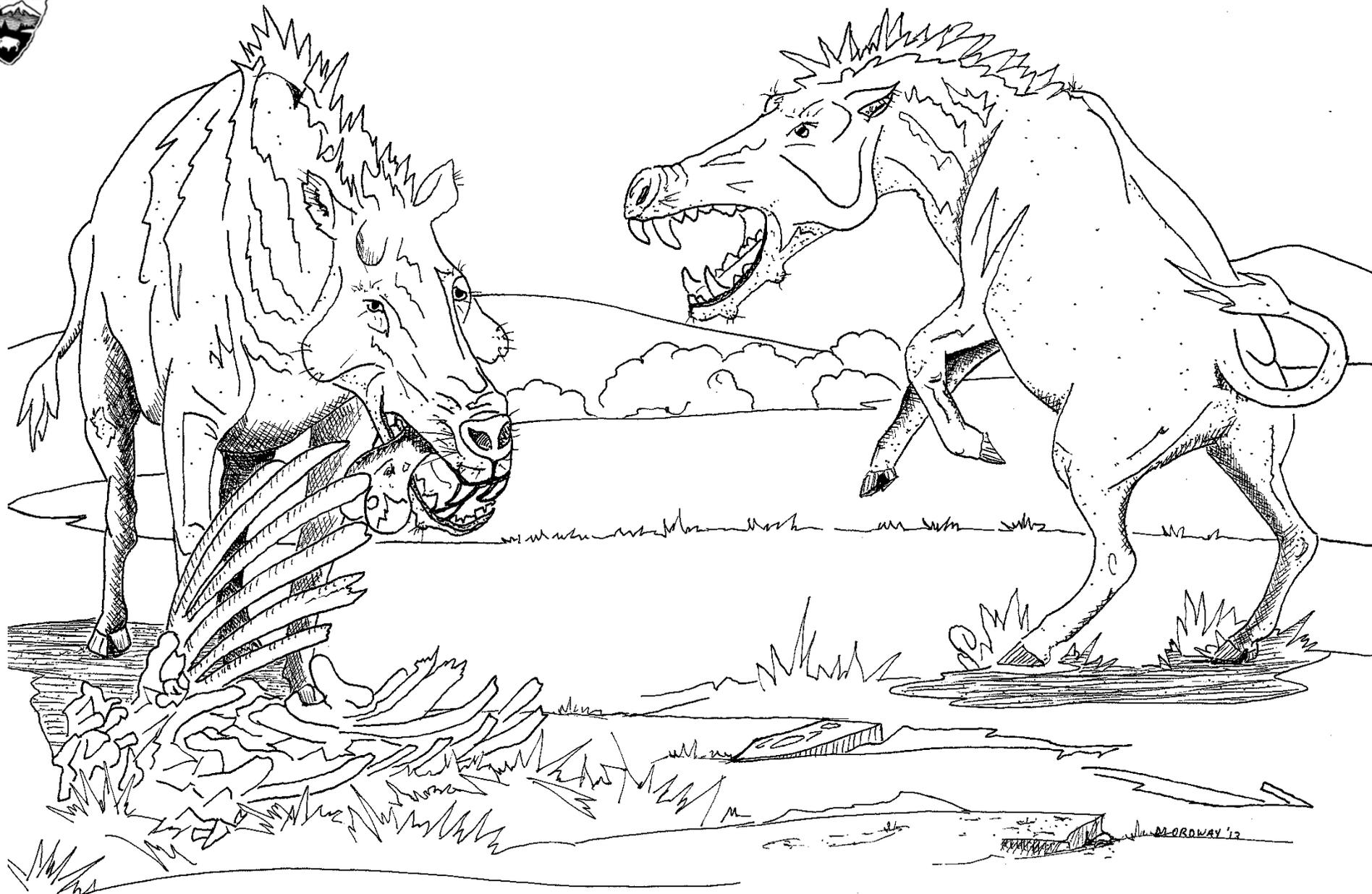




John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

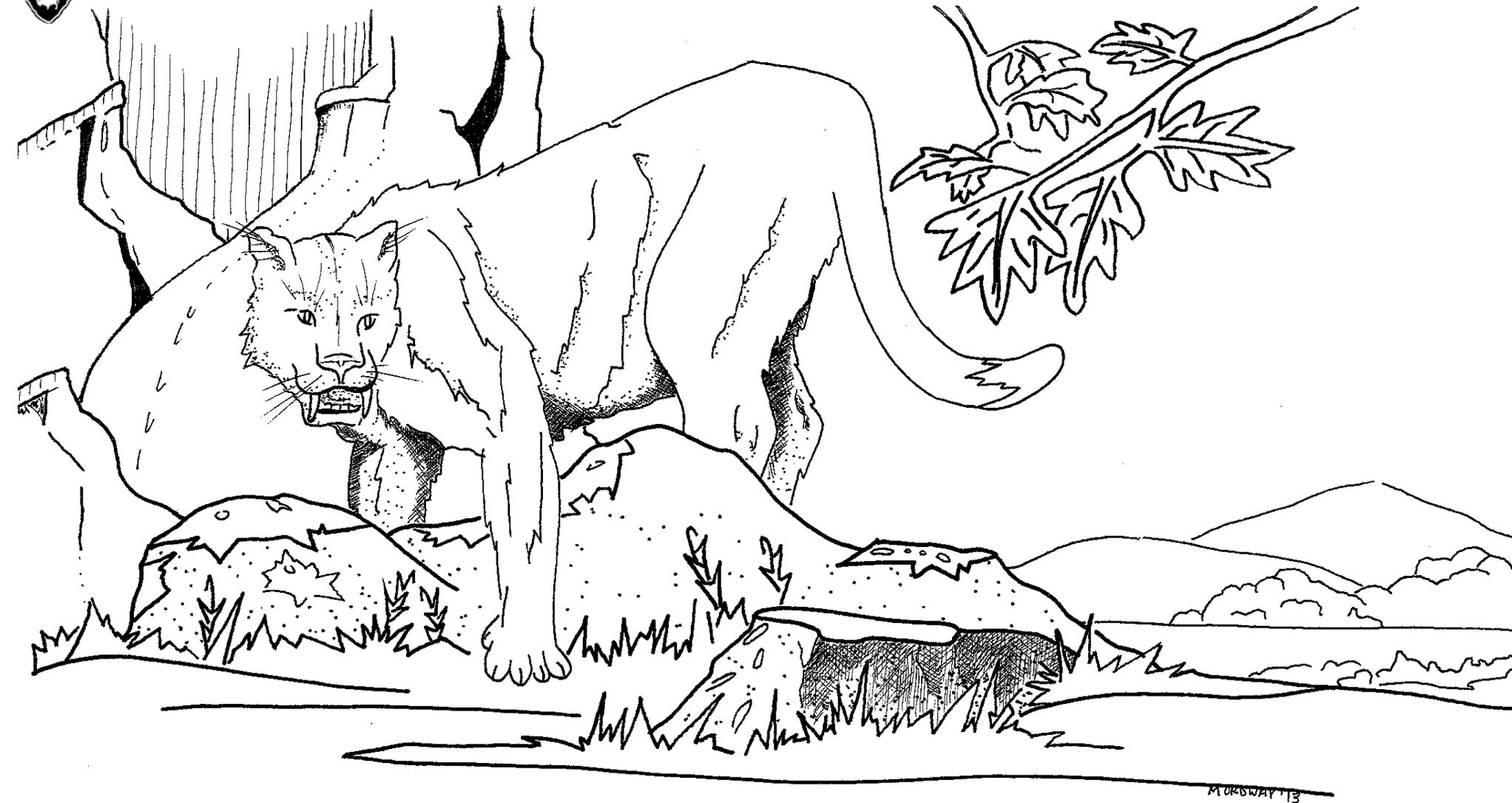


Archaeotherium caninus

Entelodonts, also called 'hell pigs,' were fearsome animals that weighed over 1,000 pounds. Their closest living relative today are hippos. Like modern day pigs, entelodonts were probably scavengers and predators.



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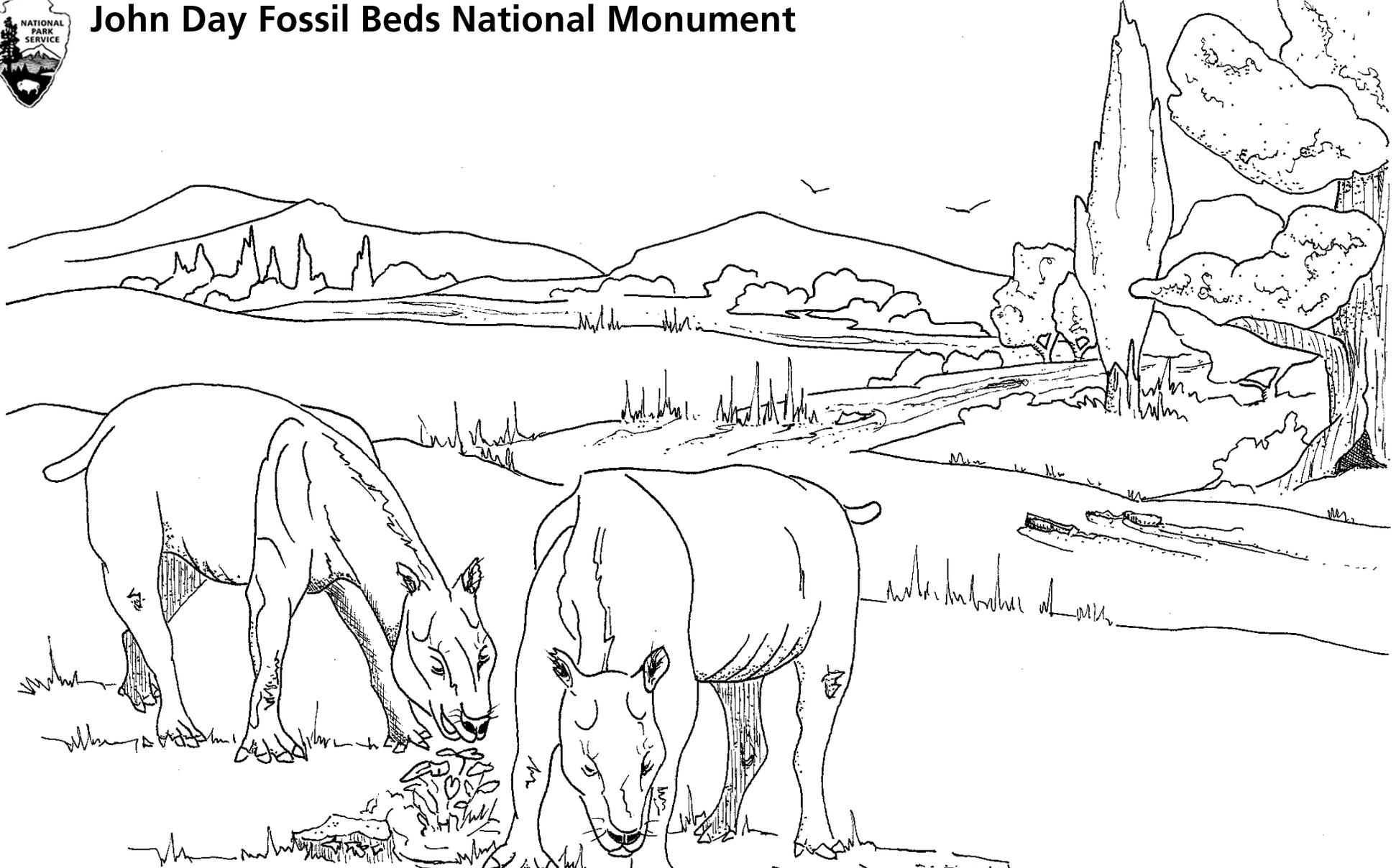


Nimravus brachyops

This mountain-lion sized member of the nimravid family looks very much like living cats. However, the two families are not closely related. *Nimravus* had long legs and was a good runner. It could chase down almost any prey at that time.

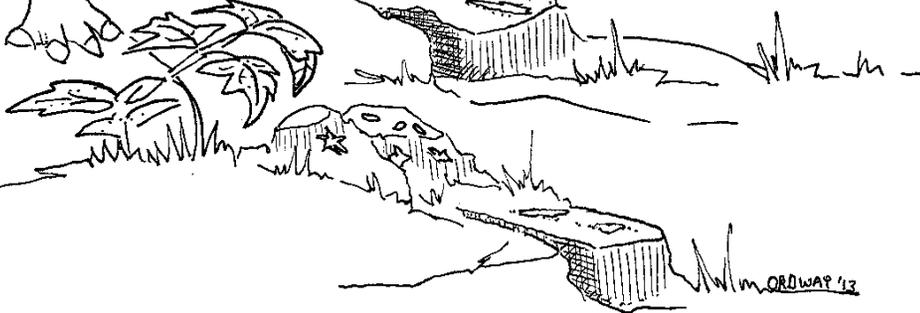


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Eporeodon occidentalis

Oreodonts were a very successful group of browsing herbivores that lived in the forests. They had pig-like bodies with short legs and four hooved toes. Their large tusks were like modern pigs, but their teeth look like those of deer. Oreodonts are one of the most common fossils found here.



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Miohippus annectens

Miohippus was a small, three-toed relative of modern horses. They had longer legs and larger teeth than earlier horses and were able to run quickly and evade predators in the more open landscapes. Their larger teeth helped them grind tough vegetation.

Capacikala gradatus

This small member of the beaver family did not live in water or cut down trees. Named 'burrowing beavers,' they used their claws and chisel-like front teeth to dig burrows in the soft, sandy soils. They lived more like modern gophers and prairie dogs.