

What dinosaurs tell us about Pre-Earth astrons

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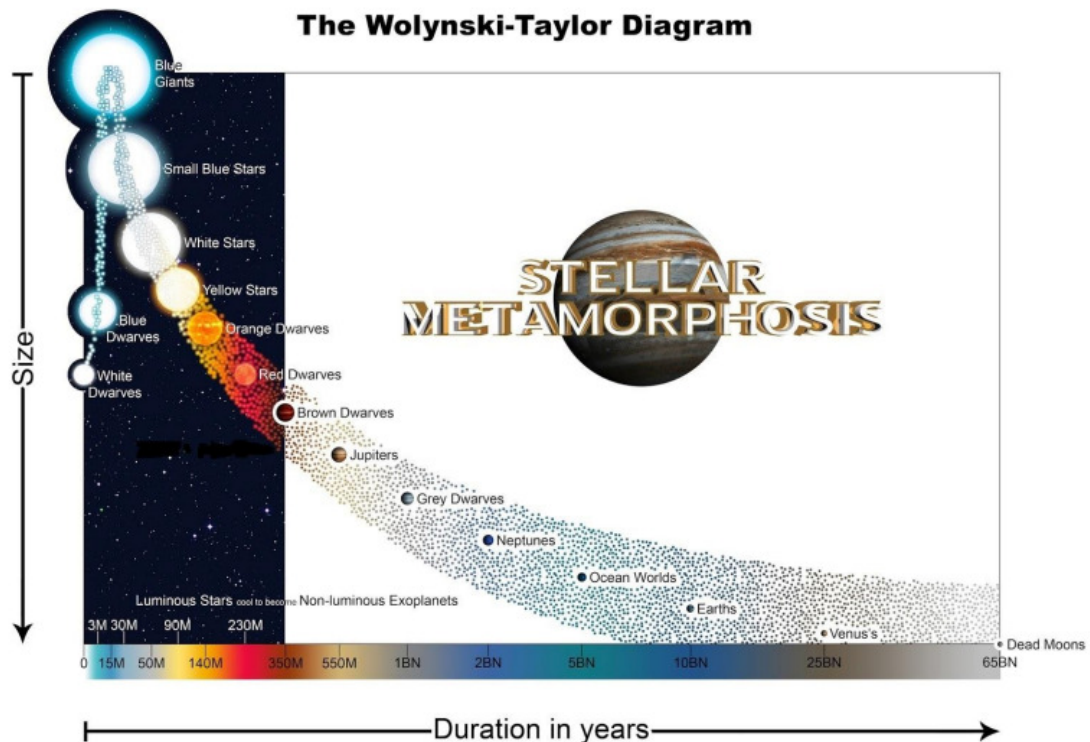
Amersfoort, NL

Abstract: In Stellar Metamorphosis¹ dinosaurs originate and live in the Pre-Earth phase of astron² evolution. This paper looks at discoveries about certain dinosaurs and what those discoveries can tell us about the conditions that exist on these worlds.



Spinosaurus in water

In the wolynski-Taylor diagram below Pre-Earths exist between Ocean Worlds and Earth-like worlds:



And in my astron classification table³ you can see the general size of these worlds in solar radius:

	Stage	Size (in solar radius)
Gas	Gas Dwarf	0.035-0.08
III Liquid	Water World	0.0186-0.035
	Pre-Earth	0.0134-0.0186
	Life host	0.009-0.0134
	Post Life	0.004-0.009

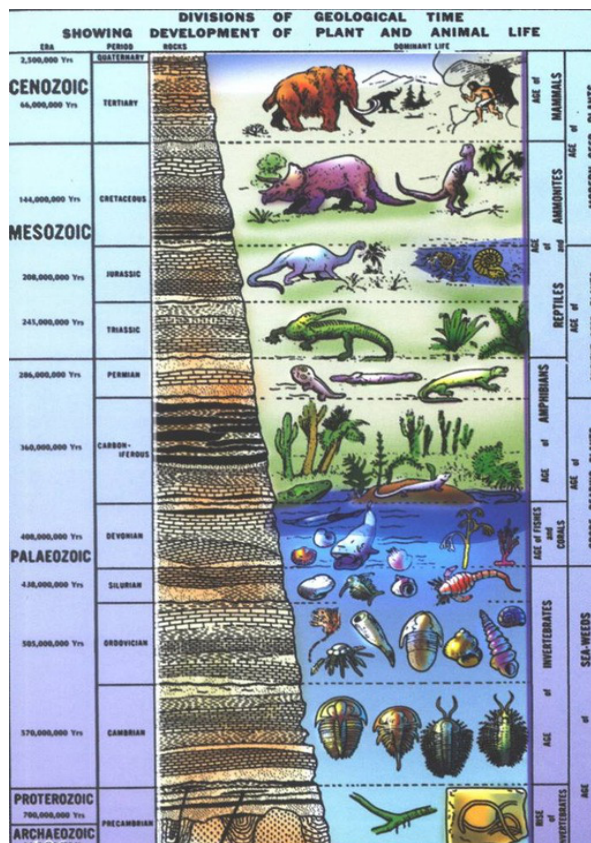
If the size of Earth is 1, Pre-Earth worlds are 1,5 to 2 times larger, this immediately gives us some clues about the conditions on worlds like this. As you can see; before there is a Pre-Earth there is an Ocean World and before that a gas dwarf (think neptune). In Stellar Metamorphosis, gas is lost to space and condenses. The Pre-Earth has more water on the surface than the Earth and a denser atmosphere. What can dinosaurs tell us about this stage in the life of an astron before they disappeared and we have the Earth as it is now. I will present some* findings as listed topics.

1) What caused the dinosaurs to go extinct?

We can now answer this very old question which seems to still baffle most experts, they come up with many theories that make some sense but all fail to actually explain what really happened. The simple fact is that because astrons evolve and the Pre-Earth changed into the Earth means that the world the dinosaurs could live in; *disappeared*.

2) What caused the different dinosaur epochs?

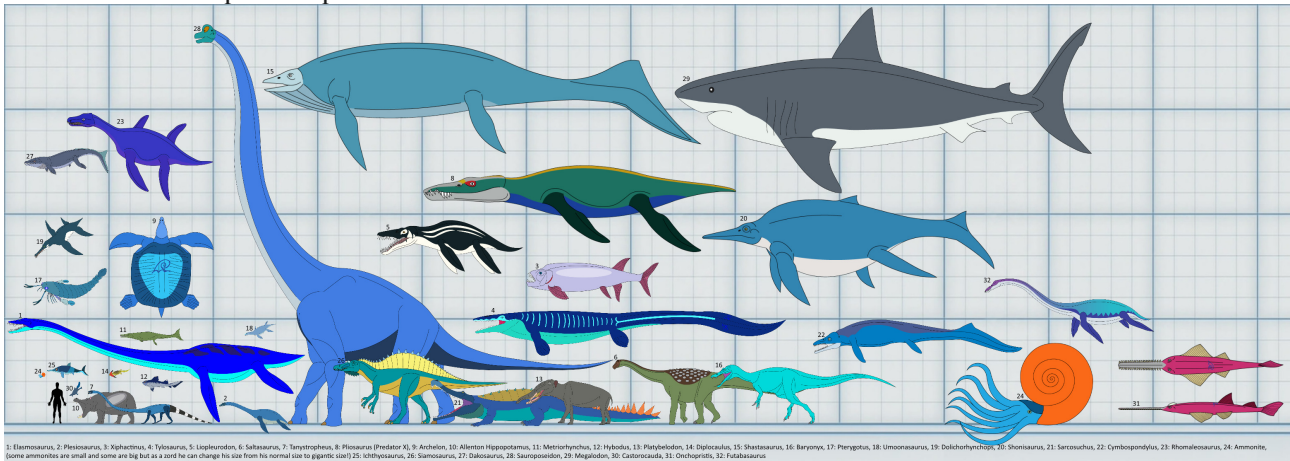
Same answer, the world evolved greatly in the Pre-Earth stage. The biggest change was the cracking of the complete crust that covered the entire Earth, partly explained in my paper: From Neptune to Earth⁴. This changed conditions from an ocean world to a world with an expanding crust that slowly rose above the waters, allowing the first creatures to crawl on the land, it started as small patches of land to a varied world with smaller land areas that had extensive shallow lakes. See image below:



You can see the change from the aquatic to the land because they only found aquatic animals in the deeper past. The dinosaurs have their own adaptations (changes) due to the evolution of the changing Earth, which is reflected in the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. What basically happened is that the crust of the Pre-Earth cracked, it expanded and the Pre-Earth world morphed into the Earth we have today. The dinosaurs lived through all this change, the one crust, the slightly cracked crust, the continent world. The atmosphere continued to change as well, getting less voluminous, less dense, less humid, less warm. Still the Pre-Earth was very wet, very warm and had a higher air pressure than today.

3) Why are dinosaurs big?

First a comparative picture:

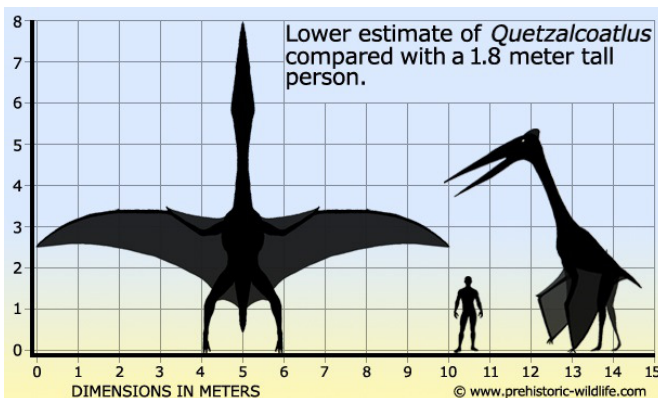


Credit: Artapon (DeviantArt)

You can see a little human at the lower left, these creatures completely dwarf human beings. They were big because the world they lived on was bigger than Earth, 1,5 to 2 times bigger. The shallow waters supported their body weight greatly. There are other factors, but these are the most important.

4) How was it possible for the largest flying dinosaur to actually fly?

I touched on this in my classification of astrons within 20 light years paper⁵. As per O. Levenspiel it was only possible for *Quetzalcoatlus*⁶ to fly in a 3 to 5 Bar pressure atmosphere. This in accordance with Stellar Metamorphosis, where a Pre-Earth simply has a thicker atmosphere and indeed higher pressure⁷.



5) What does the apatosaurus tell us?



Credit: Sideshow collectibles

First its neck is really long, How was it possible for the apatosaurus to pump blood to its brain? Because it lived in a higher pressure atmosphere, same answer as 4, this is expertly discussed by O. Levenspiel⁶. I will add that the apatosaurus had air sacs that made its bones hollow (to a degree), this indicates that they were also water dwellers, the air sacs provided buoyancy. It's tail was more likely used under water to aid in locomotion. The above picture almost gets it right, but based on the biology of this creature, it would favor deeper waters most of the time, with the ability to also come on land but that would not be its main habitat.

6) Was the spinosaurus a swimming dinosaur?

See image under abstract; compare that image to an older image of this creature:

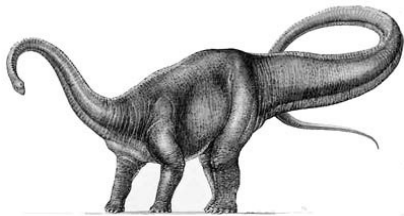


Credit: Mariomassone, Used Under Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 License

You can see the older image has the spinosaur as a landlocked hunter, while the newer findings of the tail bone by National Geographic (Nizar Ibrahim)⁸ suggests it was actually a swimmer. There has been some back and forth about how the Spinosaur actually lived, but the research showing that it could not be in the water⁹ is not holding up, the latest evidence just does not support a landlocked animal. What we can say is that the Spinosaurus lived in the latest dinosaur epoch, the Cretaceous, the Spinosaur as a swimmer idea is correct and this means a Pre-Earth during this time is still really wet and all the dinosaurs lived with the waters.

Concluding remarks:

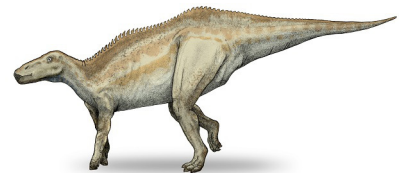
Since all the Dinosaurs lived with the waters, a lot of them that are still considered to be more land based; were actually water dwellers¹⁰. This is still contrary to the current viewpoint of Paleontologists. Unfortunately for them; Stellar Metamorphosis supports aquatic dinosaurs, the Pre-Earth was a lot wetter than the Earth is now. It looks to be the right time to revisit all we know about Dinosaur and see them with this new lens, what more can they tell us about conditions on Pre-Earth type worlds. There is so much to discover. Since i can not check every dinosaur and bring it into this paper, it would become way too long, i conclude with some pictures and hope the reader/viewer can apply the new lens, imagine them as water dwellers**:



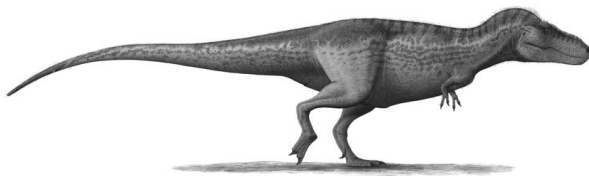
Diplodocus



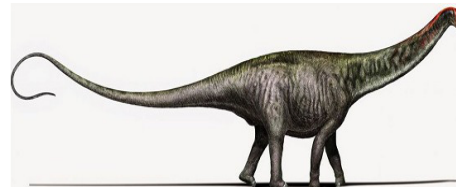
Argentinosaurus



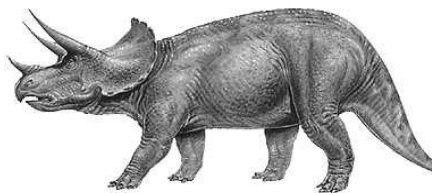
Shantugosaurus



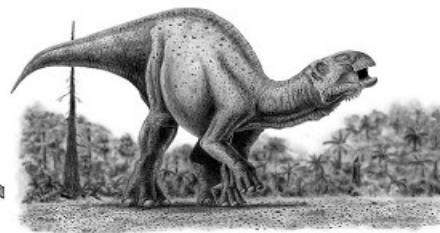
Allosaurus



Brontosaurus



Triceratops



Iguanodon



Jaxartosaurus

Sometimes you do not have to imagine :-)



Stegosaurus

*There is always more to find, *Et invenietis quaerere*

** I am not saying all the imaged dinosaurs were mostly water dwellers (but they could be); i am only saying we should think about the possibility.

References:

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- 9 Donald M. Henderson, 2018: A buoyancy, balance and stability challenge to the hypothesis of a semi-aquatic *Spinosaurus* Stromer, 1915 (Dinosauria: Theropoda): <https://peerj.com/articles/5409/>
- 10 I would like to thank Brian J. Ford, YT link > <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kwnfV1WrBF4>