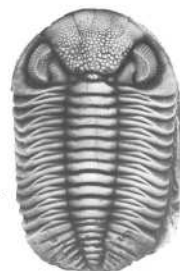


# WHAT CAN I FIND AT FOSSIL PARK?

You are hunting through what is left of the shallow sea that covered Ohio during the Devonian period, 375 million years ago. (Sorry! No dinosaurs!) The pictures below will help you on your journey!

## **Trilobites:** (try'-low-byts') *Phacops rana*

Trilobites used their large eyes to watch for food and predators while cruising the bottoms of the deeper water. Most finds will only be pieces of these critters, but for the lucky there is a whole "bug" waiting!



## **Brachiopods:** (brak'-ee-oh-podz') *Paraspirifer bownockeri*

These and other shelled animals will be the most common finds in the park. These creatures didn't chase after their food, instead they filtered it from the water around them.

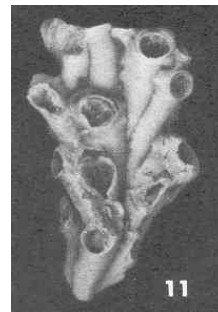


## **Horn coral:**

These corals, also known as rugose corals, lived a solitary life on the seafloor. They spent their days filtering food from the warm, salty, water. Look for small, ice cream cone shaped pieces in the shale.

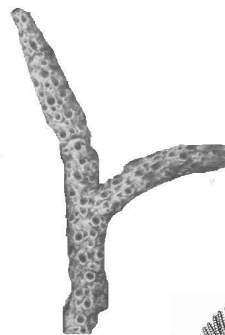
## **Aulopora:**

This type of coral is known as a colonial coral. Like horn coral, they were filter feeders, and with other forms of colonial corals, formed the backbone of the coral reefs present during the Devonian.



## **Bryozoans:** (bry'-zoh'-anz)

Bryozoans are often called "moss animals." These creatures filtered their food from the surrounding sea by waving soft tentacles through the water. Fossil fragments of bryozoans often look like a piece of linen cloth.



## **Crinoids:** (kry'-noydz)

These fossils, often called sea lilies, are common at fossil park. However, finding an intact crinoid would be extremely rare. Look for small "cheerio" shaped pieces in the shale. These "cheerios" are actually pieces of the crinoids stem.

