

# FOSSILS

## Rare and Exceptional



Shells *Triadomegalodon idrianus*, Upper Triassic beds, Knipajz Idrija UNESCO Global Geopark, Slovenia, [www.geopark-idrija.si](http://www.geopark-idrija.si)



Amonite *Procerites (P) procerus*, Middle Jurassic, Greben Aspiring Geopark Djerdap, Serbia, [www.npdjerdap.org](http://www.npdjerdap.org)



*Trochactaeon sp.* and on the right *Nerine sp.*, GeoVillage, Gams Styrian Eisenwurzen UNESCO Global Geopark, Austria, [www.eisenwurzen.com](http://www.eisenwurzen.com)



Gastropod, 4X, Miocene, »Panonian sea« Papuk UNESCO Global geopark, Croatia, [www.pp-papuk.hr](http://www.pp-papuk.hr)



Crinoid *Tyrolecrinus pectae*, 0,4 cm, Upper Triassic beds, Helenski potok, Črna na Koroškem area, Karavanke-Karawanken UNESCO Global Geopark, Austria – Slovenia, [www.geopark-karawanken.at](http://www.geopark-karawanken.at)



Fossil amonite, Cretaceous beds, Chrast Železne Hory geopark, Czech Republic, [www.geoparkzh.cz](http://www.geoparkzh.cz)



Reproduction of dwarf dinosaur *Balaur bondoc*, Late Cretaceous Hateg Country UNESCO Global Geopark, Romania, [www.hategeoparc.ro](http://www.hategeoparc.ro)



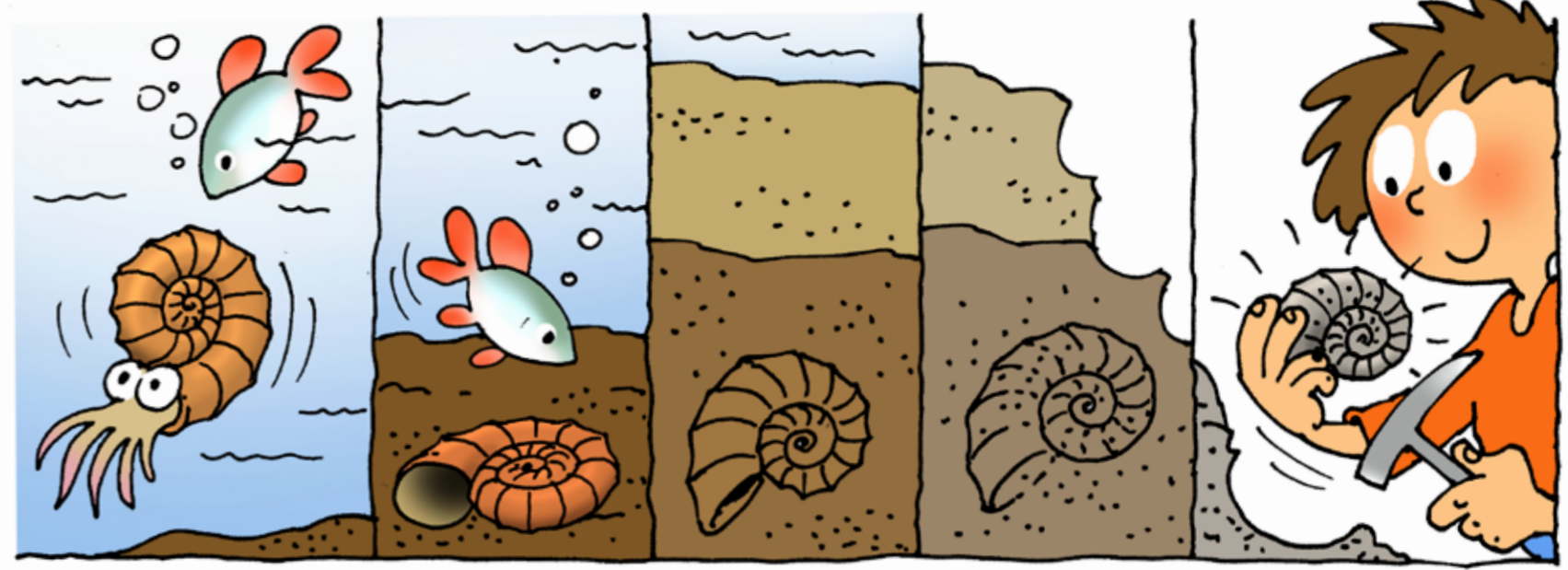
Shells *Congeria unguicaprae*, average size 8 cm, Late Miocene, Doba Bakony-Balaton UNESCO Global Geopark, Hungary, [www.geopark.hu](http://www.geopark.hu)

# Dear Geopark Visitor



The geological heritage is diverse and unique and, as such, we want to preserve it as an important part of the identity of each geopark. The rocks, minerals and fossils, as well as the geosites, are exceptional, rare or even unique geological phenomena. However, careless behaviour on the part of researchers or visitors can cause irreparable damage.

Dear visitor, thank you for helping us preserve our geological heritage with responsible and respectful behaviour.



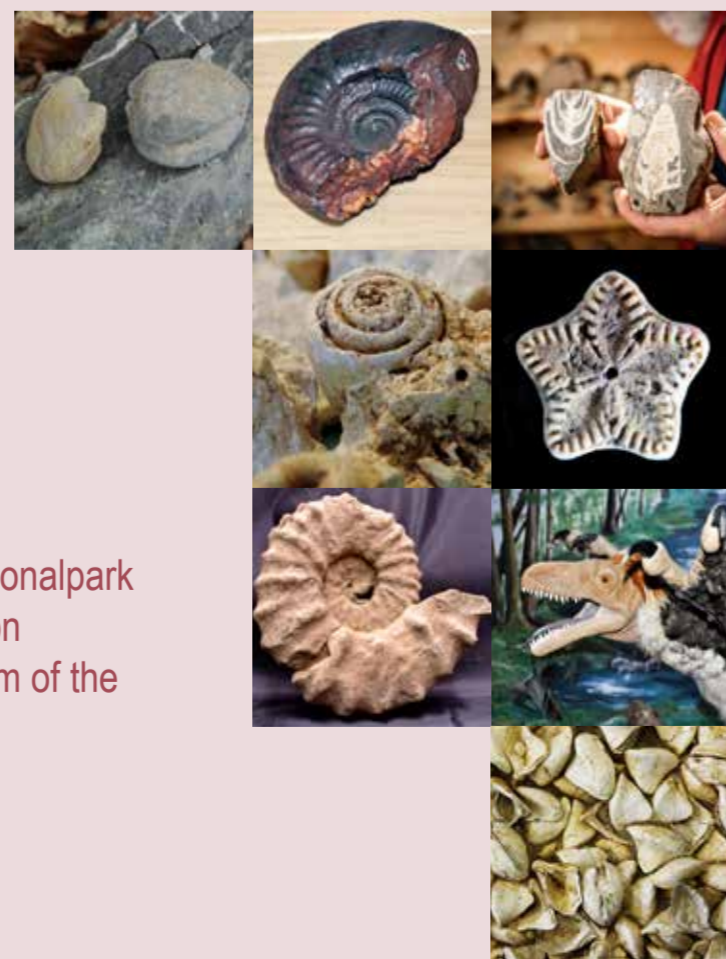
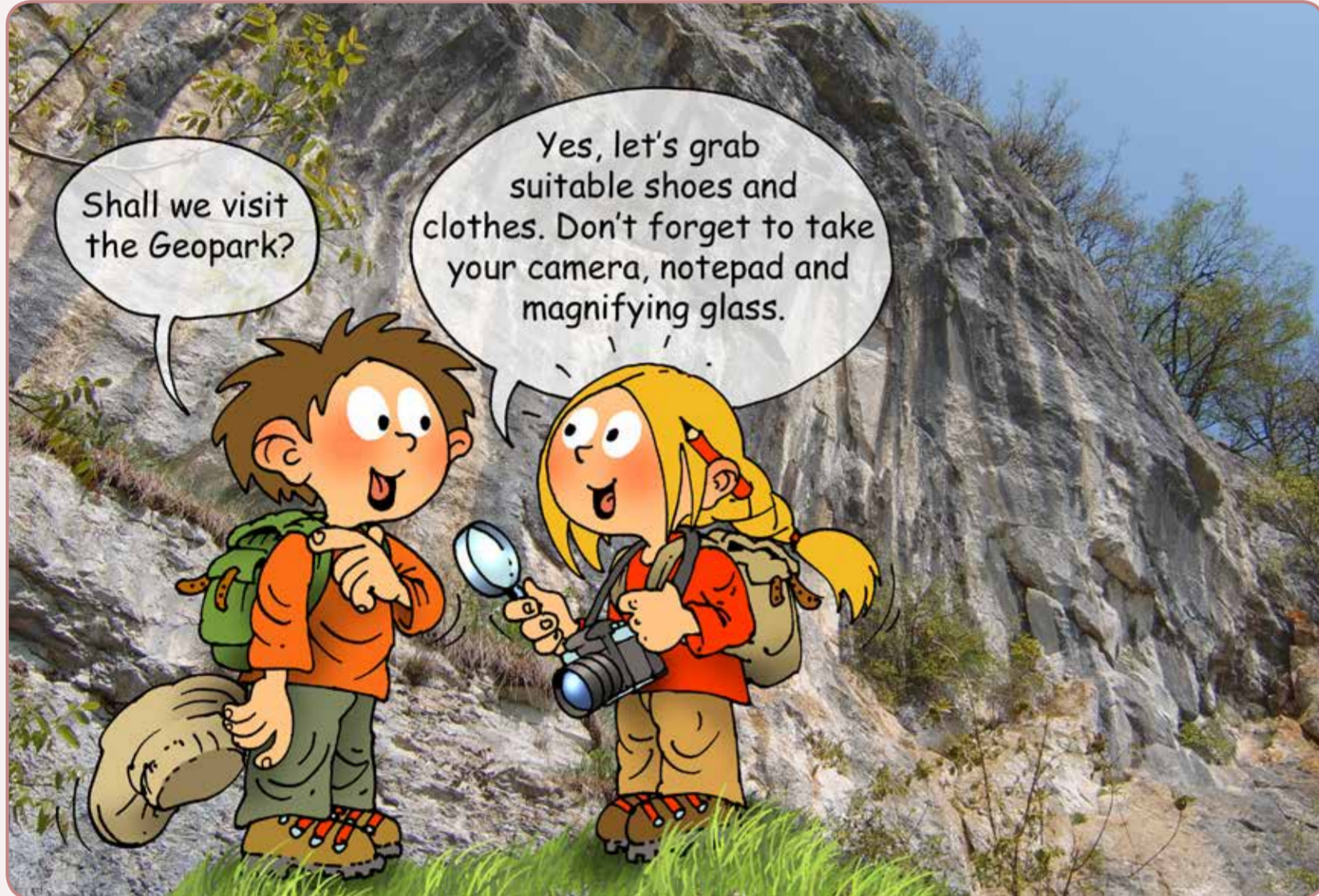
More than a hundred million years ago, an ammonite lived in a sea.

After it died, the soft part decayed, but its shell remained.

The shell was covered and filled with mud (sediment).

Minerals dissolved in water permeated the sediment and the shell and so a fossil was created.

The sea retreated and the rock layers rose up, folded and broke, bringing the ammonite fossil to the surface.



**Content:** Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, project coordinator Martina Stupar  
**Drawing:** Samo Jenčič  
**Design:** Sandra Anzulović  
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