



WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF AUSSIE DINOSAURS

Every year, Australia Post celebrates Stamp Collecting Month in Australia.

2022'S THEME IS ON AUSTRALIAN DINOSAURS.

The theme was chosen after the 2021 naming of a dinosaur discovered in Queensland, Australotitan cooperensis (affectionately known as Cooper before this). Found deep within the landscape of Australia, there are lots of interesting facts and stories to learn about them.

FUN ACTIVITIES FOR YOU

Use the prehistoric fact cards in this activity book to find out lots of interesting facts about four of the many dinosaurs, and one of the few known pterosaurs, from Australia. There are also some fun activities you can do in class with your teacher and friends.



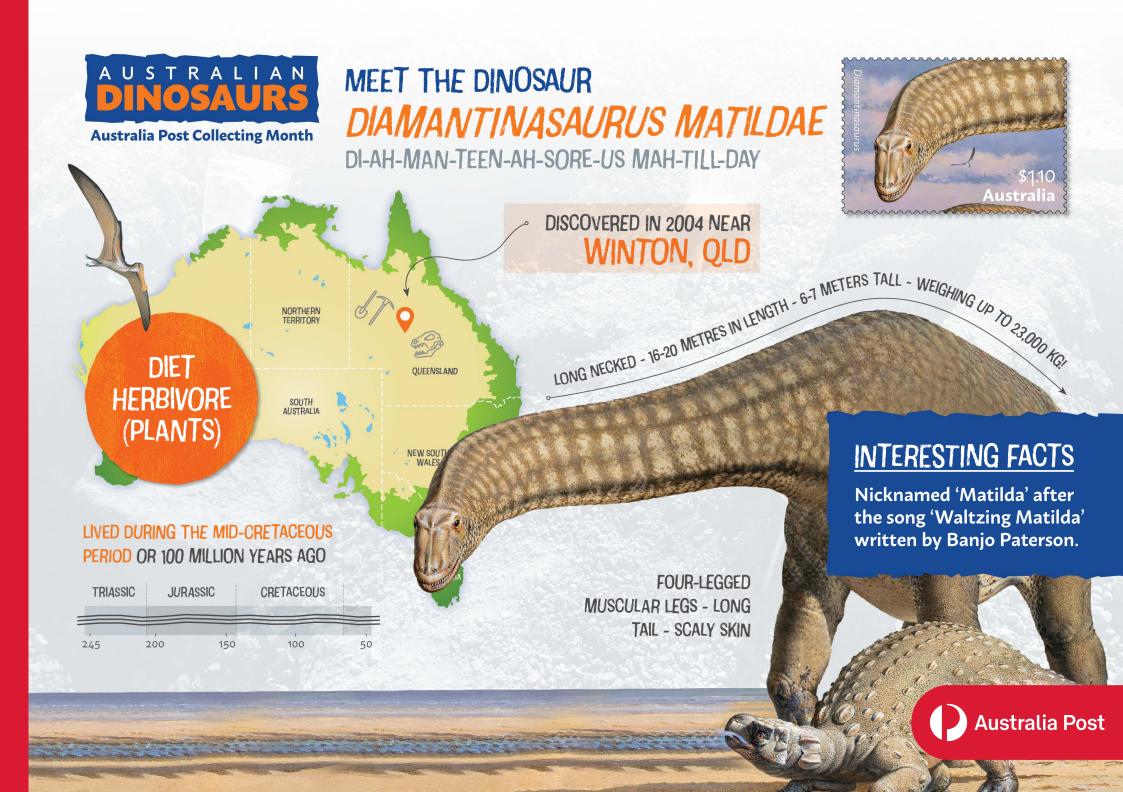














MEET THE DINOSAUR AUSTRALOVENATOR WINTONENSIS

OSS-TRAH-LOW-VEN-AH-TORE WIN-TON-ENN-SISS

DIET CARNIVORE (MEAT)

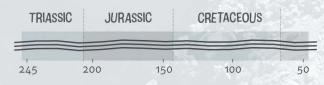


DISCOVERED IN 2005 NEAR WINTON, QLD

CLAWS HAVE ALSO BEEN

The bones of Australovenator were found alongside those of the sauropod 'Matilda', properly known as Diamantinasaurus matildae.

LIVED DURING THE MID-CRETACEOUS **PERIOD APPROXIMATELY 98-95 MILLION YEARS AGO**



ACT HARE CURVED CLAMS ON EACH HAND 5-6 METRES LONG - 1.5-1.7 METRES TALL - 295-315 KG

TWO-LEGGED - ROBUST AND MUSCULAR ARMS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Australovenator is nicknamed 'Banjo' after the Australian poet, Banjo Paterson.



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MEET THE DINOSAUR KUNBARRASAURUS IEVERSI

KUHN-BAH-RAH-SORE-USS EYE-VERS-EYE



DIET HERBIVORE (PLANTS)

SOUTH

NEW SOUTH

INTERESTING FACTS

This dinosaur's last meal of ferns and flowering plants was found in its stomach - this type of fossil is called a cololite.

DISCOVERED IN 1989 NEAR - ARMOURED BACK DARROLLING BEAN 2.5-3 METRES LONG - 150-200 Kg. 60.70 CM MILL

THE SIZE OF A SHEEP

LIVED AROUND THE EROMANGA SEA **DURING THE EARLY-CRETACEOUS** PERIOD OR 103 MILLION YEARS AGO



LEAF-SHAPED

TEETH



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AUSTRALIAN DINOSAURS

Australia Post Collecting Month

MEET THE DINOSAUR ELAPHROSAURINE THEROPOD

EL-AH-FRO-SAWR-EENE THEH-RUH-POD



DIET HERBIVORE (PLANTS)

TOOTHLESS,

INTERESTING FACTS

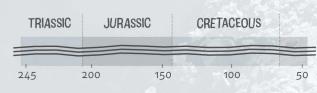
As the elaphrosaurine theropods aged they shed their teeth and grew a horny beak. They also swallowed stones to help with digestion.

LONG NECK - 2-2.5 METRES IN LENGTH

SILM BODY

SILM BODY

LIVED DURING THE EARLY-CRETACEOUS PERIOD OR 110 MILLION YEARS AGO



DISCOVERED IN 2015 NEAR
CAPE OTWAY VIC

NEW SOUTH

CAPE OTWAY, VIC

THIS FOSSIL SITE IS KNOWN AS ERIC THE RED WEST



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ACTIVITY 1 EVOLVING DINOS

STEP 1 - LEARN

Read the *Kunbarrasaurus* fact card.

FUN FACT

The Kunbarrasaurus' body was shaped like a barrel and their beaks were covered in keratin (the same as your fingernails).

STEP 2 - THINK

KUNBARRASAURUS

What other animals look similar?

Why did they need bony armour on their heads?

They ate plants, so why did it need a parrot-like beak?

STEP 3 - CREATE

Use recycled materials to construct your own *Kunbarrasaurus*.

STEP 4 - GO FURTHER

Design and build your own diorama of a *Kunbarrasaurus*' habitat.

Think about the types of food, shelter and land features.

When you have finished, put your constructed *Kunbarrasaurus* inside.





ACTIVITY 2 PREHISTORIC POETS



STEP 1 - LEARN

A shape poem is a poem written in the physical shape of what the poem is about.

STEP 2 - THINK

Why would a poem be written in the shape of something?

How would you plan a shape poem?

Would you write the words or draw the shape first?

STEP 3 - WRITE

After learning about the 5 Australian prehistoric creatures, use the *Shape Poetry* worksheet to write your own shape poem about one of your choice.

DID YOU KNOW...

Poets have been writing shape poems for centuries? Look up some examples.

STEP 4 - GO FURTHER

Take your shape poem and try rewriting it in a different form of poetry like an acrostic or a cinquain.

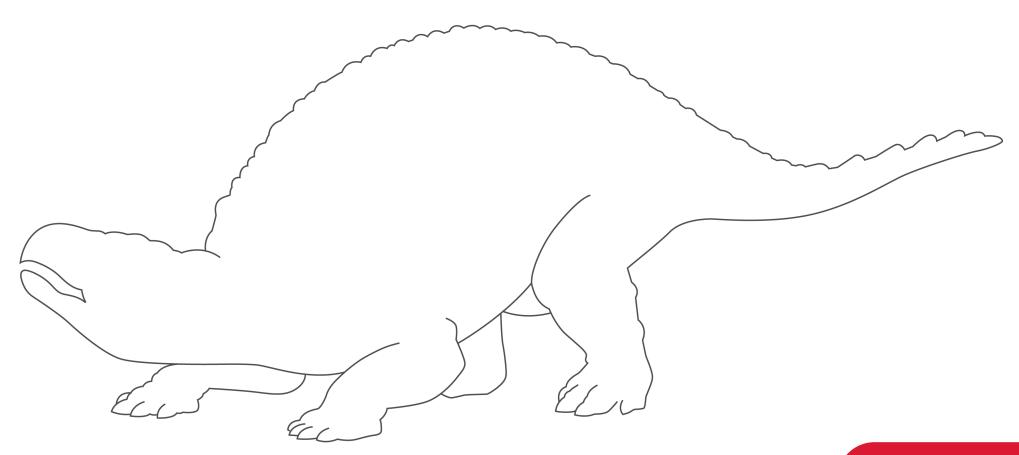






ACTIVITY 2 SHAPE POETRY

Use the outline below to write your shape poem. Write your poem around the outside of the dinosaur, in the middle or however you wish!







ACTIVITY 3 WINGED WARRIORS

STEP 1 - LEARN

There are five senses that help us to understand our world.

SIGHT

TOUCH

SMELL

TASTE

HEARING

Which parts of **your** body do they belong to?

FUN FACTS

flying reptile which meant it could soar across the skies.

STEP 2 - THINK

Prehistoric creatures (like humans) needed different body parts to survive.

What main body part did Ferrodraco need to survive?

Would Ferrodraco have had different senses to humans?

STEP 3 - DO

Use the Ancient Bodies worksheet to label the body parts of the *Ferrodraco*.

What is each body part used for? **Hint:** Use the *Ferrodraco* Fact Card



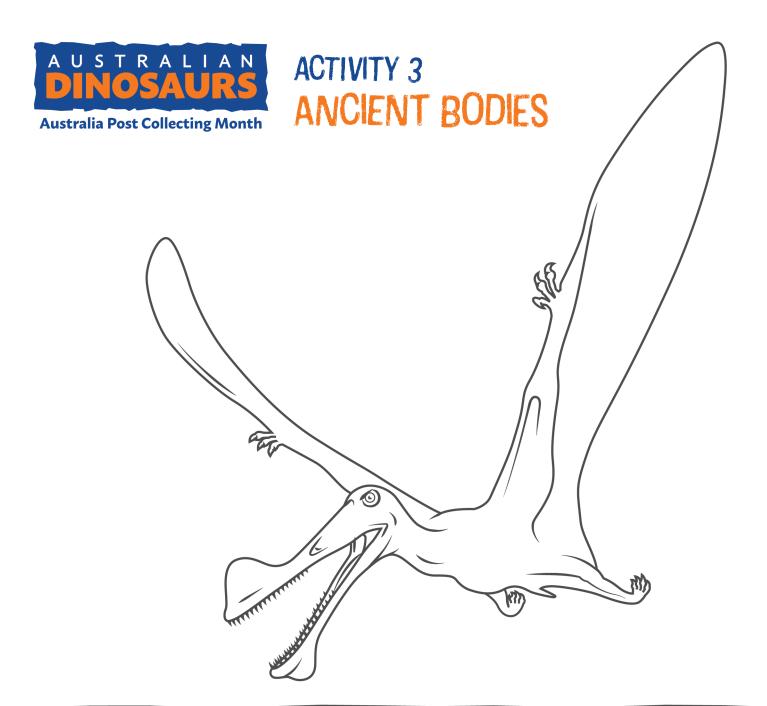
STEP 4 - GO FURTHER

How do you think it would feel to have superpower senses?

Imagine having x-ray vision or super sonic hearing.

Write a story about a character with super senses that travels back to the era of the dinosaurs.





Label the body parts of the Ferrodraco

BODY PARTS

- head crest
- short neck
- shoulder
- elbow
- interlocking teeth
- wrist
- back leg
- short tail
- three small inner fingers
- super long fourth finger to support wing



ACTIVITY 4 PREHISTORIC AUSTRALIA



STEP 1 - LEARN

200 million years ago Australia was connected to Antarctica, which was in turn connected to South America, Africa, Madagascar and India.

This was the supercontinent Gondwana.

STEP 2 - THINK

What is different between Gondwana and Australia today?

FUN FACTS

Many different animals and dinosaurs lived and died in Gondwana.

STEP 3 - CREATE

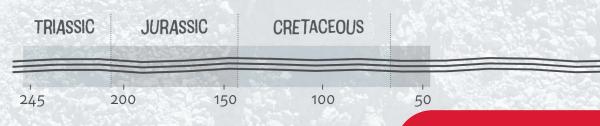
Use the *Timeline* to write or draw when each prehistoric creature lived.

Hint: Use the prehistoric fact cards.

STEP 4 - GO FURTHER

Imagine that dinosaurs still existed on our planet today, and we had to live with them.

How might our world be different?





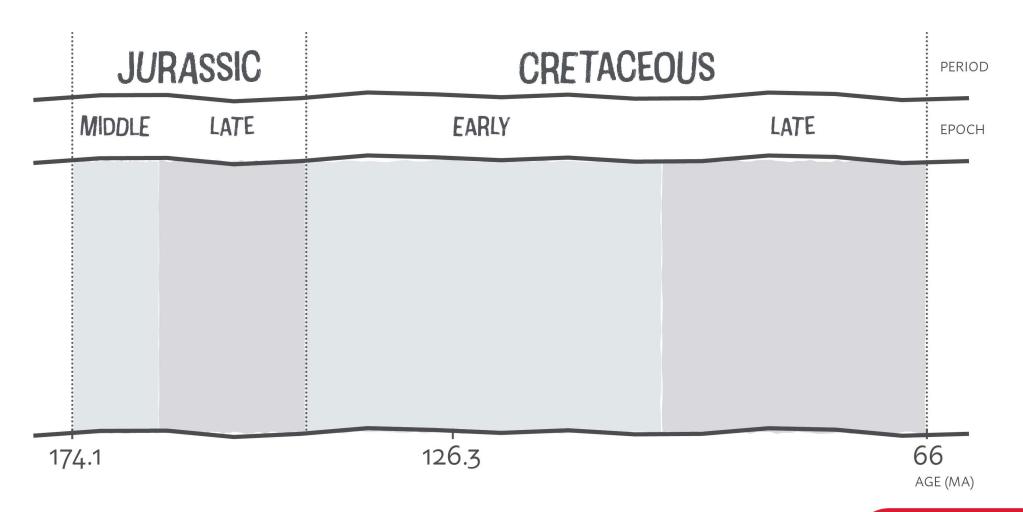






Use the timeline below to write or draw when each of the five Australian dinosaurs lived.

Hint: Use the prehistoric fact cards







ACTIVITY 5 DIGGING FOR DINOSAURS



STEP 1 - LEARN

A palaeontologist is someone who studies the history of life on Earth.

They do this by looking at fossils.

The rocks where the elaphrosaurine theropod was found are eroding (wearing away) because the waves hit them again and again.

FUN FACTS

Many prehistoric fossils have been found in Australia, including the 5 on your fact cards!

STEP 2 - THINK

How might erosion help with new prehistoric discoveries?

Use your prehistoric fact cards to learn where the elaphrosaurine theropod was discovered?

STEP 3 - CREATE

Imagine you are a palaeontologist and have just made a new prehistoric discovery.

Write a letter to a museum to tell them all about your find.

Hint: Don't forget to include a labelled diagram of your creature.

STEP 4 - GO FURTHER

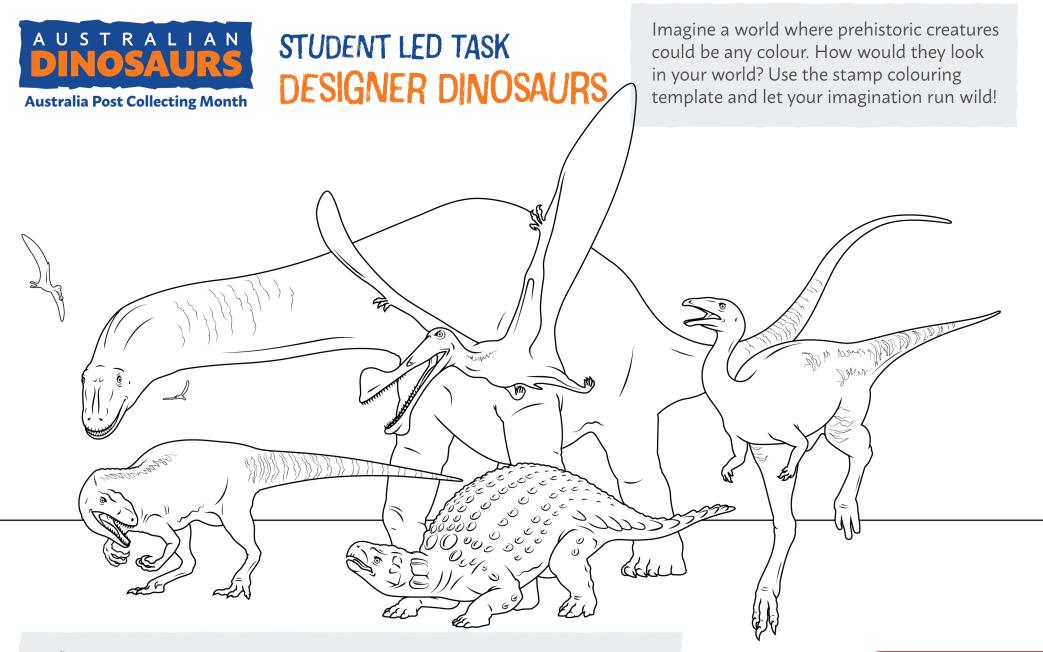
Take an old spoon and paintbrush and go on a nature walk.

Dig around with the spoon to see if you can find some interesting rocks or stones.

Use the old paintbrush to clean away the dust, look carefully.

Can you spot any markings that might make it a fossil. Ask an adult to check.





GO FURTHER! Write and explain the design choices you made. **For example:** I chose the colour green to show that this dinosaur is a herbivore.



AUSTRALIAN DINOSAURS

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