A Field Guide to

Join Us for MISSION JURASSIC

The Children's Museum is teaming up with world-class partners and a team of international scientists to excavate and bring to life extraordinary dinosaurs of the Jurassic period.

These dinosaurs lived 145 to 200 million years ago and included the largest animals ever to walk on Earth. Through Mission Jurassic, The Children's Museum and its partners will tell their story as never before, and you can be part of it.

Help us bring Mission Jurassic to life!

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM INDIANAPOLIS®

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Introducing Mission Jurassic

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis is on a gigantic journey of dinosaur discovery—Mission Jurassic!

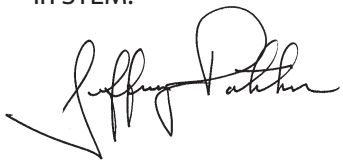
Mission Jurassic is an opportunity for The Children's Museum to make an extraordinary contribution to science and to our collective understanding of life on Earth in the Jurassic period. It will also allow The Children's Museum to develop a global family learning platform that will bring new paleontological discoveries to people around the world, along with the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM disciplines) that make new breakthroughs possible. And Mission Jurassic will add new Jurassic dinosaur specimens—the legendary "long-necks"—to the Cretaceous period dinosaurs currently featured in the Museum's world-class exhibit, *Dinosphere*®.

Mission Jurassic is an international scientific collaboration, as The Children's Museum and its partners work to excavate and research an extraordinary new dinosaur find—The Jurassic Mile. Located in the Wyoming Badlands, the Museum's square-mile site is a place where mountains and a prehistoric seabed meet. The Jurassic Mile is rich with fossilized bones, plants, marine life, and trackways; the diversity of fossils will give scientists the opportunity to tell a more complete story of the Jurassic period than ever before. The Children's Museum is leading Mission Jurassic, and Extraordinary Paleontologist-in-Residence Professor Phil Manning is lead scientist. His fellow Extraordinary Paleontologist-in- Residence,

paleobotanist Dr. Victoria Egerton, is also part of the museum's team. Manning and Egerton are faculty members with the University of Manchester (Manchester, UK), one of the institutions partnering on Mission Jurassic. Additional partners include The Natural History Museum (London, UK), Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden, Netherlands), SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (Menlo Park, CA), and ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Inc., Redlands, CA).

As Mission Jurassic unfolds, the museum plans to launch a new Global Young Explorers Program designed to engage children and families worldwide as our Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence explore one of the largest sites of Jurassic fossils ever discovered!

Through Mission Jurassic, The Children's Museum will further its mission of creating transformational experiences while enhancing and leveraging its assets as a global family learning leader in STEM.



Jeffrey H. Patchen
President & CEO

Together, We Are on a Mission—Mission: Jurassic!

"It's really exciting that this slice of Jurassic time in Wyoming is being opened up by a team of international scientists in a way that has never been done before. And I'm really hoping that we're going to see some things from the Jurassic period that are totally new to science."

–Professor Phil Manning, Mission Jurassic Lead Scientist

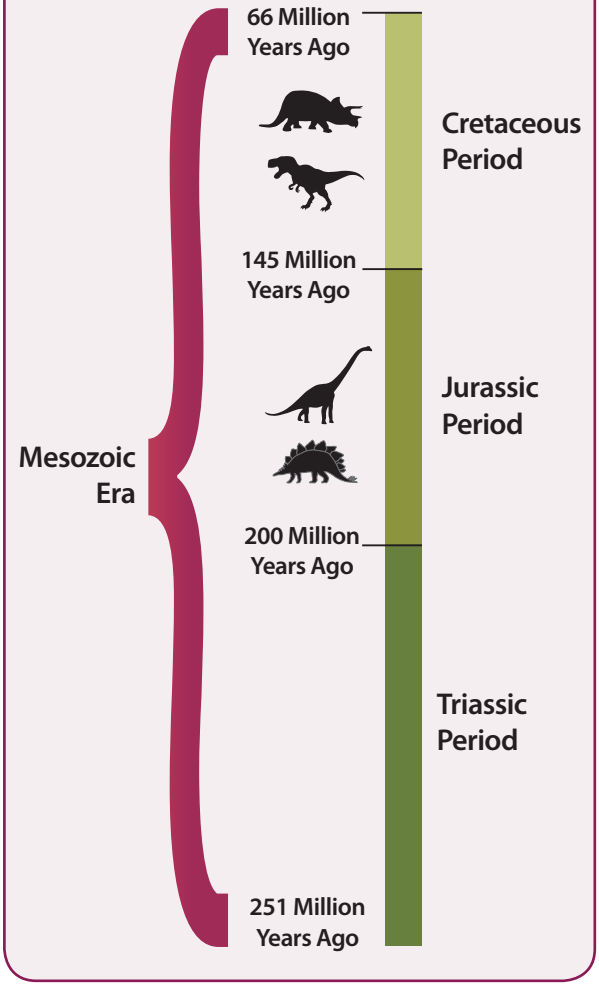
The Jurassic Mile

PERIODS OF THE MESOZOIC ERA

Located in northern Wyoming, **the Museum's Jurassic Mile** dig site is an area of exposed Jurassic period rock laid down 201 to 145 million years ago.

The Jurassic is one of three periods of the **Mesozoic Era**, the "age of reptiles," when dinosaurs roamed the Earth. The first period is the **Triassic**, which occurred between 252 and 201 million years ago. During this period, the Earth's landmass was a single supercontinent—**Pangea**—which was surrounded by ocean. The first dinosaurs appeared toward the end of the Triassic, though they were outnumbered by other types of reptiles and generally smaller than dinosaurs of later periods.

Periods of the Mesozoic Era



Pangea

The Jurassic period was the time when Pangea fully split into two supercontinents, Laurasia in the north and Gondwana in the south.

Laurasia and Gondwana

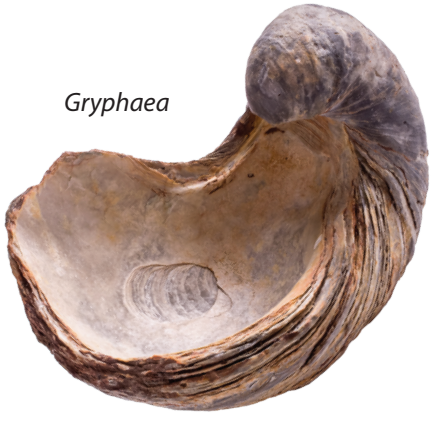
The **Cretaceous** period marks the end of the dinosaurs, lasting from 146 to 66 million years ago; the dinosaurs currently in *Dinosphere®*, including *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Triceratops*, are from this time.

Falling between the Triassic and Cretaceous, the **Jurassic period** was the time when Pangea fully split into two supercontinents, **Laurasia** in the north and **Gondwana** in the south.

Sea levels rose, and parts of these supercontinents were flooded with warm, shallow inland seas. The climate became wetter, allowing for rich plant growth that increased oxygen levels in the air and supported many types of animals. **The dinosaurs became dominant**, exploding in diversity of size and shape. Some would become truly massive, including the legendary "long neck" dinosaurs, like the specimens found at The Jurassic Mile.

THE GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The rocks at and near The Jurassic Mile are of different time periods and environments, getting younger as one moves closer to the site. Driving toward The Jurassic Mile, the bright red rocks of the **Chugwater Formation** are visible. These rocks are Triassic in age and have very few fossils.

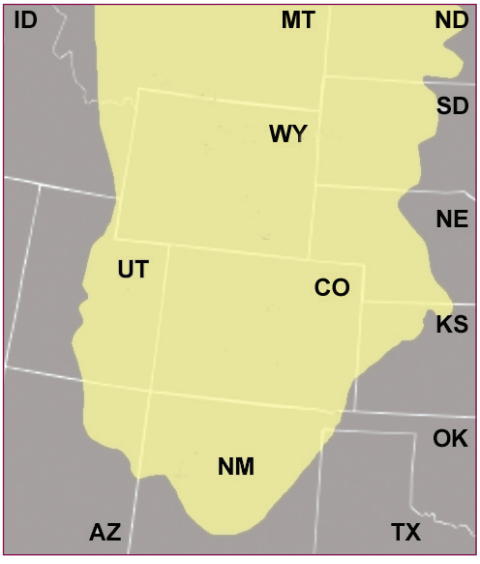

Gryphaea

The road adjacent to the dig site is by the **Sundance Formation**. These rocks are slightly older than those at The Jurassic Mile dig site and were deposited in an inland sea called the Sundance Sea. Thousands of shells from *Gryphaea* (mollusks) as well as the internal shells from belemnites (a squid-like animal) are found in these rocks, along with the occasional ichthyosaur—marine reptiles.


belemnites

MAP OF THE MORRISON FORMATION

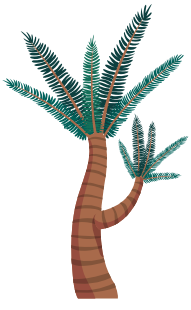
The Jurassic Mile and its dig quarries are in the **Morrison Formation**—a huge packet of rocks that runs from Alberta, Canada, in the north to New Mexico in the southwestern United States! The Morrison Formation is the most prolific source of dinosaur fossils in North America, although turtles, crocodiles, mammals, and even pterosaurs ("winged lizards") can also be found.



THE JURASSIC ENVIRONMENT

During the Jurassic period, the Earth's **climate was much warmer and wetter** than it is today. In the northwest, the Sundance Sea was slowly retreating. The Morrison Formation represents a giant floodplain filled with river systems and plant life. **Huge conifer forests** dominated the landscape, and there were **no grasses or flowering plants**. Plants common to The Jurassic Mile environment included:

GINKGOS—Fossil evidence of their fan-like leaves show that these trees were widespread during the Jurassic period.



TREE FERNS—There is fossil evidence of tree ferns dating back to the Triassic Period. Some species of tree ferns reached heights of 65 feet or more.

CYCADS—These palm-like plants were common in Jurassic forests and were eaten by many types of dinosaurs. They had thick, woody trunks and a crown of fronded evergreen leaves.

HORSETAILS—These spore-producing plants typically flourished in wet areas like marshes or rivers.

The Jurassic Mile

At The Jurassic Mile, there are extraordinary **dinosaur footprints** in the rock (which was mud 150 million years ago). Visitors can envision how the scenery must have changed as they walk through time from The Jurassic Mile's lower sauropod ("long-neck") dig site to its upper sauropod quarry: rocks go from mudstone to sandstone, there is an observable increase in plant fossils and the mineral gypsum, and there is a loss of dinosaur footprints.

The Jurrasic Mile Fossils

The 640-acre Jurassic Mile site currently has four main quarries. Over the past two years of fieldwork (2017–2018) nearly 600 specimens weighing more than six tons have been collected, and only a fraction of the site has been explored! Mission Jurassic is currently excavating the following dinosaurs.

SAUROPODS ("long-necks")

Sauropods are a clade (derived from a common ancestor) of quadruped dinosaurs that had very **long necks, long tails, small heads, and thick, pillar-like legs.** They include the largest animals ever to have lived on land. Sauropod species that have been discovered at The Jurassic Mile are:

DIPLODOCUS (double-beamed lizard)

Diplodocus is a member of the Diplodocids, also known as the "whip-tailed sauropods" due to their extremely long tails that might have acted like a whip to defend against predators. Their teeth were peg-shaped—perfect for stripping leaves but not great for chewing. Instead, they used gastroliths (stomach stones) to crush their food.

Fun Fact:

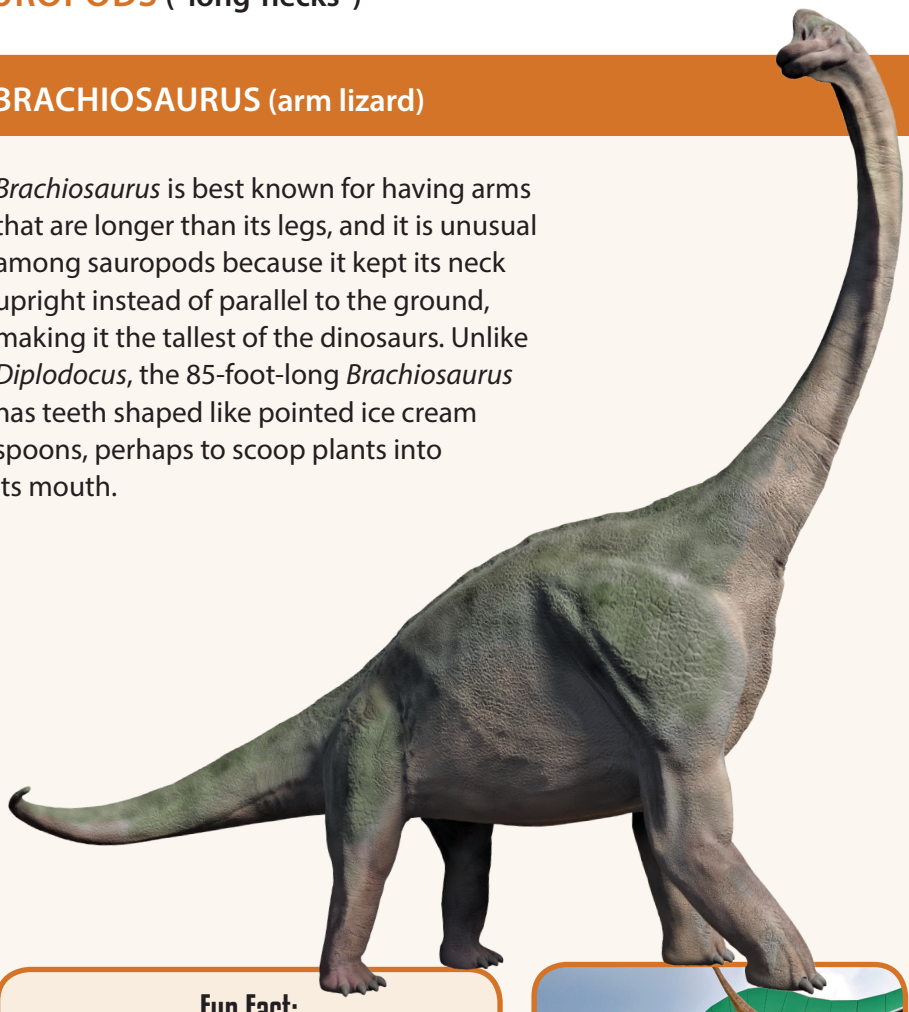
Some *Diplodocus* specimens are longer than two *Tyrannosaurus rex* specimens placed end to end!

Length:	About 80 feet, but up to 108 feet; one of the longest dinosaurs of all
Weight:	13 tons
Diet:	Plant eater

SAUROPODS ("long-necks")

BRACHIOSAURUS (arm lizard)

Brachiosaurus is best known for having arms that are longer than its legs, and it is unusual among sauropods because it kept its neck upright instead of parallel to the ground, making it the tallest of the dinosaurs. Unlike *Diplodocus*, the 85-foot-long *Brachiosaurus* has teeth shaped like pointed ice cream spoons, perhaps to scoop plants into its mouth.



Fun Fact:

Seymour, the adult brachiosaur sculpture that looks into The Children's Museum Welcome Center, is life size.

Length: About 85 feet

Weight: 13 tons

Diet: Plant eater

THEROPODS ("meat-eaters")

Most theropods were **carnivorous dinosaurs**, and many were bipedal. They were characterized by three-toed feet and hollow bones. Theropods ranged in size from **very small to the largest carnivorous land animals to ever walk the Earth**. Theropod species that have been discovered at The Jurassic Mile are:

ALLOSAURUS (different lizard)

Allosaurus was the top predator of the Jurassic period, reaching sizes up to 30 feet in length. Fossils of *Allosaurus* and its relatives are found on almost every continent and it is the most abundant large predator found in the Morrison Formation. There are areas around the world that had a large number of these animals, allowing scientists to see things such as growth patterns and injuries. They had massive claws and close to 80 serrated teeth.

Fun Fact:

Allosaurus led a dangerous life; specimens in museums across the country show evidence of violent behavior in the form of injuries and bite marks.

Length: About 30 feet

Weight: 2.5 tons

Diet: Other animals

MARINE FOSSILS OF THE SUNDANCE SEA

The Sundance Sea was a **large inland sea** within the landmass of Laurasia in the area that is now the American West and Pacific Northwest. It was rich in many types of marine animals. Fossils that have been discovered at The Jurassic Mile include:

OPHTHALMOSAURUS (eye lizard)

Ophthalmosaurus is an ichthyosaur, the group of extinct marine reptiles that looked a bit like dolphins. *Ophthalmosaurus* is named for its huge eyes (up to 9 inches in diameter). The eyes emitted more light to help with hunting in low light and bony rings around the eyes kept them from popping out under high pressure—leading many scientists to believe *Ophthalmosaurus* was a deep water hunter.

Fun Fact:
Although ichthyosaurs were a very diverse group during the Jurassic, *Ophthalmosaurus* is the only type known from the Sundance Sea.

Length: About 20 feet

Weight: About 2 tons

Diet: Fish, squids, mollusks

MARINE FOSSILS OF THE SUNDANCE SEA

GRYPHAEA

Commonly called "devil's toenails", these extinct oysters lived from the Triassic all the way to the Paleogene, 23 million years ago. However, they are most abundant in the Triassic and Jurassic, which explains why they are everywhere at The Jurassic Mile's marine location. The complete *Gryphaea* consist of two articulated valves: a larger gnarly-shaped shell (the "toenail") and a smaller, flattened shell, the "lid"; the soft parts of the animal lived in the cavity between the two shells. *Gryphaea* were filter feeders that lived in large colonies in shallow waters.

PACHYTEUTHIS

Pachyteuthis is a type of belemenite, an extinct order of squid-like cephalopods that existed from the Late Triassic to the Late Cretaceous. Unlike squids, *Pachyteuthis* had an internal skeleton, and their bullet-like fossils are actually a part of the internal shell ("cone") called the "guard."

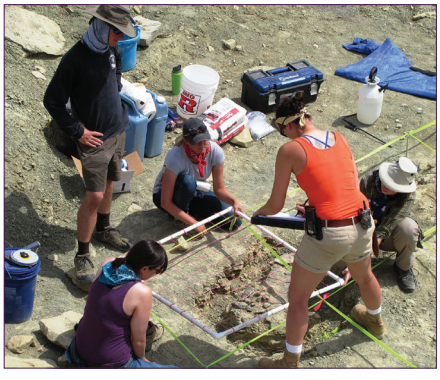
ICHNOFOSSILS

Ichnofossils are **fossil evidence that animals left behind,** such as footprints, burrows, nests, and even dung! At The Jurassic Mile, there are footprints from both a sauropod and a theropod. The area was muddy when they walked through, as the theropod seems to have slipped!

Excavation and Preparation

Although they have turned to stone, fossilized bones are extremely fragile. Excavating them is a painstaking and precise process to both preserve the specimen and document any clues or additional information provided at the site, such as (for example) soft tissue remnants. Once a fossil is located, a channel is dug around it, leaving the fossil supported by a pillar of rock immediately beneath it. Next it is partially dressed in a field jacket, and then the pillar is chipped away to free the fossil. Back at the prep lab, the fossil can provide important information about the life and behavior of a particular animal, including evidence of disease or injury.

SITE MAPPING



It is important to document the types of fossils found and where they are found. Once a fossil is uncovered enough to have a sense of its outline, a grid is laid over the specimen and **paleontologists draw all visible bones on grid paper** with the number and description of each bone. Each fossil is then issued a field number, which is used to keep track of what is excavated by year. The maps are also used to determine the taphonomy of the site—the processes of burial, decay, and preservation that allowed remains that were once organic to become fossilized.

PREPARATION FOR SHIPMENT

At The Jurassic Mile site there are many white packages on the ground. These are fossils in their **field jackets**, which are used to keep them safe on the long journey back to the museum. Field jackets are burlap strips dipped in plaster that are then wrapped around the fossils, but first aluminum foil is wrapped around the fossil to make sure it doesn't contact the plaster. Paleontologists also leave a good deal of the rock on the fossil, which helps cushion the fossil within its jacket. The rock will be carefully removed in the lab.

Wrapped in its field jacket, a sauropod fossil arrives at the museum in 2018.

FOSSIL PREPARATION

Detailed work starts when the jackets come back to the prep labs at The Children's Museum of Indianapolis. Museum paleontologists open the jackets and work deliberately to **clean, fix, and stabilize the fossils.** All of this work is carefully documented, complete with pictures and prep sheets. Sometimes fossils are molded to make copies for education or to send to other museums. Once the prep work is complete, the fossils live out their afterlife on display or in collections storage, where they are used for education and research.

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

airscribe

Paleontologists use a wide variety of tools in both the field and the lab. At the dig site, they use everything from **soft toothbrushes and whisk brooms to chisels, shovels, and specialized pneumatics** (air-powered) tools like airscribes—a type of pneumatic "jackhammer" tool that can separate small amounts of the matrix (surrounding rock) from the fossil. In addition, a wide variety of glues are used to keep fossils in one piece.

Research

Fossils help paleontologists understand much more than what dinosaurs looked like. They provide clues to dinosaur behavior and the environment in which they lived. What follows are just some of the things Mission Jurassic scientists are studying about these fossils to unlock secrets of the prehistoric past.

TRACKWAYS

Professor Phil Manning is an expert on trackways, which include things like footprints but also **marks made by tails, bellies, snouts, and more.** Professor Manning is trying to determine what The Jurassic Mile footprints can tell us about the animals that lived there.

TEETH MARKS

Museum Curator of Natural Science William Ripley is studying tooth marks, which give **indications of predation and scavenging.** This information can help reveal the animals that were feeding on our specimens and how quickly the specimens were buried.

PLANTS

Dr. Victoria Egerton is a paleobotonist; she is studying the fossil plant evidence at The Jurassic Mile to help paint a picture of **what the site looked like 150 million years ago.**

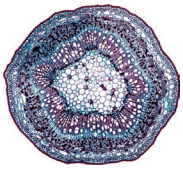
FOSSILIZATION

The way that bones fossilize is variable and complex. Drs. Manning, Egerton, and Anné are using chemical analyses conducted at synchrotrons (large particle accelerators) to **determine how the fossils became preserved.**

PATHOLOGIES

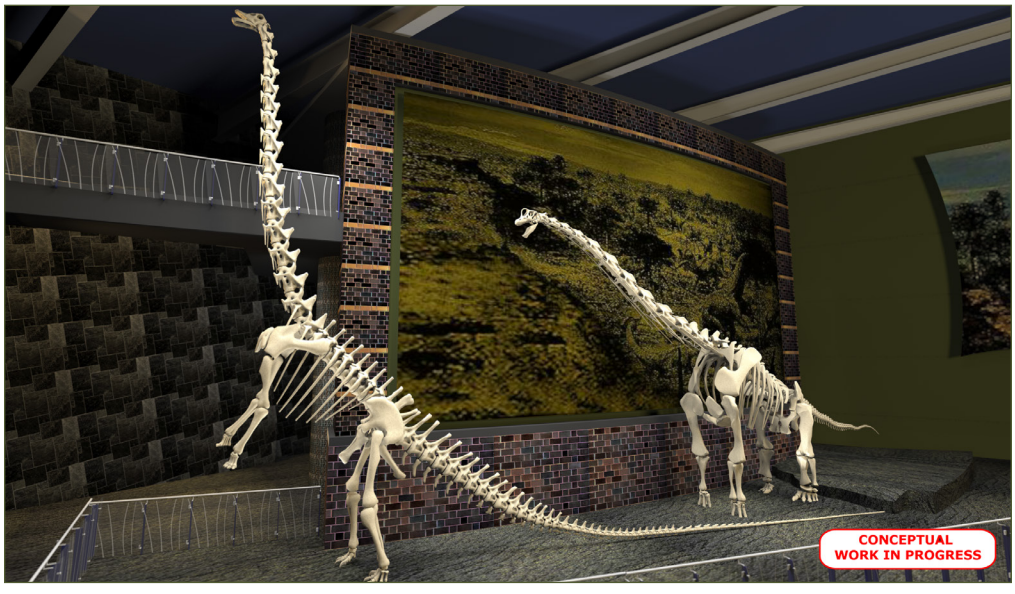
Pathologies are injuries, infections, and diseases. Museum paleontologist Dr. Jennifer Anné is an expert on paleopathologies and is looking at various **ailments that affected the specimens.**

HISTOLOGY

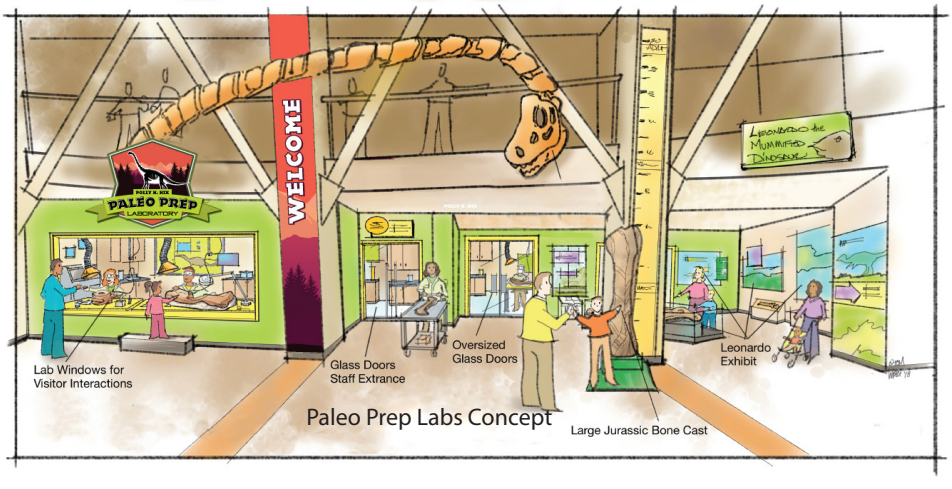


The microstructure of bone tells a great deal about an animal's physiology, including how quickly it grew, how old it was when it died, and more. Dr. Anné is looking at the microstructures of The Jurassic Mile sauropods to discover **how these animals lived.**

Mission Jurassic at The Children's Museum



Museum visitors will see the impact of Mission Jurassic in 2022, when *Dinosphere*® will add **a new Mission Jurassic Experience.** Jurassic dinosaurs—some of them massive—will be added to *Dinosphere's* existing Cretaceous period specimens. The Polly H. Hix Cretaceous Paleo Prep Lab will be joined by a new Jurassic Paleo Prep Lab to allow the museum's staff paleontologists to prepare these much larger fossils. And together with its international partners, the museum will launch a Global Young Explorers Program. Guided by our Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence, youth around the world will have the opportunity be part of the Mission Jurassic discoveries by following and interacting with the project online.



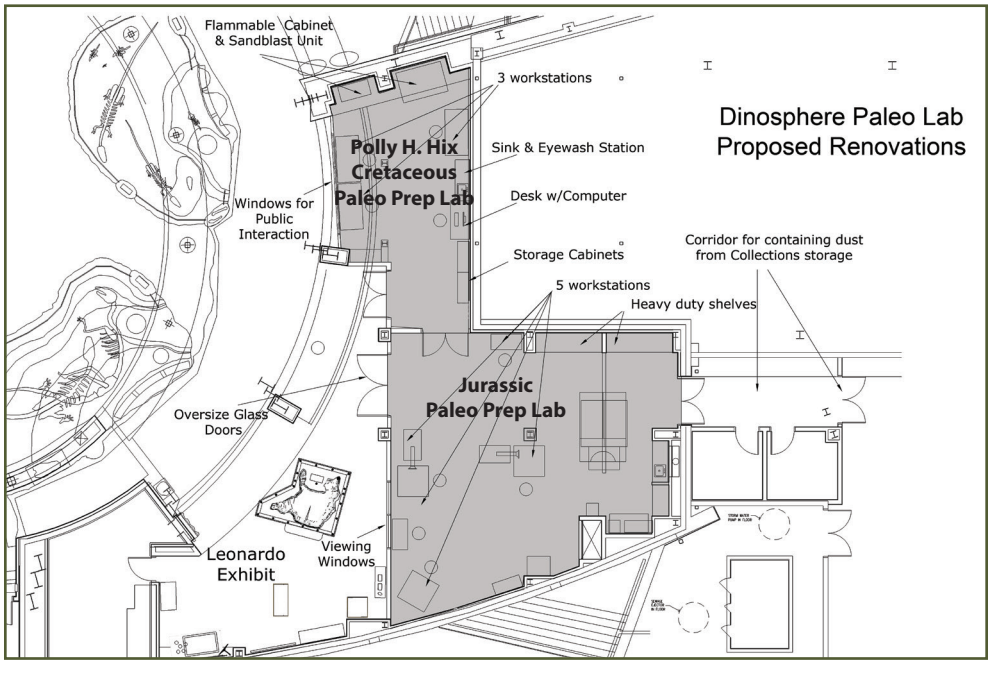
Paleo Prep Labs Concept

DINOSPHERE ENHANCEMENTS

- When you enter *Dinosphere®*, you'll be greeted by **two giant sauropods:** an 80-foot brachiosaur and a 90-foot diplodocid.
- A new **Jurassic Paleo Prep Lab** will be added, making room to prepare the new fossils for study and display.
- An introductory **Mesozoic Marine Environment** will be added, allowing visitors "swim" beneath the waves with some of the most memorable creatures of the Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Marine Environment Concept

- **New sound, light, and video components** will greatly enhance the *Dinosphere®* experience, highlighting the events leading up to and including the asteroid impact that caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.



GLOBAL YOUNG EXPLORERS PROGRAM

Reaching children and families across the globe, a new Global Young Explorers program will **engage children and families worldwide** as our Extraordinary Paleontologists explore one of the largest sites of Jurassic fossils ever found. Web-based, real-time, and TED Talk-type programs will bring our scientific discoveries to life for museum visitors and those unable to visit but interested in these Jurassic giants.

EXTRAORDINARY PALEONTOLOGISTS-IN-RESIDENCE

World-renowned scientists Professor Phil Manning and Dr. Victoria Egerton serve as the Museum's Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence, and they have already made a positive impact. **Internationally respected researchers and seasoned educators,** Manning and Egerton are incredibly knowledgeable, excited, and passionate about their work. Their infectious enthusiasm creates excitement, and they have been inspiring the Museum's board, staff, young learners, and family visitors. Drs. Manning and Egerton have made it their career focus to ensure that Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM disciplines) are understood widely and are well-connected to the arts and humanities, making STEM even more relevant to multigenerational learners.

Mission Jurassic International Partners

THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF INDIANAPOLIS

The world's largest children's museum, The Children's Museum of Indianapolis, is the Mission Jurassic Project Leader, working in partnership with the following world-class institutions.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The Natural History Museum in London is a world-leading science research center and the most-visited natural history museum in Europe. Their team will assist with the Jurassic Mile excavation.

THE NATURALIS BIODIVERSITY CENTER

Located in Leiden, Netherlands, the Naturalis Biodiversity Center is dedicated to recording and exploring life on Earth through a collection of 42 million specimens! Staff research scientists will be at The Jurassic Mile in summer 2019 for the excavation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Children's Museum Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence Professor Phil Manning and Dr. Victoria Egerton are part of the academic staff of the United Kingdom's University of Manchester. Manning is the lead scientist for Mission Jurassic.

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

This key partner will work with the University of Manchester team to shine some of the brightest X-rays on Earth onto the fossils being excavated from Wyoming at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL) in Menlo Park, California.

ESRI

ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Inc.) of Redlands, California, is the world's leading provider of mapping and spatial analytics software and services. ESRI will collaborate with the Museum to create Story Maps of the Jurassic site, sharing perspectives on the lives of Jurassic dinosaurs and telling the stories of the paleontologists who are uncovering them.

Help Bring Mission Jurassic to Life

Mission Jurassic is an extraordinary opportunity for The Children's Museum to further its mission of creating transformational experiences while enhancing and leveraging its assets as a global family learning leader in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM), particularly within the natural sciences.

Mission Jurassic will offer visitors the opportunity to link extraordinary new Jurassic period fossils with cutting-edge science to resurrect the Jurassic period dinosaurs of Wyoming. A world-class interdisciplinary team will unearth the lost world of this stunning Jurassic site and help The Children's Museum extend its global reach.

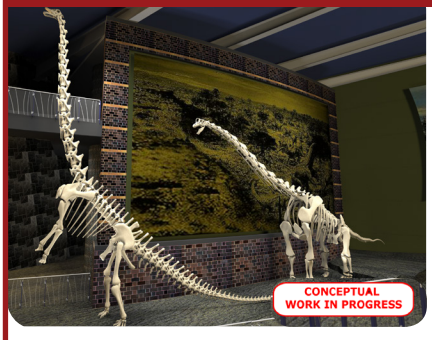
Mission Jurassic will promote the ideal of exploration with exciting developments steeped in STEM, encourage children who will be our next generation of explorers, enhance the museum's already stunning collection, and bring exciting new permanent exhibitions to the Museum.

Dinosphere® brings many visitors to Indianapolis to see what Fodor's calls one of "The World's Best Spots for Dinosaur Fans," and Mission Jurassic will boost the Museum's status as the number one cultural tourism driver for Indianapolis and Indiana. The Museum estimates that over the next 20 years, more than 24 million visitors will engage with Mission Jurassic within *Dinosphere*®, including more than 1.6 million students on site, and, over the next five years, an additional projected 125,000 young explorers online.

There are many opportunities to help The Children's Museum of Indianapolis bring Mission Jurassic to life outlined in the naming opportunities that follow. The museum appreciates your consideration.

MISSION JURASSIC NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

1. Dinosphere Exhibit Enhancements



NEW SPECIMENS

When you enter *Dinosphere*, you'll be greeted by two giant sauropods.

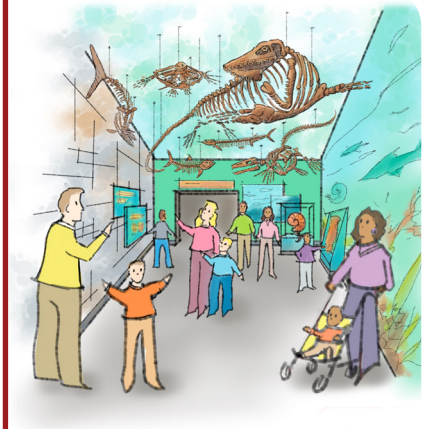
Naming Opportunity:
$5 million
($2.5 million each)

Paleo Prep Labs Concept

JURASSIC PALEO PREP LAB

A new Jurassic Paleo Prep Lab is being added to make room for the extraordinary new fossils we're preparing.

Naming Opportunity:
$500,000



Marine Environment Concept

NEW MESOZOIC MARINE ENTRY

The addition of an introductory Mesozoic Marine Environment will allow visitors to feel that they are swimming underwater with the most memorable beasts of the Jurassic and Cretaceous as they approach *Dinosphere*®.

Naming Opportunity:
$1,000,000

MISSION JURASSIC NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

2. Development, Excavation, and Maintenance of The Jurassic Mile

This fossil-rich, mile-square plot of land is a unique treasure trove of Jurassic period fossil bones and also has preserved dinosaur trackways and fossilized plants. The 640-acre site has four main quarries. It will help scientists tell the story of the real Jurassic world in ways we have never been able to before.

Quarry Naming Opportunities:
$1,000,000
(4 at $250,000 each)

3. Global Young Explorers Program—Reaching Children and Families Across the Globe

The Museum plans to create a new "Global Young Explorers Program" in collaboration with its international partners, designed to engage children and families worldwide as our Extraordinary Scientists uncover one of the largest sites of Jurassic fossils ever found. From the Museum's origins, exploration has been an important component of family learning. Web-based, real-time, and TED Talk-type programs will bring our discoveries (and their accompanying STEM connection) to life for visitors and those unable to visit but interested in these Jurassic giants.

Naming Opportunity:
$3,000,000

MISSION JURASSIC NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

4. Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence Bring Comprehensive STEM to Millions

World-renowned paleontologists Professor Phil Manning and Dr. Victoria Egerton serve as the Museum's first Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence, and they have already made a positive impact. Both teach Paleontology at the University of Manchester in the UK. Their combined field work has included sites in South Dakota, Montana, South America, the Caribbean, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Dr. Manning has authored both children's and popular science books, while Dr. Egerton has had several high-profile science exhibits at The Royal Society (London) and the Times Cheltenham Science Festival.

Naming Opportunity:
$2,000,000
($1,000,000 each)

Mission Jurassic Proposed Budget

The budget for the Mission Jurassic reflects the comprehensive nature of the project—what is known to exist at the new Jurassic site and the opportunity to explore and exhibit additional specimens in the future. It also allows the Museum to extend its reach to children across the globe and provides endowment funds to ensure *Dinosphere*® and Mission Jurassic are positioned to impact the Museum's visitors for decades to come.

1. Mission Jurassic Exhibit within *Dinosphere*®—Construction & Operations: $14,160,000

- **Capital Expenses** for Fossil Preparation, Exhibit Design, Construction: $11,660,000
- **Endowment** for Mission Jurassic within *Dinosphere*® and Expanded **Paleo Lab** Operations: $2,500,000

2. Jurassic Site Development, Fossil Excavation, Site Maintenance: $7,091,000

- **Endowment** for Dig Operations & Lease: $7,000,000
- **One-time Program** & Site Development: $91,000

3. Global Young Explorers Program: $2,000,000

- **Program Expenses** (5 years): $1,600,000
- **Staffing** (5 years): $400,000

4. Extraordinary Paleontologists-In-Residence: $4,250,000

- **Endowment** to Support Extraordinary Paleontologists: $4,000,000
- **Program Development** Expenses: $250,000

TOTAL: $27,501,000

Thank You to Our Financial Supporters

This $27.5 million project would not be possible without the generosity of Lilly Endowment Inc., which made a $9 million grant to support the project. Susie and Jack Sogard have also made an extraordinary lead gift to support this project.

More funds are needed to create extraordinary experiences as a result of research and exploration happening now.

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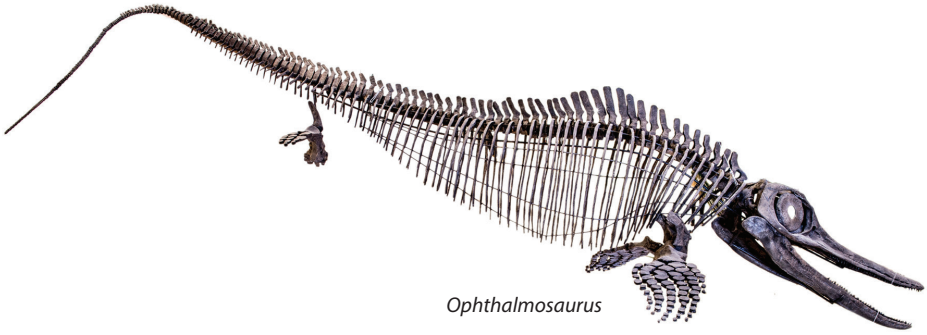

Ophthalmosaurus

Field Notes

Field Notes

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Mission Jurassic is a science-based initiative of
The Heritage Group Center for Family Learning in STEM.

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