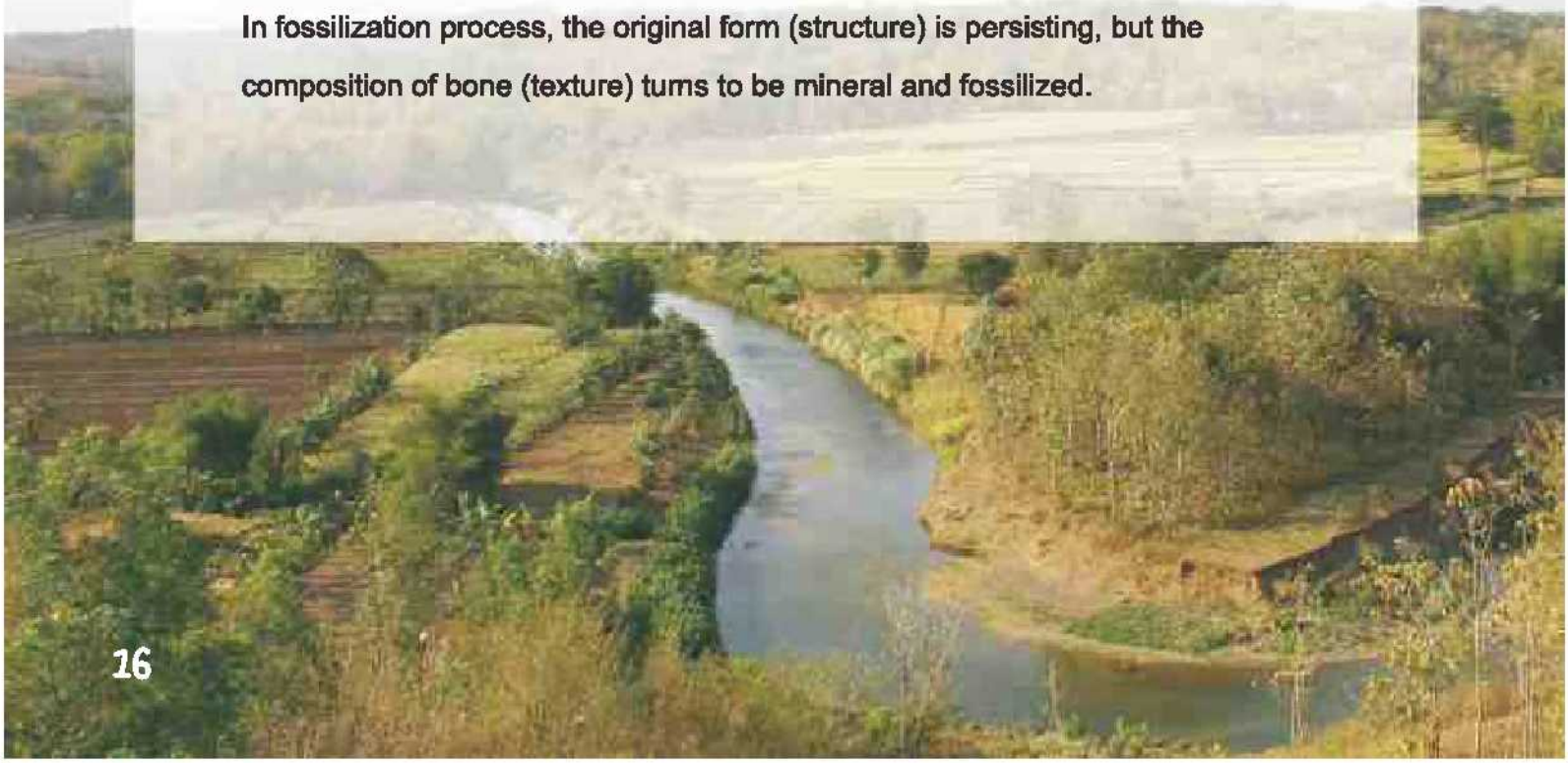
Fossils

Fossils are all organic materials such as human bones, animal bones, or the plant due to fossilization process. Fossilization is the process of replacement of organic material (bone, teeth, and wood) to be inorganic in the form of mineral (such as silica and iron oxide) from the sedimented-soil. In this process, the organic elements from bones or woods will be decomposed in time, and replaced by those minerals, becoming harder, heavier, and experiencing color changes suitable with mineral. Whenever all the organic material have completely been changed into minerals, so a bone or wood is regarded as fossil. In fossilization process, the original form (structure) is persisting, but the composition of bone (texture) turns to be mineral and fossilized.



Becoming Fossil

3

In time, mineral inducted to the bone or wood and replacing the decomposed organic material. When all the organic material had been replaced by mineral, a bone or a wood can be named as a fossil.

2

The skeleton have been cover by sediments bearing rich minerals, such as volcanic sediments (bearing silica and iron minerals)

1

An animal died and left to be skeleton.

Every bone and wood has the same opportunity to be a fossil, but the success depends on the sediment-factors material. If the sediment-factor materials are rich with stone minerals, such as silica and iron, then the organic material has a chance to be a fossil.