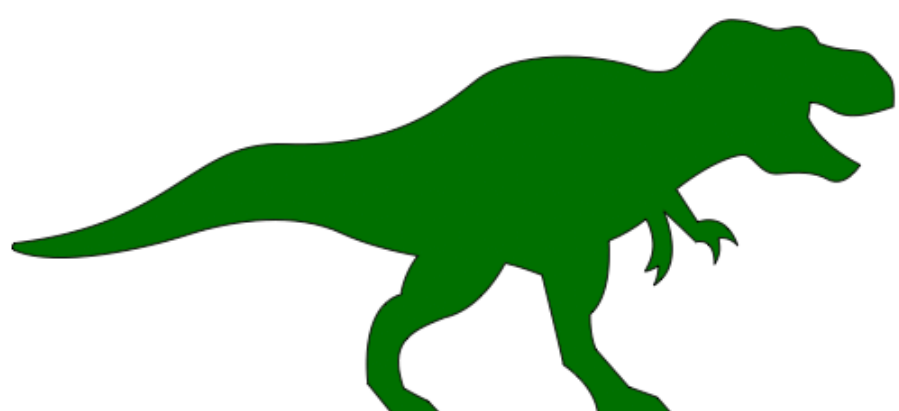
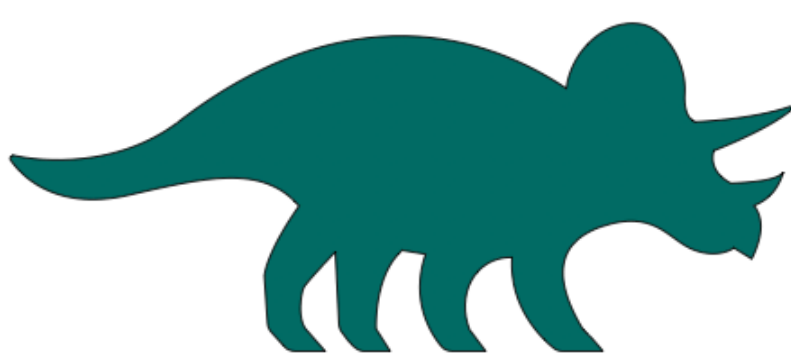
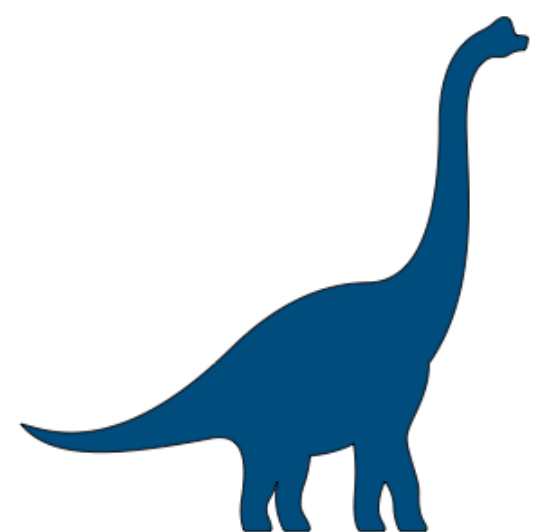
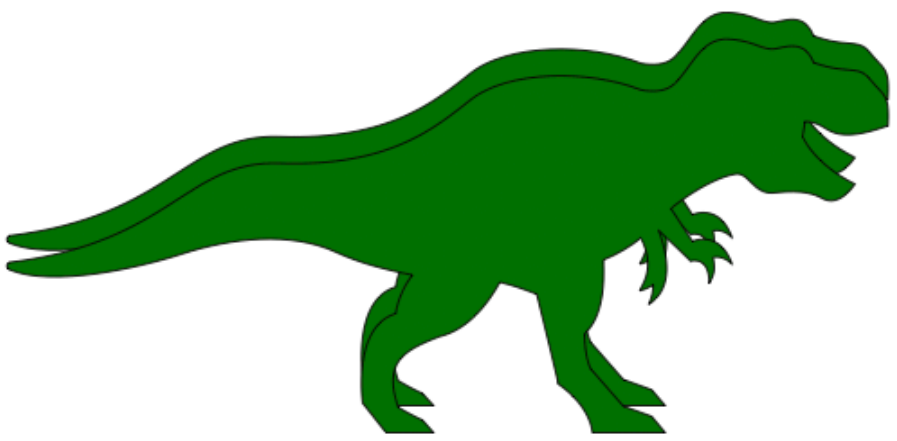
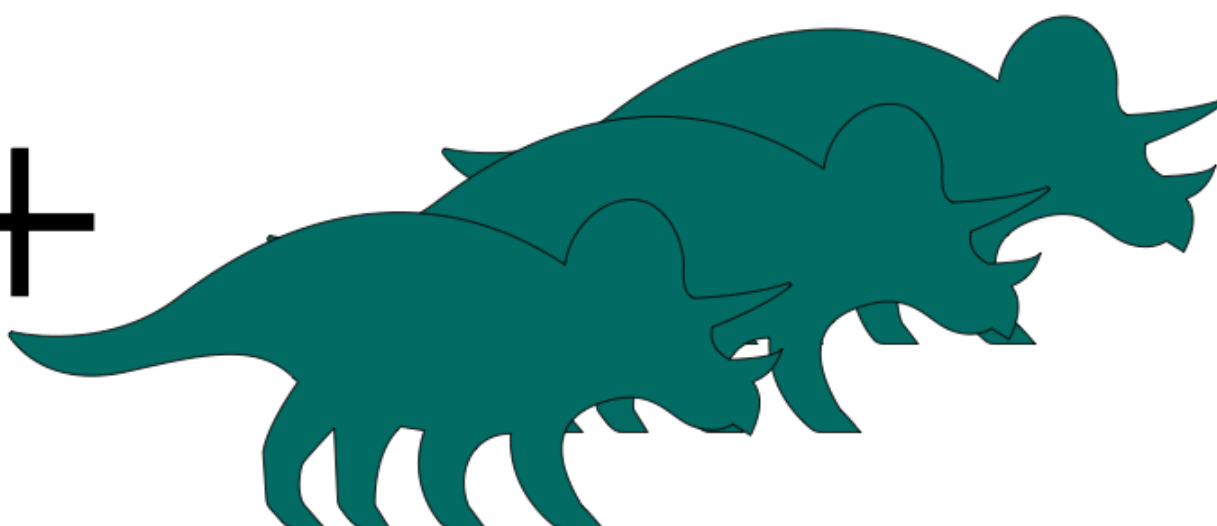
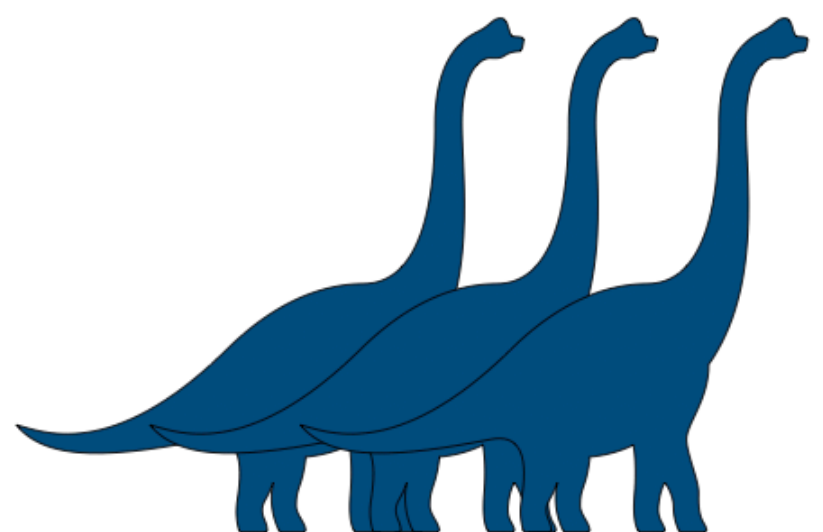
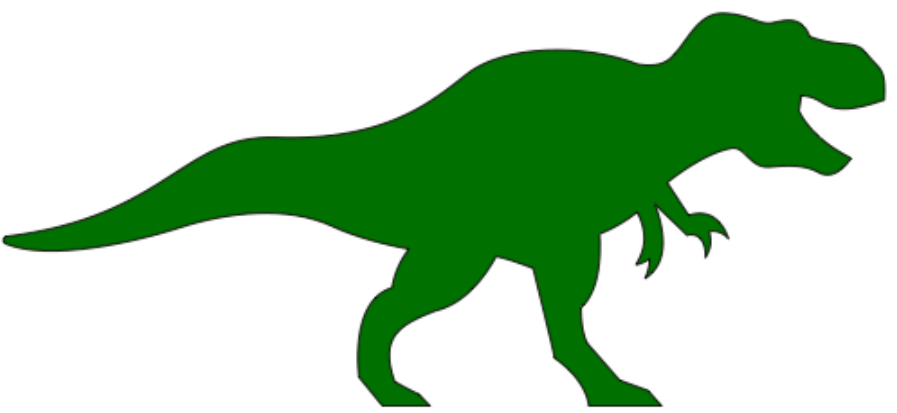
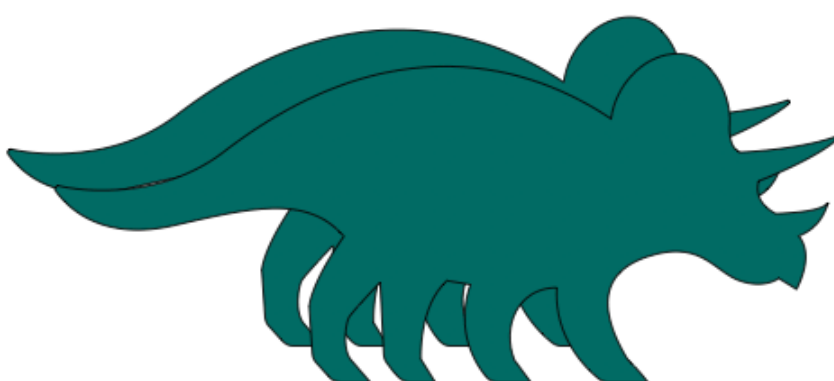
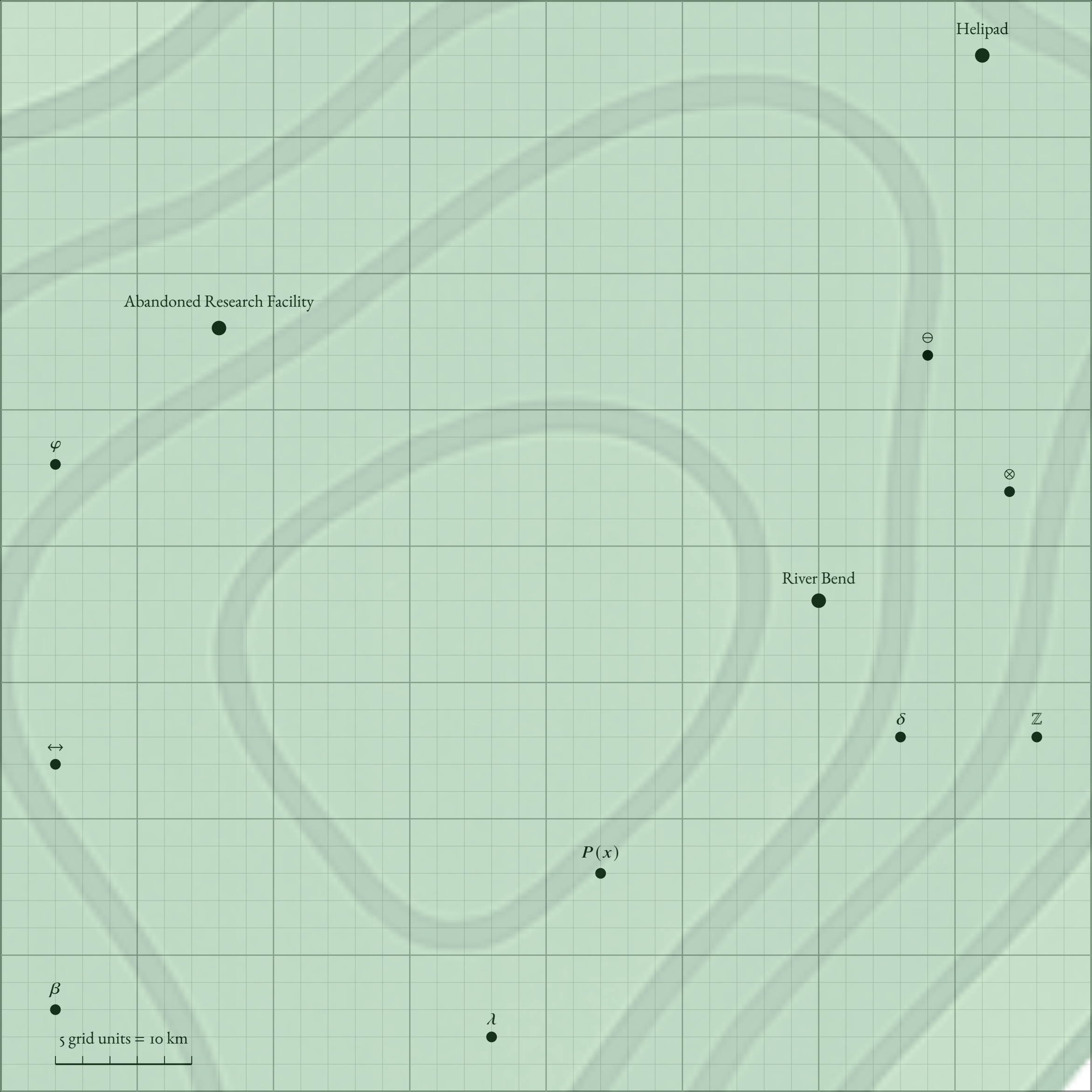
 $+$  $-$  $= 16$

 $-$  $+$  $= 6$

 $+$  $+$  $= 32$



DR. SECH SIEBEN

FIELD GUIDE

A practical reference for park planners, rangers, and students. Use this guide to decide which features should be included in a safe, visitor-friendly Jurassic Park, and which must be avoided. Mark the included / excluded features on your map.

KEYSTONE HERBIVORES & WONDERS TO INCLUDE

<div>Alphapod</div> <div><i>Gentle, social grazer</i></div> <div>A massive, even-tempered herbivore that prefers open meadows. Alphapods maintain healthy grazing patterns and are consistently ranked as a visitor favorite for guided observation decks.</div>	<div>α</div>	<div>Symmetree Grove</div> <div><i>Naturally mirrored forest</i></div> <div>A quiet grove where trees grow in uncanny mirrored patterns along a central line. Guests describe the grove as peaceful and strange, making it ideal for walking trails and rest areas.</div>	<div>↔</div>
<div>Multipliclaw</div> <div><i>Herd-forming meadow grazer</i></div> <div>Travels in calm, densely packed herds that move slowly through the landscape. Their grazing encourages strong regrowth, making them ideal for showcase “living savanna” exhibits.</div>	<div>⊗</div>	<div>Zahlenitops</div> <div><i>Sturdy, approachable herbivore</i></div> <div>Compact but powerful, Zahlenitops is well suited to supervised close-encounter programs. With proper training, it can safely interact with small groups of visitors behind reinforced barriers.</div>	<div>ℤ</div>
<div>Goldiratiogadon</div> <div><i>Iconic silhouette species</i></div> <div>Tall, elegant, and instantly recognizable, the Goldiratiogadon has become the unofficial emblem of the park. Its striking proportions and calm behavior make it perfect for panoramic viewing platforms and posters.</div>	<div>φ</div>	<div>Infinity Falls</div> <div><i>Layered cascade</i></div> <div>A tall, multi tiered waterfall where each successive drop is smaller than the last, creating a hypnotic effect. Fine mist at the base produces frequent rainbows near midday, making this a must see viewpoint for tour routes.</div>	<div>λ</div>

CARNIVORES & HAZARDS TO EXCLUDE

<div><div>Sigmasaurus Rex</div><div>σ</div><div><i>Uncontainable territory ruler</i></div><div>Dominant, territorial, and highly aggressive. Roars can be heard across entire valleys. Any region claimed by a Sigmasaurus is unsuitable for visitor infrastructure or mixed species exhibits.</div></div>	<div><div>Polynomial Ivy</div><div>$P(x)$</div><div><i>Aggressive structural climber</i></div><div>Fast growing, tenacious vines that cling to fencing, towers, and platforms. Left unchecked, they can damage equipment, block sightlines, and create concealment for predators.</div></div>
<div><div>Subtrahaptor</div><div>\ominus</div><div><i>Ambush specialist</i></div><div>A sleek, low profile hunter that prefers dense cover. Notorious among rangers for making equipment, livestock, and occasionally fencing disappear with little warning. Avoid building near its hunting grounds.</div></div>	<div><div>Limitalipsalon</div><div>ϵ</div><div><i>Borderline stability hazard</i></div><div>A deceptively quiet region where soil, rock, and root systems are all just on the edge of failing. Small disturbances can push the area “over the limit”, triggering landslides, sinkholes, or tree falls that make it unsafe for long term enclosures or roads.</div></div>
<div><div>Divisaur</div><div>\div</div><div><i>Two headed pursuit hunter</i></div><div>An unnerving predator with two independent heads and excellent field vision. Known to split and harry groups of animals or vehicles, making coordinated evacuation extremely difficult.</div></div>	<div><div>Beta-Fault Basin</div><div>β</div><div><i>Seismically unstable depression</i></div><div>A deep, sloping basin crisscrossed with active fault lines. Even minor tremors cause sudden shifts in the terrain, opening new fractures and collapsing old ones. The ground here is unpredictable and unsafe for any form of construction or visitor access.</div></div>
<div><div>Nebulodon</div><div>ψ</div><div><i>Mist dwelling lurker</i></div><div>Prefers low lying basins filled with opaque fog. The mist interferes with instruments and obscures visibility, while the animal itself is large enough to overturn vehicles.</div></div>	<div><div>Imaginary Howler</div><div>i</div><div><i>Heard, not seen</i></div><div>Little is known about this elusive predator; most encounters are limited to eerie howls echoing through canyons at night. Ranger crews repeatedly refuse assignments within its suspected range.</div></div>
<div><div>Deltriphagon</div><div>δ</div><div><i>Stepped-ambush carnivore</i></div><div>A predatory creature with a body shaped in sharp, tiered plates resembling stepped rock ledges. The Deltriphagon uses these natural ridges for silent, multi-level ambushes, dropping onto prey from staggered heights with alarming precision. Its agility across uneven terrain makes containment nearly impossible, and any region it occupies is considered unsafe for visitor access or infrastructure.</div></div>	

DR. ELARA THALASSON

SURVEY UNITS MASTER TABLE

Quantity	Survey Unit (symbol)	Equivalence (exact)
<i>Length (ground distance)</i>		
Pterodactyl wingspan (pws)	1 pws	= 2.0 m
Stegosaurus stride (sts)	1 sts	= 4.0 m
Brachiosaur neck (brn)	1 brn	= 10.0 m
<i>Time</i>		
Roar-time (roar)	1 roar	= 5 min
Raptor-minute (rmin)	1 rmin	= 1 min
Nest-watch (nest)	1 nest	= 30 min
<i>Speed</i>		
Brontosaurus pace (brp)	1 brp	= 6.0 km/h
Tyrannosaurus charge (tyr)	1 tyr	= 12.0 km/h
Velociraptor sprint (vel)	1 vel	= 24.0 km/h

Note: Field logs record large movements using kilo-units (e.g. kilo-brachiosaur necks). Don't forget to check the scale on the map!

The Jurassic Plateau can be broken into a 40×40 grid. Your job is to use the *Survey Unit Master Table* and Dr. Thalasson's survey logs to determine where features from the field logs lie. Don't forget to mark symbols as you identify elements. Some elements have already been marked on the map for you. (these should be included in your sum).

Elements : $\{\alpha, \otimes, \varphi, \leftrightarrow, \mathbb{Z}, \lambda, \sigma, \ominus, \div, \psi, \delta, P(x), \epsilon, \beta, i\}$

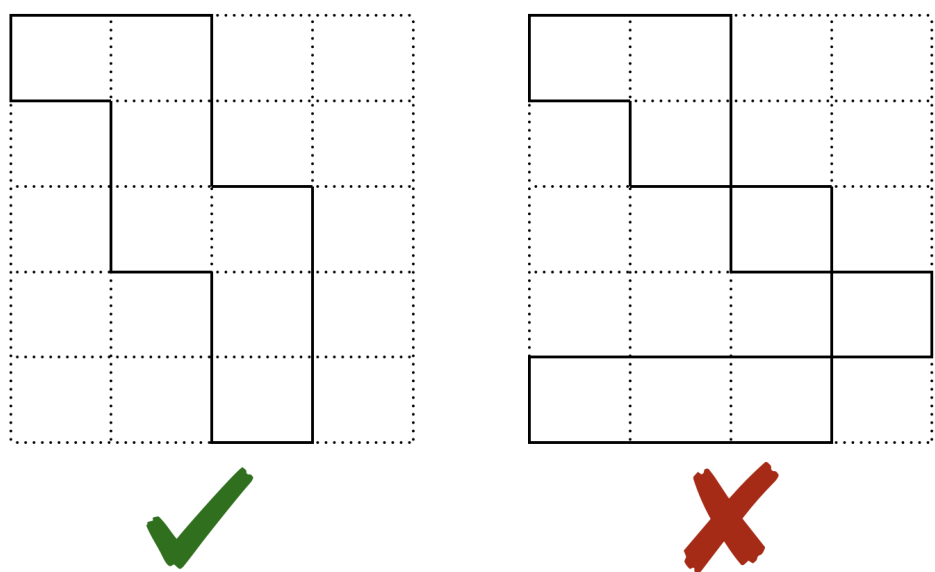
Cassian Fourier, P.Eng

BUILDING GUIDE

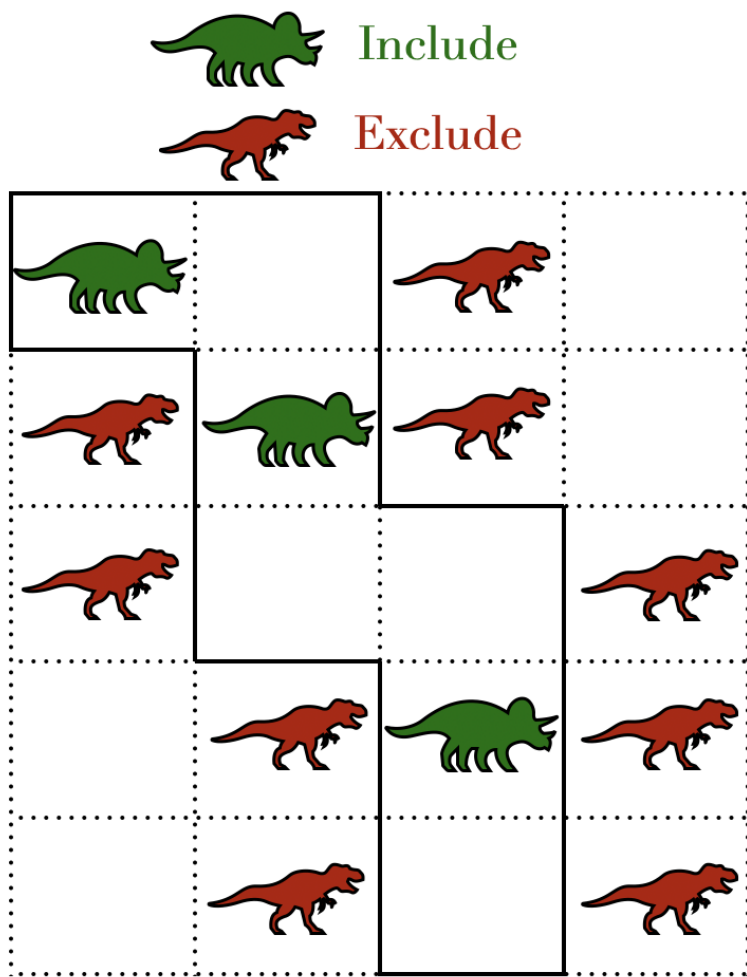
Years after Isla Nublar was abandoned, the dinosaurs have continued to adapt, reshape territory, and alter the landscape. InGen’s engineering division returned to restore order and rebuild what remains. Your task is to design a park enclosure that accounts for the island’s changed conditions and ensures the safety of future visitors.

How to Build the Park

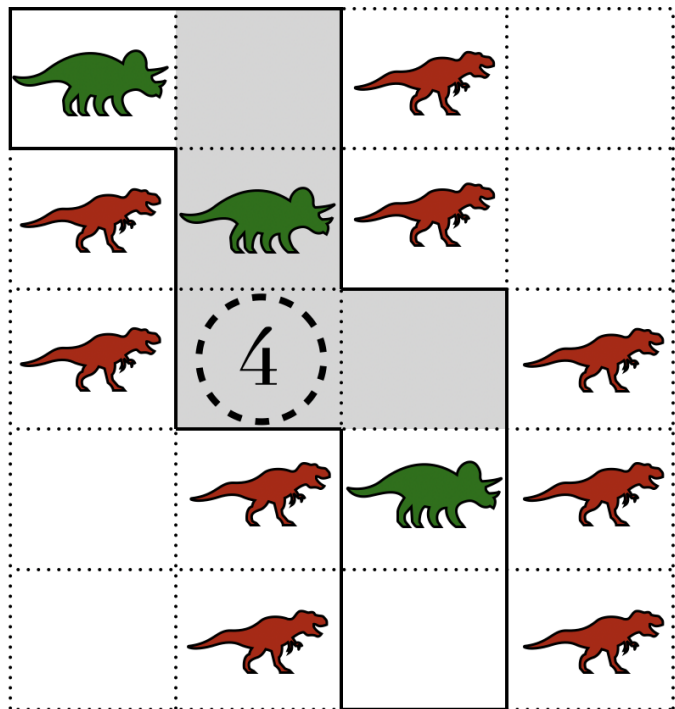
On the *Jurassic Plateau* Draw an electrified perimeter fence along the grid lines. It must form a single closed loop without crossing itself, branching, or creating additional loops.



Included elements must remain inside the fence; excluded elements must remain outside.



There are InGen watchtowers shown as circled numbers. These must be inside the enclosure.



The number indicates how many grid squares the tower can see north, east, south, and west within the enclosure, including its own square. Fences block visibility.

Construct your fence carefully—Isla Nublar’s safety depends on your precision.

Good luck! The Park is counting on you.

CASSIAN FOURIER, P.ENG

CONSTRUCTION COST MEMO

To: InGen Finance & Procurement Division

From: Cassian Fourier, P.Eng (Engineering)

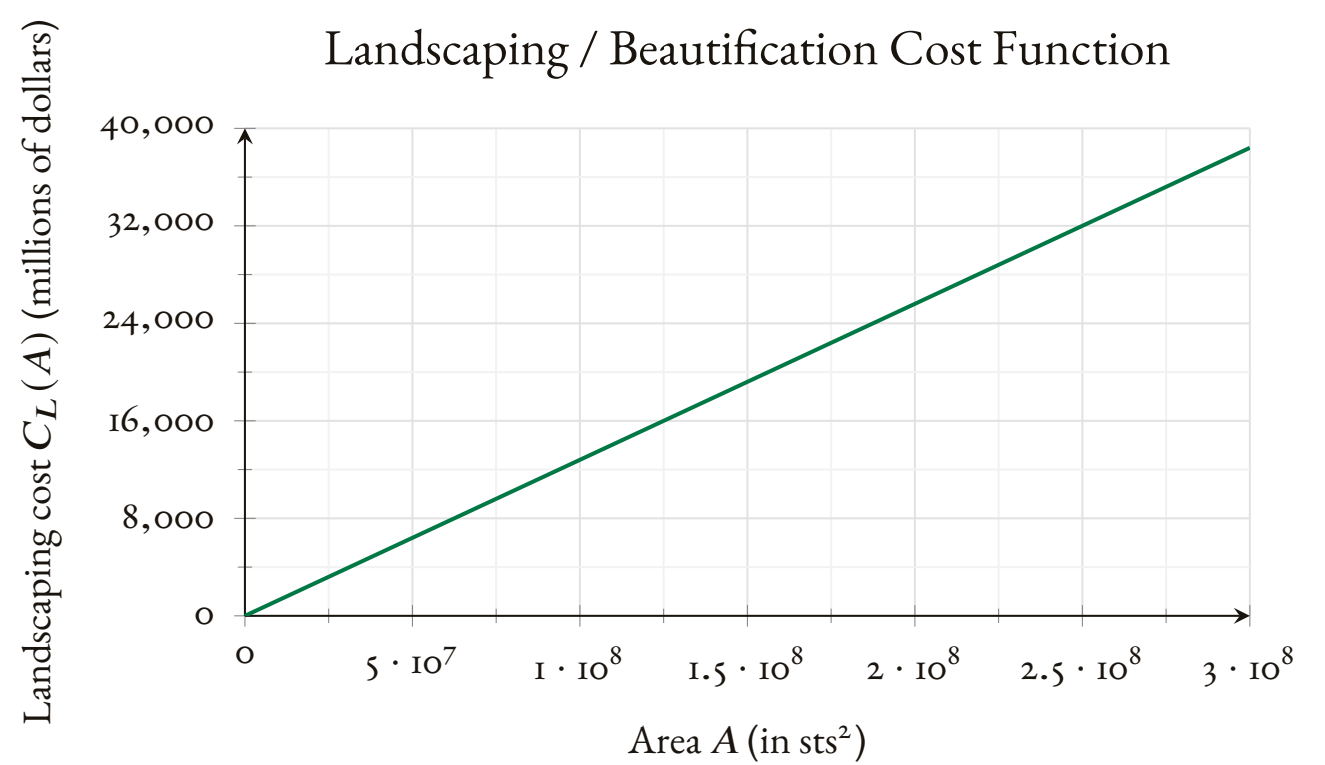
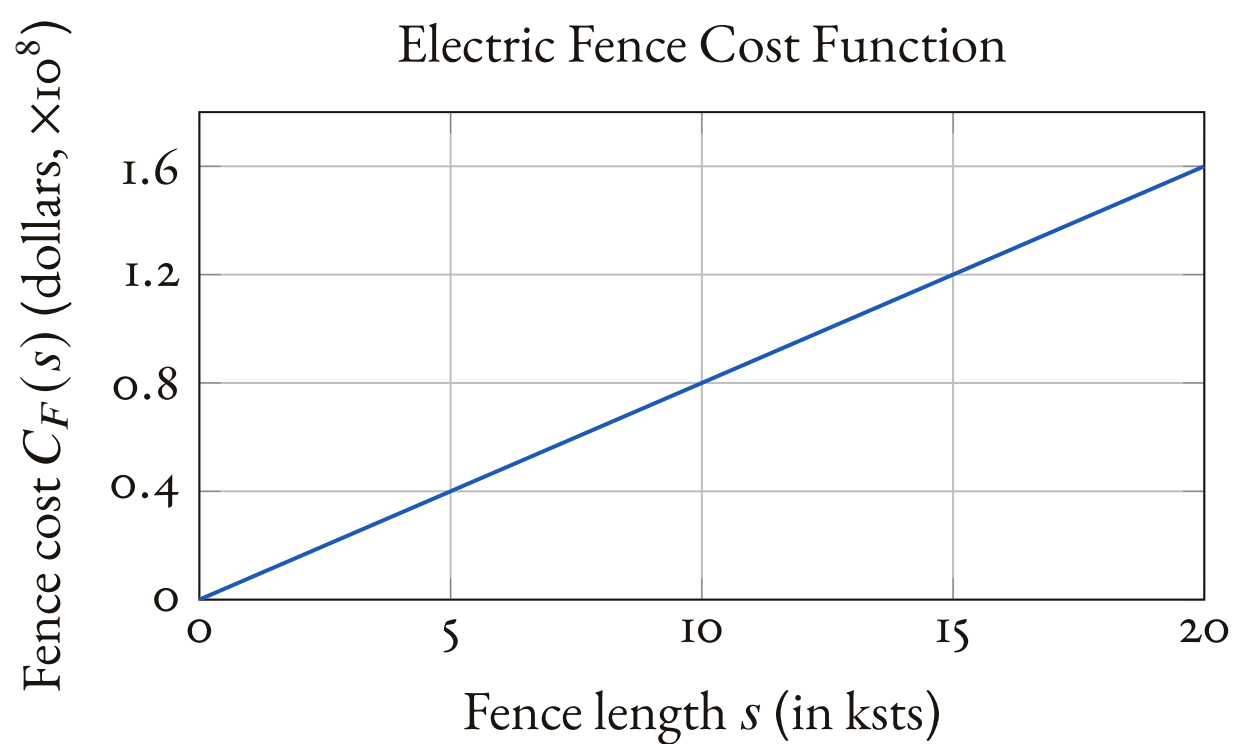
In accordance with the Isla Nublar rebuild protocol, the total construction cost for the Jurassic Plateau enclosure is to be determined from the official cost models shown below. Park construction costs include the electrified perimeter fence required to secure the enclosure boundary, and the landscaping and interior terrain preparation required for safe operations and controlled access.

All distance measurements use the approved survey unit, Stegosaurus strides.

Let s denote the total fence length (in sts) and let A denote the enclosed area (in sts²). The total cost is

$$C_{\text{total}} = C_F(s) + C_L(A).$$

For your answer: Report C_{total} in *billions of dollars*, rounded to the nearest billion.



Determine the total park cost in dollars for the enclosure using the cost functions above.

This memo supersedes all prior preliminary estimates.