Fossils of Ontario ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ

OLD ROCK – ANCIENT LIFE ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐊᓯᓂ - ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ

Ancient Sea Life Legend
ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓂᐱᐠ

- Bivalves ᐁ ᓂᔐᑳᐧᑫᕐᐠ
- Crinoids ᐠᓇᐣᐅᐞᐟ
- Stromatolites ᐢᐟᕈᒪᑐᓚᐃᐟᐢ
- Brachiopods ᑊᕋᕐᐅᐧᐸᐟᐢ
- Tabulate Corals ᑖᑊᔪᓗᐟ ᑳᕋᐦᐢ
- Bryozoans ᑊᕋᐞᐅᓱᐣ
- Gastropods ᑳᐢᐟᕈᐧᐸᐟᐢ
- Trilobites ᐟᓇᓗᐸᐃᐟᐢ
- Cephalopods ᓭᑊᐊᓗᐧᐸᐟᐢ
- Rugose Corals ᐧᕈᑯᓱ ᑳᕋᐦᐢ

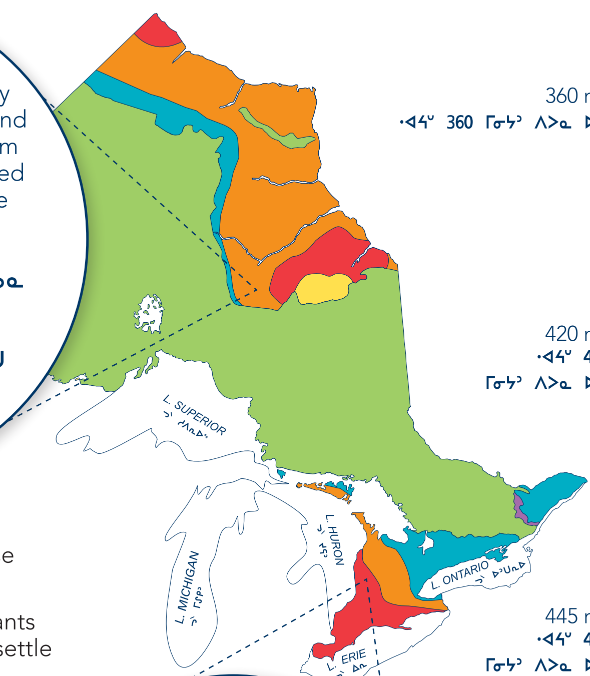
FOSSILS: PRESERVED REMAINS OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS FOUND IN ANCIENT SEDIMENTS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCK
ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ: ᑲ ᓯᑕᐧᐃᑎᐸ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᐊᐧᐊᔕᔥ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ ᐙᐣᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᐸᑕᑲᓇ

LEGEND ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐧᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ

- Mesozoic ᒣᐢᐅᓱᐞᐠ
- Devonian ᑎᑊᐅᐣᓂᐊᐣ
- Silurian ᓱᕀᐅᓇᐊᐣ
- Ordovician ᐅᕽᑐᑊᐃᓯᐊᐣ
- Cambrian ᑫᑦᑊᓇᐊᐣ
- Precambrian ᑊᓇ ᑫᑦᑊᓇᐊᐣ

In Northern Ontario fossils are mainly found in sedimentary rocks that underlie the Hudson and James Bay Lowlands. Fossils from these areas have been transported by glaciers to other areas of the Canadian Shield.

ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓅᐠ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ
ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐱᕆ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑕᕆᐠ
ᐊᐟᓯᐣ ᐯ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᑴᑦᐢ
ᐯ ᐃᑌᑫᕽ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ ᐅᑌ
ᑲ ᐃᑕᕆᐠ ᐊᓂᐢᑫ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᑭ
ᐊᑎ ᐃᐢᐱᑎᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᔑ
ᑲᑭᑫᓯᐧ ᑲᕽ



Fossils are found across Southern Ontario, in bedrock outcrops such as the Niagara Escarpment.

ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐧᐊ
ᓴᐧᐊᓅᐠ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ, ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ
ᑲ ᑭ ᒧᐢᑭᐱᑎᐟ
ᐊᓂᐢᑫ ᐊᓯᓂ ᓇᔭᑯᕦ
ᑊᐊᕀᐢ ᐃᑌᑫᕽ

FOSSIL FACTS

- Ontario Precambrian bedrock is covered by **Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian** and **Mesozoic** aged rocks.
- These rocks originally began as **mud** at the bottom of shallow tropical seas between **500 and 360 million years ago**.
- These seas periodically **covered** most of Ontario and had **sediments** transported to them by rivers.
- Most of these sediments originated from the erosion of **mountains** and **previous glaciers**.
- Limestone comes from **marine plants** and **animals:** eroded shells, skeletal material and/or excrement.
- Life was **abundant** in these tropical seas.
- When the animals and plants died, their bodies would settle to the **bottom of the sea**.
- The sediment transported by the rivers would then **cover** and **preserve** the animal/plant parts.
- Over time, the sediments and the animal/plant parts have undergone **burial** and **lithification** to become **rocks** and **fossils** that **now lie under our feet!**

ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ ᑕᐧᐯᐧᐃᓇ

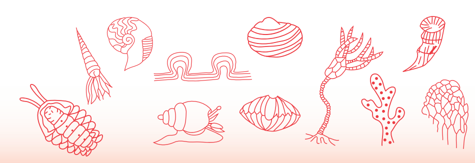
- ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᑊᓇ ᑫᑦᑊᓇᐊᐣ ᐊᓇᐢᑯ ᐊᓯᓂ ᐊᐧᑲᓂᔑᐡ ᑫᑦᑊᓇᐊᐣ, ᐅᕽᑐᑊᐃᓯᐊᐣ, ᓱᕀᐅᓇᐊᐣ, ᑎᑊᐅᐣᓂᐊᐣ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᒣᐢᐅᓱᐞᐠ ᐊᓯᓂᐠᕽ
- ᐁᑯ ᐊᓯᓂᔭᐠ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᐊᓯᓂᐧᐃᕆᐠ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ ᐊᔑᐡᑭ ᑭ ᐃᔑᓇᑫᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐧᑲᔑᐠ ᓂᐱᐠ ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 500 ᐱᓂᐡ 360 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᕽ
- ᐅᐅ ᑭᕆᑲᒥᔭ ᐊᐢᑳᐤ ᑭᓂᐢᑭᐯᐤ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᑭᐯᑕᐳᑕᕆᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᑯᑕᐧᐃᒪᑳᐧᓇᕽ
- ᒥᑫᐟ ᐅᐅ ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᑕᐳᑌᑭ ᓯᐱᐠ ᐁ ᐱᐧᐁᐳᑌᑭ ᐧᐊᕆᔭ ᐙᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐠ ᑲᑭᑫᓯᐧᑳᐠ ᑭ ᐅᕆᒪᑳᐧᓇᕽ
- ᓚᕐ ᐢᑐᐣ ᐊᓯᓂᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑭ ᐅᕆᐤ ᓂᐱᐠ ᑲᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔑᓭᐠ: ᐁ ᒣᐢᑕᐸᐧᐁᕆᐠ ᐁᓭᐠ, ᕆᐸᐞ ᐅᐢᑲᓂᐠᐙᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᓯᒥᐠᕽ
- ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᑭ ᒥᑫᑎᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᐣᑌ ᓴᐧᐊᓅᐠ ᑭᕆᑲᒥᐠᕽ
- ᐃᐢᐱ ᐁ ᓂᐱᕆᐠ ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔑᓭᐠ ᐙᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓂᐱᒪᑲᑭ ᑲ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ, ᐧᐃᔭᐧᐃᐧᐊᐤ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᑯᑕᐧᐃᒪᑳᐧᓇ ᓯᐱᐠᕽ
- ᑲ ᑭ ᑯᓭᐳᑌᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᑕᐳᑌᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓂᑯᐸᓂᐤ ᐧᐁᕆ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐡ ᐸᐱᐧᐁ ᓄᑯᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔑᐡ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭᕽ
- ᐧᐃᐢᑲᑕ ᓇᑫ, ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᐢᑌᐳᑌᑭ ᐙᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔑᐡ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐠ ᑫᐧᑳᐣ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓂᑯᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐊᓯᓂᐧᐃᐸᓂᐧᐊ, ᐁᐧᑲᓂᑭ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓯᓂᔭᐠ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ ᐊᓄᐨ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑯᐢᑫᔭᐣᕽ

mya: million years ago ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

Geological Time Scale: A system of time measurement that subdivides the Earth's history
ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᕆ ᐊᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᐊᐢᑭ: ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᐸᐯᐢᑭᑎᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᕆᑲᑌᐠ ᑕᓂ ᑲ ᐯᕆ ᐃᑭᐠ ᒪᐧᐊᕆ ᐅᑕᓈᐠᕽ

360 mya
ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 360 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

DEVONIAN *Age of Fish and Forests* ᑎᑊᐅᐣᓂᐊᐣ ᓂᐢᑕᐦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ ᓇᒣᐢ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᓄᕆᒪᐢᑲᒥᐠ

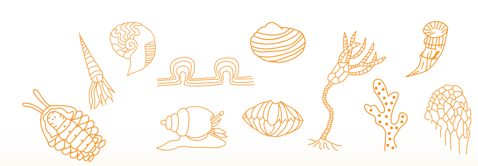


- 85% of the Earth was covered with oceans and the climate was warm.
- Life got big, and modern fishes appeared in the oceans.
- First forests and amphibians appeared on land.

- 85% ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᑭᕆᑲᒥᐠ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐙᐢᑕ ᑭᑭᔐᐧᐊᐤ ᑲ ᐃᑕᔭᐠᕽ
- ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᒥᑫᑎᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐊᓄᐨ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᕆᐠ ᓇᒣᐦᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᐃᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᕆᑲᒥᐠᕽ
- ᐅᐡᑳᐨ ᓄᕆᒪᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐧᐃᔑᓭᐠ ᑲ ᑲᐸᕆᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓄᑯᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᐠᕽ

420 mya
ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 420 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

SILURIAN *World Underwater* ᓱᕀᐅᓇᐊᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᓂᐱᐠ

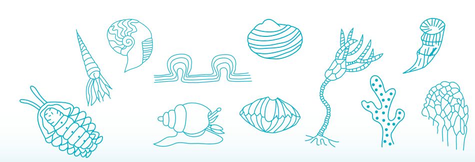


- A higher sea level than today.
- Shallow seas covered Ontario and the climate was warm.
- First land plants started growing near sea coasts.
- First land habitats appear: near-river and wetland.
- Early fish and wingless insects appear.

- ᑭ ᒍᐡᑲᐊᐣ ᑭᕆᑲᒥ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓄᐨᕽ
- ᑭ ᐸᐧᑲᔑᐧᓇ ᑭᕆᑭᒥᔭ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐙᐢᑕ ᑭ ᑭᔐᐧᐊᔭᐤ
- ᐅᐡᑳᐨ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᑲ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᑭ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓄᐧᑲᓇ ᓇᓂᐯᐠᕽ
- ᐅᐡᑳᐨ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᑲ ᑕᔑᑫᕆᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓄᑯᓯᐧᐊᐠ: ᐯᔓᐨ ᓯᐱᐠ ᙵᐢᑕ ᒫᐡᑫᑯᐠᕽ
- ᓂᐢᑕᐦ ᓇᒣᐦᐠ ᙵᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐅᑕᑕᐧᑲᓂᕆ ᒫᐣᒍᔕᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓄᑯᓯᐧᐊᐠᕽ

445 mya
ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 445 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

ORDOVICIAN *Tropical Seas. Deep Freeze* ᐅᕽᑐᑊᐃᓯᐊᐣ ᑭ ᑭᓵᐧᐊᑲᒥᐧᓇ ᑭᕆᑲᒥᔭᕽ ᑭ ᑭᕆ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᐣ



- Ontario was located near the equator and was periodically covered by shallow, tropical seas.
- A 500,000 year long ice age contributed to an extinction of 85% of marine life and marked the end of the Ordovician.

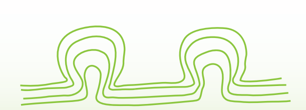
- ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐯᔓᐨ ᑲ ᐃᐢᑯ ᑭᔑᑌᐠ ᐃᑕᑳᓄᐸᐣ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᙵᐢᑕ ᐊᐢᑳᐤ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᐁ ᐸᐧᑲᔑᐠ, ᐁ ᔑᐯᐢᑌᐠ ᑭᕆᑲᒥᐠᕽ
- ᑭ ᑭᕆ ᑕᑲᔭᐤ 500,000 ᐱᐳᐣ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐧᐁᕆ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓇᒪᑌᕆᐠ 85% ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔑᔕᐠ ᓂᐱᐠ ᑲ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᕆᐠ ᙵᐢᑕ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᑭᔑᐱᐸᓂᐤ ᐅᕽᑐᑊᐃᓯᐊᐣ

485 mya
ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 485 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

CAMBRIAN *Explosion of Life* ᑫᑦᑊᓇᐊᐣ ᑭ ᑭᕆ ᑭᓂᐸ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ

540 mya
ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 540 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

PRECAMBRIAN *Life is Small* ᑊᓇ ᑫᑦᑊᓇᐊᐣ ᑭ ᐊᐱᔑᔕᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ



4600 mya
ᐧᐊᔦᐡ 360 ᒥᓂᔭᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

How are fossils preserved?
To become preserved as fossils, animals and plants should be buried quickly in mud or sand, escape erosion and be deposited in suitable environments (e.g. deep marine, lagoons). Hard bones and shells are more likely to be preserved than soft tissues.

ᑕᐣᑌ ᐧᐁᕆ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐸ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇᕽ
ᑭᕆ ᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐸ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ, ᐊᐧᐃᔭᔑᔕᐠ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᑫᐧᑳᐣ ᑲ ᓂᑕᐧᐃᑭᐠ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᐧᑳᐣ ᑭᓂᐸ ᑭᕆ ᓂᐧᑲᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᔑᐡᑭ ᐠᐙᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐙᑳᐠ, ᐁᑲ ᑭᕆ ᒣᐢᑕᐅᑌᐠ ᐙᐢᑕ ᓇᐃᑭᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐡ ᓂᐧᑲᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ ᐁ ᐃᔑ ᒥᓚᑲᒥᐠ ᓂᐱ ᙵᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐸᑕᐯᐠᕽ ᐁ ᒫᐧᑲᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᐢᑲᐣ ᙵᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁᓭᐠ ᐅᓭᐨ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐡ ᑭᕆ ᓄᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᐢᐱᐨ ᑫᐧᑳᐣ ᑲ ᓄᐢᑳᐠᕽ

Why are fossils so important?
They help scientists reconstruct Earth's past environments including: land and water, fresh and saltwater, arctic, temperate and tropical climates. Different fossils evolved at different times in the Earth's history. The relative age of sedimentary rocks can be identified through the fossil record.

ᑫᐧᑳᐣ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᐧᐁᕆ ᑭᐢᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᐸ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇᕽ
ᐧᐃᕆᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᑭᕆ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᑕᓂ ᑲ ᐯᕆ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ: ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᓂᐱ, ᑲ ᐸᔦᑲᑲᒥᐠ ᙵᐢᑕ ᑲ ᔑᐧᐃᑕᑲᒥᐠ, ᒪᐧᐊᕆ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓅᐠ, ᑲ ᐃᑕᔭᐠᕽ ᓇᓇᑳᐤ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓇ ᓄᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᕽ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᐣ ᑎᐸᕆᒧᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲᑕ ᐅᕆ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᕆᑲᑌᐤ ᑕᓂᐢᐱᑎᓯᕆᐠ ᐊᓯᓂᔭᐠᕽ

Paleontology: The study of fossils and the rocks they occur in • **Lithification:** Changes sediments (mud and sand) into hard rock • **Sedimentary rocks:** Rocks produced by lithification of sediments
ᐯᓓᐅᐣᑐᓗᔒ: ᐁ ᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᕆᑲᑌᐠ ᐧᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱᐧᐃᓂᑲᓐ ᐙᐢᑕ ᐊᓯᓂᔭᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐢᑲᕆᐠ • ᐁ ᐊᓯᓂᐧᐃᐸᓂᕆᐠ: ᐁ ᒥᓯᑕᐧᐃᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᐧᑳᐣ (ᐊᔑᐡᑭ ᙵᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐙᑳᐤ) ᑭᕆ ᐅᔑᐅᐟ ᐁ ᒫᐧᑲᐧᐃᓯᐟ ᐊᓯᓂ - ᑲ ᑯᑕᐧᐃᒥᐠ ᐊᓯᓂᔭᐠ: ᐊᓯᓂᔭᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᐅᔑᕆᐠ ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᓯᑯᐸᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᑯᑕᐧᐃᒪᑲᑭᕽ

Fossils of Ontario ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ·ᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᐱ·ᐃᓂᑲᓇ

ONTARIO BENEATH YOUR FEET ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᑯᐢᑫᔭᐣ

TRACE FOSSILS
ᑲ ᐸ·ᐁᑎᐠ ᐱ·ᐃᓂᑲᐣ

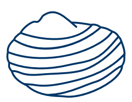
Preserved evidence of animal or plant activities.

Time: 550 mya to present.

Examples: Burrows, footprints, tracks, plant root networks (roots not preserved).

ᑲ ᓄ·ᑳᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐯᕆ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊ·ᐃᔦᔑᓴᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫ·ᑳᐣ ᑲ ᓂᑕ·ᐃᑭᐠ᙮
ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑳᐠ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 550 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ᙮
ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ: ·ᐊᑕ, ᒥᓯᐟ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇ·ᐃᑎᐠ, ᒣᐢᑲᓇ·ᐊ, ·ᐊᑕᐱᔦ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ (ᓴᑯᐨ ᒪᑕ·ᑲ·ᓇ ·ᐊᑕᐱᔦ)᙮

BIVALVES - Pelecypods (Mollusc)
ᐁ ᓂᔓᑲ·ᑫᒋᐠ - ᐯᓗᓭᐞ·ᐸᐟᐣ (ᐁᐣ)



Time: 540 mya to present.

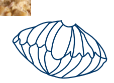
Description: Each has two shells (often symmetrical to each other), hinged together and held closed by strong muscles.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.

Modern Relatives: Modern clams, mussels, etc.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 540 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᒋᐠ: ᐯᐯᔦᐠ ᓂᔓ ᐁᔕ ᐊᔦ·ᐁ·ᐊᐠ (ᐊᐢᑳᐤ ᐁ ·ᐊ·ᐊᑕᐢᑭᓱᒋᐠ), ᐁ ᔕᑲᑕᒍᒋᐠ ᐯᑭᐡ ᐁ ᑭᐸᐱᑲᓱᒋᐠ ᒥᑌᐢᑕᑕᔦᐱᔦ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᑲ ᓇᓇᑳ·ᐃᓇᑯᓯᒋᐠ ᐁᔕᐠ

BRACHIOPODS
'ᑫᑭᐅ·ᐸᐟᐣ



Time: 540 mya to present.

Description: Two shells that are symmetrical along the center of each shell.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.

Modern Relatives: Brachiopods.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 540 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ᓂᔓ ᐁᓯᐠ ᐁ ·ᐊ·ᐊᑕᐢᑭᓱᒋᐠ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: 'ᑫᑭᐅ·ᐸᐟᐣ

BRYOZOANS
'ᑫᐞᐅᑯᐣ

Time: Possibly 488 mya to present.

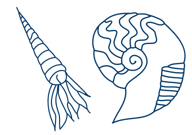
Description: Many different forms, including branching twig-like structures and lacy networks. Openings to individual chambers are smaller than those of corals.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.

Modern Relatives: Bryozoans.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ᒫᐡᑯᐨ 488 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ᙮
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ᓇᓇᑳ·ᐃᓇᑯᓯᐤ ᐊᐢᑳᐤ ·ᐊᑎ·ᑲᓂᐠ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ·ᐊᐢᐱᑕᐃᑫ·ᐃᓇᑯᓯᐟ᙮ ᐊᐱᓴᔑᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ·ᐃᐱᓯᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑲᓂᓂᑭ ·ᐃᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔦᐠ ᓂᐱᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᐊ·ᐃᔦᔑᓴᐠ ·ᐊᓇ·ᐃᑎᒥᐠ ᐃᑌᑯ ᑲ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᓂᓂᑭ ᐅᐢᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: 'ᑫᐞᐅᑯᐣ

CEPHALOPODS (Mollusc)
ᓭ'ᐊᓗ·ᐸᐟᐣ



Time: 520 mya to present.

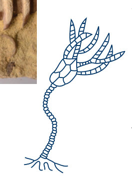
Description: Cone - or coil - shaped shell divided into chambers.

Life/Habitat: Predator or scavenger. Top predators in the Ordovician.

Modern Relatives: Nautilus, octopuses, squids and cuttlefish.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 520 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ᙮
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ ᒋᐸᐅᑳᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑎᑎᐸᓂᓇᑯᓯᐤ ᐁᐣ ᐁ ᒥᑫᑐ·ᐃ ·ᐃᐱᓯᐟ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒪᒍᓴᑲᒋᑫᐤ᙮ ᒫ·ᐊᐨ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᑕ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅᐟ ᒣ·ᑳᐨ ᑲ ᐱᐣᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᐢᑐ'ᐃᓯᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ᙮
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᓇᓇᑳᐤ ᐊ·ᐃᔦᔑᓴ ᐅᐢᑎ·ᑲᓂᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᒥᑫᑐᑲᑌᓂᒋᐠ

CRINOIDS
ᐠᓈᐣᐅᐞᐟ



Time: 485 mya to present.

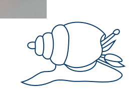
Description: Animals resembling flowers with a grouping of feathery arms at the top of a stem.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.

Modern Relatives: Sea lilies, starfish and sea urchins.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 485 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ᙮
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ᐊ·ᐃᔦᔑᐡ ·ᐊᐱ·ᑳᐣ ᐁ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ ᐁ ᒥᑫᑐᑲᑌᐟ ᐁ ᐅᐱ·ᐊ·ᐃᐟ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑭᔑᐱᓯᐟ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᓇᓇᑳᐤ ᑭᒋᑲᒥᐠ ᐊ·ᐃᔦᔑᓴᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐅ·ᐊ·ᐃᑲᓂᒋᐟ ·ᐊᐱ·ᑲᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᒋᐠ

GASTROPODS (Mollusc)
ᑳᐣᐟᐳ·ᐸᐟᐣ (ᐁᐣ)



Time: 510 mya to present.

Description: Coiled shell houses the animal.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder, algae eater or detritivore.

Modern Relatives: Snails and slugs.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 510 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ᑲ ᑎᑎᐸᓂᔑᐠ ᐁᐣ ᐃᔑ ᐱᑭᔑ·ᓈᐠ ᐅᑯ ᐊ·ᐃᔦᔑᓴᐠ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ, ᐊᓯᓯᓂᐤ ᒥᒋ·ᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ·ᐁᐱᓂᑲᓇ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᐊᑲ·ᑫ·ᐊ ᒍ·ᐁ·ᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐣᓛᐠᐣ

RUGOSE CORALS
·ᓴᑯᓯ ᑳᕋᐪᐣ

Time: 462 mya to 251 mya.

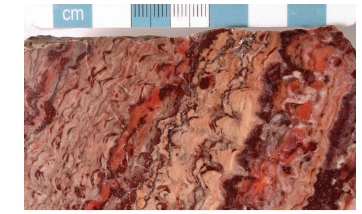
Description: Hard cone shaped skeleton; the interior is divided by vertical walls.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.

Modern Relatives: Corals.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 462 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᓂᐡ 251 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ᐊᑎ ᓴᑲ·ᐃ ᑭᐳᓯᐤ ᐃᐡᐱᒥᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑎᐱᐡᑯᑭ ᐸᐯᐢᑭᑎᓯᐤ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᑳᕋᐪᐣ

STROMATOLITES
ᐣᐟᐰᒪᑐᓚᐃᐟᐣ (ᐁ ᐊᔦᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᐱᐢᑯᔑᑭᐠ)



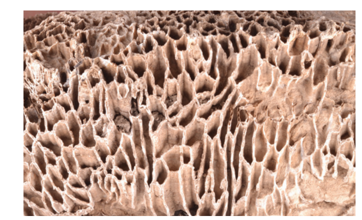
Time: 3500 mya to present.

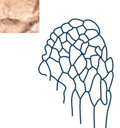
Description: Colonies of bacteria. They trap grains of sediment, forming layers and building mounds.

Modern Relatives: Stromatolites.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐟ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 3500 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᓄᐨ᙮
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇ·ᑳᐠ: ᒪᒧ·ᐃ ᑕᔑᑫ·ᐊᐠ ᒫᐣᒍᓴᐠ ᐊᑯᓯ·ᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐅᔑᐅᒪᑳᐠ᙮ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᓇ·ᒥᐠ ᓅᑲᓂᐤ, ᐁ ᐊᔦᔦᑭᑕ·ᐃᓇᑭᐠ ᐁ ᐱᐢᑯᑯᑲᑕᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᐣᐟᐰᒪᑐᓚᐃᐟᐣ (ᐁ ᐊᔦᑭᑕ·ᐃ ᐱᐢᑯᔑᑭᐠ)

TABULATE CORALS
ᑕ'ᔪᓓᐟ ᑳᕋᐪᐣ





Time: 488 mya to 251 mya.

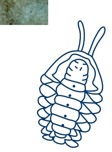
Description: A skeleton of vertical tubes further divided horizontally.

Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.

Modern Relatives: Corals.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 488 ᐱᓂᐡ 251 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓇᐟ᙮
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᐟ: ·ᐃᔦ·ᐃᐟ ᐅᐢᑲᓇ ᐁ ·ᑲᔦᐢᑯᑫᑭ ᐅᑯᑕᑲᓇ ᐁ ᐱᒥᒋ ·ᐊ·ᐃᐸᑭ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ᓱᓱᐸᑕ·ᒫᐠ ᑲ ᒥᒋᒋᐠ
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᑳᕋᐪᐣ

TRILOBITES
ᐟᓇᓗᐸᐃᐟᐣ



Time: 520 mya to 251 mya.

Description: Often have three distinct sections lengthwise and crosswise. Fossils found are often pieces of the external skeleton.

Life/Habitat: Burrower, detritivore, possibly predator and scavenger.

Modern Relatives: Horseshoe crabs, scorpions, spiders, etc.

ᑕᓂᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐃᑕᒋᐠ: ·ᐊᔭᐡ 520 ᐱᓂᐡ 251 ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ᙮
ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᓯᒋᐠ: ᒥᒣ·ᑕ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐱᐢᑭᑎᓯ·ᐊᐠ ·ᐃᔦ·ᐃ·ᐊᐠ ᐃᐡᐱᒥᐠ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᐱᒥᐨ᙮ ·ᐁᐡᑳᐨ ᒥᔦ·ᐃ ᐅᐢᑲᓇ ᐁ ᐸᐱ·ᐁ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᑭ᙮
ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃᓂᐤ/ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᔑᑫᒋ: ·ᐊᑎᑫᐤ, ·ᐁᐱᓂᑲᓇ ᒥᒋᐤ,ᒫᐡᑯᐨ ᐣᑕᒥᓇᐅ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒍᓴᑲᒋᑫᐤ᙮
ᐅ·ᐊᑯᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᐤ ᐊᓄᐨ: ᐊᓴᑫ·ᐊ, ᐅᑕᓇᐸᑫᓯ·ᐊ, ᑲ ᒪ·ᑲᒋᑯᐟ ᐅᑕᓇᐸᑫᓯᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔦ᙮

LEGEND ᑭᐢᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑳᐣ

(yellow)	Mesozoic	ᒣᐢᐅᓱᐞᐠ
(red)	Devonian	ᑎ'ᐅᐣᓂᐊᐣ
(orange)	Silurian	ᓯᐪᐅᕆᐊᐣ
(teal)	Ordovician	ᐅᕐᑐ'ᐃᓯᐊᐣ
(purple)	Cambrian	ᑫᕐ'ᕆᐊᐣ
(green)	Precambrian	'ᕆ ᑫᕐ'ᕆᐊᐣ

mya: million years ago ᒥᓂᔦᐣ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓈᐠ

English and Cree