(3) Petrification

- In petrification the animal undergoes a certain amount of mineralization.
- The degree of mineralization is greater in case of older fossile.
- The actual tissues are gradually replaced, molecule for molecule by the minerals.
- Minerals involved in petrification are Silica, iron pyrites and oxides, magnesite, sulfer etc.
- Petrified muscles of old Shark and bones of mesozoic dinosaurs and other vertebrates are good examples of this type of fossilization.

(4) Preservation of foot prints and Trails.

- Foot prints (tracks) are recorded in muddy environments, where wet Sand mud receive impressions of the feet of vertebrates and T.Y.Z. (A)-19.
- These impressions are covered by Sediments before they are croded or washed out.
- Trails are the irregular markings of animals recorded on the Soft Sediment beneath the surface water.
- Movements of crustaceans or urchins have also been recorded as trails.

(5) Natural Moulds and Casts :

(a) Moulds

- Mould is the imprint fossil. It is formed by the hardening of the surrounding material in which the organism was buried.
- Finally a cavity is formed which retains the exact form of the organism.

(b) Casts

- Often the moulds are filled in with mineral matter, so that a natural cast of the object is formed.
- It differs from the petrification in that it retains the form of the organism but not its structure.

(6) Coprolites

- Sometimes, the unavoided intestinal contents remain preserved as fossils.
- They are called coprolites.
- They are usually nodular or contorted in shape and phosphatic in composition. Examples : Corpolite of Carboniferous salamanders from Mazon Creek and Illinois.