

ORGANISM CARD	ORGANISM CARD	ORGANISM CARD
		
		
		
		
		



FOSSIL CARD	FOSSIL CARD	FOSSIL CARD
		
		
		
		



UNALTERED PRESERVATION	FOSSIL CARD 	FOSSIL CARD 
FOSSIL CARD 	FOSSIL CARD 	
FOSSIL CARD 	FOSSIL CARD 	
FOSSIL CARD 	FOSSIL CARD 	
UNALTERED PRESERVATION <p>When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and instead fossilize largely intact. This happens when the organism gets buried quickly by lake sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.</p>	UNALTERED PRESERVATION <p>When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and instead fossilize largely intact. This happens when the organism gets buried quickly by lake sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.</p>	

<p>FOSSILIZE</p>	<p>FOSSILIZE</p>	<p>FOSSILIZE</p>	<p>FOSSILIZE</p>
<p>ME!</p>	<p>ME!</p>	<p>ME!</p>	<p>ME!</p>
<p>science FRIDAY</p>	<p>science FRIDAY</p>	<p>science FRIDAY</p>	<p>science FRIDAY</p>
<p>FOSSILIZE</p>	<p>FOSSILIZE</p>	<p>FOSSILIZE</p>	<p>FOSSILIZE</p>
<p>ME!</p>	<p>ME!</p>	<p>ME!</p>	<p>ME!</p>
<p>science FRIDAY</p>	<p>science FRIDAY</p>	<p>science FRIDAY</p>	<p>science FRIDAY</p>

CAST	MOLD	MOLD	UNALTERED PRESERVATION	UNALTERED PRESERVATION
Mold fossils are often filled with sediment (e.g., sand or mud) after the original organism that formed the fossil has rotted away. The sediment then hardens in the shape of the organism, forming a cast.	Mold fossils occur when organisms are buried under sediments—usually clay or mud—that get cemented together, turning to rock. The organism rots, usually from water exposure, leaving its shape imprinted on the rock.	Mold fossils occur when organisms are buried under sediments—usually clay or mud—that get cemented together, turning to rock. The organism rots, usually from water exposure, leaving its shape imprinted on the rock.	When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and instead fossilize largely intact. This happens when the organism gets buried quickly by lake sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.	When entire organisms or parts of organisms don't rot away completely and instead fossilize largely intact. This happens when the organism gets buried quickly by lake sediment, ice, asphalt, amber, or volcanic ash.
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TRACE	TRACE	CARBONIZATION	CAST
This type of fossil shows evidence of an organism's activity or behavior. Examples include footprints, trails, or burrows in mud or sand, which then hardens to stone. Gastroliths (stomach stones) and coprolites (poop) are also considered trace fossils.	This type of fossil shows evidence of an organism's activity or behavior. Examples include footprints, trails, or burrows in mud or sand, which then hardens to stone. Gastroliths (stomach stones) and coprolites (poop) are also considered trace fossils.	Organisms with softer bodies, like fish, insects, and plants, are pressed against soft layers, such as mud or clay, which harden. A carbon imprint is left on the rock.	Mold fossils are often filled with sediment (e.g., sand or mud) after the original organism that formed the fossil has rotted away. The sediment then hardens in the shape of the organism, forming a cast.
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DECAY	BEFORE	BURIAL	DECAY	BEFORE	BURIAL
DECAY	BEFORE	BURIAL	UNALTERED PRESERVATION	DECAY	BEFORE
DECAY	BEFORE	BURIAL			
DECAY	BEFORE	BURIAL			

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