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**GeoExplorers**

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**Rock formations in the Czech Republic, the land born from the sea**



**17 May-21 May 2021**

**Technical Dictionary**

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| **Term in English** | **Explanation** | **Termín v češtině** |
| Igneous/ magmatic rocks | one of the three main rock types, examples: granite, rhyolite, gabbro, basalt  | vyvřelé horniny |
| Metamorphic rocks | one of the three main rock types, examples: slate, schist, gneiss | přeměněné horniny |
| Sedimentary rocks | one of the three main rock types, examples: shale, limestone, sandstone, conglomerate | usazené horniny |
| Isostasy | The idea that continental and oceanic crust both float on the denser mantle below the MOHO | izostáze |
| Carbon cycle | The organic circulation of carbon from the atmosphere into organisms and back again | koloběh uhlíku |
| Fossil | A preserved remnant or impression of an organism that lived in the past. | fosilie |
| Fossilization | the process of becoming a fossil | fosilizace |
| Paleontologists | scientists who study fossils | paleontolog |
| Trace Fossils | provide evidence of the activities of ancient organisms | ichnofosilie |
| Body Fossils | Hard parts of an organism, such as bone, teeth or shells, that has been preserved into a fossil | pravá fosilie |
| Joachim Barrande | (fr.) paleontologist, in 1840-1850 made a detailed study of fossils from the Lower Palaeozoic rocks of Bohemia to collect fossils, and in this way he obtained upwards of 3500 species | Jáchym Barrande |
| Trilobite | A crablike invertebrate that is the most common fossil of the Cambrian Period | trilobit |
| Coprolite | Preserved fecal material providing evidence of the diet and health of past organisms. | koprolit |
| Graptolites | an extinct marine invertebrate animal of the Palaeozoic era, forming mainly planktonic colonies | graptolit |
| Ammonites | Shelled cephalopod animals that were the dominant invertebrate predators for millions of years ending with the mass extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous period. | amonit (loděnka) |
| Stromatolites | Oldest known fossils formed from many layers of bacteria and sediment. | stromatolit |
| Geological Periods |  Three geological eras: the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic (meaning "old life", "middle life" and "recent life") that represent the major stages in the macroscopic fossil record. | geologická období (prahory, starohory, prvohory, druhohory, třetihory, čtvrtohory) |
| Cambrian explosion | A burst of evolutionary origins when most of the major body plans of animals appeared in a relatively brief time in geologic history; recorded in the fossil record about 545 to 525 million years ago. | kambrická exploze |
| Carboniferous Period | When ferns and amphibians were dominant and coal deposits formed | karbon (období prvohor) |
| Cretaceous Period | Period from 144 million to 66 million years ago. Widespread volcanic activity occurs. Dinosaurs, including Tyrannosaurus rex, dominate.  | křída (období druhohor) |
| Pleistocene | The most recent epoch of the Late Cenozoic Ice Age, beginning about 1.8 million years ago and marked by as many as 20 glaciations and interglaciations | pleistocén |
| Ice Age | A period of extremely cold temperatures when part of the planet's surface was covered with massive ice sheets. | doba ledová |
| Holocene | The current interglaciation period, extending from 10,000 years ago to the present on the geologic time scale. | holocén |