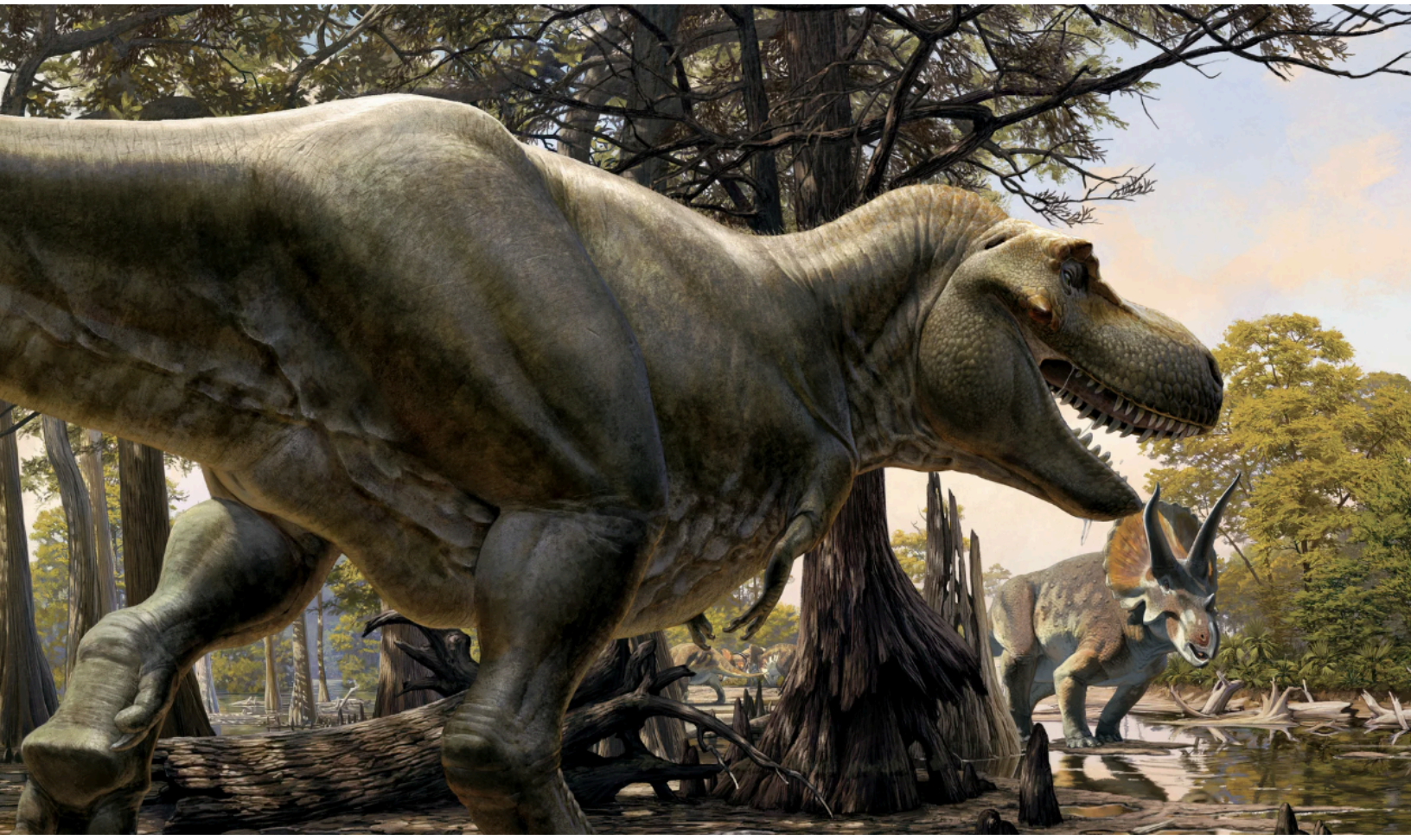
The University of Florida's SunMUN III

Crisis Committee

The Land Before Time: The Age of the Dinosaurs



Nico Mendez Arango

Conference Policies

Equity Statement

The SunMUN III team is dedicated to creating and maintaining a safe, inclusive, and equitable environment for all delegates, staff members, and advisors. Through collaboration, open-mindedness, and diplomacy, the SunMUN III Secretariat is committed to providing each and every participant with an equitable and positive experience.

To uphold this commitment, all SunMUN III secretariat members, directors, chairs, and staffers have completed training, including University of Florida Model United Nations equity standards training and Meridians Title IX training.

For any questions, comments, or concerns regarding equity, please contact our Chief of Staff, Alonzo Rojas, at sunmun.fl@gmail.com.

General Conduct Policies

The SunMUN III team is dedicated to enforcing proper conduct throughout the conference weekend. This includes but is not limited to:

1. Abiding by ALL hotel policies, including maintaining proper volume levels, respecting non-SunMUN III hotel guests, possession/use of illegal substances, underage drinking, etc.
2. Being present at ALL committee sessions. If a delegate must miss a committee session, they must contact their head delegate and their committee director immediately.
3. Delegates are expected to maintain respectful and equitable conduct towards all committee attendees and staff.

Sexual Misconduct Policy

The SunMUN III team is dedicated to providing a safe environment for all delegates, staff members, and advisors free from discrimination on any grounds and from harassment during the conference including sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which makes a person feel offended, humiliated and/or intimidated. Sexual harassment can involve one or more incidents and actions constituting harassment may be physical, verbal and non-verbal.
Examples of sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- Making derogatory or demeaning comments about someone's sexual orientation or gender identity
- Name-calling or using slurs with a gender/sexual connotation
- Making sexual comments about appearance, clothing, or body parts
- Rating a person's looks or sexuality
- Repeatedly asking a person for dates or asking for sex
- Staring in a sexually suggestive manner
- Unwelcome touching, including pinching, patting, rubbing, or purposefully brushing up against a person
- Making inappropriate sexual gestures

- Sharing sexual or lewd anecdotes or jokes
- Sending sexually suggestive communications in any format
- Sharing or displaying sexually inappropriate images or videos in any format
- Attempted or actual sexual assault including rape

SunMUN III will enforce a zero tolerance policy for any form of sexual harassment, and will treat all incidents seriously and promptly investigate all allegations of sexual harassment. Any and all acts of sexual harassment will not be tolerated and may result in delegate excusal from the conference, with no payment refund in addition to mandatory reporting of all occurrences. An anonymous sexual harassment reporting form will be provided at the conference.

Photo Policy

SunMUN III staffers will be present at committee rooms, socials, and other SunMUN III events in order to take photos and videos of the conference weekend. These photos will be used in SunMUN III's closing ceremony, SunMUN III's social media, and possibly promotional material for SunMUN III and future iterations. If you are uncomfortable being photographed and/or recorded, SunMUN III would like to give you the opportunity to opt-out. To do so, please follow this link in order for our photography team to be aware of your situation: *tinyurl.com/sunmunoptout*

Dress Code Policy

All delegates attending SunMUN III are expected to attend committee sessions in Western Business Attire (WBA). WBA is expected due to its role in creating a professional work environment conducive to debate and diplomacy. Examples of WBA are collared, button-down shirts, blouses, blazers, slacks or formal pants, pencil skirts, closed-toe professional shoes, and a tie or bowtie.

Land Acknowledgment

SunMUN III and the University of Florida Model United Nations team acknowledges that the land we occupy for this conference is the homeland of the Seminole and Miccosukee people. We recognize that the Seminole and Miccosukee peoples, as well as many other tribes, were forced out of their rightful land. The consequences of this brutal removal on the Indigenous communities are still being felt to this day. SunMUN III and the UF Model United Nations team honor the history, perseverance, and strength of the Indigenous people on a national and international scale. As students in the state of Florida, we continue to educate ourselves and reflect on the state's history of colonization and advocate for awareness about Indigenous cultures and issues. During SunMUN III, we ask for everyone to reflect on the effects of colonization while in committee and participating in conference activities this weekend.

For more information on the Seminole people, please refer to the Seminole Tribe of Florida website.
semtribe.com

For more information on the Miccosukee people, please refer to the Miccosukee Tribe website.
miccosukee.com/miccosukee-tribe-history

Committee Policies

Special Mechanics

Throughout this committee, delegates will be faced with 3 timed crises, where they will have to deal with the imminent apocalypses. These catastrophes will be revealed at the time of happening, but the delegates will have to come up with survival plans such that they can escape the dangers of nature. Throughout this, it is recommended that delegates use resources built in the backroom to further their own survival. Voting during these crises will not be considered by simple majority, but rather by those working on the independent directives. For example, if delegates A, B, and C worked on Directive 1, the plan outlined there will only affect them, meaning that other directives will not affect them. Consequently, not working on a directive during this time would be the equivalent of not doing anything during the crisis.

Moreover, plans that would fail at solving the crisis will result in the death of the delegate, explained in committee as the extinction of a species. Those that survive will instead have their species evolve and adapt, whereas they will gain adaptations based on their survival method, their backroom, and their JPDs. While notes will be frozen during these crises, delegates are still allowed to work on a singular JPD to help take their resources, force some sort of evolution, or change the environment after the catastrophe.

Death in committee

Due to the nature of the committee, as well as the dangerous difficulties of the environment and the world, delegates can (and probably will) die in committee. This would mean the extinction of their species, and will be a recurring issue within the committee if the disasters are not dealt with effectively. If a delegate were to die due to a cause that could be considered strong enough to cause an extinction, the delegate will be given a new dinosaur species, where they will have to work to find a way to unite their crisis arcs, pivot, or otherwise utilize both new and old resources (if they still exist). This would also mean that the delegate will go back to base dinosaur form, with only the evolutions given to all delegates in the committee.

It is also possible for a delegate's actions to cause another delegate to die as well, if this is the case, the delegate will be given some pushback in the backroom, but will be replaced with the next in line for power in their species, meaning that they would not necessarily lose all the resources they had. It will be expected of them, however, to change their ideas both in-room and out-room in a way that shows that there is a new ruler in charge.

Example: If a delegate's original objective was to raise an army to overtake the world, death could mean changing the ways the army would work, its objective, or its information routes. Otherwise, a delegate may choose to instead find a new end goal with it, such as using the army to achieve world peace via other routes.

Death will NOT change standings in the backroom; dealing with the death of a character MAY affect it if done without representing the change in any way shape or form. Due to the warlike nature of the committee, as well as the political intrigue, delegates are encouraged to fight one another in the backroom if wanted, even if said conflict could end in the delegate's death.

Letter from the Director

Hey everyone! My name is Nicolas Mendez Arango and I am very happy to be your director for this years' Land Before Time: Age of the Dinosaurs. I am a third year double majoring in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, while double minoring in physics and mathematics here at the University of Florida. I have done Model UN for 6 years, with this being my third while in college. This year, I am happy to be serving as the president of the club, as well as being recognized as a Best Delegate Best Director/Chair for the year 2023-2024. As a director, I have directed multiple committees, including last year's Bilingual Council of the Gods here at SunMUN and this year's Ad Hoc at our high school conference, GatorMUN. As for this committee, it has been something that I have wanted to run for some time, given my love for dinosaurs ever since I was a kid.

Dinosaurs have been my niche interest ever since I have memory, to the point where I wanted to be a paleontologist when I was a child. Through this committee, I hope many of the delegates also get this love for these majestic creatures, as they will be able to fill in their shoes for some time. This committee will not only focus on the different environmental dangers, evolution, and ways to survive, but also on the social, cultural, and religious aspects of dinosaur life. While delegates are encouraged to bring their own ideas that spark debate, especially those based in early civilization, it is expected that they remain respectful of the cultures they may be getting inspiration from.

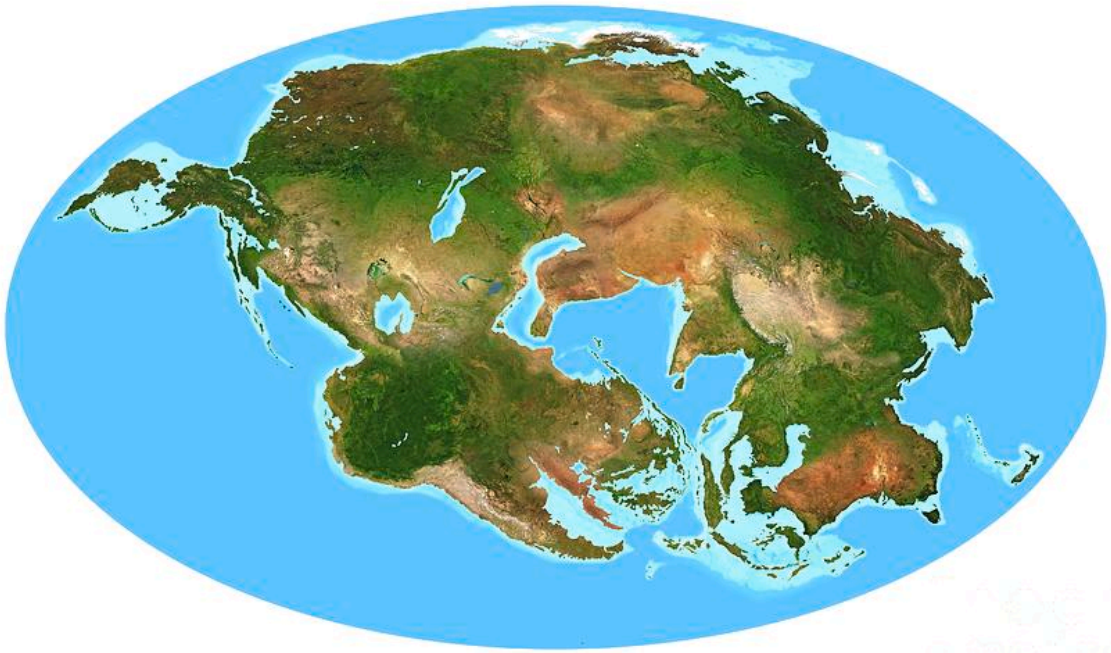
As for the committee, it will run as a regular crisis, as regular as a dinosaur crisis can be. With that said, I would like to see creative solutions to the many biological, ecological, and geological problems that will plague the committee. The world of this committee is harsh and unforgiving, so delegates are expected to come up with ways to combat it. I also encourage creative crisis arcs, hopefully straying away from the usual cookie cutter suspects, but hope that new ideas are developed. The idea of dinosaur-specific martial arts, a business convention, or some other goofy but not entirely illogical concepts are very much welcome.

For position paper purposes, no such document is required, but if submitted, please have it be at least 15 pages long. As for the usage of artificial intelligence, while it may be used for research, it cannot be used for any sort of enhancement, addition, or substitution for any writing whatsoever and will result in disqualification. If you would any questions, feel free to reach out to my email mendezar.nicolas@ufl.edu, or ask me in committee, though usage of smoke signals, carrier pigeons, or intergalactic communications are also accepted.

Cannot wait to see you,

Nicolas Mendez Arango
Director, The Land Before Time: Age of the Dinosaurs

Pangea



Pangea, known to the locals as Tamet (from the ancient Egyptian words Ta and Met, meaning Earth and land, respectively) is the world in which the dinosaurs roamed for millions of years. This megacontinent is full of dangers, but life still persists. Tamet's regions are full of culture, of different tribes, clans, families, and other social structures that engulf it in a rich and varied culture across the lands. The continent has remained static for millions of years, but it seems that something is changing within the planet, something dangerous, a force that could destroy life as we know it.

From the towering mountains of the north to the endless deserts of the south, Tamet is a colossal and unified world—at least, that's what it feels like for now. The lands around us are gradually drawing together into one giant, unbroken landform. The oceans we know are slowly shrinking, pushing the landmasses closer together. It's hard to believe that not too long ago, these very regions were separated by vast seas and wide stretches of water. But in the course of geological time, the Earth seems to be pulling itself back together, forming a world so interconnected that it's hard to imagine how it will ever separate again.

Yet, despite the unity of this immense land, the forces beneath our feet are working silently, steadily, to push us apart. If you were to travel from the eastern reaches of this great landmass to the western coast, you'd feel as though you're walking across an endless, ever-expanding world. The movement beneath the Earth's surface is subtle—too slow for the human eye to notice, but the changes are there. The mountains that rise from the ground are created by this slow, grinding motion, as tectonic plates push against each other, shaping valleys and forming colossal ranges. While everything seems still, the world is anything but static. The very earth underfoot is shifting, grinding, and stretching, making this massive continent feel both whole and fragile at once.

The seas that once separated the continents of the past are closing in, and new land is being forged where once there was water. The Atlantic Ocean, which seems like an eternal divide, is shrinking before our eyes. Its

waters are no longer as vast as they once were, and the edges of the continents on both sides seem to inch closer together, almost as if Pangaea were slowly remembering what it was like when it was whole. Along the coastlines, you can see subtle signs of this ancient past. Where once the sea may have stretched to the horizon, cliffs and ridgelines have begun to rise, as though the land is reclaiming the territory that was lost to the ocean. Rivers that used to carve through land, filling wide valleys, now seem to be filling spaces between landmasses, creating new, smaller seas that will eventually disappear entirely.

As we travel across this vast supercontinent, we notice that life is constantly adapting to the slow-moving changes in our world. The forests, deserts, and plains are filled with plants and animals that have evolved to fit the unique climates and ecosystems of Tamet. But, much like the shifting earth, the weather patterns themselves are gradually changing. Where once the rains fell consistently over the massive stretches of green in the central parts of the continent, there are now signs of droughts. These changes are subtle, but they're there—shifting the climate in ways that challenge the flora and fauna that depend on it. The tropical jungles along the equator are beginning to feel more arid, while the polar regions seem to be experiencing more snowstorms than before. The effects of Pangaea's shifting form are far-reaching, and even though we can't see it happen overnight, the changes are starting to show.

And yet, despite the signs of change, there's an underlying certainty: Tamet is far from being static. The immense landmass is slowly stretching apart, each tectonic plate moving in its own direction, driven by forces too powerful to ignore. Every year, the cracks in the Earth grow wider, and in the distant future, Tamet will begin to break apart, just as it did millions of years ago. But for now, we stand at the edge of this transformation. The mountains, rivers, and forests that make up our world feel eternal—unchanging, almost. But in the back of our minds, there's an awareness that the land beneath our feet is not as permanent as it seems. The ocean that seems so distant will one day return, and the land we know will begin its long journey apart once more.

Even as we witness the colossal scale of Tamet, there's an unsettling knowledge that the continents are not as unified as they appear. Over the course of millions of years, this vast land will drift and split, new oceans will open, and the world as we know it will undergo a dramatic transformation. But for now, as we walk along the shores of what seems like one unified world, the subtle shifts beneath the ground remind us that this grand supercontinent is not built to last forever. The Earth is constantly changing, and the land that we now call Tamet is destined to break apart into the continents we'll one day know as distant lands.

Life in the Triassic

The Triassic period was a time of environmental extremes, dominated by the supercontinent Pangaea. This massive landmass caused vast deserts to stretch across its interior, while coastal regions experienced seasonal monsoons. Dinosaurs from colder environments, like the towering Brachiosaurus or the predatory Tyrannosaurus rex, face severe challenges adapting to the limited resources and high temperatures of the early Triassic environment. The lush, forested ecosystems of the Jurassic and Cretaceous, with their abundant plant life, were still in development, leaving herbivores with sparse vegetation and predators with limited prey. Small, agile species like Velociraptors or early theropods like Coelophysis might fare better in this environment. These creatures have an edge with their speed, intelligence, and predatory instincts. However, they face stiff competition from Triassic apex predators such as Postosuchus, a crocodile-like archosaur that ruled the land before true dinosaurs rose to dominance. A confrontation between Postosuchus and a pack of Velociraptors has been a deadly encounter, showcasing the ferocity of both groups.

Herbivorous dinosaurs like Triceratops and Ankylosaurus, adapted to Cretaceous ecosystems with ample vegetation, struggle to survive in the scrubby plant life of the Triassic. While their defensive adaptations might protect them from predators, their sheer size and specialized diets could prove a disadvantage. However, smaller herbivores like Hypsilophodon have found ways to thrive, using their speed and generalist feeding habits to exploit whatever food was available. Flying dinosaurs and pterosaurs from later periods find themselves in a sky dominated by primitive pterosaurs like Eudimorphodon. With limited aerial competition, these advanced flyers secure ecological niches, but they also face threats from Triassic predators both in the air and on the ground. The barren landscapes of the Triassic limit nesting sites and food sources, making survival an ongoing challenge. Aquatic dinosaurs and reptiles, such as Spinosaurus, enter a world dominated by marine reptiles like ichthyosaurs and

nothosaurus. Spinosaurus, with its semi-aquatic adaptations, thrive along the coastal regions of Pangaea, exploiting both terrestrial and aquatic prey. However, it faces competition from formidable marine predators, some of which were top of the food chain in the Triassic seas. The Triassic's ecological pressures would also test the adaptability of large sauropods like Argentinosaurus. Their immense size deter most predators, regardless of strength, yet the sparse resources of the early Triassic do limit their range and population. These giants congregate near rivers or wetter regions, where plant life is abundant, but such gatherings attract predators in search of an easy meal. The arrival of superpredators like the Giganotosaurus or hunters like the Allosaurus would profoundly disrupt the fragile ecosystems of the Triassic. Local species unaccustomed to such powerful predators face the constant threat of death, altering the balance of life. Conversely, these predators struggle to find sufficient prey in an ecosystem not evolved to support such large carnivores.

Social behaviors also play a critical role in survival. Dinosaurs from later periods often exhibited complex social structures, from herds of sauropods to cooperative hunting among theropods. In the Triassic, these behaviors might provide an advantage in navigating the unfamiliar landscape and securing resources. Packs of Velociraptors or herds of Iguanodon often overwhelm local species less accustomed to such tactics.Ultimately, the Triassic Earth presents a grueling survival challenge for dinosaurs from all periods. The sparse resources, harsh climates, and fierce competition from native Triassic species would force these creatures to adapt rapidly—or face extinction. This chaotic blend of prehistoric worlds is a brutal, ruthless, unforgiving environment, with only the most adaptable species carving out a niche in this primordial landscape.

Sociopolitical structure

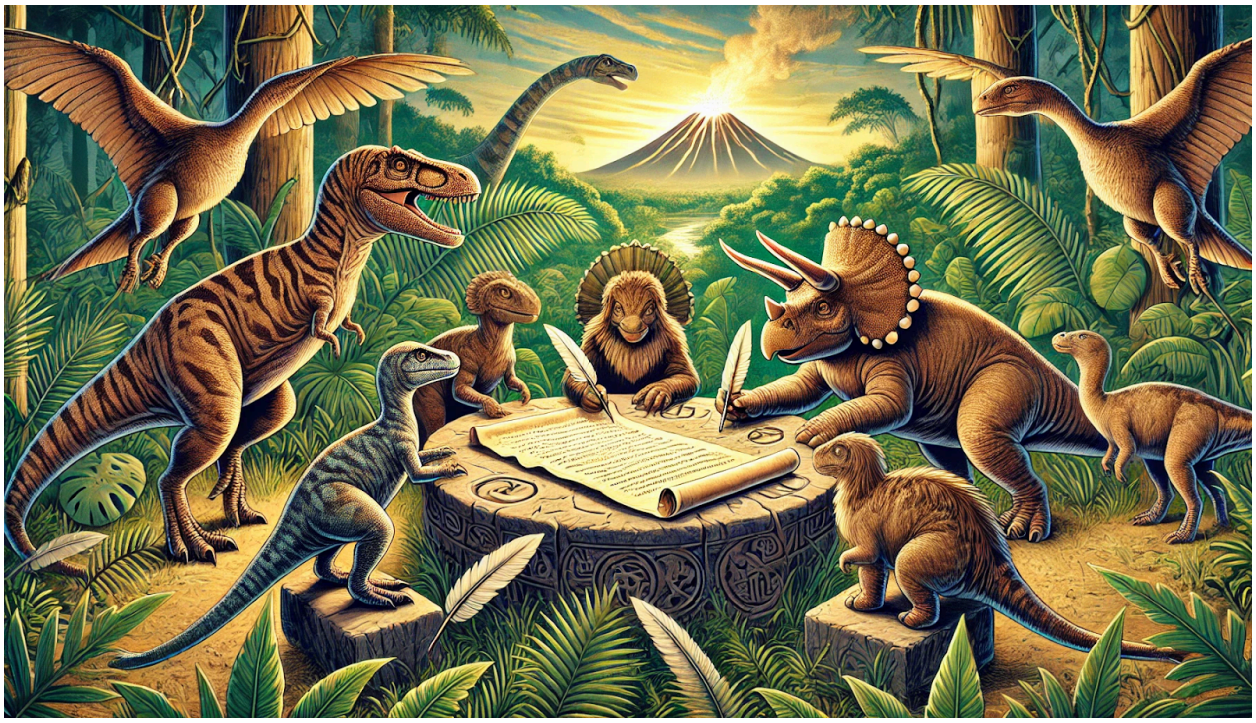
Throughout Tamet, there is a great variety of social structures among the different species. The dinosaurs of this committee have some differences from those in real life. They have human-like intelligence, emotions, and social structures. They live in a society similar to humans, with friendships, rivalries, and community-based events. This allows for a blend of sociocultural scenarios and deeper moments where dinosaurs struggle with typical social dynamics, like fitting in, making friends, or facing personal challenges. Different species collide with one another, especially when their own personal interests and the wellbeing of their own. This world has had wars between the dinosaurs, and this has made it so that conflict in the political aspect of Tamet has become more prevalent.

One such example was the great war between the Tyrannosaurus and the Triceratops, where they clashed over 100 years for the control of the Nasiou region of west Tamet (modern day Texas, Colorado, and Nevada). Through this conflict, regional boundaries were established, causing a great division alongside the Rado river (Colorado river). This then formed the regions of WíiyayA and WíyakA (literally left and right, from Sioux, respectively), across the river. These vast regions differ not only in their social structure due to the differences between the species, but also in their geography and biomes. WíiyayA became the land of the Triceratops, led by Queen Nat Halia, where they enjoyed the forest and water in the area. On the other hand, the T rex were led by the Demlibs until the rise of Nik Holas, where they used the aridness of the desert as a rationalization of their bloodlust.

The biological components, as well as the resources available in the area greatly shaped the values and hierarchy of the different species, leading to a diversity of complex social systems that vary depending on the region. This is the case for the Brachiosaurus of Sa'ara (modern day Sahara), where the vast vegetation, and variety of food has led them to a community where food is worshiped, and where whoever has stockpiled the most food is the one who leads the tribe. On the other hand the harsh regions in the center made it such that the Carnotaurus of Fabelas (Modern day Brazil) used a warrior system to pick their commander, as their leaders needed to be both strong in battle and in mind.

At the same time, political treaties have made advancements in shaping the social structure of other regions. The Ursar (Modern day Antarctica) treaty of division ensured the dominance of some clans in specific regions, where Gaegeb (from Greek and Egyptian, meaning Earth), was divided into Land, Sea, and Air, with each species

promising to remain within their domain unless necessary for trade, food, or war. The Ursar treaty gave great power to the plesiosaurs of Ness and the mosasaurs of Dingoroo (modern day England and Australia, respectively), as suddenly their actions and movements remained unchecked by the dinosaurs of the land. While the Quetzalcoatlus of Peña Cortes and the Pterodactyls of Xi Wukong (Modern day Mexico and China, respectively), felt as if they had lost in the treaty, they revel in the fact that once flying, they are untouchable due to the looming threat of war and political strife.



Cultural aspects

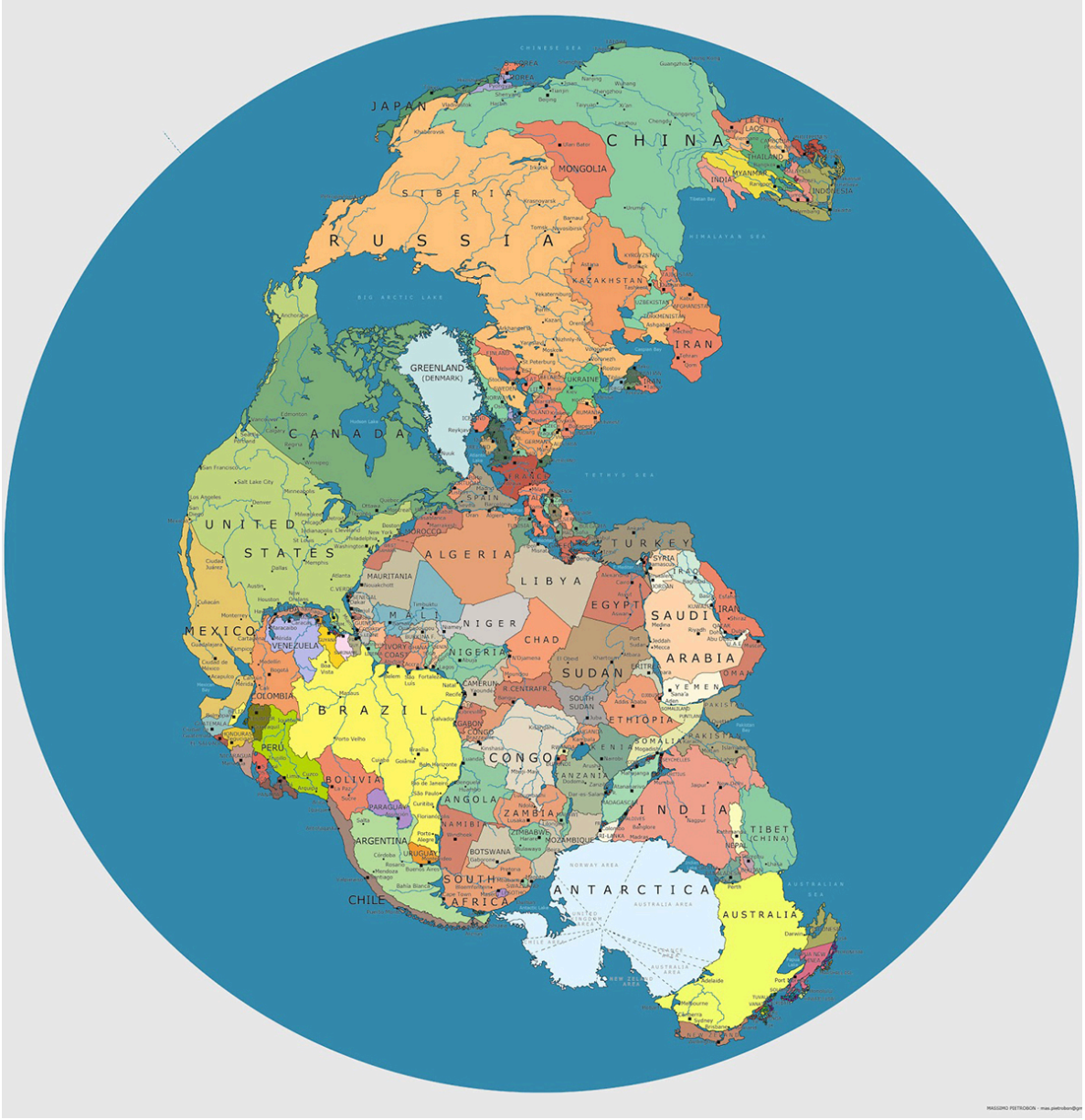
The different species each have their own cultural characteristics that allows them to distinguish from one another aside from the biological. Many of these traits have been formed through generations and lineages, though there are some that have changed within recent years. When exploring Tamet, one is bound to find a multitude of religions, cultures, and values that change how each species sees themselves and those that surround them. Cultures change greatly from region to region, with the environment often having influence over what a culture considers proper, especially as oral tradition levies such a heavy weight in these societies without much writing (they don't have thumbs).

As a society that grew in the areas of Alquat Walgam, where there are over 20 different species of alpha predators, the Spinosaurs live in a society that lives to fight, with the strongest fighters often being the ones in power. This culture thrives on combat, using the blood of the fallen in rites and traditions to give their power to the others. At the same time, a similar species in the Fukuisaurs hold a very organized and judicial culture. Oniryu, while often an area disputed, has never had anyone stronger than the Fukuisaurs to control them. This led to the Fukuisaurs taking a big judicial role in the whole region, often working alongside other species to solve their issues as a neutral third party. As such, the culture of these predators has often been bound in honor and loyalty, given that they need to trust themselves before others could trust them.

The former example is given as a proof that biological differences do not make it so that a specific aspect of a culture is created, but rather the interactions of those that lead, the environment, and the relations with other species are what make cultures so rich and valuable. The distribution of these cultures has grown organically across

Tamet, with many influencing those that are near them, and sometimes the boundaries between culture and species becoming blurred. While oftentimes, each species holds their own individual culture, this may not always be true, especially as some species are divided among different groups, clans, families, tribes, or other subdivisions that may hold critical differences between one another. At the end of the day, the complexities of these societies cannot be boiled down to one paragraph or two, as they are living, breathing, ever-changing cultures whose values and tenets evolve and change over time.

The cultures of the dinosaurs in Tamet are loosely based on their real-world regional counterparts. Delegates are free to use the given map for their own exploration of arcs, expansion of cultures, traditions, and other aspects of society at their disposal. While creativity is important and delegates are encouraged to draw inspiration from the different areas. Please remain respectful to their cultures and beliefs, as this is not meant to be a mockery of them but rather a homage through these concepts.



Mythos and beliefs

Dinosaurs have elaborate creation myths to explain their existence. Most species and clans believe that a primordial beast—a massive, cosmic dinosaur—carved the earth with its claws, raised mountains with its tail, and breathed life into the land with its mighty roar. Some herbivores see their species as the chosen caretakers of the earth, blessed by a "Green Spirit" to nurture plants and ensure balance. Many carnivores might revere a "Hunter God," who grants them the strength to keep populations in check, creating harmony through predation.

Given their reliance on the sun and their connection to the rhythms of the natural world, many dinosaur societies worship celestial bodies. Some view the sun as a life-giving deity, and the moon as a guide for nocturnal creatures or migrations. Flying dinosaurs like Pterosaurs see themselves as divine intermediaries between the heavens and the earth. They have myths about their ancestors delivering fire (lightning) or water (storms) from the gods above, and express them in their exchanges with other species.

Many tribes of dinosaurs believe in a world imbued with spirits. These spirits inhabit rivers, trees, mountains, and even the stars. Tyranosaurs used to seek the blessing of prey spirits before a hunt, while herbivores could hold ceremonies to honor the spirits of the plants they consume. Some species have a totem deity, representing their spiritual guide. For example, Ankylosaurs revere a spirit of endurance and protection, Bego, while Velociraptors honor a deity of speed, cunning, and teamwork, Heremes.

Dinosaurs tend to have concepts of an afterlife tied to their roles in the ecosystem. \Pachycephalosaurs believe that their spirits join a great green plain, a paradise of endless food and safety. Velociraptors, in contrast, envision a hunting ground of the stars, where they eternally chase celestial prey. Some even believe in a cycle of rebirth, where the body feeds the earth, nourishing plants that in turn sustain future generations.

Natural disasters like volcanic eruptions or floods inspire myths about wrathful gods or cosmic battles. For example, eruptions are seen by some as the roar of an angered earth god, punishing the unworthy. Earthquakes can represent the footsteps of a massive, unseen walking mosasaur dinosaur that shifts the land as it walks. To prevent disasters, dinosaurs perform ritual dances or synchronized displays, mimicking the cooperation and harmony they hope to restore to their environment.

Every dinosaur society has its heroes and legends. A mythical plesiosaurus known as Carnacles once challenged the gods himself to protect its clan, or the noble Styracosaurus Mouichel who used its horns to carve rivers to save the thirsty. These tales would serve to inspire bravery, teamwork, and a sense of destiny among the young. Legends also explain unique traits—why the Ankylosaurus has a clubbed tail ("gifted by a thunder god") or why the Brachiosaurus has a long neck ("to reach the heavens and bring wisdom to earth").

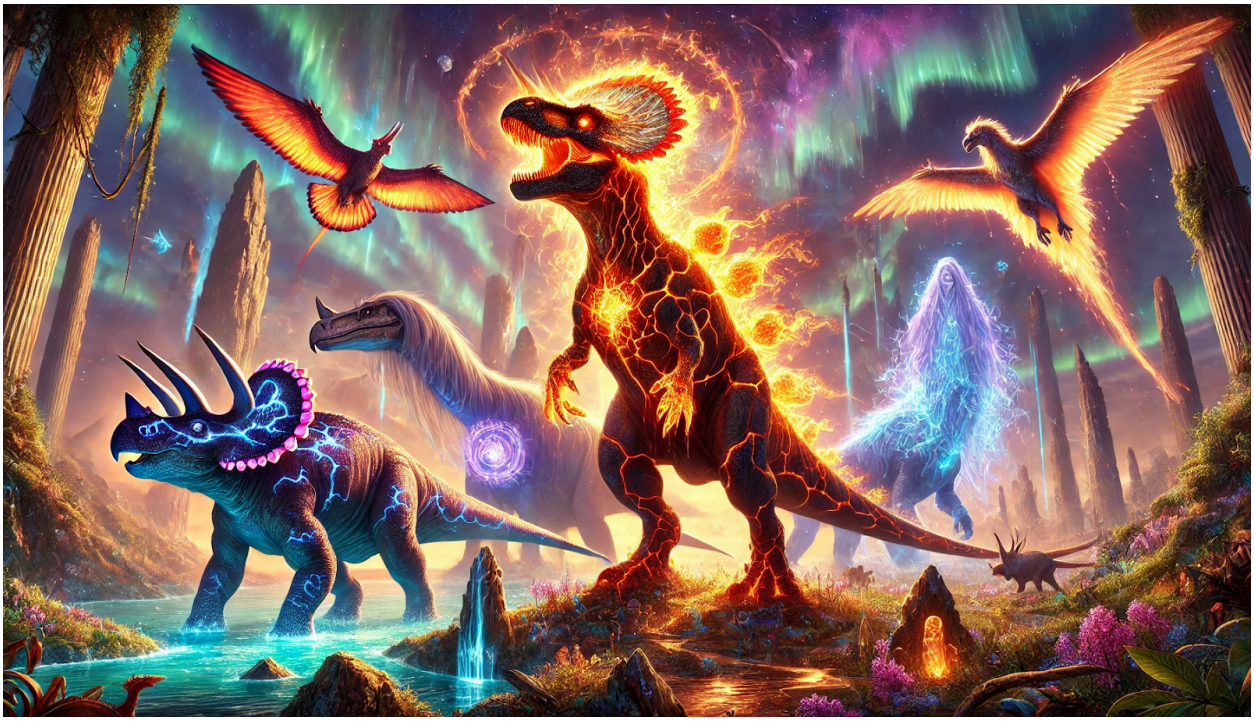
Dinosaurs mark significant celestial events—solstices, eclipses, or comet sightings—with grand rituals. Herbivores perform fertility rites to honor the changing seasons and ensure abundant plant growth, while carnivores celebrate the return of migrations that bring fresh prey. Flying dinosaurs lead sky ceremonies, tracing patterns in the air to mimic celestial movements. Dinosaurs create sacred sites, inspired by natural landmarks. A towering volcano could be viewed as a gateway to the spirit world, while massive trees or rock formations might be seen as the remnants of ancient gods.

Fossils of their ancestors become relics of worship, then becoming artifacts that give influence and power to those that have them. A dinosaur society might even develop myths about the fossils being remnants of "fallen gods" or past epochs. Dinosaurs use their unique vocalizations, tail drumming, or foot-stomping as forms of music and spiritual expression. Long-necked sauropods create resonant, low-frequency sounds to mimic the "voice of the

earth," while smaller dinosaurs like raptors could use sharp calls to evoke the cries of their totem spirits. These sounds form part of their communal rituals, symbolizing unity and their connection to the natural world. A fundamental belief might be the interconnectedness of all dinosaurs, despite their differences. Carnivores and herbivores recognize their roles in maintaining balance, celebrating diversity as a divine plan.

In the end, dinosaurian mythos reflect their awe-inspiring natural world, blending their physical characteristics and instincts with a shared sense of wonder and purpose. Their beliefs are a celebration of life, balance, and survival in a dynamic, ever-changing world.

Natural disasters



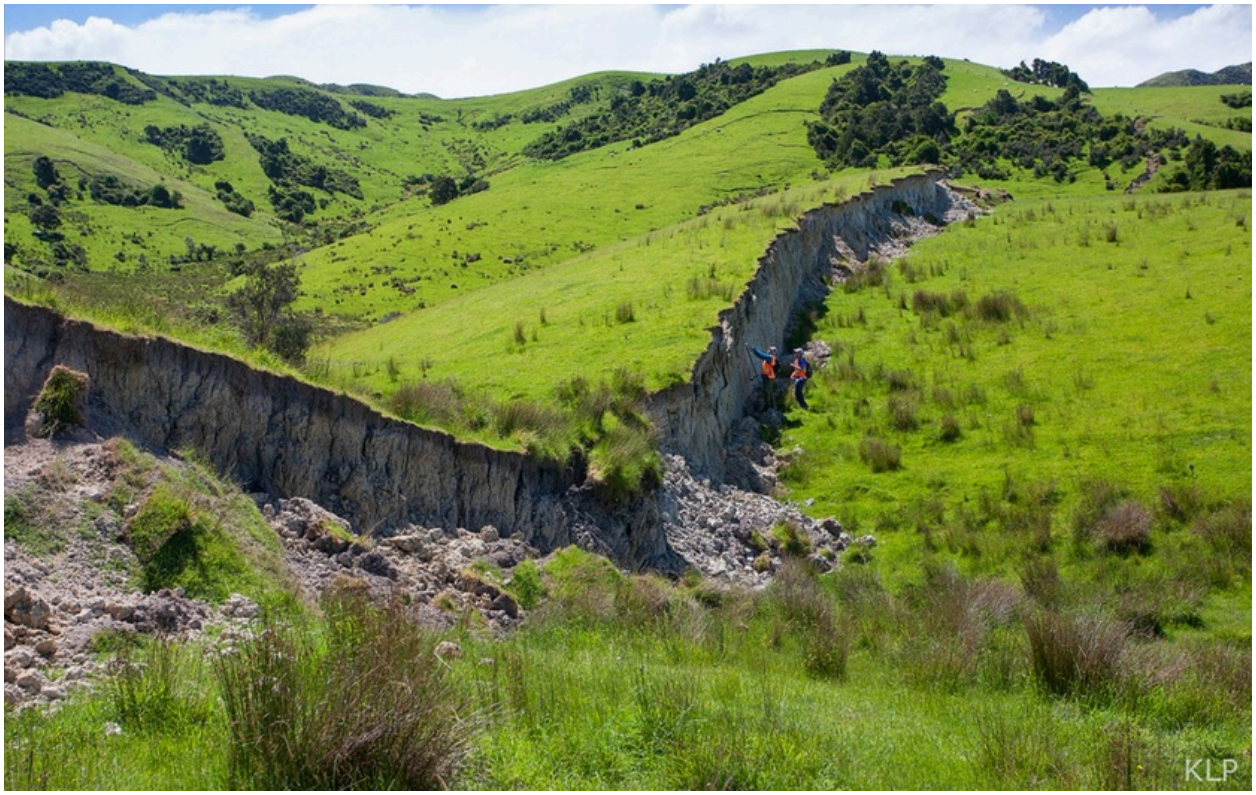
Across Tamet natural disasters rage with a ferocity that shapes its sprawling landscapes and tests the survival of its inhabitants. The accelerated drift of the landmasses intensifies these events, creating a dynamic and volatile environment. Vast deserts, dense forests, and rugged mountain ranges are all subject to nature's relentless power. Amid these challenges, Tamet's climate is far from stable. Rapid shifts in temperature lead to extreme weather patterns. Glaciers form in some regions, encasing once-thriving habitats in ice, while others experience blistering droughts that turn lush plains into barren deserts. The creatures of Tamet are forced to adapt quickly or risk extinction. Migratory species become vital to the ecosystem's survival, connecting distant regions of the supercontinent and spreading resilience through diversity.

Volcanic eruptions dominate much of Tamet's terrain, as tectonic plates beneath the supercontinent grind together with unprecedented speed. Massive stratovolcanoes spew ash into the sky, blocking sunlight and plunging vast regions into temporary darkness. Rivers of molten lava carve through forests and grasslands, leaving trails of destruction while simultaneously creating fertile soils for future ecosystems. Entire herds of dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures flee these infernos, while some species learn to navigate the perils, seeking shelter in underground caves or higher ground.

Megastorms sweep across the supercontinent's unbroken expanse, fueled by the absence of large oceans to moderate temperatures. These storms grow to unimaginable sizes, with thunderclouds spanning hundreds of miles. Torrential rains flood low-lying areas, turning river valleys into treacherous swamps. Winds strong enough to uproot ancient trees and displace herds ravage the land, forcing even the mightiest creatures to seek refuge. In coastal regions, these storms trigger massive tidal waves, reshaping shorelines and pulling entire ecosystems into the tumultuous seas.

Tamet's unstable geography gives rise to frequent earthquakes, as tectonic plates collide and pull apart at an accelerated pace. Mountains rise and crumble with astonishing speed, creating landslides that bury entire habitats in an instant. Great fissures open in the ground, swallowing forests and redirecting rivers. These seismic shifts also trigger tsunamis along the coastline, with towering waves inundating inland areas and leaving devastation in their wake. Creatures adapted to both land and water fare better, while purely terrestrial species struggle to recover.

As Tamet continues to shift and fragment, these natural disasters serve as a constant reminder of the planet's raw, unyielding power. The creatures that thrive are not merely those with strength, but those with the ingenuity and resilience to adapt to a world in perpetual motion.



The Peret

Many generations ago, the leaders of each species decided to create a council known as The Peret (council in ancient egyptian), that could convene in times of great need, whether this be natural disasters, or political dangers. The Peret tries to not deal with mundane issues, such as intraspecies conflict, or the beliefs of a particular group of people. They, however, do possess the authority to pass penalties and punishments to those who disobey the treaties or violate the policies in place. Even in warfare, species have to follow the Nillian treaty of war, which ensures that no indinosaurane (inhumane) measures are used when species are fighting one another.

The Peret can be treated as the absolute authority in Tamet, as the actions passed by the Peret are agreed to by a majority of the leaders of the different species, ensuring that the wellbeing of life as a whole are being put over the actions or desires of a particular species or leader. Oftentimes, disputes are brought to the Peret, where duels, trials, and games are often used to settle major arguments between species. If the decision of the Peret is found to be unfavorable by a species, a leader can call for a Rejectio (challenge in latin) where they can plead their case with the council and hope for a better outcome.

Presiding the Peret is a matter of great importance, and it's decided every meeting by the leaders present from a pool of dinos presented by the different species' representatives. This role, known as Regius Princeps, has authority over who gets to speak in the Peret, and can greatly influence the outcome of a meeting. At their discretion, different ideas may get debated, rejected, or otherwise changed such that it benefits a specific group of dinosaurs. It is often that the leaders and members of the Peret attempt to influence the Regius Princeps such that the moderation is done in their favor.

Current situation

Due to the increasing amount of natural disasters and the damages that have been caused because of them, a new session of the Peret has been called. Members of the Peret will have to focus on understanding the problems that these changes to the environment have caused, and find both short-term and long-term solutions to them. As Tamet and the Earth continue to change, it becomes of crucial importance to understand that working together is needed for the survival of life. Delegates will represent the leaders of different species present in this current version of the Peret, and should work alongside others to find ways in which collaboration and rulings of the Peret can be used to ensure that life on Earth continues. Moreover, delegates should also focus on using the backroom to establish their own social, cultural, economical, and political interests, hopefully ensuring the Peret does not strip them away from them for the needs of the majority.

Questions to consider

1. How can different species collaborate to address resource scarcity?
2. What strategies can be implemented to mitigate the dangers of volcanic eruptions and their effects on the environment?
3. How should the committee respond to the long-term effects of climate change on habitats and migration patterns?
4. What role does each species play in maintaining ecosystem balance, and how can this balance be preserved?
5. What measures can be taken to prevent overhunting or overgrazing in shared territories?
6. How can the dinosaurs defend themselves against the threat of emerging predators or invasive species?
7. What is the committee's plan for responding to natural disasters, such as meteor strikes or tsunamis?
8. How can the committee foster cooperation between rival species to face shared environmental challenges?
9. What are the potential long-term consequences of environmental degradation, and how can they be mitigated?
10. How can the leaders educate their populations about the importance of environmental conservation?
11. In the brink of many wars between the species, how can leaders ensure peace without resulting to more violence?

List of Positions

1. **Nik Holas 'the tyrant', Tyrannosaurus Rex**

   Nik Holas is a military general in Western Tamet, known both for his ruthlessness and his unpopular opinions. Even with the shortest arms of the clan, his fame as a skilled fighter precedes him; nevertheless, he is also a writer in his spare time. As a connoisseur of social and political issues, Nik Holas is known for his vast preparation before heading into battle. His rise to power came from long military efforts, his prose, and his ability to turn anyone to his cause. Unhappy with the hedonistic society of his clan, where bloodlust and gluttony were left unchecked, he decided to cause a coup. He usurped the power away from the old leaders of the T-Rex, the Demlib, and created a mass restructuring of their social culture. No longer known as savages, Holas's leadership has led to an era of innovation, manners, cuddling, and warfare.

2. **Her Majesty Nat Halia 'the toxic', Triceratops**

   Nat Halia grew up with a love for flowers and their effects when mixed with water. This would eventually lead her to know not only about the flora on WíiyayA, but also about poisons and their effects on other dinosaurs. Using her knowledge, she slowly took care of her political adversaries, taking them down with a poison she created from flowers in Avalon (modern day Ireland), quickly naming it Skittles due its vibrant colors and fruity smell, her 'taste the rainbow' campaign allowed her to become the Empress of the Tripes. While appearing scary, cold and manipulative on the outside, she is known within the inner circles as a caring devoted friend and as an artist, where she has used her flowers and pigments to create paints that she uses alongside trees and cave walls with her horns and tail.

3. **Sur'ah Gustav 'the traveler', Velociraptor**

   Born as Sur'aj Sariia, as a child this velociraptor yearned to travel the world. As he got older, he led an expedition to the Njörn lakes of Tamet (modern day Northern Europe), where his bravery and fierceness got him the name Gustav. Coming back to his family in Janor (modern day Iran), his knowledge of other cultures allowed him to gain political power, especially with his trade of foreign goods. This eventually led to the Sur'ah family to become the most influential amongst the velociraptors, and aided him in establishing a trade conglomerate over Eastern Tamet. This was aided increasingly by his knowledge of the region, allowing him to pick the fastest and safest trade routes for moving merchandise. While his lazy nature and stubborn attitude often work against him, his speaking style and fierce negotiations have made him a wealthy merchant.

4. **Arielle Quois 'the good doctor', Parasaurolophus**

   Madamme Arielle Quois has lost many of her loved ones, from her parents to an early version of the so-called Mort Blanche, to many of her friends and family once the plague fully evolved. Dedicated to stopping the damage caused by such diseases, she studied the anatomy of the dinosaur body, and the responses to certain fungi, plants, and bugs in relation to maintaining physical health. Such efforts allowed her to find the cause of the plague, being transported by a certain mosquito, and cure it using a specific fungus. She now leads the doctors of Chateau Bleu (modern day France) a tribe of Parasaurolophus dedicated to aiding the injured, curing the sick, and overall preventing death. In times of war, peace, and anything in between, they have vowed to stay neutral, aid everyone, regardless of background, and save as many lives as possible.

5. **Lyonsi Krasnyee 'the zealous', Pachycephalosaurus**

Czar Lyonsi Krasnyee leads the Covet Koron of the pachycephalosaurs. Having the hardest herd in the whole species, he is venerated as their Zheleznaya korona, often being shown as the most resilient of the herd. He leads their annual rotation, as the harsh weather of Kholodnyy (Siberia) makes it really hard to find continuous food. He instilled the four grounds, where they rotate to every season, marked by giant stones carved into marks using his own head. In his spare time, he plays with rocks and other minerals, often clashing them against another to see what happens, allowing for combinations he uses to help his people. His ingenuity and ruthlessness make it so that the Covet Koron are some of the most feared cultures in all of Tamet, after all, it was his rule that allowed them to conquer the Winter in the eyes of the other species.

6. **Noala Gentil 'the peaceful', Carnotaurus**

Noala Gentil swears she was born in the wrong place and time. Naturally a pacifist, she was expected to perish early within the tribes of Fabelas. Nevertheless, she lived with a will of iron, learning early on to use the environment against her opponents. Though a skilled and clever fighter, she has never killed anyone in battle, ensuring to never be the cause for grief within her community, even against the wishes of some of the more traditional Carnotaurs around. Within a divided society, her wit and environmental knowledge proved strong, as she rose the ranks to eventually eventually becoming the Commander-in-chief of the Tribo Fabela, the biggest division among the Carnotaurs. As a leader, she understands that fighting and war are sometimes necessary, yet she still dreams of a day where violence is no longer the answer, but a distant past.

7. **K'arlos Year 'the slayer of prophets', Mosasaurus**

The Mosasaurs of Dingoroo have long believed in the gods of the sea and their influence over the mortal realm. K'arlos Year was the first one to challenge these notions. As a strong believer that everyone chooses their own destiny, K'arlos made it his life mission to accomplish what he calls the glorious path of the mosasaurs, a path where no god could dictate their daily life. And so he set out to accomplish this by slaying and killing the leaders that would use the gods as reasoning for their unjust actions. No longer would his people suffer in the name of the deities of the deep, but rather would change the world around them to ensure that a future existed. This, to say, he rose to power through blood, and is more than capable of using blood to keep his power and his people safe.

8. **Kayla Asdzą́ą́ 'the beautiful mind', Ankylosaurus**

The land is the most sacred thing to the Ankylosaurs of Beshdadihaditeh (Eastern United States), as they understand that nature can give both blessings and curses. This was the society Kayla Asdzą́ą́ was born into, where she was blessed with a clear mind and a steady heart. As someone beloved by all, she leads by example, often teaching the younglings about passion and music. More than anything, she lectures on the blessings of the land and the curses that fall upon those that deface it. She stands upon the true strength of the ankylosaurs, that while normally peaceful, make some of the greatest warriors in Tamet. Using their tails as both weapons and as instruments, those under her know that the greatest strength is not the physical body, but the passion of the heart and the strength of the mind.

9. **Camila Flora 'the angry', Quetzalcoatlus**

The Ilhuicatl of the Citlali, Camila Flora, leads her people in two main tenets. The first one is the importance of the heavens, and the second one is the importance of migration. She leads her people through many ceremonial rites and celebrations across the heavens, with some of the most complex and articulated displays in all of Tamet. The aerial shows of the Citlali Quetzals gather people in search of a spectacle. Using fruits and flowers as pigments, they paint themselves and the skies with color, such that everyone

who looks up understands who truly rules the heavens. Flora teaches these rituals herself, as her temper and lack of patience make it so that she does not trust anyone else with the task. Flora herself leads the migrations across Tamet, where both her and the rest of the elders gather enough supplies to survive most disasters.

10. Gosé Hanan 'the ancient', Stegosaurus

Gosé Hanan (meaning Old Hanan) rose to prominence in a small tribe of stegosaurus in the Northwest of Tamet. Starting as the leader of a nomad tribe of hunters and fighters, over time, his leadership and wisdom made them gain members of other tribes, eventually gathering over 2000 members. He personally educates the members of his tribe, ensuring that his knowledge and strategy are passed on. They settled down near the Chii (meaning forests), the biggest forest in the Northwest of the continent. He is a skilled military strategist, and his skills for hunting are unparalleled in the area; however, with his old age, have come some health issues, meaning that he is not as physically strong as he once was. However, he is determined as ever to live forever, as even the other elders of the tribe were born long after he became chief.

11. Nǔshì Huili Duan 'the short', Pterodactyl

Even among the small pterodactyls, Huili Duan was always known as the smallest member of the species. She, however, realized early on that she could use her short stature to learn secrets about others without them realizing. She eventually used these secrets to establish the Helico crime syndicate, which she uses to distribute secrets and information, as well as to sell aerial attacks to those that need it across Tamet. Using the small size and agility of the pterodactyls, the Helico syndicate is known for the stealing of relics, the usage of spies, and the kidnappings of many. Their presence makes it so that one cannot truly know if there is a safe space for secrets and valued possessions. They are loyal to only two things Nǔshì Huili Duan and material gain, with respect only for the former.

12. Catalina Estrada 'the kind', Deinonychus

Catalina Estrada was raised in one of the few societies that have some sort of established writing. The Deinonychus of Chahuandía (Modern Day Mexico) quickly realized that their famous claw could be used to write on clay and scratch on stone. Catalina grew up learning from the scribes of the Onux family, during which she gained access to the many generations of knowledge of the Deinonychus. Fascinated by important historical figures and founders of the five families (Napoleón Mikros, Simón Molino, Sun Onux, Julio Cerezo, and her ancestor Jorge Estrada), she studied their movements and political campaigns, eventually becoming the *prime scribe* of her species. She believes history should be used to learn from past mistakes, hold accountability of past actions, and charge for a better future. Her works and writings have gathered her much attention around Tamet, where she is known as a new leader in political thinking.

13. Ancara Messi 'the diva', Argentinosaurus

In a society built around physical prowess, Ankara Messi, gained fame as a Rocagol (A prehistoric version of football [the one you guys would call soccer]) player in the areas to the southwest of Tamet. Her influence over the region is unprecedented, having fans that would be willing to do almost anything in the thousands. Even though she is really small for an argentinosaurus, her prowess with the rocks made her a force to be reckoned with. Her promotion to leader of the Mate clans came after an unfortunate event where the elected leader Mil Ey Ey was crushed by a giant boulder that looked like a hand in an event that would be known as 'La Mano de Dios'. She, however, does not have much desire for power, instead wanting to keep expanding Rocagol and finding worthy rivals to do so.

14. Don Doglas Salud ‘the shameless’, Apatosaurus

As a landowner and inventor, Doglas Salud inverted on much of the land near Jamon (modern day Iberian peninsula), where he now controls much of the flora within the area. Being the first to realize some of the capabilities of fire and ash for the plants and the soil. His actions have led to an increase in travel and stay within the area, for which he charges a pretty penny. Enjoying the benefits of his power and influence, Doglas is never afraid to speak his mind, give his total uncensored opinion, or tell some of the grandiose stories of his expeditions. While some of the other elders in the Apatosaurian community often disagree with his actions, no one can deny that his method and charisma have gotten him great success, especially given how much the younglings look up to him.

15. Chisina Marid ‘the plague’, Brachiosaurus

Always sick as a child, and as such being the smallest Brachiosaur, Chisina Marid was often nicknamed ‘the plague’ amongst the other Brachs of Nil (modern day Egypt). This behavior never stopped Chisina Marid though, she used it to fuel the flames of her determination. Once an adult, she realized how much of an impact she could have by making political statements, debating the issues, and bringing attention to those in need. Her ideas spread like viruses, changing Nillian societies for the better, from the reduction of strife and conflict to the forgiveness of crimes by diplomacy rather than violence. Through that, her title changed meaning to something more, her words are like sickness, once they take root, they are nigh impossible to remove, ensuring she not only has followers, but allies willing to risk it all for her.

16. Shahir Sebshoyo ‘the eternal hunger’,Spinosaurus

Shahir Sebshoyo was born in a collapsing society, one that he now decided need not change. The Spinosaurus clans of Alquat Waldam (modern day Maghreb) live by two core values, the survival of the fittest, and the conquest of the strongest. Raised as a fighter in the arenas, Shahir Sebshoyo eventually became infamous as ‘the strongest creature’ and eventually used his strength and power to fight the 12 clan leaders at the same time. After emerging victorious, he merged the clans under him, now known as the Musan clan. In his rule, however, he has grown restless, always waiting for the next opponent, the next war, a fight that can help him feel the thrill of fighting once more. Until then, he passes his days in his throne of bones, attempting to stay satiate his bloodlust with hunts and spars.

17. Lord Brian of Ness ‘the kingpin’, Plesiosaurus

Lord Brian of Ness was raised in the North waters of Tamet, where he quickly learned how much he could explore through the rivers and lakes of the area. Born blind, he uses his other senses to move around in the water, using his touch and hearing for movement. In doing so, he developed them on many levels, having extraordinary hearing and being able to feel the presence of others. Over time, he discovered that he could gather much information by staying hidden and spying on others, which he would then use to blackmail and bribe others, gaining him a great amount of wealth and respect among the other plesiosaurs. Throughout this, he also learned many languages and dialects, though he keeps the exact amount close to himself, such that no one truly knows if he understands them or not.

18. Emme Plum ‘the astrologist’, Styracosaurus

Emme Plum was born with the star-eyed vision, a latent talent within the Styracosaurs that allows her to view the stars in people. Based on when and where you were born, she is able to see the different aspects of one's personality, ambitions, and fears. After the wars from the West left her home destroyed, she

sought to find solace in the stars. Her talent was trained by the Shamans of Pomme Mountier (modern day eastern Canada) and were then used by her to rally the Styracosaurs behind her. She now wishes to spread her wisdom, and use the guidance of the stars to craft a better future for her and everyone in her herd. Though sometimes her power makes her really crave asparagus, she truly has the best interests at heart, even for those that are Maahes (Leos).

19. Sir Thomas Loraxxen 'the mad', Iguanodon

Sir Thomas Loraxxen was born into the noble clans of Leguan in East Tamet. As a child, he was blessed with the gift of the mind, a latent talent of the Loraxxen family that gives the holder ideals of grandeur and changes to society; it, however, comes at the cost of sanity. For many generations the Loraxxens have worked together to build a society of intellectuals, nature and commune, though Sir Thomas has shown to want to change that. He dreams of a society in which nature bends to the nobles, not the other way around. His own ideals have caught a following, especially around those that do not want nature to control their actions. Throughout his leadership, the clans of Leguan have grown in both economy and culture, as his revolutionary ideas have brought together prosperity and stability to the region.

20. Noa Sasoke-dono 'the giving', Fukuisaurus

The Fukuisaurus had long been in control over the North Most region of Tamet before the birth of prince Noa Sasoke. His father, Asano Sasoke, the shogun of Oniryu (modern day Japan) taught him both the art of flattery and diplomacy. After failed negotiations and a lost war, his father was forced into exile, the ultimate form of punishment for the Fukuisaurs. Nevertheless, Noa persevered, eventually becoming the shogun himself. Under his rule, the culture changed greatly, adopting a social hierarchy based upon merit rather than rank. The quick development of Oniryu allowed his empire to grow in size, now controlling more area than ever before. Though a little naive and forgiving, Noa Sasoke holds many titles along the North of Tamet, most famously 'the giving' as he never denies anyone their needs, even in cases where they might be strangers or not deserve them.

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