## Fossil Sorting Guide

##  <br> Shark Tooth Guide

## Sand Shark

Age: Miocene (approx. 18-15 million years old)

The Sand Shark grew up to 10 feet in length.

The teeth have long crowns with small cusps (bumps) on long roots.


## Ammonite

## Age: Jurassic

(approx. 146-200 million years old)
Class: Cephalopoda Modern Relatives: squid, octopus, cuttlefish


## Brachiopod

Age: Cretaceous
(approx. 65-146 million years old)
Phylum: Brachiopoda
Modern Relatives: some Brachiopods still exist today

## Branch Coral

Age: Devonian
(approx. 359-416 million
years old)
Class: Anthozoa
Modern Relatives: many types of coral still exist today

## Fossil Clam

Age: Cretaceous
(approx. 65-146 million

## years old)

Class: Bivalvia
Modern Relatives: many
types of clams still exist today
Fossil Snail
Age: Cretaceous
(approx. 65-146 million
years old)
Class: Gastropoda
Modern Relatives: slugs, snails
Age: Cretaceous (approx. 60-80 million years old)

The Mackerel Shark was a large predator. Scientists estimate it measured 30 feet in total length.

The teeth are large and triangular in shape with smooth cutting edges and visible cusps on the roots.

Crinoid Stem
Age: Devonian (approx. 359-416 million years old)
Class: Crinoidea
Modern Relatives: starfish,
sea urchins, sand dollars

## Orthoceras

Age: Ordivician
(approx. 443-485
Class: Cephalopoda
Modern Relatives:
squid, octopus, cuttlefish

## Trilobite

Age: Devonian
(approx. 359-416
million years old)
Class: Trilobita
Modern Relatives: horseshoe crabs, spiders


Fossil Snail
Age: Cretaceous (approx. 65-146 million years old)
Class: Gastropoda
Modern Relatives: slugs, snails


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## Fossil Identification

What fossils did you discover? Draw your fossil in the table below. Can you identify what type of fossil you found? Some fossils can be difficult to identify. Feel free to ask a grownup for help.


