

# The Golden Age of mammals

The Eocene and Oligocene geologic epochs - the Golden Age of Mammals - are magnificently preserved here. The White River Group represents the "type section," or geologic standard, for rocks during this time. Scientists from all over the world come here to study the fossils and trackways contained within the ancient rock, as well as the geologic history that shaped the land and supported life. It is important to protect the fossils and tracks found here.

## TERTIARY PERIOD

Millions of Years Ago



Subhyrachodon



Entelodont



Oreodont

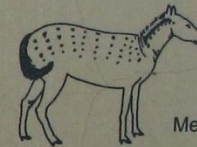
|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| PLIOCENE  | 3.7                |
|           | 10                 |
| MIOCENE   | 26                 |
| OLIGOCENE | Toadstool Deposits |
| EOCENE    | 37.5               |
| PALEOCENE | 54                 |
|           | 64                 |



Stylemys



Palaeolagus



Meshippus



Brontothere

Toadstool Geologic Park captures a slice of life when Nebraska resembled the savannahs of Africa and supported an abundance of wildlife. In time, these animals became extinct, or evolved into modern species, including zebras, camels, rhinoceroses, and horses, and migrated to Africa.



Over 30 million years ago, these mammals made tracks. The tracks turned soft sandstone and is gradually eroding



The dirt is brushed out of the tracks and grammet targets are laid out.

A series of overlapping photographs are taken. Targets help the software align the overlapping photographs and a 3D image is created from overlapping photographs.





The poker chip is used to ensure the grids overlap.

The scale shows size.



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to create a separate 3D image.



