

STATION 1

Name the Phylum _____

Identify the subgroup of each and the feeding habit of each from the list below

Predator grazer on algae fliter feeder parasite

A _____ feeds by _____

B _____ feeds by _____

C _____ feeds by _____

Which subgroup is extinct? _____

Many members of this phylum have (circle the answer)

operculum ampullae frustules lopophores

STATION 3

Identify the most likely phylum for each specimen and from the following list, select the most accuarte method of preservation.

Mineralization Carbonization Petrification
Pyritization Silicification Recent/unpreserved

Largest- Phylum _____ Preserved by _____

Second largest: Phylum _____ Preserved by _____

F24 Phylum _____ Preserved by _____

Round sample Phylum _____ Preserved by _____

Which specimen is most likely NOT Paleozoic? _____

STATION 2

5 of these 6 invertebrates are from the same phylum

Name the phylum _____ Identify the outlier _____

How does specimen E differ from the others ? _____

Which specimen is the best Ordovian index fossil _____

Which expression best describes the 5 common phylum fossils?

- a. Benthic and Sessile
- b. Benthic and Vagrant
- c. Planktonic and Sessile
- d. Nektonic and Vagrant

STATION 4 -- Associate the term on the left with the correct picture and then identify the subgroup

Osculum ---- Picture _____ Phylum _____

Chitin ---- Picture _____ Class _____

Zoecium ---- Picture _____ Phylum _____

Medusa ---- Picture _____ Class _____

Coprolite ---- Picture _____ Clade _____

Frustrate ---- Picture _____ Kingdom _____

Which these subgroups was extinct by the end of the Paleozoic ?

STATION 5 : Match the Fossil name to his Geologic Period
USE EACH GEOLOGIC PERIOD only once

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Dactylioceras _____ | A. Cretaceous |
| Isotelus _____ | B. Eocene |
| Pecten _____ | C. Silurian |
| Dimetrodon _____ | D. Cambrian |
| Therapsidas _____ | E. Ordovician |
| Tikaakik _____ | F. Jurassic |
| Orthoceras _____ | G. Permian |
| Belemnitella _____ | H. Devonian |
| Basilosaurus _____ | I. Triassic |
| Elrathia _____ | J. Recent |

STATION 6 Label these statements as TRUE or FALSE

- A. Bivalves went extinct in the Cretaceous
- B. All cephalopods are pelagic
- C. Nautiloids are found in the Gulf of Mexico.
- D. Many Gastropods have operculum.
- E. Conus are predators that live today.
- F. Turitella are benthic filter feeders
- G. Leptanaea are Arthropods.
- H. 80% of all living organisms today are Arthropods.
- I. Cephalopods disperse poison from their operculum.
- J. Smilodon preyed on Mesohippus.
- K. Allosaurus and Tyrannosaurus hunted together in North America
- L. Silurian Orthoceras lived before Devonian trilobites.

Station 1

A



B



C



Station 2



D



E



F



Station 3

A



B



C



D



Station 4

A



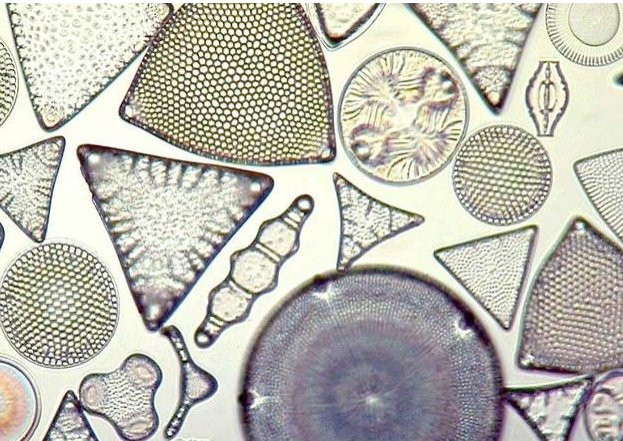
B



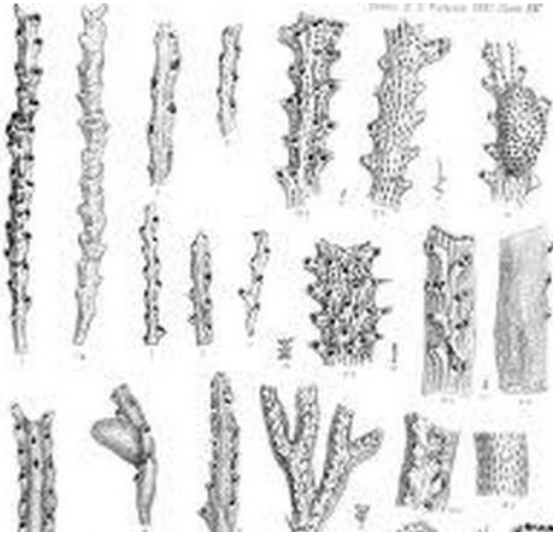
C



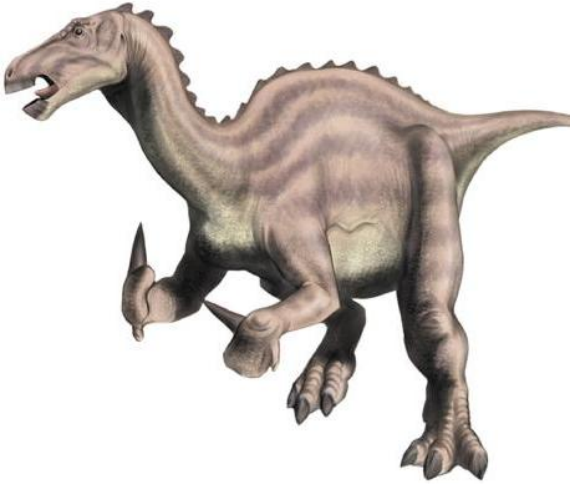
D



E



F



Station 1

Phylum – Echniodermata

Crinoid – filter feeder

Echinoidea – grazer

Bastoid/Pentremites – filter feeder

Blastoid – extinct end Permian
ampullae

Station 2

Brachiopoda

C which is a bivalve – Pholodomya

E is Inarticulate – Lingula

Rafinsequina

a. Benthic and sessile

Station 3

A – Cnidaria – mineralized

B – Brachiopoda – pyritization

C - Wood - petrification

D – Echinodermata – silification

C – wood is not Paleozoic

Station 4

Osculum – B Porifera

Chitin – A – Trilobita

Zooecium – E – Bryozoa

Medusa – C – Scyphozoa

Coprolite – F – Dinosaur

Frustrate – D – Chromista

Fusinilids and Trilobites

Station 5

Dactyloceras – F (Jurassic)

Isotelus – E (Ordovician)

Pecten – J (recent)

Dimetrodon – G (Permian)

Therapsides – I (Triassic)

Tiktaalik – H (Devonian)

Orthoceras – C (Silurian)

Belemnitella – A (Cretaceous)

Basilosaurus – B (Eocene)

Elrathia – D (Cambrian)

Station 6

A – F

B – T

C – T

D – T

E – T

F – T

G – F

H – T

I – F

J – F

K – F

L – T