Fossils of Ontario ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ ᐊᖏᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓯᒋᑐ

OLD ROCK – ANCIENT LIFE ᕿᑌ ᐊᓯᑐ – ᑲᔭᒡ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᑦ

FOSSILS: PRESERVED REMAINS OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS FOUND IN ANCIENT SEDIMENTS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCK

ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓯᒋᑐ: ᒥᑕᒡ ᐅᕿᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑲᑦᑭᑐ ᑲᔭᒡ ᑲᑭᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑲᑦᑭᑐ ᑐᑲᑐ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᑐ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐊᑯᑕᒪᑲᑭᑐ ᑲᔭᒡ ᑲᑭᐱᓱ ᐊᓯᓂᐊᑦᑕᐊᑦᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᑦ.

Ancient Sea Life Legend
ᑭᒋ ᑲᔭᒡ ᑭᒋᓯᐱᑦ ᑲᑭᔭᒪᑲᑭᑐ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑦᒋᒋᑲᑦ

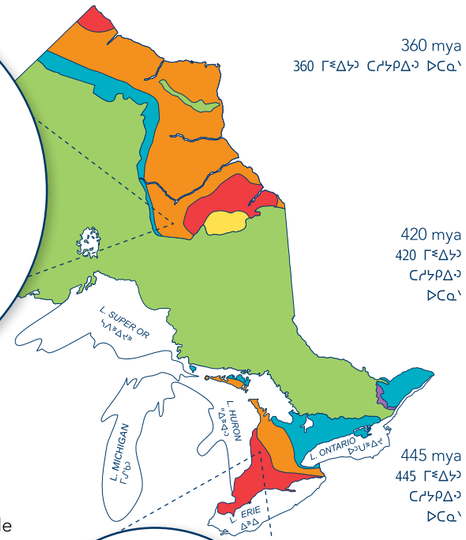
- Bivalves ᐱᐸᐣᑦ
- Crinoids ᐣᐃᓄᐃᑦ
- Stromatolites ᑎᑐᐣᐅᒪᑐᐣᐊᔭᑦ
- Brachiopods ᐣᐊᑭᔪᐸᑦ
- Tabulate Corals ᑕᑦᔪᐣᐅᑦ ᑲᑦᐣᐊᐣᑦ
- Bryozoans ᐣᐊᔪᓱᑦ
- Gastropods ᑲᑦᑐᐣᐅᐸᑦ
- Trilobites ᐣᐃᐣᐅᑦᐊᔭᑦ
- Cephalopods ᓯᐸᐣᐅᐸᑦ
- Rugose Corals ᐣᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑦᐣᐊᐣᑦ

LEGEND ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑦᒋᒋᑲᑦ

- Mesozoic ᒥᓱᓯᐃᑦ
- Devonian ᑎᐳᓂᔭᑦ
- Silurian ᓯᐣᐅᐣᐃᔭᑦ
- Ordovician ᐅᐣᑐᐱᓱᑦ
- Cambrian ᕿᑦᐣᐃᐊᑦ
- Precambrian ᐣᐃᕿᑦᐣᐃᐊᑦ

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.

ᐃᑲᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑭᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓯᒋᑐ ᒪᒥᑭᑲᑌᐊᑦ ᑲᐃᓱᐊᔭᓯᓂᐊᑦᑦ ᐊᓇᒥᑲᒥᑦ "ᐊᑦᓴᑦ ᒥᓇ ᕿᒥᑦ V ᓇᑐᐃᑦᑭᒋᑲᒥᑦ. ᐅᑐᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᑦ ᑭᐱᐅᒋᒪᒋᐅᑦᐱᒡᑯᑌᐊᑦ ᑲᑭ ᑭᒋᒥᑲᑦᒥᐊᑦᑭᑦᑕ ᐸᐸᑲᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᐅᑭᔭᓂᓱᐅᑦᐱᒡᑯᑌᑭᑦ.



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

ᑲᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᒪᒥᑭᑲᑌᐊᑦ ᒥᓯᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᑎ ᓴᐊᑦᓄᑦ ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ, ᑐᑲᑐ ᑲᐃᓱ ᓴᓇᒡᑲᑦᐱᑲᑦ ᐃᒪ ᓇᔭᒡᐣᐊ ᓇᒡᑲᑦᐱᑲᑦ.

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!**

ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓯᒋᑐ ᐃᑦᑕᒪᕿᐃᑦᓇᑐ

- ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ ᐣᐃᕿᑦᐣᐃᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᑦ ᒥᑦᐃᒪ ᐅᔭᐱᐊᑦ ᕿᑦᐣᐃᐊᑦ, ᐅᐣᑐᐱᓱᑦ, ᑎᐳᓂᔭᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒥᓱᓱᐃᑦ ᑲᐅᒋ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑦᒋ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦᓇᒋᑦᑭᓯᐊᑦ ᑲᔭᒡ ᐊᓯᓂᑦ.
- ᐅᕿᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᓯᐱᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᒡᑲᑦ ᓂᑦᑕᑦ ᐊᓱᒡᑭᑦ ᑭᐅᒋᐅᓱᑦᑭᑦᐅᐊᑦ ᐊᓇᒥᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᒪ ᐅᑲ ᑲᐃᓱᑭᒡᑲᐊᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦᓇᒋᑦᑭᓯᐊᑦ ᑲᔭᒡ 500 ᒥᓇ 360 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ.
- ᐅᑐᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᓯᐱᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᒡᑲᑦ ᑭᓇᓂᑭᐳᑌ ᕿᑦ ᒥᓯᐅᑦ ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓇᒥᑎᒥᑦ ᑲᑭᔭᑭᑦ ᒥᑦᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐊᓂᐃᓇᑦᐅᒐᑭᑦ.
- ᐅᑐᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑲᐸᐸᒪᑦᐅᒐᑭᑦ ᑭᐅᒋᐸᐸᕿᑦᔭᑦᐅᒐᐊᑦ ᑲᑭᐃᓱᐊᔭᑭᑦ ᑭᒋᐊᑦᒋᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᑲᑭ ᑭᒋᒥᑯᒥᐊᑦᑦ.
- ᓄᓯᑭᐊᓯᑦ ᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᑭᒋᑲᒥᐊᑦᓱᑯᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ, ᑐᑲᑐ ᑲᑭᔭᓂ ᓱᑯᑦᑲᐊᑦᑦ ᐅᓴᑦ, ᐅᑲᓇᑦ ᓇᑐᑕ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑭᒪᒥᓯᐊᑦᑦ.

- ᒥᑦᑕᑦᐃ ᑭᐅᑦᓄᑕᑦ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐃᓱ ᑭᓇᐊᑦ ᓯᐱᐊᑦ.
- ᐊᓂᑯᓴᐱᐅᑦᑭᑯᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᑲᔭᓂ ᓂᐳᐊᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐱᑯ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᓂᐳᒪᑲᑭᑦ.
- ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᐃᓇᑦᐅᒐᐊᑦ ᑲᐃᓱᔭᓯᐱᐊᑦ ᑲᑭᑦ ᐊᐱᑦ ᐅᓂᓱᐃᑦᕿᑦᐊᑯᑕᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓱᑦ ᐅᑲᓇᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ.
- ᐱᓂᒡ ᑕᒡ ᐃᑐᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᓄᓱᑲᑕᐊᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᔭᐸᒪᑦᐅᒐᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓱᑦ ᐅᑲᓇᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ ᑕᐱᒡᑯᒥ ᑲᑭᓂᑦᑲᑦᐅᒐᑭᑦ ᐅᕿᔭᓂ ᐊᓯᓂᐃᑦᑕᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᕿᔭᓂ ᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᑦ ᑲᔭᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᐊᓇᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᓱᐸᐸᒧᔭᑦ.

mya: million years ago ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

Geological Time Scale: A system of time measurement that subdivides the Earth's history **ᑎᐸᐸᑭᑦ:** ᑲᐊᐸᑕᑦ ᑲᐅᒋᑭᕿᑕᑲᑦ ᑲᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦᓄᒪᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᑭ

360 mya
360 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

DEVONIAN *Age of Fish and Forests* ᑎᐳᓂᔭᑦ ᑲᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦᓄᐊᑦᒥ ᑭᓄᑦᑎᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓱᓇᓄᐱᒥᐊᑦᑭᑦ

- 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% ᒥᓂᑯᑦ ᐅᒪ ᐊᖏᑦ ᑭ ᑭᒋᑲᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑲᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑦ.
- ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᑦ ᑭᔭᓂᒥᓇ, ᒥᓇ ᑭᓄᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᔭᓂᐊᔭᐊᑦ ᑭᒋᑲᒥᑦ.
- ᑭᔭᓂ ᐊᔭᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᓄᐱᒥᐊᑦᑭᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓄᐱᑯᑦ ᑭᔭᓂᐊᔭᐊᑦ ᒥᒋᑲᒥᑦ.

420 mya
420 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

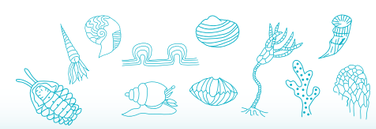
SILURIAN *World Underwater* ᓯᐣᐅᐣᐃᔭᑦ ᐊᓇᐱᒥᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᑭᐊᔭᒪᑲᑭᑦ

- 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.

- ᑭᑭᒡᑲᑦᔭ ᑭᒋᓯᐱ ᐊᐱᒡ ᐃᑦ ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᓱᑦ.
- ᑭᐸᑦ ᑲᑭ ᑭᒋᓯᐱᐊᑦ ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑦ.
- ᓇᑐᑭ ᑭᒋᓯᐱᐊᑦ ᒥᑦᐃᒪ ᒪᐊᑦ ᑭᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑭᔭᓂ ᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᒪᑲᑭᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ.
- ᓂᑦᑕᑦ ᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᑦᒡ ᑭᔭᓂᐊᔭᐊᑦ, ᐯᓇᒡ ᓯᐱᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓱᓇᓂᐱᐊᑦ.
- ᑭᔭᓂᐊᔭᐊᑦ ᑭᓄᑦᑎᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑲ ᑲᐱᒥᓴᐊᑦᒡ ᒪᐅᒍᓴᑦ.

445 mya
445 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

ORDOVICIAN *Tropical Seas. Deep Freeze* ᐅᐣᑐᐱᓱᑦ ᑲᐯᖏᐃ ᑲᑭᓇᐊᑦᑲᒥᑦ ᓯᐱᑦ. ᑲᑭ ᑭᒋᒥᑲᑦᒥᐊᑦ



- 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.

- ᐅᑐᒐᐣᐃᔪ ᑭᐊᔭᒪᑲᑦ ᕿᑲᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑐᓇᑦ ᐊᐱᑕ ᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑲᑦ ᓇᓇᕿ ᑭᒪᒧᒡᑭᐱ ᐅᐸᑦᑦ ᑲᑭ ᑭᓴᑦᑲᒥᑦ ᓯᐱ.
- ᐅᑲ 500,000 ᑕᓱᔭᑭ ᑲᑭ ᑭᒋᒥᑲᑦᒥᐊᑦᑦ ᐊᒥᐃᒪ 85% ᑲᑭᐅᒋᒪᑭᑐᐊᑦᒡ ᓂᐱᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᐊᔭᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒥᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐅᒋ ᑭᓱᐸᑭᒋᑲᒥᑦ ᐅᐣᑐᐱᓱᑦ ᑭᑭᓇᐊᑦᒋᒋᕿᐃᑦᑦ.

485 mya
485 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

CAMBRIAN *Explosion of Life* ᕿᑦᐣᐃᔭᑦ ᑲᑭᔭᓂ ᒥᓯᐅᐸᓂᑦ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᑦ

540 mya
540 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

PRECAMBRIAN *Life is Small* ᐣᐃᕿᑦᐣᐃᔭᑦ ᐊᑲᓯᑦ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐃᑦ

4600 mya
4600 ᒥᕿᐃᔭᑦ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

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.

ᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᒋᐃᓯᓴᑦ ᐅᑲ ᒋᐊᑦᑲᑦᓇᓂᐊᑦᒥ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᑦ ᕿᑌ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ?
ᒥᑦᑕᒡ ᐅᓯᓴᑦ ᐅᑲ ᒋᐊᑦᑲᑦᓇᓂᐊᑦᒥ ᒋᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᐊᑦᒥ ᐃᕿᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ ᖓᒪᑦ ᒋᓂᑦᑲᑦᑕᐊᑦᑭᔭᐊᑦᒥ ᐊᓱᒡᑭᑲᑦ ᑲᑭᐅᐊᑦᑯᑲᑦ, ᐅᑲ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᓱ ᐊᑦᕿᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᓂᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᐃᓱᒥᓇᑦᓱᑦ (ᑐᑲᑐ ᑲᐃᓱᑯᑦᑕᐊᑦᑦ, ᐊᑦᓂᐱᔭᑦ). ᑲᒪᒡᑲᐃᑦᑲᑦᐊᑦᒥ ᒥᓇ ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲᐃᑦ ᒋᐊᑦᕿ ᐊᑦᑲᑦᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᒡ ᐃᑦ ᑲᓄᓯᑭᔭᑭᑦ.

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.

ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑕᒡ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᑦ ᐅᐅᒋᑭᑭᒋᓇᑕᑲᑦᑭᑦ?
ᑲᓇᓇᑕᐃᑦᑭᕿᑕᐊᑦᒥ ᐅᐃᑦᒋᑦᐃᑯᓇᐊᑦ ᒋᑭᐅᒡᐃᓱᓇᑕᐊᑦᒥ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᓱᓇᑦᑦ ᐊᓱᒡ ᐅᓇᑦᑦᑲᑦᑕᐊᑦᑦ. ᐸᐸᑲᑦ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᓄᐊᑦᒥ ᑭᐱᐊᔭᐊᑦ ᐸᐸᑲᑦ ᑲᐱᑕᑕᓯᔭᑭᐃᑦᓂᐊᑦᑦ ᐅᑦᑎ ᐱᐅᑕᓇᑦ. ᒥᑦᑕᒡ ᐃᒪ ᐅᐅᒋ ᕿᕿᒋᑲᒡ ᑲᓇᓇᑲᒋᒥᐃᑕᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᐱᑎᓯᐊᑦᑦ ᐃᒪ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᓄᐊᑦᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᒥᓇ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ.

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

ᑭᒋ ᑲᔭᒡ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᓇᓇᑕᐃᑦᑭᕿᕿᐃᑦᑦ: ᑲᓇᓇᑕᐃᑦᑭᕿᓂᒥᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᓯᓇᐱᑭᓯᑦ ᒥᓇ ᐃᒪ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᑦ • **ᑲᑐᐊᑦᑯᑕᒪᑲᑦ:** ᑲᓂᕿᑦᑭᑕᒪᑲᑭᑦ (ᐊᐱᒡᑭ ᒥᓇ ᑐᐊᑦ) ᐊᐱᑦ ᑲᑭᒋᒡᑲᐊᑦᓯᓂᐃᑦᑕᒪᑲᑦ • **ᑲᒪᐊᑦᑐᐊᑦᐱᑭᒡᑲᒻ ᐊᓯᑦ:** ᐊᓯᓂᑦ ᑲᓂᐅᐱᒡᐅᐊᑦᒥ ᑐᐊᑦᑯᑲᑦ

Fossils of Ontario ᐅᑐᒐᐟᐃᔪ ᐊᖑᑭᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓯᑭᑐ

ONTARIO BENEATH YOUR FEET ᐅᑐᒐᐟᐃᔪ ᐊᖑᑭ ᑲᑕᑕᑯᑲᑕᒪᑐ

TRACE FOSSILS
ᑲᓇᑲᑦᑭᑐ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓯᑭᑐ

Preserved evidence of animal or plant activities.
Time: 550 mya to present.
Examples: Burrows, footprints, tracks, plant root networks (roots not preserved).

ᑲᐸᐁᓇᑲᑦᑭᑐ ᐊᐃᓐᔭᓱᓴᑦ ᑲᑭᑕᓱᐃᓐᑐᐊᓐᒥ ᓇᑐᑕ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᑭᓂᑕᐃᓐᑭᑭᑐ.
ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 550 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᑭᑭᓇᐊᓐᒋᒋᑲᓇᑐ: ᐊᓐᒡ, ᐱᒥᑲᐊᓐᓇᑐ, ᐱᒪᑕᒧᒋᑲᓇᑐ, ᑲᓂᑕᐃᓐᑭᑭᑐ ᐊᓐᑕᐱᑐ (ᐊᓐᑕᐱᑐ ᐃᓐᑐ ᑲᐃᓐᑐ ᒋᐸᐁᓇᑲᑦᑭᑐ).

BIVALVES - Pelecypods (Mollusc)
ᐱᐸᐧᐃᑦ - ᐯᐧᐁᑲᔭᐸᓱᑦ (ᐁᔭᑦ)

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.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 540 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᐁᔭᑦ ᓂᓇᑭᐧᑭᐧᑦ ᑭᑦᒡᐃᑲᓇᐊᐧᑦ (ᐸᐯᓱᑲᑦ ᐃᓱᓇᑲᐧᓄᑐ), ᐁᑲᐧ ᒪᐊᐧᒥ ᒪᖃᐃᐧᑭᐱᓱᑐ ᐅᒋᑕᑎᔭᐱᑐ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᐃᓱᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ ᑯᑕᑭᔭᑦ ᓇᓇᑲ ᐁᔭᑦ.

BRACHIOPODS
ᐃᐧᐊᒋᐅᐸᓱᑦ

Time: 540 mya to present.
Description: Two shells that are symmetrical along the center of each shell.
Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.
Modern Relatives: Brachiopods.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 540 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᓂᓱᑐ ᐁᑦᑦ ᐃᑎᐸᐧᒡᐃ ᐯᓱᑲᑦ ᐃᓇᓯᓇᓯᐊᐧᑦ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐃᐧᐊᒋᐅᐸᓱᑦ.

BRYOZOANS
ᐃᐧᐊᔪᓱᑦ

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.

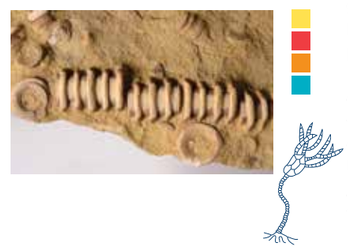
ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 448 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᒥᓱᑲᐧᑦ ᐃᓱᐸᐸᑲᓇᓯᓇᐊᐧᑦ, ᑐᑲᑦ ᒥᑎᑯᔭᑦ ᑲᐱᐊᐧᑯᓯᑭᑐ ᒥᓇ ᐊᔭᓴᐱᓯᐊᐧᑦ, ᐊᔭᑲᓯ ᐸᐸᑯᓇᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᑲᐅᒋᐸᑯᓇᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᑲᐃᐧᓂᑐ ᑐᑲᑦ ᑲᐃᓱᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᑲᐧᐅᐧᐁᐧ ᑲᐃᓂᑕᐧ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐃᐧᐊᔪᓱᑦᑭᑦ.

CEPHALOPODS (Mollusc)
ᓯᐸᐧᐅᐸᓱᑦ (ᒧᐧᐊᑦᑦ)

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.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 520 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᓂᓱᑐ ᐁᑦᑦ ᐃᑎᐸᐧᒡᐃ ᐯᓱᑲᑦ ᐃᓇᓯᓇᓯᐊᐧᑦ. ᒋᐳᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᓇᑐᑕ ᑎᑎᐸᐱᑭᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᐃᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᐁᑦᑦ ᐁᐃᐧᐱᓯᐊᐧᒥ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ. ᐅᐸᐸᒥ ᓇᓇᑕᐊᐧᐸᑕᑐ ᕿᒥᒋᒥ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᑭᒋᐁᑦᑦ, ᑲᒥᓱᓇᐧᑯᓂᕿᒥ, ᐃᑭᑭᐧᑦ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑐᐧᐱᑦ.

CRINOIDS
ᐧᐅᐃᓄᑦ



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.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 485 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᐊᐃᐧᔭᓱᒡ ᑕᐱᒡᑯᒻ ᐊᐧᐱᑲᐧᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᒥᓇ ᒥᑲᐧᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᓇᑲᐧᓂ ᐃᒡᐱᒥᑦ ᑲᐅᓂᑭᐊᐧᒥ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᑭᒋᑲᒥᐊᐧᐱᑲᐧᓂᑐ, ᐊᐧᓇᑯᒡᑭᓄᖓ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑲᐱᑲᐧᑯᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ.

GASTROPODS (Mollusc)
ᑲᑎᐧᐅᐸᓱᑦ (ᒧᐧᐊᑦᑦ)

Time: 510 mya to present.
Description: Coiled shell houses the animal.
Life/Habitat: Filter feeder, algae eater or detritivore.
Modern Relatives: Snails and slugs.

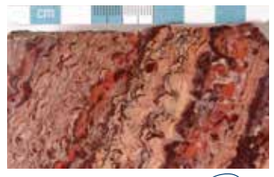
ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 510 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᐊᐃᐧᔭᓱᒡ ᐊᐧᐃᐧᔭᓂ ᑲᐃᓱᐱᒋᓱᓄᐊᐧᒥ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ, ᐊᑕᑭᑦ ᐅᒥᒋᑦ ᓇᑐᑕ ᑲᐱᐊᐧᑲᐧᑐᒐᑭᑦ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᓴᓇᒋᑲᐧᔭ ᒥᓇ ᒧᓴ.

RUGOSE CORALS
ᐧᐊᑯᓴ ᑲᐧᐅᐧᐊᐧᑦ

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.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 462 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ 251 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᑐᑲᑦ ᐊᐃᐧᔭᓱᒡ ᒪᖃᐃᐧᒋᐳᑲᐅᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᐱᑐᒋᔭᖓᐃ ᐸᐱᑭᓯᑲᑲᒡᑭᓯᐊᐧᑦ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᑲᐧᐅᐧᐊᐧᑦ.

STROMATOLITES
ᑎᑐᐅᒪᑐᐧᐊᔭᑦ



Time: 3500 mya to present.
Description: Colonies of bacteria. They trap grains of sediment, forming layers and building mounds.
Modern Relatives: Stromatolites.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 3500 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ ᓄᑯᑦ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᒪᒪᐃᐧ ᓂᑕᐃᐧᑭᒪᑲᑦ ᑲᐊᑐᑯᒡᑭᑭᒪᑲᑦ. ᐃᐧᑯᐱᒋᑭᒪᑲᑦ ᕿᑯᓇᑐ ᑲᓂᑯᑦᑕᐊᐧᒻᐅᒡᑭᑐ, ᐁᓂᐊᔭᑭᐧᑕᐃᐧᔭᒪᑲᑭᑐ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᒋᐸᐧᑭᒡᑭᐊᐧᑦ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᑎᑐᐅᒪᑐᐧᐊᔭᑦ.

TABULATE CORALS
ᑕᐧᐸᐧᐅᐧ ᑲᐧᐅᐧᐊᐧᑦ

Time: 488 mya to 251 mya.
Description: A skeleton of vertical tubes further divided horizontally.
Life/Habitat: Filter feeder.
Modern Relatives: Corals.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 488 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ 251 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᐊᐧᐃᐧᑦᐱᑲᑐᓯᐊᐧᑦ ᐁᑲᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐸᐱᑭᓯᐊᐧᐃᐧᑦᐱᓯᐊᐧᑦ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑦ ᑭᑕᓱᓇᓇᑕᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᓯᓂ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᑲᐧᐅᐧᐊᐧᑦ.

TRILOBITES
ᐧᐅᐃᐧᐅᐧᐊᔭᑦ

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.

ᐃᐁᐧ ᐊᐱ: 520 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᒡ 251 ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ.
ᐊᐧᐃᐧᒋᑭᐃᓐᑐ: ᓂᐧᐧᓴᓱᐧ ᐃᓱᐸᐸᑭᓯ ᐃᒪ ᑲᐃᑯᓯᒥ ᒥᓇ ᑲᐃᑲᐧᑦᑕᓯᐊᐧᑦ. ᐅᑭᐧᓂᐊᐧᑦ ᑲᒪᓯᓂᓱᓄᐊᐧᑦ ᐊᑲᐧᒋᔭᐧᐃᐧ ᐅᑲᓂᐊᐧ ᓇᑲᐧᓂ ᐁᒪᓯᓂᓱᓄᐊᐧᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᐧ.
ᑲᑕᓱᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᑕᑭᑦ ᐅᒥᒋᑦ, ᒪᐧᑯᒥ ᒥᓇ ᐅᐸᐸᒥ ᓇᓇᑕᐊᐧᐸᑕᑐ ᕿᒥᒋᒥ.
ᓄᑯᑦ ᑲᑭᐱᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᕿᓇᑯᓯᐊᐧᒥ: ᐊᓴᓇᕿᐧ, ᐅᒋᑕᐧᐅᐁᐧᒪᑐᒍᐧ, ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐧ ᓇᓇᑐᐧ ᒪᑐᒍᓴᐧ.

LEGEND ᑭᑭᓇᐊᐧᒋᒋᑲᑦ

	Mesozoic	ᒣᓱᓱᐃᐧ
	Devonian	ᑎᐳᓂᔭᑦ
	Silurian	ᓱᐧᐅᐧᐅᐧᐃᔭᑦ
	Ordovician	ᐅᐧᐅᑐᐱᐱᓂᑦ
	Cambrian	ᕿᑦᐧᐅᐧᐃᐊᑐ
	Precambrian	ᐧᐅᐃᕿᑦᐧᐅᐧᐃᐊᑐ

mya: million years ago ᒥᐧᐃᔭᑐ ᑕᓱᔭᑭᐃᓐᑐ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ

English and Oji-Cree