Fossil Club of Lee County

November 2016

Letter from the President

Fossil shows, fossil hunting, fossil speakers at fossil meetings!! If you're a fossil nerd, the time is now!! The Orlando show is the first weekend in November this year. It's ALWAYS a great show! Try to make it. The SWFFS show is the following Saturday, in Punta Gorda. See the flyer in this newsletter. And, the rivers and creeks are right!! It's time! We've waited a long while and last season we got shut out so many times by unseasonable rains, so start early this year! Because you never know what will happen! I only remember one time in the last 20 years or so that we could river hunt before thanksgiving, and I was in the river that year on Thanksgiving day! This is a rare occurrence, for the water level to be so low, so early. Go get em!

We will have a walk-in fossil hunting trip on November the 19th, just 2 days after the meeting. Al Govin will tell you all about it. I encourage members to participate, especially newbies. Get your feet wet, so to speak, and let's have fun. It will be at Crews Park, in Wachula, so since it's the Peace River, you need to have a fossil permit. Look for the link inside this newsletter, or on our website at www.fcolc.com.

Victor Perez, from the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville will be speaking this month. Try to make the meeting! He'll tell us about all the state sponsored fossil digs going on, as well as news about the Fossil Project.

The December meeting is our annual pot luck Christmas meeting! It's a fun time and door prizes and gift exchanges take place, as well as lots of great food!

This month I want to do a shout out to our beloved, and affable, Vice-President, Mike Siciliano. He has been a terrific help to me over the years, and before that was vice-president for the previous president, Bill Shaver. Mike has handled,(among other things), the dollar raffle for a long time, and has helped raise many dollars for the club while also helping members obtain fossils that they wanted. He works crazy hours as a Publix Bakery manager, and even though it's difficult to stay late, he's almost always there until the end. And then helps pick up after the meeting! As one of the club's dedicated Venice fossil divers, Mile frequently contributes some of his Meg teeth and other fossils to the raffle table. And also donates to the annual club auction. He's a funny, unselfish guy and we're glad to have him! However, recently, Mike suffered a heart attack. Recovery has been sluggish, but he's starting to dive again and be his old self. We all wish Mike the very best and will try to help him in any way we can. Thanks, Mike, for all you do.

January's speaker will be Walter Stein, on dinosaur collecting. February speaker will be Dr. Gary Schmeltz, on invertebrate collecting. March meeting is the annual fossil auction.

Our 12th Annual fossil auction is February 18th, again at the Shell Factory. We could use donations for the silent auction. See Joe Larkin with any donations.

We could also use donations for the annual club fossil auction in March. It's never too early to start

Continued from page 1

sharing with the club to help make this a success. See Louis with any donations.

Last month I spoke on Fossil ID. Anyone there realizes it's fairly involved and hard to do a comprehensive program at one time, so I will try to put something in each newsletter about id. Not this month, as I'm kind of swamped, but I promise to do so in the months to come. Anyone with a special request, just let me know.

Anyone interested in writing an article for the newsletter, let me know. If you want to do a regular column, let's do it!

Hope to see you at the meeting and be sure to bring in your show and tell!! We all want to see it!

Louis Stieffel

President, Fossil Club of Lee County

November Speaker!!

Victor Perez, from the FLMNH will be speaking to us in November. He will speak about the Fossil Project, as well as any ongoing digs the museum is currently involved with. This is a good opportunity to learn about happenings in the Florida fossil world!

Cobb County (GA) 31st Annual Gem and Mineral Show Announcement

FCOLC Minutes 10/16/16 Meeting

Louis Stieffel opened the meeting

30 members present

Louis announced he would be speaker for the evening

National Fossil Day was discussed

November 5/6 Orlando Show at the Fairgrounds

Members Reminded that they will need to apply for 2017 fossil Permits. Blanks on club web site. No one allowed on club trips without a State permit.

November meeting will be at our usual place , the Fellowship Hall.

Reminder that our December meeting will be a pot luck dinner with minimal club business. Club furnished turkey will be cooked by Cindi Bateman, and the ham by Gordi Ahl. Drinks and utensils will be furnished by the club.

Al Govin discussed the October 15th Mosaic trip at length.

FCOLC fossil show will be February 18, 2016 at the Shell Factory.

Southwest Fossil club's show will be November 12, 2016

Louis spoke at length about fossil identification and brought many examples to show. He also recommended two books: 1. Florid's Fossils by Robin C Brown and Vertebrate Fossils: A Neophyte's Guide by Frank A Kocsis Jr.

Lunch Break Was Taken- snacks by Dave & Jeanne Seehaver

Door Prizes were awarded

Show-n-tell held

Dollar Raffle was held, called by Marc Cantos

Minutes by Secretary/Treasurer Al Govin

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Dave Seehaver
Jeanne Seehaver
Jim Manderfield
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Leslie Stieffel

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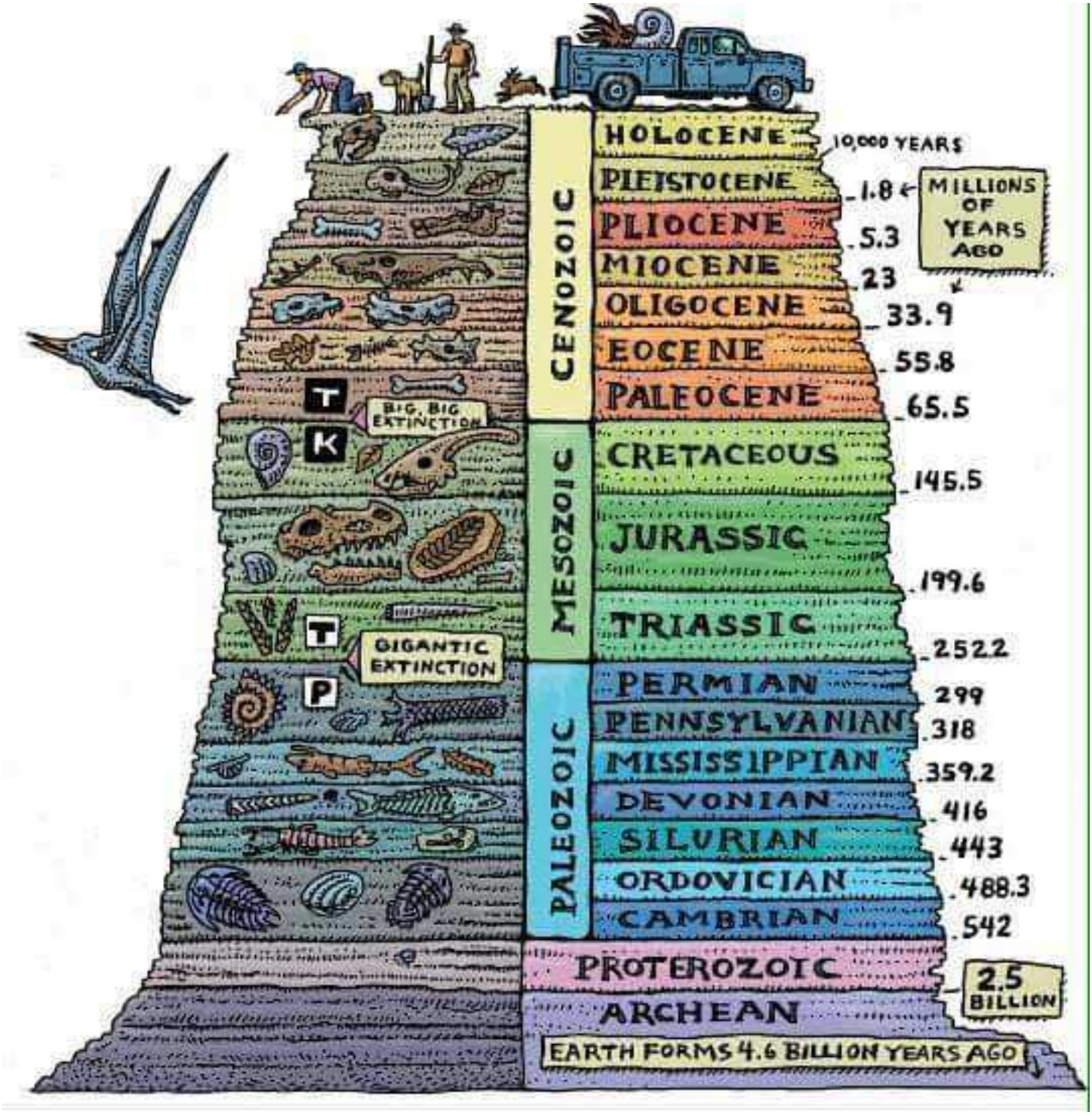
Al Govin, Club Trips Director
Curt Klug, Web Master
Cherie Neat, Newsletter Developer
Al Govin, Badges, Membership, Trips
Cindy Bateman, Librarian
Dave and Jeanne Seehaver, Merchandise
Dean Hart, Refreshment
Michael Siciliano, Raffle and Dive Trips
Mike Cox, Jim Manderfield-co-chairmen of the 2017 Fossil festival
Louis Stieffel, Auctioneer, FOSSIL project representative, Newsletter editor, Speakers, Vertebrate Education

Meetings are held on the third Thursday of the month, at Zion Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall.


HOLOCENE
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MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO
PLIOCENE
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SILURIAN
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ORDOVICIAN
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CAMBRIAN
542
PALEOZOIC
PROTEROZOIC
2.5 BILLION
ARCHEAN
EARTH FORMS 4.6 BILLION YEARS AGO

Websites & Locations of Interest

Fossil Club of Lee County: www.fcolc.com

FCOLC Fossil Club of Lee County, Inc. c/o AL GOVIN
TREASURER
3584 MIDDLETOWN ST. PORT CHARLOTTE, FLORIDA 33952

The FCOLC website is a source for links to Fossil websites of interest, archived monthly club newsletters, details on club meetings and officers.

Museum of Natural History @ Gainesville www.flmnh.ufl.edu/

The Fossil Project www.myFOSSIL.org

Randell Research Center PO Box 608, Pineland, FL www.flmnh.ufl.edu/RRC/

Smithsonian Natural History Museum www.mnh.si.edu

Southwest Florida Museum of History 2031 Jackson St., Fort Myers www.MUSEUMofHISTORY.org

The Bailey-Matthews Shell Museum, 3075 Sanibel-Captiva Rd, Sanibel, FL www.shellmuseum.org

Cracker Museum at Pioneer Park in Zolfo Springs, FL Tel 863.735.0119
www.hardeecounty.net/crackertrailmuseum/about.html

Cape Coral Friends of Wildlife Burrowing Owls
www.ccfriendsofwildlife.org

Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium 3450 Ortiz Av, Fort Myers Tel 239-275-3435
www.calusanature.org

Imaginarium 2000 Cranford Ave, Fort Myers
www.i-sci.org

Florida Fossil Clubs
Southwest Florida Fossil Club
www.southwestfloridafossilclub.com
Tampa Bay Fossil Club
www.tampabayfossilclub.com
Orlando Fossil Club
www.floridafossilhunters.com
The Fossil Forum
www.thefossilforum.com/index.php
Fossil Treasures of Florida
www.fossil-treasures-of-florida.com
Florida Paleontological Society
http://floridapaleosociety.com/

Collecting Vertebrate Fossils on Florida state lands ***requires*** a permit. A fossil hunting permit is also part of being an ethical Florida fossil hunter.
Florida Vertebrate **Fossil Permit** http://flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/vertpaleo/vppermit.htm

Peace River Water Levels
http://waterdata.usgs.gov/fl/nwis/rt

Picking Up Isolated Native American Artifacts www.flheritage.com/news/faq.cfm

Aimeee's Corner!!

The End of an Era

My very first experience hunting for megalodon teeth was at Mosaic Mine almost exactly 4 years ago. I was new to the fossil hunting world and hadn't even visited the Peace River yet so it was mind-boggling to hold a 2" long shark tooth in my hand when the only fossil shark teeth I had seen up to that point were the tiny ones that can be found washed up on Venice Beach.

Sadly, I may have had my last visit to the phosphate mine on October 15th as Mosaic has announced a end to fossil hunting on their property, but I'm not one to dwell on sentiment so I went at it with my usual gusto. Luckily, it was a visit to remember with quantity making up for quality, and if I have to choose between lots of broken fossils or no fossils at all, I'll choose quantity every time.

I assume most club members have experienced the phenomenon of visual confusion when beginning to search a new area: jumbles of rocks, everything looks the same. Club member Jack Boyce said, when talking about our recent Mosaic hunt, "At first, I couldn't see anything!" It can take awhile for our occipital lobes to kick in and distinguish between "leaverite" and "OMG!"

I was scanning the top of a ridge of gravel that formed a steep 5-6" bank along a small evaporation pond when my occipital lobe pinged and made me do a double, triple, quadruple take. At the very edge of the water was a beautiful mako, but how to get it? One of the first instructions we were given by the mine staff was, "Don't go into the pond." The mako wasn't actually in the pond but there wasn't an easy way to get down to it and I immediately envisioned myself tumbling, face first, into the water while recovering the tooth.

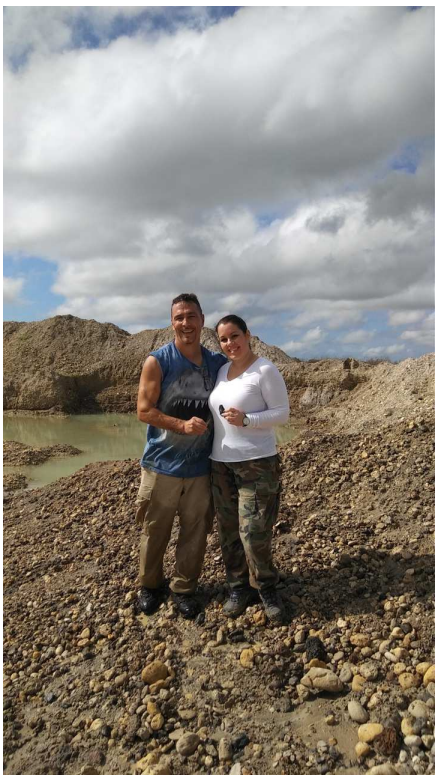
Dilemma...
I hate being the bad kid and possibly making our group look bad, but then again, this was our last visit and time waits for no man. I skidded down the bank and managed to come to a stop on a tiny ledge of dry land within reach of my beautiful new 2.25" mako. But wait, there's more!

I collected dozens of megalodons, (none perfect, most broken, but a few decent), 6 rough horse teeth, lots of fossilized wood chunks, and an awesome 2" long double dermal denticle (say it 3x fast) from a stingray. In the past, I would have offered up most of what I found to the Fossil Fest for kids' digs but since this is the end of an era for us all, I am keeping everything from my last Mosaic hunt in its own bin and will be forever grateful that I got to participate in such a unique experience.

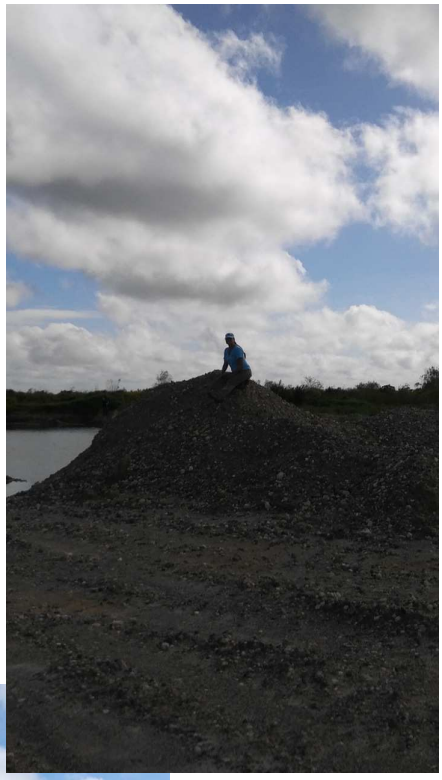
And as always, more pics and info about our club trip can be found at www.zookeeperfossils.blogspot.com

Aimeee's Corner!!

Mosaic Phosphate mine fossil hunting trip!!



Mosaic Phosphate mine fossil hunting trip!!



Mosaic Phosphate mine fossil hunting trip!!

Mosaic Phosphate mine fossil hunting trip!!

Mosaic Phosphate mine fossil hunting trip!!

Mosaic Phosphate mine fossil hunting trip!!

Mosaic Phosphate mine
FCOLC 2016 fossil hunting trip!!
GROUP PHOTO!!

Happy Thanksgiving

FCOLC $1 raffle!!

Each month we have a table in front loaded with fossils, etc., donated by members. It's a small fundraiser for the club as well as an opportunity for members to take a chance with $1 raffle tickets to win some of the prizes. well, at the September meeting an unusual number of 'winners" was won by Kai Wilder! 24!! WOW! Congratulations! A ready-made collection!

You never know! But, you can't win if you don't play!

And, if you have extra fossils, consider contributing to the raffle! We ALL win!

Refreshments

We thank *Dave and Jeanne Seehaver* for providing last month's meeting refreshments. And welcome Cindy Bateman for volunteering for November! Thanks to all of you guys for stepping up and doing this.

We rely on our members to provide refreshments each month, and offer to reimburse up to $40 if receipts are provided.

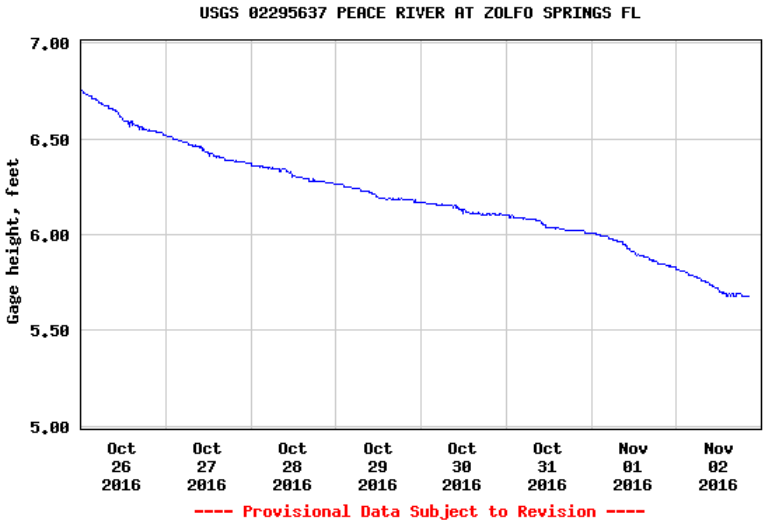
It is not a 'dinner meeting". Simple snacks and liquids are all that's needed. The club has two coolers we keep in the fellowship hall.

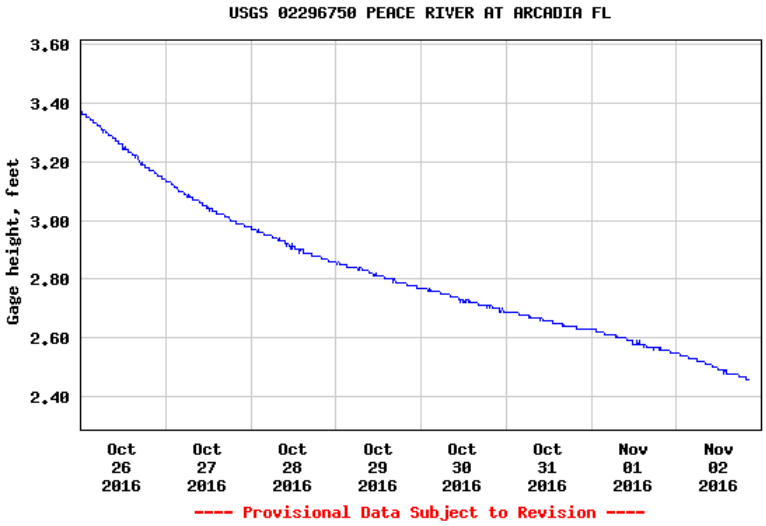
If someone volunteers, with the amount of members we have attending meetings, that person should be good for a couple of years or more before being needed again. So, let Dean Hart, the refreshment coordinator know if you're interested! Thanks again.

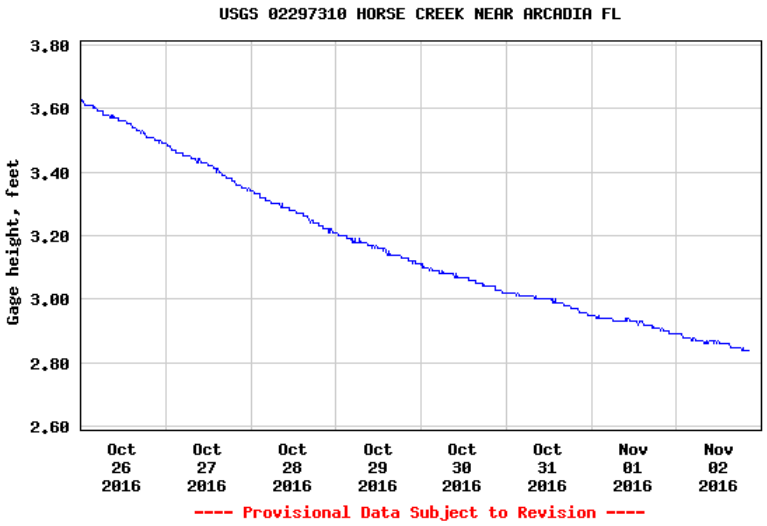
RIVER LEVELS ARE FINALLY RIGHT!!!!
LET'S GO FOSSIL HUNTING!! !!

By the time you see this newsletter, if it doesn't rain heavily, get your butt in the water!!

(Don't forget your fossil permit!)







Oldest Known Avian 'Squawk Box' Helped Ancient Bird Quack

By Laura Geggel, Senior Writer | October 12, 2016 01:20pm ET

The ancient water bird *Vegavis iaai*, whose remains were found in Antarctica, has the world's oldest known avian "squawk box."
Credit: Gabriel L. Lio | Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Bernardino Rivadavia, Argentina

More than 66 million years ago, a duck-size waterbird flew around the woods of ancient Antarctica, honking and calling to its mate with what is now the oldest discovered avian vocal organ on record, a new study finds. The findings also suggest that dinosaurs, for which no vocal organ has been found, likely didn't sing and tweet like birds do.

The vocal organ, known as a syrinx, is tiny: about the width of a pencil and less than 0.3 inches (1 centimeter) tall. But it's an enormous finding for experts piecing together the evolutionary history of birds, said lead study researcher Julia Clarke, a professor of vertebrate paleontology at the University of Texas at Austin.

"This is the avian vocal organ, which is unique amongst all vertebrates," Clarke told Live Science. "There's virtually nothing written about its origin or early evolution." [Avian Ancestors: Images of Dinosaurs That Learned to Fly]

A depiction of the ancient *Vegavis iaai* flying over Antarctica, with a detail showing the bird's vocal organ, known as a syrinx. A midsize raptor dinosaur is shown below making sounds with its closed mouth.
Credit: Nicole Fuller Sayo Art for UT Austin

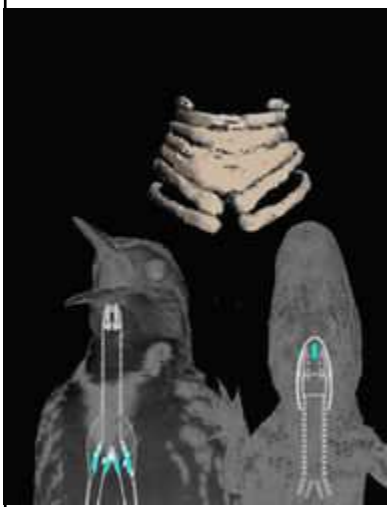
The newly discovered syrinx belonged to *Vegavis iaai*, a Cretaceous-age bird found on Antarctica's Vega Island. Researchers from the Argentine Antarctic Institute found specimens of the bird in 1992 and sent the fossils to Clarke to examine. In previous work, detailed in a 2005 study in the journal Nature, Clarke and her colleagues found that the bird is related to modern ducks and geese.

In 2013, Clarke was looking at the micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) scans of one of the 1992 *Vegavis iaai* specimens when a tiny detail caught her attention. It was the syrinx.

"I had actually started thinking about the fossilization potential of the syrinx," Clarke said. "I was shocked to find that this fossil, which had actually been in my lab for a number of years, had a fossil syrinx."

Syrinx sounds

Modern birds have many types of syrinxes, but in general, the organ sits where the two branches of the bird's windpipe fork apart and head toward the lungs. The windpipe's branches can vibrate the syrinx's soft tissues at different frequencies, which is why birds can "sing" two different notes at the same time.



The syrinx of the *Vegavis iaai* (top and left) has an asymmetry seen in living ducks. This likely helped the ancient bird make honk-like calls. The bird's vocal organ is likely a transition between that of crocodiles (right) and modern birds.
Credit: Nicole Fuller Sayo Art for UT Austin

The researchers scanned the syrinxes of 12 modern birds and a 50-million-year-old fossilized syrinx from Wyoming dating to the Eocene epoch. The scientists found that the *V. iaai* syrinx is asymmetrical, much like that of a modern female duck. This suggests that the extinct bird made honking, quacking or whistling noises with the right and left branch of the organ, the researchers said.

The finding confirms that the syrinx evolved during the Mesozoic Era, the age of

Oldest Known Avian 'Squawk Box' Helped Ancient Bird Quack (continued)

By Laura Geggel, Senior Writer | October 12, 2016 01:20pm ET

the dinosaurs, Clarke said. Now that scientists know that the syrinx — which is made of cartilage and often degrades too easily to remain in the fossil record — can be preserved, it's unclear why no syrinx remains have been found in dinosaurs, the researchers said.

Perhaps birds, which evolved from the mostly meat-eating, bipedal theropod dinosaurs, developed the syrinx after they learned to fly and acquired improvements in breathing and metabolism that helped it fly and sing, the researchers said. This suggests that dinosaurs did not have syrinxes, and so couldn't sing like birds do, the scientists added.

Instead, dinosaurs likely produced booms, coos and hoots with closed-mouth vocalizations, said a July 2016 study that Clarke and her colleagues published in the journal Evolution.

A magnified view of the dinosaur-age *Vegavis iaai* syrinx, which likely helped the bird honk and quack. Birds and crocodiles share a common ancestor, but their vocal organs are placed in different parts of their bodies.

Credit: J. Clarke/UT Austin

The evolution of the vocal organ may give insights into other anatomical avian features. For instance, the development of complex mating systems is usually associated with increases in brain size in other vertebrates, including humans, the researchers said in the study. It's possible that birds brains evolved as birds began to use feathers and later birdsong for sexual selection, the researchers said.

But for now, Clarke's team is working with engineers to create a model that will help them understand the ancient sound-producing organ.

The findings were published online today (Oct. 12) in the journal Nature.

First-Ever Dinosaur Brain Tissue Found

By Kacey Deamer, Staff Writer | October 27, 2016 01:01pm ET

The fossil displays distinct similarities to the brains of modern-day crocodiles and birds.
Credit: Jamie Hiscocks

What was going on in dinosaurs' noggins as they dwelled in Cretaceous forests, stalking fierce prey or sitting on a nest of giant eggs? Paleontologists may never know the answer to these questions, but they just got one step closer with the first-ever discovery of brain tissue from a dinosaur.

And it's tiny.

The brainy finding looked like an unassuming brown pebble when a fossil hunter in Sussex, England, found it more than a decade ago. Discovering any soft tissue from a dinosaur is rare since that material degrades faster than other types of tissue, and dinosaurs lived more than 66 million years ago. [See Images of the Fossilized Dinosaur Brain Tissue]

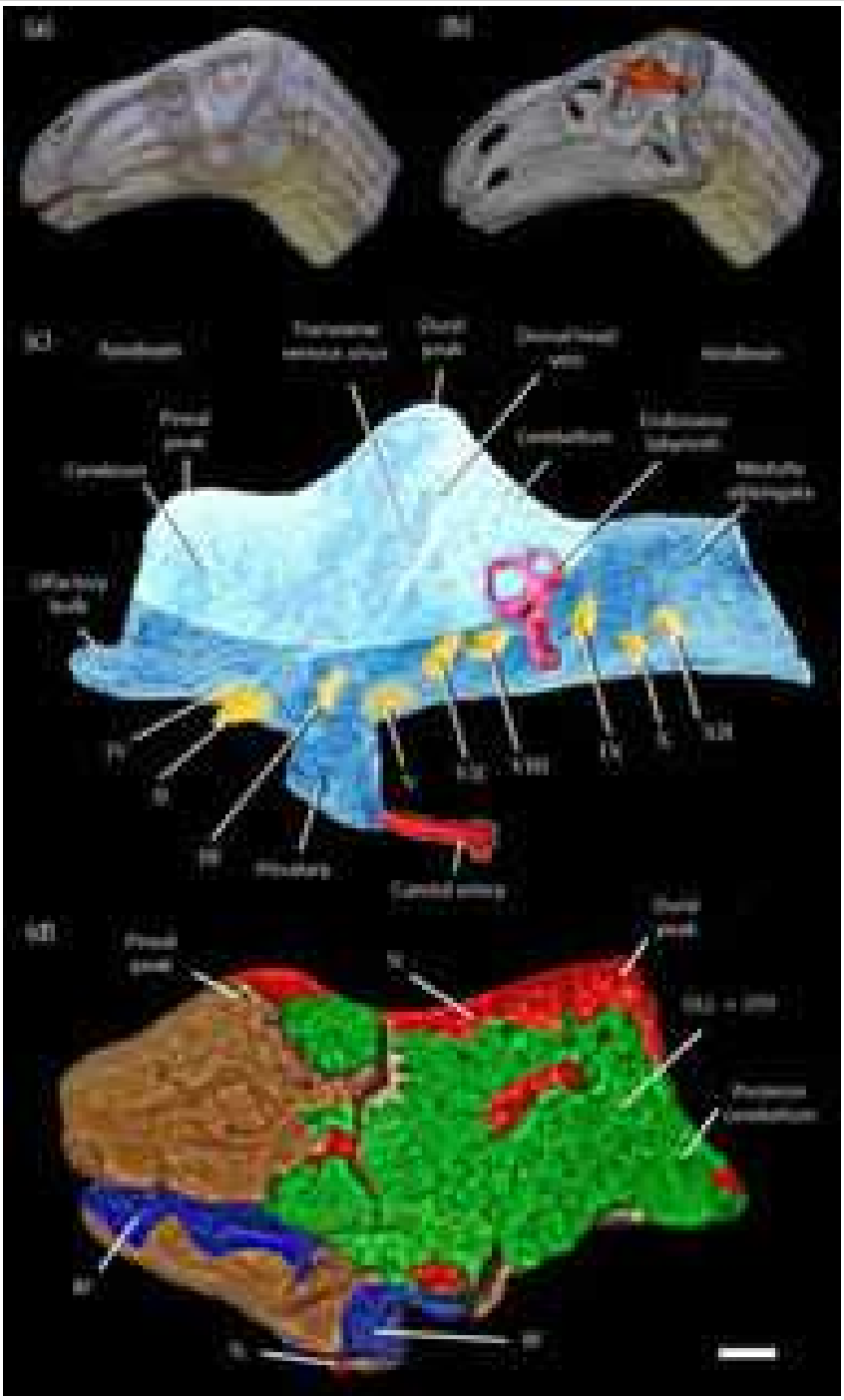
This particular soft tissue was essentially pickled when the dinosaur died, according to the researchers, which is why it was so well-preserved.

"What we think happened is that this particular dinosaur died in or near a body of water, and its head ended up partially buried in the sediment at the bottom," co-author David Norman, a scientist at the University of Cambridge, said in a statement. "Since the water had little oxygen and was very acidic, the soft tissues of the brain were likely preserved and cast before the rest of its body was buried in the sediment."

Using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) — which produces images in fine detail by moving a beam of electrons over an object — the researchers identified different structures within the pebble-size tissue. In the images, they could make out meninges (tissue that surrounds the brain), strands of collagen and blood vessels, and structures that could be from the brain's cortex (the outer layer of the brain).

First-Ever Dinosaur Brain Tissue Found (continued)

By Kacey Deamer, Staff Writer | October 27, 2016 01:01pm ET



Illustrating the biological context for the brain tissue, the researchers detail what part of the dinosaur's brain the tissue came from. Based on the structures seen in the fossilized brain, the researchers said it is consistent with modern reptiles.

Credit: University of Cambridge

Norman and his colleagues determined the brain tissue was likely from a species similar to *Iguanodon*, a large herbivorous dinosaur that lived during the early Cretaceous period, about 133 million years ago. The structure seen within the fossilized brain tissue showed similarities to that found in birds and crocodiles — dinosaurs' modern-day descendants.

"It was indeed structured rather like that seen typically in reptiles," Norman told Live Science. "It also does not show that dinosaurs were necessarily very smart — their brains did not fill their braincases in this instance."

In reptiles, and assumed for dinosaurs, the brain only takes up about half of the space within the cranial cavity. The rest of the space is a dense region of blood vessels that surrounds the brain. Based on the structures seen in the fossilized brain, the researchers said it is consistent with reptiles.

Though some dinosaurs are believed to have sported quite large brains, namely those that led to modern birds, Norman said this particular fossil does not display such size.

The researchers also cautioned against drawing conclusions about the intelligence of dinosaurs from this particular fossil. However, they do posit that this dinosaur and its relatives had relatively complex behaviors.

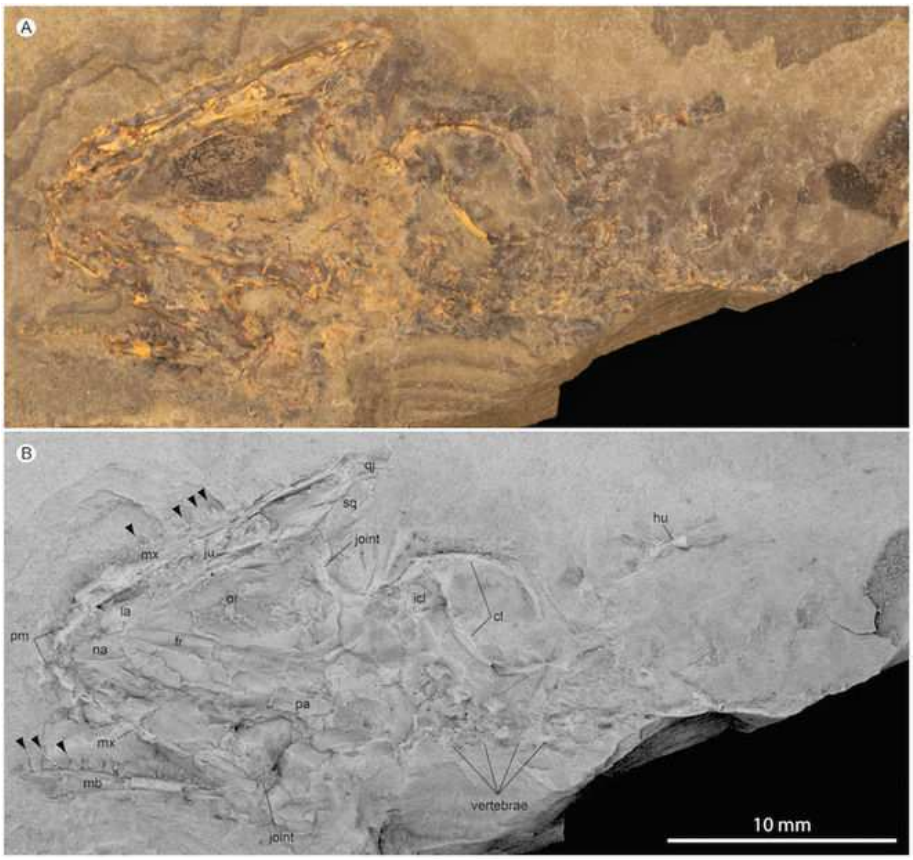
"It is reasonable to suppose that iguanodontian dinosaurs of this type were moderately complex behaviorally (no less so than modern crocodilians, for example)," the researchers wrote.

Their findings were published today (Oct. 27) in a Special Publication of the Geological Society of London, in tribute to Martin Brasier of the University of Oxford, who died in 2014. Brasier and Norman coordinated the research into this particular fossil during the years before Brasier's death in a traffic accident.

Original article on Live Science.

295-Million-Year-Old Frog Relative Immaculately Preserved in Fossil

By Laura Geggel, Senior Writer | October 31, 2016 10:16am ET



A fossil of the partially preserved amphibian. Notice the teeth (marked with black triangles) on the upper and lower jaws. The eye orbit (OR) is also visible.

Credit: Johan Lindgren

SALT LAKE CITY — Long before dinosaurs walked the Earth, a teeny-tiny amphibian swam around a lake surrounded by large mountain ranges, using its minuscule jaws to nab insects and other small prey, a new study finds.

The amphibian was still in its larval stage when it died (in frogs, this creature's distant relatives, the larval phase is known as the tadpole stage), and it expired on its back, belly-up, said study lead researcher Johan Gren, a doctoral student of geology at Lund University in Sweden.

The upper half of the body of this 295-million-year-old amphibian was exceptionally well preserved, the researchers found. For instance, most of the skull and braincase are present, as are several vertebrae, one of its front limbs, part of its lower jaw and some of its soft tissues, including a blackish film within its left eye socket, Gren said. [In Photos: Giant Amphibian Ruled Ancient Rivers]

The teeny creature, just 1.5 inches (4 centimeters) long, is a temnospondyl, a group of early four-legged amphibians that are now extinct, and ranged in size from tiny to giant, Gren said. Had it lived to adulthood, the newly identified temnospondyl "could have grown to tens of centimeters," or maybe 8 to 12 inches, he noted.

Researchers discovered the fossil about 15 years ago in the Saar-Nahe Basin, located in southwestern Germany. The region is known for its many fossils; scientists also have found invertebrates, cartilaginous and bony fishes, and other amphibians in the area, which was once filled with numerous lakes that rippled between two mountain chains, Gren said.

Though tiny, the temnospondyl got star treatment: High-powered microscopes revealed a preserved layer of soft tissues outlining the amphibian's body, and computed tomography (CT) provided the scientists with a 3D image of the fossil, Gren said.

Gren and his adviser, Johan Lindgren, a senior lecturer of lithosphere and biosphere science at Lund University, plan to continue to study the "early frog relative," Gren said. He presented the unpublished findings Wednesday (Oct. 26) here at the 2016 meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.

Original article on Live Science.

FOSSIL PROJECT NEWS!!

Hello, everybody!
As announced on FOSSIL Project social media accounts, we are excited to begin a free webinar series on the fundamentals of fossils. Our first webinar is this coming Wednesday, August 31, from 7-8pm Eastern. The speaker will be Mr. Jayson Kowinsky, a high school physics teacher from Pittsburgh, PA, who also happens to be an incredible amateur paleontologist and owner/operator at www.fossilguy.com. The title of his talk is "Fossil Collecting: Where, How, & When to Find Fossils."

In partnership with the Paleontological Society and with technical support from iDigBio, the FOSSIL Project is thrilled to be hosting a four-part webinar series throughout Fall 2016 (for future dates and speakers, see flyer inserted below & attached). All are welcome to attend these free webinars. Just connect at http://idigbio.adobeconnect.com/fossil-webinars/. Connect time will begin at 6:45pm ET, allowing for 15 minutes to address any technical problems. If you are unfamiliar with AdobeConnect online conferencing software, don't worry! All you need is an internet connection and the webinar link above. There is no sign-up or installation. (Unless you wish to use a mobile device – then you will have to download the AdobeConnect app for either Android or iPhone/iPad.) And here is a helpful "quick start guide" for connecting!

Please note that Continuing Education Units from the University of Florida are available for educators who attend all 4 webinars. To get CEUs, please register through the UF Conference Department at http://reg.conferences.dce.ufl.edu/SSP/1400056716.

Also, if you haven't yet, please consider joining the myFOSSIL community website at http://community.myfossil.org. As a member of myFOSSIL, you can view the recorded webinars at a later time, engage with other members in the dedicated webinar forum, and – best of all – receive a certificate of completion for attending all 4 webinars.

Fossil club/society officers, please feel free to forward this email to your members or include this info in your newsletters and bulletins.

Please contact me, Eleanor Gardner, at fossil@flmnh.ufl.edu with any questions or concerns.

Best,
Eleanor

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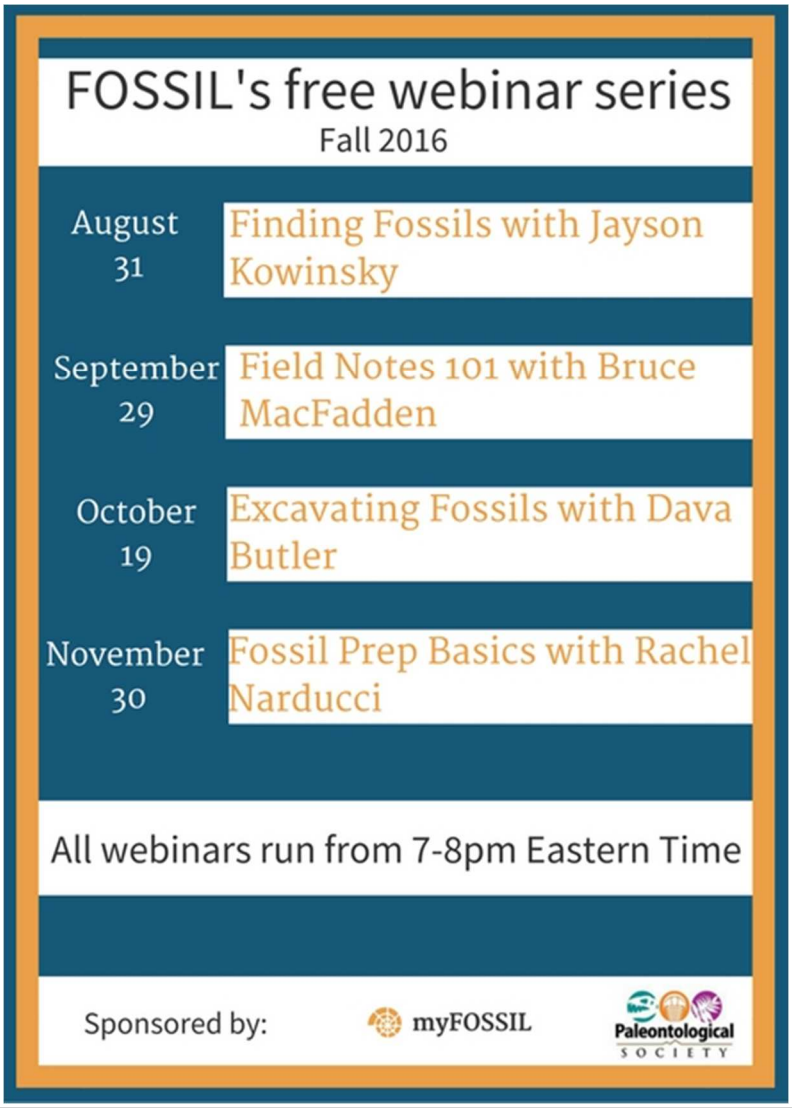
Email: egardner@flmnh.ufl.edu | fossil@flmnh.ufl.edu
Website: community.myfossil.org



2016 FOSSIL FAIR

Florida Fossil Hunters

Twenty-fourth Annual

Fossils, Rocks, Gems & Minerals

Saturday, November 5, 2016
9:00am - 5:00pm
Sunday, November 6, 2016
10:00am - 4:00pm

Central Florida Fairgrounds

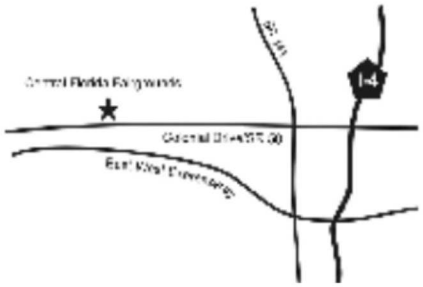
4603 West Colonial Drive, Orlando, Florida 32808

$4.00 Adults | $1.00 Children

Learn to dig in Florida and see what can be discovered!

Directions:
I-4 to Orlando, Exit 84,
West Hwy 50/Colonial Drive
exit Westbound.

The fairgrounds will be on the right side, just past Mercy Drive.



Raffles

Vendors

Silent Auctions

Kids Dig Pit $1

Educational Displays

Air-conditioned! INDOORS!

For more information on the 2015 Fossil Fair contact us by email at info@floridafossilhunters.com, call 407-699-9274, or check the website at

www.floridafossilhunters.com

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA FOSSIL SOCIETY

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

3rd Annual Fossil EXPO

Saturday, November 12, 2016
9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Punta Gorda Women's Club and Historical Society Building
118 Sullivan Street, Punta Gorda, FL 33950

This exciting event will have vendors from all over Florida selling magnificent Dinosaur fossils, minerals, Shark Teeth Books and Beautiful Custom made Fossil Jewelry

A portion of proceeds from the EXPO will be used to fund student scholarships & research grants

Many other activities including;

- **Free Children's area to dig for fossils**
- **Refreshments and more!**
- **Silent auctions for great items will go on all day**

VENDORS and COLLECTORS INTERESTED IN TABLES SPACE SPACE SHOULD CONTACT:
CHUCK FERRARA at 941-769-2725 or JAY LEV at 941-575-9981

Admission for Adults $3.00 Children under 12 years are Free!

Presented by the Southwest Florida Fossil Society Inc. A 501c (3) Non Profit Society

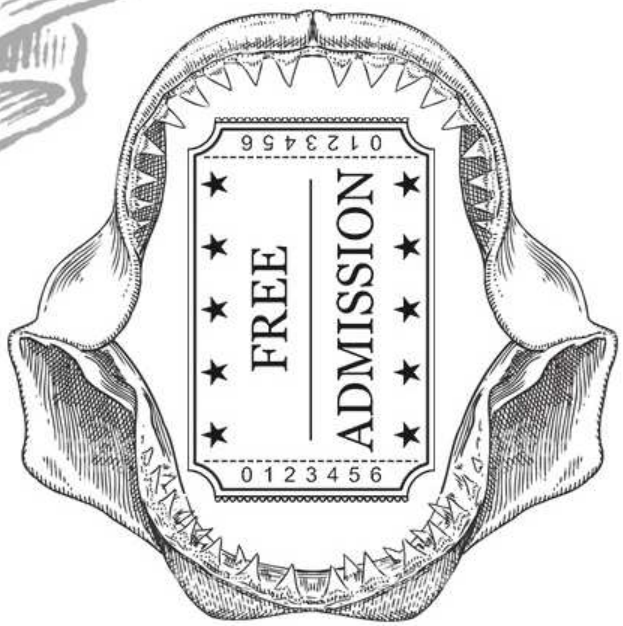
THE FOSSIL CLUB OF LEE COUNTY

PRESENTS

THE 12TH ANNUAL

FOSSIL FESTIVAL

WWW.FCOLC.COM



- Silent Auction
- Grand Prize Raffle
- Vendors and Fossil Dealers
- Kids Dig!
- Free Fossil museum & Exhibits
- Fun and Games for all, with Prizes!

FEBRUARY 18TH 2017 9AM-5PM

AT

THE WORLD FAMOUS SHELL FACTORY AND NATURE PARK