

At McFall I site we excavated a series of dinosaur tracks which show one footprint completely turned at a 70 degree angle from the direction of travel (285 degree WNW to 215 degree SSW). Without noticeable change in pace or stride the creature continued at the 285 degree WNW direction of travel (photo page 346). This would indicate that the dinosaur ambled at no more than 3-4 miles per hour, reached with his upper frame for a bite of food, and continued his ambling pace without breaking velocity sufficiently to change pace and stride. Neither was his straddle changed in distance or angle. This indicates that the formulae for dinosaur velocity needs to be completely restructured, and that the values are thus diminished sufficiently so as to remove predatorial interpretations in the trackways. (see photo pages 345, 347 & 348).

At McFall II site we excavated the Tyler trail of dinosaur tracks (photo page 346 and calculations). This trackway exposed an extreme step to the right and a return to pace, stride, and angle of track placement without change of direction. Indications, again, are that the creature was simply ambling at approximately 3-4 miles per hour, rather than traveling at the inflated speeds attributed to him, using the standard formulae. (See upper photo page 346).

At the McFall II site Hastings' pace and stride measurements agree with our measurements on the original dinosaur trail. There is very strong evidence that the dinosaur was limping with a longer right pace, then a shorter left pace, a longer right pace, then a shorter left pace. Yet, the standard formulae fail to take this into account, resulting in highly inflated speeds being attributed to the trackway.

We will demonstrate calculations to show that the formulae is completely out of line and will introduce a revised "constant" to be used in dinosaur velocity calculations which is in keeping with the new evidence excavated by our team.