

b4u publishing

# Time Traveller



570 mil.  
years  
ago

225 mil.  
years  
ago

65 mil.  
years  
ago

2.6 mil.  
years  
ago

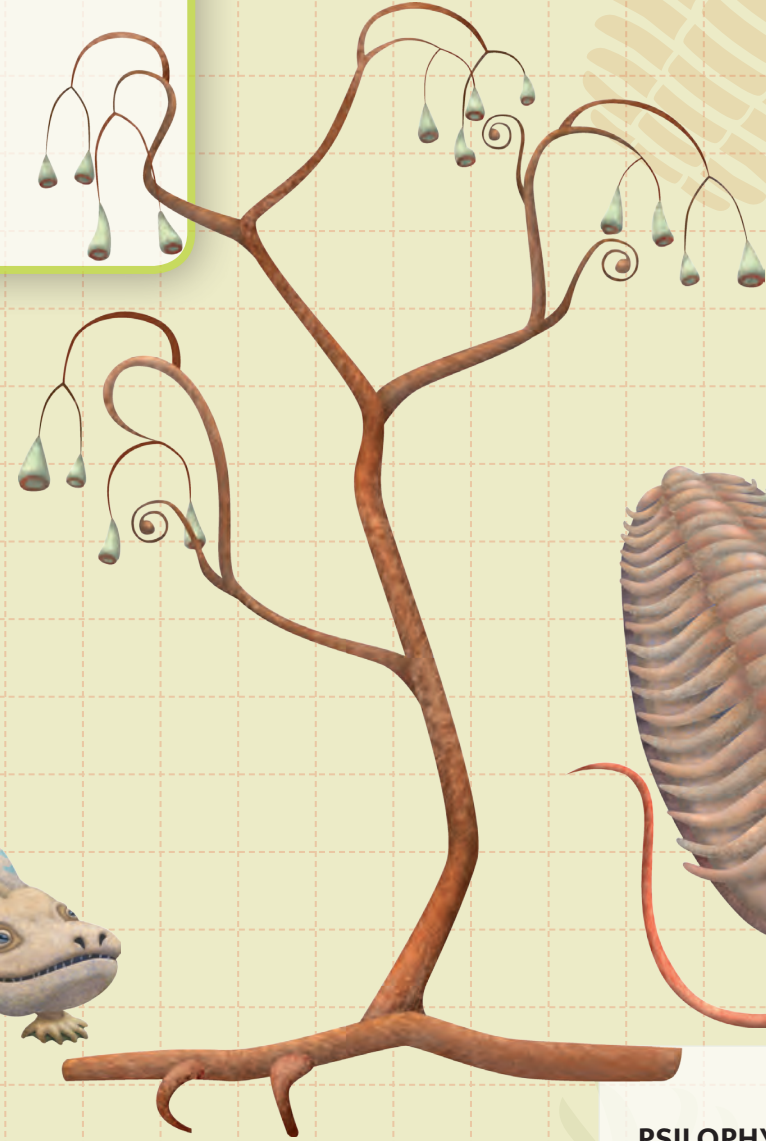
# PREHISTORY



# Palaeozoic Era

## The Palaeozoic era began 570 million years ago

Early in the Palaeozoic era more than half of the living organisms on Earth were trilobites. In the course of Palaeozoic times life moved gradually from the sea to dry land. The first plants and vertebrates appeared; below the tops of enormous trees the first insects took flight. Only at the end of the Palaeozoic era did the first amphibians and synapsids appear.



### 540 MILLION YEARS AGO

Life consisted mainly of algae and trilobites. The first plants appeared.

### 500 MILLION YEARS AGO

The first amphibians appeared.

### 445 MILLION YEARS AGO

Life began gradually to move to dry land. The first land animals appeared.

### 350 MILLION YEARS AGO

In marshes the first amphibians, which later evolved into reptiles, appeared.

### 395 MILLION YEARS AGO

The first insects appeared.

### 280 MILLION YEARS AGO

The first synapsids appeared.

### ORTHOCERAS

Cephalopod of Palaeozoic times that was up to 2m long and had a long, grooved shell. There were about 1000 different species of this beautiful creature.

### TRILOBITE

Extinct arthropod which was up to 90cm long and whose body was covered with a shell. Lived on the sea bottom and fed on small food or hunted other, smaller trilobites. There were over 17,000 different species of this creature. Trilobites have been found in fossil form all over the world.

### OPABINIA

Small creature that was about 4cm long. On the top of its head it had five movable eyes, which it used to search for food. Lived at great depths at the bottom of the sea.

### PSILOPHYTALES

One of the oldest flora, a forerunner of today's plants.

### WIWAXIA

Small (about 5cm-long) mollusc with a ribbed shell.





## Earth was ruled by giant lizards

For many millions of years the surface of our planet was inhabited by dinosaurs. Almost all continents were home to many species of predatory, dangerous and cunning carnivores as well as peaceable herbivores. Thanks to their intelligence, dinosaurs – be they sixty-metre-long giants or lizards a few dozen centimetres in length – came to dominate the animal world.



# TERTIARY Era

## The Tertiary era began 65 million years ago

This period, which lasted about 65 million years, is also known as the 'new' age of the Earth (Cenozoic). The Tertiary saw the rapid development of mammals and the emergence of the first primates and apes.



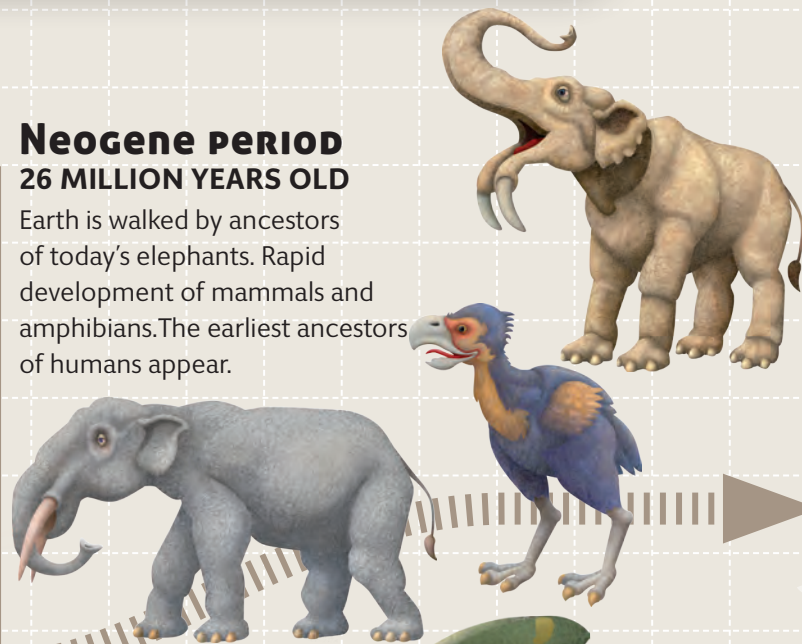
### Paleogene period 65 MILLION YEARS OLD

The earliest ancestors of today's horses, giant mammals, proto-rhinoceroses and dangerous predatory birds appeared on Earth.



### Neogene period 26 MILLION YEARS OLD

Earth is walked by ancestors of today's elephants. Rapid development of mammals and amphibians. The earliest ancestors of humans appear.



### ANDRIAS SCHEUCHZERI

Enormous prehistoric salamander that was 1.5 m long.



### PALAEOBATRACHUS

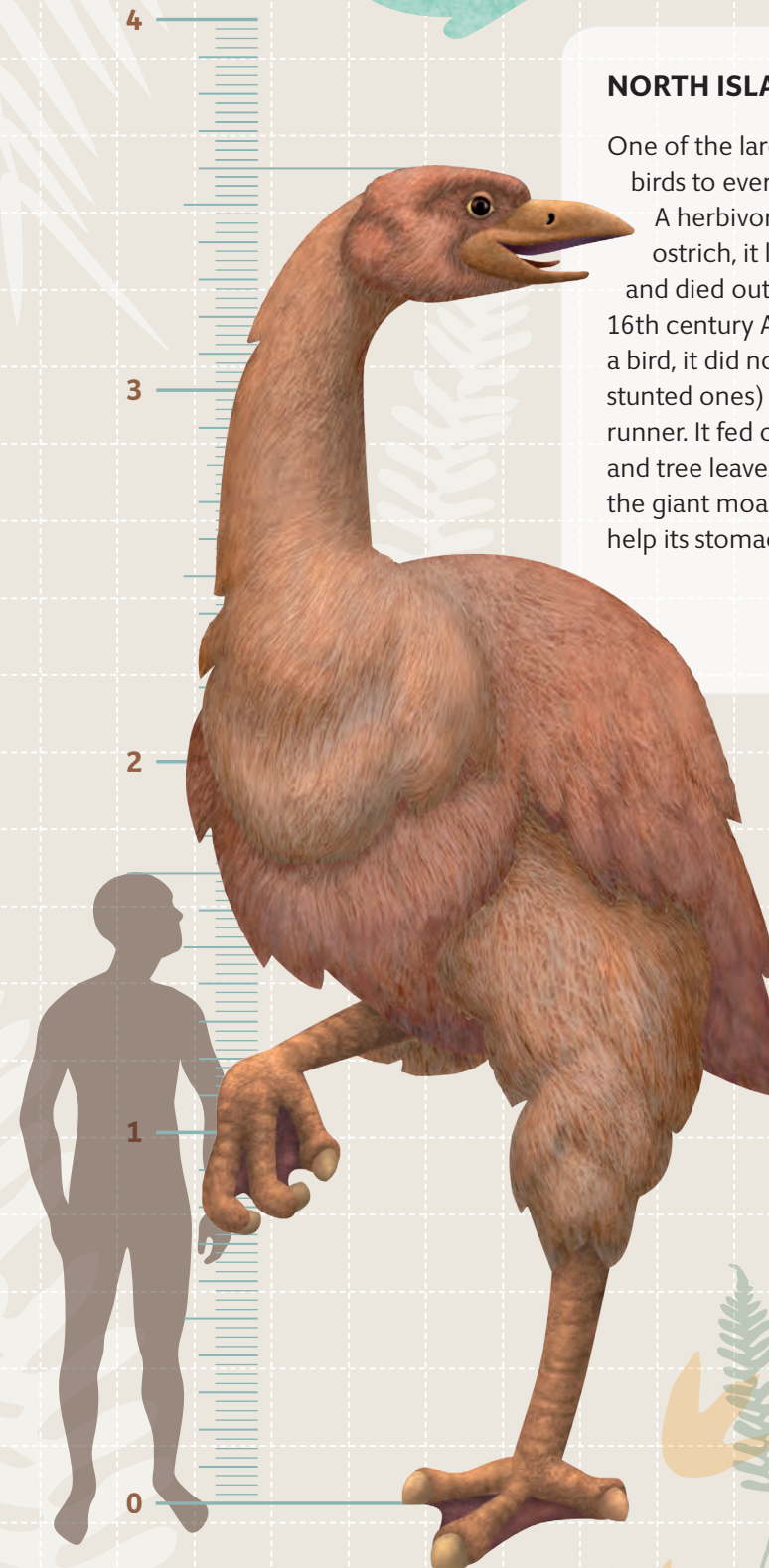
Prehistoric primitive frog 15 cm in length.



## GIANT BIRDS THAT COULD NOT FLY

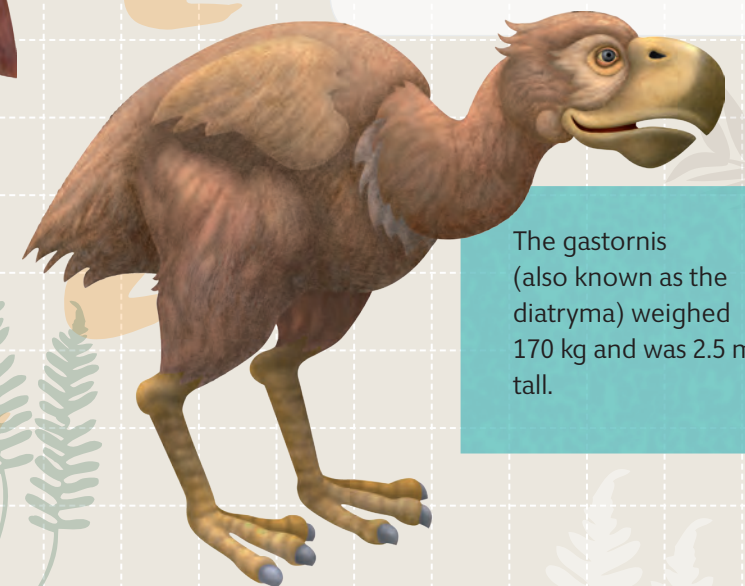
### NORTH ISLAND GIANT MOA

One of the largest flightless birds to ever walk the Earth. A herbivore and relative of the ostrich, it lived in New Zealand and died out only in the early 16th century AD. Although it was a bird, it did not have wings (even stunted ones) but was an excellent runner. It fed on a variety of berries and tree leaves. Like today's ostrich the giant moa swallowed stones to help its stomach pulverize its food.

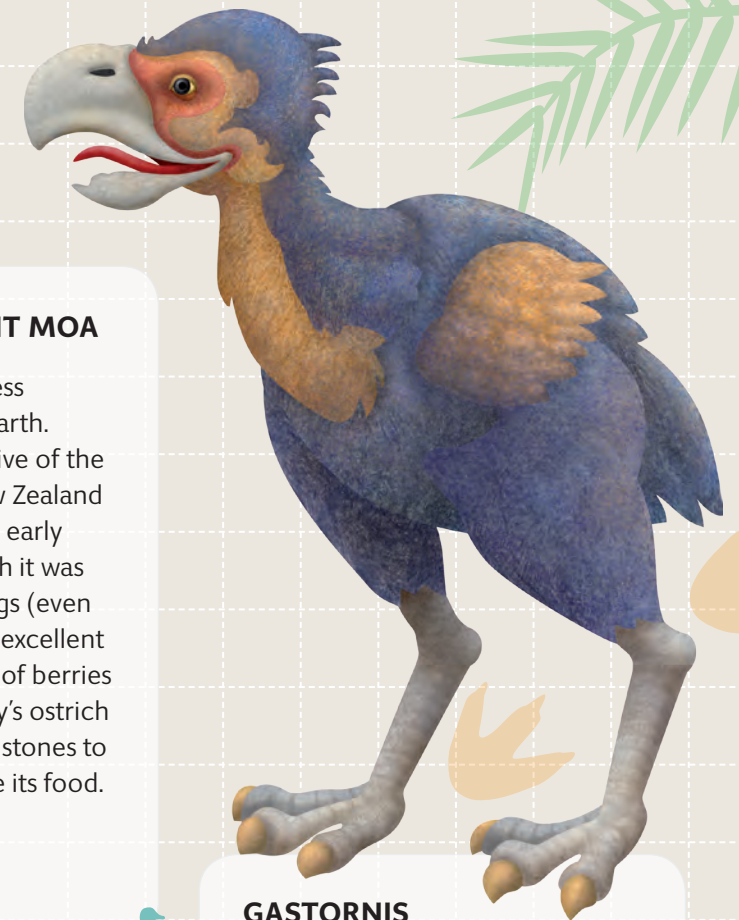


### GASTORNIS

Large predatory carnivorous bird with strong legs adapted to fast running. Could not fly. Its mighty beak was able to tear its prey to pieces. Fed on small mammals.



The gastornis (also known as the diatryma) weighed 170 kg and was 2.5 m tall.

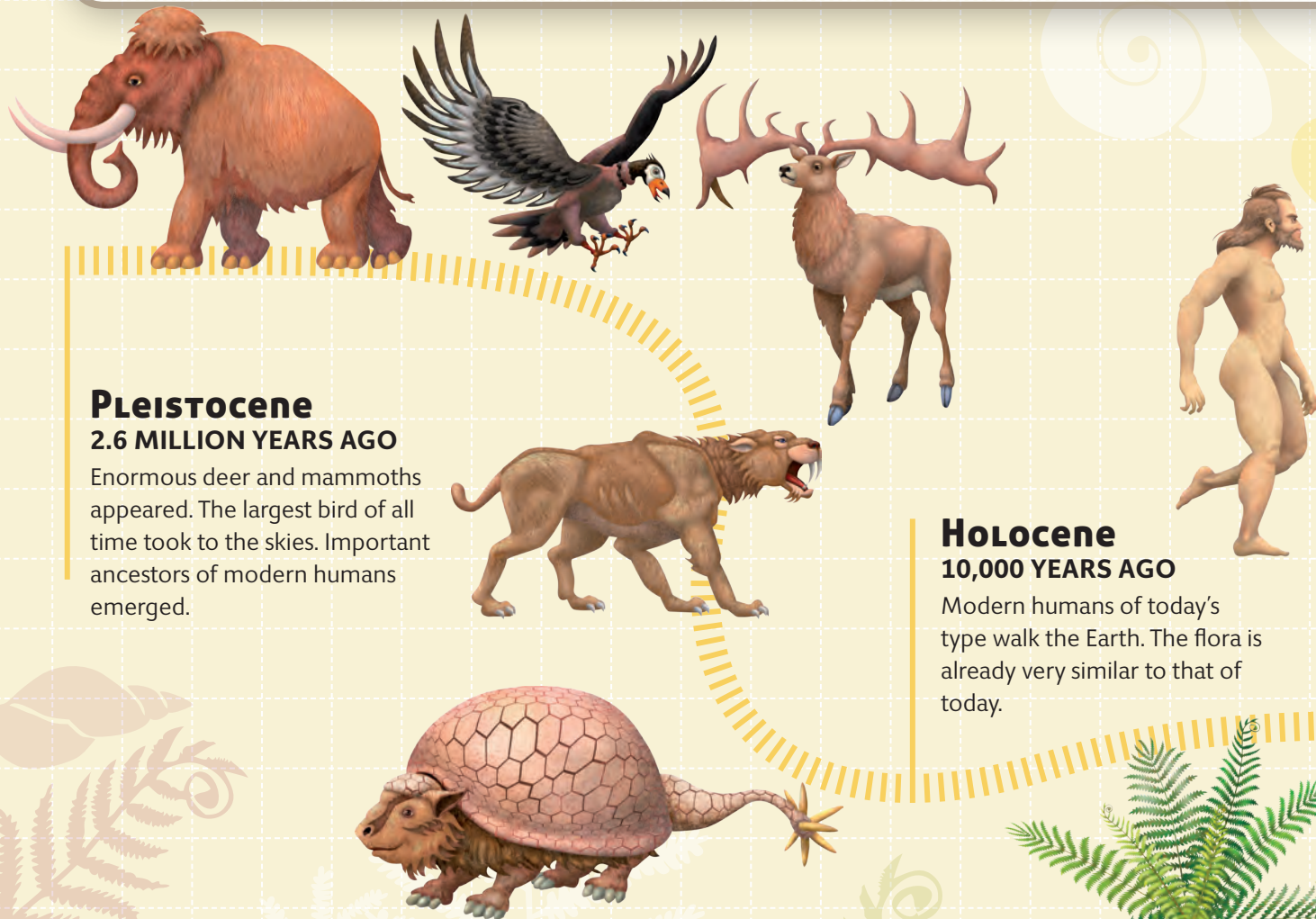




# Quaternary Era

## The Quaternary era began 2.6 million years ago

This era of about 2.6 million years is the shortest and most recent in the development of life on Earth. We live in the Quaternary period today. In this phase of the development of life on Earth warm periods have alternated with icy periods, often resulting in the extinction of species. At the end of this period plant and animal life were already taking on the forms that we know today. The Quaternary period became the era of the human, who, along with his ancestors, developed rapidly. Humans were able to combine forces to live and to hunt. They became mammoth hunters.



### Pleistocene 2.6 MILLION YEARS AGO

Enormous deer and mammoths appeared. The largest bird of all time took to the skies. Important ancestors of modern humans emerged.

### Holocene 10,000 YEARS AGO

Modern humans of today's type walk the Earth. The flora is already very similar to that of today.

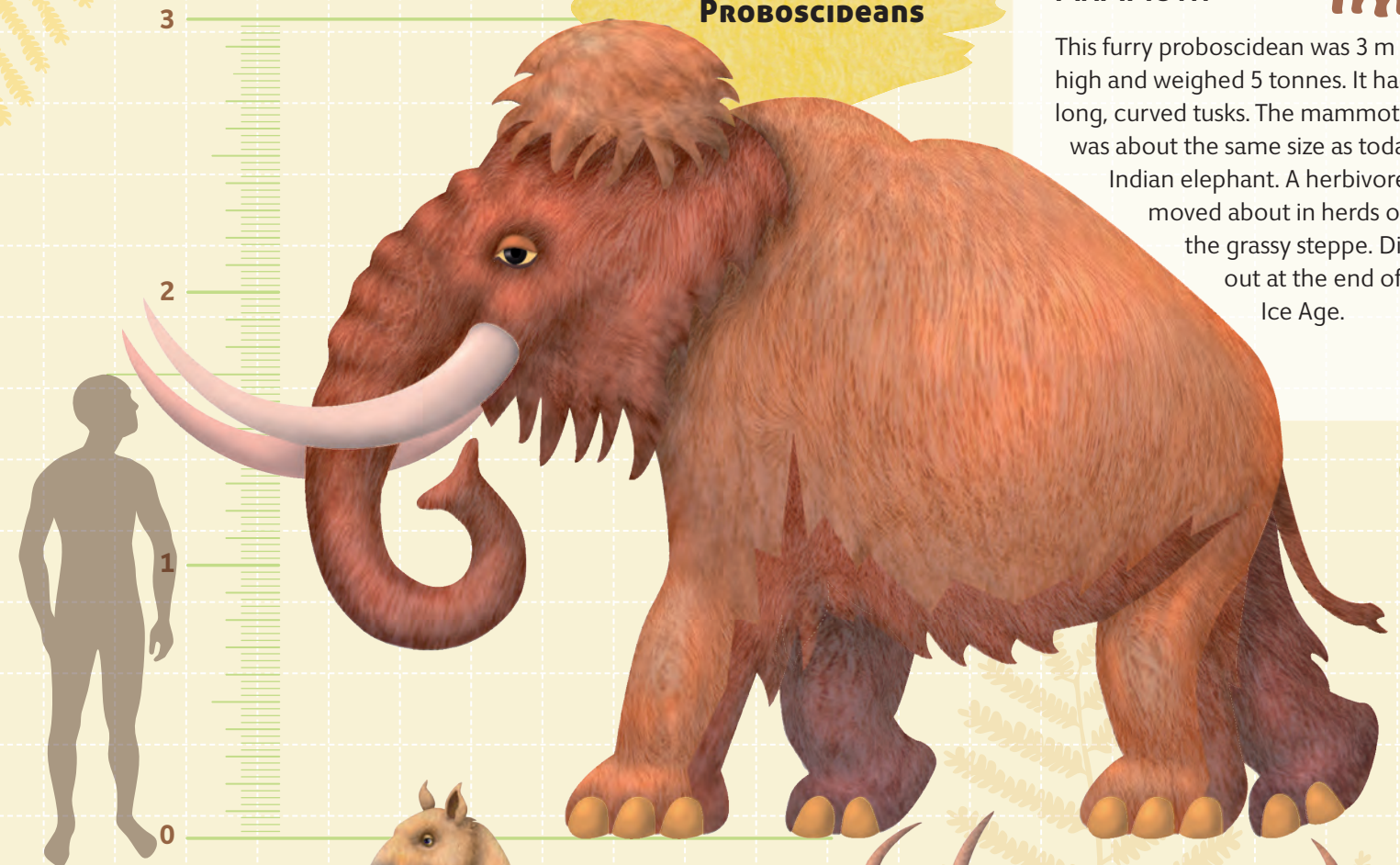
One animal that we no longer encounter today is the mammoth. But as to the future, who knows? Perhaps one day scientists will be able to take cells from the ice and use them to revive a mammoth, just like they do in the film Jurassic Park. See you at the prehistoric zoo!

### Hairy Proboscideans

### MAMMOTH



This furry proboscidean was 3 m high and weighed 5 tonnes. It had long, curved tusks. The mammoth was about the same size as today's Indian elephant. A herbivore, it moved about in herds on the grassy steppe. Died out at the end of the Ice Age.



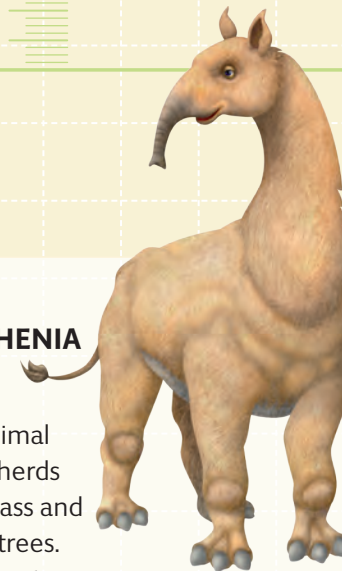
### Giant Deer

### MACRAUCHENIA

This strange, camel-like animal lived in large herds and fed on grass and the leaves of trees. By moving about in herds it was better able to protect itself against predators and natural enemies. It had sturdy legs and a long neck. Unlike other mammals the macrauchenia had breathing holes on the top of its head. It was about 1.5 m high.

### IRISH ELK

Species of deer that was over 2 m high and whose antlers had a span of over 3.5 m. Lived mainly on the steppe as its enormous antlers made movement impossible among the trees of the forest. It lived a solitary life. It is the largest deer known to have lived.







# Time Traveller PREHISTORY

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**Let's travel through time and peep into the earth evolution.**

The mechanism on the cover of the book will enable reader to transfer to chosen passage in the book and herewith travel through particular periods of the earth evolution. You can explore the sea of the palaeozoic era. You will visit herbivorous and carnivorous dinosaurs of the mezozoic era. We will show you also the largest land mammal or ancestor of the elephants. Last but not least you can meet your „grand-grand-grand-father“, the ancestor of the humans. Sit down please. The journey into the prehistoric times can start.



WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD  
Small parts. Not suitable for children  
under 36 months.

**B4U PUBLISHING, 2017**

**ISBN + EAN**