


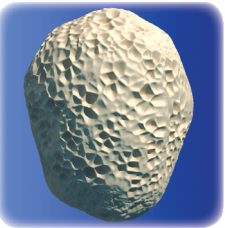





FOSSIL IDENTIFIER

Fossil image	Name of fossil	Description
	Ammonite	<p>Ammonites were marine creatures with a spiral-shaped shell. The fossilised remains of their shells are common and often found on beaches. They are around 65 million years old. One of the largest ever collected was over 2 metres in diameter.</p>
	Trilobite	<p>Trilobites lived in large groups, so if you find one fossil, there may well be more nearby. There are lots of different trilobites, with different shaped heads or tails, for example. Trilobite fossils are some of the oldest, as they lived about 540 million years ago.</p>
	Clam	<p>Clams and oysters look very similar to the live ones we see today. You may find them with two shells still joined together, or just one shell. Most clams and oysters live in the sea. If you find them inland, then the place where you are fossil hunting must have been under the sea many millions of years ago.</p>
	Coral	<p>Corals look like plants, but are actually made up of tiny animals that live together. They grow in warm, shallow seas and form big reefs. Some coral fossils are more than 400 million years old.</p>

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Fossil image	Name of fossil	Description
	<p>Sea Urchins and Starfishes</p>	<p>A living sea urchin has a round shell covered in spines. If you find a fossilised sea urchin, usually you will only see the body, as the spines fall off after it dies. Starfish fossils are rare, because they are very fragile and break easily. If you find any, you can recognise them because they are the shape of a five-pointed star.</p>
	<p>Dinosaur parts</p>	<p>Fossil remains of different kinds of dinosaurs – bones, teeth and footprints – can tell us a lot about where and how they lived. They were on Earth around the same time as ammonites, about 65 million years ago.</p>
	<p>Plant remains</p>	<p>Many kinds of plants have been fossilised, preserved in mud. You may see fossilised leaves, branches, bark or fir cones. Many of these remains date back hundreds of millions of years.</p>