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|  | I found with my research that the rocks at Sunol Regional Park are mostly from the Miocene Epoch in the Tertiary Period. Most of the fossils that I was able to identify lived in time periods that ranged all over the Tertiary Period, but included the Miocene Epoch. The exception was the Ilymatogyra. The organism that created this fossil lived late in the Cretateous Period. This data is surprizingly far from the rest of the data, but still within the range of my prediction.  The other data I have is the geographical location that these fossils are expected to be found in. Most of the fossils are usually found on the Atlantic Coastal plain. In my research I had two exceptions. The first was, again, the Ilymatogyra. According to the *Audubon,* this organism lived in the area of Oklahoma and Texas. The other exception was the superfamily Corbicullacea. I was able to identify this fossil's Superfamily, but not the specific species. There was no data for the location at the superfamily level. Because the data for the Corbicullacea was unavailable, the only contrary evidence I found was the Ilymatogyra. I believe that one of three things happened. Either the fossil was mixed up and actually from another site, I miss-identified the fossil, or it is actually from the park, and it is a wide ranging organism.  Either way, the evidence that I collected in my research supports my hypothesis and prediction. All the data shows that the fossils from Sunol Regional Wilderness Park are from the Tertiary and Cretateous Periods. |

*This Web Site is Best viewed with 256 or more colors.*

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