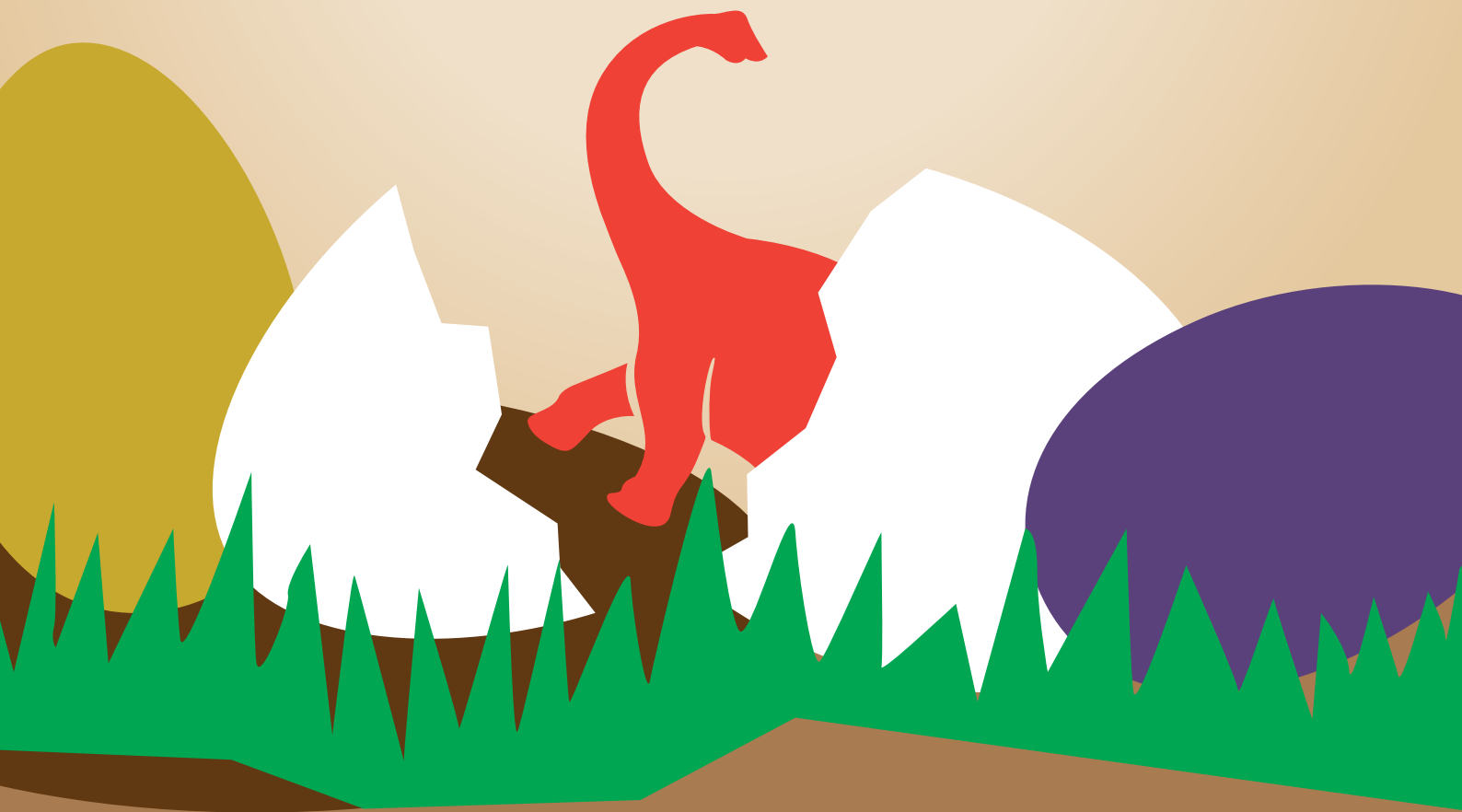


HATCHING the PAST

Dinosaur Eggs and Babies



'Hands-on' Travelling Exhibition

Exhibition Produced by The Stone Company
in association with Gondwana Studios



Luis Rey, Alectrosaurus threatens Gigantoraptor nursery

Exhibition overview

Take a rare and exciting look at the life of dinosaurs through their eggs, nests and embryos in Hatching the Past: Dinosaur Eggs & Babies. Hatching the Past blends the arts and sciences with an astounding array of dinosaur eggs and nests collected from all over the globe, including those of each major plant and meat-eating dinosaur group.

Hatching the Past presents new discoveries about dinosaur reproduction and behaviour and introduces some of the fascinating people and science behind these discoveries. Its multi-media experience helps give credence to long debated theories that dinosaurs and birds are closely related.

A captivating experience for all ages, Hatching the Past invites visitors to touch real dinosaur bones and reconstructed nests—one more than eight feet in diameter, dig for eggs, experience hands-on exploration stations and view animated video presentations featuring well known dinosaur experts. Each science-rich section is enhanced with exciting life-like models of embryos and hatchlings, colourful illustrations of dinosaur family life and stunning photographs of some of the world's most renowned dinosaur hunters and their discoveries.



Louie Psihoyos, Dinosaur Egg Nest

Exhibition Layout

The exhibition is organised around 7 different sections, which correspond to different dinosaur groups and their eggs:

- Section 1: Dinosaur Egg Hunt (Introduction)
- Section 2: Ceratopsian Babies
- Section 3: Sauropod Eggs
- Section 4: Ornithopod Eggs
- Section 5: Theropod Eggs
- Section 6: Oviraptor Hatchling 'Baby Louie'
- Section 7: Dinosaur Enigma



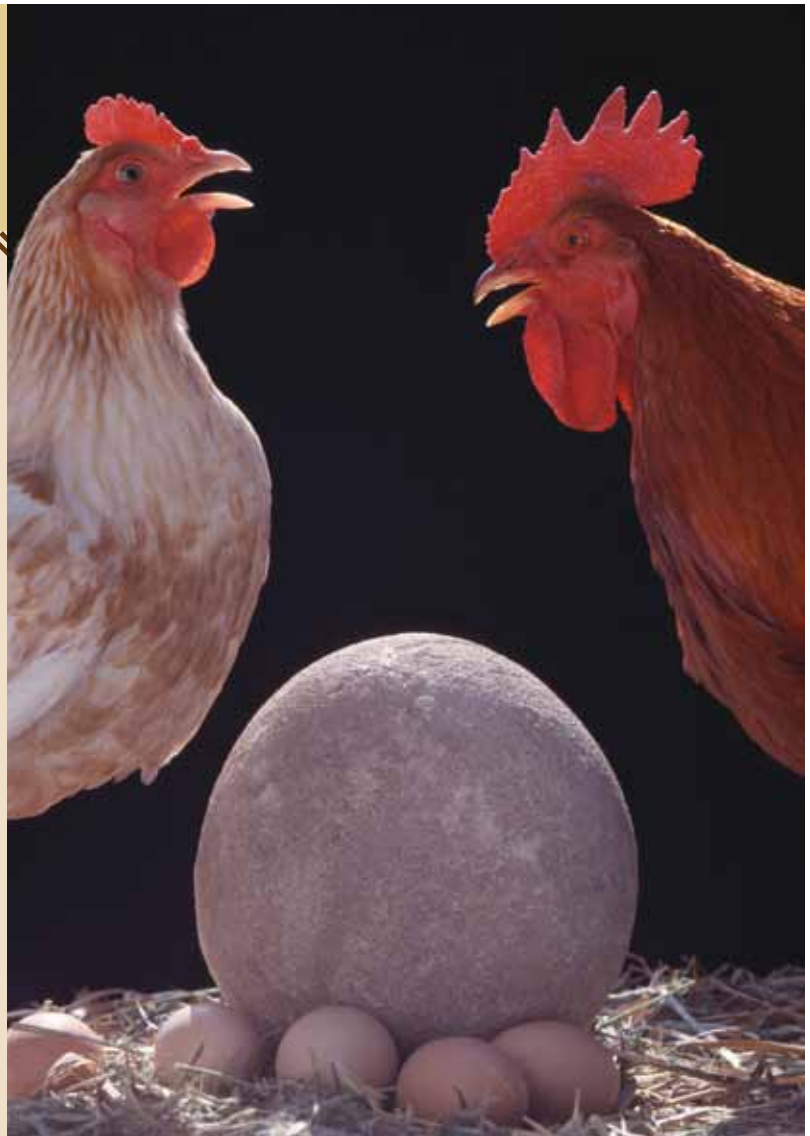


Dinosaur Egg Hunt

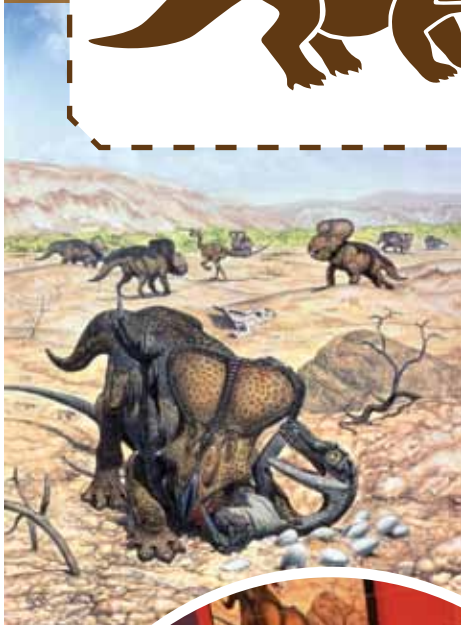
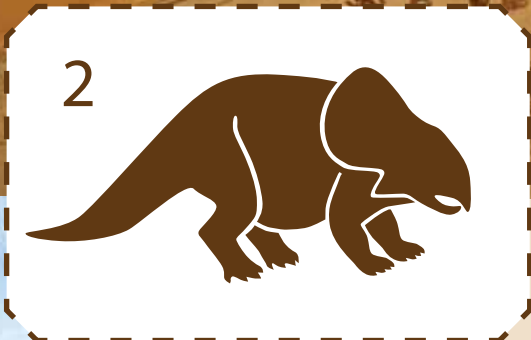
Although dinosaur eggs were first identified in the 1920s, their significance was not fully appreciated until the end of the 20th century. Today, dinosaur eggs are recognised for their enormous scientific value—for offering fascinating details and fresh insights into the behaviour, growth, and evolution of dinosaurs.

The hunt for dinosaur eggs, nests, and young has intensified in recent years as modern palaeontologists pursue these fossil treasures with new enthusiasm and purpose.

- How do they know a dinosaur egg when they find it?
- And where do they look?



Peter Trusler, Australian dinosaur *Leaellynasaura*. Image courtesy of Australia Post



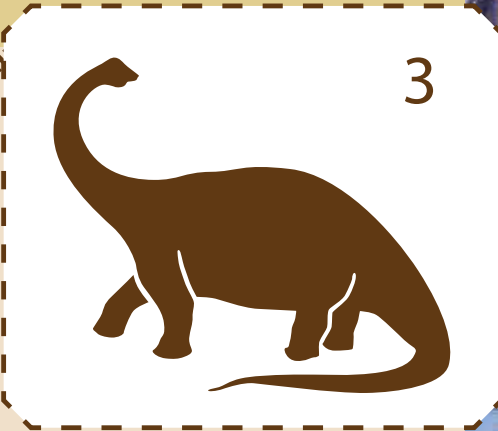
Mark Hallett, *Duel Under the Sun*



Ceratopsian Babies

Palaeontologists have yet to find the fossilised eggs of Triceratops or any other ceratopsian dinosaur. Elongated dinosaur eggs discovered in the 1920s were originally, although incorrectly, attributed to Protoceratops, an Asian cousin of Triceratops.

More recently, palaeontologists have discovered the eggs' true owners—carnivorous dinosaurs known as oviraptors. Although no ceratopsian eggs have been identified, the discovery of babies of ceratopsian relatives called psittacosaurus provides important clues about the reproductive behaviour of dinosaurs. One adult and thirty-four baby Psittacosaurus dinosaurs were uncovered in China providing strong evidence for parental care.



Sauropod Eggs

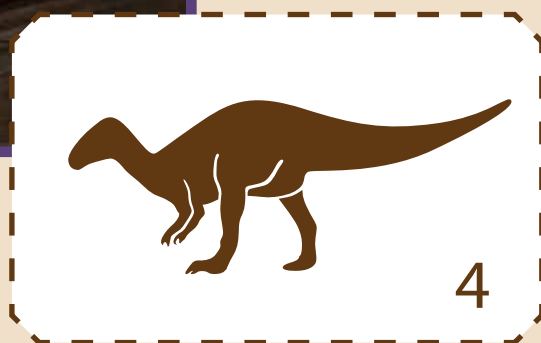
Most fossilised eggs from South America, Europe, and India have been attributed to large, long-necked herbivorous dinosaurs known as sauropods. Although varying in size and shell thickness, sauropod eggs are spherical and have a shell structure that distinguishes them from other dinosaur eggs. Embryos have been found inside the eggs of one type of sauropod called a titanosaur. Fossil evidence suggests that herds of some titanosaurs returned to the same nesting site year after year.



Louie Psihoyos, Sauropod Egg from Argentina



Photo courtesy of Waikato Museum, Te Whare Taonga o Waikato, New Zealand



Ornithopod Eggs

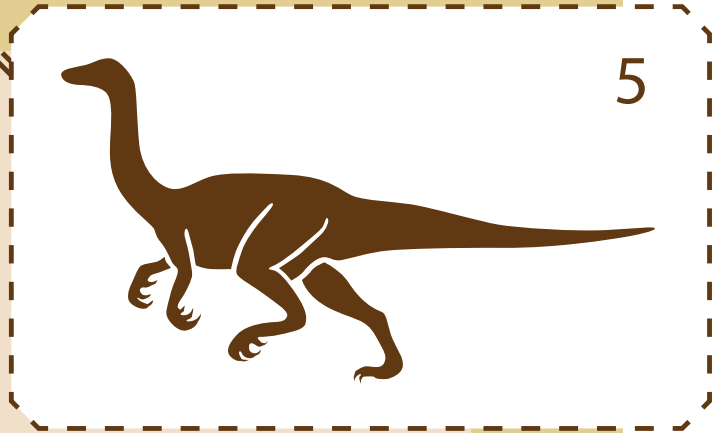
Spherical eggs discovered at nesting sites in Asia and North America once belonged to bipedal plant-eating dinosaurs known as ornithopods. Hadrosaurs (duckbilled dinosaurs) are probably the most widely recognised ornithopods.

Eggs from China and hadrosaur hatchlings found in the U.S. and Canada offer new clues about the nesting behaviour of these dinosaurs. Were ornithopod hatchlings altricial—helpless babies needing parental care, or were some precocious—ready to run from the nest and take care of themselves?



Mark Hallett, Dawn at the Rookery, Copyright 1990

Louie Psihoyos, 'Big Mama'



Theropod Eggs

Elongated eggs attributed to carnivorous bipedal dinosaurs known as theropods have been found in Asia, North America, and Europe. Most of these eggs are attributed to oviraptors, a specialised group of light, fast-moving theropod dinosaurs. Like ostriches, oviraptors ran on two long legs and bore

sharp toothless beaks; and the resemblance to birds doesn't stop there. Fossil evidence suggests that oviraptors share an ancestry with modern birds and, like them, carefully tended their eggs.

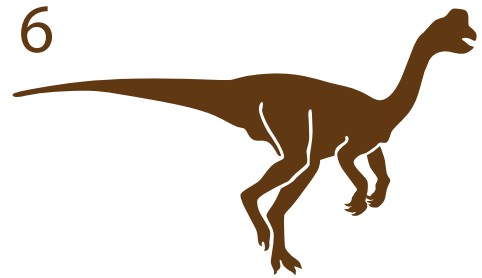


Photo courtesy of Waikato Museum, Te Whare Taonga o Waikato, New Zealand

Louie Psihoyos, 'Freshly Hatched,' 'Baby Louie'



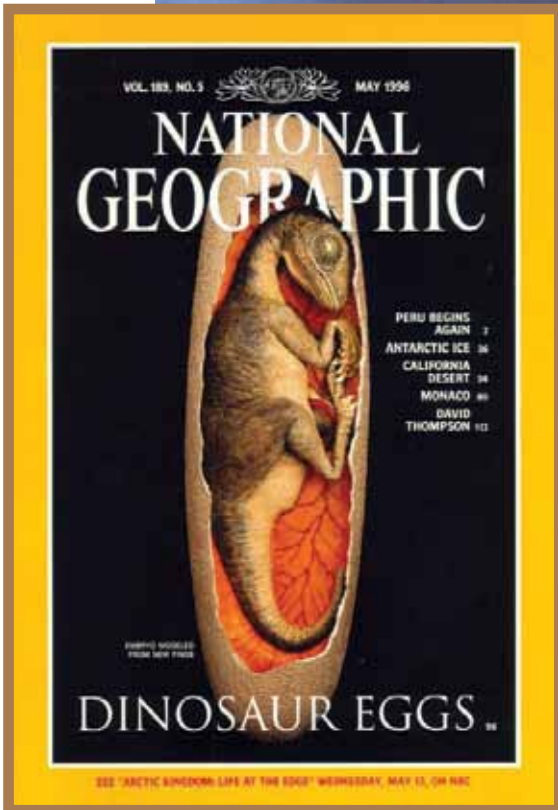
6



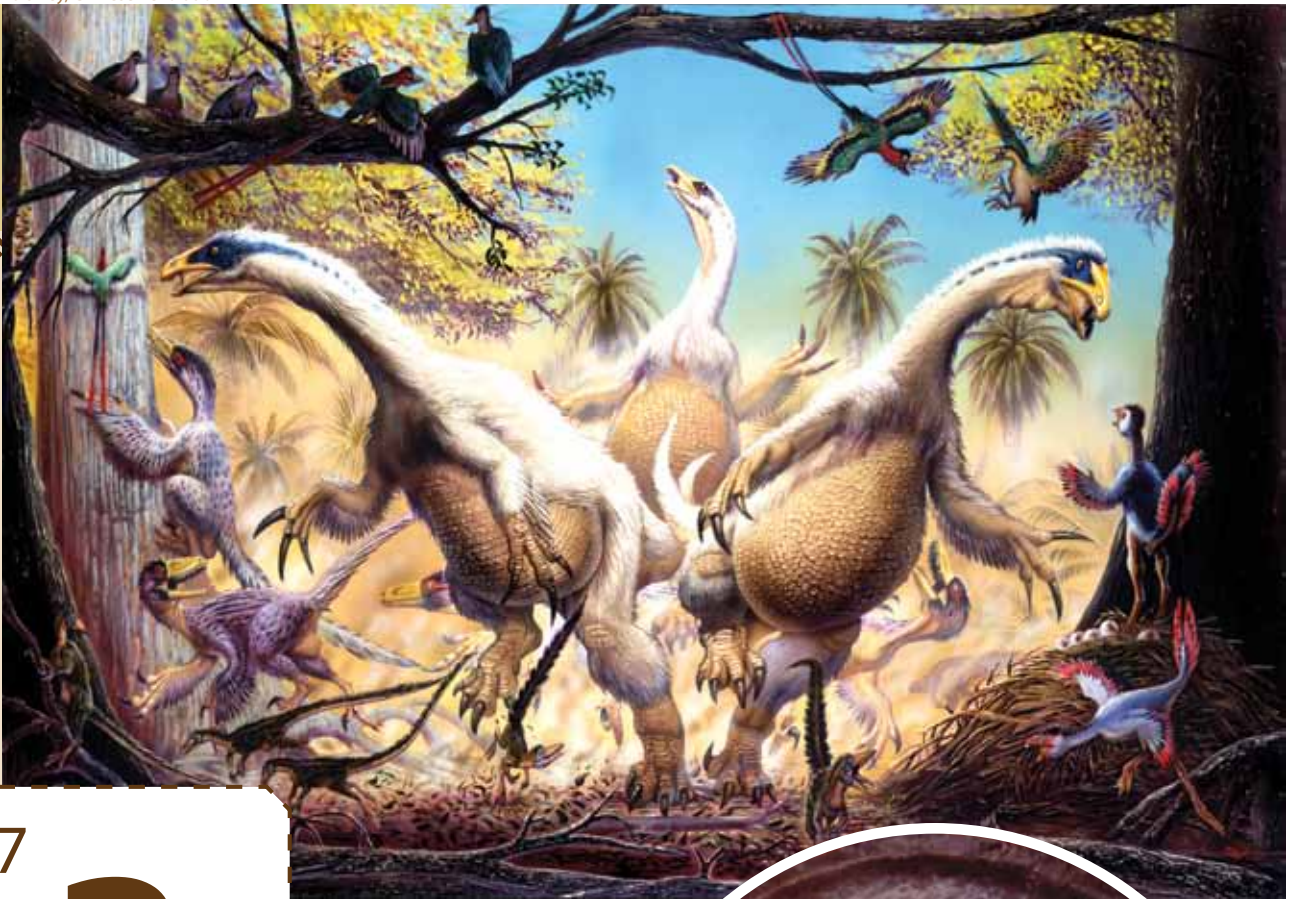
Oviraptor Hatchling

A rare dinosaur hatchling from China may be a species of giant oviraptor previously unknown to science. The oviraptor hatchling, nicknamed "Baby Louie," was discovered atop the remains of its broken egg in a nest containing some of the longest eggs ever found. Palaeontologists studying this hatchling's tiny bones have estimated that the adult was a giant oviraptor up to nine metres long.

Brian Cooley, 'Baby Louie' Embryo Model featured on the cover of National Geographic.



Luis Rey, Chinese Revolution



Dinosaur Enigma

Dinosaur eggs and embryos often hold clues that help paleontologists trace dinosaur ancestry and piece together some of the details of dinosaur lives. Embryos found inside small spherical eggs from China have been tentatively identified as therizinosaur dinosaurs. But the structure of the eggs seems to contradict this interpretation. Sometimes fossil evidence provokes more questions than answers!



Louie Psihoyos, Embryo Inside Calcified Egg

Audiences

Hatching the Past has been designed to appeal directly to families and educational groups. Children accompanied by adults are the common element in these groups, therefore school curricula and children's interest have strongly framed the exhibition approaches and content.

By going through the exhibition, visitors will:

- Learn about dinosaur family life and how they cared for their young
- Develop a greater appreciation of the importance of eggs in the study of dinosaurs
- Find out about fascinating scientists and their discoveries
- Understand the complex 'design' of eggs
- Learn to identify eggs from different dinosaur groups based on their shape and texture.



Booking and Contact Information

For additional information and booking schedule contact:



USA Bookings

StoneCompany.com, Inc.
Box 18814, Boulder, Colorado 80308
Tel: 303 581 0670
Toll Free Tel: 888 417 0972
E-Mail: StoneCo@aol.com
Web site: www.stonecompany.com



Venues outside of USA

Gondwana Studios
PO Box 148 Launceston, Tasmania 7250 Australia
Tel: 0418 367 282 (International +61 418 367 282)
E-Mail: info@gondwanastudios.com
Web site: www.gondwanastudios.com

Psittacosaur with 34 babies.
Image courtesy of Dalian
Natural History Museum, China





Exhibition Development Associates

Contributing Scientists:

Robert T. Bakker, Curator,
Paleontology Department, Houston
Museum of Natural Science

Kenneth Carpenter, Chief Preparator,
Curator of Paleontology,
Denver Museum of Nature and Science

Luis Chiappe, Curator and Chairman,
Division of Paleontology, Natural History
Museum of Los Angeles County

Karen Chin, Curator of Paleontology
University of Colorado Museum, Boulder

Philip J. Currie, Head of Dinosaur
Research, Royal Tyrrell Museum,
Alberta, Canada

Jacques Gauthier, Curator of Vertebrate
Paleontology Peabody Museum,
Yale University

Karl Hirsch (deceased) University of
Colorado, Boulder

Jinyuan Liu, Curator Dalian Natural
History Museum, Dalian, China

John "Jack" Horner, Curator of
Paleontology Montana State University,
Museum of the Rockies

Mark Norell, Curator and Chairman,
Division of Paleontology American
Museum of Natural History

Darla Zelenitsky, University of Calgary,
Alberta, Canada

Contributing Artists:

Laurie Austin, Tasmania, Australia

Brian Cooley, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Mark Hallett, Portland, Oregon

William Monteleone, Alista Viejo,
California

Gregory Paul, Baltimore, Maryland

Luis Rey, London, England

John Sibbick, London, England

Gary Staab, Kearney, Missouri

Dennis Wilson, Denver, Colorado

Design and Production

Support:

Harvard Museum of Natural History,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Bruce Museum of Arts and Science,
Greenwich, Connecticut

Frank McClung Museum, University of
Tennessee, Knoxville

Peabody Museum, Yale University, New
Haven, Connecticut

Gondwana Studios, Tasmania, Australia

Exhibition Photographer:

Louie Psihoyos, Boulder, Colorado



Luis Rey, Early Cretaceous China

Catalogue Produced by:
The Stone Company and Gondwana Studios

Catalogue Design: Philippa Steele

© 2010

www.stonecompany.com
www.gondwanastudios.com