**Evidence Cards**

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| The fossil tooth is much flatter than the teeth of mountain lions that live today. | Sharks have teeth that are between 1 and 5 centimeters long. | The fossil tooth was found in sandstone, which is sedimentary rock made of layers that often formed at the bottom of lakes, rivers, or the ocean. |
| The fossil tooth was found in Utah, an area in the middle of the United States, far from the oceans that are on Earth now.  | Mountain lions have sharp side teeth that are between 3 and 5 centimeters long.  | Mountain lions are related to prehistoric pumas (who lived 30 thousand years ago). |
| Mountain lions live all over the Western United States, including in Utah.  | Other land-animal fossils have been found nearby. | The shape of the tooth tells scientists that this animal was a predator who ate meat.  |

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| Modern sharks have several rows of teeth. They constantly lose and replace teeth. | Sharks have sharp, flat teeth. | Geologists examining the rock near this fossil believe that this area has changed a lot over many millions of years. There are metamorphic and igneous rocks here, but most rock is sedimentary. |
| Scientist believe that sharks have been around for over 425 million years. | The fossil tooth was found in a park where people often find fossil teeth just like the one scientists found. One year, over 200 fossil teeth were found by different people in this park. | Geologists studying these rocks believe that the rock around this fossil was formed 100 million years ago.  |