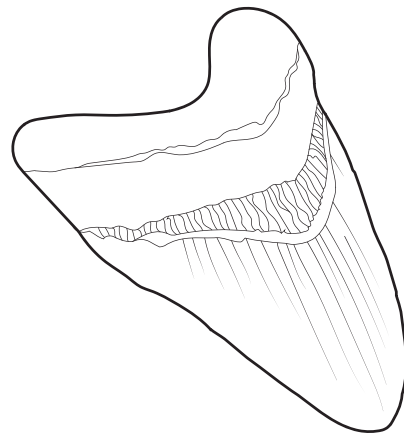
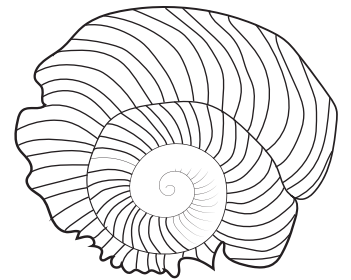
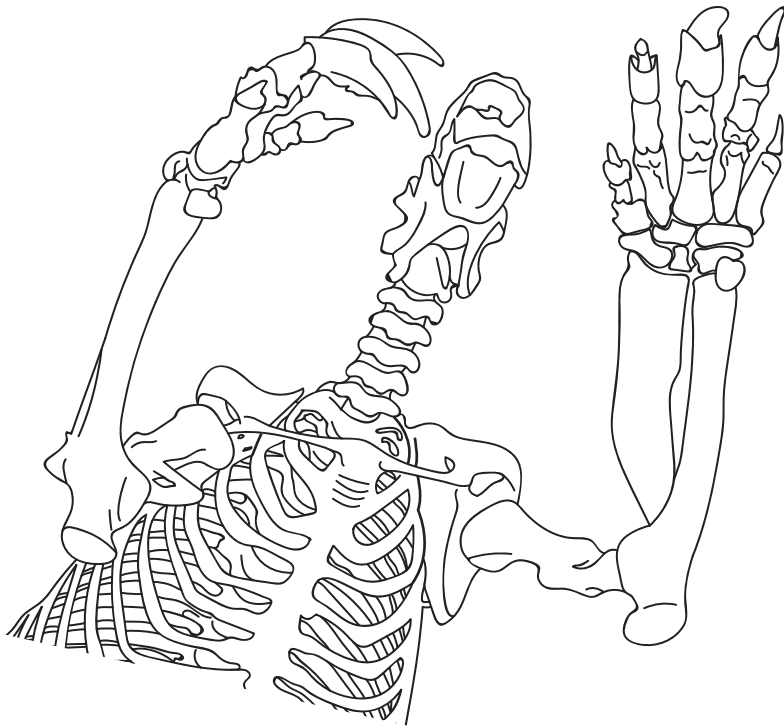
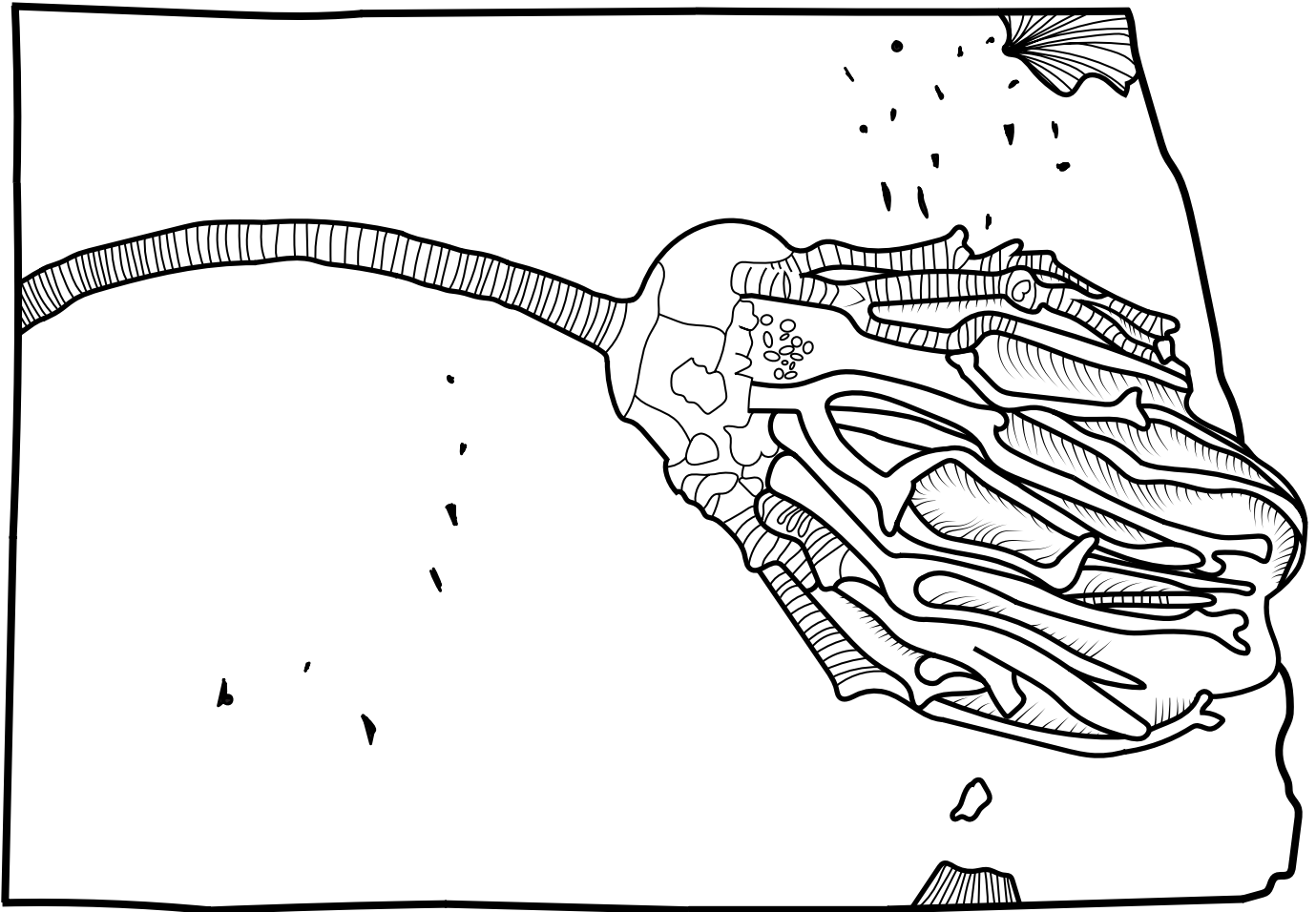


THE ORTON GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM COLORING BOOK

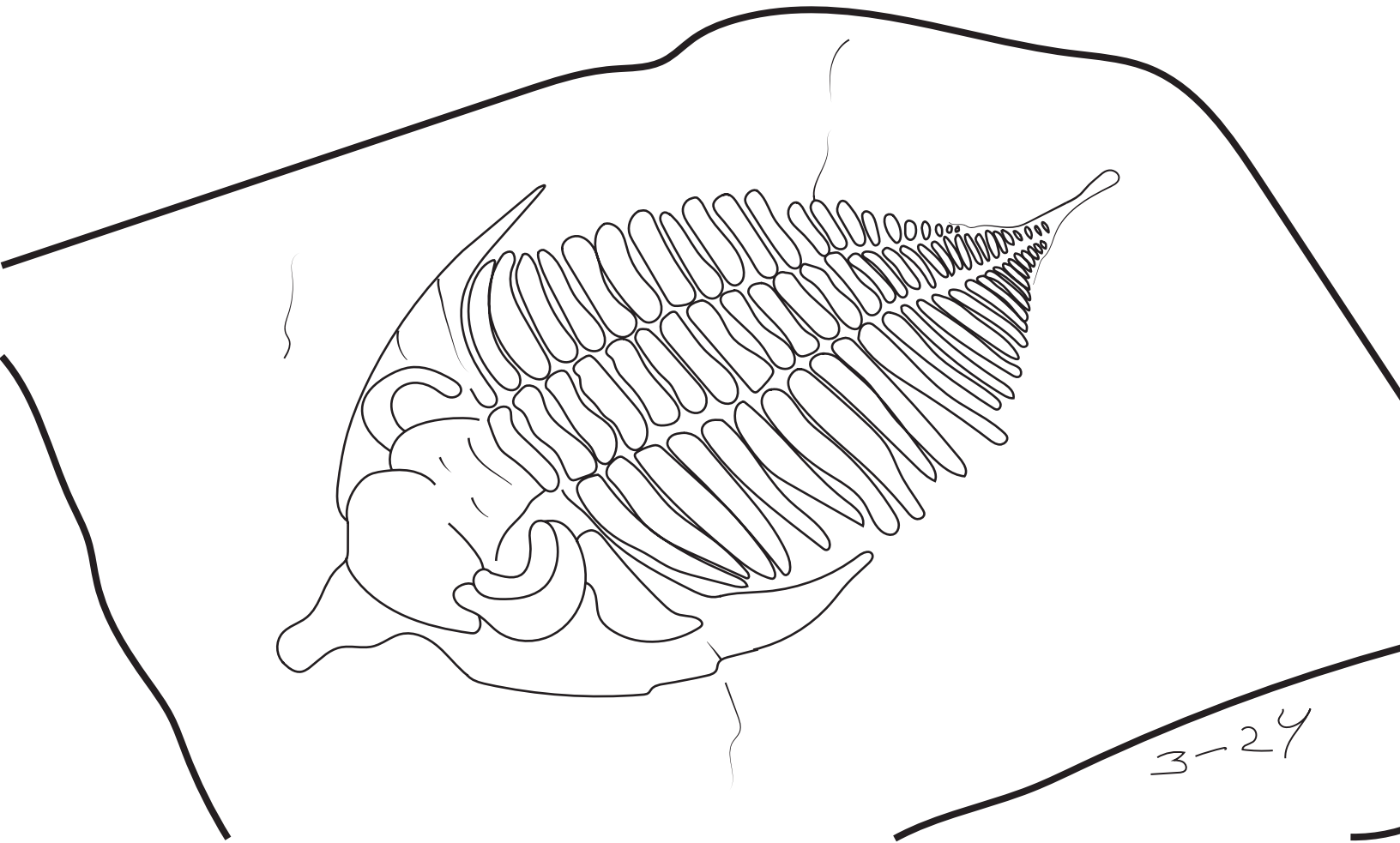


ARTHROACANTHA



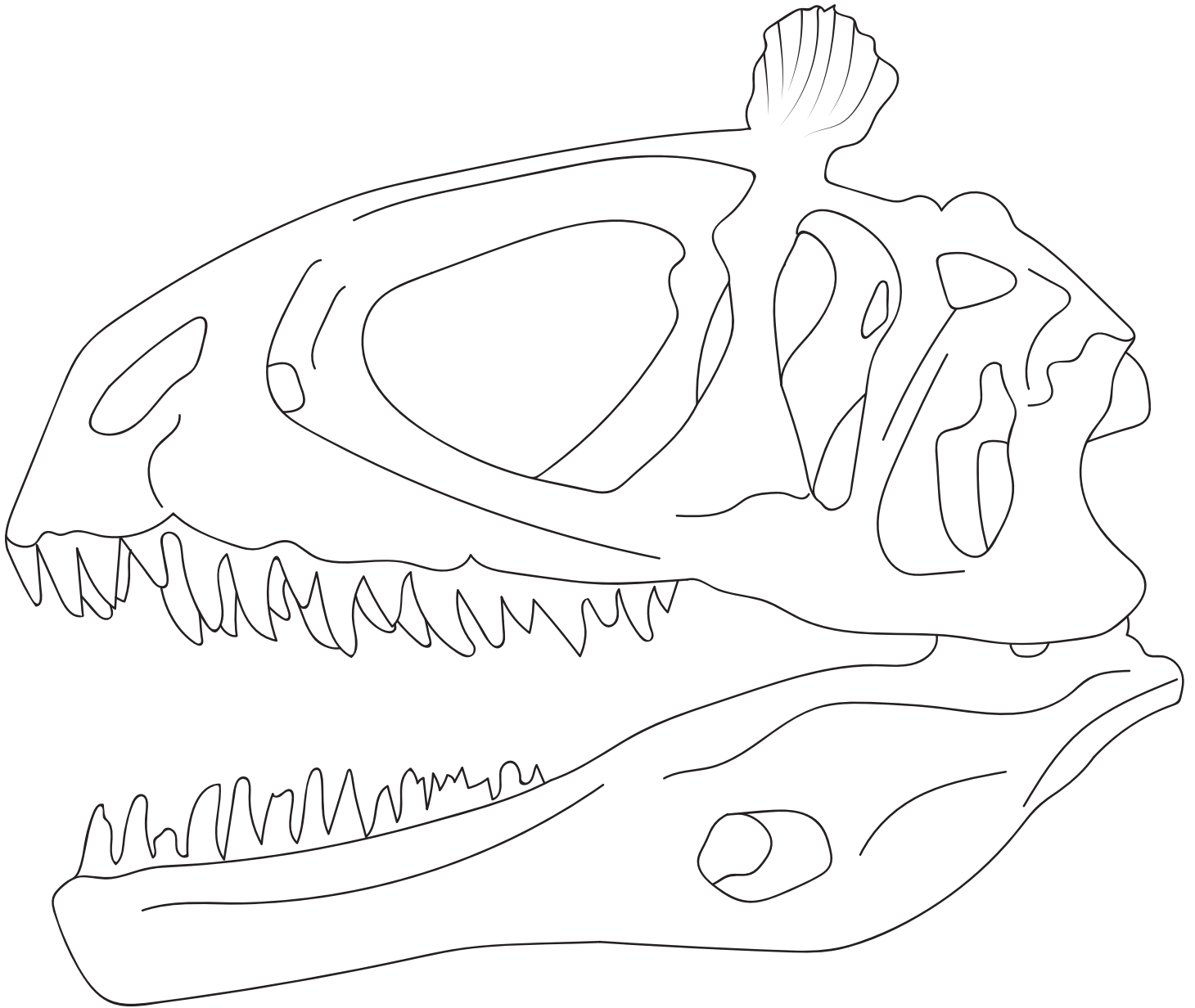
This kind of crinoid lived during the Devonian Period 380 million years ago, when Ohio was under a tropical ocean and was located south of the equator, about where Australia is today.

TRILOBITE - HUNTONIA



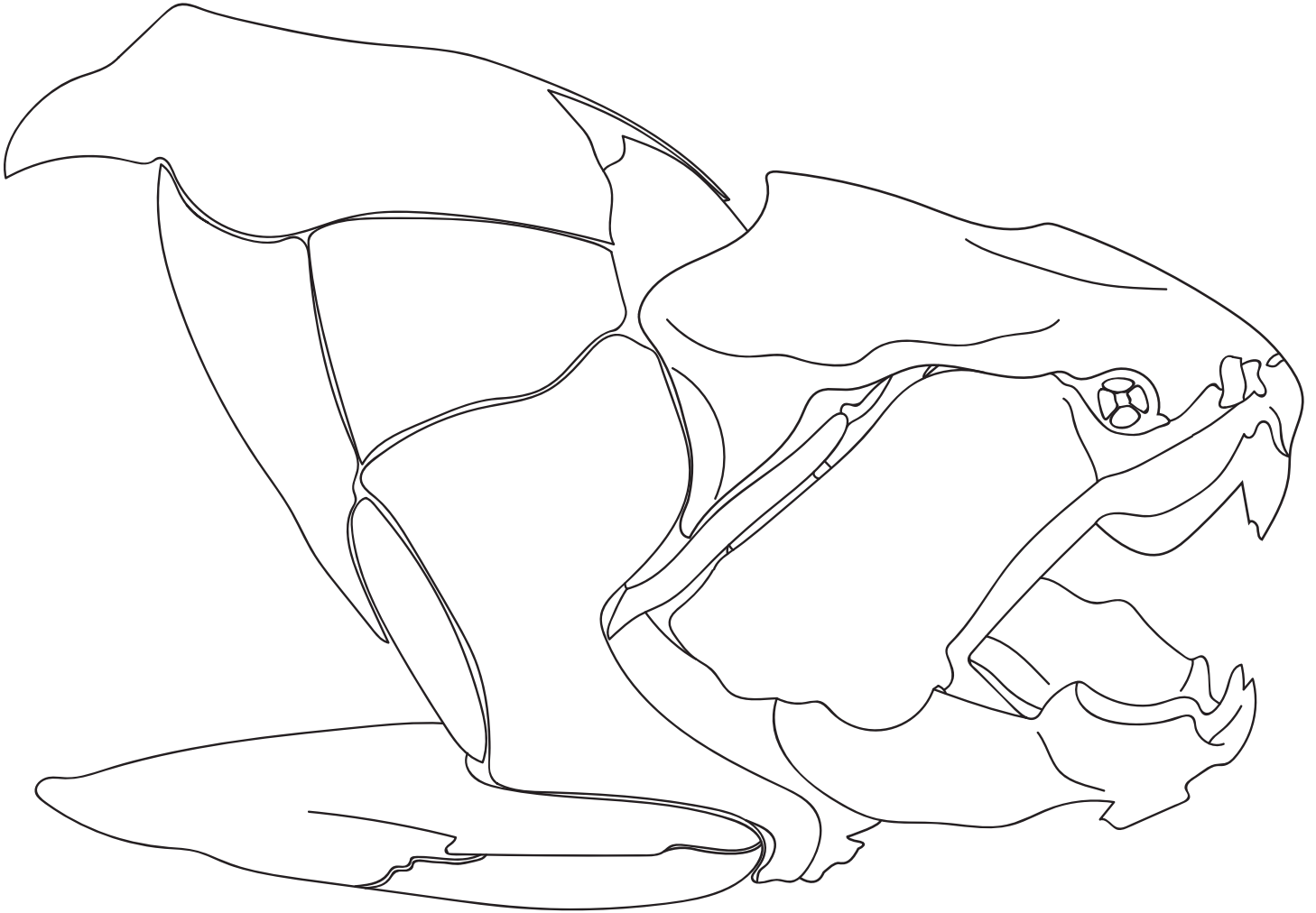
Trilobites are an extinct group of ocean-dwelling creatures that had thick exoskeletons and are distantly related to modern horseshoe crabs. Thousands of species have been discovered. This particular species grew to only about 6 inches, but some were more than 2 feet long.

CRYOLOPHOSAURUS



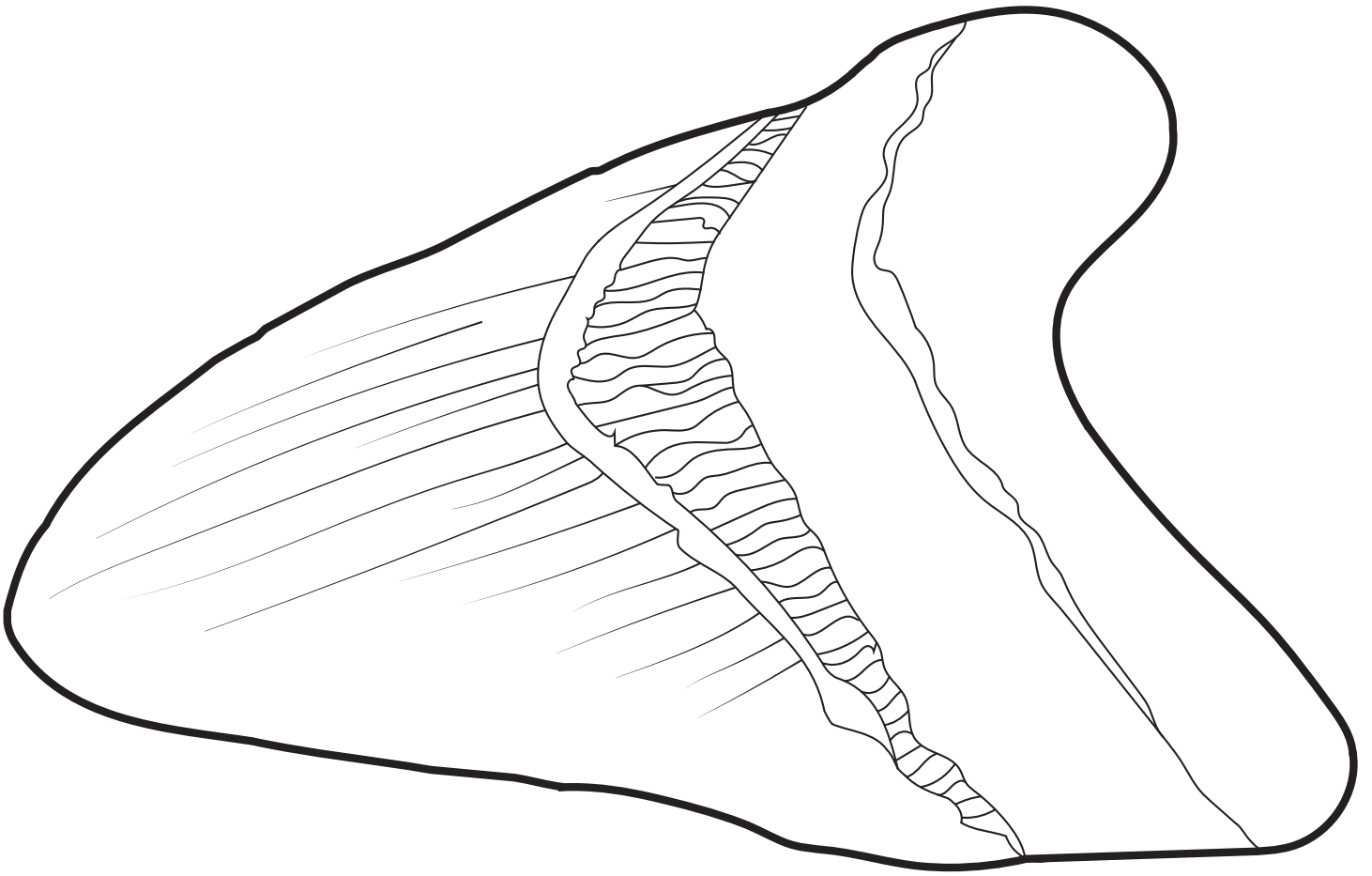
The crest on the skull of *Cryolophosaurus* was too delicate to use for fighting. It may have been very colorful and was probably used to attract mates, like a peacock's tail.

DUNKLEOSTEUS



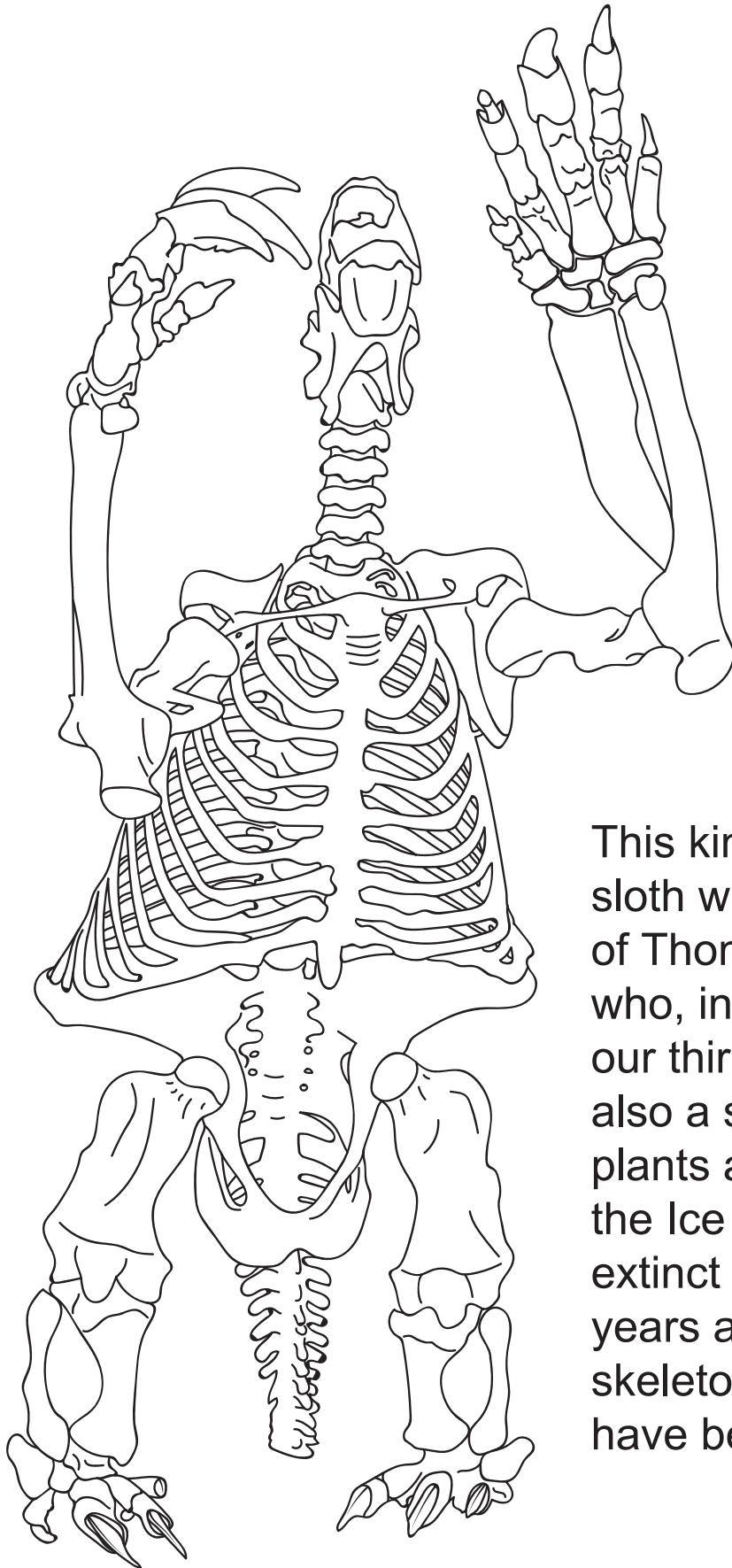
This is the skull of *Dunkleosteus*, an ancient armored fish that was the top predator in the Devonian sea that covered Ohio 380 million years ago. Large ones were greater than 30 feet long, the length of a school bus.

CARCHARODON



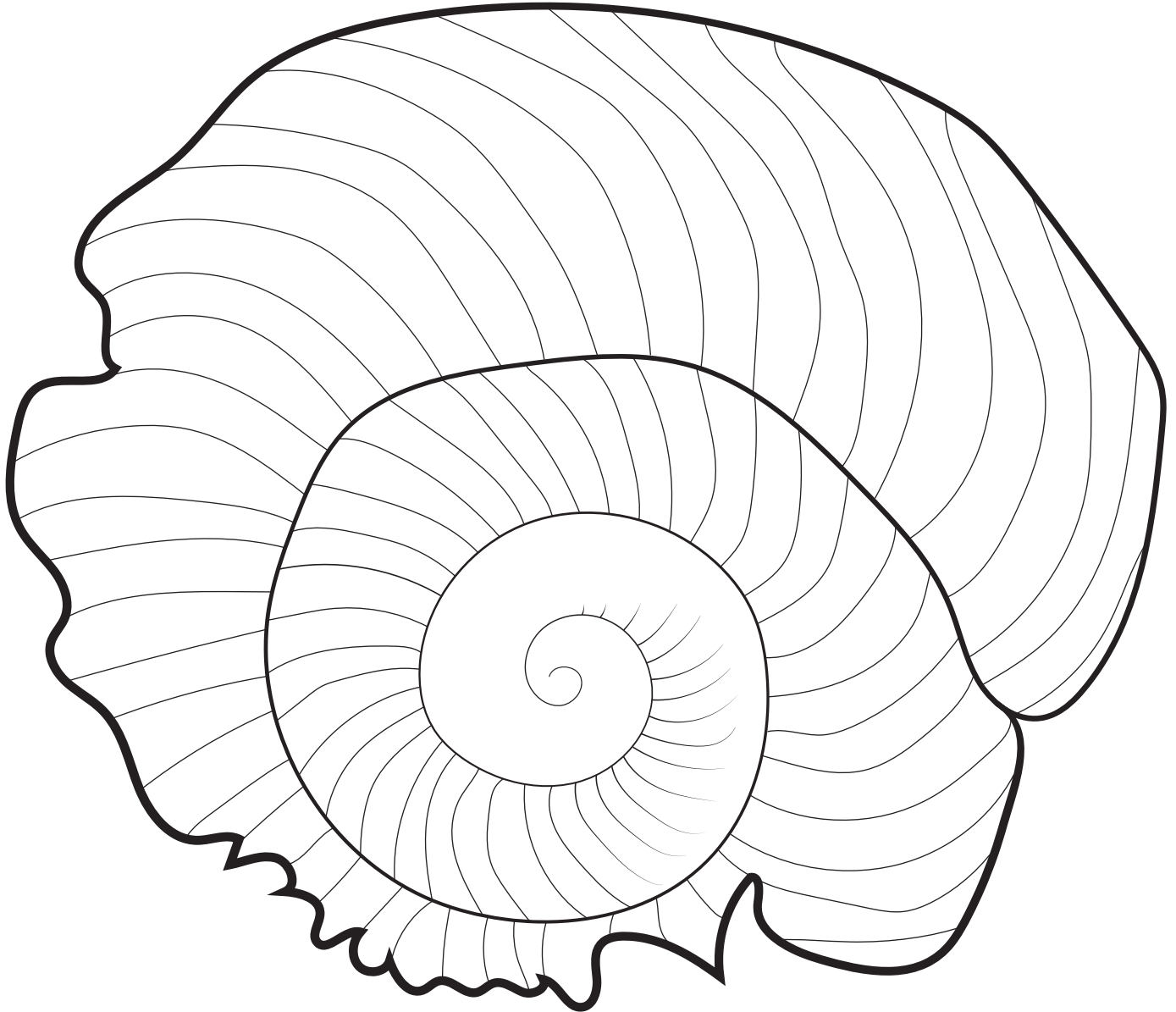
This is a tooth of *Carcharodon*, a giant shark that lived between 16 and 2 million years ago. It may have reached lengths of 59 feet, longer than a school bus! Its fossils are found worldwide but are best known from the southeast coast of the US.

MEGALONYX JEFFERSONII



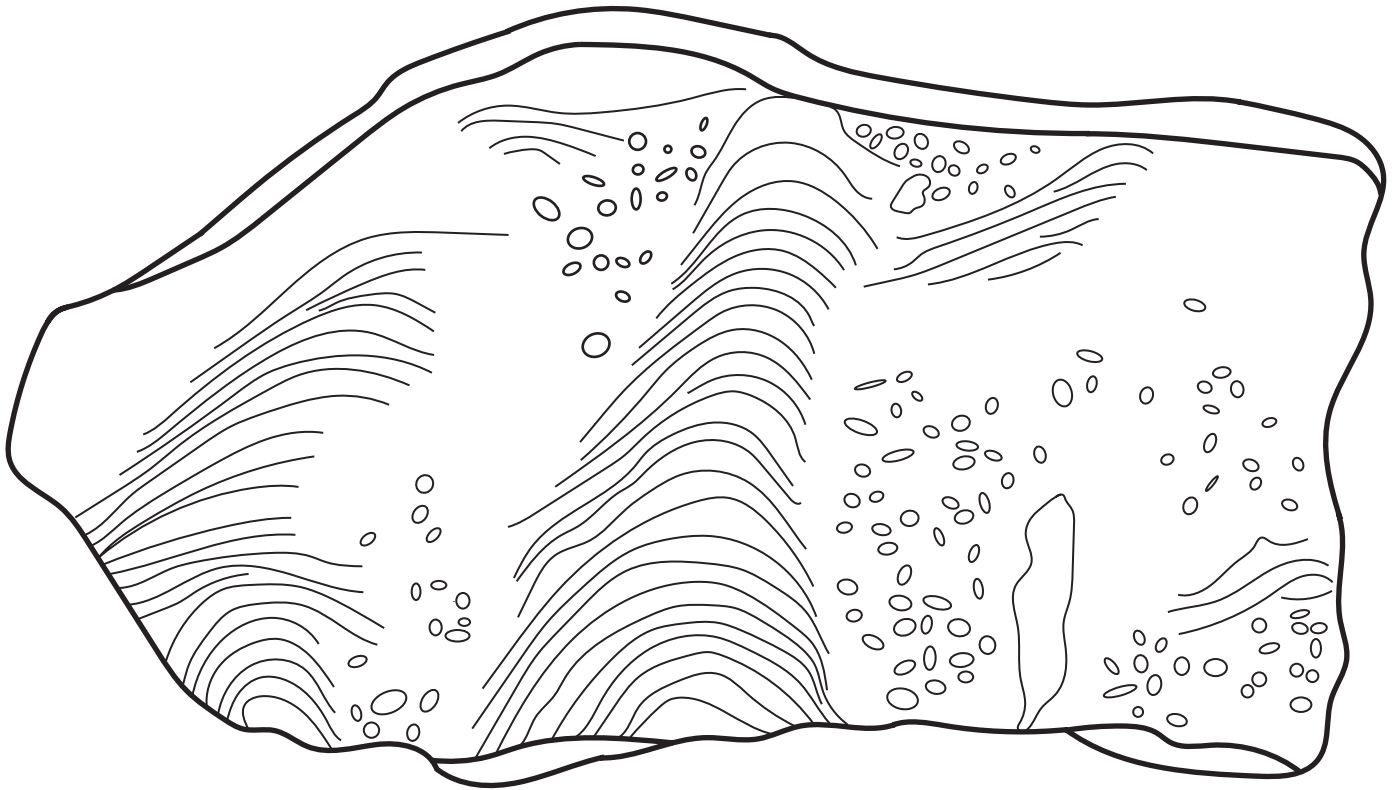
This kind of giant ground sloth was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, who, in addition to being our third president, was also a scientist. It ate plants and lived during the Ice Age, becoming extinct only about 13,000 years ago. Parts of 4 skeletons of this animal have been found in Ohio.

GRAFTNOCERAS



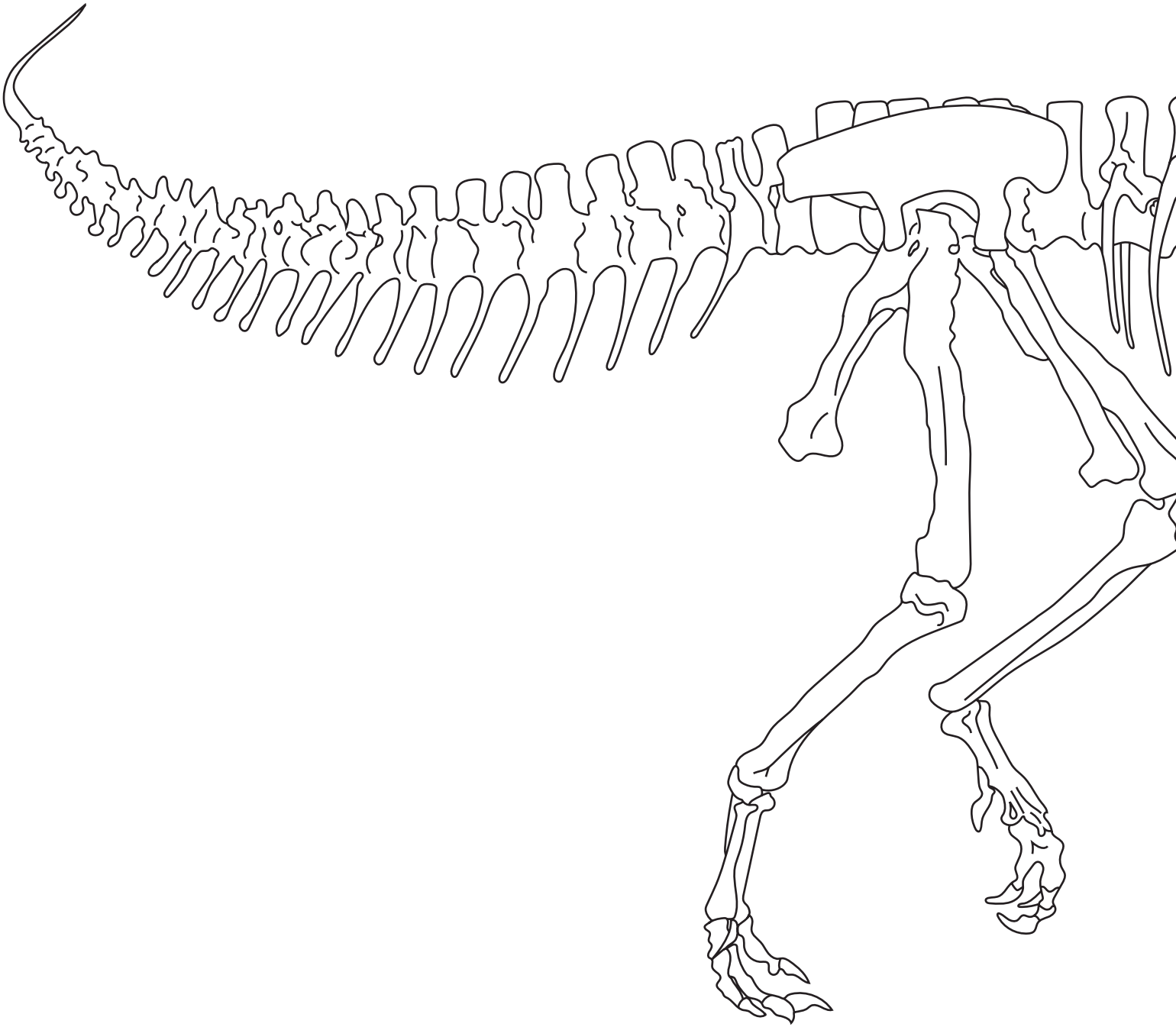
This relative of the modern squid and octopus had a coiled shell divided into compartments. It lived during the Silurian Period 430 million years ago, when Ohio was covered by a warm tropical sea.

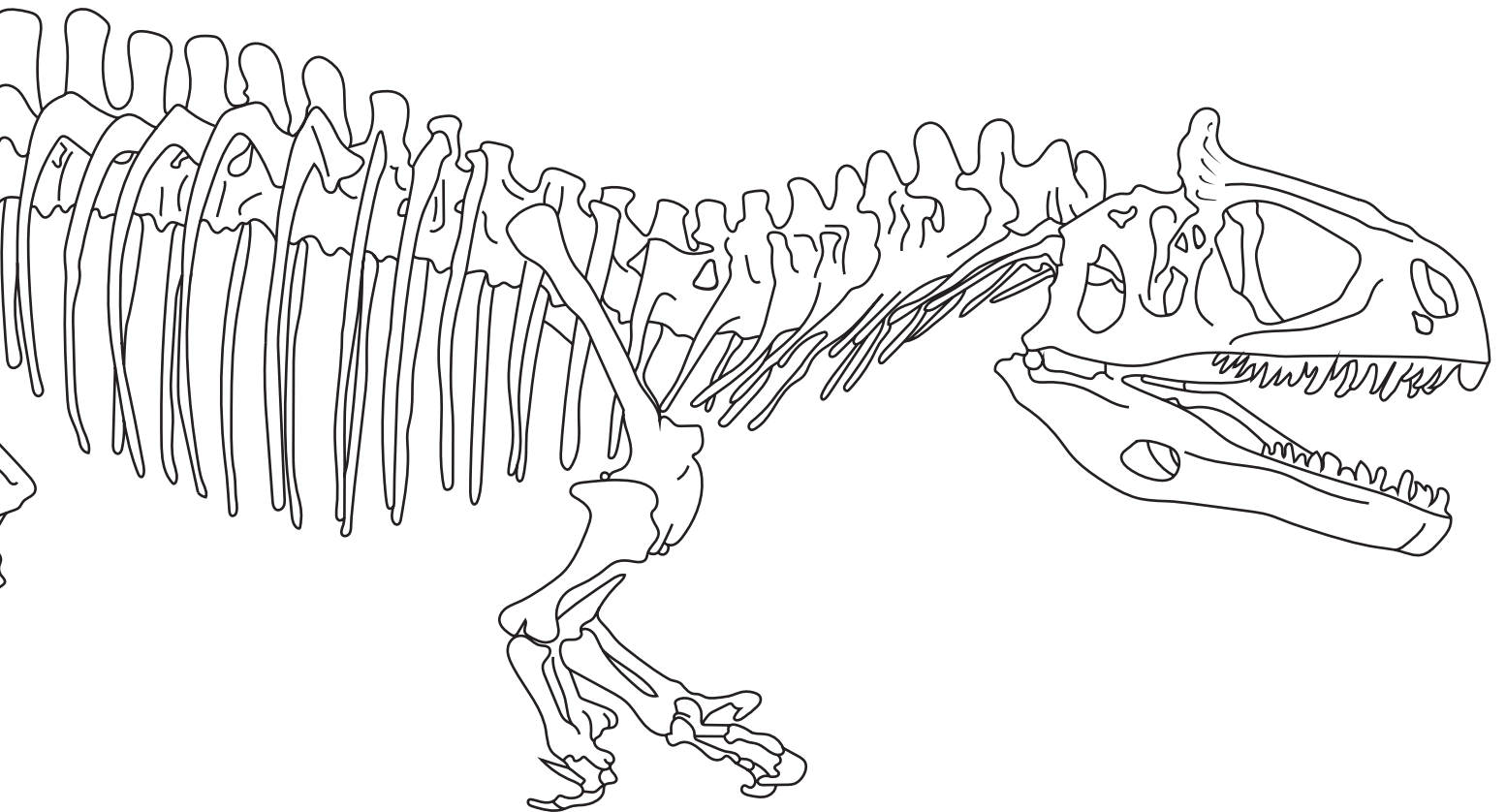
STROMATOLITE



Stromatolites may look like ordinary rocks, but they are actually fossilized layers of ancient bacteria. They are among the oldest fossils known – some are almost 4 billion years old!

CRYOLOPHOSAURUS

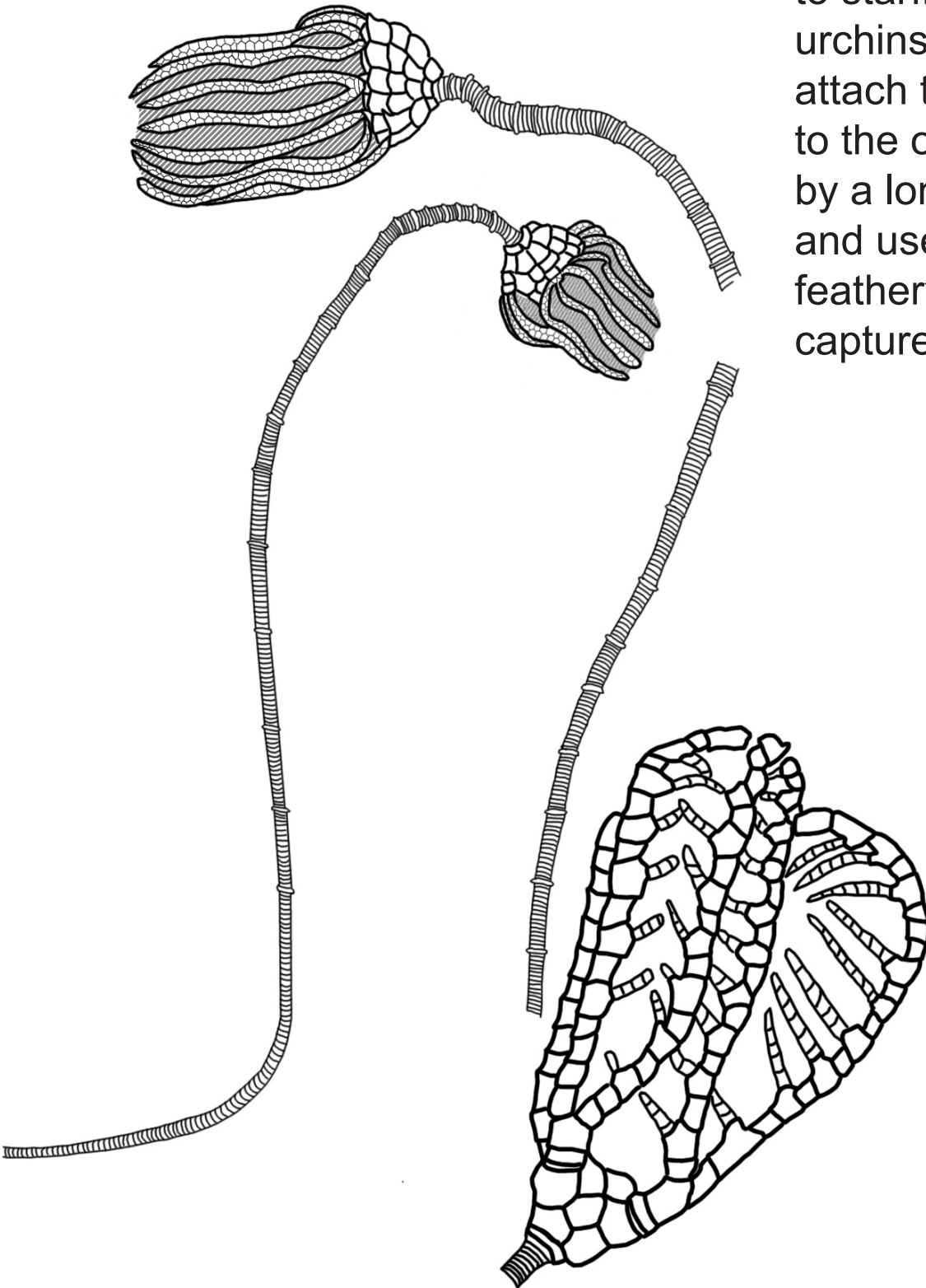




Cryolophosaurus was a 24-foot-long carnivorous dinosaur that lived early in the Jurassic Period, 190 million years ago. Its fossil bones were discovered in Antarctica by an OSU professor.

CRINOIDS

Crinoids are related to starfish and sea urchins. They attach themselves to the ocean floor by a long “stem” and use their feathery arms to capture food.

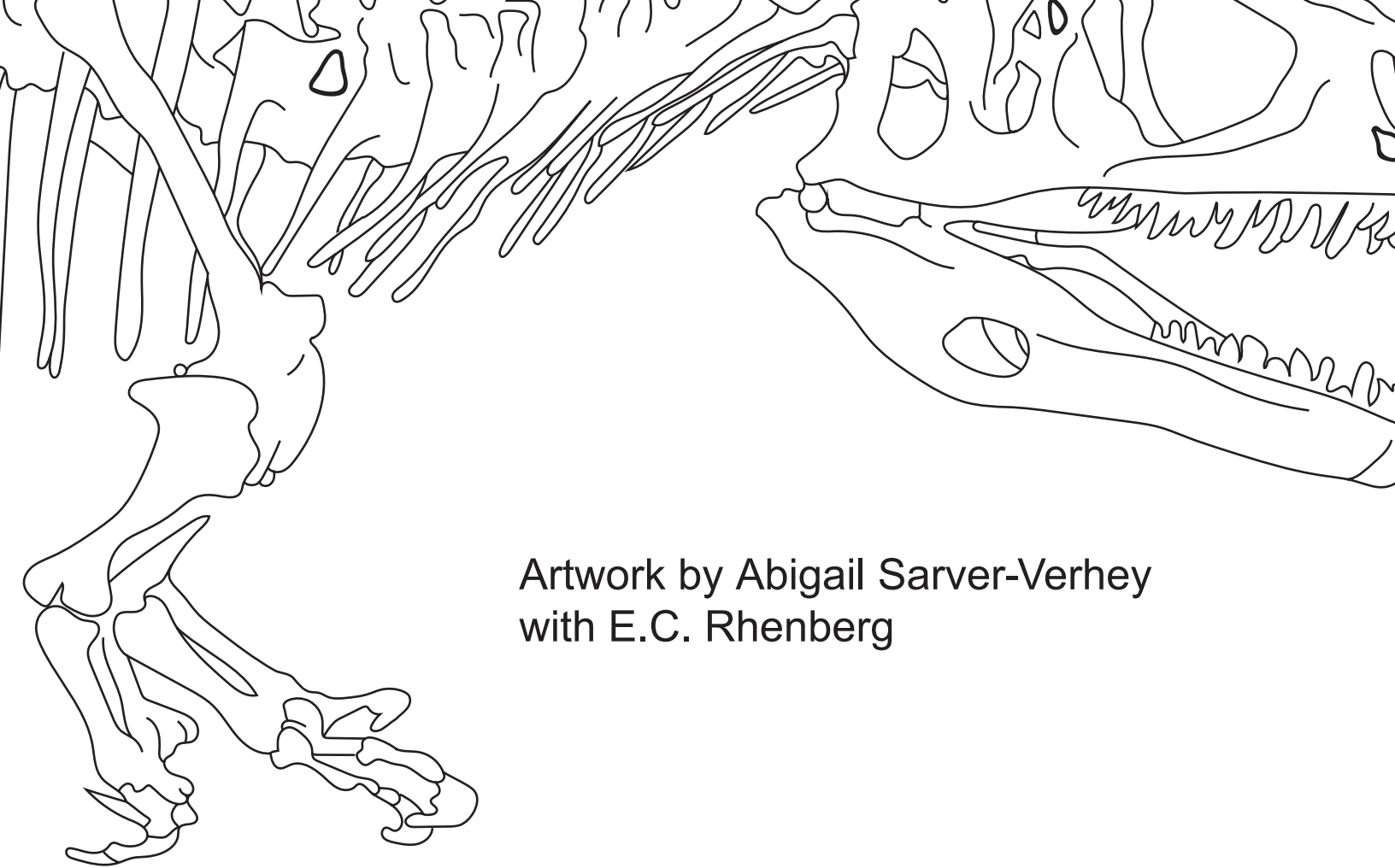


MALACHITE



The green copper-containing mineral malachite has been considered a precious stone since ancient times. It was also ground up to make green paint.

Draw and color other fossils and rocks!



Artwork by Abigail Sarver-Verhey
with E.C. Rhenberg

Orton Geological Museum

Mon - Fri 9 am - 5 pm Orton Hall

School of Earth Sciences

155 South Oval Mall Columbus, Ohio

43210