

Excavation Instructions and Tips

Excavation Instructions

This science dig can get messy, so start by preparing your work station. You may want to place your dig brick on some old newspaper or, if the weather is nice, do your excavation outside.

1. Dig into the brick with the tools provided. When you find a specimen, make sure to excavate all the way around it. Patience is key, so as not to damage the more fragile specimens.
2. If needed, soak your specimens in water for 5–10 minutes to loosen up any dirt that may be attached to them.
3. Rinse your specimens in water to remove any remaining dirt.

Identify and learn about your specimens. You'll find information about each one in the guide included in this kit.

Tips:

1. Do not try to pry out a specimen that is only partially excavated or it may break. Remember that a good paleontologist is patient and works hard to make sure not to damage the specimens.
2. If the digging brick is too hard, try softening it by adding some water. Just pour a little onto the brick and let it soak in. You can always add more water as needed to help you excavate your specimens.