

DINOSAUR AND PTEROSAUR TRACKS FROM THE LATE CRETACEOUS UHANGRI FORMATION, SW KOREA

1Huh, M., 1Hwang, K. G., 2Currie, P. J., 3Lee, Y. N. and 4Lockley, M. G. 1Faculty of Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences and Dinosaur Research Center, Chonnam National University, Kwangju, 500-757, Korea ; 2Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology, Drumheller, AB T0J, Canada ; 3Department of Earth System Sciences, Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749, Korea ; 4Geology Department, University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, CO 80217, USA.

In the Late Cretaceous Uhangri Formation, 528 dinosaur tracks, 443 pterosaur tracks and thousands of bird tracks were exposed in black shale and sandstone beds at 6 different levels. Among the dinosaur tracks, ornithomimid tracks comprise 70%, and consist mainly of *Carrichnium*, *Hadrosaurichnus* tracks. *Hadrosaurichnus australis* are indistinguishable from tracks in northern Argentina. Six *Carrichnium* trackways and a *Hadrosaurichnus* trackway were found. 105 unusual sauropod tracks are unique and distinct. The tracks seem to be real manus prints which supports the swimming sauropod hypothesis. Pterosaur tracks are the most immense in the world, especially in its numbers and sizes. The longest pterosaur trackway in the world was exposed from the formation. The pre-named bird tracks are the oldest bird tracks with webbing traces in the world. The co-occurrence of bird and pterosaur tracks suggests that both groups may have shared the same food resources.