SEPTARIAN GEODE

During the age of the dinosaurs, 65-144 million years ago, the area that is now southern Utah was under water. As huge numbers of the tiny sea creatures lived and died, their calcium rich shells formed thick layers of Limestone on the ancient seafloor. When the sea receded and the Limestone dried out, cracks formed in much the same way that mud cracks form when a pond dries out. While Geologic ages passed, other sediment covered the Limestone and filled in the cracks with new minerals-golden yellow Calcite and root beer brown Barite. These make a very striking contrast with the grey Limestone. The word 'Septarian' comes from a Latin word 'Septum', which means a partition dividing a cavity. The lines and patters form all sorts of interesting figures and scenes.

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