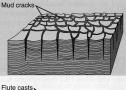
Descriptions

Sample images

Environments

Mud cracks: Polygonal patterns of cracks that develop in mud or clay as it dries and shrinks



Mud cracks form in muddy environments that are wet sometimes and dry at other times, like tidal mudflats or land surfaces exposed to heavy rain and drought.

Flute casts:

Natural molds formed when mud or sand fill up flutes. Flutes are preserved when mud or sand turns into mudstone or sandstone.

Flutes:

U-shaped or V-shaped scrapes and gouges in mud or sand that were carved out by currents. The wider opening of the gouges points in the downstream direction.

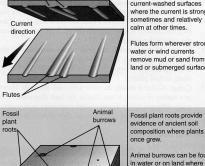
Fossil plant roots: Root shaped fossils caused

by mineral replacement of the roots of a plant.

Animal burrows: All sizes of tunnels or tubes that cut into or across strata. maintaining constant diameters with circular cross-sections

Animal tracks, & trails:

Footprints, tail prints and other grooves and markings left on a bedding plane surface by animals.



current-washed surfaces where the current is strong sometimes and relatively calm at other times. Flutes form wherever strong water or wind currents

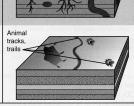
land or submerged surfaces.

Flute casts form when

sediment is deposited on

Fossil plant roots provide evidence of ancient soil composition where plants once grew.

Animal burrows can be found in water or on land where burrowing animals lived. The specific characteristics of a burrow may be used to identify the animals that inhabited an ancient environment.



Animal tracks and trails can appear on any bedding plane surface where animals live or lived. The specific tracks and trails found may be used to identify the animals that inhabited an ancient environment. ©Hayden-McNeil Publishing, Inc.