The Fossil Record

A Brief Review of the Billions of Fossils Discovered

Jerry Bergman, Ph.D
I would like to personally thank you for watching the Origins program. Origins was a special program, near to the heart of my late husband, Russell Bixler.

I trust that the information in this presentation will be helpful in your study of creation science. Thank you for your prayerful and financial support of Origins... you’re making the television production of this program possible.

Norma Bixler
SUMAC LEAF: 54 million years old
Location: Uintah County, Utah Green River Formation
Period: Eocene
ELM LEAF 50 million years old Location: Kamloops, British Columbia Cache Creek Formation Period: Eocene
SYCAMORE LEAVES 50 million years old

**Location:** Douglas Pass-Range, Colorado  **Period:** Eocene
GINKGO LEAF: 65 million years old
Almont, North Dakota Sentinel Butte: Paleocene
GRAPE LEAF 38 million years old **Location**: Beaverhead County, Montana Muddy Creek Formation **Period**: Oligocene
SPRUCE Seed 15 million years old Location: Stewart Springs Flora, Stewart Valley, Nevada Period: Miocene
PONDEROSA PINE  15 million years
Location: Stewart Springs Flora, Stewart Valley, Nevada
Green River Formation  Period: Miocene
Crinoids, spineless invertebrates living in shallow waters, have both shells and feathery extensions. The 345-million-year-old crinoid fossil, identical to living counterparts.
A 490 million-year-old starfish
HERRING  54 million years old  Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Green River Formation Period: Eocene
TROUT-PERCH 50 million years old Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming Green River Formation
Period: Eocene
Garfish, (54 million years old) identical to those living today
355- to 295-million-year-old spider fossil
A dragonfly fossil, 150 million years old: the same as dragonflies of today
1. Wasp 54 million years old, petrified in amber.

2. WINGED ANT LIVED 20 MILLION YEARS AGO
GRASSHOPPER  108 million years old Location: Ceara, Brazil
Crato Formation Period: Lower Cretaceous
A 54 million-year-old bee
X-Ray Advancement

This 53-million-year-old spider was dissected without slicing into the amber in which it’s suspended. Using technology previously reserved for medical purposes, David Penney, a paleo-arachnologist at the University of Manchester, was able to study the one-millimeter-long arachnid in minute detail. Penney’s colleagues at Ghent University in Belgium improved upon very-high resolution x-ray computed tomography (VHR-CT), which allows specimens to be sliced by x-rays rather than scalpels. The technique renders 3-D reconstructions that can be examined from any angle to reveal the Cenotextricella simoni’s internal organs, without damaging the fossil.
LOBSTER 146 million years old Location: South Saskatchewan River Valley Bear Paw Formation
Period: Cretaceous
TURTLE 146 million years old *Location*: Lingyuan, Liaoning Yixian Formation *Period*: Cretaceous
CROCODILE 100 million years old Location: Asia
Period: Cretaceous
A 200-million-year-old tuatara lizard, and the same lizard today.
Salamander

- A 125-million-year-old salamander fossil and its modern counterpart
A 280-MILLION-YEAR-OLD FROG FOSSIL
CROCODILE 100 million years old **Location**: Asia  
**Period**: Cretaceous
Fig. 289. Diagram of animal relationships.
Known Geologic Range of Major Phyla and Classes of Animals
**Figure 12.** Transitional forms in the evolution of modern whales. (*Balaena* is the modern baleen whale, with a vestigial pelvis and hindlimb, while the other forms are transitional fossils.) Relative sizes of the animals are shown in shading to the right. The "tree" shows the evolutionary relationships of these species.
FIGURE 6. Evolutionary change in the number of "pygidial ribs" (segments on the rear section) of five groups of Ordovician trilobites. The number gives the population average at each section of the three-million-year sample of shale. All five species—and three others not shown—displayed a net increase in rib number over the period, suggesting that natural selection was involved over the long term, but that the species did not change in perfect parallel.
**FIGURE 7.** Evolution and speciation in two species of the planktonic radiolarian *Eucyrtidium*, taken from a sediment core spanning more than 3.5 million years. The points represent the width of the fourth segment, shown as the average of each species at each section of the core. In areas to the north of where this core was taken, an ancestral population of *E. calvertense* became larger, gradually acquiring the name *E. matuyamai* as it became larger. *E. matuyamai* then reinvaded the range of its relative, as shown on the graph, and both species, now living in the same place, began to diverge in body size. This divergence may have been the result of natural selection acting to reduce competition for food between the two species.
EVOLUTION'S BIG BANG

New discoveries show that life as we know it began in an amazing biological frenzy that changed the planet almost overnight.
"Slaughter of the Dissidents"

"Persuaded by the Evidence"
by Jerry Bergman, Ph.D.

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