



DINOSAURS

from THE **END** of THE WORLD

PATAGONIAN EXPEDITIONS

Mef

Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio

SPECIFICATIONS

Recommended Gallery Size:
1.250 m2

Recommended Gallery Height:
7 m

Exhibition size is flexible. Modules
can be removed for smaller
galleries.

Curator:
Diego Pol, PhD
CONICET – MEF

Language:
All text in Spanish and English;
graphics designed for two
languages.

Fifteen Patagonian dinosaurs
Unseen fossils from the Southern
Hemisphere
Scenographic settings
3D animations
Built-in sound effects
Bilingual (Spanish + English)
Support content for Educators

***New! Exhibit adapted to Easy-to-Read System.**

DISCOVER

AN IMMERSIVE EXHIBITION

Experience an immersive and interactive exhibition like
never before!
Live the journey of a paleontologist in Patagonia,
through an adventure designed for the whole family.





Patagonia LAND OF DINOSAURS

For the first time ever, a striking exhibition arrives from the end of the world, presenting the latest discoveries from the Southern Hemisphere together in one place.

Dive into the chronicles of an unknown past, travel through the deserts of Patagonia with your team of scientists, reveal mysteries of nature and understand your place as a human being in the complex balance of our natural history.

THE TITANOSAUR

Patagotitan mayorum

In 2013 a local farmworker stumbled on fossilized remains in the desert, 90 miles west from Trelew. Paleontologists from MEF excavated these remains to uncover what has been calculated to be the largest dinosaur found to date.

This find was remarkable not just for the size of the creatures. Also unusual was the number of bones recovered: 208 – from 7 different individuals, with one individual 70% complete – and in a remarkable condition.

The finding surprised scientists around the world that, until now, only knew the anatomy of these giants based on poor remains of few species.

"The titanosaur is one of the most extraordinary finds in the history of palaeontology. And MEF is the very best guardian and educator."

David Attenborough, Broadcaster and Naturalist





Initial studies suggest that the newly discovered species have reached 40 meters length and 72 tons weight. "As two trailer trucks, one after another, and the equivalent weight of more than 14 African elephants together," says José Luis Carballido, MEF dinosaur specialist and team leader in the study of these specimens.

Such dimensions set the focus on how these animals may have grown. "It's a real paleontological treasure," he adds. "There were lots of fossils in a great level of preservation, practically intact, something that does not happen often. In fact, the remains of giant Titanosaurs known so far are scarce and fragmentary."

MEF TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

Thanks to traveling exhibitions, MEF has reached international fame. Its main exhibition, "Dinosaurs from Patagonia" has been touring Europe for several years and seen by millions in different countries like Spain, Portugal, Germany, Colombia, Brazil and the Czech Republic.

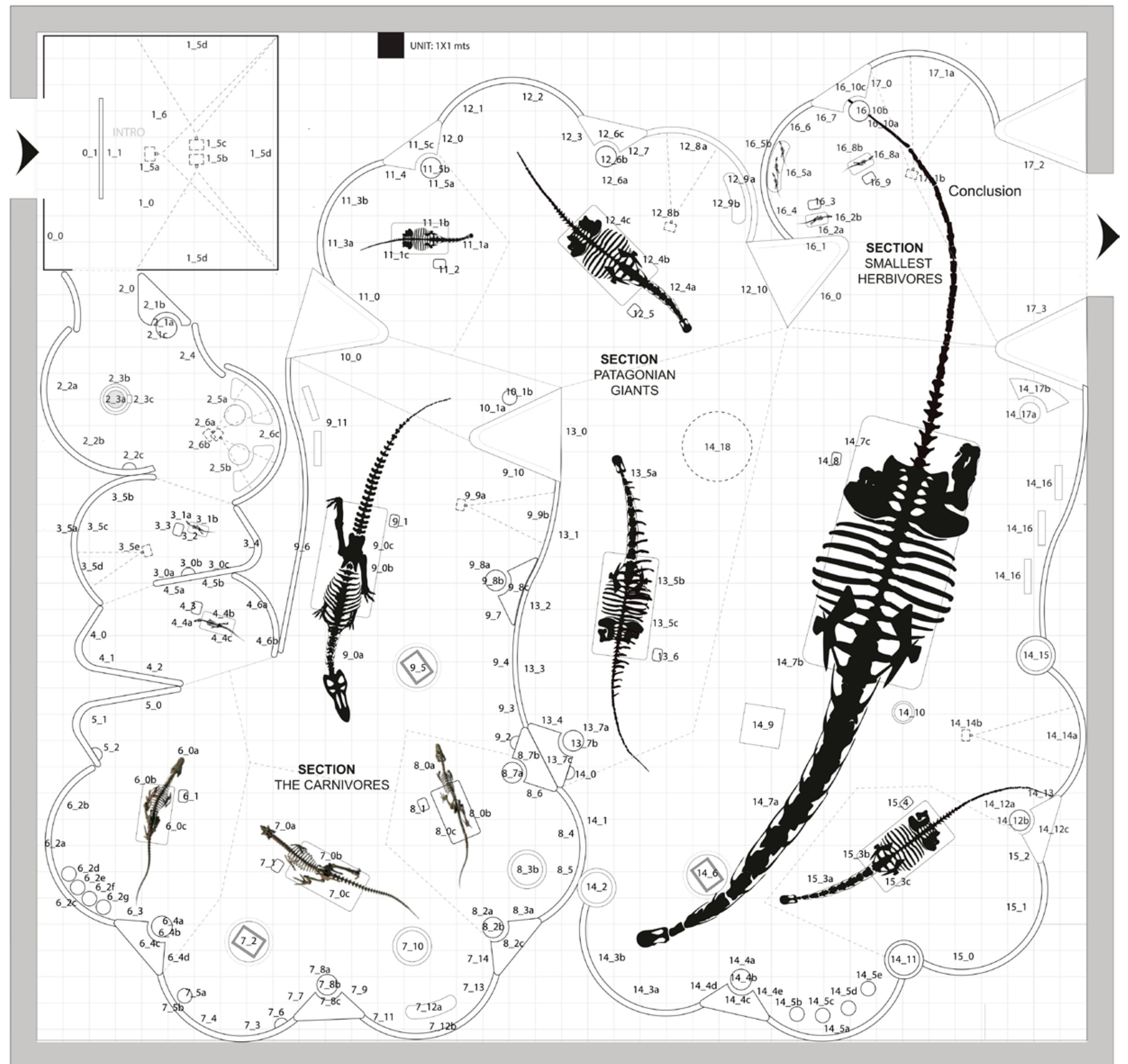
The museum has participated in special exhibits developed together with other institutions such as the recent "Dinosaurs, Argentine giants", presented in Germany, featuring six argentine museums under the coordination of CONICET.

Also, individual specimens like dinosaurs, have travelled to various destinations such as Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, etc.

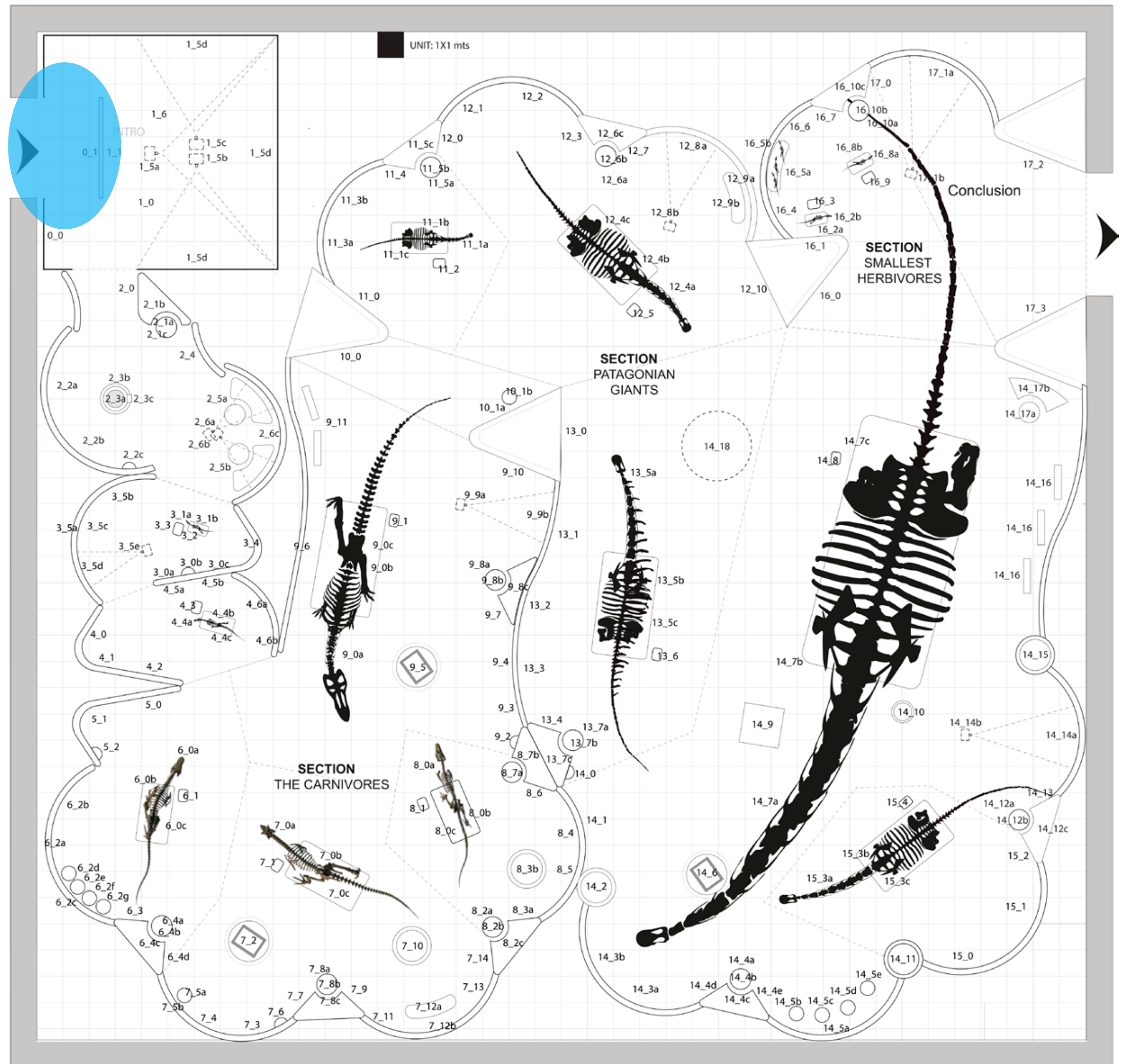
Latest 3D scanning and printing technologies, trained artists and scientific accuracy.



GENERAL FLOOR PLAN

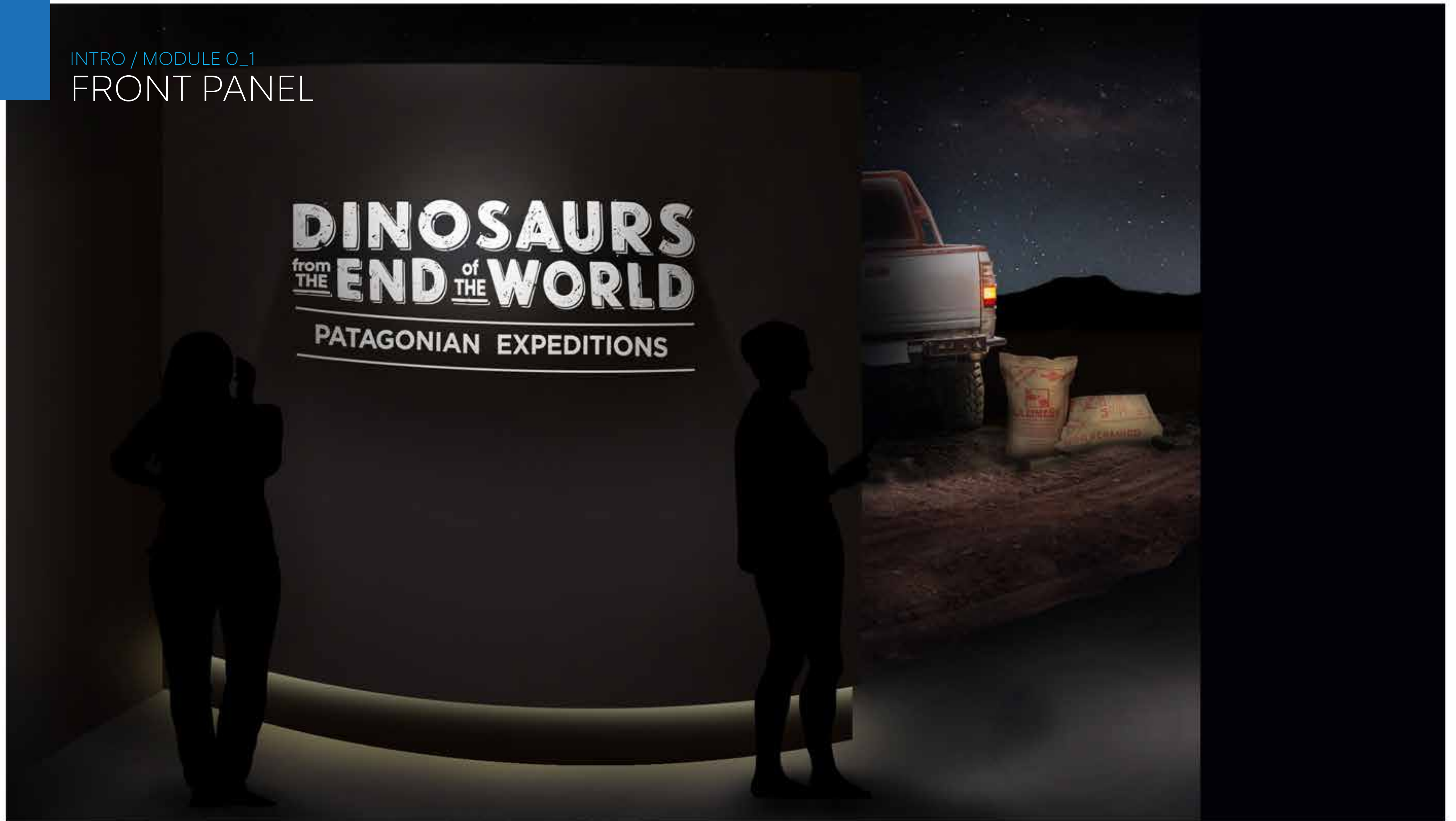


INTRO / MODULE 0_1
FLOOR PLAN

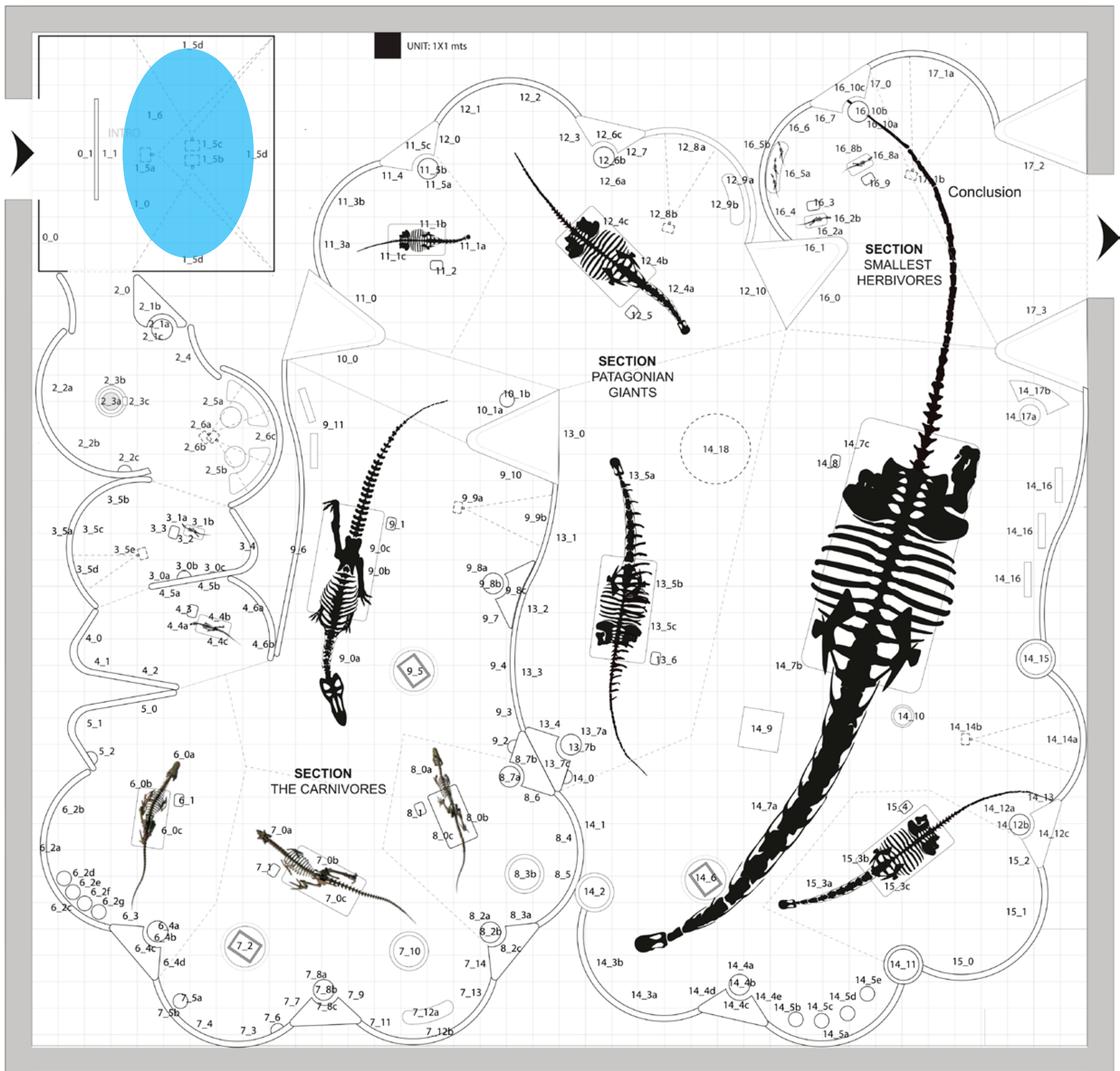


INTRO / MODULE 0_1

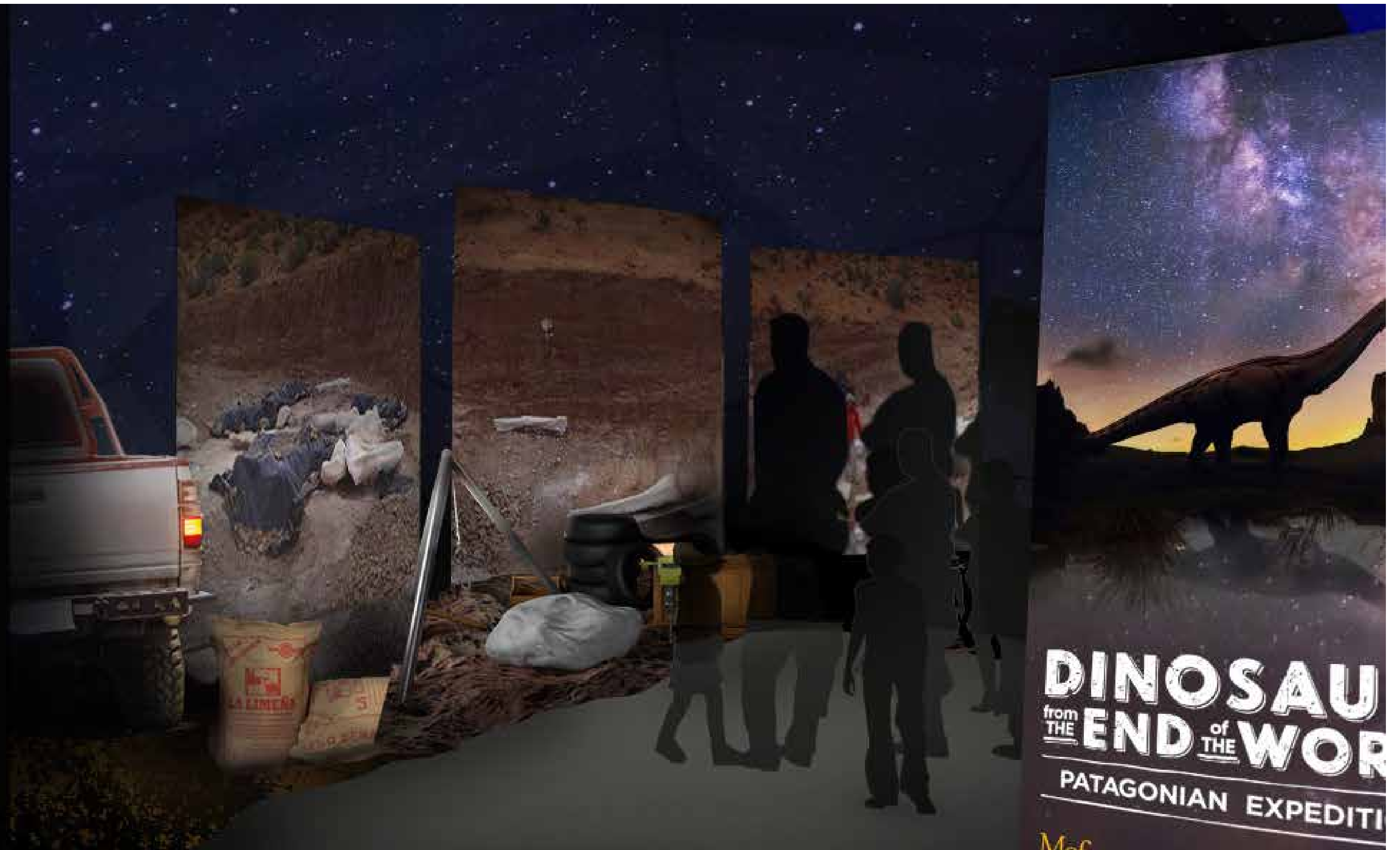
FRONT PANEL



MODULE 1
FLOOR PLAN



MODULE 1
DOME



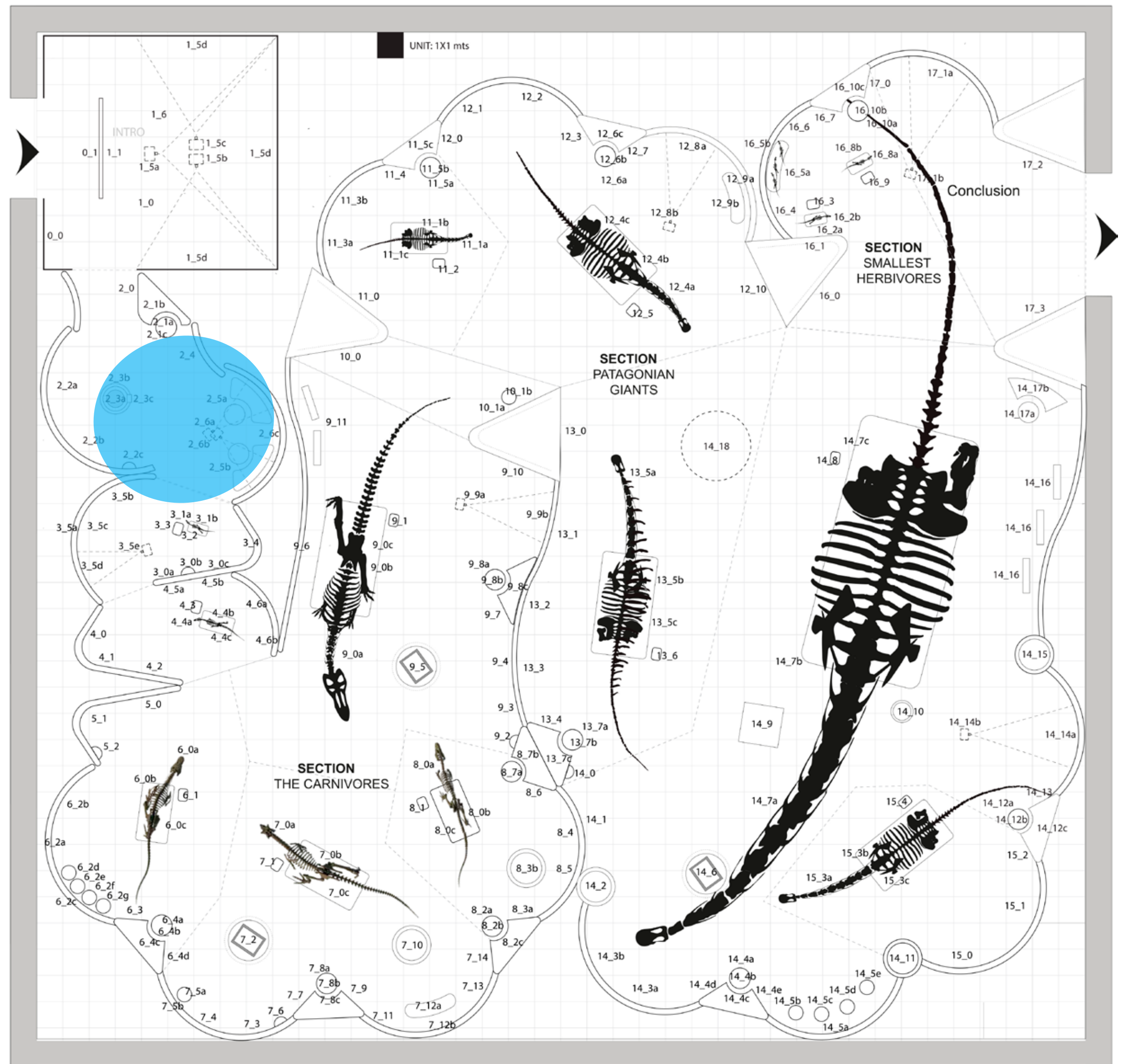
MODULE 1
DOME



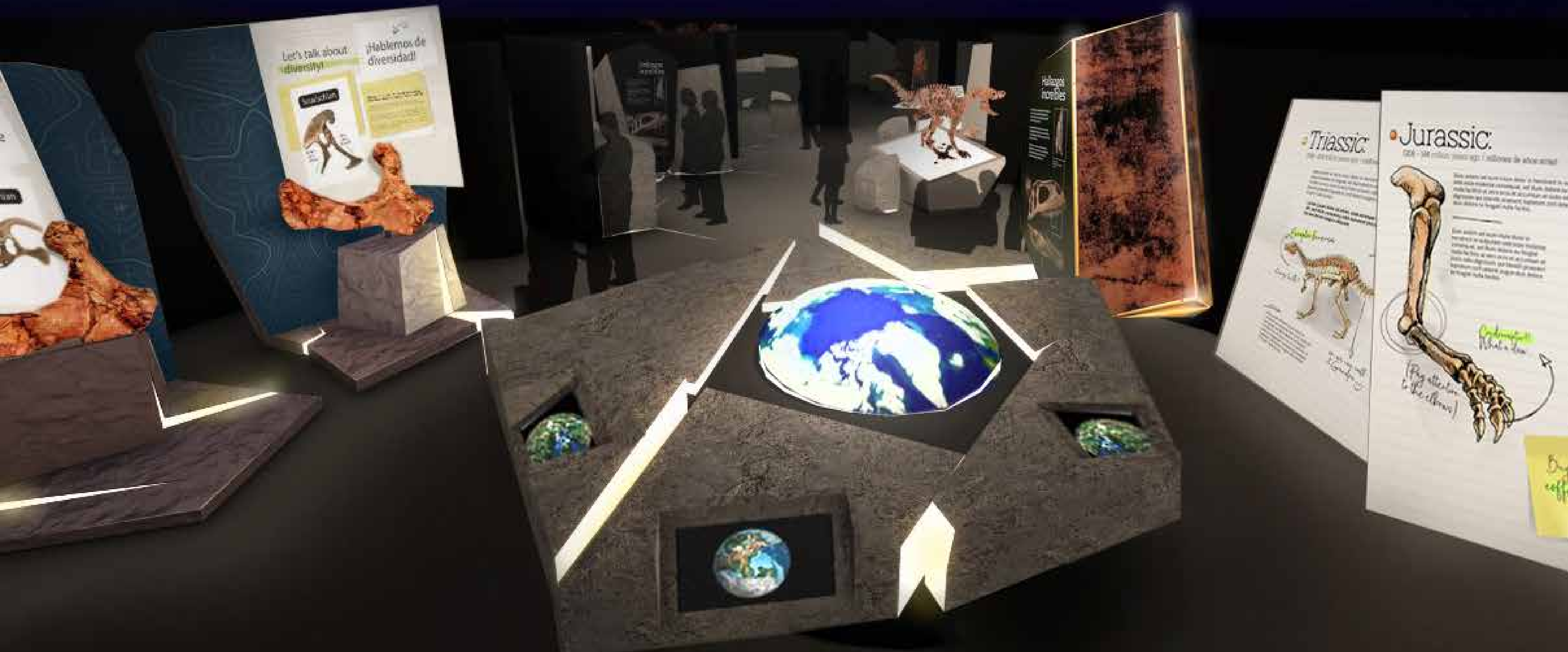
MODULE 1
DOME



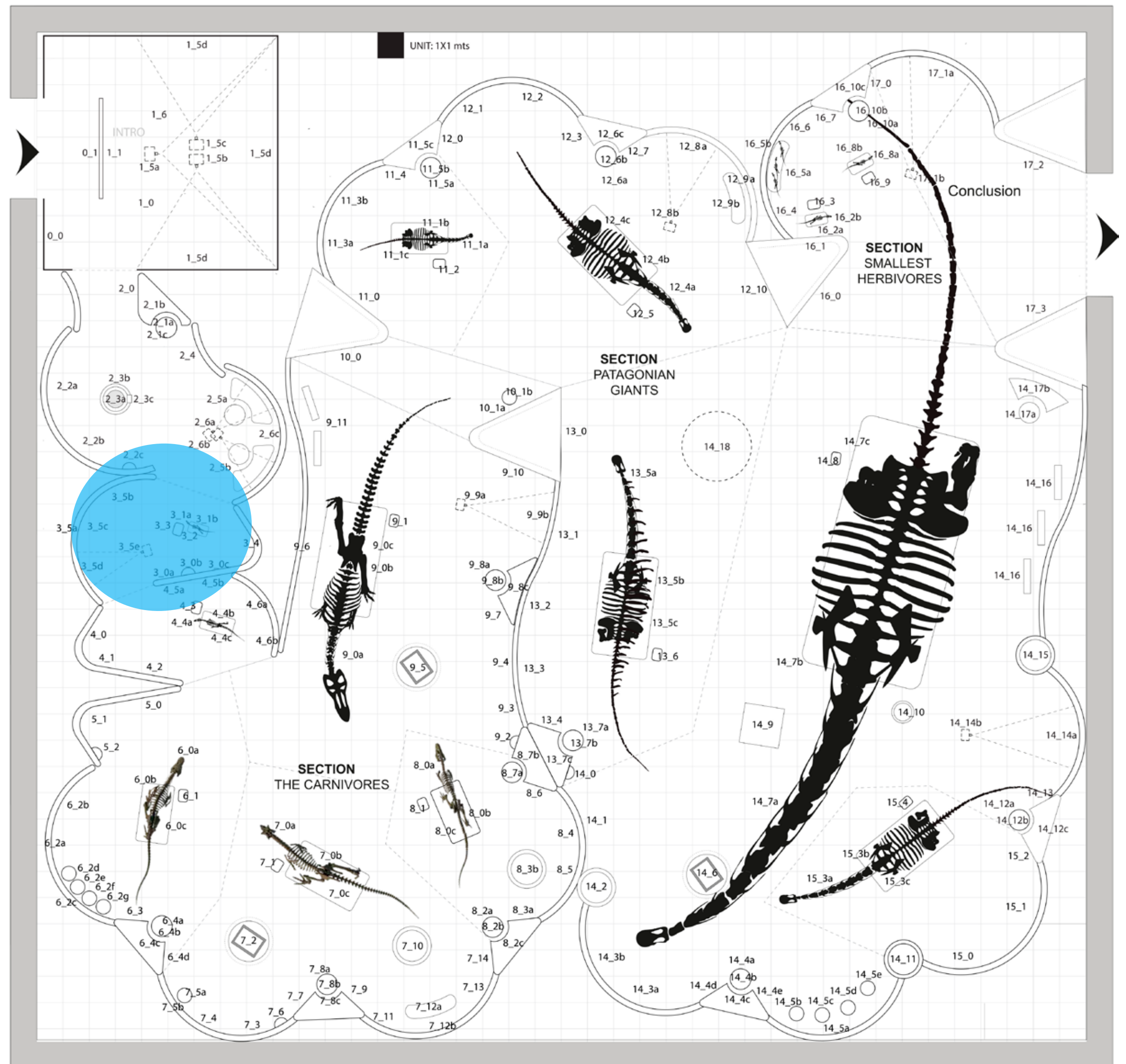
FLOOR PLAN



MODULE 2 PANGEA



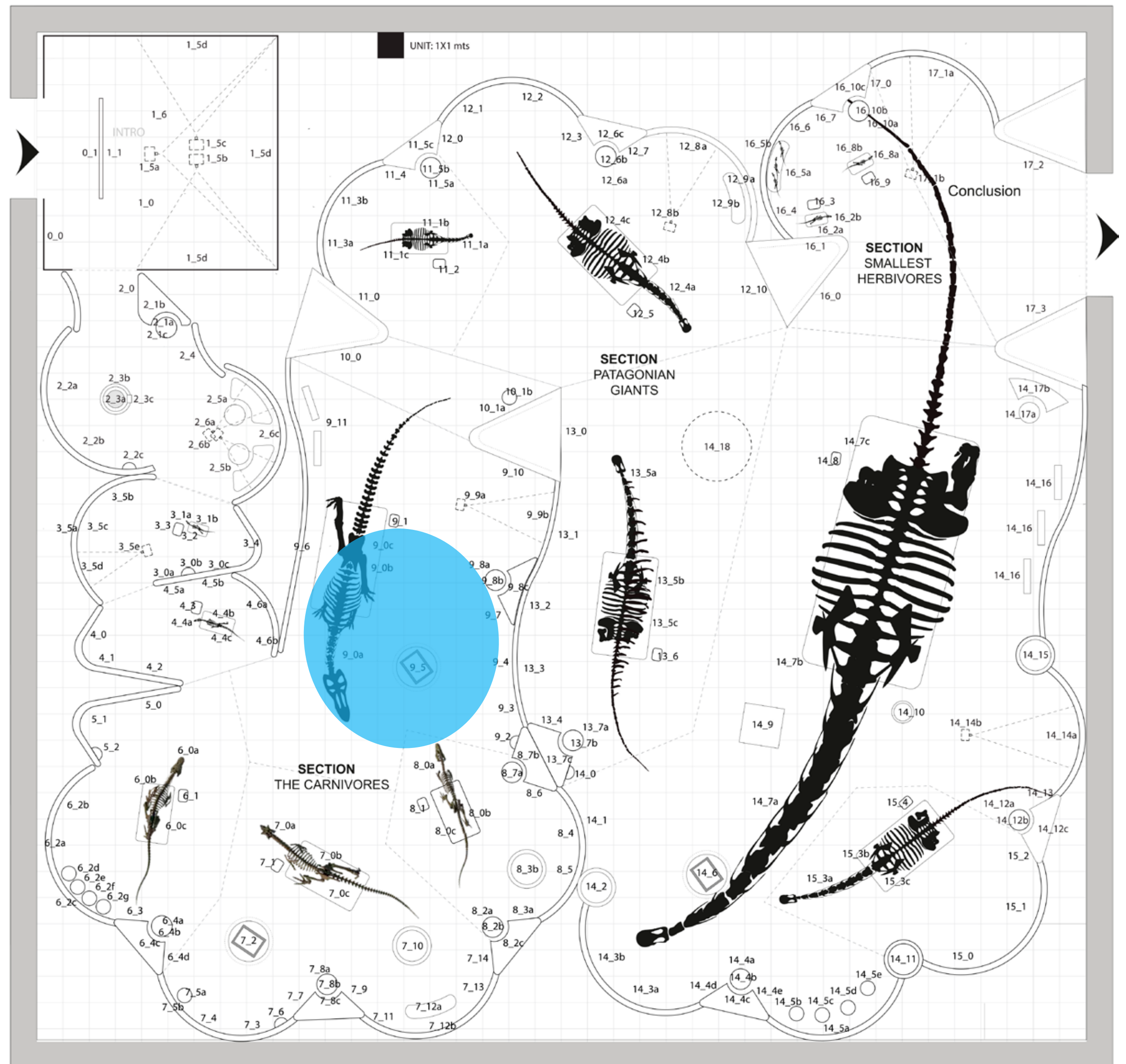
MODULE 2
FLOOR PLAN



MODULE 2
SAURISCHIANS

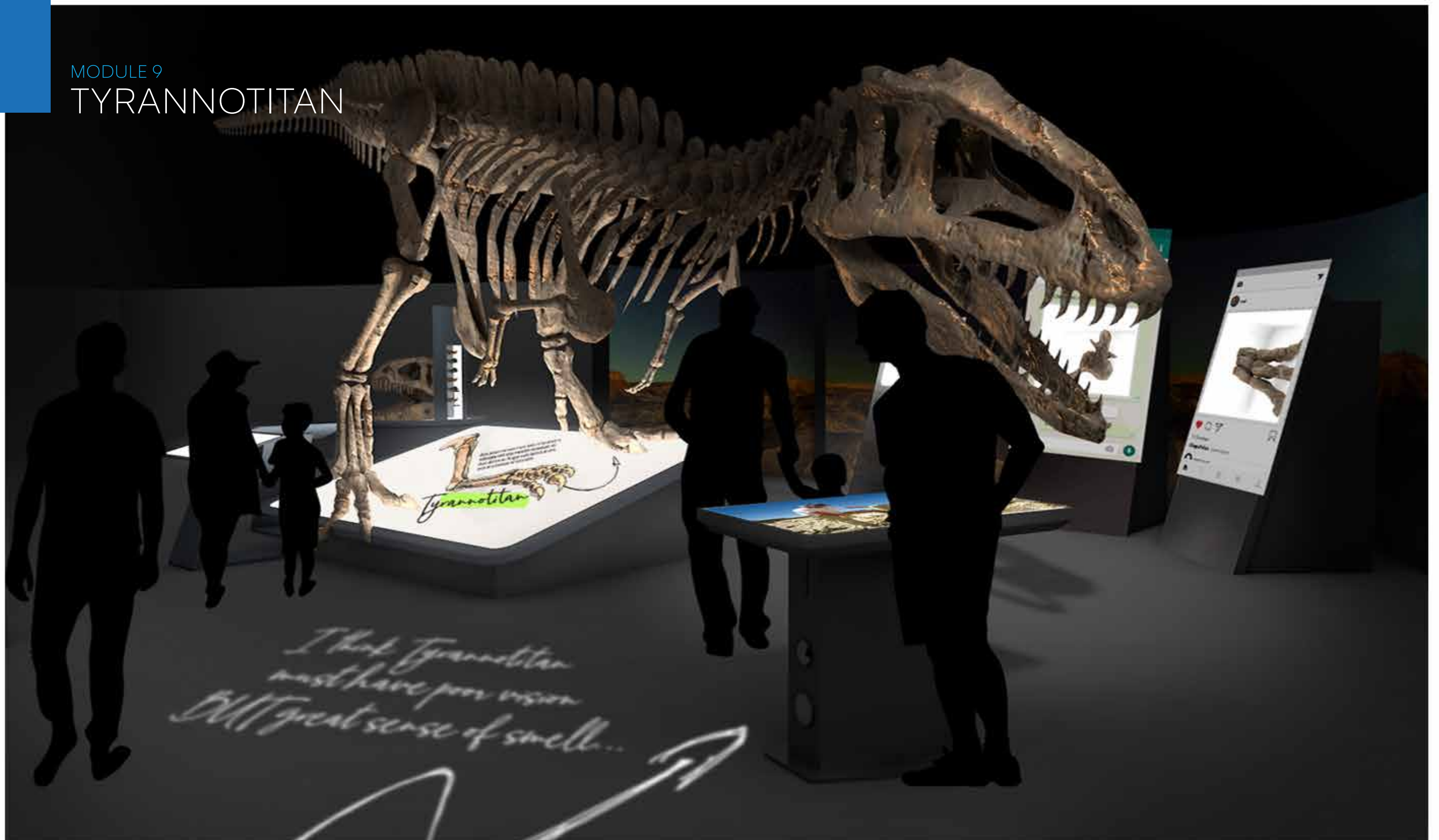


FLOOR PLAN



MODULE 9

TYRANNOTITAN

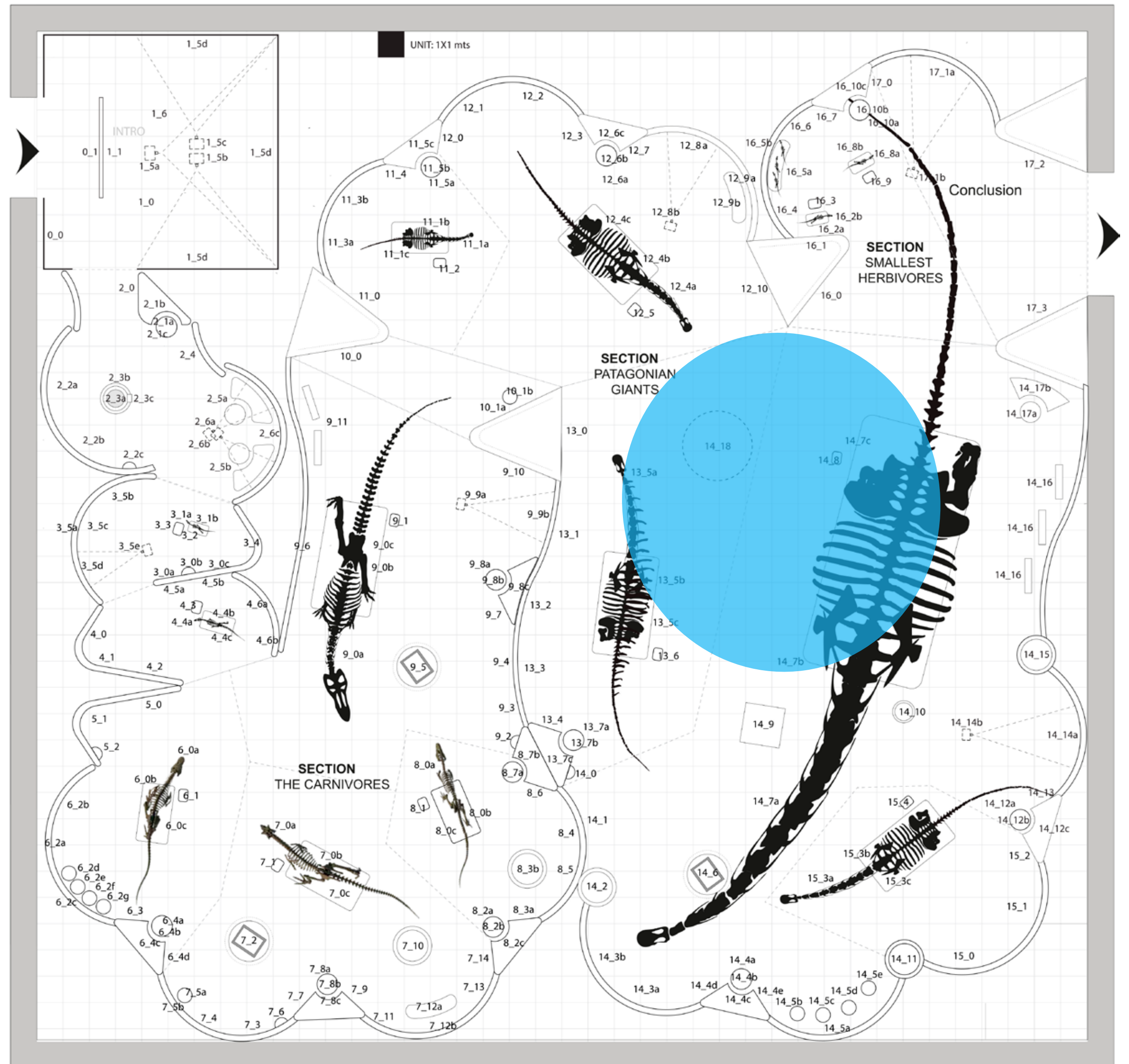


MODULE 9

TYRANNOTITAN



FLOOR PLAN



MODULE 14
PATAGOTITAN



CONTENT

17 modules with replicas printed from 3D scanned + original fossils from Patagonia + hands-on activities

15 dinosaur casts

4 interactive stations

2 video areas



Dinosaurs - In order of appearance -

1. Carnivores from the Southern Hemisphere

Herrerasaurus Ischigualastensis

Age: 230 m (Triassic)
Size: 3 x 1 mts
Feeding: Carnivorous
Discovery place: Valle de la Luna, San Juan, Argentina (1963)
Discoverer: Osvaldo Alfredo Reig

One of the most primitive dinosaurs of the world. It represents the beginning of the dinosaurs Era. Its remains directly support the idea that all dinosaurs have a common ancestor.

Eoabelisaurus mefi *

Age: 170 m (Jurassic)
Size: 6,5 x 2 mts
Feeding: Carnivorous
Discovery place: Cañadón Asfalto Formation, Chubut, Argentina (2012)
Discoverer: Diego Pol et al (**Holotype MEF**)

The holotype specimen found is an almost complete skeleton, with the skull of an adult individual. By its dating, it is the oldest known abelisaurid.

Carnotaurus sastrei

Age: 72 m (Cretassic)
Size: 8 x 3,5 mts
Feeding: Carnivorous
Discovery place: La Colonia Formation, Chubut, Argentina (1985)
Discoverer: José Bonaparte

The most notable feature are its two small horns above the eyes on its small head, being the first carnivore to show well-formed and defined horns. Skin impressions with small bone shields were also found.

Condorraptor currumili *

Age: 162 m (Jurassic)
Size: 6 x 2 mts
Feeding: Carnivorous
Discovery place: Cañadón Asfalto Formation, Chubut, Argentina (2005)
Discoverer: Oliver Rauhut et al (**Holotype MEF**)

It was one of the first largest South American theropods. As a medium-sized theropod, it would have been a predator of other dinosaurs, most likely early sauropods and ornithischian dinosaurs.



Dinosaurs marked with this icon are Mef discoveries and they were never shown outside the museum.

Tyrannotitan chubutensis *

Age:	120 m (Cretassic)
Size:	12 x 4 mts
Feeding:	Carnivorous
Discovery place:	Paso de Indios, Chubut, Argentina (2005)
Discoverer:	Fernando Novas et al (Holotype MEF)

It was a giant predator with very short arms and significant differential features in its teeth and skull. In the same way of Patagotitan (the largest dinosaur in the world), 57 sawed teeth from Tyrannotitan were also found. This discovery reveals that, apart from the clear relationship between titanosaurs and carcarodontosaurids, the genus lasted for a long time after the death of the first two specimens found.

2. The smallest herbivores

Manidens condorensis *

Age:	170 m (Jurassic)
Size:	0,75 x 0,50 mts
Feeding:	Herbivorous / Carnivorous
Discovery place:	Cañadón Asfalto Formation, Chubut, Argentina (2011)
Discoverer:	Diego Pol et al (Holotype MEF)

Known as one of the smallest dinosaurs in the world. They were dinosaurs who fed on a varied diet that included plants but also small invertebrate animals. The dentition is very unusual, with large canine teeth and markedly asymmetric postcanines. There are still many mysteries surrounding these dinosaurs because of the large gap in their fossil record.

Gasparinisaura cincosaltensis

Age:	85 m (Cretassic)
Size:	60 x 40 cm
Feeding:	Herbivorous / Carnivorous
Discovery place:	Cinco Saltos, Río Negro, Argentina (1996)
Discoverer:	Rodolfo Coria et al

Because the fossils were discovered very close to each other, it is thought that Gasparinisaura lived in herds. It is one of the few dinosaurs of its kind that is known in South America and is one of the smallest in the whole continent. In 2008, gastroliths (small stones in the stomach) present in three juvenile specimens, were described.

3. The Patagonian giants

Eoraptor lunensis

Age:	230 m (Triassic)
Size:	1 x 0,35 mts
Feeding:	Carnivorous
Discovery place:	Ischigualasto, Valle de la Luna, San Juan, Argentina (1991)
Discoverer:	Ricardo Martínez

It is the first common ancestor of all dinosaurs. It is maintained that this animal, member of the group of the first saurischians, gave rise to all the later taxa of dinosaurs, since it maintains differential characteristics in common with each one of them.

Leonerasaurus taquetrensis *

Age:	190 m (Jurassic)
Size:	2 x 0,60 mts
Feeding:	Herbivorous
Discovery place:	Cañadón Las Leoneras, Chubut, Argentina (2011)
Discoverer:	Diego Pol, Alberto Garrido & Ignacio A. Cerda (Holotype MEF)

It was a small sauropodomorph not sauropod, showing an unusual combination of basal and derived characteristics. This indicates that the evolution of primitive sauropodomorphs had a lot of convergent evolution between different lineages.

Brachytrachelopan mesai *

Age:	150 m (Jurassic)
Size:	10 x 2 mts
Feeding:	Herbivorous
Discovery place:	Cañadón Calcáreo Formation, Chubut, Argentina (2005)
Discoverer:	Oliver Rauhut, Pablo Puerta et al (Holotype MEF)

The only known specimen of the species, breaks with several supposed characteristics about the sauropods, since its small size and its surprisingly short neck compared to other sauropods. As a result of the length of its neck, it could have presented a very different lifestyle from those with a longer neck, occupying a new ecological niche. It probably fed on the vegetation at a height of 1 to 2 meters, being very selective with its food.

Amargasaurus cazau

Age: 130 m (Cretassic)
Size: 10 x 3 mts
Feeding: Herbivorous
Discovery place: La Amarga Formation, Neuquén (1991)
Discoverer: Leonardo Salgado et al

Its almost complete skeleton, including a fragmentary skull, makes Amargasaurus one of the best known sauropods since the Lower Cretaceous. Its main characteristic were two parallel rows of high spines on its neck and back, higher than any other known sauropod. It is not clear if these spines had skin scales or protruded from the body as solitary structures with a keratin sheath. They could have been used for communication, combat or defense.

Neuquensaurus australis

Age: 85 m (Cretassic)
Size: 4,5 x 4 mts
Feeding: Herbivorous
Discovery place: Bajo de la Carpa Formation, Neuquén, Argentina (1997)
Discoverer: Jaime Powell et al

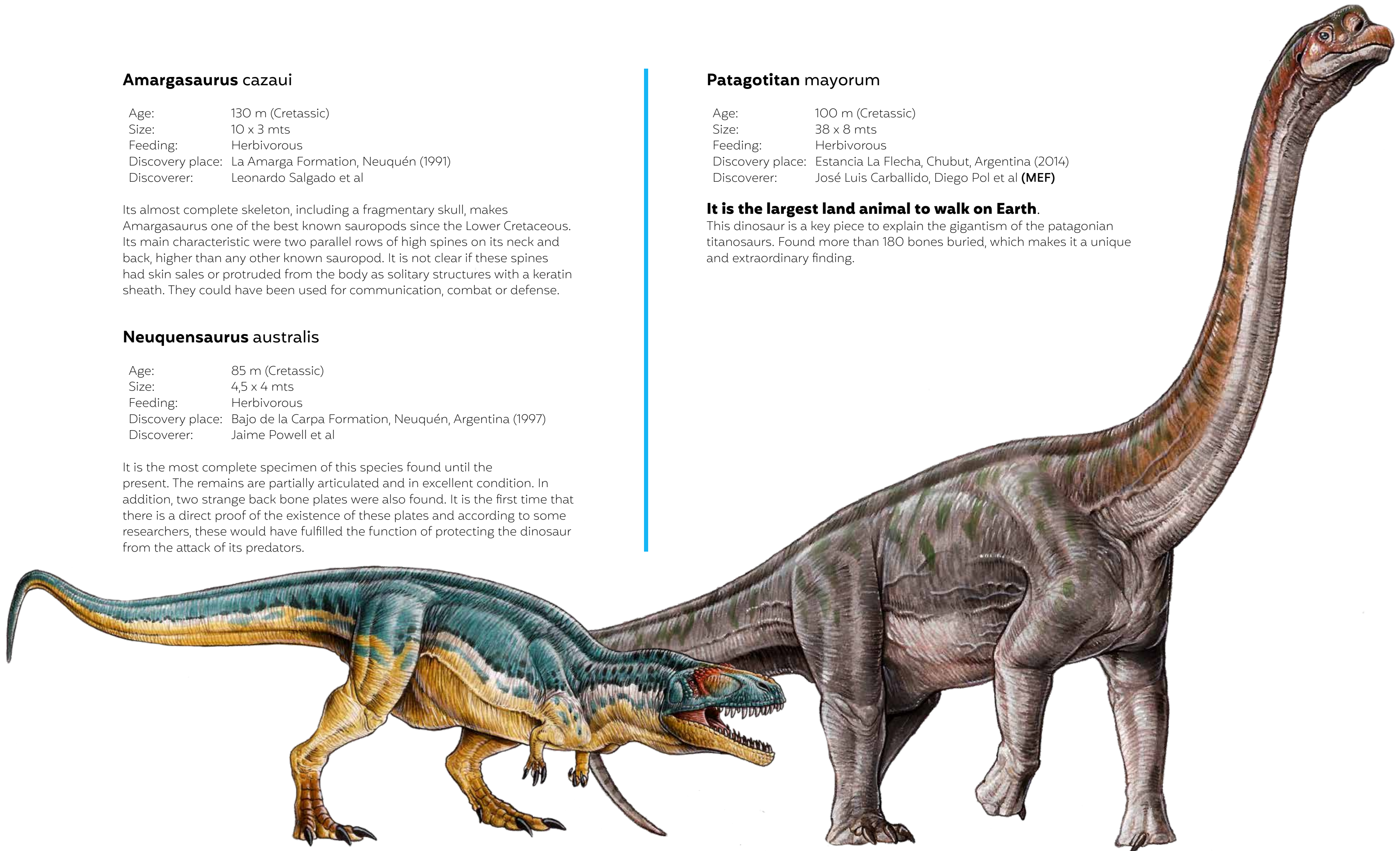
It is the most complete specimen of this species found until the present. The remains are partially articulated and in excellent condition. In addition, two strange back bone plates were also found. It is the first time that there is a direct proof of the existence of these plates and according to some researchers, these would have fulfilled the function of protecting the dinosaur from the attack of its predators.

Patagotitan mayorum

Age: 100 m (Cretassic)
Size: 38 x 8 mts
Feeding: Herbivorous
Discovery place: Estancia La Flecha, Chubut, Argentina (2014)
Discoverer: José Luis Carballido, Diego Pol et al (MEF)

It is the largest land animal to walk on Earth.

This dinosaur is a key piece to explain the gigantism of the patagonian titanosaurs. Found more than 180 bones buried, which makes it a unique and extraordinary finding.



The Key to Understanding Earth's Future

Paleontology allows us to see and understand the ancient history of our planet and the life-forms that inhabited it. But more importantly, by understanding history we are able to interpret the present and predict the future of Earth in ways that are impossible by any other means.

Paleontologists can track the planet's biodiversity in detail, measuring levels of extinction and the impact on surrounding ecosystems and biodiversity. And by seeing recurring patterns over the millennia they can infer cause and effect in a way that is unreplicable by any other means.



Tell me and I forget.
Teach me and I remember.
Involve me and I learn.

Mef

Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio

+ info www.mef.org.ar/travelingdinos