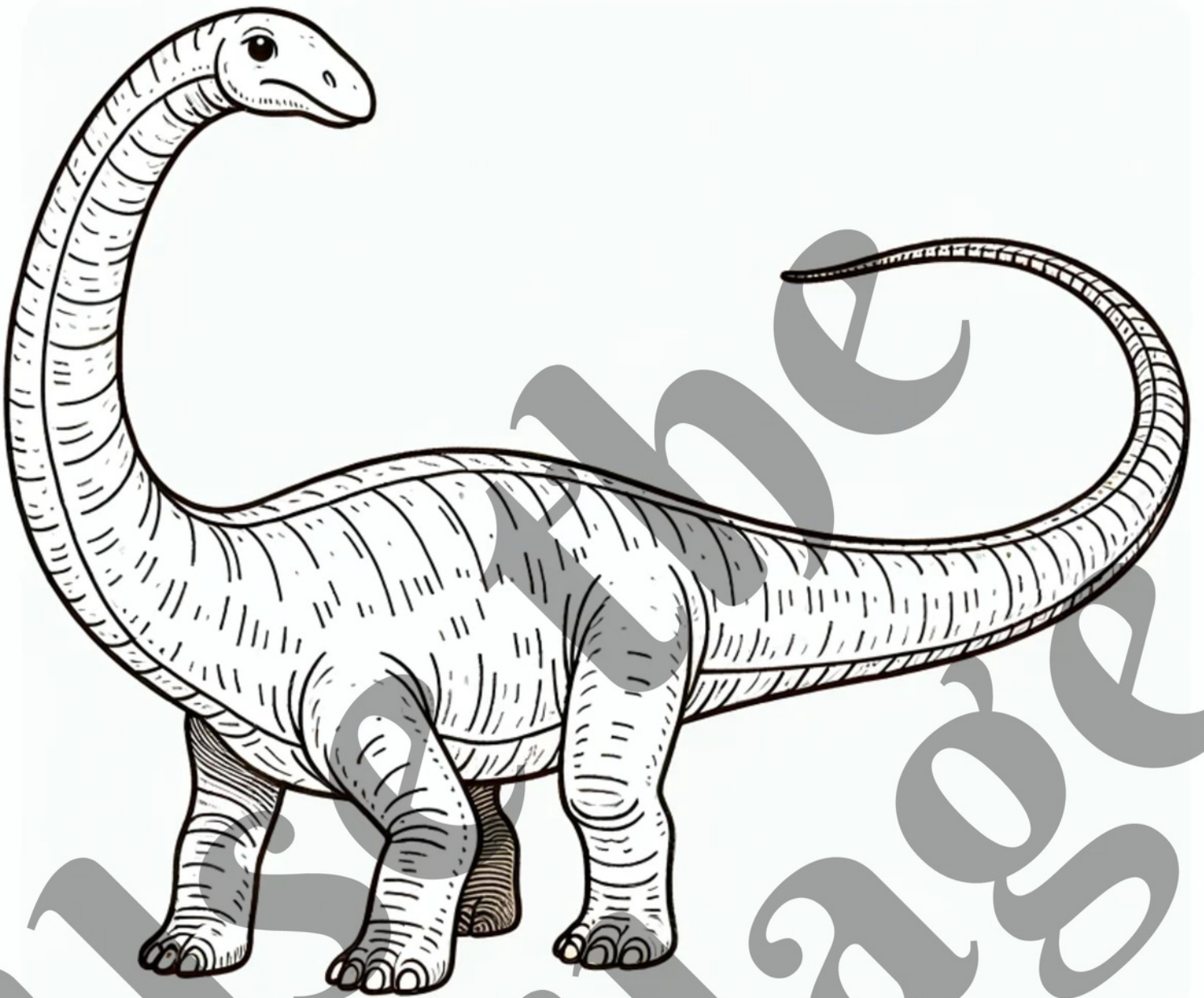




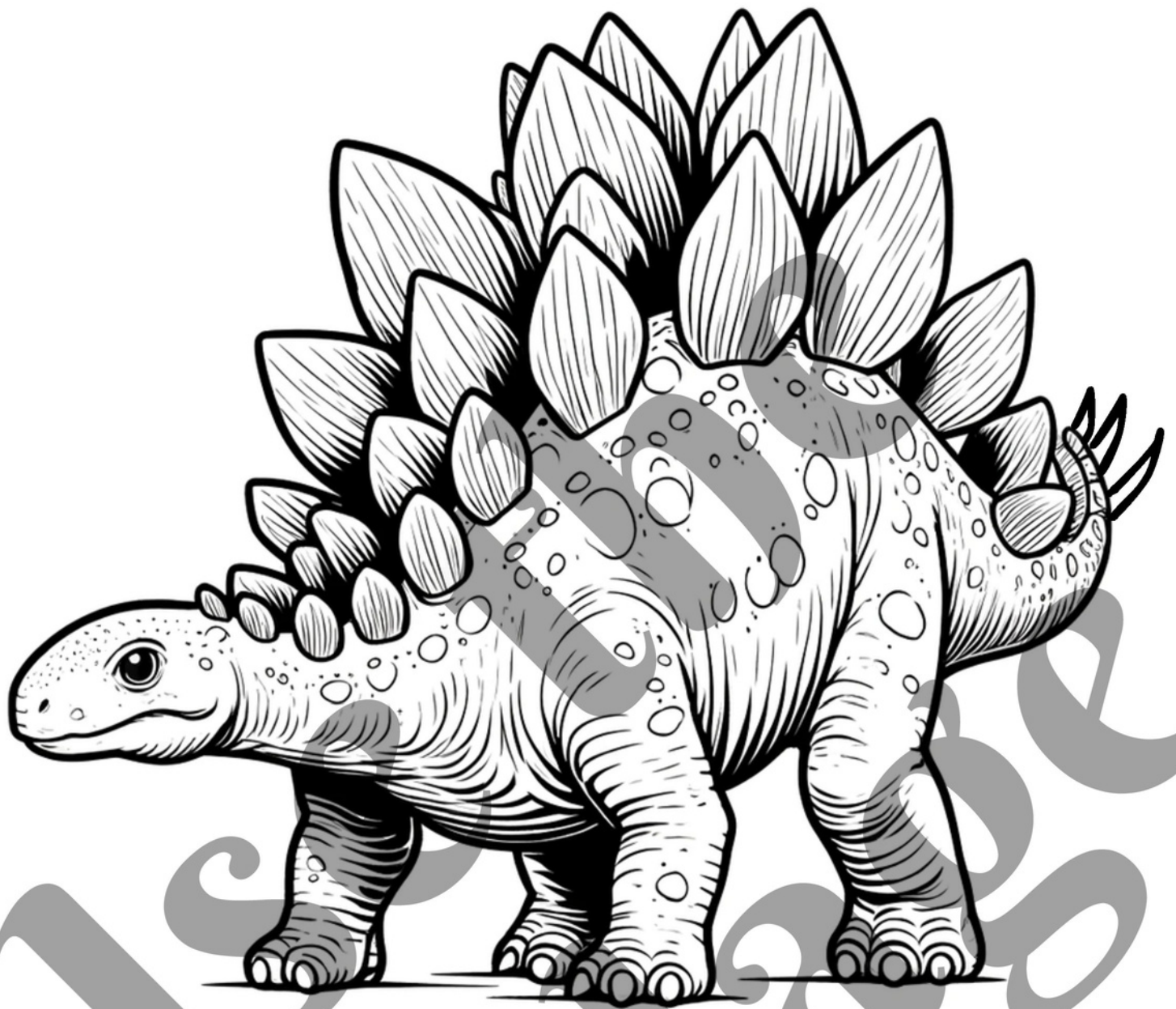
Known for its extremely long tail, which could be up to 45 feet long, **Diplodocus** might have used it as a whip to create loud sounds or to defend itself against predators.



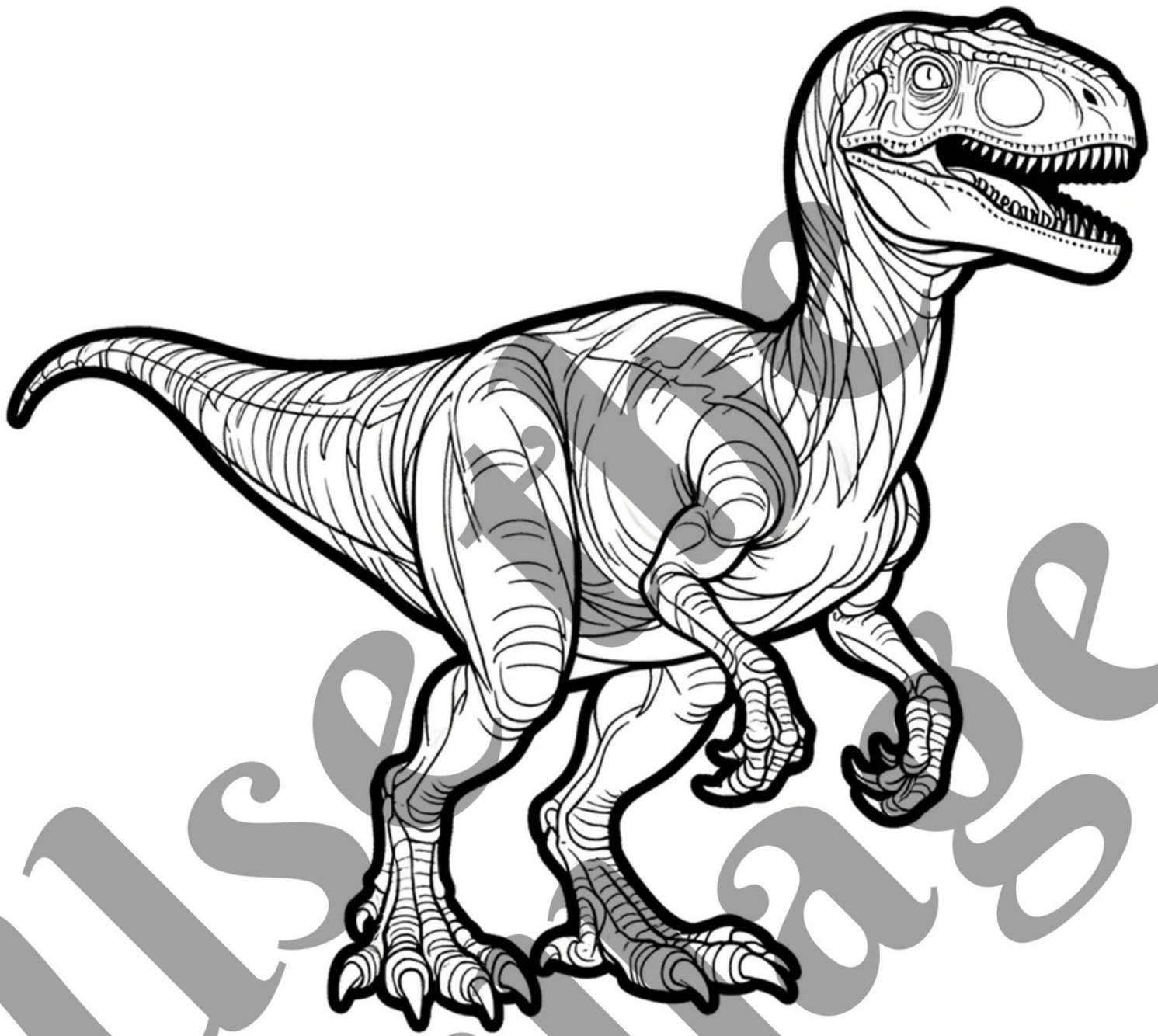
The **Tyrannosaurus Rex** had one of the strongest bites of any land animal that ever lived. Its bite could exert a force of up to 12,800 pounds, equivalent to the weight of about three small cars!



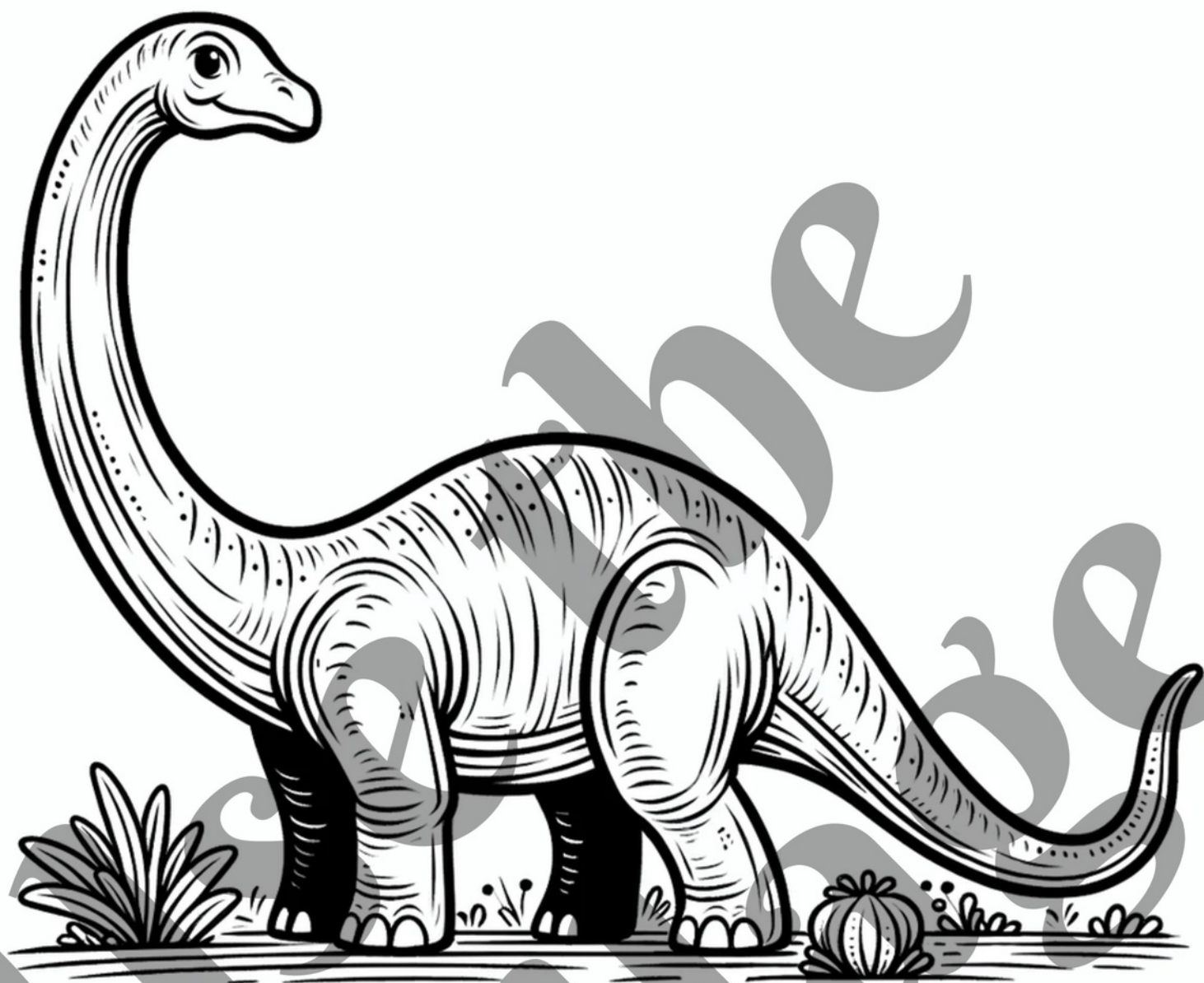
Triceratops had the largest skull of any land animal ever discovered, with some skulls measuring over 8 feet in length. Its three horns and large bony frill made it one of the most well-known dinosaurs.



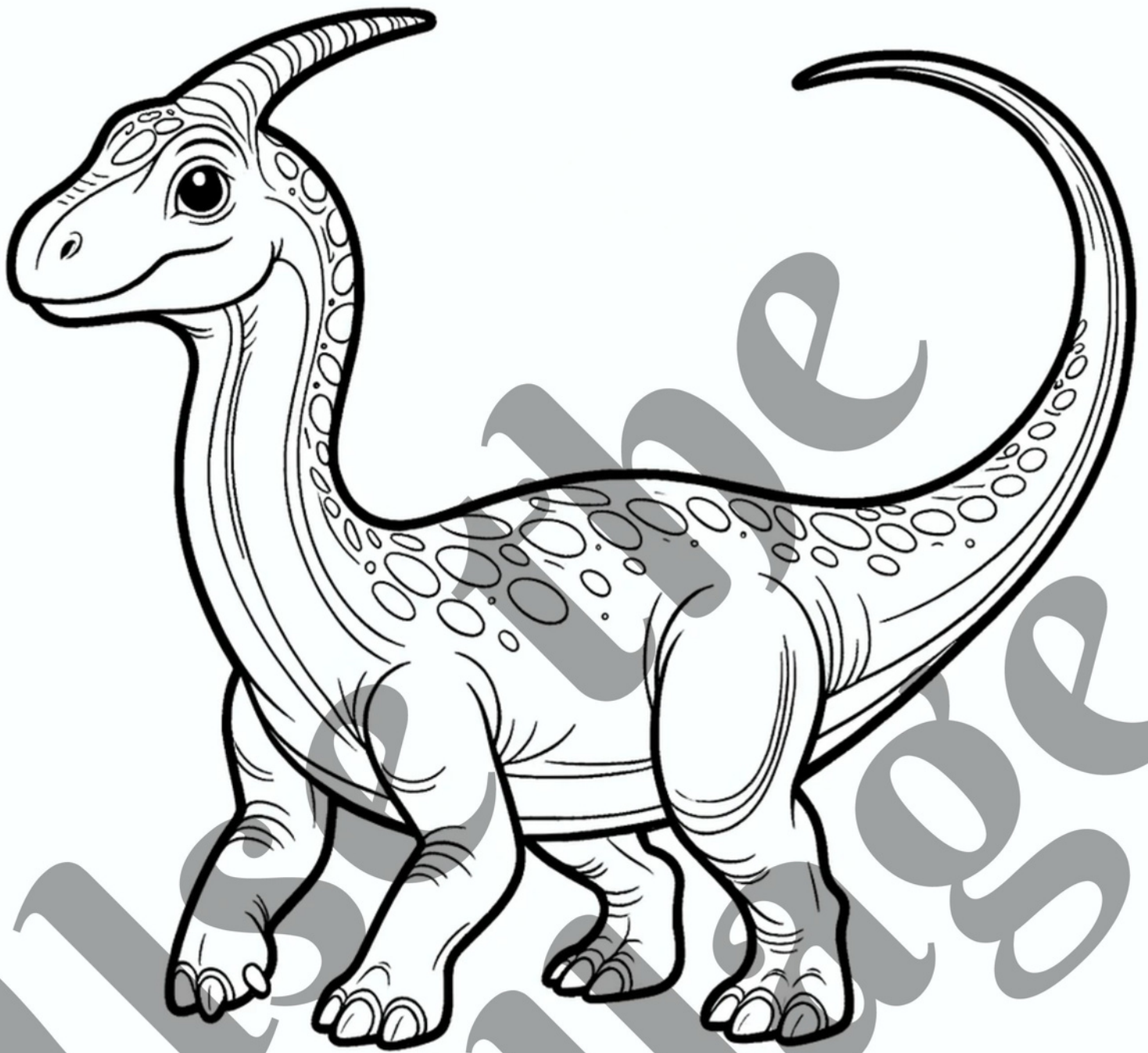
The **Stegosaurus** had a brain the size of a walnut, which is incredibly small considering its body size. It's one of the most recognizable dinosaurs due to its distinctive row of kite-shaped plates rising vertically along its arched back.



Despite their portrayal in popular media as large and menacing, **Velociraptors** were actually quite small, about the size of a turkey, and they likely had feathers.



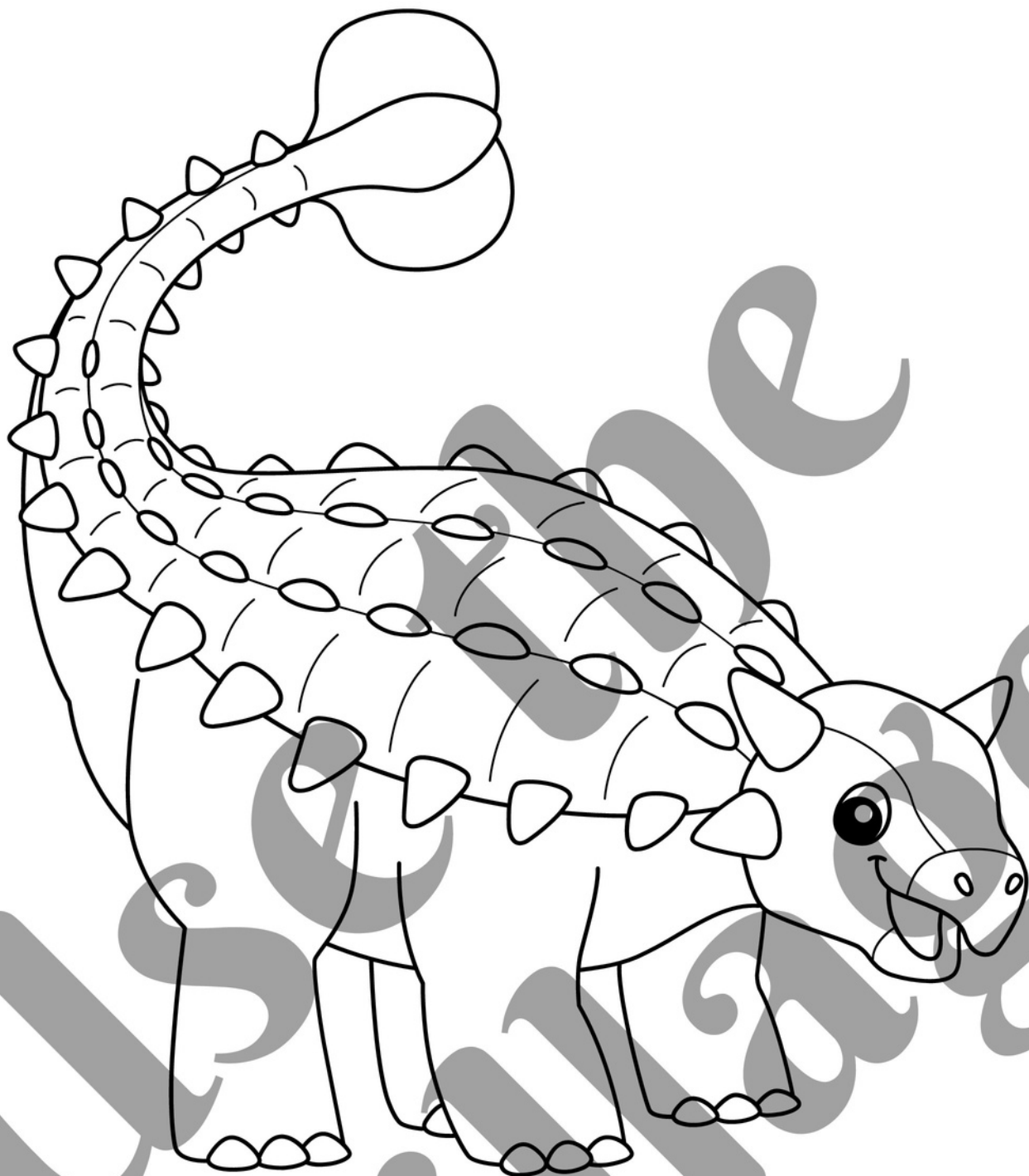
The **Brachiosaurus** was one of the tallest and largest dinosaurs. Its neck could reach up to 30 feet in length, allowing it to graze on treetops that other dinosaurs couldn't reach.



The **Parasaurolophus** had a long and elaborate cranial crest, which likely served multiple purposes, including improved hearing, thermal regulation, and possibly social signaling or even vocalization.



Spinosaurus is believed to have been one of the first swimming dinosaurs, with a crocodile-like snout and conical teeth for catching fish, and a large sail on its back.



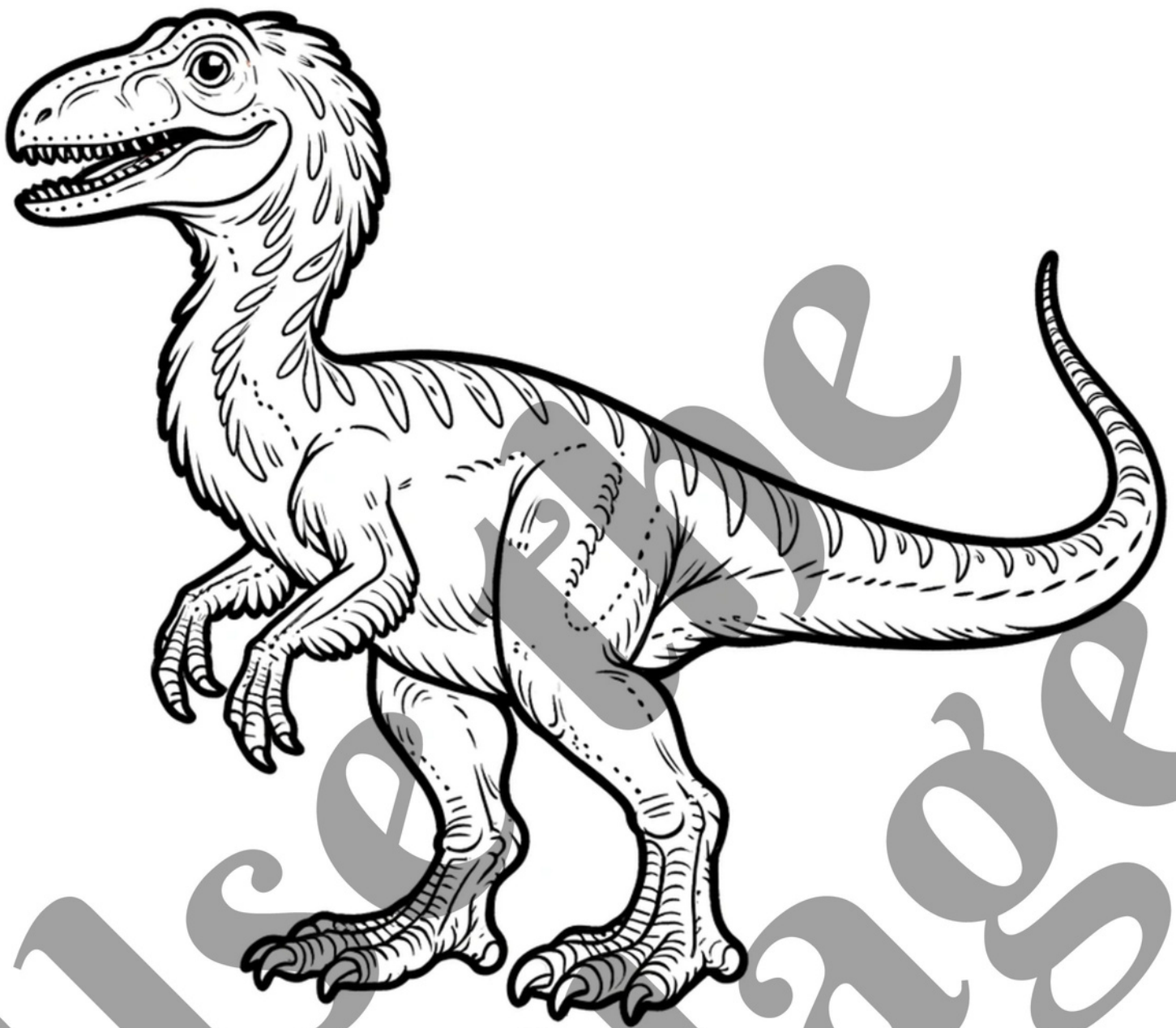
The **Ankylosaurus** had a massive tail club that it could swing as a defensive weapon. Its entire body was heavily armored with thick, bony plates.



Pterodactylus was likely an adept flyer, with a wing span of around 3-8 feet, capable of agile maneuvers over coastal waters where it primarily fed on fish and small marine creatures.



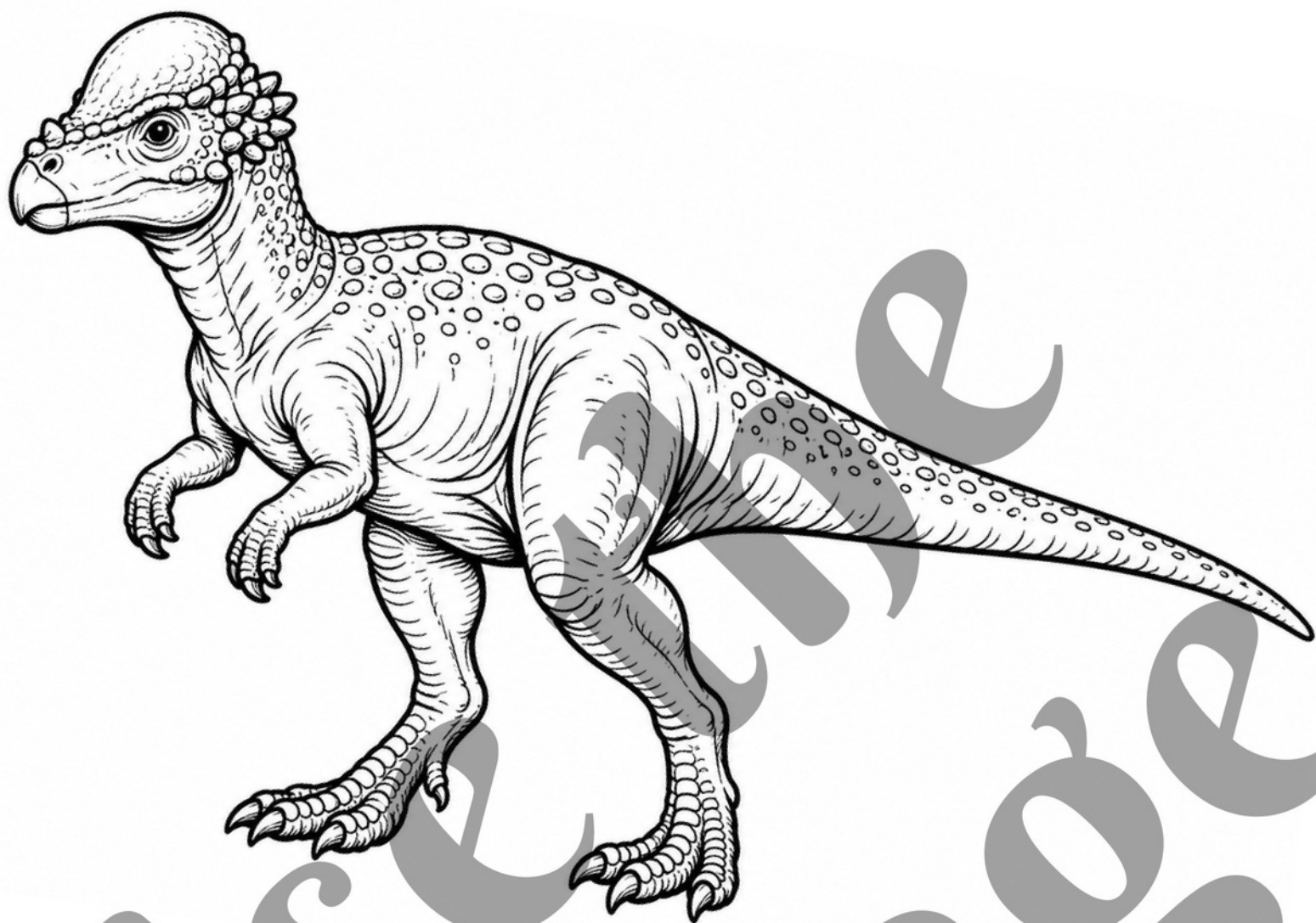
Iguanodons are known for their distinctive feature—a large thumb spike—which was originally thought to be a horn on the nose! It's now believed that this spike could have been used as a defensive weapon against predators or for foraging for food.



The **Gigantoraptor** was likely an omnivore or even herbivore. Its beak had no teeth, and it had long legs that could have helped it run fast, potentially to escape predators or to forage for plants. It was also one of the largest feathered dinosaurs ever discovered.



Oviraptor means “egg thief,” a name given because the first fossil was discovered atop a nest of what were thought to be Protoceratops eggs. However, later discoveries suggested that the nest may have belonged to the Oviraptor itself, potentially clearing its name.



The **Pachycephalosaurus** is famous for its thick, bony dome atop its skull, which could be up to 10 inches thick. Scientists believe that this unique feature could have been used for head-to-head combat among rivals or for defense against predators.



Deinonychus, whose name means "terrible claw," had a large, sickle-shaped claw on each of its feet, which it used to grip and slash its prey. This dinosaur is also credited with inspiring the "raptors" in the "Jurassic Park" series, although those were actually based on the smaller Velociraptor.