Activity #1:
The Academy mounted the first dinosaur, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, in 1868—that’s 150 years ago! Visit “Haddy” in the *Drawn to Dinosaurs* exhibit on Level 1.

Activity #2:
*Tiny Titans: Dinosaur Eggs and Babies* is closing on January 15. What is your favorite dinosaur that came from a very large egg?

Which of your favorite came from a very small egg?

Activity #3:
Our next special exhibit, *Crocs: Ancient Predators in a Modern World*, opens on February 2. What predators can you find in our dioramas today?

Tiny Titan

Can you imagine what colors and patterns this baby dinosaur may have had?
Exhibits and Events

Dinosaur Days featuring the closing of
Tiny Titans: Dinosaur Eggs and Babies
January 13–15

Member Preview of
Crocs: Ancient Predators in a Modern World
Friday, February 2

A-maze-ing Snowflakes

Complete the maze below and learn some a-maze-ing facts about snowflakes!

Snow is not white!
The ice crystals that make up a snowflake are translucent, meaning they do not have any color. The snowflake’s faceted surface reflects light and makes it appear white.

Snowflakes are symmetrical and hexagonal.
All snowflakes form with six sides. The hexagonal structure is the most efficient way for the molecules to form together. The six branches are repeated successively and it makes the snowflake symmetrical—that means each branch looks exactly the same.

Snowflakes are not frozen rain drops.
Frozen rain drops are called sleet. Snowflakes come from vapor becoming ice crystals. Snowflakes will have more branching if there is more vapor condensing as the crystal travels through the clouds.