

DINOSAUR FOSSIL SITES IN THE COOPER BASIN



What to look for

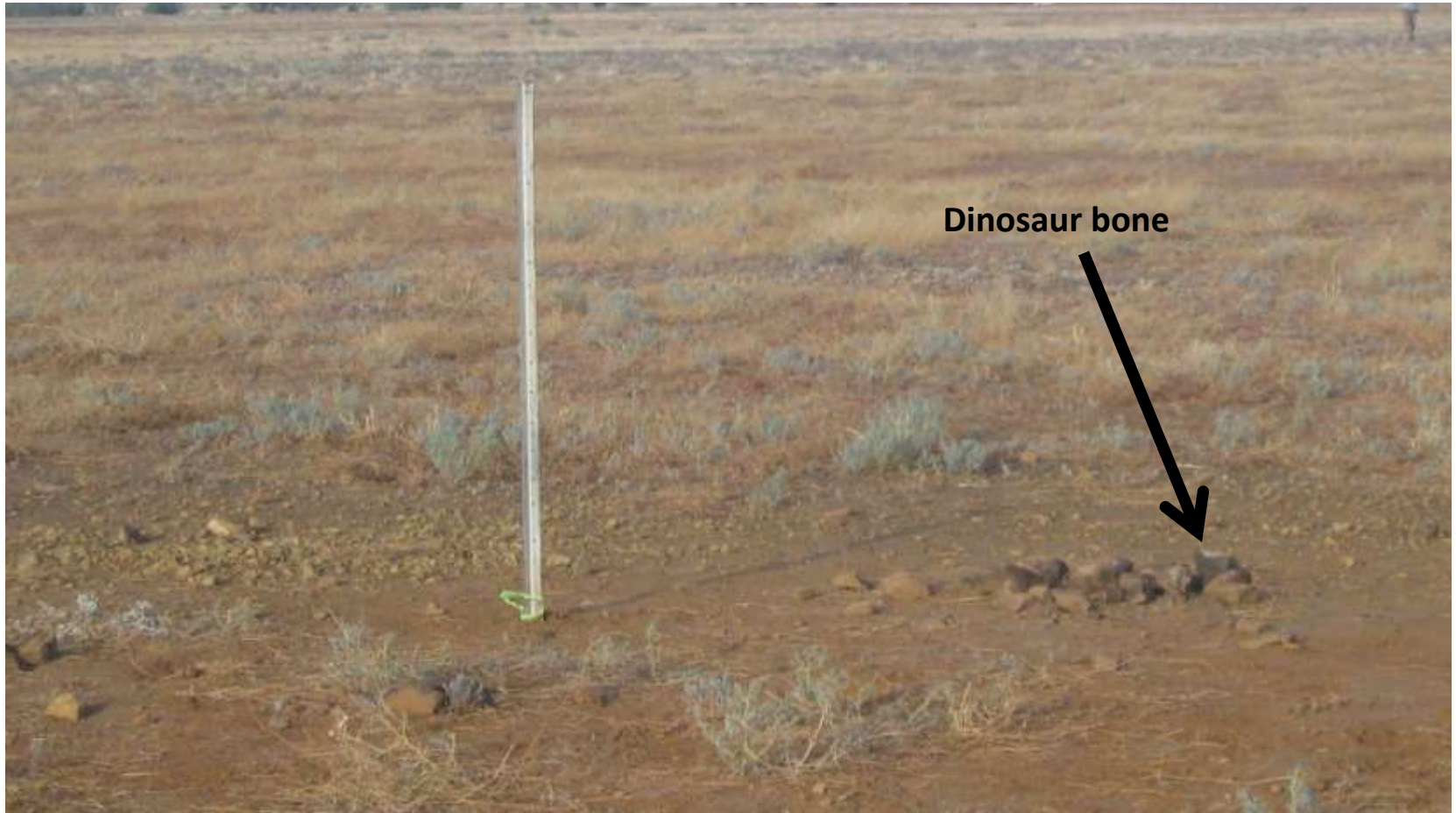
- Right geological formation and type of country
- Looks different to surrounding rock
- Predominately black in colour
- Broken into irregular fragments or shapes
- Porous structure (most commonly).
- Heavier than rock

Type of country

- Winton Formation - open ashy, cracking, black soil and gibber country with rocky outcrops and isolated channel systems.
- Mitchell grass and gidgee burr country in good seasons.



Looks different to surrounding rock



Predominately black in colour



Broken into irregular fragments or shapes



Fossilised surface bone on
internal bone

Porous structure (most commonly)



Porous structure of fossilised internal dinosaur bone

FINDING A POTENTIAL DINOSAUR FOSSIL SITE

- After initial examination, ensure bones and/or fragments are left in the field, in exactly the same position as they were originally found.
- Do not disturb site
- Take GPS reading of site
- Take photos (if convenient)
- Mark site with star picket (if available)
- Report to Outback Gondwana Foundation
Phone: 07 46 564771
Email: info@ogf.org.au

'Cooper' Australia's largest dinosaur * was found in the Cooper Basin.



Cooper's site west of Eromanga, South-west Queensland.

**As represented by skeletal remains*

WHY DO WE NEED TO PRESERVE THIS FOSSIL HERITAGE?

- At least ten significant fossil sites have been found in the South-western area of the Cooper Basin indicating there could be many more undiscovered.
- Provides valuable scientific information to help understand the effects of climate change.
- Major contribution to Australia's largely unknown fossil record and the history of the Australian continent.
- Provides significant economic opportunities for the region in terms of education and tourism.

Discovering the Cooper Basin's dinosaurs is proudly supported by:



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