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The rocks at Southerndown, Vale of Glamorgan, are some of the youngest in Wales and were laid down in warm Jurassic seas.

Many of the fossils are in solid rock and should be photographed rather than hammered.

Keep away from the cliffs as they are very unstable and rocks could fall at any time.



Coral Stylophyllopsis (1 to 1.5cm across)



Bivalve *Gryphaea* (up to 8cm). Sometimes known as 'devil's toenails'.



Gastropod Several types can be found. (from 1 to 5cm)



Trace fossils Fossilised burrows in the ancient seabed. (up to 1m long)



Crinoid stem *Isocrinus* (up to 1 cm across). They look like five-rayed stars.



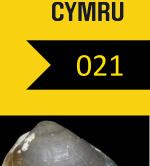
Bivalve *Pinna* (up to 15cm across) Seen here as a section through the shell.



Conifer Wood Fossilised tree trunks and branches (up to 3m long).



Calcite veins These minerals infill cracks in the limestone.



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Bivalve *Plagiostoma* (5 to 20cm across)



Ammonite Schlotheimia A small ammonite, up to 3cm across.



Ammonite Arietites (up to 40 cm) The centre is often missing.



Folded rocks Evidence of ancient earth movements.

Carboniferous

The cliffs have alternate layers of blue/grey muds and limestones. The limestones are grey inside, but turn sandy coloured once exposed to the weather.

These early Jurassic limestones were formed in clear, warm, shallow seas, high in biodiversity.

Most of the fossils will have come from these beds. There are more varieties than those pictured here.

Please do not hammer at the cliffs, or at any fossils in layers of solid rock.

200 million years

Carboniferous limestone is only seen in the lower part of the headland of Trwyn y Witch.

Thick layers of this grey rock were formed in tropical seas, but few fossils can be found here.