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!

Table of Contents

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 of Indianapolis to make an extraordinary contribution to science and to our collective understanding of life on Earth in the Jurassic Period. Initiated five years ago, Mission Jurassic is an international scientific collaboration between the Museum and its partners who are working to excavate and research a unique dinosaur discovery—*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. This diversity of fossils have given scientists the opportunity to tell a more complete story of the Jurassic Period.

The Museum is preparing to tell these stories by adding new Jurassic dinosaur specimens—the legendary "long-necks"—to the Cretaceous Period dinosaurs currently featured in our world-class exhibit, *Dinosphere*®, set to reopen in March of 2022. We can't wait!

The Children's Museum is leading Mission Jurassic, with Extraordinary Scientist-in-Residence Professor Phil Manning and Eli Lilly and Company Extraordinary Scientist-in-Residence Dr. Victoria Egerton as lead scientists. Manning and Egerton are faculty members with the University of Manchester (Manchester, UK), one of the institutions partnering on Mission Jurassic. Additional partners include Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden, Netherlands) and Research Casting International (RCI).

But Mission Jurassic is more than an exhibit. We're working to develop a global family learning platform that will bring new paleontological discoveries to people around the world. We plan to launch a new Global Young Explorers Program designed to engage children and families in a variety of ways, including online and in-person experiences, focused on the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) disciplines that make new breakthroughs possible.

Please join us on this mission! There are numerous ways you can be a part of this exciting journey. I invite you to learn more about Mission Jurassic—not only *The Jurassic Mile* and the exciting specimens that have been discovered, but about how your support can help children and families around the world share in this experience.

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."

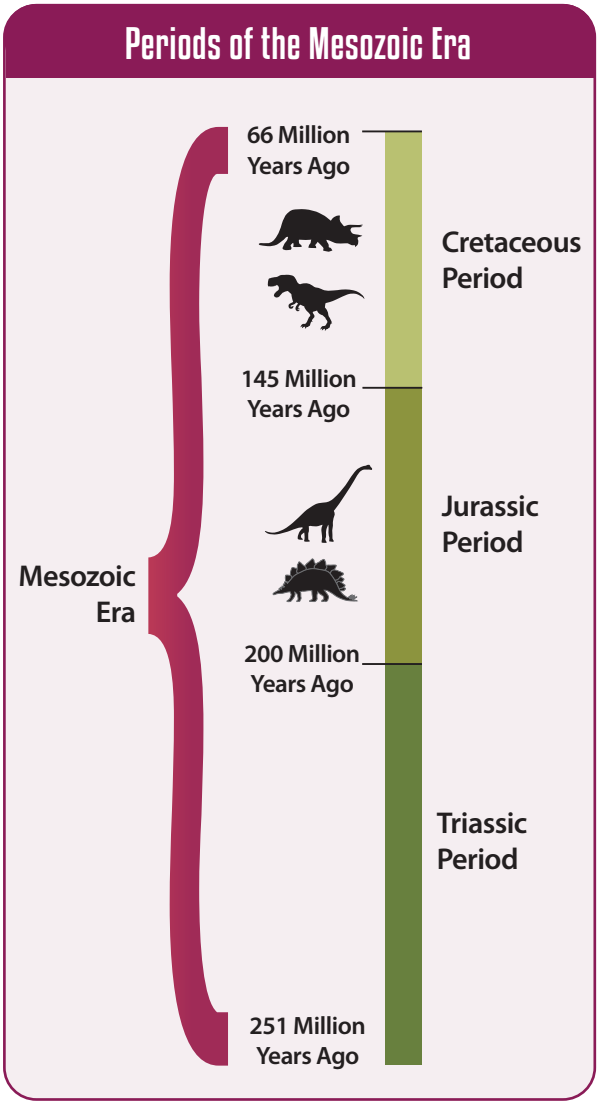
—Professor Phil Manning,
Scientist-in-Residence, The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

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, which represents the time between 201 and 145 million years ago. The rocks at the *Jurassic Mile* represent the last part of the Jurassic, having been deposited around 150 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.



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 145 to 66 million years ago; the dinosaurs currently in *Dinosphere®*, including *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Triceratops*, are from this time.

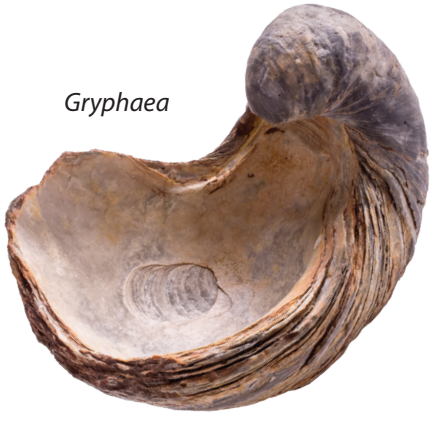
Falling between the Triassic and Cretaceous, the **Jurassic Period** was the time when Pangea fully split into two supercontinents, **Laurasia** in the north and **Gondwana** in the south.

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.

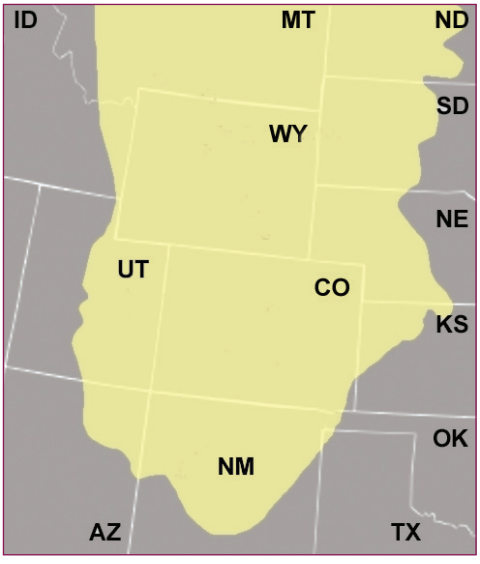
The road adjacent to the dig site is by the **Sundance Formation**. These rocks are slightly older than those at the *Jurassic Mile* dig site and were deposited in an inland sea called the Sundance Sea. Thousands of shells from *Gryphaea* (mollusks) as well as the internal shells from belemnites (a squid-like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


Gryphaea


belemnites

MAP OF THE MORRISON FORMATION

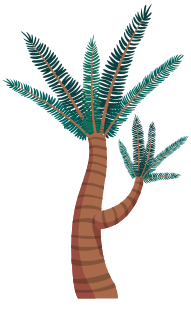
The *Jurassic Mile* and its dig quarries are in the **Morrison Formation**—a huge packet of rocks that runs from Alberta, Canada, in the north to New Mexico in the southwestern United States! The Morrison Formation is the most prolific source of dinosaur fossils in North America, although turtles, crocodiles, 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.

Slow and Steady Progress!
Photo top right: The women of the museum's paleo lab pose in the Lower Sauropod quarry next to the sacral block jacket. When removed, this jacket weighed 3,600 lbs.

Photo bottom right: The haul from the 2020 dig season, 47 pallets in total, waiting to be shipped to The Children's Museum and Research Casting International (RCI).

The Jurassic Mile™ Fossils

The 640-acre *Jurassic Mile*™ site currently has three main quarries. Over the past five years of field work (2017–2021) nearly 500 specimens weighing over 13 tons shipped to both The Children's Museum of Indianapolis and Research Casting International (RCI). 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. Their teeth were peg-shaped—perfect for stripping leaves but not great for chewing. Instead, they used gastroliths (stomach stones) to crush their food.

Length: About 80 feet, but up to 108 feet; one of the longest dinosaurs of all

Weight: 13 tons

Diet: Plant eater

Fun Fact:

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

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.

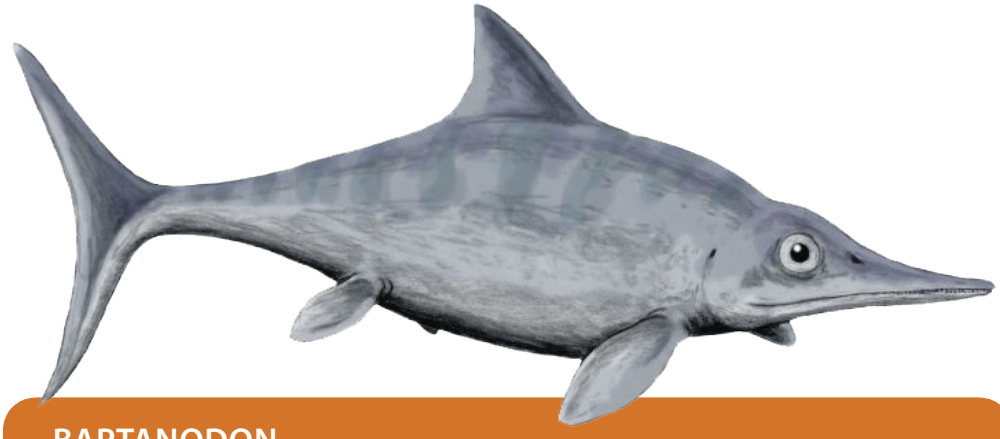
Length: About 30 feet

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:



BAPTANODON

Baptanodon is an ichthyosaur, the group of extinct marine reptiles that looked a bit like dolphins. *Baptanodon* is known for its huge eyes (up to 9 inches in diameter). The eyes admitted 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 *Baptanodon* was a deep water hunter.

Fun Fact:
Although ichthyosaurs were a very diverse group during the Jurassic, *Baptanodon* 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."

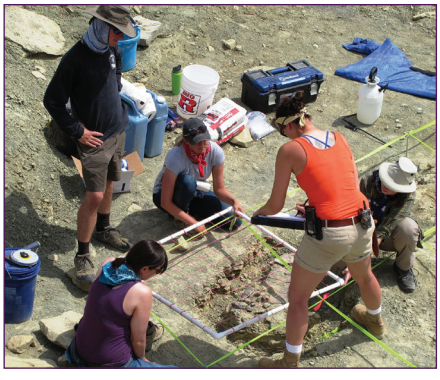
ICHNOFOSSILS

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 2019.

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 air scribes—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 footprints can tell us about the animals that lived there.

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.**

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.**

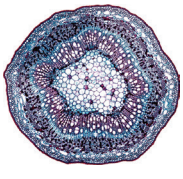
TEETH MARKS

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.

FOSSILIZATION

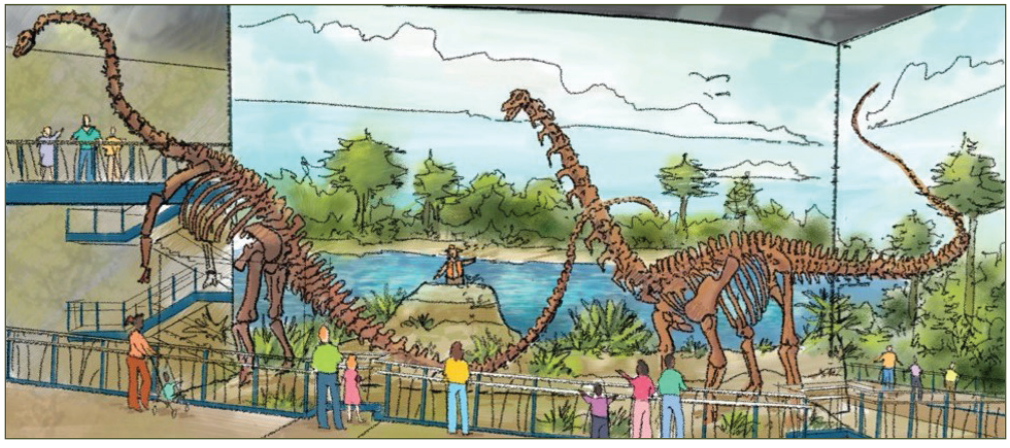
The way that bones fossilize is variable and complex. Drs. Manning, Egerton, and Anné are using chemical analyses conducted at synchrotrons (large particle accelerators) to **determine how the fossils became preserved.**

HISTOLOGY

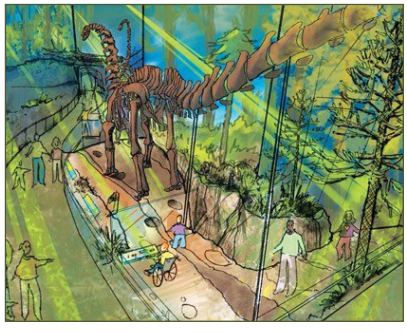


The microstructure of bone tells a great deal about an animal's physiology, including how quickly it grew, how old it was when it died, and more. Dr. Anné is looking at the microstructures of the *Jurassic Mile* sauropods to discover **how these animals lived.**

Mission Jurassic at The Children's Museum

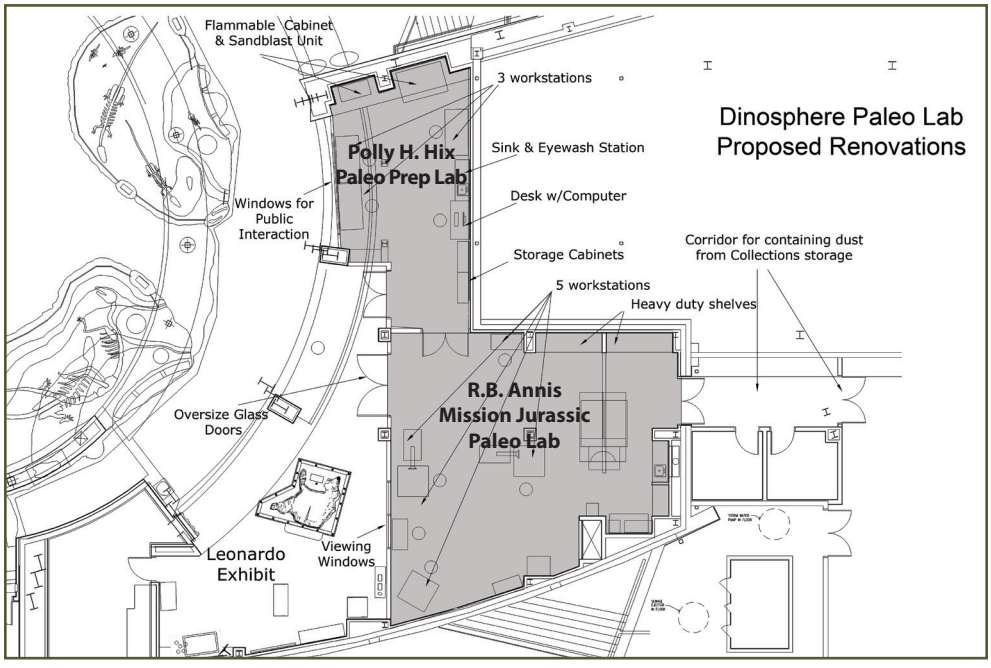


Museum visitors will see the impact of Mission Jurassic when *Dinosphere*® reopens in March 2022. New specimens joining long-time favorites from the Cretaceous Period include two massive long-necks in Giants of the Jurassic™, and fossilized sea creatures from millions of years ago will be part of an ocean-themed area called Monsters of the Mesozoic Seas™. The Polly H. Hix Paleo Prep Lab is joined by the new R.B. Annis Mission Jurassic Paleo Lab, which allows 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 to be part of the Mission Jurassic discoveries by following and interacting with the project online.



DINOSPHERE ENHANCEMENTS

- When you enter *Dinosphere®*, you'll be greeted in **Giants of the Jurassic™** by two giant sauropods.
- The new **R.B. Annis Mission Jurassic Paleo Lab** has been added, making room to prepare the new fossils for study and display.
- **The Monsters of the Mesozoic Seas™ experience** will be added, allowing visitors to "swim" beneath the waves with some of the most memorable creatures of the Jurassic and Cretaceous.
- **New sound, light, and video components** will greatly enhance the Giants of the Jurassic™ experience, highlighting key elements of the fossils and the environment they lived in.



EXTRAORDINARY PALEONTOLOGISTS-IN-RESIDENCE

Leading Mission Jurassic for the museum are **Extraordinary Scientist-in-Residence Professor Phil Manning and Eli Lilly and Company Extraordinary Scientist-in-Residence Dr. Victoria Egerton.** 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.

LILLY GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN STEM

As the need for STEM literacy grows, developing STEM interest in underserved children, including girls, is critical. There is no better place for imagination and STEM to come together than Mission Jurassic.

Dinosaurs have fascinated people of all ages for generations. They are a gateway into wider STEM concepts that can be presented in ways that are understandable and exciting. This new **Lilly Girls and Young Women in STEM** program will spark imaginations and analysis among a broad audience—especially girls and underserved Indianapolis students.

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. Virtual programs will bring our scientific discoveries to life for museum visitors and those unable to visit but interested in these Jurassic giants.

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 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 were at the *Jurassic Mile*™ in summer 2019 for the excavation.

RESEARCH CASTING INTERNATIONAL

RESEARCH CASTING INTERNATIONAL

Research Casting International (RCI) is one of the world's largest providers of Museum Technical Services, which include specimen mounting and conservation, molding and casting, exhibit fabrication, fieldwork, and more. RCI creates museum exhibit projects and commissions of any size and complexity. RCI's experienced artists and craftspeople are dedicated to the restoration and preservation of the world's most valuable paleontological specimens and artifacts.

MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester

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.

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 continue to be impactful long after the reopening of *Dinosphere*®. In addition to bringing new specimens to the exhibit, Mission Jurassic will promote exploration with exciting developments steeped in STEM, and encourage children who will be our next generation of explorers!

Dinosphere® brings many visitors to Indianapolis to see what Fodor's calls one of "The World's Best Spots for Dinosaur Fans" and the addition of these awesome new dinosaurs will only 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 people will visit *Dinosphere*® in order to see the new Giants of the Jurassic™ and Monsters of the Mesozoic Seas™ up close. This includes 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 the new *Dinosphere*® to life, outlined in the naming opportunities that follow. We hope you consider being a part of Mission Jurassic!

MISSION JURASSIC NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

Giants of the Jurassic™

Lead Support:
FUNDED

Level 1 Interactive Gallery:
$500,000

Interactive: The Dino Digestion:
$100,000

(3) Jurassic Interactives:
$25,000 each* (1) FUNDED
**Final quantity, content, and type of interactive to be determined.*

(2) Sauropod Specimen:
$2,500,000 each

Sauropods Armatures
FUNDED

Dinosaur Trackways (Footprints):
FUNDED

Sound & Light Show:
$100,000

Sauropod Habitat (Foliage):
FUNDED

Level 1 Overlook (Food Court):
$500,000

Level 2 Overlook (Interactive Gallery):
$250,000

Monsters of the Mesozoic Seas™

Lead Support:
$1,000,000

(1) Elasmosaur Specimen:
$750,000

(1) Archelon:
FUNDED

(1) Ammonite:
$500,000

Mesozoic Environment:
$50,000

(1) Mesozoic Interactive:
$25,000*
***Final quantity, content, and type of interactive to be determined.**

(1) Baptanodon:
$50,000

(1) Mososaur:
$50,000

(1) Preschool Play Table:
$25,000

MISSION JURASSIC NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

Creatures of the Cretaceous

(1) Cooley Head:
FUNDED

(1) Dracorex:
FUNDED

(1) Gorgosaur:
FUNDED

R.B. Annis Mission Jurassic Paleo Lab and Polly H. Hix Paleo Prep Lab

R.B. Annis Mission Jurassic Paleo Lab—Lead Support:
FUNDED

(1) Touch a Bone Experience:
$250,000

Mission Jurassic: Global Young Explorers

The Museum plans to create a new Global Young Explorers Program in collaboration with its international partners that will engage children and families from around the world in exploration and family learning. Virtual programming will be created with our Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence and bring our Jurassic discoveries, and their accompanying STEM connections, to life for visitors in the Museum and around the world.

Lead Support:
$2,000,000

MISSION JURASSIC NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

Mission Jurassic: The Jurassic Mile™

This fossil-rich, mile-square plot of land is a unique treasure trove of Jurassic Period fossil bones, 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.

(4) Quarry
$250,000 each

Mission Jurassic: Extraordinary Paleontologists-in-Residence

Mission Jurassic is led by The Children's Museum and by Extraordinary Scientist-in-Residence Professor Phil Manning and Eli Lilly and Company Extraordinary Scientist-in-Residence Dr. Victoria Egerton. 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. Professor 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.

(2) Extraordinary Paleontologist-in-Residence:
$1,000,000 each (1 FUNDED)

Mission Jurassic Proposed Budget

The budget for 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. Addition of Giants of the Jurassic™ and Monsters of the Mesozoic Seas™ to *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

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

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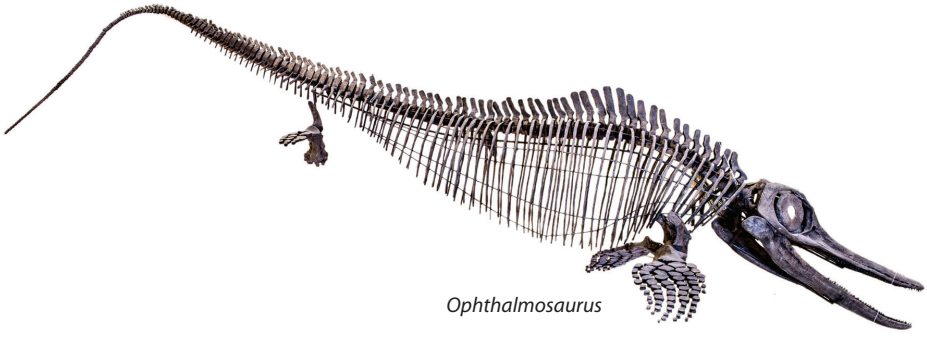

Ophthalmosaurus

Field Notes

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

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