Its diverse landscapes, ranging from vast deserts to lush forests, provide an ideal setting for scientists to uncover and study these ancient creatures. Since the 1990s, significant fossils have been unearthed, reshaping our understanding of dinosaurs, including their appearance, behavior, and what their findings can teach us about the future.

The Discovery

Here are a few remarkable dinosaur species with fossils discovered in China in recent years:

1. Sinosauropteryx

Often referred to as the "China dragon bird," *Sinosauropteryx* was the first feathered dinosaur discovered in Liaoning Province by fossil hunter Li Yumin. This small, meat-eating dinosaur had a lightweight build covered in feathers, similar to modern birds. Its discovery provides crucial evidence linking dinosaurs to birds and marked the first instance of determining a dinosaur's color pattern.

2. Yutyrannus

A large relative of the famous T. rex, *Yutyrannus* was also found in Liaoning. Unique for its massive feathers, this remarkable dinosaur suggests it may have been warm-blooded, helping it regulate its body temperature. This finding deepens our understanding of how some dinosaurs adapted to cooler climates.

3. Hualianceratops

Known for its facial horns and frill, *Hualianceratops* is a small ceratopsian likely living in forested regions. Its horns served as defenses against predators and facilitated social interactions, highlighting the diverse adaptations of dinosaurs to their environments.

4. Lufengosaurus

An herbivorous dinosaur with a long neck, *Lufengosaurus* could reach high leaves and plants. As it fed, it contributed to the ecosystem by spreading seeds through its droppings, influencing plant growth and nutrient cycles—an example of how dinosaurs shaped their habitats.

5. Jiangshanosaurus

A complete skeleton and skull of *Jiangshanosaurus* were discovered in Jiangxi Province. This newly identified titanosaur boasted a massive, long neck, enabling it to graze on vegetation. Its ability to reach both high and low plants showcases the adaptability of dinosaurs in diverse environments.

6. Bactrosaurus

Known for its duckbill and strong jaws, *Bactrosaurus* is a hadrosaurid dinosaur adapted for grinding plant material. Likely living in herds, this dinosaur inhabited diverse environments, illustrating social behavior and how herbivores adjusted to varied diets.

7. Mamenchisaurus

This long-necked sauropod is notable for its extremely elongated neck, which could reach remarkable lengths. Fossils found in Sichuan Province suggest *Mamenchisaurus* was a herbivore that roamed in herds, feeding on treetops and playing a crucial role in its ecosystem by influencing plant communities.

8. Xixiasaurus

A recently discovered theropod, *Xixiasaurus* is characterized by its unique skeletal structure and features, which suggest it was a fast runner. Found in Henan Province, this small dinosaur provides insight into the diversity of theropods in Asia and their evolutionary adaptations.

Scientific Impact

The discovery of new dinosaur fossils in China reveals exciting stories from the past! These findings enhance our understanding of dinosaur evolution, diversity, and behavior. For instance, fossils illustrate how features like feathers facilitated adaptation, social interaction, and survival across various environments. By exploring these connections, we gain insights into the relationship between dinosaurs and modern birds, as well as how large herbivores interacted within their ecosystems.

Collaboration and Technology

Chinese scientists are collaborating with researchers worldwide, accelerating discoveries and deepening our knowledge of dinosaurs. This teamwork fosters the exchange of ideas and techniques, leading to more comprehensive research.

With advanced technologies, especially imaging techniques like X-ray computed tomography (CT) and laser scanning, along with dating methods such as radiometric dating and thermoluminescence dating, the chances of finding more dinosaur fossils in China are increasing. These tools allow scientists to study fossils without damaging them, enhancing our understanding of how different species coexisted in ancient ecosystems.

Looking to the Future

As scientists explore new regions in China, many more exciting discoveries are likely on the horizon! Numerous areas remain unexplored, suggesting countless fossils are waiting to be uncovered. The application of advanced imaging techniques ensures that these treasures are preserved for future generations.

These discoveries not only captivate scientists but also inspire the public. Renowned museums throughout China, such as the China Geological Museum in Beijing, the Dinosaur Museum of Zigong in Sichuan, and the Liaoning Provincial Museum in Shenyang, display these findings, igniting interest in science and educating visitors about our planet's history.

Moreover, studying dinosaurs can offer valuable lessons about climate change and extinction events. By understanding how these ancient creatures adapted to their environments, we can learn how to protect modern biodiversity.

Through ongoing research and active public engagement, the future of paleontology in China shines brightly, promising new tales about dinosaurs and their ecosystems that will continue to fascinate both scientists and the general public.

Conclusion

The discoveries of China's dinosaurs not only deepen our scientific knowledge but also ignite our imagination about the distant past. Each fossil unearthed adds a new chapter to the story of life on Earth, revealing the incredible diversity and adaptability of these ancient creatures. As we explore the new tales of China's dinosaurs, we reshape our understanding of the evolutionary journey that has led to today's diverse ecosystems. Every finding reveals a complex story of survival, adaptation, and extinction. The collaboration among scientists and the use of cutting–edge technology promise to unveil even more secrets in China's rich fossil beds. The story of dinosaurs in China is still unfolding, and we look forward to the amazing tales yet to be discovered.

All About Dinosaurs

St. Joseph's Primary School, Wong, Yuk Nam Louis - 9

Ever since the British fossil hunter William Buckland discovered the first dinosaur in year 1819 and officially named it Megalosaurus, thousands, maybe millions, of dinosaur fossils have been discovered around the globe.

Until recently, while some workers were digging in an evocation site, unusual footprints were found. Some paleontologists guessed they were footprints of four sauropods called Cetiosaurus and one carnivorous theropod dinosaur Megalosaurus. It created mysteries to paleontologists with overlapping footprints of herbivores and carnivores. Obviously, further investigation has already kicked off. A paleontologist says" Even if the Megalosaurus being the first dinosaur named, there are still recent discoveries to be made." From this example, it proves yet again," There are still mysteries about dinosaurs, their behavior and habits to be unlocked. Discoveries can be endless!

The dinosaurs roamed the earth for around 165 million years and went extinct about 65 million years ago. There are many mysterious reasons about it. A common theory is a humungous asteroid fell on the earth wiping out a lot of life. The impact caused a huge amount of dust and other impurities flew into the sky and blocked the sun for many years. Without sunlight, the plants couldn't grow and ruined the entire food chain. The herbivores relied on plants as their main source of food and nutrients became weak and died. Having no herbivores as food source, carnivores were at each other's throats. Eventually the whole dinosaur race was extinct. This is one of the most believed theories because a massive asteroid was found buried in Mexico. With a diameter of ten kilometers, it was perfectly capable to kill the entire dinosaur race. That asteroid was so big that if set at sea level, it would be taller than Mount Everest! Investigators also suggested the asteroid was dated around the dinosaurs extinct.

Another fun fact about dinosaurs is the name "Dinosaur" is from the Greek word denios (terrible) and saoros (lizard) named by Richard Owen in 1841 as he thought dinosaurs were giant lizards. Before then, people usually called them dragons! An example is the Tyrannosaurus Rex whose name means tyran lizard king.

Okay. Enough with history and names, let's move on to our next topic, raptors.

Raptors, commonly known as Velociraptors, were one of the fastest dinosaurs who could run up to 45 miles per hour. Paleontologists believe these dinosaurs could reach these speeds due to their small size and light weight. Raptors had amazingly large brains relative to their small body size therefore they were the smartest among dinosaurs. They were slightly cleverer than rabbits but not as clever as cats or dogs. Raptors were carnivores with great eyesight. Hunting in groups with perfect eyesight and smart brains, these dangerous, ferocious and deadly pack of enemies that you least like to meet.

Confusingly, not all dinosaurs with the word "Raptor" are raptors. An example is Oviraptor, part of the clade Maniraptora. Let's learn more about it below.

There is a misunderstood fun fact about the Oviraptor. Most Oviraptor fossils were found near unhatched dinosaur eggs. Therefore the paleontologists, desperate to make important scientific discoveries, jumped to conclusions: The Oviraptor were "egg thieves" stealing someone's eggs. However, when they took the eggs to a lab test, the eggs were Oviraptor eggs. That meant the Oviraptor never stole any eggs and it was protecting them. This unjust reputation "Egg thief" has became title of Oviraptor.

Next up were sauropods. These reptiles were the largest dinosaurs and the largest land animals ever lived. Despite the massive body size, they had tiny brains. Sauropods shared a similar body plan consisted of: a small head on a thin and long neck like a giraffe; a long massive body housing a giant-sized gut; thick pillar-like legs to support the weight of their body, neck, and the miniscule head; and a long tapering tail dragged behind their massive body. Sauropods massive body size was mostly used to defend, not to attack as most sauropods were herbivores. Plants can't walk or run right? Anyway, these slow, gigantic, and dumb sauropods could just be the idea of lunch for a starving Tyrannosaurus rex. Then well, how did the sauropods defend themselves? Apart from a predator looking up at the sauropod's great size and running away, the sauropods could inflict painful blows with their whip-like tails. From sauropods' skeletons, their tails were built for smacking other dinosaurs. When Argentinosaurus (Sauropods) and the Tyrannosaurus Rex (carnivores) fighting, a severe bite could easily cause the Argentinosaurus to lose the fight. However, the Argentinosaurus could keep the dangerous predator away with its tail. A few direct blows from it could kill or badly cripple the Tyrannosaurus rex and make it impossible to continue fighting.

Even with dinosaurs dead, with only fossils remaining, they could still cause loads of trouble.

The Bone Wars were a series of competitive fossil hunting about the furious rivalry between two famous paleontologists, Othniel Charles Marsh and Edward Drinker Cope who had dedicated their whole life to fossil hunting and brought the world a step forward in fossil hunting. The Bone Wars had both pros and cons. Although Marsh's and Cope's hatred and jealousy corrupted them both, the duo made some legendary scientific discoveries. Sadly, their hatred eventually led them to collect fossils in underhanded way, such as resorting to bribery and stealing their opponent's fossils. Once friends, their strong personalities and hunger for scientific recognition drove them apart and slowly turning into enemies. The contest led them across the state with main stops such as Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming in rich bone beds. The declaration of war began when Marsh secretly bribed Cope's workers to take all future findings to him. Cope was furious when he discovered Marsh's secret and the two began pointing out each other flaws in scientific papers and publications. Marsh had another laugh when he pointed out that Cope's reconstruction of the Elasmosaurus was utterly wrong, with the head placed where the tail should be. Cope took his revenge by demanding his workers to hunt for fossils in what Marsh considered his private bone bed. At the end, Marsh had the last laugh that he discovered 80 while Cope discovered 56 new species. The Bone Wars was a dramatic point in dinosaur history which brought us 136 new dinosaur species!

Although we have already discovered quite a few species of dinosaur, this is only tip of the iceberg and there are still discoveries to be made. With technology advancing by day, scientists are knowing more and more about the unknown mysteries of dinosaurs.

Unearthing the Past: Insights from China's Groundbreaking Dinosaur Discoveries

St. Paul's Co-educational College Primary School, Cheng, Sin Tung - 9

China has quietly emerged as the world's leading fossil-hunting destination, particularly for dinosaurs. The first dinosaur in history to be plainly feathered was discovered by a farmer in Liaoning province in the 1990s. Sinosauropteryx, which means "the China dragon bird" due to its feathery look, was the name given to this ground-breaking discovery. A wealth of dinosaur fossils has been found in the province of Liaoning since the discovery of Sinosauropteryx. In the area, more than 40 dinosaur species have been discovered, including more than 24 pterosaur species, which were winged reptiles that dominated the skies in the dinosaur era.

A new titanosaur species was discovered in Jiangxi province, which is one of China's most recent discoveries. This gigantic dinosaur, noted for its long necks and tails, joins the rising number of dinosaur species discovered in China. Palaeontologists are thrilled with the finding of this titanosaur, as China's large landmass and various geological formations hold enormous possibilities for fresh dinosaur discoveries.

China's vast fossil record and diversified landforms make it an attractive place for paleontological research. While the United States and Argentina have long been known for dinosaur discoveries, China's comparatively undiscovered lands give rise to new and fascinating findings. Ancient fossils discovered in China provide unique insights into the prehistoric environment, as well as information on dinosaur evolution and diversification.

China's dinosaur fossils are not only scientifically significant, but also provide insight into the country's rich cultural legacy. People all throughout the world are fascinated with dinosaurs, and China's unique reputation as a land of ancient wonders is further enhanced by the discovery of new dinosaur species there.

As palaeontologists continue to investigate China's fossil-rich areas, the prospects for new finds are limitless. Each new discovery contributes to our understanding of Earth's history and the enormous diversity of life that once lived. The stories recounted by China's dinosaurs are as interesting as they are significant, providing a window into a past that is long gone but not forgotten.

China's dinosaurs are more than simply extinct animals; they are a reminder of the nation's rich natural past and the continuous search for answers about the world we live in. Discover the latest dinosaur stories from China, which provide a window into a world that go back to on Earth millions of years ago. The secrets of the past can be revealed and the amazing diversity of life that once flourished on our planet can be comprehended through China's dinosaurs. Scientists and hobbyists alike are fascinated and motivated by the continuous discoveries in China's fossil–rich regions, which heightens their expectation of what new knowledge the ancient fossils may provide.

The discovery of new dinosaur species in China has not only added to our knowledge of prehistoric life but has also shed light on the geographical and environmental conditions that existed millions of years ago. The fossils found in China have provided valuable information on the climate, vegetation, and ecosystems of the past, allowing scientists to reconstruct a more accurate picture of the ancient world.

Furthermore, the study of China's dinosaur fossils has led to significant advancements in our understanding of dinosaur evolution and behavior. By analyzing the skeletal remains of these ancient creatures, scientists have been able to piece together the evolutionary history of dinosaurs and their relationships to modern-day birds. The discovery of feathered dinosaurs in China, such as Sinosauropteryx, has provided crucial evidence supporting the theory that birds are direct descendants of dinosaurs.

In addition to their scientific importance, China's dinosaur fossils also hold cultural significance. The ancient Chinese people were fascinated with dragons, mythical creatures that were often depicted as large, animals with wings. The discovery of dinosaur fossils in China, particularly those with feathery appearances, has made some people speculate that these ancient myths are inspired by the remains of real dinosaurs.

Overall, China's prominence as a leading fossil-hunting destination is well-deserved, given the rich diversity of dinosaur species that have been discovered in the country. The continuous stream of new findings in China's fossilrich regions keeps dinosaur enthusiasts intrigued. The study of China's dinosaurs not only provides valuable insights into the past but also serves as a reminder of the enduring mysteries and wonders of the natural world.

The Majestic Dinosaurs of China: A Paleontological Exploration

St. Paul's Co-educational College Primary School, Chong, Sau Ling - 12

China's dinosaurs vary from the majestic Huaxiazhoulong dinosaurs, to the 240-million-year-old Dinocephalosaurus dinosaurs. The knowledge growth of palaeontologists has been growing rapidly since the 20th century, with the help of advanced technology and the variety of geological resources provided by the government. This has allowed for the discovery of new species and a deeper understanding of the ancient ecosystems in China. These new tales of China's dinosaurs continue to fascinate and educate people around the world.

One of the most unique dinosaurs currently found was the Yinlong dinosaur, a small ceratopsian dinosaur. Its name's original meaning was to describe how small it is and how easily it can be hidden (the word "yin" in Cantonese is defined as hidden"). The Yinlong dinosaur was found in 2004, in the Middle–Late Jurassic strata of the Shishugou Formation located in Xinjiang Province, China. The Yinlong dinosaur could only reach lengths of 1.2 meters in length (as long as a 7– to 8–year–old child) and can only weigh up to 10 kg (approximately as heavy as a 1–year–old child). Yinlong dinosaurs have deep and wide skulls, with three long limbs, also suggesting that they are herbivores, since they do not have any characteristics to catch prey on their own, such as sharp teeth and sharp claws. Also, the species was able to survive for long since they could reach food supplies that the other bigger and taller dinosaurs could not reach and had less competition for food. Yinlong dinosaurs likely thrived in their environment due to their ability to access food sources that larger dinosaurs could not reach. Their herbivorous diet and lack of predatory features also contributed to their survival over time. Their unique physical characteristics allowed them to coexist with larger dinosaurs by accessing different food sources. This adaptation likely played a key role in their long–term survival in their ecosystem.

Another kind of dinosaur that one might feel fascinated about is the Mamenchisaurus dinosaur, a long-necked sauropod dinosaur. Their fossils were first found in the Sichuan Basin and Yunnan Province in China. They are mostly famous for their incredibly long necks, which take up to half their body length. They are approximately 20 meters in length (approx. 10 doors), and they weigh about 12,000 kilograms (about 200 Asian adults). The Mamenchisaurus dinosaur has a few species itself, including the Mamenchisaurus hochuanensis, a slightly smaller version; the Mamenchisaurus sinocanadorum, an undescribed species; the Mamenchisaurus anyuensis, a rather slender species compared to the others; and the Mamenchisaurus youngi, the species with the longest neck, which allows them to reach higher vegetation. The Mamenchisaurus (in general) are also herbivores, since they have long necks to reach the leaves from the high trees. The long neck of the Mamenchisaurus also served as a defence mechanism against predators, allowing them to keep a safe distance while feeding. Despite their massive size, these dinosaurs were believed to have been relatively peaceful creatures that lived in herds for protection. Their long necks also helped them to regulate body temperature by allowing for efficient heat dissipation.

The Saurornithoides, a type of troodontid maniraptoran dinosaur, were first found in Inner Mongolia. They were one of the most fierce and strong predators in the world of dinosaurs. They had excellent hearing and sight, enabling them to be able to catch prey easily and keep track of the footsteps of their food source. They are small in size and have a bird–like structure skull and had a beak. Their length can reach up to 2.3 meters, and they have large eye sockets and stereoscopic vision, allowing them to have clear stereoscopic vision. They are carnivores, which hunt for small reptiles and smaller mammals; these include lizards, frogs, etc. They also often work in groups to help each other, proving that they are smart creatures that learnt how to use teamwork to help themselves. Their intelligence and social behaviour have been studied extensively by researchers, revealing their complex communication and problem–solving skills. Despite their small size, they are fierce predators in their ecosystem, demonstrating adaptability and cunning in their hunting strategies. Researchers have also observed that they are capable of using tools to aid in their hunting, showcasing their advanced cognitive abilities. This combination of intelligence, social behaviour, and hunting skills makes them a fascinating species to study in the wild.

The Huaxiazhoulong shouwen is a newly discovered species of dinosaur that lived during the Late Cretaceous period. These dinosaurs were herbivores, feeding primarily on plants and vegetation. Fossils of the Huaxiazhoulong shouwen have been found in China, specifically in the Henan Province. They were estimated to be around 6 to 8 meters in length and exhibited social behaviours, such as living in herds for protection and mating purposes. It is famous and unique for its armoured body, looking like it was filled with spikes on the outer side. The discovery of the Huaxiazhoulong shouwen sheds light on the diverse range of dinosaur species that existed during the Late Cretaceous period. This new finding adds to our understanding of prehistoric ecosystems and the evolution of herbivorous dinosaurs. The presence of social behaviours in the Huaxiazhoulong shouwen suggests a complex social structure within the species, providing insight into their interactions and dynamics. Further research on this dinosaur species could reveal more about their behaviour and adaptation strategies in their environment.

In conclusion, the diverse range of dinosaurs discovered in China, from the armored Huaxiazhoulong to the longnecked Mamenchisaurus and the agile Saurornithoides, highlights the richness of prehistoric life. The advancements in paleontology, coupled with China's unique geological resources, continue to unveil new species and deepen our understanding of ancient ecosystems. As research progresses, these findings will undoubtedly enhance our knowledge of the evolutionary history and ecological dynamics of dinosaurs.

The Discovery that Amazes the World – Jiangxititan ganzhouensis

St. Paul's Co-educational College Primary School, Law, Michael Cheuk yin - 12

On a warm summer day, the team of Jiangxi province in China, had made a historical fossil finding that would shake the paleontological world to its very core. This was a discovery that would open doors to a number of mysterious queries regarding a bygone era. These extremely rare fossil remnants were peculiar and distinct from anything ever found until that date, and never expected to be discovered.

The announcement of this extraordinary finding attracted scientists and researchers from everywhere. There was an excitement in the scientific community that was unseen, as everyone hypothesized what this newly found piece of work could lead to. Some thought of it to be a distinctive species of the dinosaur family; however, still, a cautious approach was advised, and so analyses were required on its fossils.

However, as time passed, diligent work continued, and the substantial excavation was able to reach the bottom of what rested below, the finding astounded mankind. Not only did they discover the creature, but its very skeleton was that of the size of a sizeable structure. The bones started forming a shape larger than even an Argentinian Dinosaur ever was.

The creature was named "Jiangxititan ganzhouensis" in honor of the province where it was found. The world watched in amazement as the scientific community pieced together the puzzle of this ancient creature. Detailed examinations of its skeletal structure revealed unique features that set it apart from all other known dinosaurs.

Jiangxititan ganzhouensis was a titanosaur of unparalleled proportions, with a body length estimated to be over 100 feet and a weight that rivaled that of a dozen elephants combined. Its long neck stretched gracefully into the sky, supporting a head with rows of sharp teeth. Its tail, once a powerful weapon of defense, lay down beside its massive body.

The discovery of Jiangxititan ganzhouensis sparked a renewed interest in the field of paleontology, drawing attention to the rich prehistoric heritage of Jiangxi province. The region became a hub of scientific activity as researchers flocked to study this ancient titan and unlock the mysteries of its existence.

New discoveries about Jiangxititan ganzhouensis sparked wonder and amazement all over the world. You can only imagine the size and the peculiar features of the creature, then it begs the questions how it acts, eats and where it fits in the ecosystem. Some speculated Jiangxititan ganzhouensis to be a herbivore, as it is said that it delicately fed from the sweet charm of his generation's greenery while others pictured it as a dominating predator that reigned its surroundings without anyone challenging it. The findings of Jiangxititan ganzhouensis also brought into focus discussions of the existing theories of extinction of the dinosaurs and those factors that aided the evolution of life on the planet Earth. Geologists on the other hand, were eager to untangle the geological background of Jiangxi province, which could help them understand the glorious world which the Jiangxititan ganzhouensis belonged to.

People on the other hand, admired their past and their ancestors when they had come to be associated with Jiangxititan ganzhouensis as Britain was being civilized. Their love for their association led to the initiation of a transition phase in which plenty of museums and research centers were being built, to preserve this greatness for most upcoming generations and by educating them about this world.

As far as we know, Jiangxititan ganzhouensis is the last remnant of man's eternal interest in dinosaurs and the endless inspiration of a person's mind. Its finding at the very center of Jiangxi province reminded people about the many hidden treasures that are beneath the soil, and most likely, have never been known or uncovered to the rest of the world.

Thus, the story of Jiangxititan ganzhouensis grew into legend, being a witness of life on Earth and the thirst of mankind to seek knowledge to learn more about what was and what will be.

Dinosaur Bone Fossils Discovered in Hong Kong for the First Time

The French International School of Hong Kong, Bottou, Soulayman - 9

During the summer of 2024, a team of paleontologists discovered some fossils in Port Island, a deserted island in Hong Kong. It took them many months to study and confirm that it was dinosaur fossils. Then, on 24th of October 2024, they had a very important presentation to other scientists and Hong Kong authorities to share their discovery with the world.

Why is this discovery important for Hong Kong?

This discovery is important because it is the first time that dinosaur fossils have been found in Hong Kong, and now we have proof that there were dinosaurs in Hong Kong. These fossils date back 66 million years ago, right at the end of the Cretaceous period and belong to a Sauropod, the type of dinosaur with a very long neck dinosaur. Until now, paleontologists in Hong Kong had only discovered fossils of plants and marine animals.

What about Mainland China?

Over tens of thousands of dinosaur fossils were discovered in Mainland China.

There are several big sites of dinosaur fossils. One is located in Sichuan Province where there are fossils of pterosaurs, stegosaurus, plesiosaurs and more. Actually, there are even more types of dinosaurs in Sichuan than in the Jurassic World movies or anywhere else in the real world, at least for now. This site is extremely important for the paleontologists of the world because it's the rare place where we found dinosaurs of the mid–Jurassic period. The reason why so many dinosaur fossils are in this small area (only 3,000 square meters) is because it used to be a lake– delta environment during the mid–Jurassic period with very rich natural resources so a lot of prehistoric animals lived there. Now this site is recognised by the best paleontologists in the world for the diversity of the dinosaur fossils but also for the quality of its scientific research.

Another important site is located north of Beijing, in Liaoning Province. It is exceptional because it helps paleontologists understand the dinosaurs from the Mesozoic period better and because the ground was able to preserve the soft tissues from the dinosaurs (skin and muscles) and their bones. It is extremely rare to find soft tissue and it was only possible because of the ashes from volcanic eruptions in this region. The paleontologists were very happy to find the content of dinosaurs' stomachs, so they know what these dinosaurs used to eat (for example, they found the skeleton of small lizards and mammals).

China is also the place where we found the bones of the dinosaur with the longest neck ever: its name is Mamenchisaurus sinocanadorum and its neck was 15 meters long. What is impressive about this discovery is that only a few bones from the neck and skull were found, but the paleontologists succeeded in calculating the length of the neck by comparing with other sauropods. The sauropods used their long neck to graze on tree leaves, a bit like giraffes do nowadays.

What to expect in the future?

In conclusion, all these discoveries put China at the same level as the United States of America in the number of dinosaur species discovered. The most recent discovery in

Hong Kong reminds us that we still have a lot to discover about dinosaurs and where they lived.

The Evolution

The French International School of Hong Kong, Boulay, Emma – 10

Long, long time ago, the earth was roamed by dinosaurs.

They rip off the flesh of their preys, today they are so rare and so precious to us because humans like collecting fossil's & everybody knows that they are worth a lot of money. Next, they sell them to museum's, also they take a lot of space, and they don't fit in your house...so let me tell you a little bit about dinosaur's.

If you were at the museum, you would see their razor-sharp teeth, quite cool am I right and did you know **Dinosaurs roamed Earth for more than 165 million years.** That is crazy when you think humans only appeared about five to seven million years ago. We act like we've ruled Earth forever. But we've only been around for a very short time compared to the dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs are fabulous specimens, that are admirable and perfects.

We found them in rocks in hard soil; they are very fragile and precious.

They are so rare to identify by looking at them.

It's almost impossible.

And we can also find footprint in graved in hard soil.

So, scientist are trying to find more and more dinosaurs species.

They found some very interesting creatures like pterodactyl.

And palaeontology proved that birds are dinosaurs.

But they don't look like dinosaurs anymore because they involved year by year into birds that we know today.

Isn't it cool and interesting how thing's evolve just like that I wonder why? So, I'm going to tell you: The Pterosaurs lived among the dinosaurs and became extinct around the same time, but they were not dinosaurs. Rather, pterosaurs were flying reptiles. Modern birds didn't descend from pterosaurs; birds' ancestors were small, feathered, terrestrial dinosaurs. Now let's learn about T-rex:

Tyrannosaurus rex could be up to 40 feet long and 12 feet high!

T-rex is estimated to have weighed between 5,000 and 7,000 kilos

T-rex's had very very bad breath

Did you know the female T-rex's were actually bigger than male ones. Talk about girl power!

They lived about 30 years

T-rex's would not only hunt but sometimes also scavenge for food

The t-rex also had a bite force of 1,500 to 3,000 pounds (an adult human has a bite force of 175 pounds)

And that's it for today I learned so much about dinosaurs like T-rex's and Pterosaurs.

Dinosaurs of China

The French International School of Hong Kong, Cui, Elva – 10

Introduction

Many fascinating dinosaurs were found in the world .Today we will be focusing on dinosaurs found in a very unique country ;China.Many species of dinosaurs were found in china.Some are on display in museums all over the northeastern provinces.

The First Dino's Discovery

The first dinosaur was found in 1996 by a chinese farmer and part time fossil hunter named Li Yumin. This dinosaur was the first fossil specimen of the Sinosauropteryx (see below). This dinosaur is from the middle-late Jurassic period, that is nearly 166 million years ago.

Chinese species

Since the discovery of the Sinosauropteryx prima, many other species of dinosaurs have been found in China . They are now on display in various museums around the province of Liaoning. These species include the Anchiornis, The Beipiaosaurus and the Chaoyangsaurus.

Sinosauropteryx Type:small theropod Diet:carnivore Food: it mainly eats small animals such as mammals and lizards Length:1.1m How it moved :on 2 legs When it lived:This dinosaur lived in the early cretaceous ,about 125–122 million years ago. Where it was found:Liaoning Province,aka China The Sinosauropteryx is a small carnivorous dinosaur.It had primitive feathers that are thin and a bit hairlike .The Sinosauropteryx was a mostly brown red color.It also had alternating dark and light bands in its tail.It lived alongside many other Chinese dinosaurs including theYutyrannus,the Beipiaosaurus and the Psittacosaurus. Anchiornis

Type of dinosaur: small theropod Length:0.6 m Diet:carnivorous Teeth:The Anchionis had many small curved teeth. Food:small lizards and fishes When it lived:It lived in the Late Jurassic,165–153 million years ago. Found in: China The Anchiornis is a clearly feathered dinosaur.Although they had feathers they could not fly .They could only glide

from one spot to the other . The Anchiornis was mainly black and gray, it had a crest of reddish brown feathers on its head.

The Beipiaosaurus Type :small theropod Diet:omnivorous Length:2.0m Found in:China How it moved :on two legs When it lived :It lived in the early Cretaceous,127–121 million years ago. The Beipiaosaurus, like the Sinosauropteryx prima, was a small feathered dinosaur .Very little was known about the Beipiaosaurus but fossils showed that it had a very long neck , sharp curved claws and a long tail.

Chaoyangsaurus Type of dinosaur:ceratopsian Diet: herbivorous Length:1.1m When it lived:It lived in the Late Jurassic,152–145 million years ago How it moved:on two legs Found in:China Interestingly,the Chaoyangsaurus is the earliest known ceratopsian (shield dinosaur)dinosaur .The Chaoyangsaurus has a hard plate in their head much like the Triceratops.It has long flexible tail ,and muscular legs enabled to run fast.

Conclusion

Many dinosaurs have been discovered in China. More dinosaurs continue to be found in Liaoning ,helping more people understand how they survived back in the Triassic Era ,t

Archaeocursor Asiaticus

The French International School of Hong Kong, Hacking, Zoe - 10

Today I will be teaching you all about the Archaeocursor Asiaticus. It lived in what is now southwestern China during the early Jurassic period, something like 193 million years ago. The dinosaur was around 1 meter (3.3 feet) in length and belonged to a group of plant-eating dinosaurs called Ornithischia. These bones were found in early December 2024.

This amazing dinosaur has appeared to be the earliest diverging Ornithischian dinosaur in Asia. That long word is a meaning for a bird-hipped dinosaur. These dino's were the FIRST dinosaur to start chewing their food and are currently being studied to be put in some of the most famous historical museums all over the world.

FUN FACT

The meaning of Archaeocursor Asiaticus is a meaning for "Old runner."

New Tales of China's Dinosaurs

The French International School of Hong Kong, Lee, Charlotte - 9

There are many fossils in China because of volcanic activity. The eldest known fossil found in China is cyanobacteria, that is 3.5 billion years old. Birds are a type of dinosaur, but adult birds did not die with the other dinosaurs because the birds could eat less food, they were small, and if there was something bad happening, it could fly out of the land with ease. Before our ancestors' time, the galaxy was very dangerous and it killed many animals in the food chain but dinosaurs were jumbo, gigantic, ginormous creatures, so the land could not provide the food for dinosaurs to survive.

If you find red seaweed on the beach or in the ocean, that means you have found a fossil of a mighty dinosaur. Dinosaurs survived around the age of Mesozoic Era. Dinosaurs could chew on hard rocks as food, this magnificent beast's bite force was very deadly. If you are seen by a jumbo dinosaur, it will swallow you whole very quickly. Dinosaurs ate plants, meat of smaller dinosaurs or any dead animals, eggs, insects, turtles, lizards and young mammals.

There are many dinosaurs which are famous across the world, including Yangchuanosaurus, Mamenchisaurus, Shunosaurus lii, Lingwu Long Shenqi, Sinocalliopteryx, Shantungosaurus, and more. All dinosaurs found in China were long leg Sauropods, they were all similar to North American and European known dinosaurs but there were some unique differences.

Dinosaurs can only live a lifespan of 20 to 30 years, some dinosaurs like Nigersaurus have 500 hundred teeth, others have 400 teeth. The Sauropods were well-known for their exceptionally long necks and tails, the types of dinosaurs were Protarchaeopteryx, Yingshanosaurus, Sinosauropteryx, Huayangosaurus, Protoceratops, Bactrosaurus, Jingshanosaurus, Chinshakiangosaurus, Sinovenator, Yinlong, Euhelopus, Confuciusornis, Gobisaurus, Shunosaurus, Shantungosaurus, Mamenchisaurus, Agilisaurus, Alectrosaurus, Guanlong, Microraptor, Archaeoceratops and Tuojiangosaurus. Did you know there are boulders of dinosaur eggs in China? Did you also know that all dinosaurs have feathers and the fact of it was proudly told to the world by Chinese People?

New Tales of China's Dinosaurs

The French International School Hong Kong, Ling Tzar Kwong, Gabriel Julien – 9

A long time ago, about 65 million years ago, China was home to millions of dinosaurs! These incredible creatures roamed the land, flew in the skies, and swam in the oceans. While scientists in the West began discovering and studying dinosaurs in the 1800s, China started its exciting journey into palaeontology in the 1900s. Thanks to CC Young, who is known as the "Father of Palaeontology" in China, and many other scientists after him, such as Hong Kong Palaeontologist, Michael Pittman, who is a good friend of mine, new tales of China's dinosaurs have emerged. I am very enthusiastic about dinosaurs, and I am excited about all the discoveries happening both at home and abroad. With each new find, we uncover more stories about the dinosaurs that once roamed this vast land!

In recent years, Chinese researchers found a new type of titanosaur called Gandititan Cavocaudatus, bones dating back 90 million years ago to the Cretaceous period. This giant dinosaur measured an impressive 46 feet long — wow! That makes it one of the longest dinosaurs ever discovered! But it is still pretty small compared to another giant named Patagotitan Mayorum. This enormous dinosaur was a whopping 122 feet long and could weigh as much as 14 elephants! Just imagine how big that is! Even though China started finding dinosaur fossils later than some other countries, their discoveries have been amazing.

According to Jenny Hu, who wrote an article called "The Dinosaur Craze and the Chinese Dragon," people found strange black "stone eggs" that were sold for use in traditional Chinese medicine. Later on, they discovered these eggs were actually precious dinosaur eggs found in Hunan's Xixia County! While only about 500 dinosaur eggs have been found worldwide, China has discovered tens of thousands! These discoveries help scientists learn more about how dinosaurs lived and reproduced. Studying dinosaur eggs can tell us about nesting behaviours and what baby dinosaurs might have looked like when they hatched. We also see how the embryos transformed inside the eggs by putting acid on the eggs every day and melting the shell layer by layer.

Recently, there have been some incredible findings about dinosaurs in China. For example, Michael Pittman and his team discovered something fascinating about early pterosaurs (which are flying reptiles). They found that some pterosaurs had tail vanes with special membranes that helped them stabilise better while flying. This discovery shows how these creatures adapted to their environment! Another exciting discovery was the first feathered dinosaur, Sinosauropteryx, which was found by a farmer in Liaoning. This finding changed how scientists thought about dinosaurs because it showed that some dinosaurs might have had feathers just like birds do today.

With the new discoveries of fossils in China, Zigong, a town with abundant dinosaur fossils has turned itself into a dinosaur-themed city. I learned of this city online and asked my parents to take me there. We visited Zigong last summer and I was in dinosaur heaven! Zigong has a huge dinosaur theme park where you can see life-sized models of different dinosaurs and even ride on some cool attractions. One of the biggest highlights is the Zigong Dinosaur Museum, which is one of the largest dinosaur museums in the world! At this museum, you can see anazing displays of real dinosaur fossils and learn all about different species that once roamed our planet. Another exciting thing about Zigong is that it produces the majority of the animatronic dinosaurs in amusement parks around the world. We visited one of the factories and it was so much fun!

In late 2024, I was overjoyed to find that Hong Kong made headlines by discovering its very first dinosaur bone fossils on Port Island. These bones belong to an old sauropod from the Cretaceous period — a time when many large dinosaurs lived on Earth. This discovery is exciting because it shows that even places like Hong Kong can have connections to ancient creatures!

As a big fan of dinosaurs, I'm super excited that China keeps finding more fossils! Studying dinosaurs is so much fun because it helps us learn about ancient times and how life has changed over millions of years. It is also important for people who want to know about different eras like the Neoproterozoic, Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic.

Dinosaurs have been on our planet for millions of years. They are one of China's coolest treasures and connect to our culture just like dragons do. In Chinese culture, dragons are very special and have been around for a long time. The word for dragon in Chinese is "Long," and it even shares the same character as "dinosaur." Dragons are seen as

symbols of bravery and good luck. Since the Tang Dynasty, dragons have come to symbolise kings and the Chinese people, who call themselves "Descendants of the Dragon." This makes me wonder: could the idea of dragons have come from ancient Chinese people who found big dinosaur bones and imagined them as powerful creatures and therefore came up with the mythical figure that is dragon?

As we learn more about dinosaurs, we also explore these fascinating connections between prehistoric giants and cultural legends. The stories of dinosaurs inspire curiosity and wonder, reminding us that there is still so much to discover. With ongoing research and new discoveries, the tales of China's dinosaurs will continue to captivate our imagination for generations to come.

The Sinosauropteryx: A Feathered Wonder

The French International School of Hong Kong, Qian, Jacqueline – 10

The Sinosauropteryx was a small Compsognathid dinosaur. Remarkably, it stands as the first dinosaur taxon outside of the Avialae species—those that include birds and their immediate relatives—yet it had feathers.

Discovery and Naming

This fascinating creature was unearthed in Liaoning Province, China, in 1996 by Li Yumin, a farmer and part-time fossil-hunter. Li collected fossils from the region and sold them to museums and collectors. The Sinosauropteryx was officially named later that year, by paleontologists Ji Qiang and Ji Shu-an. The name translates to "Chinese reptilian wing", reflecting its unique features, and it was inspired by specimens housed in the National Geological Museum in Beijing, China.

Description

The name "Sinosauropteryx" perfectly describes this kind of dinosaur, which had feathers adorning its limbs despite being a reptile rather than a bird. As a theropod, it walked and ran on two feet, weighing approximately 0.55 kg and measuring about 1.07 meters (3.51 feet) long. The Sinosauropteryx was closely related to the European Compsognathus. It shared similarities but had different colors. While the Compsognathus sported a vibrant blue and green body with a yellow underbelly, the Sinosauropteryx was featuring a brown body and a white underbelly. Its small hands and legs were perfectly adapted for agility, allowing it to navigate its environment with grace.

Diet

As a carnivore, the Sinosauropteryx preyed on smaller creatures such as lizards, specifically Dalinghosaurus, Zhangheotherium, and Sinobaatar. Evidence from the fossilized remains revealed jaw fragments of these animals in its gut, indicating its diet. While these findings provide insight, it is possible that the Sinosauropteryx fed on other species as well. Future archaeological discoveries may yet uncover more details about the diet of this extraordinary dinosaur.

Reproduction

Remarkably, in this fossil, several small eggs were identified in its abdomen and two eggs were preserved in front of and on top of the pubic boot. Measuring around 33mm (1.3 inches) long and 26mm (1.0 inches) wide, these eggs suggested that the Sinosauropteryx laid eggs in pairs. It shows that the Sinosaurpteryx had a similar reproduction method as the modern reptiles like the turtles and snakes.

The Future of Paleontology in China

As paleontology in China advances, many unique and incredible dinosaurs await discovery in this extraordinary region. With each excavation, we could be expecting more and more amazing and unique ancient creatures, leading us to explore the secrets of the magic prehistoric world.

New Tales of China's Dinosaurs

The French International School of Hong Kong, Savani, Veer - 8

China has quietly become the global epicentre of fossil-hunting. In the 1990's, a farmer found the world's very first clearly feathered dinosaur. Scientists called in Sinosaweopteryx, which means "the China dragon bird". Since then, more than 40 dinosaur species have been found in the province of Liaoning, including more than 24 pterosaurswings reptiles. Recently a new species of titanosaus was found in Jianxi. Because China is less well-explored by paleontologists, there's much excitement about what will be found next and what amazing stories the ancient fossil will tell.

Titanosaurs

YK Pao School, Lu, Emma – 9

Titanosaurs is the hugest Dinosaur in the world. It can easily beat the Tyrannosaurus rex.

Titanosaurus, also known as Dragon, Tai Tan Ju Long, or Notosaurus, is an ancient dinosaur. Its genus name means "lizard of Titan" and is named after the early Greek mythological deity Titanosaurus. Titanosaurus is a sauropod dinosaur with fossils discovered in the Lamita Formation of India in 1877, dating back to the Maastrichtian stage of the Upper Cretaceous period. Other species of titanosaurs have also been discovered in southern Europe and South America.

Titanosaurs: weigh 75t, lives in 9000ten thousand years ago. High 3meters

Many scientists think that it is the most enormous dinosaur in the world.

But Titanosaurs are not good to their child, when they lay their egg, they won't see them with more than one eye.

Because they need to eat more grass to live.

When scientists find their fossils, they are still in the growth period, it means they could be huge as a mountain. But they already

Become extincted, they can grow any more.

That is all about Titanosaurous that I know, thank you.

Creative Writing Non-Fiction Group 2

The Rise, Evolution, and Extinction of Dinosaurs

Regent's Primary School of Shenzhen, YIU 姚, Tsz Hei 梓曦 - 11

Introduction

In the distant prehistoric era, dinosaurs roamed the Earth as the dominant species. Some ruled the land, others soared through the skies, and some were giants of the ocean. Though these magnificent creatures have long vanished, their fossils provide valuable insights into their history, offering us a glimpse into a world that once existed.

Discovery of Dinosaur Fossils in China

China has played a significant role in global paleontology, with numerous groundbreaking fossil discoveries. In 1990, a farmer in Liaoning uncovered the first dinosaur with clear feather impressions—the "Chinese Loong Bird." To date, over 40 dinosaur fossils, including 24 pterosaurs, have been discovered in the region. More recently, a new species of titanosaur was unearthed in Jiangxi. The country remains at the forefront of dinosaur research, constantly revealing new species and expanding our understanding of prehistoric life.

Famous Dinosaurs of China

China is home to many well-documented dinosaur species. Some of the most famous include the Amur Manzhou Dragon, Shishi Panzu Dragon, Xu Lufeng Dragon, and Giant Shandong Dragon. Additionally, the "Centennial Mandarin Duck Dragon," discovered in Inner Mongolia in 2021, is an oviraptor dinosaur from the Early Cretaceous period, measuring 1.5 meters in length and weighing around 10 kilograms.

Classification of Dinosaurs

According to paleontological records, as of 2021, there are approximately 1,545 scientifically described dinosaur species. Dinosaurs are categorized into three main groups:

1. **Ornithischian Dinosaurs** – Bird-hipped dinosaurs, including beaked herbivores such as stegosaurs, hadrosaurs, and horned dinosaurs like Triceratops.

2. *Sauropod Dinosaurs* – Long-necked, large-bodied dinosaurs with small heads and thick limbs, such as Lianglong and Titanosaurs like Argentinosaurus.

3. Theropod Dinosaurs - Mostly carnivorous species, including Tyrannosaurus Rex, Velociraptor, and Spinosaurus.

The Evolution and Dominance of Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs originated during the Triassic period from small archosaur ancestors. At that time, the harsh climate and competition from crocodile-like reptiles shaped their development. As Pangaea began to break apart, volcanic eruptions triggered global warming and mass extinctions, allowing dinosaurs to dominate during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. Some of the most iconic dinosaurs, such as Tyrannosaurus Rex and Triceratops, thrived during the Cretaceous period.

The Extinction of Dinosaurs

The reign of the dinosaurs ended with the Cretaceous-Paleogene (K-Pg) extinction event. Around 66 million years ago, a 10-kilometer-wide asteroid struck Earth, leading to environmental disasters that wiped out the dinosaurs. This mass extinction paved the way for the rise of mammals and, ultimately, human evolution.

The Origin of Life and the Future of Evolution

Scientists believe that life on Earth began approximately 3.6 billion years ago with single-celled organisms in the ocean. Over billions of years, early vertebrates evolved and moved onto land, setting the stage for the rise of dinosaurs. If dinosaurs had never gone extinct, would humans and dinosaurs have coexisted? Given their enormous size and resource consumption, survival might have been challenging, leading to competition or even cooperation between species.

Conclusion

Although dinosaurs are no longer among us, their fossils continue to unlock secrets of the past. Through scientific advancements, we may one day gain a deeper understanding of prehistoric life or even discover new species that reshape our knowledge of evolution. The story of dinosaurs is far from over—it continues to inspire and intrigue us.

The History and Culture of Chinese Dinosaurs

Shanghai Singapore International School, Wang, Katherine -

In the depths of time, millions of years ago, dinosaurs ruled the earth, and the land we now call China was no exception. From the majestic plains to the dense forests, these ancient creatures thrived. Today, China's rich history of dinosaur fossils not only reveals the secrets of a distant past but also inspires a culture of awe and curiosity. Like pages in an ancient book, each fossil unearthed tells a story of power, survival, and the incredible evolution of life.

China is often called a "dinosaur fossil treasure trove," and for good reason. In the rocky soils of provinces like Liaoning and Sichuan, scientists have uncovered some of the most remarkable dinosaur fossils in the world. These

fossils include giant herbivores like Mamenchisaurus, whose neck stretched longer than a school bus, and fierce predators like Yangchuanosaurus, whose sharp teeth could tear through anything in its path. In Liaoning, the discovery of feathered dinosaurs, such as Microraptor, changed how the world views the connection between dinosaurs and birds. These creatures, once thought of as scaly beasts, may have been the first to soar through the skies, paving the way for the birds we see today.

But Chinese dinosaurs are not just relics of the past; they are deeply woven into the fabric of Chinese culture. From ancient myths to modern museums, dinosaurs have fascinated people across generations. The Chinese dragon, a symbol of power and wisdom, may have been inspired by the discovery of dinosaur bones long before science could explain them. Farmers, upon unearthing massive bones, believed they had found the remains of legendary dragons. These "dragon bones" were often ground into powder and used in traditional medicine, creating a fascinating blend of mythology and paleontology.

The preservation of Chinese dinosaur fossils is also a story of Earth's natural artistry. Volcanic eruptions, ancient lakes, and layers of sediment worked together over millions of years to create perfect conditions for fossilization. Imagine a dinosaur taking its final steps near a calm lake, its body eventually buried under ash and mud, only to reemerge millions of years later as a fossil in the hands of a modern scientist. This process is nothing short of a miracle, turning bones into stone and moments into eternity.

Today, Chinese dinosaur culture is alive and thriving. Museums across the country, such as the Zigong Dinosaur Museum in Sichuan, showcase these incredible fossils to eager visitors. Scientists and students alike dive into the mysteries of dinosaurs, using advanced technology to recreate their appearance, behavior, and even their sounds. Meanwhile, books, films, and artworks inspired by Chinese dinosaurs continue to captivate imaginations. These efforts not only honor the past but also remind us of the importance of protecting the natural world, for the fossils we find today are the result of nature's care over countless ages.

In the end, the history and culture of Chinese dinosaurs are like a symphony, blending the past, present, and future into a single story. These ancient creatures may no longer walk the earth, but their legacy roars louder than ever, reminding us to explore, preserve, and marvel at the wonders of our planet.

The Dazzling Discovery Of 1996

Shanghai Singapore International School, Krishna, Rohan – 11

THE DAZZLING DISCOVERY OF 1996

What if fossils that could reshape our understandings of the past be under a single province? Well, the Liaoning province of China has been a center for these types of fossils that have shocked paleontologists and scientists for years. Fossils discovered there have transformed our understanding of how dinosaurs looked like in the past and the link between dinosaurs and birds. Among these fossils, the fossil of the Sinosauropteryx, a small theropod dinosaur stands out. What is so unique about this fossil? This piece will uncover the discovery story of the Sinosauropteryx and the change that it brought to our understanding of dinosaurs.

In a scorching summer day of Shihetun village, a farmer and fossil hunter Li Yumin was sweating, and his face was as red as a tomato under the scorching heat of the sun which was directly above him. He was looking for fossils to sell. He dug tirelessly in the wet, fertile soil of the area beside his village until "Clack!" His steel shovel struck something hard. Believing that he was just about to unearth a fossil, his heart raced as he dug into the ground, and that is when he found a fossil with short 1-meter arms feathers on its bones which was unusual for a dinosaur fossil with no resemblance of wings. The fossil also had a long bone which stood for a tail. He thought that he had just discovered the remains of a legendary dragon and smiled excitedly, but he did not know that this fossil was far more special than his imagination. What would you have believed this fossil was if you saw it for yourself?

After he found the fossil, he split the fossil into two and sold it to two well known museums, the National Geological Museum, and the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology. However, the museums thought it was not a dragon. Instead, they claimed it as a dinosaur and showed very brief descriptions of the fossil when it was exhibited at first. But this was not the end yet – paleontologists were about to reveal the fossils real significance. The fossil attracted many paleontologists such as Phil Currie who discovered more fascinating facts about the dinosaur such as it might had varied colors on its feathers which proved the theory correct that birds are descendants of dinosaurs and predicted an appearance of the dinosaur and its behavior.

So, what else paleontologists exactly discover about the dinosaur? Well, this dinosaur was on earth during the Early Cretaceous period (122-125 million years ago). The fossil also provided evidence which showed that the dinosaur was carnivorous and that its diet included small lizards and other small animals that lived during its era. The patterns on its feathers also indicated that they preferred living somewhere open such as a field rather than dense jungles for their habitat. They could sprint up to 40 miles per hour which is as fast as a galloping zebra! They also found out that the feather of the therapod was short (about 1 inch long) and thin which was used to insulate the body heat of the dinosaur during cold temperatures rather than allowing it to soar.

In conclusion, the discovery of the Sinosauropteryx has further advanced our understanding of the link between dinosaurs and birds and has inspired numerous people to pursue fossil hunting as a job and passion. As more researchers study these fossils, it reminds them about how much more is left to be discovered. Also, more dinosaur fossils continue to be discovered in Liaoning, still being a center for fossils. These discoveries can change history and inspire young people to unearth more fossils. This journey reminds me how much there is to find out beneath our land and how much more there is to discover. Wouldn't you want to be a fossil hunter, discover new fossils, learn about these amazing creatures, and enjoy the thrilling adventure?

Welcome to Dinotopia

Shanghai Singapore International School, Kung, Yi Tung Angel - 11

It was only discovered in the early 1990's, but the fossils bonanza of China's Yixian rock formation has already transferred our knowledge of dinosaurs. Triditinaly, the spectacular preservation of fossils of feathered dinosaurs and early birds and other animals found in sedimentary strata of the Yixian Frmation in northeast China has been attributed to Pompeii-like volcanic catastrophes. We provide high-resolution geochronlogy and. Sedimentological analysis challenging this model and death processes preserved in less then 100 thousand years. There were over 1000 different species of dinosaurs that lived and enfolded for almost 185 years. Dinosaurs were some of the largest and most mysterious creatures to walk the Earth and it is past by studying different types, how they lived, their characteristics and what caused their mass extinction The greatest and biggest dinosaur's fossil museum in China is the Paleozoological Museum of China is currently the largest of its kind in Asia, featuring ancient animal's fossils. It was b hilt by the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of Chinese's Academy of Sciences. The Paleozoological Museum if China has a collection of over 10000 paleontological fossils and remains.

What are dinosaurs? When, where and how did dinosaurs live? What is dinosaurs' life spans? The word dinosaur was invented in 1842 by Richard Owen. Dinosaur comes from the Greek word" Deimos" and "Sauron's" translates to fearfully great lizard. Dinosaurs arise around 200 million years ago and loved and evolved for about 185 million years. There were 5 eras in which dinosaurs were alive: the Archezioc Era. After discovering dinosaurs, Paleontologists then had classified and name the fossils and dinosaurs they belong to. Scientists have studied fossils and concluded was between 20 and 30 years. That may not seem overly impressive since the average life expectancy of humans is 72.6 years in 2019 according to the UN. In late 2024, Jun Liu of the Chinese Academy of science and her
colleagues have come forward with a new theory on the fossilization of a sheep-sized dinosaur in China's Yixian Formation. They suggest it was not a quick volcanic flow event that buried them (like in the picture on the left), but that they were burried in their burrows when they collapsed burried in their burrows when they collapsed for some reason. Baoyu Jiang, a paleontologist at Nanjing University in China on the other hand still argues for a volcanic event as its cause. Liu's team say the fossils do have some volcanic signs, but not enough to some volcanic signs, but not enough to support evidence of real lava flows burrying them. Pointing our attention at the comfortable sleeping positions of the dinos in the fossils, while they should have been running away from life-threatening danger. Noting also that there is also no evidence of broken bones, as expected in the rough tumble of a lava flow.

Mamenchisaurus dinosaurs is the largest dinosaur in Asia. It weighed as much as 2 large African Elephants; it had a neck longer than a school bus. This dinosaur was about 3 stories high, and it lives in China 160 million years ago. Mamenchisaurus is a dinisaur which lived approximately 150~160 millio9n years ago during the late Jurassic Period.It was first discovered in 1952 on the. Construction site of what was to become the Yitang Highway in Sichuan, China. In 1954, it was examined by paleontologist Yang Zhongshan and eventually given the name Mamechisaurus, and the fun fact is that, this name actually means "ferry lizard." The Lufengosaurus dinosaurs is the first dinosaurs in China. The first fossil of Lufengosaurus dinosaurs were discovered in late 1930s with geologist Bien Meinian's discovery in the Lower Lufeng in Yunnan Province, China, and were named afterthought area in which they were found, this dinosaur extincts about 190~200 millio years ago. Lunfengosaurus dinosaurs is one of the oldest known saurodomorphsand provides insights into the early envlution of this group of dinosaurs. It was the first dinosaurs to be assembled and mounted for display in China and is still a popular exhibit today. Discovered in the 1930s, Lufengosaurus opened a window into a time when dinosaurs began their dominance.

Two perfectly articulated skeletons of the sheep-size dinosaur Psittacosaurs, foun din China's Yixian Formaiton. New research suggests they died in burrow collapses, not via volcanism, as previously thought. Artit's hunted by Repenomamus, amammal. One. Fossils assemblage from the Yixian Formaiotn preserved the remains of these species in mortal combat, frozen in mid-action. The dinosaur here is shown with bristly proto-feathers on its tail. Paleontology 2024 Extremely rapid, yet no catastrophic, Preservation and 3D Dinosaurs of the Early Cretaceous of China.

Do you know that there is a really beautiful dinosaurs in a rainbow color, it is called the Caihong Juji dinosaur. The Juji is an extinct species of dinosaur that lived in Jurassic period, approximately161 million years ago. It is known for its remarkable colorful plumage, leading its cool and popular nickname, "rainbow dinosaur." Juji dinosaurs fossil is unearthed in North, East China, show a bird -like dinosaur that roamed the Earth in the Jurassic Period, 161 million years ago! Some scientists have named the duck sized dinosaur Caihong Juji, Caihong is actually means rainbow, and also means" rainbow with the big crest" in Mandarin. Juji dinosaur is discovered in 2014 in a slab of rock from China's Hebei Province. The Caihong Juji fossil is a newly discovered species of dinosaur, is now kept in the Paleontological Museaun in China-Lianing. Caihong Juji dinosaur is about a pound, this dinosaur is a small dinosaur that lived in forests and may have glided from tree to tree. It preying on small mammals like lizards. They had a beautiful iridescent coloration including a bony crest on its beak and a brilliant, iridescent ruff of feathers around its neck, these dinosaurs may have used its impressive feathered to attract mates.

Do you know dinosaurs can have a lot of fun facts too! Number one: dinosaurs are not the first reptiles on the Earth where the archosaurs, the ruling lizards. Number two: The dinosaurs kingdom has two main branches, herbivores, and carnivores. Number three: Dinosaurs evolved into birds! Number four: most of the dinosaurs are plant eater. Number five: Dinosaurs lived at the same time as mammals, some people thinks that mammals" succeeded" the dinosaurs 65 million years ago, but.....that is not right, they lived together with dinosaurs. Number six: some people say that dinosaurs eat human, but they could never have eaten a human, or... a half of human. Dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago before there were even us, human!

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The study of dinosaurs offers invaluable insights into evolutionary biology, paleoecology, and Earth's history. As we continue to unearth new fossils and apply advanced techniques, our understanding of these magnificent beasts and their ancient world will only deepen. I think finding fossils are a challenging thing, but writing this essay is simpler, I can learn some interesting things and learn new things that I do not know. This is my first time writing about dinosaurs, and at the begging of the essay, I do not really like this topic, because I do not like dinosaurs, but in the middle, it is cool to found out new things about dinosaur. "Sometimes you find fossils in normal sediment like they found, but most time, the feathered dinosaurs, they were preserved closely associated with volcanic ashes." This is what Jiang said. Dinosaurs stand for a fascinating chapter on Earth's history. Their diversity, dominance, and extinction offer valuable insights into evolutionary biology and Earth's geological past. As ongoing research continues to unearth new discoveries, our understanding of theses magnificent creatures continues toing and extinction provide valuable insights into evolutionary biology and Earth's history. Their diversity, dominance, and extinction provide valuable insights into evolutionary biology and Earth's geological past. As ongoing research continues to unearth new discoveries, our understanding of theses magnificent creatures continues to evolve, reminding us of the dynamic and ever-changing nature of life on Earth. Dinosaurs stand for a fascinating chapter on Earth's history. Their diversity, dominance, and extinction provide valuable insights into evolutionary biology and Earth's geological past. As ongoing research continues to unearth new discoveries, our understanding of theses magnificent creatures continues to evolve, reminding us of the dynamic and ever-changing nature of life on Earth. Dinosaurs stand for a fascinating chapter on Earth's geological past. As ongoing research continues to u

The Fossil History

Shanghai Singapore International School, Lin, Eason - 9

In an extraordinary and thrilling discovery, a dedicated team of paleontologists has unearthed a stunning collection of dinosaur fossils in a remote and picturesque region of China. This remarkable site, located in the lush landscapes of Tibet is believed to date back more than 100 million years, during the fascinating Cretaceous period.

The excavation, led by the renowned Dr.Zhang LIN from the prestigious Changqing science revealed an astonishing variety of fossils, including exquisitely preserved bones, sharp teeth, and even intriguing footprints. Among the notable finds are fossils of agile theropod dinosaurs, known for their powerful claws and swift bipedal stance. Some of the fossils are thought to belong to a species remarkably similar to the famous Velociraptor.

Dr.Zhang LIN exclaimed, "This discovery is groundbreaking! The fossils not only provide insight into the types of dinosaurs that roamed this area but also reveal clues about their behavior and environment."

Initial examinations of the fossils suggest that these magnificent dinosaurs thrived in a lush, vibrant environment, likely filled with ferns and cycads. The presence of claw marks and footprints indicates that these dinosaurs were agile hunters, skillfully preying on smaller animals.

The team is particularly excited about one large claw fossil, which measures approximately 0.8 centimeters in length. "This impressive claw could belong to a formidable predator that ruled the food chain during its time Dr.Zhang LIN explained.

The excavation process has been meticulous and challenging. The team carefully utilizes specialized tools to extract layers of earth without damaging the precious fossils. "Every fossil is a piece of history, and we treat them with great care," said Huangyu a graduate student working diligently on the project.

Dinosaur World Explore

Shanghai Singapore International School, Loh, Jya Voon Aaron - 9

Dinosaurs used to rule the world. Although they are now extinct, humans continue to learn about the dinosaur world through the discovery of dinosaur fossils. Since 1990s, over 40 species of dinosaurs have been found in the province of Liaoning, China. Liaoning is famous for the discovery of many feathered dinosaurs . China also has a rich findings of Jurassic-era fossils in the Sichuan and Chongqing areas. China has quietly become a global epicenter for fossil hunting.

I am a big fans of dinosaur since young. I could name any dinosaurs creatures by looking at the picture or toys. I also used to play fossils digging games with my friends. From the fossils, we could identify the dinosaurs sizes, height and weight. For example, we can know that alectrosaurus can be as huge as 5 to 6 meters long, its height may not be giant but only as big as a car. Its weight could reach up to 420 kilograms. Imagine how pity this creature was, they must have bullied by T-Rex a lot. Alectrosaurus is a kind of dinosaurs that was carnivorous and they will hunt their preys by themselves. Their claws are similar with T-Rex but shorter. Their back legs are very strong. The strong tail make use to balance them when they are standing. Their skin colour is brown and they have sharp teeth to tear off their food.

Alectrosaurus usually lives in Mongolia and China. There were many other kind of dinosaurs that live in those specific area before. Alectrosaurus eat fish and other small mammals. If mammals extincted, Alectrosaurus most probably couldn't live long. Recently, archeologist in Hubei province had found three crystallized dinosaurs egg! Those are the first crystallized dinosaur egg unearthed in Hubei province. The egg fossil dates to 60 to 80 million years ago. The experts have confirmed that the three eggs are from mid-cretaceous period.

A dinosaur called Titanosaur also lives in China. This species was found recently in Jiangxi, China. Actually, this species lives in all 7 continents also includes Antarctica. So you can see its fossil from all 7 continents. Titanosaur lives at the end of cretaceous. Its height can be 37m. It is actually quite tall. Its weight is 76 tones. This dinosaur is herbivorous so maybe they are social animals. As far as I know, about all herbivorous dinosaur would live altogether. But they also would eat ancestors of bamboo and rice. If you think this dinosaur is very meek then you are totally wrong, because if a carnivorous wants to eat it they will gather together and fight til the end with them. Even its a sauropod, the spine is more flexible, so it can move faster.

As I learned about dinosaurs through more and more dinosaur books and materials, I often fantasized about what the dinosaur world was like at that time. I often wonder what drove the world's former hegemon to extinction. Until now we still are not sure what cause the dinosaur extinct and how long that process take? Do they extinct in a sudden or in decade? Maybe the dinosaur is died because meteorite or brought away by aliens. Most people believe that all dinosaurs extincted because of a meteorite because they found a hole in Mexico but some people don't believe it ,they think they extinct because the climate turned too cold.Also some people think dinosaurs extincted because the meteorite affect the volcano and it explode than all the dinosaurs slowly died. I'm more inclined to believe dinosaurs probably died because of the climate problem. A meteorite can't kill so many dinosaurs. Also there can't be so many volcano in a land. I think the the dinosaur extincted because the climate began to be colder and the plants all died so dinosaurs that eat plant swill all die, then if they all die the carnivorous dinosaurs will also slowly died. But everyone still need to believe science because all these guesses will not be 100% real.

I believe everyone would be interested to know more about post dinosaurs world. I hope scientist and archeologist could find out more dinosaurs fossils and reveal the true picture of sudden disaster that led to mass dinosaurs deaths and fossilization to us.

New Dinosaur Discoveries in China: Impact on Science

Yaumati Catholic Primary School (Hoi Wang Road), Lee, Sin Ying - 10

China, a land renowned for its rich cultural heritage and diverse geographical features, has once again captivated the world's imagination with the discovery of new species of dinosaurs. These remarkable finds not only expand our understanding of prehistoric life but also offer invaluable insights into the evolution of Earth's ecosystems during the Mesozoic Era.

The past few decades have witnessed a surge in paleontological discoveries in China, thanks to the relentless efforts of researches and the unique geological conditions that have preserved fossils in surprising details. From the Gobi Desert in the northwest to the lush forests of Yunnan in the south, China has proven to be a treasure trove of dinosaur fossils.

One of the most astonishing finds is the evidence of giant feathered dinosaurs in China. These discoveries challenge the traditional notion that only smaller, bird-like dinosaurs possessed feathers. For example, the discovery of a large theropod dinosaur, tentatively named "Gigantoraptor", suggests that even some of the largest predators of their time were likely covered in a downy layer, hinting at a potential evolutionary link between dinosaurs and modern birds.

China has also yielded unusual examples of herbivorous dinosaurs, including giants such as sauropods. Recent excavations have revealed new species of these long-necked, long-tailed giants, adding to our knowledge of their diversity and adaptation strategies. These discoveries include species with unique features like unusually long necks or specialized teeth structures, providing clues to their diets and habitats.

Another exciting area of research is the discovery of armored dinosaurs, commonly referred to as ankylosaurs. These heavily fortified herbivores sported rows of spikes and plates along their backs, making them formidable defenders against predators. Recent finds in China have uncovered new species of ankylosaurs, shedding light on the evolution of their defensive armor and their role in the ecosystems of the time.

These new discoveries in China are having a profound impact on the field of paleontology. They are helping scientists to refine our understanding of dinosaur biology, behaviour and evolution. For instance, the presence of feathers on giant dinosaurs challenges long-held assumptions about the evolution of flight and warmth regulation in dinosaurs.

Moreover, the sheer diversity of dinosaurs found in China suggests that the continent played a pivotal role in the global distribution of dinosaur species during the Mesozoic. This has significant implications for our understanding of how life on Earth responded to environmental changes and how those changes influenced the course of evolution.

The ongoing discoveries of new dinosaurs in China continue to rewrite the history of life on our planet. Each new species unearthed adds a piece to the complex puzzle of prehistoric life, revealing a world filled with awe-inspiring creatures and fascinating evolutionary stories. As researchers continue to explore the vast fossil beds of China, the future holds even more surprises and insights into the lives of these ancient giants.

New Tales of China's Dinosaurs

Yaumati Catholic Primary School (Hoi Wang Road), Tang, Jin Hei Jace - 11

The Paleontological Revolution in Jiangxi

In the remote mountains of southern China, where lush valleys intertwine with winding rivers, a paleontological revolution is taking center stage. While many regions around the world have been extensively explored, the hidden valleys of Jiangxi remain largely uncharted, concealing the secrets of a distant past. The recent discovery of a new dinosaur species, Jiangxiaurus rex, has set the scientific community abuzz with anticipation and opportunity.

In the summer of 2013, a dedicated team of paleontologists embarked on an ambitious mission to uncover Jiangxi's geological treasures. Led by Dr. Mei Chen, a renowned paleontologist with a passion for uncovering ancient mysteries, the team comprised geologists, biologists and graduate students eager to make their mark in the world of paleontology. Armed with geological maps and an insatiable curiosity, they combed through fossil-rich deposits nestled within dense forests and steep cliffs.

After weeks of diligent searching under the sweltering sun and amidst the symphony of chirping cicadas, they uncovered a fossilized bone protruding from a rocky outcrop near the Jiangxiaurus rex site. The bone was larger than any they had encountered, sparking excitement among the team. As they excavated further, they stumbled on a remarkable find: the remains of a previously unknown theropod.

The Discovery of Kangaraurus rex

The highlight of their discovery was Kangaraurus rex—a dinosaur that redefines our understanding of theropods. This impressive creature, estimated to be around 40 feet long, featured a striking crest atop its head, likely used for display or communication. Its powerful legs hinted at incredible speed, essential for both hunting prey and evading larger predators.

What truly set Kangaraurus rex apart were its elaborate, peacock feather-like structures, suggesting a fascinating role in mating rituals or rival intimidation. The vibrant colors of these feathers, preserved in the fossil record, painted a picture of a dinosaur that was not just a fearsome predator but also a creature of beauty. Even more intriguing, Kangaraurus rex possessed a pouch reminiscent of a kangaroo's, allowing it to carry and nurse its young while remaining agile—a potential game-changer in our understanding of dinosaur behavior.

This discovery adds depth to our understanding of the evolutionary adaptations of dinosaurs in ancient ecosystems. The presence of such a unique theropod in the late Cretaceous Period implies a diverse range of ecological niches, where different species evolved to exploit various resources in their environment.

A Vibrant Ecosystem

The late Cretaceous Period, when Kangaraurus rex roamed, was characterized by a vibrant ecosystem. Fossil evidence indicates that Jiangxi was once a lush landscape teeming with life, filled with conifers, ferns and flowering plants that supported a variety of herbivores, which in turn sustained apex predators like Kangaraurus rex. Researchers theorize that the interactions among these species crafted a dynamic web of life, shaped by both competition and cooperation.

Alongside Kangaraurus rex, the team uncovered fossils of large herbivores such as Jiangxiaurus and smaller, nimble dinosaurs that likely served as prey. The fossilized remains of ancient plants revealed a rich habitat, suggesting that the

area was once a thriving sanctuary for diverse species. This intricate web of life underscores the importance of ecological balance and diversity, themes that resonate with modern conservation efforts. *The Ongoing Adventure*

The saga of Kangaraurus rex is just the beginning of this thrilling adventure. As Jiangxi evolves into a pivotal site for paleontological research, it promises to shed light on the intricate world of dinosaurs. Each fossil unearthed serves as a powerful reminder of life's interconnectedness, evolution and the passage of time.

Dr. Kylie Yoyo and her team knew they were on the brink of something monumental. They continued their work, meticulously documenting each find and collaborating with experts worldwide. Their enthusiasm was contagious, attracting attention from universities and research institutions eager to be part of Jiangxi's unfolding story.

The future of paleontological research in Jiangxi is bright. With advancements in technology, such as 3D imaging and molecular analysis, the team is poised to make even more groundbreaking discoveries. Each fossil not only tells a story of the past but also raises new questions about evolution, adaptation and survival.

As the team prepared for their next expedition, a sense of anticipation filled the air. The Jiangxi mountains whispered secrets of the past, and the promise of new discoveries lay just beneath the surface. The journey of discovery has only just begun, and it holds the potential to transform our understanding of the past and enrich the future.

In the heart of Jiangxi, the legacy of Kangaraurus rex and its companions continue to inspire awe and wonder. The adventure is far from over, and as each new chapter unfolds, the world watches with bated breath, eager to see what other secrets the ancient earth will reveal.