



Naples
Botanical
Garden

GARDENS with LATITUDE®

DINOSAURS: BACK WITH A ROAR! SENSORY GUIDE

This sensory guide is designed to prepare individuals with autism spectrum disorder or other sensory sensitivities for Naples Botanical Garden's special exhibit, *Dinosaurs: Back With a Roar!*, on display February 17th- June 3rd.

SIGHTS, SOUNDS, AND FEELS OF DINOSAURS: BACK WITH A ROAR!:

- This exhibit features large, realistic, animatronic dinosaurs which make unexpected movements and loud sounds. One dinosaur, the Dilophosaurus, sprays water frequently.
- The exhibit is held in the Kapnick Brazilian Garden and Scott Florida Garden only. Some dinosaurs in the Kapnick Brazilian Garden are featured on grass and gravel pathways, which are not wheelchair accessible.
- Expect added foot traffic around dinosaurs and be prepared to stop and start. If sensitive to crowds, we recommend visiting between 9-11am or 3-5pm (last ticket sold at 4pm).
- Specified touch areas, including a Hadrosaur Fossil Dig Pit, are available in the South Grove. While the dinosaurs cannot be touched, there is a climbable Pachyrino Photo Op also in the South Grove which is stationary and sound-free. If your child or loved one is frightened by the dinosaurs, we recommend starting with the dig pit, moving onto the Pachyrino Photo Op, then visiting the animatronic dinosaurs.
- Preview the exhibit ahead of time by viewing the map and using the Garden's Social Experience Story, Parent/Caregiver Guide, and Visual Schedule.
- If you need to leave the exhibit suddenly, please see someone in a Garden uniform and they will assist you to find the closest quiet place or exit.

SAMPLE NARRATIVE FOR PREPARING YOUR CHILD OR LOVED ONE:

- "The dinosaurs we will see look real, but they are not. Sometimes they make noises and move suddenly. It's okay because they are not alive."
- "The dinosaurs look real because an artist painted a rubber coating to look like skin. The dinosaurs' movements seem real because they have a special machine inside which tells it how to move."
- "One dinosaur likes to spray water sometimes while it plays hide and seek. It's okay because the dinosaur isn't real and can't hurt us."
- "We might have to wait our turn to see the dinosaurs, as many other people also want to enjoy the exhibit."
- "While we can't touch the dinosaurs, we can touch where the is."
- "If the dinosaurs make a noise that is too loud, we can cover our ears."

SENSORY MAP OF DINOSAURS: BACK WITH A ROAR!

Icon Key: Loud Sounds

Touch Station

Water Spray

DINOSAURS

BRAZILIAN GARDEN

AMARGASAURUS

Amargasaurus is sometimes depicted as having sails on its neck, like those creatures here. However, some paleontologists believe Amargasaurus' spines were not connected with skin, allowing the dinosaur to smack its spines together to make a loud, threatening noise. Connecting tissue between spines has not been found in the fossil record – yet. Paleontologists make new discoveries almost every day!

DILOPHOSAURUS

Hollywood took several liberties when depicting Dilophosaurus in the Jurassic Park series. For instance, there is no evidence that this dinosaur spit venom as it does in the movies. Additionally, there is no paleontological evidence that Dilophosaurus had an expandable neck frill – though, to be fair, it's possible that kind of feature might not survive in the fossil record. Lastly, the Dilophosaurus in the movies is shown as being on the small side, not much bigger than a Labrador retriever. However, scientists believe this dinosaur weighed about half a ton.

QUETZALCOATLUS

Quetzalcoatlus was the largest animal ever to take to the skies – that is, if it was capable of flight in the first place. With scant fossil evidence for some species, paleontologists have drawn different conclusions about some ancient animals' behavior. One of many debates about Quetzalcoatlus is whether it vaulted itself into the air using its heavily muscled front legs or if it launched itself off cliffs like a hang-glider to get airborne. It's also possible that Quetzalcoatlus didn't fly at all and instead hunted terrestrial prey on its hind legs. Can you think of any modern animals that don't fly despite having wings?

PACHYRINO PHOTO OP
Location: South Grove

HADROSAUR FOSSIL DIG PIT
Location: Suzy's Bali Hai

WATER STATIONS

RESTROOMS



FLORIDA GARDEN

CITIPATI

Citipati belongs to a family of dinosaurs called oviraptors, which means "egg thief" and suggests that scientists believe these creatures stole and ate other creature's eggs. However, fossil evidence is not conclusive. What the fossil record has shown is Citipati sitting on nests of their own eggs, much like modern birds. In fact, fossils also indicate that Citipati had feathers.

DIABLOCERATOPS

Despite its fearsome appearance, Diabloceratops did not use its horns for fighting prey – this dinosaur ate plants. Scientists believe its elaborate cranial display may have been used to attract mates. How do you think scientists are able to determine what a prehistoric creature ate?

PROTOHADROS

Protoceratops is a type of hadrosaur, a two-legged, beaked, plant-eater – like many modern birds. In fact, hadrosaurs are also called duck-billed dinosaurs. Unlike other herbivore dinosaurs, such as Diabloceratops, duck-billed dinosaurs had no horns or spikes to protect themselves from predators. Instead, their defense was to grow quickly – faster than their predators. Hunting a larger animal is physically dangerous, so this quick growth rate served to protect hadrosaurs.

TYRANNOSAURUS REX

Tyrannosaurus rex, perhaps the best-known dinosaur today, was among the last non-avian dinosaurs to roam the Earth before the Cretaceous-Paleogene extinction event that marked the end of the Mesozoic Era – and the end of dinosaurs – 65 million years ago. The landscape T. rex would have seen at this time probably resembled the forests we see today. Hickories, magnolias, and oaks were common in North America by the end of the Cretaceous.

UTAHRAPTOR

Until recently, Utahraptor was known from only a few fossil specimens. However, in 2001, a geology student found Utahraptor bone protruding from a large block of sandstone, which turned out to contain at least six individual Utahraptors of varying ages. Excavation is ongoing, but so far scientists have discovered that the young Utahraptors were lanky and lightly-built. Adults, however, are a different story. Utah's state paleontologist told a newspaper, "The front end of the jaw is unlike any other meat-eating dinosaur I've ever seen. This thing is built like Arnold Schwarzenegger."