Name: _____ Date:_____ Period: _____
NOTES

Geology Chapter 2.1 and 2.2: Fossils and Earth's History

How do we know Earth's History?	• Scientists study rocks, fossils, & other natural evidence for clues about what Earth's history • Fossil: traces or remains of living things from long ago – Dinosaur bones, footprints – Give information about the organism (often extinct, but not always!) • Allows us to have some idea about what they looked like and how they behaved – Exist in many different forms: • shells, bones, teeth • Impressions or other evidence of an organism preserved in rock • Actual organism (or part of one) can be preserved
What are original remains?	• Original remains: fossils of organism's actual bodies/body parts (RARE!!!); also called preserved fossils – Found in airtight/small places that prevent decay • Ice: one of the best preservers—frozen mammoth body found in Siberia with bone, muscle, skin, and hair still in place • Amber: tree sap/resin, a sticky substance that flows in trees like syrup and protects the tree by trapping insects. • Tar: animals get trapped in pools of tar and are preserved—Saber-tooth tiger skull. – Fossils are direct evidence of forms of life (like dinosaurs)
How are fossils formed?	• In rocks→conditions must be "just right"—must be preserved before it decays – Body parts are replaced by minerals (turned to stone) – Most organisms die and decompose without leaving fossils • Hard parts (shells, bones, teeth) decompose slowly→more likely to become fossils • Form in sedimentary rock – Organism is buried in sediment; sediment becomes rock • Heat/pressure in igneous and metamorphic rock can destroy fossils – Not all fossils are original remains but are impressions/traces, made of rock
What are the 4 types of fossils?	• Different environmental conditions form different fossils • Molds & Casts • Mold: forms when sediments bury an organism and the sediments change into rock; the organism decays leaving a hole in the rock in the shape of the organism. • Cast: forms when a mold is filled with sand or mud that hardens into the shape of the organism. • Petrified fossil: forms when minerals soak into the buried remains, changing them into rock. Ex: petrified wood: stone fossil of a tree • Carbon film: forms when organisms (or parts) are pressed between layers of soft mud or clay that hardens, squeezing almost all the decaying organism away leaving the carbon imprint in the rock. Shows details of soft parts rarely seen in other types of fossils. • Trace fossils: evidence of organism's presence—Footprints, trails, animal holes
Stop and Think:	1. What kind of information could you get from a fossil? 2. You went exploring and found several fossils. For each one, tell which type of fossil they are. a. A piece of stone that looks like tree bark. _____ i. A rock with lines in it that look like the marks from a shell. _____ ii. The image of a moth on a rock. It even shows the wings! a. A 3-toed foot print in rock. _____ b. Why do we not have fossils of all animals that lived in Earth's past? _____ c. Why are most fossils hard parts of organisms?
How can we see changes in life and the environment?	• Fossil record: Millions of fossils have been collected and observed. Certain fossilized organisms could only live in specific environments or under particular climate conditions. Extinction of life forms as well as how and when new life-forms appeared is part of the fossil record. • Tree rings – See overall weather patterns in an area: rings vary in size depending on how much the tree grows that year—dry years=thin rings, good rainfall/weather=thick ring • Ice cores

	– Greenland & Antarctica—ice/snow has built up into thick layers called glaciers (can be taller than skyscrapers) – Ice core: cylindrical sample that shows layers of snow/ice that have built up for thousands of years – Analyze air trapped in the ice to learn how the atmosphere has changed—can indicate temperature, volcanic activity, etc.
Stop and Think:	1. You are a paleontologist studying Earth's past. Explain how you would figure out the following information. a. How fast a T-rex ran. _____ b. How much oxygen was in the atmosphere 2 billion years ago. _____ c. What the temperature was like 250 million years ago. _____ d. What birds looked like 5 million years ago._____
What does sedimentary rock tell us about Earth's past?	• Sedimentary rock show relative age. – Relative age: the age of an event or object in relation to other events or objects. • In past—fossils, rocks, etc. were used to reconstruct the Earth's past (no technology) • Sedimentary rock forms in layers – oldest layer = bottom (think about it—if it formed first, it will be on bottom) – youngest layer = top – This is called the Law of Superposition: each rock layer is younger than the one below it. • Called relative age because we don't know exactly when each layer formed
Stop and Think:	1. In the diagram to the right, write which layer is the oldest and which is the youngest. a. Oldest: _____ b. Youngest: _____
How can rock layers be disturbed?	• The movement of tectonic plates: – A whole set of layers can get turned on its side—can be bent and folded to where the oldest layer is no longer on the bottom (called unconformity) – One way we determine the original order is by looking at similar stacks of undisturbed rocks. • Igneous rock: – molten rock (magma) forces its way through the layers – magma cools and forms igneous rock. • The igneous rock =YOUNGER than layers it cuts through (think about it: rock layers have to be present before the magma can cut through them!)
Stop and Think:	1. In the diagram to the right, write which layer is the oldest, which is the youngest, and which is the igneous rock. a. Oldest: _____ b. Youngest: _____ c. Igneous: _____
What are index fossils?	• Fossils in sedimentary rock can offer clues to Earth's past. – Fossils can tell the age of the rock: organism lived when the rock layer formed – index fossils: fossils of common organisms that lived in many areas during a specific span of time—used to determine age of rock layers • Ex: a type of shellfish (*I. labiatus*) lived from 144 million to 65 million years ago, so if you find it's fossil, you know that rock layer is between 144 and 65 million years ago.
How do we know absolute age?	• Absolute age: the actual age of an event or object; determined through radioactive dating. • Half-life: time it takes for half of the atoms in a radioactive sample to "break down" – Different elements = different half-lives. – Uranium and C-14 are 2 of the most commonly used to date rocks because they have long half-lives (C-14's half-life is 5730 years, uranium is 704 million years) – Radioactive dating works best with igneous rocks