

Fossils in the Classroom

Associated Object List

Coprolite

From Feces (Organic material)

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 are the most common, in the Eocene Epoch. They are often found in the same places as the fossils of the animals that they were made by. They are often found in the same places as the fossils of the animals that they were made by.

It is a very common fossil in the Eocene Epoch. It is often found in the same places as the fossils of the animals that they were made by. They are often found in the same places as the fossils of the animals that they were made by.

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

Trilobite

3 Brachiopod

See (O.C. a F)

From the Cambrian Period Recited (542 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Recrystallized

Brachiopods are small, shelled animals, often found in fossil form. Most brachiopods are found in the Cambrian period, but some have been found in the Permian period (see the Permian period). Brachiopods are found in the Permian period, but some have been found in the Permian period. Brachiopods are found in the Permian period, but some have been found in the Permian period.

Interesting fact: Some fossil brachiopods are found with their original, non-recrystallized shells more or less intact, even though they are millions of years old.

4 Dinosaur Bone

See (O.C. a F)

From the Middle Triassic Period Upper Cretaceous Period (231.4 – 65.5 million years ago)

(Mammal and)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Preserved

Animals are often found in fossil form (read the fossil record). The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era.

The most famous fossils from the Mesozoic period are *Stegosaurus*, *Allosaurus*, and the dinosaur *Apatosaurus*, *Diplodocus*, and *Brachiosaurus*. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era. The fossil record shows that dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic era.

Interesting fact: *Stegosaurus* is Colorado's state fossil.

5 Horse Tooth

Type of Fossil: Body

From: Eocene Epoch (52 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Petrification

Horse teeth are found at the base of the jaw. They are used to chew food, but they are also used to graze on plants. The teeth of older horses are usually more worn down than the teeth of younger horses. Over time, the act of chewing food slowly grinds down teeth. This is particularly true when the food includes coarse grasses.

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 (385 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Petrification

Petrified wood is a fossil of wood that has been replaced by minerals. It is a type of fossil that is formed when the organic material of wood is replaced by minerals. This process is called petrification. Petrified wood is often found in sedimentary rocks.

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 Graptolite (Organic Fossil)

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

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Carbonization

Graptolites are a type of fossil that are formed from the remains of simple, jointless, leafless plants. They are often found in sedimentary rocks. Graptolites are a type of fossil that are formed from the remains of simple, jointless, leafless plants. They are often found in sedimentary rocks. Graptolites are a type of fossil that are formed from the remains of simple, jointless, leafless plants. They are often found in sedimentary rocks.

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. The smooth edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's shape and the way it grows.

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. The jagged edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's shape and the way it grows.

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.

11

Fern

(O.C a F)

F Mdde Dev a Pe ddt Rece t (375 ea ag ut ece t)

T /p fF :B d

T /p fP ee at :C /re v

Fe ae v fteea et ad /at, a /pa oc t te Dev a Pe d, b tte ae t a e da .
Fe ae ae c /e fecce c te /d ce /e, c oc ut /at ca ed ca /e ,
c v /d ce eed c oc ut /e /e , tefe /at ae a ed ee . Tefe fe
c ce ee e a f ae, t e ca e /d ce t e v t .

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

12

Shark Tooth

T t (O.C a F)

F U /p Sx a Pe ddt Rece t (420 ea ag ut ece t)

T /p fF :B d

T /p fP ee at :Pe e a za v

Sa t a /pa ed t e Sx a, 420 ea ag . M v fa a ' e et a de fca t ae, e
v v ea dea be, c de 't / ze a e a a a b e. O a a ' a ae a a b e.
W ee, f a t e t ae e v , beca e a e t a a d e t e t 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.

13

Modern Mammal Bone

B e (O.C a)

Rece t

T /p fF :N/A

T /p fP ee at :N/A

T b e f a /pce v f a /at t a e da . M re v c oc re t ta t ef b e .
I de t e d de fa b e t e /e a e a ca ed ca ce v b e v oc b e . I t b e, t e
ca ce v b e a a e bee t de v ed b t e / ce v fcea oc t e b e, ea oc a v v /pce .
T e a d v t de fa b e ca ed c t ca b e v c /act b e .

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

14 Modern Bivalve

Species (O.C. a)

Recept

Type of Fossil: N/A

Type of Preservation: N/A

This is a type of bivalve that is eaten daily. It is a type of bivalve that is eaten daily. It is a type of bivalve that is eaten daily. It is a type of bivalve that is eaten daily. It is a type of bivalve that is eaten daily.

Interesting fact: Scallops, clams, and oysters are all modern day bivalves that are eaten by humans.

15 Cave Bear Tooth

Species (C.O. a)

Found in: Europe (2.59 million years ago to 24,000 years ago)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Permafrost

Bears are a type of mammal that live in the northern hemisphere. Bears are a type of mammal that live in the northern hemisphere. Bears are a type of mammal that live in the northern hemisphere. Bears are a type of mammal that live in the northern hemisphere.

This is a type of bear that is found in the northern hemisphere. This is a type of bear that is found in the northern hemisphere. This is a type of bear that is found in the northern hemisphere. This is a type of bear that is found in the northern hemisphere.

Interesting fact: Cave bears are depicted in ancient cave paintings across Europe, and their remains have even been found near the burials of Neanderthals and humans.

16 Spinosaurus Tooth

Species (C.O. a)

Found in: Europe (112.6 – 70.6 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Permafrost

Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that lived in the Cretaceous period. Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that lived in the Cretaceous period. Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that lived in the Cretaceous period. Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that lived in the Cretaceous period.

Interesting fact: A German scientist found the first recorded Spinosaurus specimen in Egypt. Bombing destroyed it during World War Two.

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