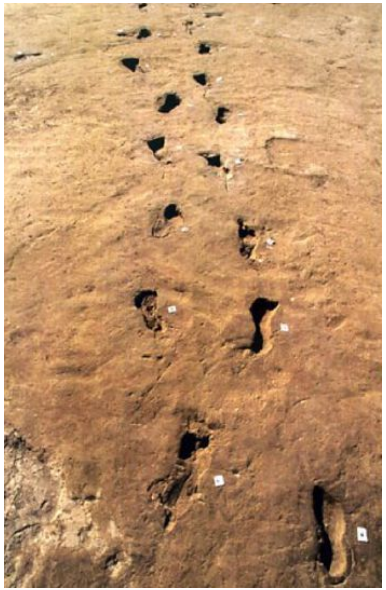
Fossils

BY : LILY SANSOME

Trace fossils



Human footprints

Trace fossils are tracks, bites, nests and even their droppings. It is also how an animal lived and cared for it’s young.

Mould fossils



Ammonite

A mould fossil is where an animal or plant dies and mud is around it, then it hardens quickly and makes a mould of its shape!

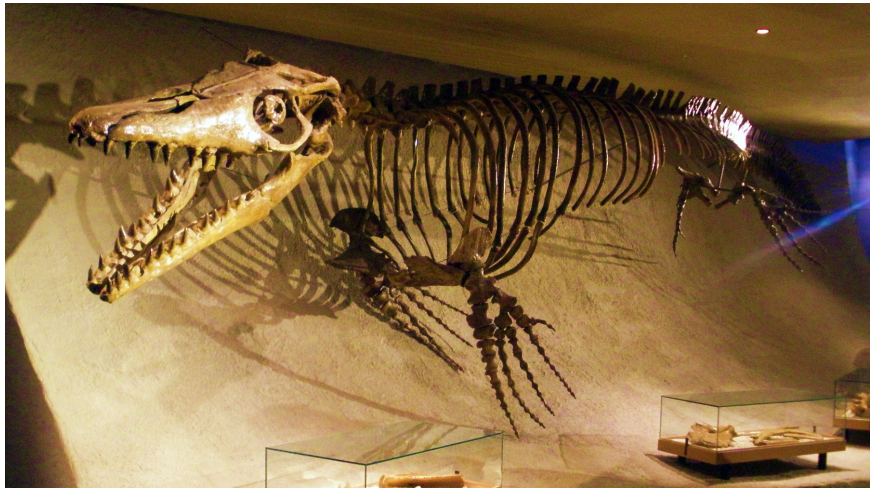
Resin fossil



An insect in amber (tree sap)

A resin fossil is where an animal gets caught in tree sap, then the sap hardens which is then called ‘amber’, when the insect is in the sap it is being preserved.

Body fossil



Mosasaurus skeleton- a dinosaurs

A body fossil is where animal teeth and bone are buried by mud. Minerals in the mud replace the bone and become as hard as stone. The weather erodes the layers over the years and they become exposed


HOW A
MOULD
FOSSIL
IS FORMED

STEP 1

First, say the dinosaur drowned it’s flesh gets eaten by fish or it rots away, then it leaves a skeleton!



STEP 2

The mud and sand covers up all of the tyrannosauru s rex skeleton over the years.



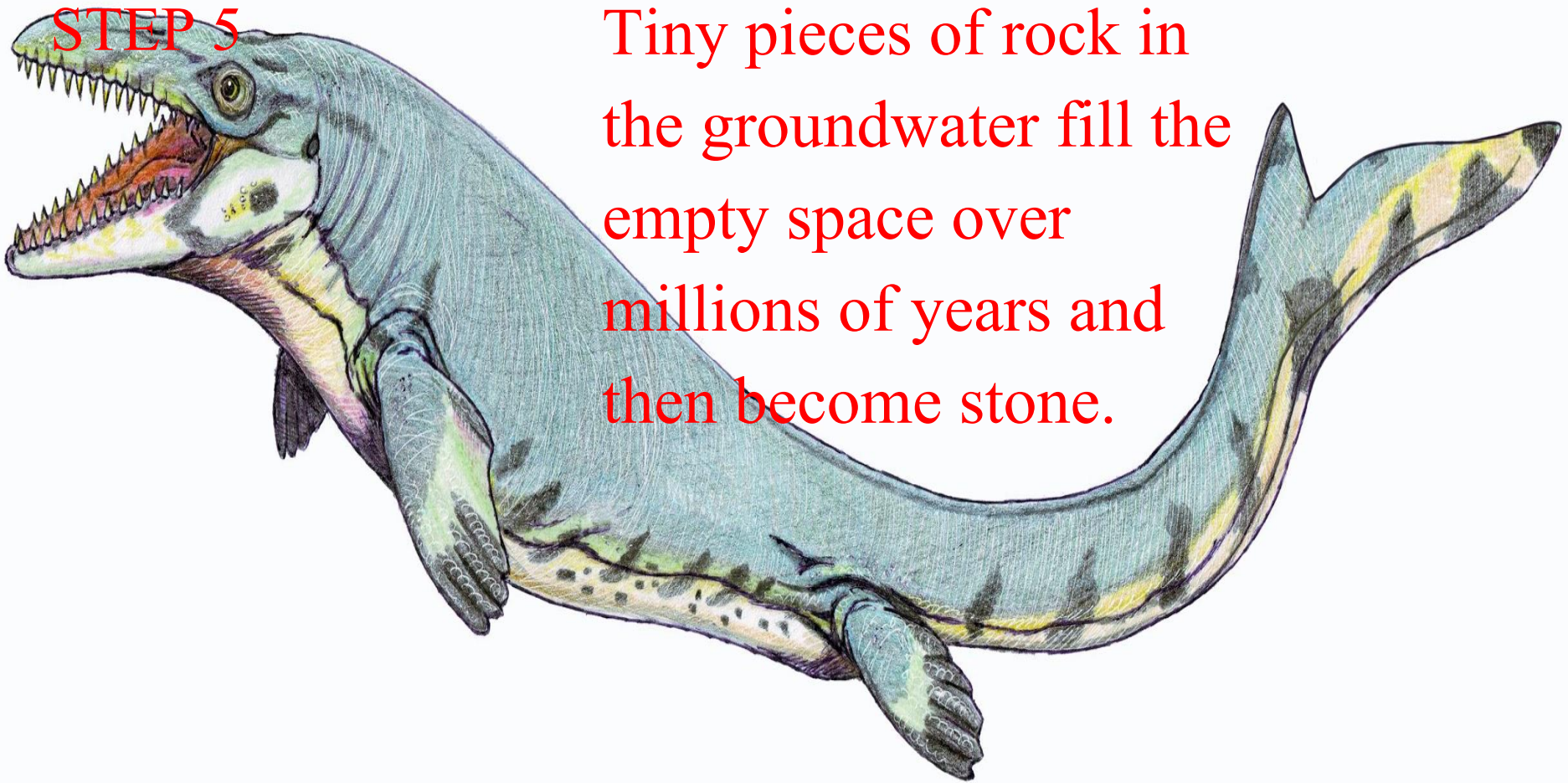
STEP 3



Layers of sediment start to form, the lower layers become sedimentary rock. (This takes thousands of years!) the skeleton is then completely surrounded by compressed stone.

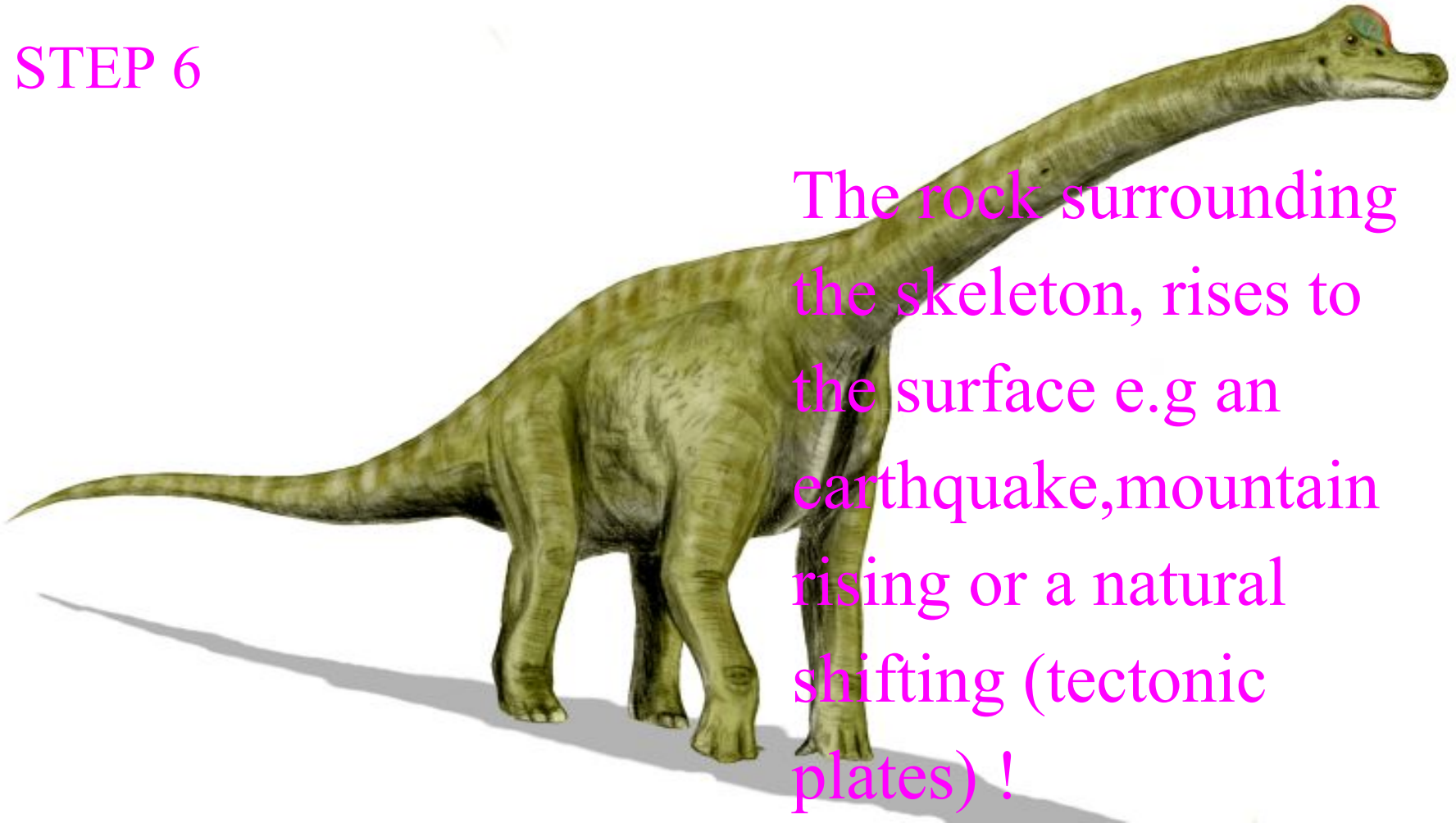

STEP 4
Next, thtbones slowly get washed away by a type of water called ‘groundwater’ ! The bones then leave a space called a ‘natural mould’ the reason it’s called that is because there was life there, and now it

STEP 5



Tiny pieces of rock in the groundwater fill the empty space over millions of years and then become stone.

STEP 6



The rock surrounding the skeleton, rises to the surface e.g an earthquake,mountain rising or a natural shifting (tectonic plates) !

STEP 7

The top layers are worn away by the wind and rain and become exposed!

