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‘Immersive Dinosaur Museum and Geopark’ Prospects for the Preservation of Algeria’s Paleontological Heritage

« متحف الديناصورات التفاعلي والحديقة الجيولوجية » آفاق الحفاظ على التراث الأحفوري الجزائري

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- **Abstract:**

This article examines the state of paleontology in Algeria, including its dissemination, protection, and conservation. It features significant sites that have been the subject of discoveries and research, yielding dinosaur footprints, bones, and fossils – sites that bear witness to a geological wealth that remains underappreciated and inadequately protected, despite its scientific importance.

Several dinosaur traces have been discovered at various sites in the Saharan Atlas Mountains, notably at El Bayadh, constituting a heritage of exceptional value both for paleontological research and for the geological history of the region. Since their discovery, numerous studies have been conducted, resulting in a substantial body of publications and even the creation of a dinosaur museum in the Aïn Sefra region, specifically in Sfissifa, which holds several fossil traces of these species. Unfortunately, this project remains unfinished and appears to have been abandoned.

The aim of this study is to help rediscover this heritage and to explore preservation strategies centered on the creation of immersive museums, and to extend this approach to geoparks that incorporate new digital technologies, as is being done elsewhere around the world. This approach would not only help protect this heritage and these sites through a comprehensive program of guided tours, museums, and discovery workshops – developed in collaboration with various organizations and drawing on multidisciplinary expertise – but would also contribute to the preservation of the local environment and the development of sustainable tourism.

Keywords:

Dinosaurs, Paleontology, Museums, Immersive Experience, interactivity.

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• ملخص:

تتناول هذه المقالة حالة علم الأحافير في الجزائر، بما في ذلك نشره وحمايته وصيانته. وتسلط الضوء على مواقع هامة كانت موضوعًا للاكتشافات والبحوث، حيث عُثر فيها على آثار أقدام ديناصورات وعظام وأحافير – مواقع تشهد على ثروة جيولوجية لا تزال غير مُقدَّرة حق قدرها وغير محمية بشكل كافٍ، على الرغم من أهميتها العلمية.

تم اكتشاف العديد من آثار الديناصورات في مواقع مختلفة في جبال الأطلس الصحراوي، ولا سيما في البياض، مما يشكل تراثًا ذا قيمة استثنائية لكل من البحث الأحفوري والتاريخ الجيولوجي للمنطقة. منذ اكتشافها، أُجريت دراسات عديدة، أسفرت عن مجموعة كبيرة من المنشورات، بل وحتى إنشاء متحف للديناصورات في منطقة عين الصفراء، وتحديدًا في سفيسيفة، والذي يضم العديد من آثار أحافير هذه الأنواع. لسوء الحظ، لا يزال هذا المشروع غير مكتمل ويبدو أنه قد تم التخلي عنه.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إعادة اكتشاف هذا التراث واستكشاف استراتيجيات الحفاظ عليه، والتي ترتكز على إنشاء متاحف تفاعلية، وتوسيع نطاق هذا النهج ليشمل الحدائق الجيولوجية التي تُدمج التقنيات الرقمية الحديثة، كما هو الحال في أماكن أخرى حول العالم. ولا يقتصر دور هذا النهج على حماية هذا التراث وهذه المواقع من خلال برنامج شامل للجولات المصحوبة بمرشدين، والمتاحف، وورش العمل الاستكشافية – التي تم تطويرها بالتعاون مع منظمات مختلفة وبالاستفادة من خبرات متعددة التخصصات – بل يُسهم أيضًا في الحفاظ على البيئة المحلية وتطوير السياحة المستدامة.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

الديناصورات، علم الأحياء القديمة، المتاحف، التجربة التفاعلية، التفاعلية.

• Introduction

Around the world, paleontological heritage plays a vital role in our understanding of the history of life and its evolution. As a true intersection between geology and the biosphere, paleontology is a major scientific discipline that deserves the full attention required to protect, promote, and educate the public about this heritage.

Defined as the science that studies all organisms and life forms that existed during geological time, paleontology is grounded in the careful observation of fossils – ranging from microorganisms to dinosaur tracks and skeletons.

Numerous major sites around the world have been the subject of studies aimed at understanding and reconstructing the ancient ecosystems that once existed on Earth, including the key stages of their evolution through to their extinction. In Asia, the United States, Europe, and Africa, many of these sites contribute to the advancement of the discipline and, in most cases, encompass geoparks or museums dedicated to preserving this heritage.

Africa is home to several sites featuring dinosaur traces. In this study, we focus on Algeria, which harbors significant sites that have been the subject of research and discoveries bringing to light dinosaur footprints, bones, and fossils – sites that bear witness to a geological wealth that remains underappreciated and inadequately protected, despite its scientific importance.

Several of these dinosaur traces have been discovered at various sites across the Saharan Atlas Mountains, including the Amoura site (Djebel Bou Kahil, in the Eastern Saharan Atlas), considered one of the oldest known ichnite [TN: dinosaur track] sites in the world. Other sites have been the focus of major research and discoveries, notably those in the El Bayadh region, which represent a

heritage of exceptional value, both for paleontological research and for the geological history of the region. Since their discovery, extensive research has been conducted, resulting in numerous publications and the construction of a modest, unfinished museum in the Aïn Sefra region – specifically in Sfissifa – which holds several traces of these species. This project, which merits far greater attention than it currently receives, remains incomplete. It has received no media coverage, has not been the subject of any scientific publications, is virtually unknown to the general public, and has fallen into a state of neglect.

Is our paleontological heritage under threat? This is a question that demands serious attention. It is therefore essential to address this situation and develop a program to preserve and protect this heritage through various initiatives – such as museums and geoparks – developed in collaboration with the multidisciplinary expertise required to establish a comprehensive framework for safeguarding heritage that is threatened by both human activity and natural geological hazards.

In terms of methodology, this article begins with a brief overview of the major discoveries of dinosaur traces in Algeria, along with the earliest excavations. It then examines the Sfissifa Region Dinosaur Museum in the Saharan Atlas Mountains, the only museum in the country known to date that is dedicated to fossil remains.

The article subsequently discusses the initiatives undertaken by ECOLOH, the public enterprise under the Wilaya of Algiers responsible for water management along Oued El Harach, which – for the first time in Algeria – introduced the public, young and old alike, to outdoor sculptural exhibits depicting various families of dinosaurs that once inhabited our land, across two editions of the event. This event generated considerable public interest and enthusiasm, marking a genuine achievement in terms of cultural outreach and transmission.

Finally, the article examines the key benefits of creating an immersive museum and expanding the project into a geopark, in line with approaches adopted elsewhere around the world.

1. Dinosaur Traces in Algeria

The oldest known dinosaur footprints in Algeria are found at the Amoura site (Djebel Bou Kahil, Eastern Saharan Atlas) and at the Tiout site near Aïn Sefra (Ksour Mountains, Saharan Atlas). The first site, at Amoura, was discovered in 1880 by geologist and paleontologist George Le Mesle and is considered one of the oldest known ichnite (dinosaur footprint) sites in the world; it contains 140 footprints attributed to a theropod species known as *Columbosauripus amouraensis*[1]. The second site, Tiout, was discovered in 1971 by geologist J. P. Bassoulet and has yielded dozens of dinosaur footprints belonging to the theropod species *'Grallator variabilis'*[2]. Other sites have been excavated and have produced significant finds; there are eight sites in total, all located in the Saharan Atlas, including three in the El Bayadh region.

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[1] Chabou M. C., Laghouag M. Y., Bendaoud A., '*Les empreintes de pas de dinosaures en Algérie ; un patrimoine géologique à protéger et valoriser*'(Dinosaur footprints in Algeria: a geological heritage to be protected and promoted), in *First International Conference on African and Arabian Geoparks, November 21–28, 2011 – Faculty of Sciences – El Jadida, Morocco.*

[2] Ibid.

In 1989, the fossilized bones of a small dinosaur from the Middle Jurassic period – later nicknamed the 'Giant of the Ksour' – were discovered by Mr. Abdel Majid Benyakoub, a resident, at the foot of Mount Rouis El Djir in Oulakak, in the Sfissifa region. He brought his discovery to the attention of Father Cominardi, who asked Mr. Benyakoub to retrieve the teeth from the fossil. A year later, Dr. Youcef Iliou, a prehistorian,[3] was invited to Mr. Benyakoub's home, where he confirmed that the remains were by no means those of a crocodilian but were indeed dinosaur bones. Mr. Benyakoub subsequently reported the discovery to the newspaper *El Watan*, which published an article on the subject titled '*La saga des dinosaures*' (The Dinosaur Saga). He then transferred the remains to Mrs. Farida Mahammed, project manager at the Museum of Geology and Hydrocarbons.[4]

In 1999, excavations were conducted as part of a program led by the Research and Development Center of the Sonatrach Foundation. On 17 October 2000, the team officially announced the discovery of three fossil sites; fieldwork officially commenced in March 2001. These excavations, conducted in collaboration with French paleontologist Philippe Taquet, unearthed more than 300 bones and vertebrae. The species, nicknamed the 'Giant of the Ksour',[5] is identified as a juvenile sauropod[6] at the time of its death, measuring between 8 and 9 meters in length, which lived during the Middle Jurassic period, between 161 and 175 million years ago **(See Fig.1.).**

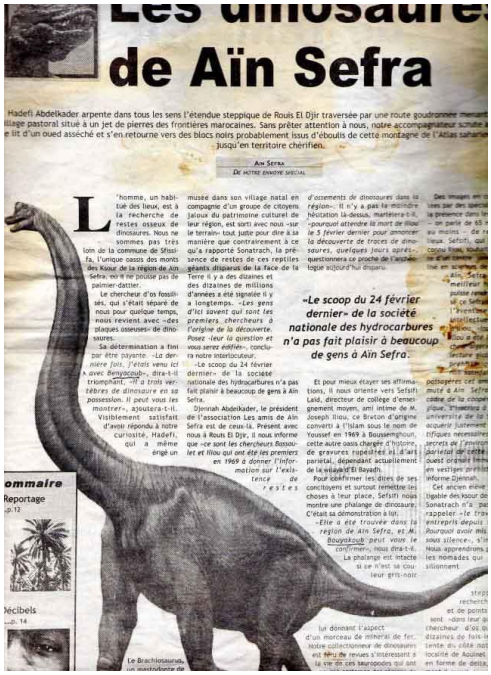
[3] https://ainsafra.blogspot.com/2009/11/ain-sefra-the-memory-of-the-deceased-iliou.html, accessed 12 January 2026.

[4] https://sfissifa.blogspot.com/2009/11/ the-dinosaur-in-swifssifa.html, accessed 12 January 2026.

[5] https://naama.mta.gov.dz/fr/dinosaur museum / , accessed 30 January 2026.

[6] SAUROPODES— Familly: SETIOSAURIDS - Period: MID-JURASSIC (181–160 AD) – Diet: herbivores – Distribution: Africa.

Fig.1. Newspaper article 'The Dinosaur Saga,' El Watan (original in French).



Les dinosaure
de Aïn Sefra

Hadefi Abdelkader arpente dans tous les sens l'étendue steppique de Rouis El Djir traversée par une route goudronnée menant
village pastoral situé à un jet de pierres des frontières marocaines. Sans prêter attention à nous, notre accompagnateur schuss
e lit d'un oued asséché et s'en retourne vers des blocs noirs probablement issus d'éboulis de cette montagne de l'Atlas saharien
jusqu'en territoire chérifien.

AIN SEFRA
DE NOTRE ENVOYÉ SPÉCIAL

L'homme, un habitué des lieux, est à la recherche de restes osseux de dinosaures. Nous ne sommes pas très loin de la commune de Sfissifa, l'unique oasis des monts des Ksour de la région de Aïn Sefra où il ne pousse pas de palmier-dattier.

Le chercheur d'os fossilisés, qui s'était séparé de nous pour quelque temps, nous revient avec «des plaques osseuses» de dinosaures.

Sa détermination a fini par être payante. «La dernière fois, j'étais venu ici avec Benyacoub», dira-t-il triomphant. «Il a trois vertèbres de dinosaure en sa possession. Il peut vous les montrer», ajoutera-t-il.

Visiblement satisfait d'avoir répondu à notre curiosité, Hadefi, qui a même érigé un musée dans son village natal en compagnie d'un groupe de citoyens jaloux du patrimoine culturel de leur région, est sorti avec nous «sur le terrain» tout juste pour dire à la manière que contrairement à ce qu'a rapporté Sonatrach, la présence de restes de ces reptiles géants disparus de la face de la Terre il y a des dizaines et des dizaines de millions d'années a été signalée il y a longtemps. «Les gens d'ici savent qui sont les premiers chercheurs à l'origine de la découverte. Posez-leur la question et vous serez édifié», conclura notre interlocuteur.

«Le scoop du 24 février dernier» de la société nationale des hydrocarbures n'a pas fait plaisir à beaucoup de gens à Aïn Sefra.

Djoniah Abdelkader, le président de l'association Les amis de Aïn Sefra est de ceux-là. Présent avec nous à Rouis El Djir, il nous informe que «ce sont les chercheurs français et Hlou qui ont été les premiers en 1969 à donner l'information sur l'existence de restes d'ocrements de dinosaures dans la région». Il n'y a pas le moindre hésitation là-dessus, martèle-t-il. «pourquoi attendre la mort de Hlou le 3 février dernier pour annoncer la découverte de traces de dinosaures, quelques jours après» questionnera ce proche de l'archéologie aujourd'hui disparu.

«Le scoop du 24 février dernier» de la société nationale des hydrocarbures n'a pas fait plaisir à beaucoup de gens à Aïn Sefra.

Et pour mieux étayer ses affirmations, il nous oriente vers Sefsifi Laïd, directeur de collège d'enseignement moyen, ami intime de M. Joseph Hlou, ce Breton d'origine converti à l'Islam sous le nom de Youssef en 1969 à Boussemghoun, cette autre oasis chargée d'histoire, de gravures rupestres et d'art pariétal, dépendant actuellement de la wilaya d'El Bayadh.

Pour confirmer les dires de ses concitoyens et surtout remettre les choses à leur place, Sefsifi nous montre une phalange de dinosaure. C'était sa démonstration à lui.

«Elle a été trouvée dans la région de Aïn Sefra, et M. Bouyakoub peut vous le confirmer», nous dira-t-il.

La phalange est intacte si ce n'est sa couleur gris-noir.

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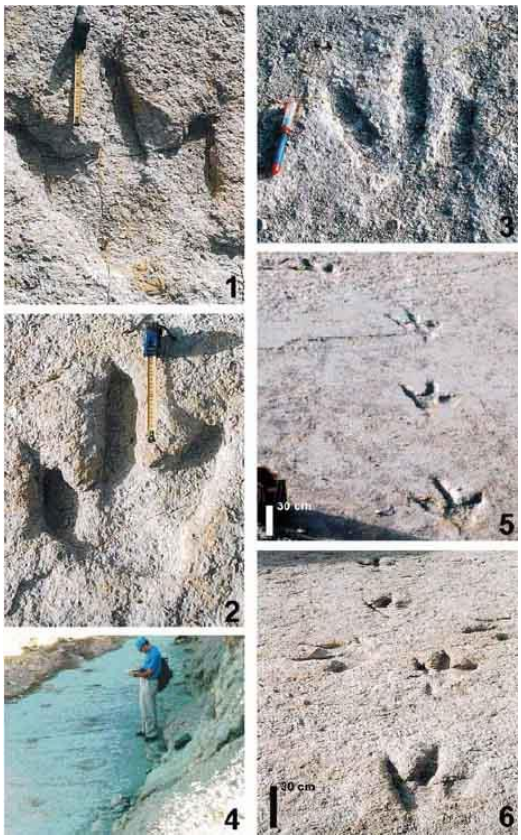
Le Brachiosaurus,

Source: (https://sfissifa.blogspot.com/2009/11/ the-dinosaur-in-swifssifa..html, accessed 12 January 2026.)

Further discoveries and excavations were subsequently carried out by various research teams, including those from the Laboratory of Stratigraphic Paleontology and Paleoenvironment at the University of Oran (Algeria) and the Geology Laboratory at the University of Tlemcen (Algeria). These discoveries have been the subject of various articles documenting the presence of dinosaur footprints from different species that once inhabited the Saharan Atlas Mountains, primarily the El Bayadh region[7] **(See Fig.2.)**.

Fig.2. 1. Left foot print of ichnotype 1 (Large theropod)
2. Right foot print of ichnotype 1 (Large theropod)
3. Right foot print of ichnotype 2 (Small theropod)
4. Footprints of ichnotype 3 (Large sauropod)
5. Series of footprints of ichnotype 1, track n°4 (Large sauropod)
6. Cross-section of a series of footprints of ichnotype 1: from bottom to top, track n°6 and from right to left, track n°4 (Large theropod) (original in French).

[7] Bensalah M., Adaci M., Hebib H., Bessedik M., Belkebir L., Mahboubi M., Mansouri M.E.H., Mammeri C., Mansour B., "*Présences d'empreintes de pas de dinosaures dans le crétacé au Nord d'El Bayadh (Djebel amour*), Algérie)" (Presence of Dinosaur Footprints in the Cretaceous North of El Bayadh – Djebel Amour – , Algeria) in *Sciences & Technologie*-B-No. 23 June 2005, pp. 107–109.



Source: (Bensalah M., Adaci M., Hebib H., Bessedik M., Belkebir L., Mahboubi M., Mansouri M.E.H., Mammeri C., Mansour B., 2005, p 109.)

2. The 'Giant of the Ksour' Dinosaur Museum in Sfissifa

Following the various excavations that led to the discovery of the 'Giant of the Ksour' in the desert area of Rouis El Djir in Sfissifa, a museum was built on the site in 2004. The site derives its significance from its location: it was here that the first dinosaur vertebrae and fossils were discovered in 1989 by Mr. Benyakoub, before being officially transferred to Sonatrach, which led to the launch of organized excavations and subsequent discoveries at the site.

Swiss architect Daniel GRATALUP, renowned for his organic-style architecture [8], was commissioned to design this small museum, intended to showcase the most remarkable artifacts uncovered at the site to specialists from around the world, as well as to preserve and safeguard them[9].

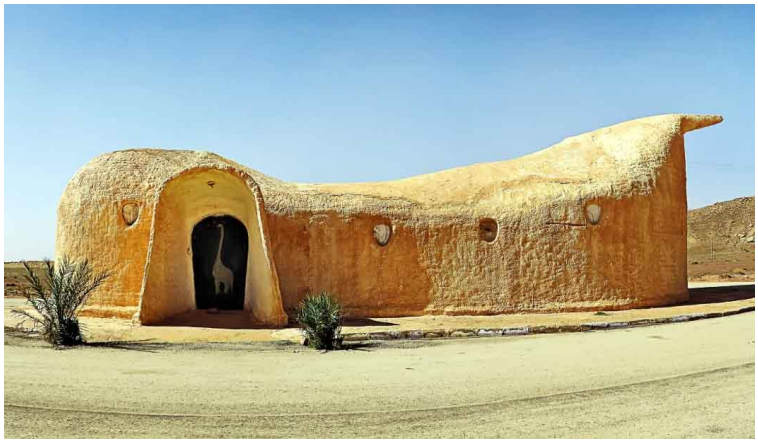
The architecture of this museum is striking: its organic, sculptural form is directly inspired by the prehistoric world, clearly evoking a dinosaur vertebra. Designed using the technique developed

[8] https://gratalouparchitecte.ch/project_category/realisations/page/2/, accessed 31 January 2026.

[9] https://algerie-architecture.com/musee-du-dino/, accessed 28 January 2026.

by the architect – known as Gunite[10] , which involves spraying concrete onto a metal framework – the structure imparts a sense of lightness and fluidity to the building **(See Fig.3-4)**.

Fig.3. Dinosaur Museum in Sfissifa (original in French).



Source: (https://algerie-architecture.com/musee-du-dino/, accessed 28 January 2026.)

Fig.4. Interior of the Museum in Sfissifa (original in French).



Source: (https://algerie-architecture.com/musee-du-dino/, accessed 28 January 2026.)

The museum was designed around four main sections:

- A large main exhibition hall
- An extension in the same architectural style
- On-site housing for a curator
- A connecting bony structure (phalange) linking the whole.

Unfortunately, to date, only the central section has been completed; the remaining three sections are still at the planning stage and have not yet been built, owing to a lack of funding **(See Fig.5)**.

Inside the museum, nearly 67 fossil specimens are on display: vertebrae, bone fragments, a phalanx, a petrified tree, and local rock, accompanied by educational materials[11].

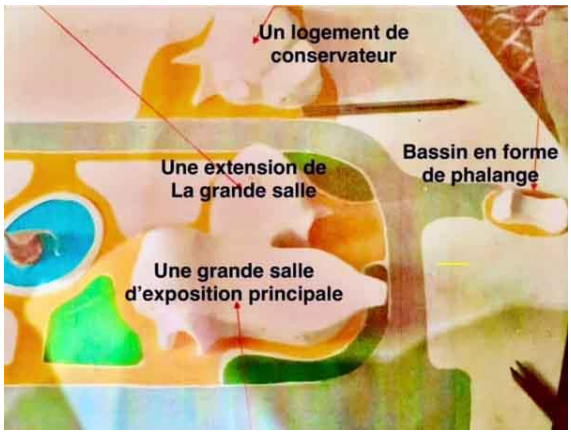
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[10] https://sfissifa.blogspot.com/2009/11/ the-dinosaur-in-swifssifa.html, accessed 12 January 2026.

[11] melinaexplorer/videos/the dinosaur-museum-in-Sfissifa-located-on-the-site-de-rouis-el-djir-près-daïn-sef/1248550440495625/, accessed 28 January 2026.

The Sfissifa Dinosaur Museum, still relatively unknown to the general public, deserves all the attention it needs to ensure the project is completed in its entirety and to develop other initiatives in the same vein, as the site is brimming with Paleolithic treasures.

Fig.5. Section plan of the Museum in Sfissifa (original in French).



Source: (melinaexplorer/ video capture, 2026.)

3. Exhibition of animated dinosaurs in Algiers by ECOLOH

Entertainment and attractions designed to delight children and adults alike – that was the challenge ECOLOH[12]set for itself with the inaugural edition of its Dinosaur Exhibition, held during the winter break at Sablettes Park in Algiers in December 2025. This event, which transformed the venue into a life-size 'Jurassic Park', drawing large crowds eager to explore and interact with impressive dinosaur models of various sizes and species, brought to life through movement and sound that were as thrilling as they were awe-inspiring[13].

Held for the first time, this unique event attracted a large, family-oriented crowd, who were captivated by its blend of entertainment and education, which traced the evolution of species and helped visitors understand prehistoric ecosystems.

Building on this success, a second edition was held during the spring school break in March 2026. It retained the defining elements of the first edition while introducing dedicated educational spaces and interactive areas designed to engage younger visitors, turning every visit into a distinctive experience.

This initiative reflects the authorities' commitment to combining recreation with scientific learning – an approach essential for raising public awareness of paleontology among children and adults alike – all within an urban setting. Beyond their scientific dimension, these exhibitions also contribute to the revitalization of urban life in Algiers by animating parks and public spaces, thereby fostering intergenerational encounters and dialogue[14] **(See Fig.6)**.

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[12] A public agency responsible for the management and promotion of Oued El Harrach, developed for the Wilaya of Algiers.

[13]https://ecoloh.dz/138- Animated dinosaur exhibition at the park on the west bank of the Loued El Harrach estuary, accessed 31 mars 2026.

[14]https://elwatan.dz/ second-edition-of-the-dinosaur-exhibition-in-algiers-between-educational-success-and-urban-animation/, accessed 24 mars 2026.

Fig.6. Exhibition of dinosaurs in Algiers (original in French).



Source: (https://www.youtube.com/shorts/K59e5LiQ3TU, TSA, video capture, 2026.)

4. Immersive museum and geopark: a new form of cultural outreach

The public enthusiasm generated by the two exhibitions mentioned above demonstrates just how effective raising public awareness through venues such as museums and parks can be in promoting the preservation and protection of cultural heritage in general, and paleontological heritage in particular.

The Sfissifa Dinosaur Museum, dedicated to this field, is the only institution of its kind known in Algeria to date. Although unfinished and receiving little to no media coverage, it nevertheless holds real promise. There remains hope that this project will not only come to fruition and be fully completed – encompassing all four phases of the original architectural plan – but also that other projects will emerge, equipped with the digital technologies that are now essential for learning and immersive experience, in the field of protecting and preserving paleontological heritage.

Indeed, at a time when our world is in constant evolution – particularly in the realm of technology – humans are being assigned a new role within their environment, one in which human-machine interaction is ever more deeply intertwined.

For several years now, many museums have been adopting new narratives and approaches by integrating new technologies into their exhibition design, in order to better meet contemporary museological challenges.

Museums dedicated to paleontological heritage are no exception. Always eager to offer visitors new experiences – particularly when it comes to the deep past – museums are stepping up their creativity and use of technology to enhance their appeal and interactivity with the public, but also, and above all, to protect and preserve what they hold most precious: the origins of life on Earth.

In the field of paleontological heritage, numerous museums around the world are dedicated to exploring the species that once inhabited our planet and its ecosystems.

Among them is the egg-shaped Fukui Prefectural Dinosaur Museum, one of the largest museums in the world and the largest of its kind in Japan, housing a vast collection of fossils and specimens and attracting over one million visitors each year. Throughout its various exhibition spaces, visitors can observe the Earth's evolution and the emergence of life, watch laboratory technicians clean fossils discovered near the site through glass partitions, and admire dinosaur models and skeletons – all through interactive displays. The adventure doesn't end there – near the museum, there's a dinosaur park where you can explore and relive the age of the dinosaurs through a fully immersive experience[15], **(See Fig.7-8)**.

Fig.7. Prefectural Dinosaur Museum, Fukui, Japan (original in French).



Source: (https://www.japan.travel/fr/spot/1384/ , accessed 28 mars 2026.)

Fig.8. Prefectural Dinosaur Museum, Fukui, Japan (original in French).



[15] https://www.japan.travel/fr/spot/1384/ , accessed 28 mars 2026.

Source: (https://www.japan.travel/fr/spot/1384/ , accessed 28 mars 2026.)

Similarly, the Zigong Dinosaur Museum in China is one of the country's leading museums and serves as the central park of the 'UNESCO Zigong Global Geopark'[16].
In France, there are the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, the Dinosaur and Prehistory Park Museum in Mèze, and the Dino-zoo, a prehistoric park in Etalans, all of which offer a variety of exploration opportunities, including nighttime tours along colorful LED-lit paths that immerse visitors in an atmosphere that is as magical as it is mysterious[17] **(See Fig.9)**.

Fig.9. Dino-zoo, a prehistoric park in Etalans, France (original in French).



Source: (https://www.dino-zoo.com/fr/, accessed 28 february 2026.)

'The Geopark concept is widespread in Western Europe, China, Asia, and Latin America (177 Geoparks spread across 50 countries) but remains largely unknown in Africa and the Arab states (only two Geoparks are recognized by UNESCO), despite their rich and diverse geological and cultural features and their enormous potential for creating Geoparks. The M'Goun Geopark was the first geopark in Africa and the Arab world to receive certification in 2014; it was joined by the Ngorongoro-Lengai Geopark in Tanzania in 2018"[18].

I Algeria, it is worth noting that an international project to designate the Swissifa Oulakak site as a Nature Reserve and a World Heritage Site is reportedly underway, with 75% of the funding coming from the European Union and Algerian investors.[19] That said, the project has still not been implemented to this day.

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[16] https://baike.baidu.com/fr/item/Zigong%20Dinosaur%20Museum/162741, accessed 25 february 2026.
[17] https://www.dino-zoo.com/fr/, accessed 28 february 2026.
[18] https://www.swisscontact.org/fr/ news/big-interview-with-mr-boutakiout , accessed January 8, 2026.
[19] https://sfissifa.blogspot.com/2009/11/ the-dinosaur-in-swifssifa.html, accessed 12 January 2026.

Conclusion

Exploring the world of paleontology means taking a leap back millions of years in time, to the age of the dinosaurs, to discover these creatures – as impressive for their gigantic size as they are fascinating for their evolution and extinction. Although they have vanished from the face of the earth, traces of them still remain, gradually coming to light through excavations led by specialists from around the world.

Our study shed light on the state of paleontology in Algeria, a region home to major sites such as those where the earliest discoveries were made, notably the Amoura site in the Saharan Atlas, which remains the oldest known site in the world to date.

The Swissifa Oulakak site, for its part, yielded several discoveries, notably the 'Giant of the Ksour,' leading to the creation of a museum dedicated to it. Moreover, the region revealed the existence of several nearby sites with scattered bones; it would, therefore, be indisputable to speak not of one, but of 'the Giants of Ksour'. Beyond their geological and paleontological significance, these sites also contain important archaeological treasures (carved stones, arrowheads, burial mounds everywhere, and rock engravings) [20]. However, despite all the natural wealth Algeria possesses, none of these sites has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site to date[21].

It is therefore of the utmost importance to develop solutions for preserving this heritage by first creating immersive museums featuring life-size dinosaur models, and by integrating new digital technologies – such as virtual and augmented reality – that allow visitors to visualize dinosaurs in their environments and immerse the public in a sensory experience worthy of science fiction films. Subsequently, as part of the project's vision, the initiative will be expanded to include geoparks, featuring a comprehensive program of nature trails, museums, and discovery workshops, as is done elsewhere around the world. This will be achieved through collaboration with various organizations that possess multidisciplinary expertise. The initiative will enable not only the geological preservation of the local area but also the development of sustainable tourism. This will serve as a significant source of revenue through tourism itself as well as through the development of hotel infrastructure near the sites. The aim is to boost the local economy and foster a dialogue between desert landscapes, science, and digital technologies.

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