

Fossils in the Classroom

Associated Object List

Coprolite

Fossil Faeces (Oolite)

Fossil Faeces Epoch (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type of Fossil: Trace

Type of Preservation: Petrified

Coprolites are fossilized droppings of animals. They are preserved, often as dark, cylindrical or oval shapes, and are often found in sedimentary rocks. They are made of feces, and the feces are often preserved as dark, cylindrical or oval shapes. They are often found in sedimentary rocks. They are made of feces, and the feces are often preserved as dark, cylindrical or oval shapes.

It is a very interesting fact that coprolites can be used to study the diet of ancient animals. For example, coprolites from the Late Cretaceous period in North America have been found to contain the remains of plants and animals, including dinosaurs. This provides valuable information about the diet and behavior of these ancient animals.

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 a type of marine animal, and they are found in the fossil record. Most brachiopods are found in the Cambrian period, but they also lived during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras. They are found in a variety of environments, including shallow seas and deep-sea environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia.

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 Mesozoic Period Upper Cretaceous Period (231.4 – 65.5 million years ago)

(Mammals and Birds)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Petrified

Animals are often found in the fossil record, and they are found in a variety of environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia. Dinosaur bones are found in a variety of environments, including shallow seas and deep-sea environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia. The *Tyrannosaurus rex* is a well-known dinosaur, and its bones are found in a variety of environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia. The *Tyrannosaurus rex* is a well-known dinosaur, and its bones are found in a variety of environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia.

The most famous fossils from the Mesozoic period are *Stegosaurus*, *Allosaurus*, and the dinosaur *Apatosaurus*, *Diplodocus*, and *Brachiosaurus*. These are the most famous fossils from the Mesozoic period. They are found in a variety of environments, including shallow seas and deep-sea environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia. The *Tyrannosaurus rex* is a well-known dinosaur, and its bones are found in a variety of environments. They are found in a variety of rock types, including limestone, shale, and sandstone. They are found in a variety of sizes, from a few centimeters to over a meter long. They are found in a variety of shapes, from simple, rounded shells to complex, multi-lobed shells. They are found in a variety of colors, from white to black. They are found in a variety of locations, from the United States to Europe to Asia.

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: Petrified

Horse teeth are found at the base of the fossil record. The teeth are usually found in the form of a single tooth, but they can also be found in the form of a pair of teeth. The teeth are usually found in the form of a single tooth, but they can also be found in the form of a pair of teeth. The teeth are usually found in the form of a single tooth, but they can also be found in the form of a pair of teeth. The teeth are usually found in the form of a single tooth, but they can also be found in the form of a pair of teeth.

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: Petrified

Petrified wood is a fossil of wood that has been preserved in the form of a solid mineral. The wood is usually found in the form of a single piece, but it can also be found in the form of a large block. The wood is usually found in the form of a single piece, but it can also be found in the form of a large block. The wood is usually found in the form of a single piece, but it can also be found in the form of a large block.

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 (510 – 350 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Body

Type of Preservation: Carbonized

Graptolites are a group of fossils that are preserved in the form of a solid mineral. The fossils are usually found in the form of a single piece, but they can also be found in the form of a large block. The fossils are usually found in the form of a single piece, but they can also be found in the form of a large block. The fossils are usually found in the form of a single piece, but they can also be found in the form of a large block.

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

8

Knightsia (Fish)

Fossil Site (Ogish)

Fossil Age (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Carbonaceous

Knightsia is a genus of fish, named in honor of the Knightsia family. The name is derived from the Latin word *knightsia*, which means "fish". The name is derived from the Latin word *knightsia*, which means "fish". The name is derived from the Latin word *knightsia*, which means "fish".

Interesting fact: Knightsia is the state fossil of Wyoming.

9

Leaf (smooth edge)

(Ogish)

Fossil Age (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Carbonaceous

Smooth-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. The smooth edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's structure. The smooth edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's structure. The smooth edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's structure.

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)

(Ogish)

Fossil Age (55.8 – 33.9 Ma)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Carbonaceous

Jagged-edged leaves are characteristic of many plants. The jagged edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's structure. The jagged edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's structure. The jagged edge of the leaf is a result of the leaf's structure.

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.

14 Modern Bivalve

Species (O.C. a)

Recept

Type of Fossil: N/A

Type of Preservation: N/A

The modern bivalve is a type of mollusk that has a shell made of two parts called valves. It is found in the fossil record from the Cambrian period to the present. Bivalves are found in the fossil record from the Cambrian period to the present. Bivalves are found in the fossil record from the Cambrian period to the present.

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

15 Cave Bear Tooth

Species (C.O. a)

Fossil Period: Pleistocene Epoch (2.59 million years ago to 24,000 years ago)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Permineralization

Bear teeth are found in the fossil record from the Pleistocene Epoch to the present. Bear teeth are found in the fossil record from the Pleistocene Epoch to the present. Bear teeth are found in the fossil record from the Pleistocene Epoch to the present.

The tooth is a type of bone that is found in the fossil record from the Pleistocene Epoch to the present. The tooth is a type of bone that is found in the fossil record from the Pleistocene Epoch to the present. The tooth is a type of bone that is found in the fossil record from the Pleistocene Epoch to the present.

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)

Fossil Period: Cretaceous Period (112.6 – 70.6 million years ago)

Type of Fossil: Bone

Type of Preservation: Permineralization

Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that is found in the fossil record from the Cretaceous Period to the present. Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that is found in the fossil record from the Cretaceous Period to the present. Spinosaurus is a type of dinosaur that is found in the fossil record from the Cretaceous Period to the present.

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

Theropod Footprint

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