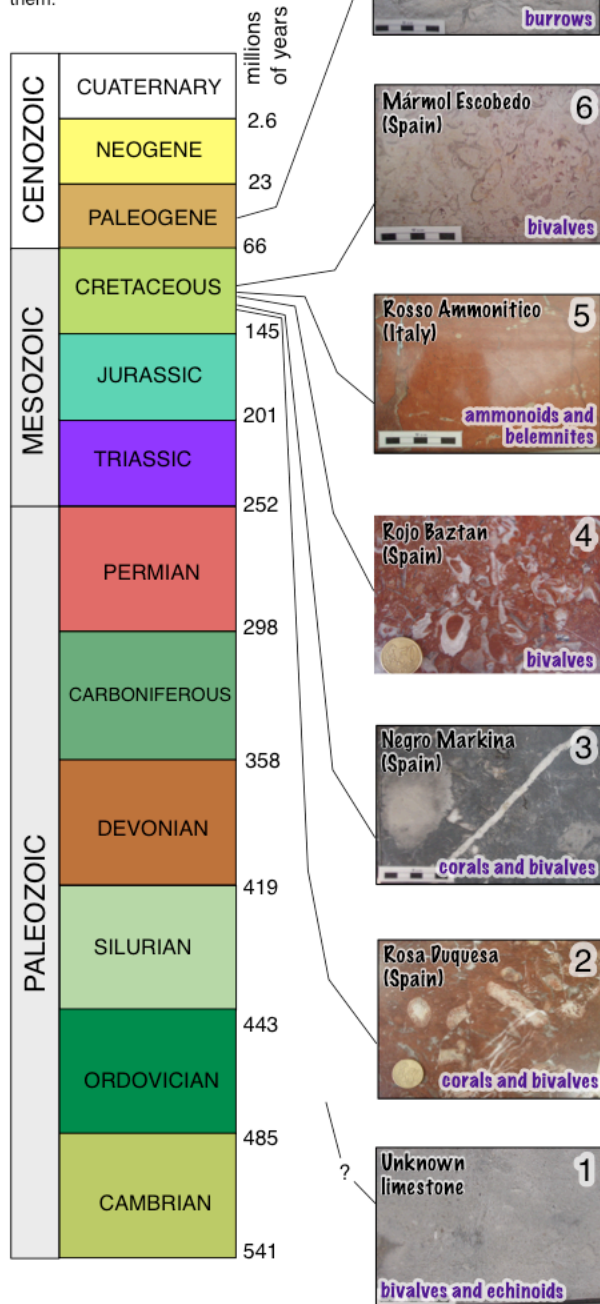



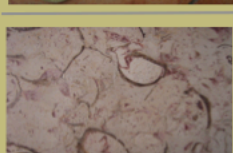
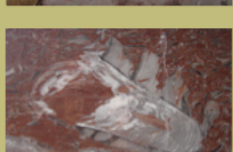
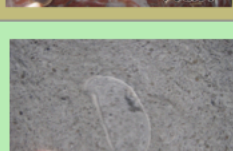
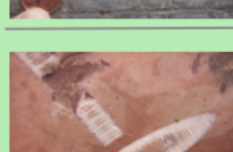



Geologic time scale

Map numbers identify the kinds of construction stones with fossils that can be found in each location. In this chart you can check the age of these stones and the fossils that are preserved in them.



Identification guide

Cnidarians		Corals Corals are marine animals that build skeletal structures made of calcic carbonate. Some corals build colonies made of thousands of individual animals that contribute to the formation of reefs, not only today, but also in the past.
Molluscs		Ammonoids Ammonoids are an extinct group of cephalopods closely related to squids and octopuses. These animals protected their soft tissues inside spiral shells made of
Molluscs		Belemnites Belemnites are an extinct group of organisms closely related to ammonoids. These animals had internal, bullet-shaped shells that are very common in the fossil record.
Molluscs		Bivalves Bivalves are molluscs that protect themselves within shells made of two symmetrical valves that are articulated. Clams and mussels are living members of this group.
Molluscs		Rudists Rudists are an extinct group of bivalves that were very successful in the Cretaceous. Unlike most bivalves, the shells of rudists were not symmetrical: one of them was very large and cup-shaped, whereas the other one worked as a lid.
Echinoderms		Echinoids (sea urchins) Sea urchins are marine organisms that live inside a spherical shell made of articulated pieces of calcium carbonate. The spines that surround this shell are commonly preserved separately.
Echinoderms		Crinoids (sea lilies) Crinoids are a group of animals closely related to sea urchins and sea stars. Crinoids had an internal skeleton made of articulated pieces of calcium carbonate that are very common in the fossil record.
Ichno fossils		Burrows Burrows are fossilized holes excavated by animals in order to create a space suitable for habitation. Burrows can range from simple and short tubes to complex networks of interconnecting tunnels.

Fold along this shaded line.

Fold along this shaded line.

Urban fossils of Pamplona / Iruña



Some construction stones preserve the fossil remains of extinct organisms that lived millions of years ago. Discover with this guide these urban fossils on the streets of Pamplona / Iruña.

Became an urban paleontologist following these steps:

- 1) Find on the map sites with urban fossils. The photographs indicate the kind of fossils and the stone where they are preserved.
- 2) Check the geologic time scale the age of these rocks and the fossils that are preserved in them.
- 3) Check the identification guide to classify the fossils that you find.

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Urban fossils of Pamplona / Iruña

How to use this map:

- Stars show the location of buildings or pavements with urban fossils.
- Numbers indicate the kind of stones where these fossils have been preserved.
- Check on the geologic time scale the age of these stones and the fossils you can find in them.

