TECHNOLOGY

As much as DinoLabs allows you to dig into the past, this is also an interactive digital world where creativity is unleashed! Movement and technology create an immersive space where anything is possible! It is the seamless integration of fossils, dinosaurs and artifacts with cutting-edge technology.

DINOLAND

This is where dinosaurs come to life! Let your imagination run wild as you create a dino all your own... then scan it and watch it come to life! Personalized dinosaurs will populate the immense 19-foot curved screen, creating a landscape as unique as our guests! DinoLand is an opportunity to develop spatial intelligence, logical thinking and the power of expression.

DINOGLow™

This Jurassic era Stegosaurus is the first ever interactive 3D mapping dinosaur, designed for collaborative engagement. Have you ever wondered what dinosaurs looked like? Did they have scaled skin in muted colors for just the right kind of camouflage? Did they have feathers? Were they brightly colored and vivid? DinoGlow™ is a one-of-a-kind experience that lets you explore the possibilities!

TEKS:

K: 2A,D,E, 3B,C, 4A,B, 5A, 9A
1st: 2A,E, 3C, 4A, 9A
2nd: 2A,E,F, 3C; 4A,B, 9A
3rd: 2A, 3A,C, 4A, 10A
4th: 2E, 3A,C,D
5th: 3A,C, 4A, 7D
6th: 3A,B,C,D
7th: 3B,C

DINOLABS: From Bone to Stone
Dinosaurs captivate the imagination like little else. Artifacts, fossils and DNA are the elements scientists use to reconstruct what dinosaurs and the earth were like 200 million years ago. Inside Dinolabs you can explore that world again in ways you never imagined.

From bone to stone, ancient fossils reveal how dinosaurs roamed and fought, how they lived and died. Fossils are the preserved remains of plants or animals more than 10,000 years old.

FOSSILS
There are two main types of fossils, body fossils and trace fossils. Body fossils are the preserved remains of a plant or animal’s body. Trace fossils are what remains of the activity of an animal; trackways, footprints, fossilized egg shells and nests.

Body fossils go through a process called permineralization to become stone. First, the body is buried. Second, ground water fills up all empty spaces – including cells. Third, the water slowly dissolves the organic material leaving minerals behind. After this process is complete, what was once bone is now rock in the shape of a bone!

CASTS AND MOLD FOSSILS
If an animal falls into mud or sand when it dies and is covered by another layer of mud or sand, over time the body will disintegrate. When this happens, the soil will harden into rock preserving an impression of the body. This space is called a mold fossil. Over time, it may fill with minerals and form what is called a cast fossil, becoming a model or a replica of the organism.

IMPRINTS
Imprints are the external molds of very thin organisms, including leaves and trilobites. They are often found in rocks such as sandstone, shale and volcanic ash.

Please remember fossils are very delicate. Most fossils in this exhibit should not be touched. Look for the hand symbol for fossils you may touch.

TRACE FOSSILS OR ICHNOFOSSILS
Trace fossils, also called Ichnofossils, are structures preserved in sedimentary rocks that record biological activity. These fossils are important because they represent both anatomy and behavior. Trace fossils include footprints, tracks and trail marks, burrows, borings, feeding marks and coprolites (fossilized droppings).ii