

Find more nature guides or get in touch with our museum scientists for help with identification: museum.wales/collections/onyour-doorstep

Ogmore fossils

The rocks at Ogmore-by-Sea tell a story of tropical seas, desert storms, and sea-level rise in south Wales from 350 to 200 million years ago.

Please don't hammer the cliffs or try to extract fossils. Just take photos and leave the fossils for others to enjoy. Take care of steep cliffs, slippery rocks and hidden crevasses.







Bluey-grey limestones formed in warm, shallow seas. Mainly found in small quarries behind the cliffs. Occasional fossils.

200 million years

20 million year gap



Grey or reddish, pebbly beds, some containing larger boulders. Deposited in desert canyons during flash-flooding events, caused by storms. No fossils in these beds.

220 million years 120 million year gap (or unconformity)

340 million years





Most of the rocks at Ogmore are Carboniferous Limestones laid down in shallow, clear tropical seas when Wales was close to the equator.

The rocks are mostly smooth and grey formed in obvious thick horizontal layers called beds.

The fossils often show up better when the rocks are wet.

Some fossils show damage caused by fierce storms.

345 million years



Bivalve shell Pecten

(6 - 8cm)



Brachiopod shell Spirifer

(up to 6cm)



Colonial Tabulate Coral Michelinia

Colonies can be up to 20cm across, or appear as honeycomb-like sections.



Gastropod shell Eomphalus

(up to 6cm)



Brachiopod shell Productus

(up to 6cm)



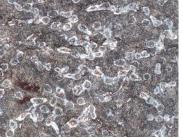
Solitary Rugose Coral Zaphrentis

(2 - 3cm)



Brachiopod shell Delepinea

(15 - 18cm)



Tabulate Coral Syringopora

Colonies up to 25cm



Solitary Rugose Coral Caninia Individuals can be up to 30cm long and 6cm across. Some show bending caused by storms.



Colonial Rugose Coral Solenodendron

Colonies up to 30cm across.



Trace fossils Zoophycus

Feeding traces left by burrowing animals.