

Fossils in the Classroom

Associated Object List

Coprolite

From Feces (Organic matter)

From the Eocene Epoch (55.8 – 33.9 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Trace

Type of Preservation: Petrified

Coprolites are fossilized droppings of animals. They are best preserved, and the most common, in the Eocene, and the Oligocene. They are found in the same places as the other fossils of the Eocene and Oligocene. They are found in the same places as the other fossils of the Eocene and Oligocene.

It is a very common fossil in the Eocene and Oligocene. It is a very common fossil in the Eocene and Oligocene. It is a very common fossil in the Eocene and Oligocene. It is a very common fossil in the Eocene and Oligocene.

Interesting fact: Scientists often study coprolites by cutting very thin slices from them and looking at the slices under a microscope.

Trilobite

5 Horse Tooth

Type of Fossil: Body

From: Eocene Epoch to Recent (52 million years ago to present)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Petrified

Horse teeth are found at the base of the jawbone. They are used for chewing food, but they also serve as a defense mechanism. In North America, they are found in the fossil record from 10,000 to 8,000 years ago. In North America, they are found in the fossil record from 10,000 to 8,000 years ago.

Interesting fact: Teeth from older animals, including horses, are usually more worn down than teeth from younger animals. Over time, the act of chewing food slowly grinds down teeth. This is particularly true when the food includes coarse grasses.

6 Wood from a Tree

Petrified Wood (Organic Fossil)

From: Middle Devonian Period to Recent (385 million years ago to present)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Petrified

Petrified wood is a fossilized remnant of a tree trunk. It is formed when the organic material of a tree trunk is replaced by minerals. This process is called petrification. It can be seen in the fossil record from the Devonian period to the present.

Interesting fact: Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona has the petrified logs and stumps of an entire Triassic forest. In Colorado, some of the largest petrified tree stumps in the world can be seen at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument.

7 Graptolite

Group of Graptolites (Organic Fossil)

From: Middle Cambrian Period to Late Cambrian Period (510 – 350 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Carbonized

Graptolites are a group of organisms that lived in the Cambrian period. They are found in the fossil record from the Middle Cambrian period to the Late Cambrian period. They are found in the fossil record from the Middle Cambrian period to the Late Cambrian period. They are found in the fossil record from the Middle Cambrian period to the Late Cambrian period.

Interesting Fact: The name "graptolite" comes from the Greek words for "written" and "rock," because their appearance reminded people of hieroglyphs.

8 Knightia (Fish)

Fossil (Oligocene)

Fossil (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type locality: Belding

Type locality: Colorado

Knightia is a genus of fish, named in honor of the paleontologist John Knight. The genus is named in honor of the paleontologist John Knight. The genus is named in honor of the paleontologist John Knight. The genus is named in honor of the paleontologist John Knight.

Interesting fact: Knightia is the state fossil of Wyoming.

9 Leaf (smooth edge)

(Oligocene)

Fossil (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type locality: Belding

Type locality: Colorado

Smooth-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. Smooth-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. Smooth-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. Smooth-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants.

Interesting fact: The aquatic plant duckweed has the smallest known leaves of any plant: less than 0.04 inches (1 millimeter) in diameter.

10 Leaf (jagged edge)

(Oligocene)

Fossil (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type locality: Belding

Type locality: Colorado

Jagged-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. Jagged-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. Jagged-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. Jagged-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants.

Interesting fact: In autumn, as days get shorter, plants are able to get less light. This loss of light triggers the process of leaves changing color and falling off.

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Fern

(O.C a F)

F : Middle Devonian Period Rec 1 (375 ea ag t ece t)

T / f F : B d

T / f P e e a : C / e

Fernae fitea et adiat, appa oc t teDev a Pe d, b tte ae t a e da. Fernaeae fecce c te / d ce / e, c oc t / a t ca ed ca / e, c / d ce eed c oc t / e / e, tefe / a t ea e ed ee oc. Tefe fe c ce ee e a / f ae, t e ca e / d ce t e / e t.

Interesting fact: Young sporophyte ferns are called "fiddleheads" because the way they are curled looks like the top of a violin.

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Shark Tooth

T t (O.C a F)

F : Upper Sx a Pe d t Rec 1 (420 ea ag t ece t)

T / f F : B d

T / f P e e a : Pe e a za

Sa t / a ed t e Sx a, 420 ea ag. M / fa a ' e e t a d e f ca t a e, e / e a d ea b e, c d e ' t / z e a e a a a b e. O a a ' a a e a a b e. M e e, f a t e t a e e e, beca e a e t a a d e t e t e e e.

Interesting fact: The ancient shark megalodon was so big an adult human could have stood up inside its mouth. Megalodon has been extinct for 1.5 million years.

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Modern Mammal Bone

B e (O.C a)

Rec 1

T / f F : N/A

T / f P e e a : N/A

T b e f a p ce v f a t a t t a e da. M re v c oc re t t a t e f b e. l d e t e d d e f a b e e / e / a e a ca ed ca ce v b e / e b e. l t b e, t e ca ce v b e a a e bee t d e b t e / ce v f ce a oc t e b e, ea oc a v / a ce. T e a d v t d e f a b e ca ed e t ca b e v e f a c t b e.

Interesting fact: Bone marrow in the cancellous bone is where blood cells are produced.

Theropod Footprint

Tac (Ca t)

F U/T a c Pe d U/ C erace Pe d (231.4 – 65.5 ea)

T f F :Tace