**Dinosaur footprint**

When dinosaurs walked through the mud they left footprints, just like you do on a muddy trail. Over time these footprints were filled with sand or small pebbles and eventually hardened into rock. The footprints were preserved for millions of years until erosion brought them to the surface where people can see them.

The most common tracks found in the park were made by theropods and hadrosaurs. Theropods ranged in size from one to 50 feet, or the height of a five story building! They were bipedal (walked on two feet) and carnivorous. Theropods include dinosaurs like Tyrannosaurus Rex, but the largest Theropod that roamed in Denali was Albertosaurus, which was 30 feet long and weighed as much as a car. Theropod prints have three long, skinny toes and often show claw marks at the tips of the toes.



Although the existence of dinosaur footprint sites in Algeria has been known for a long time (the Amoura site is one of the oldest known in the world), because of the rarity of these sites and the lack of interest shown in them by the scientific community, these sites largely have been abandoned. The discovery of new track sites over the past ten years in the region of El Bayadh, and the media coverage given to these findings has revived the study of dinosaur footprints in Algeria and raised awareness of the need for their protection.

 After this later discovery, the local authorities issued a decree for the protection of these sites (Mahboubi et al. 2007). An information panel was erected near site 1 indicating that the site is protected against any act of vandalism.

 Since then, no other protective measures have been taken and the site has been damaged at several locations. Site 2, located north of El Bayadh, is missing following the floods that occurred in autumn 2011. It is necessary that the authorities implement serious protective measures to preserve these footprint sites, especially those located south of El Bayadh, knowing that many of them are among the largest dinosaur footprints in the world. As in many countries in the World, these sites should be considered a global geoheritage site and declared as a natural monument (Santos et al. 2008). Furthermore, El Bayadh area is a good candidate for a geopark designation. Indeed, in addition to the hundreds of dinosaur footprints, the region has a large number of fossil dinosaurs, hundreds of prehistoric rupestrian carvings, Triassic diapirs, hot springs, extraordinary geological crosssections and geological structures of the Saharan Atlas,

 an exceptional outcrop of the “South Atlasic Fault” near the locality of Brezina, caves, and beautiful sandstone buttes. The creation of a geopark can also enhance the local economy and tourism in this region, which is among the lessdeveloped and poorest regions in Algeria. The other sites reported in this paper, Amoura, Tiout and Djurdjura, have never been the subject of protective measures. At Amoura, the tracks have been weathered, and damaged due to human activity. Several tracks have been erased and some limestone slabs containing footprints have been removed. From the 140 footprints identified by Bellair and Lapparent (1948), only about 50 still exist. Protective measures must be taken as soon as possible to protect and to conserve what remains. Amoura site is among the best candidates for designation as a geosite. Indeed, in addition to the dinosaur footprints that are among the oldest known scientific references to dinosaur tracks in the world we have already reported that this site has an excellent Cretaceous cross-section which can act as a study site for scientists and students. Amoura is also located near the “South Atlasic Fault” which separates the two major geological and structural domains of Algeria, i.e. the stable Saharan domain to the south, and the Alpine/Atlas folded

Questions:

read the text [dinosaur foot print in Algeria](https://elearn.univ-oran2.dz/mod/resource/view.php?id=24235) and answer the questions:

1)extract a summary of the text and translate it to french

2)explain the words written in red in both language (English an french),

watch the video then answer the question

why dinosaur foot print don't erode.