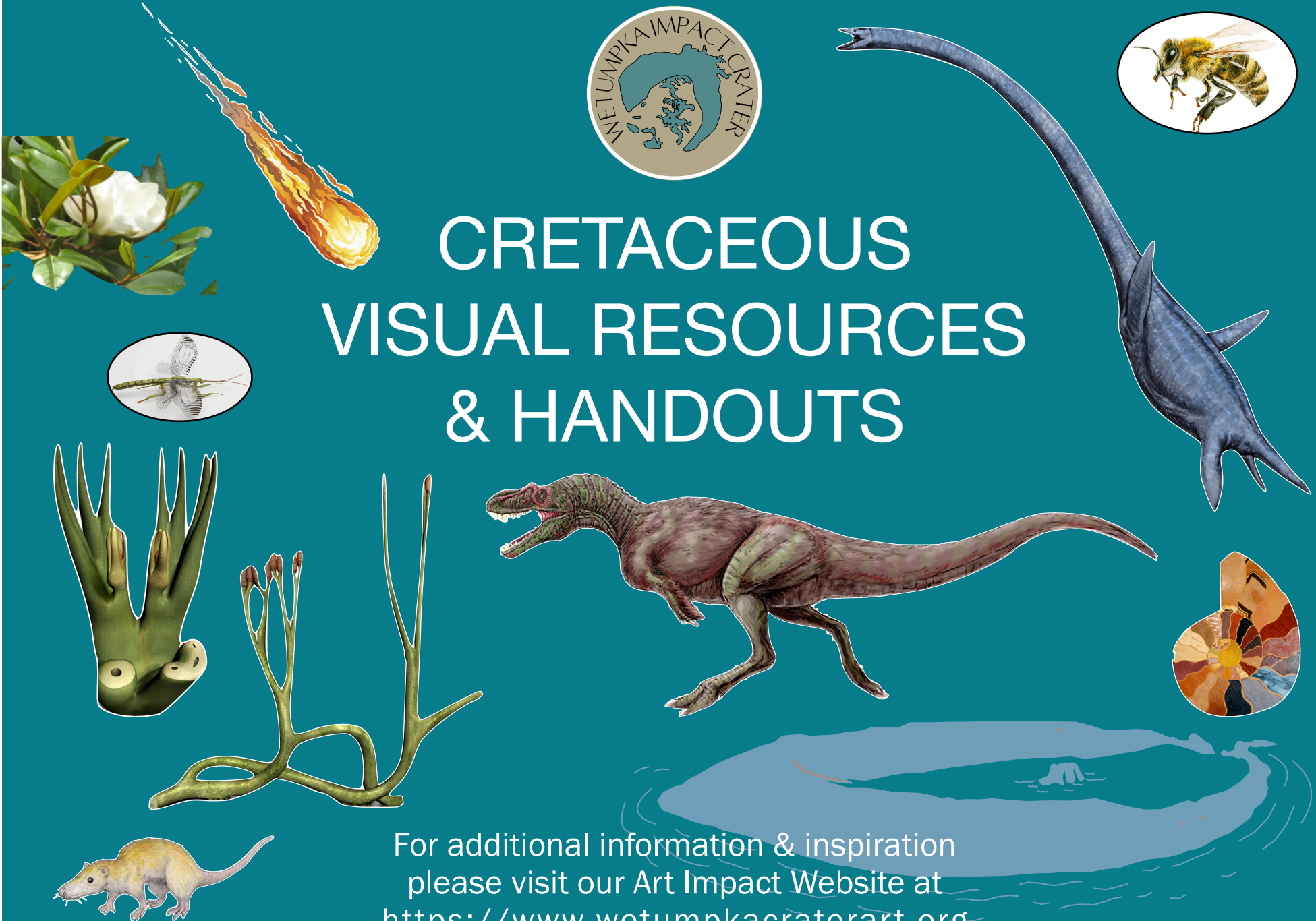




CRETACEOUS VISUAL RESOURCES & HANDOUTS

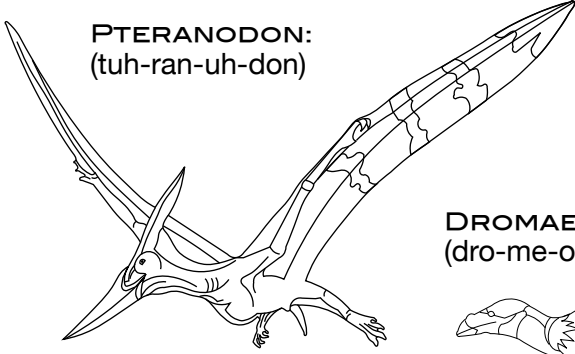


For additional information & inspiration
please visit our Art Impact Website at
<https://www.wetumpkacraterart.org>

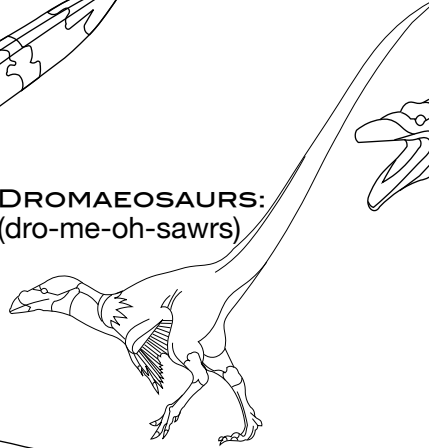
HOPE BRANNON'S DINO DOODLES

WETUMPKA IMPACT CRATER

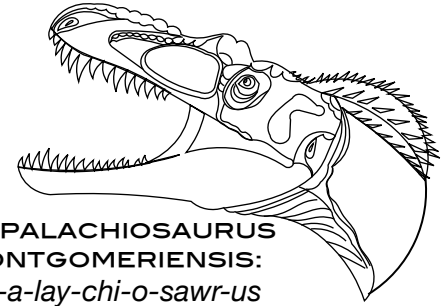
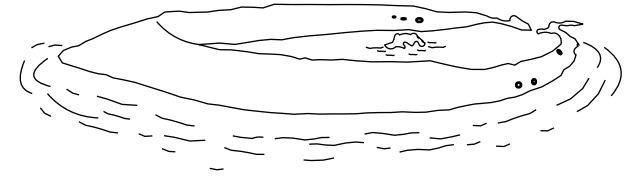
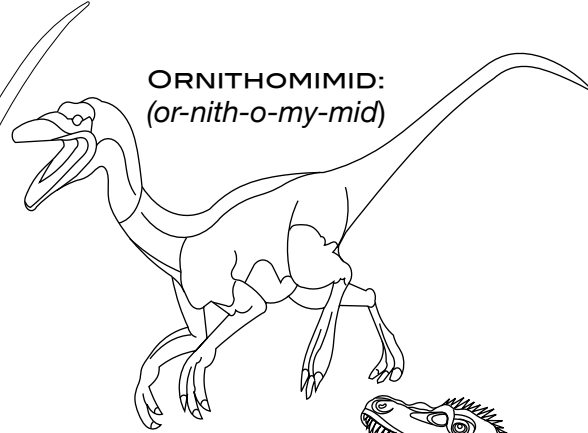
PTERANODON:
(tuh-ran-uh-don)



DROMAEOSAURS:
(dro-me-oh-sawrs)

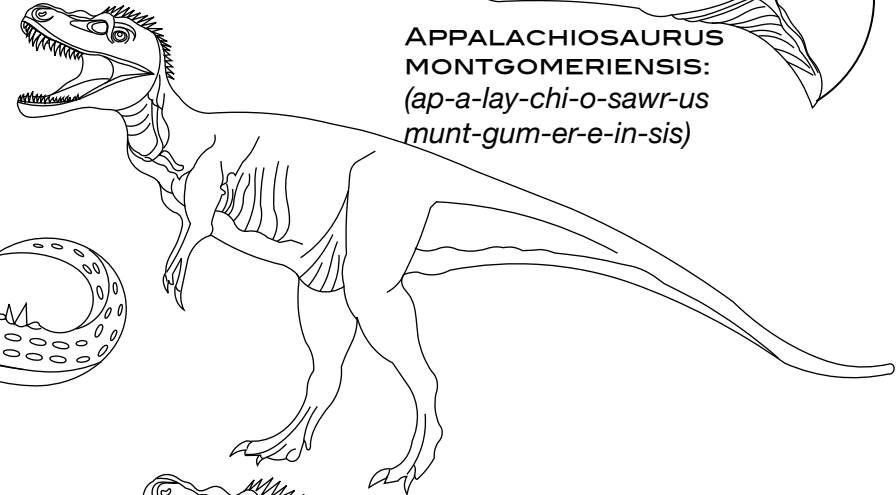
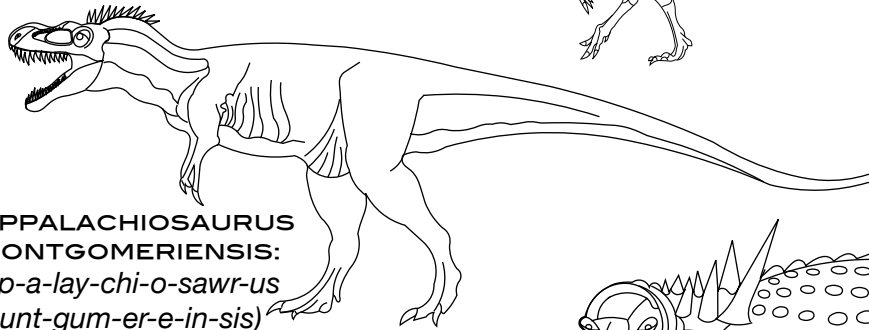


ORNITHOMIMID:
(or-nith-o-my-mid)



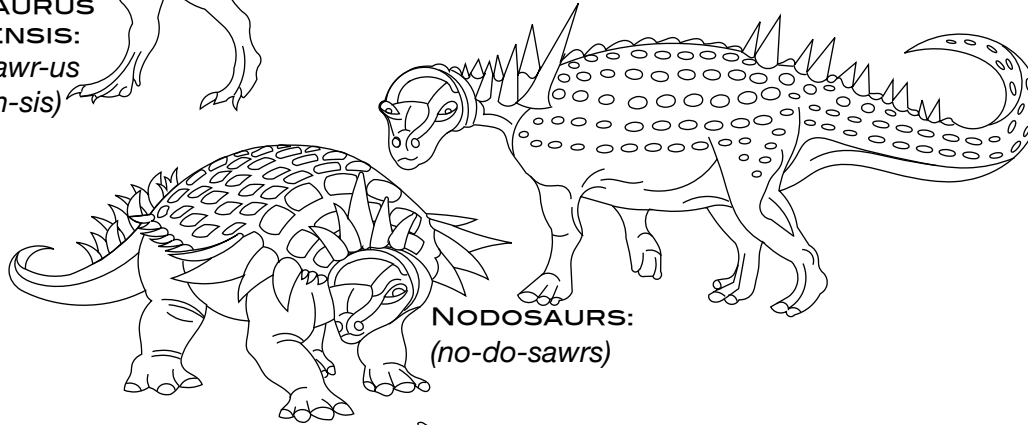
**APPALACHIOSAURUS
MONTGOMERIENSIS:**
(ap-a-lay-chi-o-sawr-us
munt-gum-er-e-in-sis)

**APPALACHIOSAURUS
MONTGOMERIENSIS:**
(ap-a-lay-chi-o-sawr-us
munt-gum-er-e-in-sis)

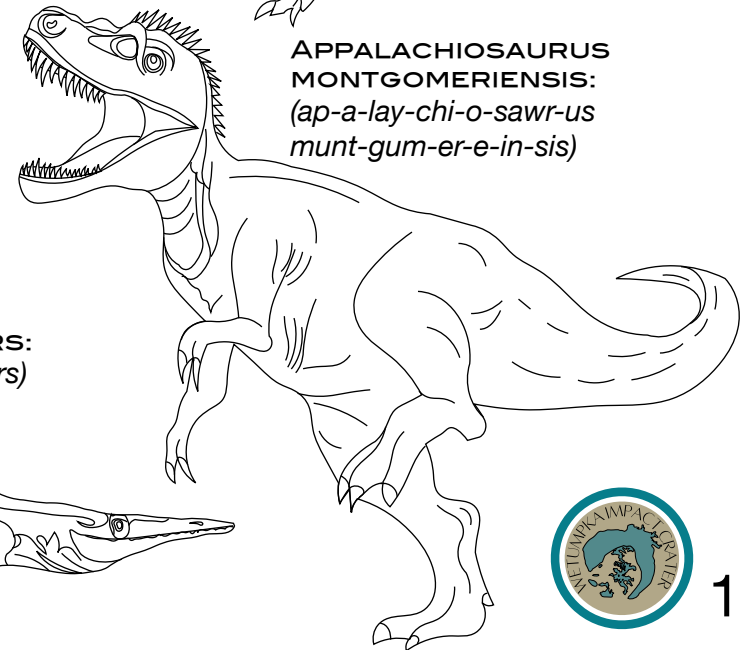


**APPALACHIOSAURUS
MONTGOMERIENSIS:**
(ap-a-lay-chi-o-sawr-us
munt-gum-er-e-in-sis)

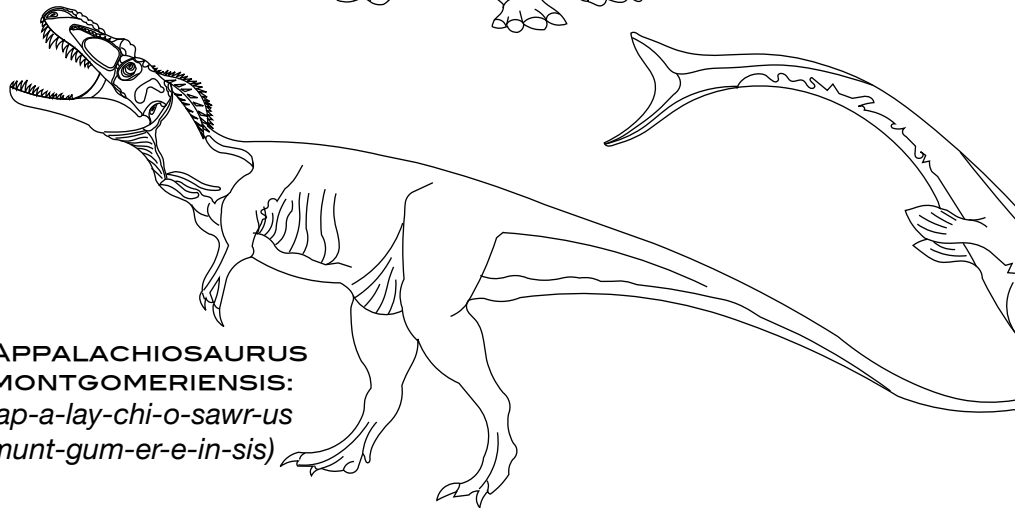
NODOSAURS:
(no-do-sawrs)



MOSOSAURS:
(moe-sa-sawrs)



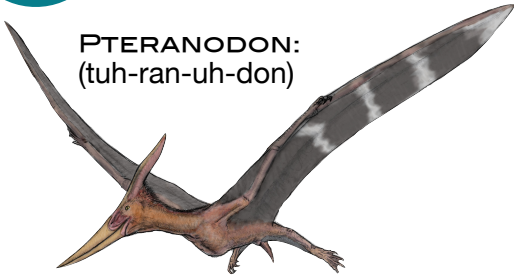
**APPALACHIOSAURUS
MONTGOMERIENSIS:**
(ap-a-lay-chi-o-sawr-us
munt-gum-er-e-in-sis)



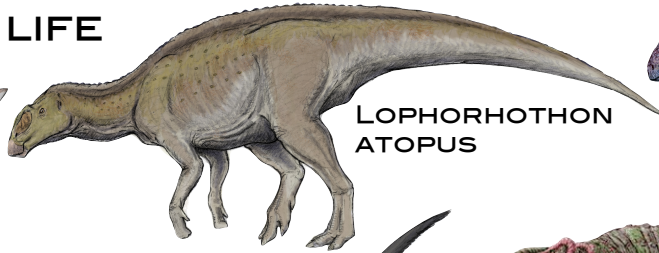


ALABAMA TERRESTRIAL LIFE

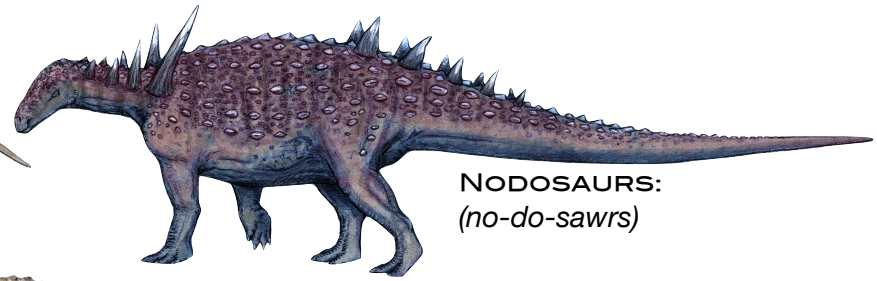
PTERANODON:
(tuh-ran-uh-don)



**LOPHORHOTHON
ATOPUS**



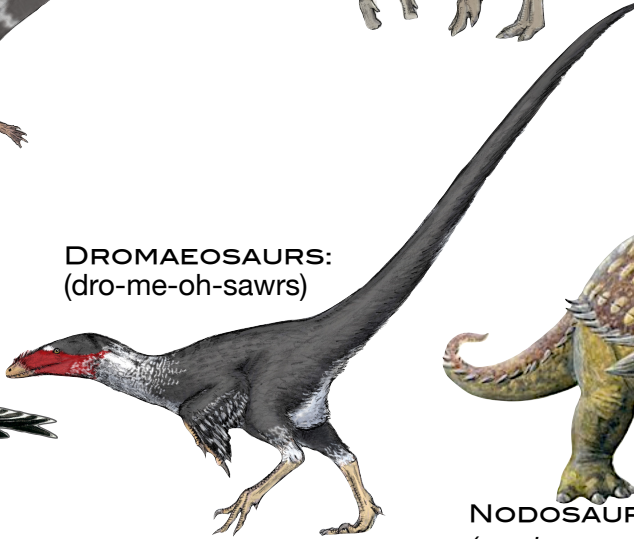
NODOSAURS:
(no-do-sawrs)



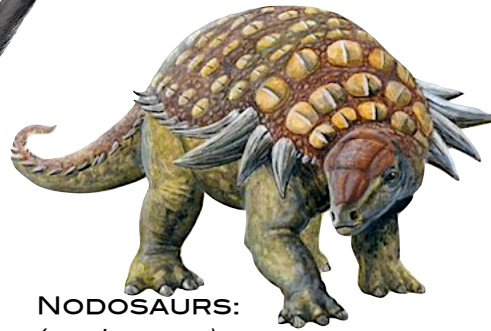
DROMAEOSAURS:
(dro-me-oh-sawrs)



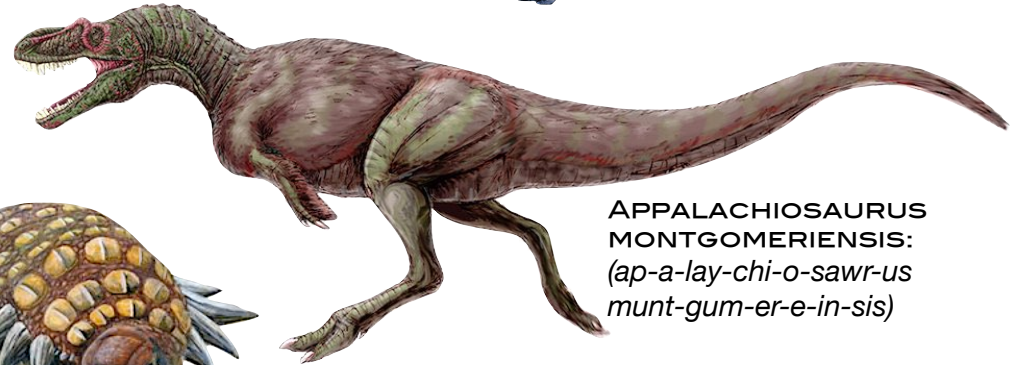
ICHTHYORNIS



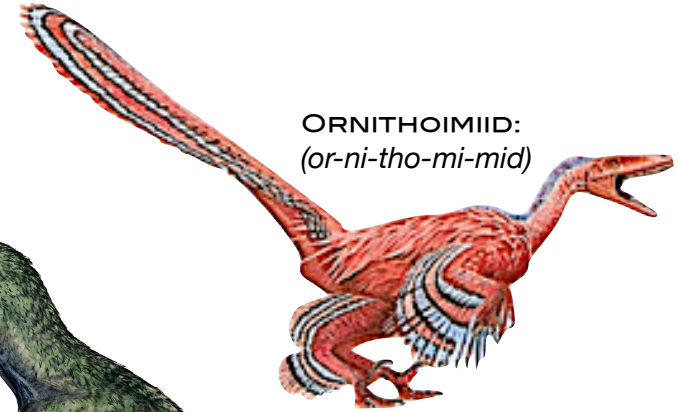
NODOSAURS:
(no-do-sawrs)



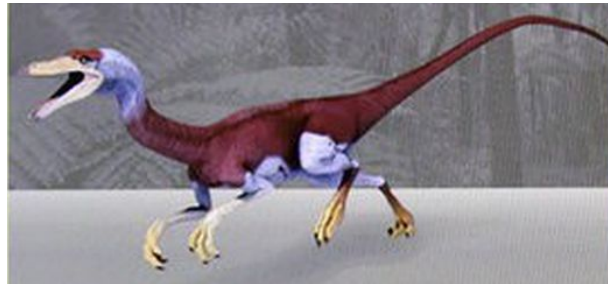
**APPALACHIOSAURUS
MONTGOMERIENSIS:**
(ap-a-lay-chi-o-sawr-us
munt-gum-er-e-in-sis)



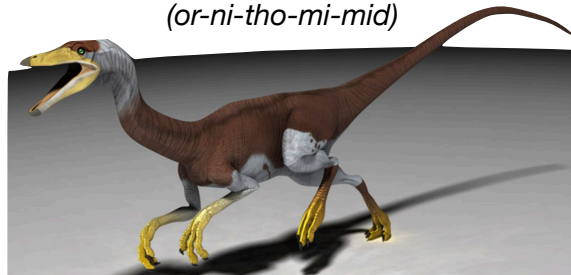
ORNITHOMIID:
(or-ni-tho-mi-mid)



DROMAEOSAURS:
(dro-me-oh-sawrs)



ORNITHOMIID:
(or-ni-tho-mi-mid)

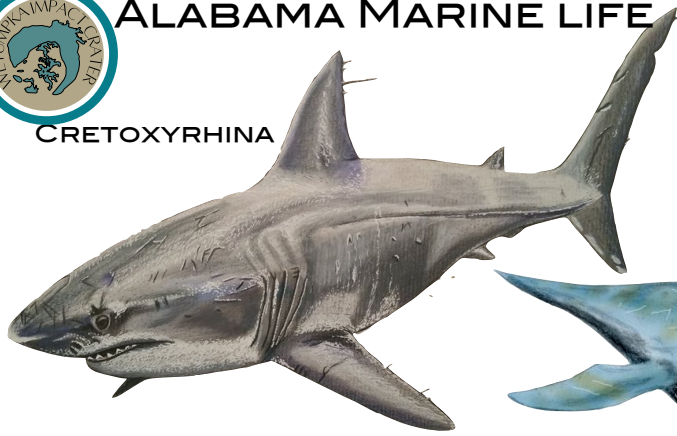


**APPALACHIOSAURUS
MONTGOMERIENSIS:**
(ap-a-lay-chi-o-sawr-us
munt-gum-er-e-in-sis)

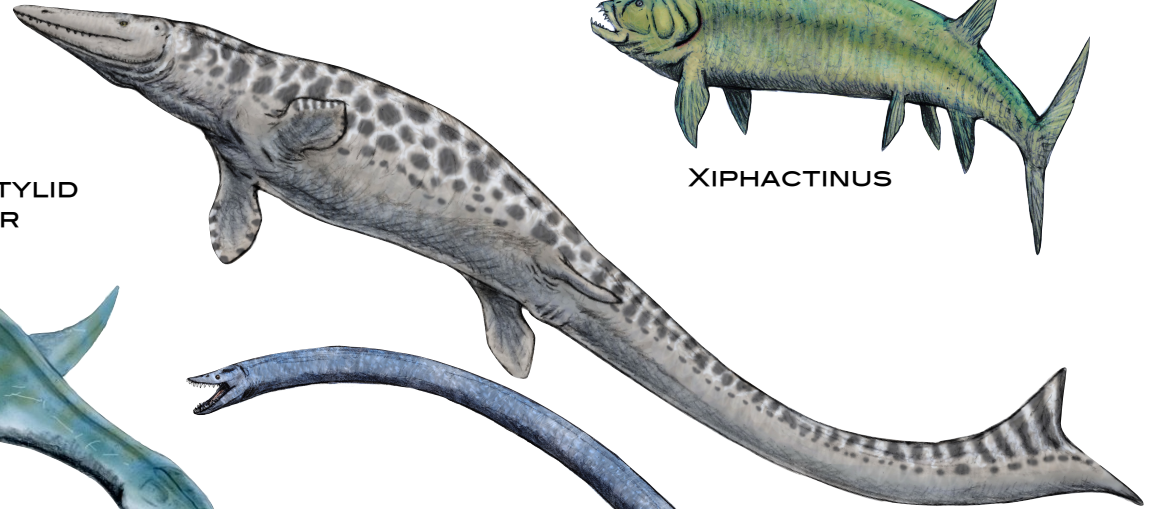


ALABAMA MARINE LIFE

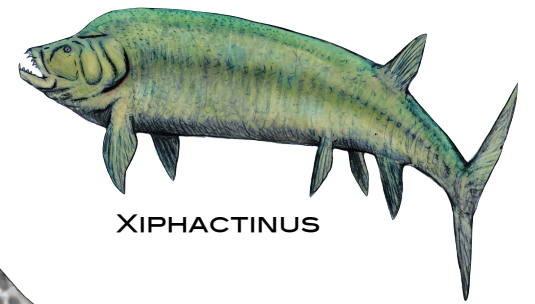
CRETOXYRHINA



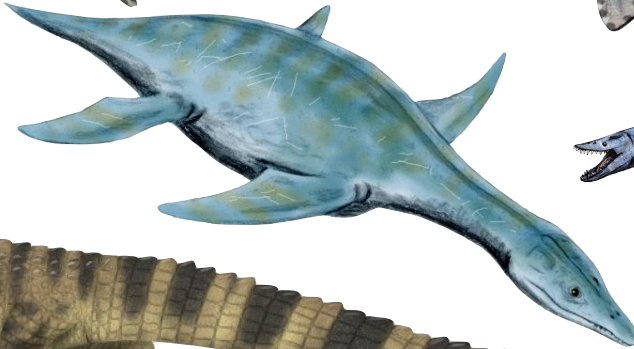
MOSOSAUR



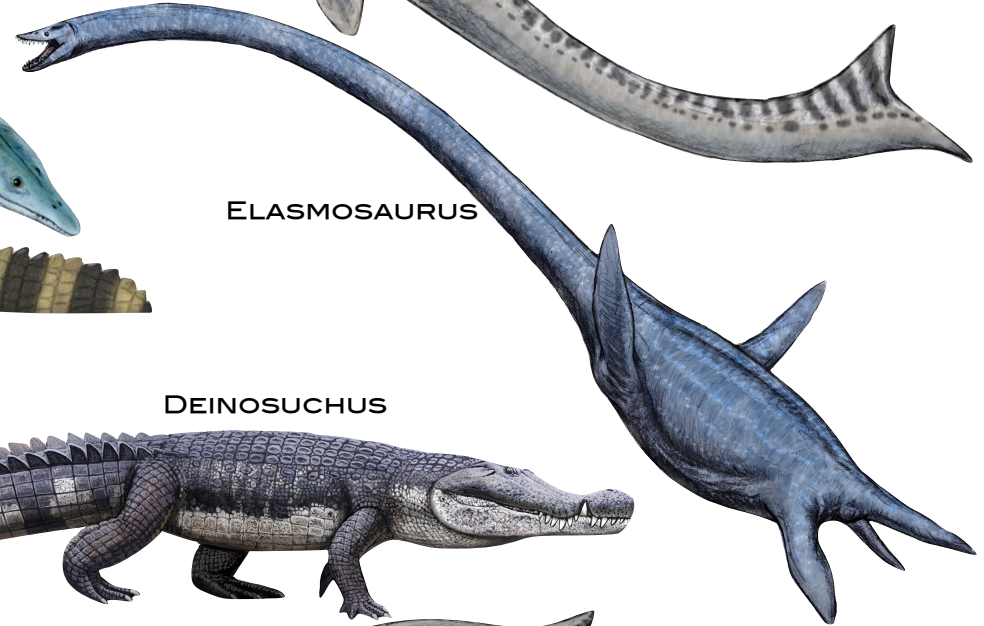
XIPHACTINUS



POLYCOTYLID
PLIOSAUR



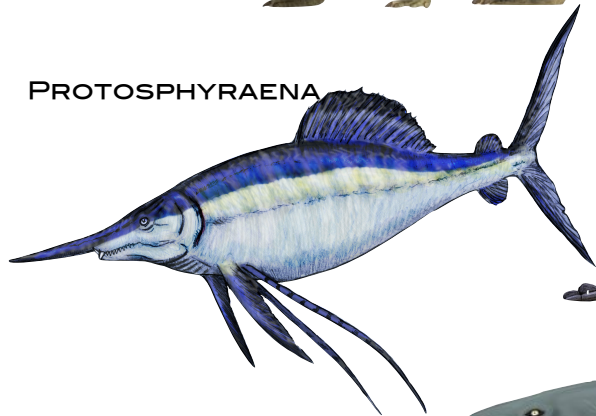
ELASMOSAURUS



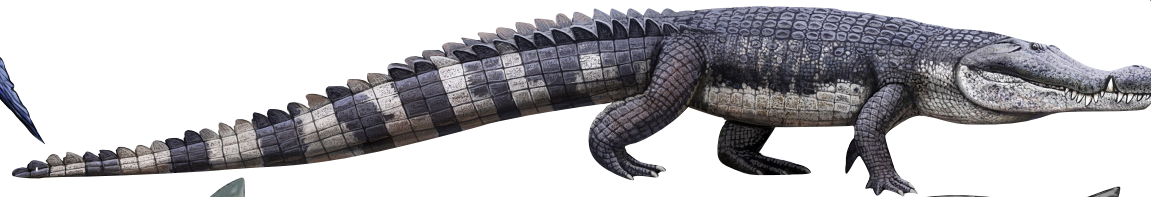
DEINOSUCHUS



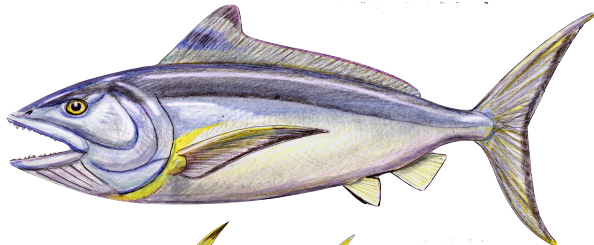
PROTOSPHYRAENA



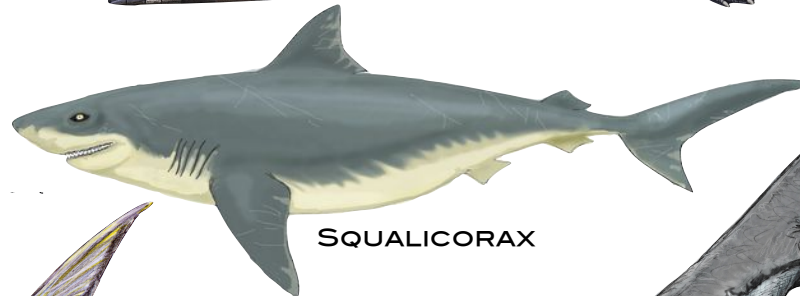
DEINOSUCHUS



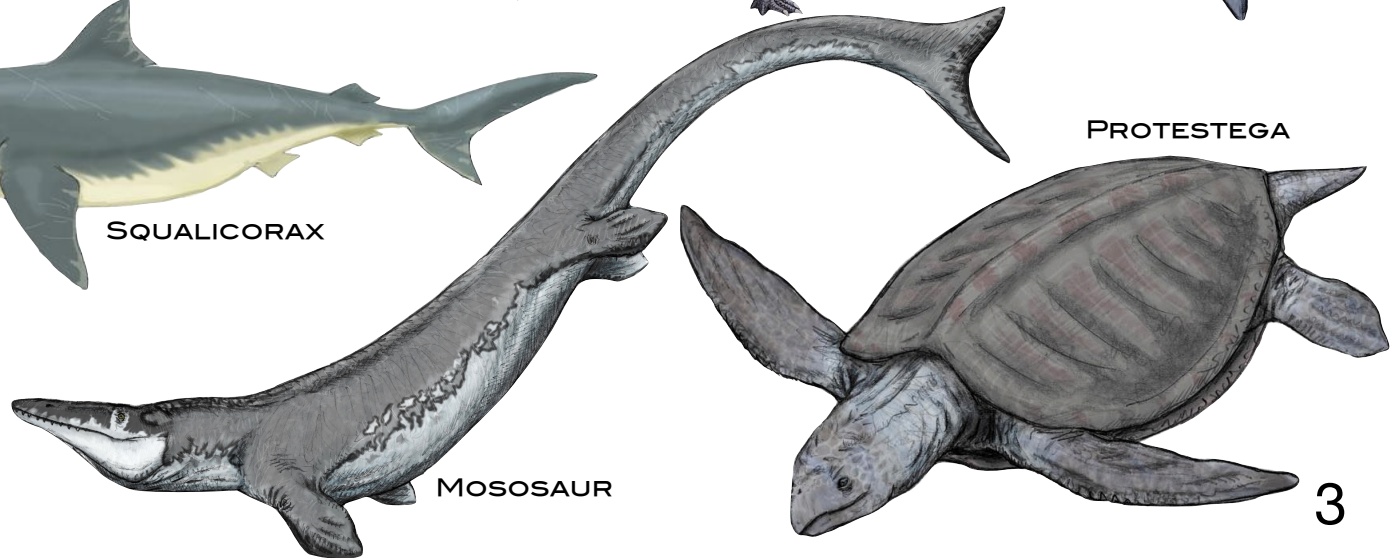
PACHYRHIZODUS



SQUALICORAX



PROTESTEGA



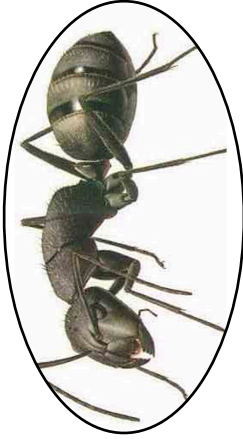
MOSOSAUR





CRETACEOUS INSECT LIFE

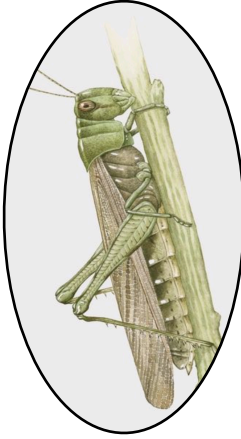
At about the same time, many modern groups of insects were beginning to diversify, and we find the oldest known ants, beetles and butterflies. Aphids, moths, grasshoppers, and gall wasps appear in the Cretaceous, as well as, termites in the later part of this period. Another important insect to evolve was the eusocial bee, which was integral to the ecology and evolution of flowering plants. There were actually loads of insects during this time period. Below are just a few examples.



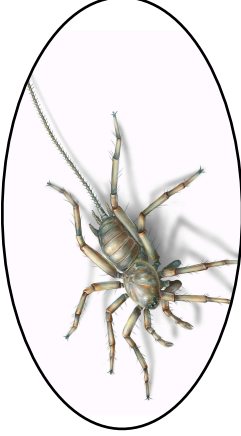
Ant

Bee: Anna Mason

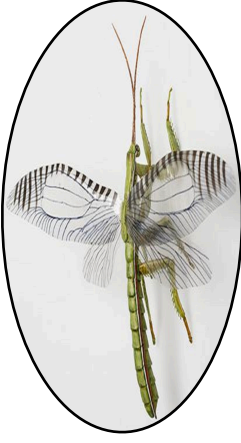
Fly: J.A. Penas



Grasshopper



Spider: Bo Wang



Dragonfly



Butterfly



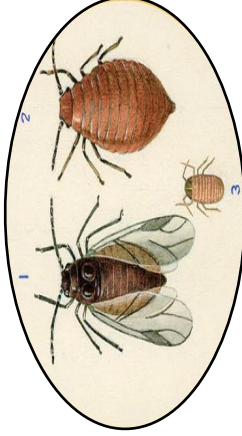
Moth: E.H.Zeck



Termite: E.H.Zeck



Gall Wasp: E.H.Zeck



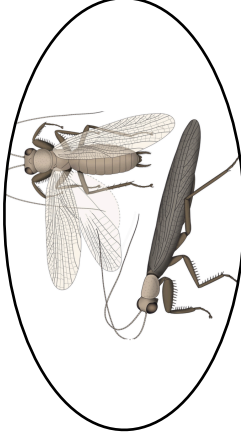
Aphids: E.H.Zeck



Beetle: Ding-hau Yang



Cockroach: Dominic Anthony Evangelista, Ph.D.



Praying Mantis: Marie Hoernig



Mayfly: Marek Mis

CRETACEOUS MAMMALS & RODENTS



Ejuramaia



1st Mammal



Docofossor



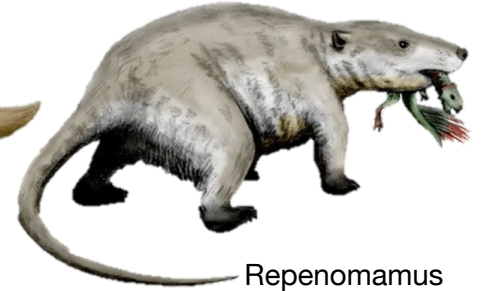
Alphadon



Diictodon



Steropodon



Repenomamus



Catopsbaatar



Cynognathus



Eomaia



Volaticotherium and Vilevolodon



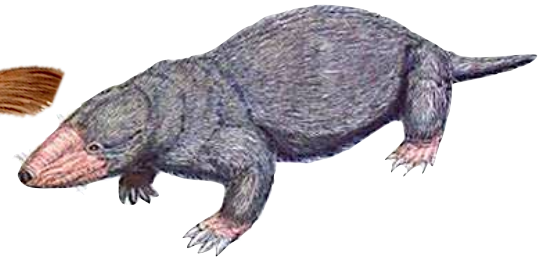
Morganucodon



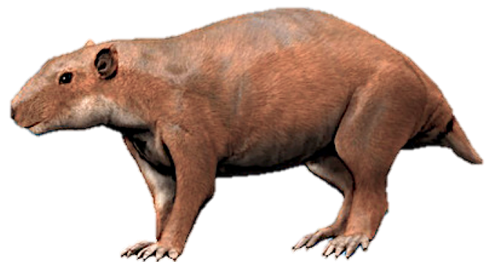
Gobiconodon



Purgatorius



Fruitafossor



Vintana



sinocondon



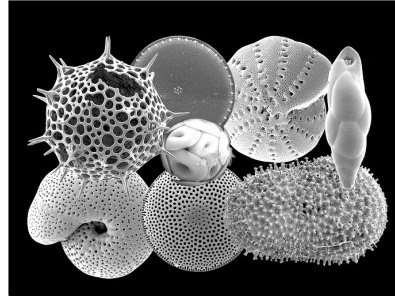
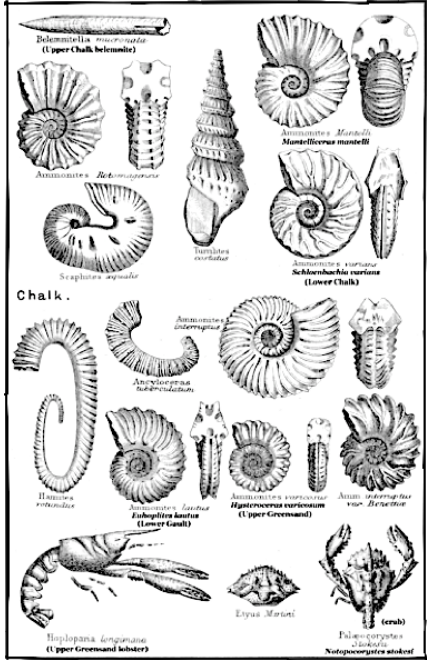
Tritylodon



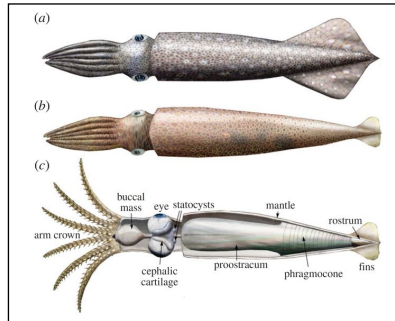
Didelphodon



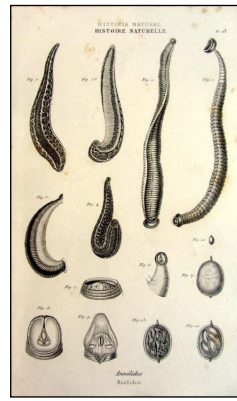
CRETACEOUS INVERTEBRATES



Microfossils



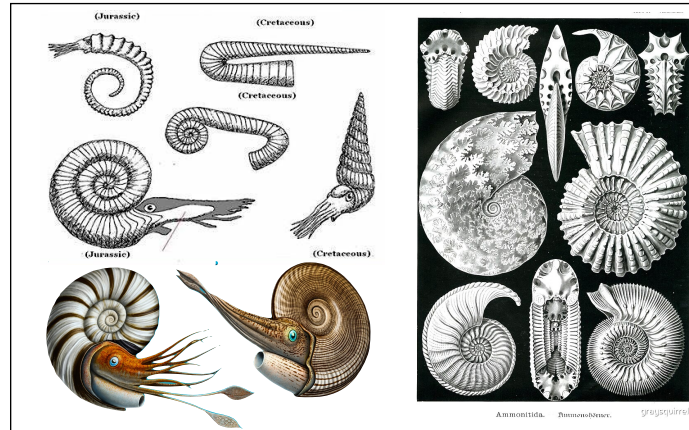
Belemnites (squid pens)



Annelid worms

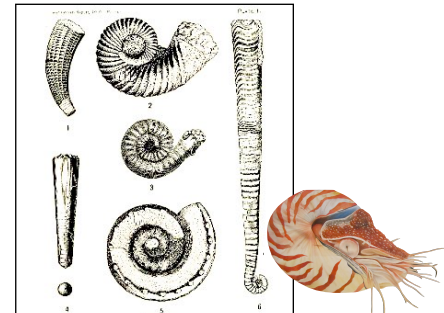


Jellyfish

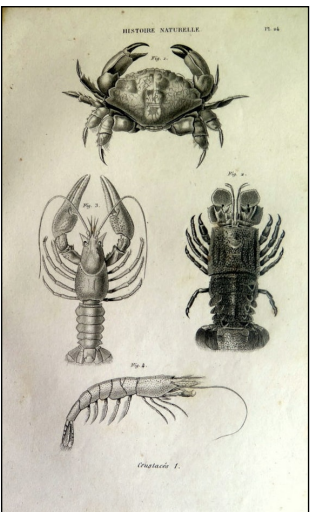


Ammonites (closed and open coiled, candy canes, and particularly weird forms)

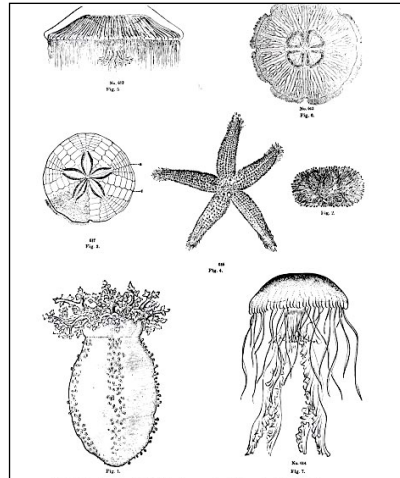
Corals



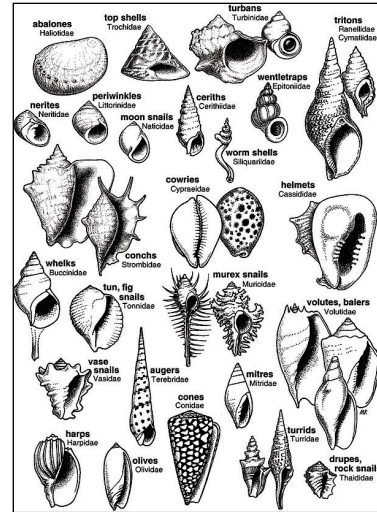
Nautiloids (ancestors of the modern Nautilus)



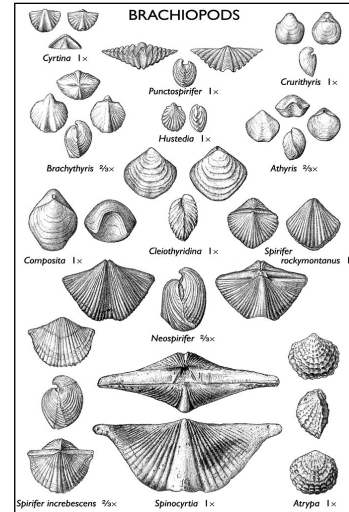
Crustaceans (crabs, lobsters, and shrimp)



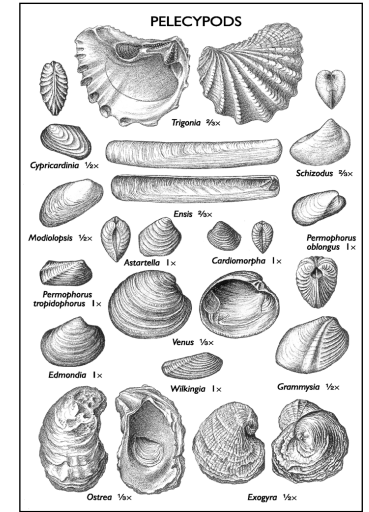
Echinoderms (urchins, sand dollars, starfish, brittle stars, and crinoids)



Gastropods (sea snails, conchs, and limpets)



Brachiopods (lamp shells)

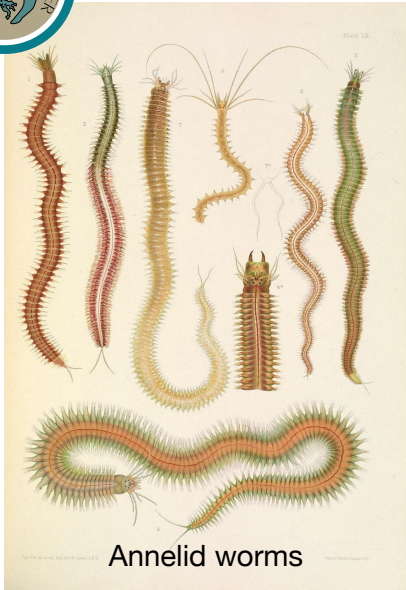
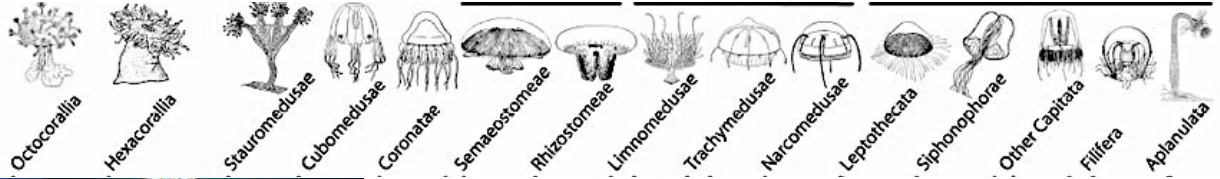


Pelecypods (clams, oysters, scallops, and rudistids)

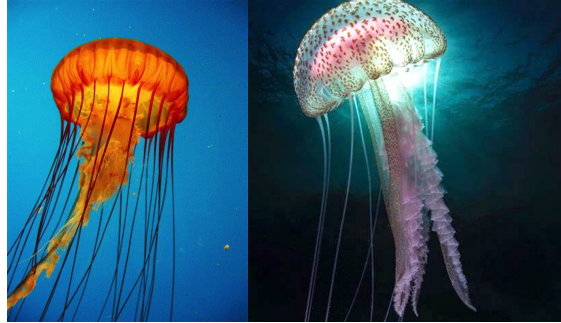


CRETACEOUS INVERTEBRATES

RIGHT;
Types of
Jellyfish



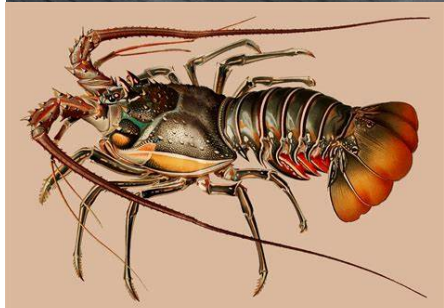
Annelid worms



Jellyfish



Corals



Crustaceans (crabs, lobsters, and shrimp)



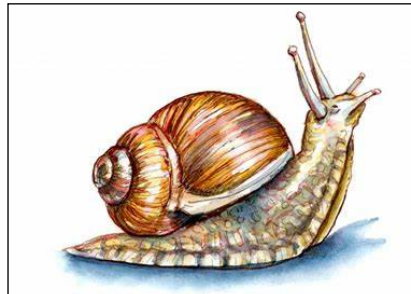
Belemnites (squid pens)



Ammonites (closed and open coiled, candy canes, and particularly weird forms)



Nautiloids (ancestors of the modern Nautilus)



Gastropods-sea snails(left), conchs (middle), and limpets (right)



CRETACEOUS INVERTEBRATES

Ammonites (closed and open coiled, candy canes, and particularly weird forms)

Ancyloceratina





CRETACEOUS INVERTEBRATES

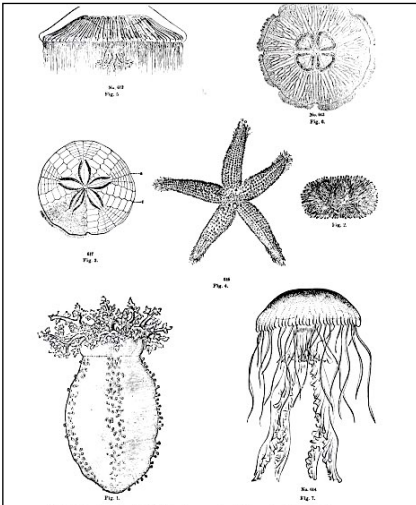
urchins

sand dollars

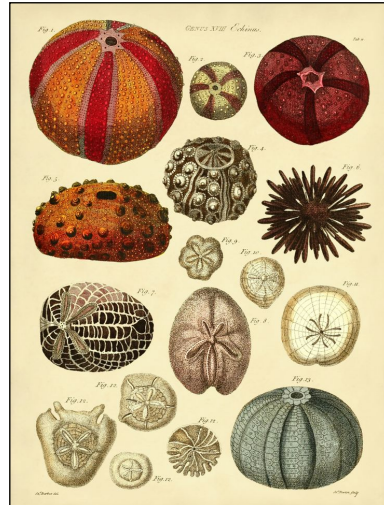
starfish

brittle stars

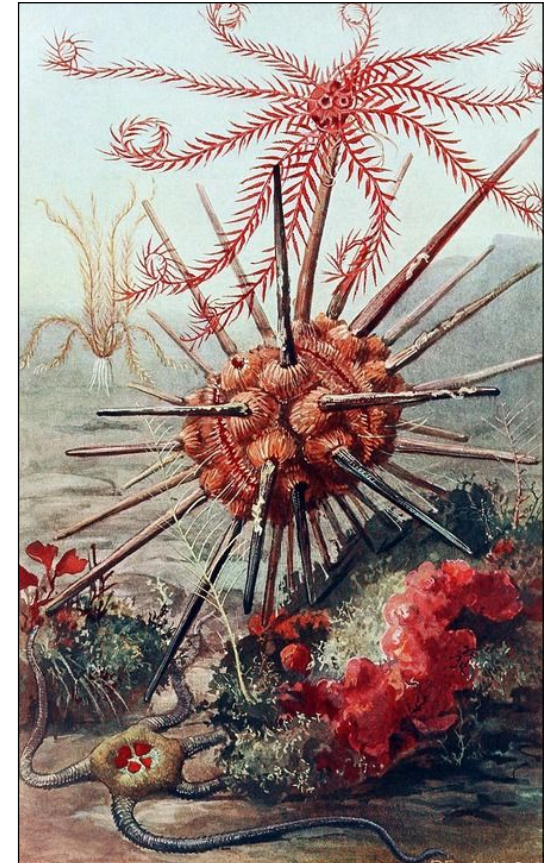
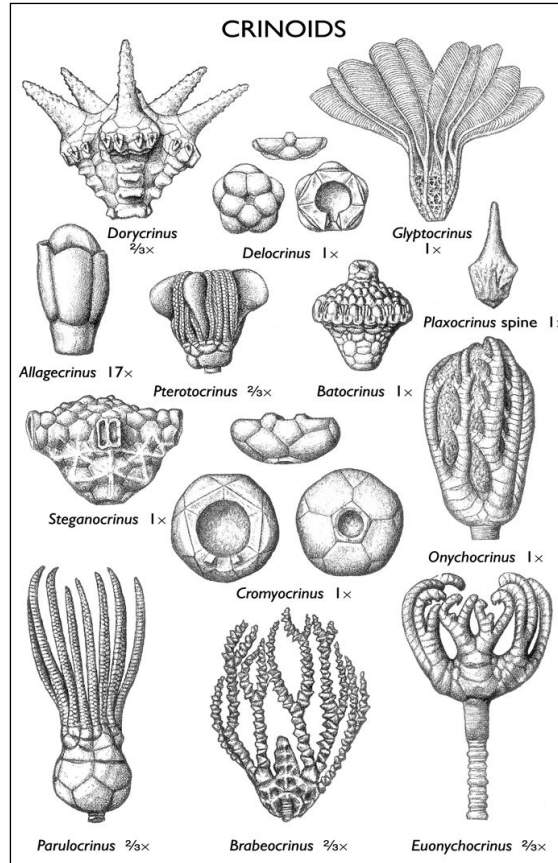
crinoids



Echinoderms (urchins, sand dollars, starfish, brittle stars, and crinoids)



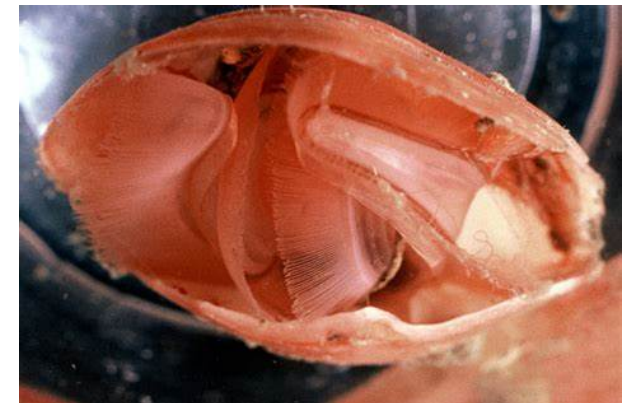
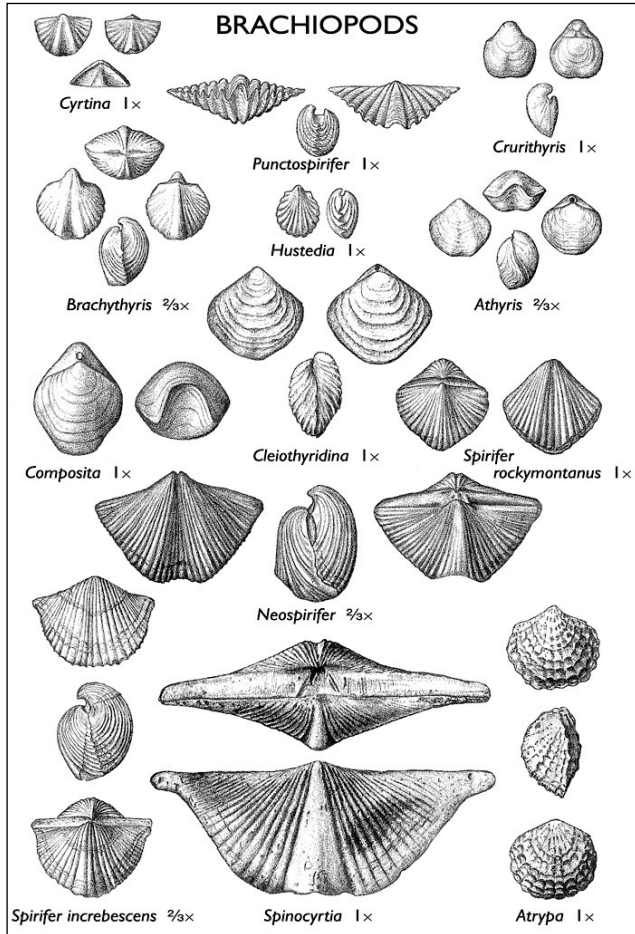
urchins





CRETACEOUS INVERTEBRATES

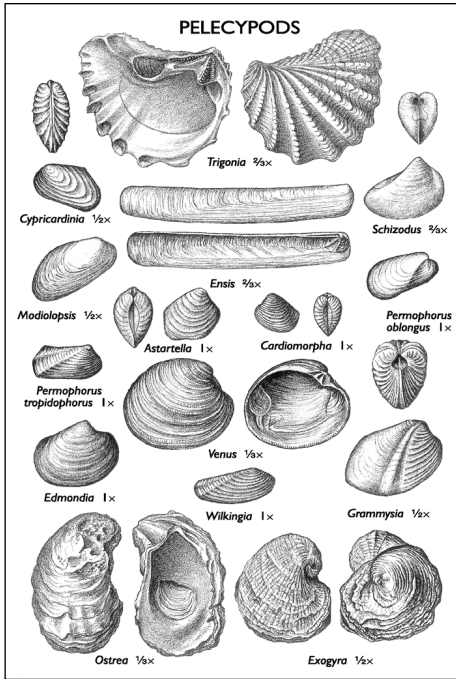
Brachiopods (lamp shells)





CRETACEOUS INVERTEBRATES

Pelecypods (clams, oysters, scallops, and rudists)





Aglaophyton



Alethopteris



Cycadeoidea



Dicksonia - a genus of tree ferns



Elkinsia
Polymorpha



Horneophyton
Lignieri



Calamites Carintaus



Asteroxylon



Gunnera



Renalia
Hueberi



Equisetum; horsetail, snake grass or puzzleglass)



Equisetum macrozamia

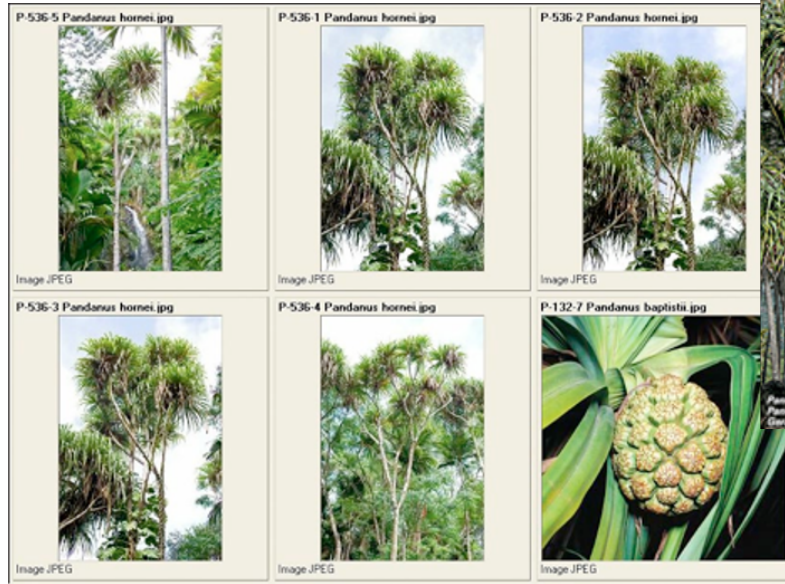


Filicinophyta (Pterophyta)

CRETACEOUS PLANTS



Palmae: Palmus- palm trees



Pandanaceae: Pandanus



Pandanus



Sigillaria Lorwayana



Sciadophyton



Pleuromeia



Prototaxites



Podocarpus



CRETACEOUS PLANTS



Sabel Palm- Palmetto



Williamsonia



Ferns



Gold Dust Acuba



Leatherleaf Mahonia



Juniper



Weeping Youpon



CRETACEOUS PLANTS



Sego Palm



Bleeding Heart



Zebra Grass



Chamaecyparis "fernspray", Cypress



Ficus elastica, (also called the rubber fig, rubber bush, rubber tree, rubber plant, or Indian rubber bush)



Schefflera



Heavenly Bamboo, Nandina domestica



Staghorn Fern



CRETACEOUS PLANTS



Ginger



Fig



Grape



Elephant Ears



Aspidistra- Cast Iron Plant



Waterlilly



Acanthus- bears breeches



Lotus

CRETACEOUS PLANTS



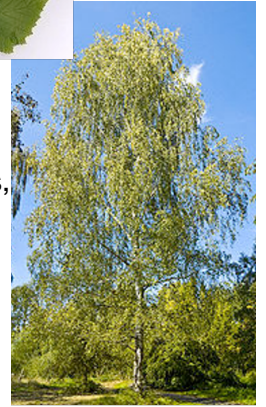
Cercidiphyllum



Cornaceae (the dogwood family)



Betulaceae:
Alnus - the
birches,
alders, hazels,
hornbeams
and hop-
hornbeams



Araliaceae: Aralia



Fagaceae- Many species of
oak, chestnut, and beech



Ginkgophyta: Ginkgo



Lauraceae (like Laurus and Sassafras)



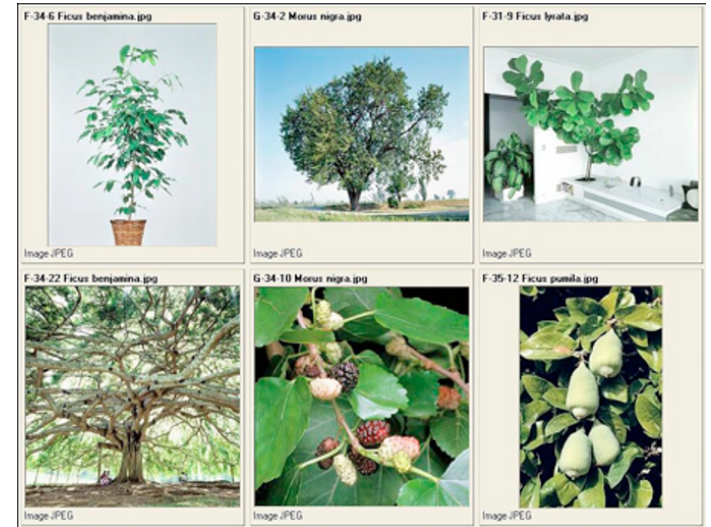
Witch-hazel: Hamamelis



Liquidambar- sweetgum Gum, redgum, satin-walnut, or American storax



Magnoliaceae: Magnolia



Moraceae: Ficus - often called the mulberry family or fig family



Salicaceae: Populus - poplar aspen, and cottonwood.



Salicaceae or the willow family



Nothofagus- the southern beeches



Salicaceae: Malpighiales - willow, violet, Poinsettia and coca plant

CRETACEOUS PLANTS



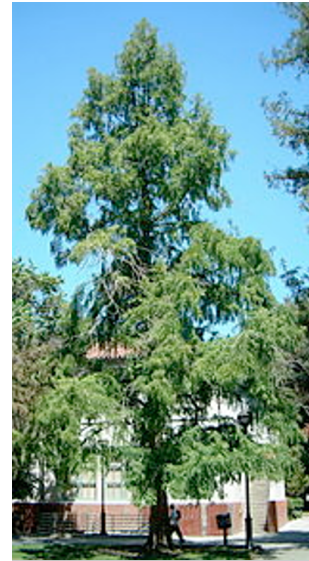
CRETACEOUS PLANTS



Conifers



Archaeopteris



Metasequoia (dawn redwood)



Conifers: Pinus (Pines)



Casuarina



Glossopteris



Lepidodendron Aculeatum



Tempskya



PLANETS, METEORS & IMPACT EXPLOSIONS

