





# Fossil Types

Start:  
2nd Floor  
Fossil Exhibit  
Orange Case labeled:  
"Brett Kent Fossil Collection"

Type	What is it?	Example	Image
<b>TRACE</b>	These fossils show evidence of activity and can be used to study animal behavior.	Footprints Burrows Coprolite (Poop)	
<b>MOLD</b>	These fossils show an impression of the animal or plant.	Impressions of plants once the plant dissolves away. Impressions of bones once the animal dissolves away.	
<b>CAST</b>	These fossils show a positive image of the animal or plant.	A fossil mold that was filled with minerals and creates a 3D image.	
<b>TRUE FORM</b>	The actual animal or plant is in the fossil with their original features (skin, fur, leaves, flowers etc.).	A plant or animal trapped in ice, tar, or amber.	

# Western Interior Seaway

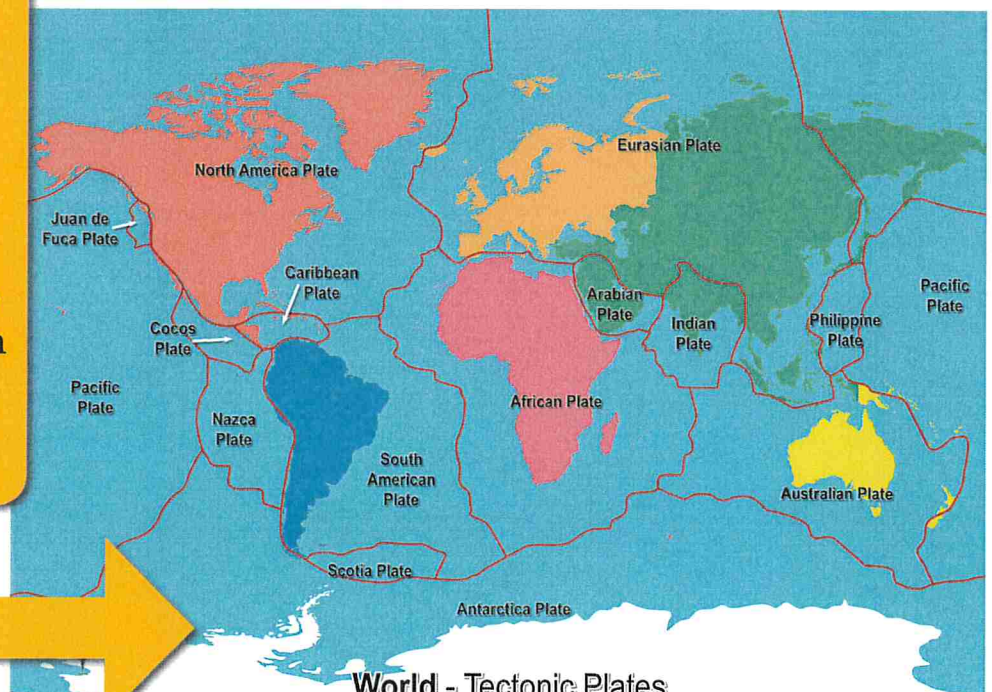
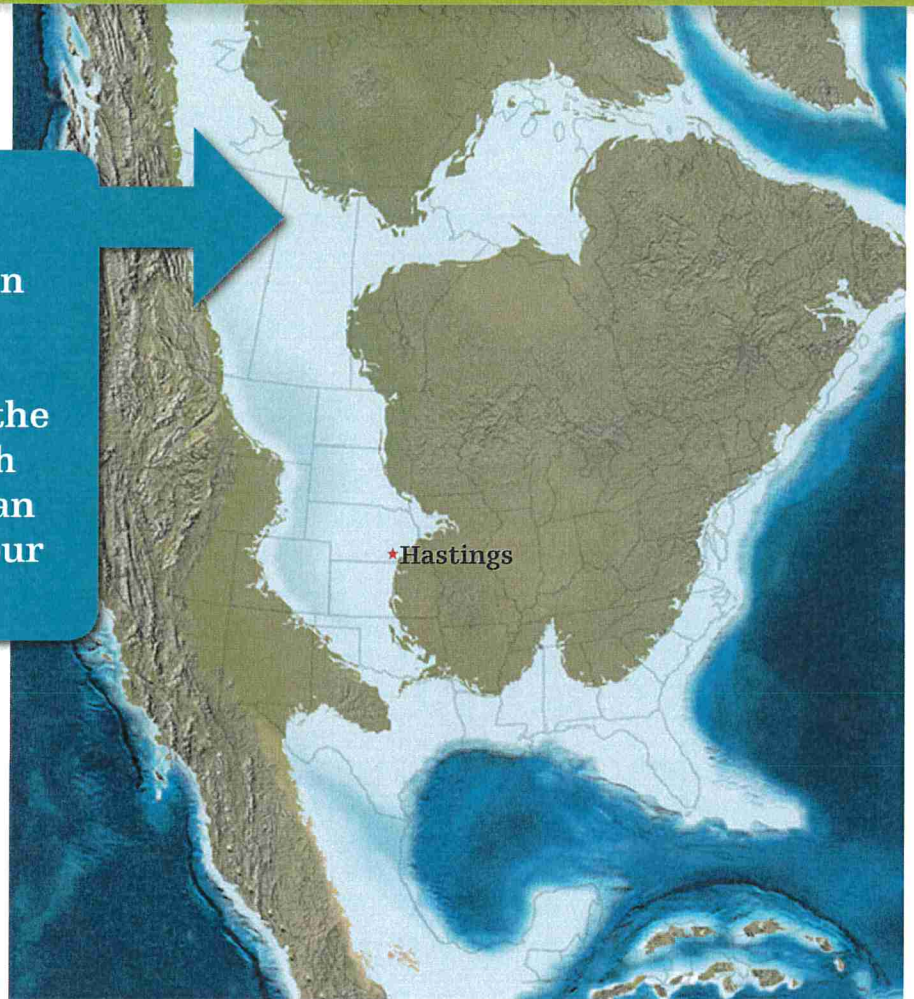
Over 65 million years ago, Nebraska was part of a warm inland ocean called the Western Interior Seaway. Instead of a Triceratop or a Tyrannosaurus rex, we had sea monster like the Tylosaurus and prehistoric fish such as the Xiphactinus. You can see these animals hanging in our lightwell.

If Nebraska was once an ocean, why is it land now? The answer lies within tectonic plates!

These plates are like a giant puzzle. Sometimes the puzzle pieces move around. When they pull apart, they can form great oceans. If they push together, they can create mountains. Can you think of the mountain range that formed when the plates closed up the Western Interior Seaway?

Hint: They are in Colorado.

Answer: Rocky Mountains



World - Tectonic Plates