Why were the dinosaurs so large?

By Eugene A. Ellis (August 2015)

In 1996, my granddaughter Michelle reported on a book called Dinosaurs, by David Lambert, for a 4th grade English class assignment. The book report included ten facts about the dinosaurs. Poppy kept that report in a 1994- Hunting Dinosaurs book by Louie Psihoyos.

In 1994, Stephen Hurrell published the 1st edition of Dinosaurs and the Expanding Earth to explain and present evidence that dinosaurs lived when surface gravity was reduced which allowed larger sizes. A 50% reduction in gravity during the Triassic (210 MY-250 MY) was thought to be essential for dinosaurs to have existed. Newer data indicates 50% gravity around 175 MYA and about 40% of present, 250 MYA.

Figure 2.21, Relative Scale Reduction of Life, in Hurrell's book shows a maximum scale ratio of 3.0 to 1 at 150 MYA for dinosaurs. Using a 12 ton elephant (the largest 12 ton elephant recorded was killed in 1956 and that size elephant is becoming extinct) as the present top of scale example, the largest dinosaur 150 MYA would indicate a weigh of 36 tons (3 x 12). Reducing the gravity to 50% of present predicts a weight of 18 tons, leaving a 6 ton excess when compared to today's largest elephant. This excess weight is a problem since the weight of the largest creatures cannot exceed what gravity allows.

While reduced gravity in the past is an important part of the puzzle, it does not fully answer why the dinosaurs were so large and indicates something is missing to explain the gigantic sizes encountered.

Michelle reported her book "...is about dinosaurs and their fossils." Perhaps a missing piece of the puzzle can be found in the fossils.

Baron George Culver, a father of paleontology, found dinosaur bones in a French gypsum (calcium sulfate) quarry. Belgian coal miners discovered remains that turned into pyrite (iron sulfide or "fool's gold") when exposed to moisture. Discoveries in Colorado and Wyoming produced silicified bone (silicon). Magnesium rich bones were found in Calgary.

It appears that dinosaur bones fossilized in areas of the earth where certain elements are prevalent. Most of the fossil elements are the same elements that comprise 98% of Earth's matter. The Ionic Growing Earth and its Eight Element Supplement postulate these elements are growing and expanding the Earth. The Supplement indicates magnesium doubles in mass every 36.56 MY; sulfur-every 48.22 MY; iron-every 84.0 MY; silicon-every 42.24 MY; and calcium-every 60.28 MY. Table 3r of the Supplement provides the time each element is growing (or heating), i.e. magnesium grew between 0

and 24.3 MYA and between 129.4 and 593.5 MYA. Calcium grew between 0 and 19.2 MY and between 82.2 and 341.1 MY. Silicon grew between 0 and 72.9 MY and between 269.3 and 845.3 MYA.

If 250 million year old bone did not fossilize and assumes the decay rate of calcium, they would grow for 187.0 MY (250 - 82.2 + 19.2) and double 3.102 times (187.0 / 60.28). Doubling 3.102 times is $2^{3.102}$ = 8.587; and the reciprocal of 8.587 is 11.65%. Therefore, an 80-ton dinosaur 250 MYA would equivalently weigh 9.32 tons (80 x 0.1165) today and much less when gravity is factored.

A recent article concerning The World's Biggest Dinosaur discovered in South America is described as 65 feet tall, 130 feet long, weighing 77 tons and aged at ~100MY. How could such a gigantic dinosaur, a 6.4 to 1 scale ratio, survive during the Cretaceous? This scale ratio tellingly reveals gravity should have been ~6.4% of present for that dinosaur to exist 100 MYA.

Let's assume the calcium from this 77 ton dinosaur's bones grew for 17.8 MY between 82.2 MYA to 100 MYA, and silicified from 72.9 MYA to the present. Calcium would double 0.2953 times (17.8/60.28) and $2^{0.2953}$ = 1.2271, the reciprocal of which is 81.49%. The 77-ton dinosaur's equivalent weight would be 62.75 tons 72.9 MYA. The same bones then silicified for 72.9 MY and 72.9 / 42.24 = 1.7259; $2^{1.7259}$ = 3.308 and its reciprocal would equal 30.2%. The 62.75 tons would then reduce to 18.85 tons (62.75 x 0.302). Applying a 68% gravity factor from IGE Supplement Figure 4r produces ~12.88 tons and indicates the dinosaur would not have survived.

Although, if the fossil was dated at 105 MYA and the slightly less 67% gravity factor from Figure 4r is applied, the equivalent weight today would be 11.98 tons, indicating survival. [22.8 / 60.28 = 0.37823; $2^{0.37823}$ = 1.30; 1.3^{-1} = 76.94%; 0.7694 x 77 t. = 59.24 t.; 59.24 t. x 30.2% = 17.89 t.; and 17.89t x 67% g. = 11.98 tons]. All fossils and even footprints would likewise be proportionally smaller in times past because Earth's matter has been growing and expanding the fossils and the terrain.

To an uninformed public or to the P-T adherents, this analysis means nothing. To those who think the Earth is expanding/growing, it may have some profound meanings regarding the how and the why. Overall, it appears we were seeking answers to the wrong question when asking... why the dinosaurs were so large. We should have been asking... why are their fossils so large?

Think about it.