# DINOSAUR FOOTPRINTS 

## DINOSAUR BODY SIZE



1. Use a measuring tape, chalk and the information below to draw out your dinosaur footprints in the playground. Tip measure the footprint length first and then draw your footprint shape. If students are working in groups, each group could choose a different footprint.

| Dinosaur | Footprint shape | Footprint length - from back <br> of foot to tip of longest toe <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Stride length (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allosaurus | 年 | 85 | 340 |
| Triceratops |  | 90 | 360 |
| Compsognathus |  | 7.5 | 90 |
| Brachiosaurus |  | 260 | 1040 |

# DINOSAUR FOOTPRINTS 

2. Use your measuring tape to measure the dinosaur's stride length. Use chalk to mark where the second dinosaur footprint would go.


Footprint 2
Footprint

Stride length


Footprint 1
3. Using the calculations on page 1 work out the leg lengths and body lengths of each dinosaur. If you have space use a measuring tape and chalk to measure out the dinosaur body lengths in the playground (some of them will be very long!).

| Dinosaur | Footprint length (cm) | Leg length (cm) | Body length (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Allosaurus | 85 |  |  |
| Triceratops | 90 |  |  |
| Compsognathus | 7.5 |  |  |
| Brachiosaurus | 260 |  |  |



## DINOSAUR SPEED

We can now work out the relative speed of the dinosaur - whether it was walking, trotting or running, by looking at its leg length and stride length.


| Stride length $\div$ leg length | Dinosaur speed |
| :---: | :---: |
| $<2$ | walking |
| $2-2.9$ | trotting |
| $>2.9$ | running |

Work out the relative speeds of the different dinosaurs and fill in the table below.

| Dinosaur | Stride length (cm) | Leg length (cm) | Stride length $\div$ <br> leg length | Relative speed (walking, <br> trotting or running) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allosaurus |  |  |  |  |
| Triceratops |  |  |  |  |
| Compsognathus |  |  |  |  |
| Brachiosaurus |  |  |  |  |

