

FOSSIL

THE REMAINS OR TRACES OF A ONCE LIVING ORGANISM FORMED IN SEDIMENTS. OVER TIME, HARD MINERALS REPLACE THE TISSUE OF THE ORGANISM.

USUALLY THE HARD PARTS OF AN ORGANISM REMAIN: TEETH SCALES, BONES, SHELLS, WOOD.

TYPES OF FOSSILS

MOLD

IMPRINT IN ROCK IN THE SHAPE OF THE ORGANISM

CAST

MOLD IS FILLED WITH HARD MINERALS TO FORM A MODEL OF THE ORGANISM

PETRIFIED FOSSIL

DISSOLVED MINERALS REPLACE ORGANIC MATTER

AMBER

MINERALIZED TREE SAP

RELATIVE DATING

AGE OF FOSSIL IS ESTIMATED BY BEING COMPARED TO PLACEMENT WITH FOSSILS IN OTHER LAYERS OF THE ROCK

INDEX FOSSIL

FOSSIL OF A SPECIES THAT IS EASILY RECOGNIZED AND EXISTED FOR A SHORT PERIOD WITH A WIDE GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

RADIOACTIVE DATING

USE OF HALF LIVES OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES TO CALCULATE THE AGE OF A SAMPLE

GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE

ERAS ARE DIVIDED INTO

PERIODS ARE DIVIDED INTO

EPOCHS