stains at the nearby Taylor site. However, this research does not find any suggestion of fraud in the Taylor "stains."

The Taylor discoloration appears below the surface to an extent that could not be reproduced by acid removal of thin surface material. The stains are genuine and are important original research. It has been observed by our team that the discoloration appears to all but go away during the winter and early spring months when the water level in the river is higher. When the water level is only a few inches high the discoloration becomes more vivid.

In original research at the site this researcher found that many of the stains tracks were faint when exposed in the dry river bed. However, after water was splashed on them for a few minutes the faint print became a remarkable rust-brown color. It is my opinion that the ultraviolet radiation penetrating the water at these low levels is charging the oxygen in the water so as to permit Fe_2O_3 to form on the surface. This is possible because of the higher concentration of iron in the immediate print. Thus the print stands out in clear relief. It is therefore my opinion that the discoloration is neither stain nor infill, but is compressed structure directly beneath the weightbearing surface. The greater concentration of iron in the crystallized substrate directly beneath the print permits ready formation of iron oxide.

Whether the iron was in concentration in the original host material or was attracted to the crystallized material beneath the track compression is not clear. Large amounts of rust-iron discoloration can be seen in the immediate vicinity. An experiment is hereby proposed which may answer the question. In a controlled context a surface dinosaur track made on hard substrate could be charged with DC electrical current in the present of iron-saturated water. This simulation of lightning strikes could possible cause the crystalline structure to attract the charged iron in measurable amounts. Exposure to ultraviolet radiation with low water levels (in which free oxygen is available to be charged) could result in the formation of Fe_2O_3.

The research by this team found that the dinosaur tracks at the Taylor and Ryals sites were genuine. <u>But we also found that a secondary (and sometime a tertiary) series of tracks is to be found within the dinosaur tracks</u>. This series of secondary prints is to be found in all of the fourteen tracks of the Taylor trail and in one of the tracks of the Ryals trail.