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Sauropodomorphs quickly evolved into two main groups: Prosauropod and Sauropod. Although prosauropods appeared earlier, no known prosauropod could have been the ancestor of sauropods. Prosauropods were common and had at least seven families. They lived until the early Jurassic. The largest prosauropods, some even 40 or more feet long, were dinosaurs with straight limbs that in some ways resembled later sauropods. All the prosauropods were plant eaters. Family: Thecodontosauridae: The most primitive prosauropod, Thecodontosaurus, was also one of the smallest. It was about six to ten meters long. Like all prosauropods and most sauropods, he had a visible claw on each front foot and a large claw on each hind foot. Advertising family: Plateosauridae: This is the most famous family of pro-sauropods, with animals found in Europe, China and North and South America. They were 25 to 30 feet long with narrow, long snuffs, long necks, powerful front and hind limbs, and heavy bodies. Infraorder: Sauropoda second group of sauropodomorphs, Sauropod, probably came from an ancestor similar to thecodontosaurus. This probably happened sometime in the late Triassic, when sauropods first appeared. All sauropods were giants and four-legged plant eaters. Like today's elephants, sauropods were not afraid of predators because of their size. Being large also helped them reach food, such as leaves in treetops, which was too high for smaller plant eaters. Sauropods had many characteristics due to their large size. They lost the function of grabbing the front feet, and their legs looked like long, straight columns. Their vertebrae (bones in the spine) had deep depressions to reduce the weight of their spine. In addition, to add strength they had more vertebrae, where the pelvis and spine connected. The sauropod skulls were either blunt (flat) or narrowed (reached the point) and the nostrils were back from the tip of the snout. The heads of sauropods, which were slightly built and fragile, often burst after death. Family: Vulcanodontidae: The earliest true sauropod is Vulcanodon from early Jurassic Zimbabwe. The only skeleton is the absence of a head, neck and a large part of the tail. He had an bulky body and his legs were long and straight. The forelimbs were almost as long as the back, and each hind foot was five feet. Family: Barapasauridae: The next most primitive sauropod, Barapasaurus, is known for parts of several skeletons from early Jurassic India. If it was up to 60 meters long, with a slender body and a long neck, tail and limbs. Family: Euhelopodidae: Most sauropods known from Central and Late Jurassic China are now in a separate family, Euhelopodids are one of the more primitive families of sauropods, but include such exotic animals as the very long-legged Mamenchisaurus and Omeisaurus. Family: Cetiosauridae: Cetiosauridae: the family comes from central Jurassic, perhaps from an ancestor of the family Vulcanodontidae. Cetiosauids have expanded and spread to Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia via Central Juraj. The cetiosaur skulls were blunt and box-like, with nostrils at the side of the snout. The neck was short, usually with 12 vertebrae. They ranged from small to large for sauropods; most of these are 35 to 60 feet long. The most famous genus is Shunosaurus from Central Jurassic China. He had a small bony club at the tail end. Cetiosauids lasted until late Jurassic. Family: Brachiosauridae: Brachiosaur's forelimbs were so long or longer than the hind limbs. This gave the body a backward slope from neck to tail. The number of neck vertebrae in this family has increased to 13 or more. The nostrils were farther from the tip of the blunt snout and above the eyes in the brachiosaur skull. Most brachiosaurs were larger than cetiosaurus, 80 or more feet long, even though they had shorter tails. They were some of the heaviest terrestrial animals. To reduce weight, their huge circles were almost completely empty. World-famous brachiosaurites appear in the fossil record during the Central Jurassic, were the most numerous in the late Jurassic and almost disappeared at the end of the early Chalk. Family: Camarasauridae: In this family, the skull was like boxing. They still had 12 neck vertebrae, and the forelimbs were slightly shorter than the hind limbs. One of the last known camarasaur was Opisthocoeleicaudia from Mongolia, a heavy sauropod with a short tail that probably helped him keep it while he stood on his hind limbs to reach the food. Family: Diplodocidae: This family includes some of the most famous sauropods, including apatosaurus and diplodocus. Diplodocid's skulls were long and tapered to the muzzle in the shape of a spoon and had nostrils on top of the skull. Their small rod-shaped teeth were in front of their snouts. Diplodocids had long necks, with up to 15 vertebrae. Their backs were short compared to the length of their hind limbs, and their tails ended with the cervical spine, which was probably used as a weapon. Long necks and tails made some diplodocids the longest animals ever lived. Family: Titanosauridae: Almost all the sauropods of the late Chalk and many earlier were titanosaurs. Their limbs were stocky. The circles in front and center of the tail were unique and are the best feature that distinguishes the family. Not a single full or almost complete titanaur skull was found. One of the most interesting titanosaurs was Saltasaurus, which was squat and covered with ankylosaur-like armor. Most titanosaurs were about 40 to 50 feet long, but several of them became gigantic. Titanosaurs lived mainly in the Southern Hemisphere during the Period, survived there when sauropods in the northern hemisphere went extinct. Photo: Shutterstock They once ruled the Earth and ruled the cash register in Jurassic Park, but how much do you know about dinosaurs? In this quiz we will test your knowledge of these phenomenal creatures. We will approach them . . . without getting our heads bitten. TRIVIA Can you identify these crystals and precious stones? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you guess these gems with just one picture? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you identify this mineral up close photo? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you identify a dinosaur from an image? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you match these science words to the correct definition? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA How well do you know these top British scientists and inventors? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you identify all these blooming trees from the picture? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you pass the basic physics test? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you match an animal to its scientific name? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min Trivia Influential Science Quiz 6 Minutes Quiz 6 Min How Much Do You Know About Dinosaurs? What is octane rating? And how to use the right noun? Fortunately for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable, easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone, from fun quizzes that bring the joy of the day to fascinating photos and fascinating lists. Sometimes we explain how it works, other times, we ask, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Quizzes are free! We send questions and personality tests to your inbox every week. By clicking Sign up, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or over. Copyright © 2021 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC. System1 Company Dinosaurs were a group of terrestrial animals that lived from about 230 million years ago to about 60 million years ago. This includes the earth's history era, known as the Mesozoic epoch, which includes, from the oldest to the newest, triassic, Jurassic and Chalk periods. Dinosaurs grew in population and diversity during their time on Earth before they became extinct at the end of the Chalky period. No one knows exactly how many types of dinosaurs inhabited the planet. There are currently about 700 named species, but this is probably a fraction of the dinosaurs that ever existed. Dinosaurs ranged from huge to tiny, and were in different shapes. Today's dinosaur classifications come from these differences in shape and size. Carnivorous dinosaurs were theropods, two-legged animals with 3D alloys. Carnosaurs were a small, agile type of theropod. One of the most famous was velociraptor, which is much smaller than shown in Jurassic Park movies. On the other hand, sauropods were huge, four-legged herbivores such as Brachiosaurus, Apatosaurus and Diplodocus. Dinosaurs with armored bodies and spiky tails were ankylosaurs. Ceratopians - like Triceratops - had frills and horns on their heads. But not every reptile that lived in the Mesozoic era was a dinosaur. In fact, many extinct animals that people think of as dinosaurs are not classified as dinosaurs. This is because they do not have one or more basic dinosaur traits: Dinosaurs were animals with four limbs, although not all walked on all four legs. Although they may have ventured into the water, they were terrestrial, or land-dwelling, animals. Their muscles and bones had several specific characteristics. For example, all dinosaurs had buccal muscles that stretched from the jaws to the vertices of skulls. Their hip straps consisted of three bones - ilium, ischium and pubis. These bones fit together in one of two configurations: ornithischian (bird-hipped) or saurischian (lizard-hipped). They had an upright gait. Dinosaurs kept their bodies above their feet like rhinos, instead of using the overdue gait that crocodiles do. These features protect some well-known prehistoric animals from being considered dinosaurs: Plesiosaurs were aquatic creatures with long bodies and fins resembling fish. Another group of aquatic reptiles, ichthyosaurs, had a more dolphin-like body structure. Pterosaurs, such as Pteranodon and the Pterodactyl subgroup, were flying reptiles. Synapses had a hole behind the eye socket, which is also found in mammals. One of the most famous synapses is Dimetrodon, a lizard-like animal with a large sail on its back. So because of their bone structure, habitat or other characteristics, these animals were not technically dinosaurs. But they left behind the same evidence of what dinosaurs - fossils. Next, we'll look at what fossils can and can't tell us about the physical appearance of dinosaurs.

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