

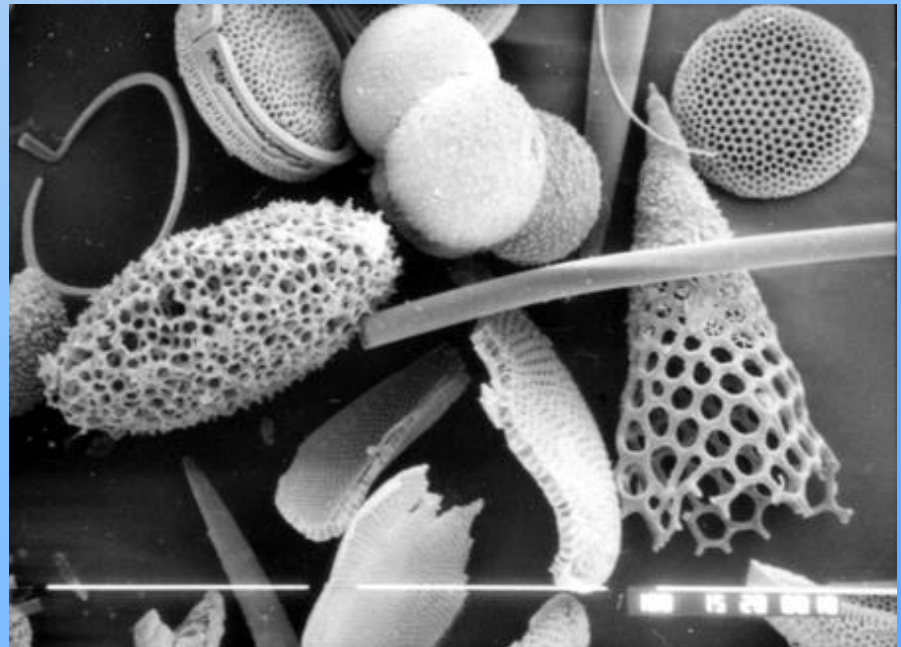
# Introduzione ai MICROFOSSILI

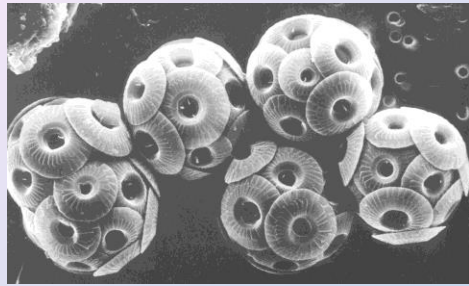
## MICROPALÉONTOLOGIA

La micropaleontologia si occupa dello studio dei microfossili.

Tale studio viene condotto per mezzo di un microscopio

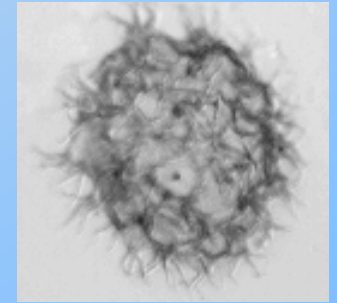
Quali sono gli organismi  
di cui si occupa la  
micropaleontologia??



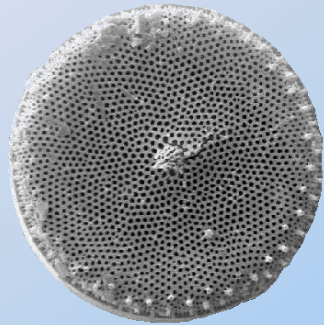


**coccolitoforidi**

**ORGANISMI DI  
PICCOLE DIMENSIONI**



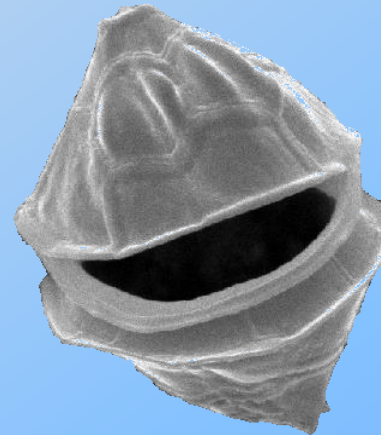
**acritarchi**



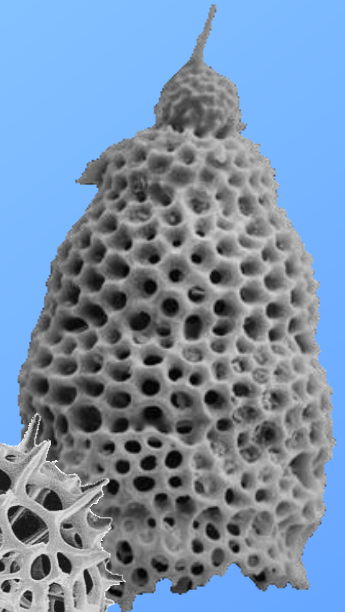
**diatomee**



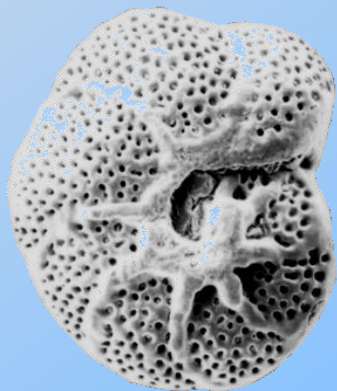
**chitinozoi**



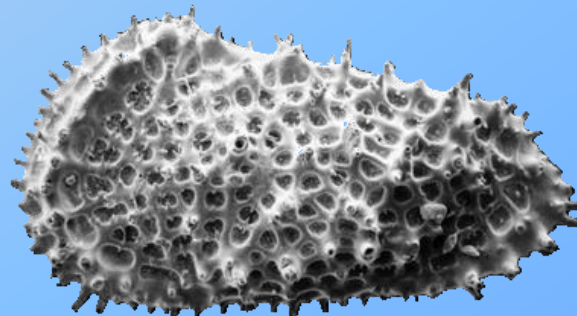
**dinocisti**



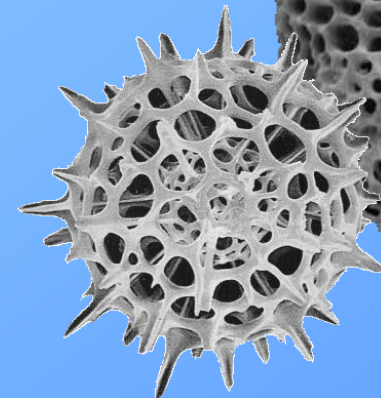
**radiolari**



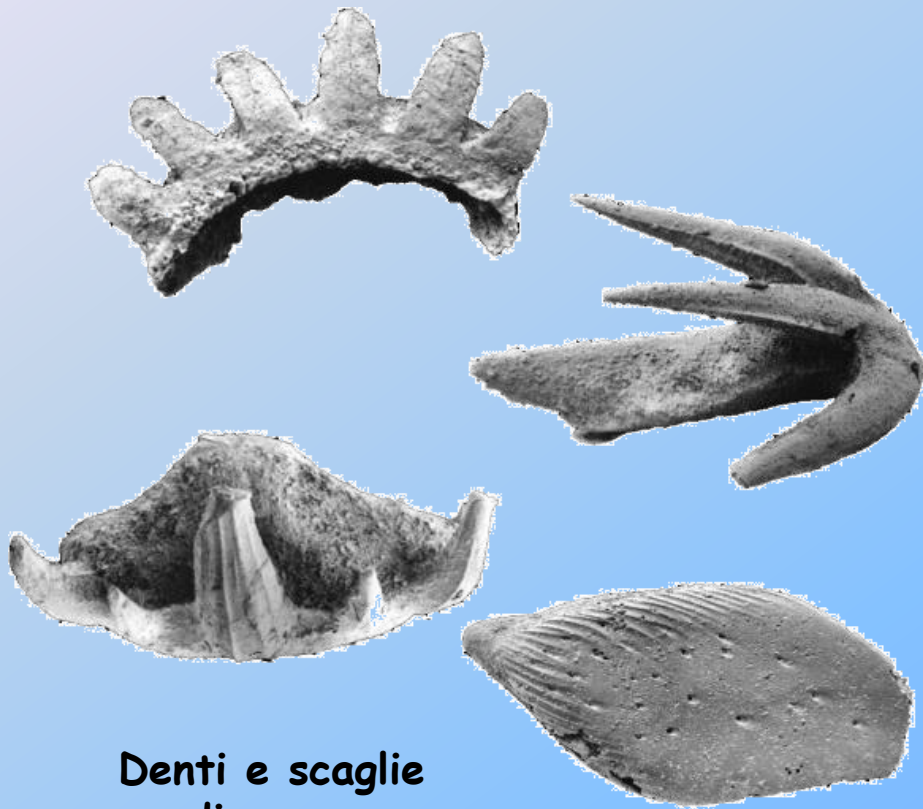
**foraminiferi**



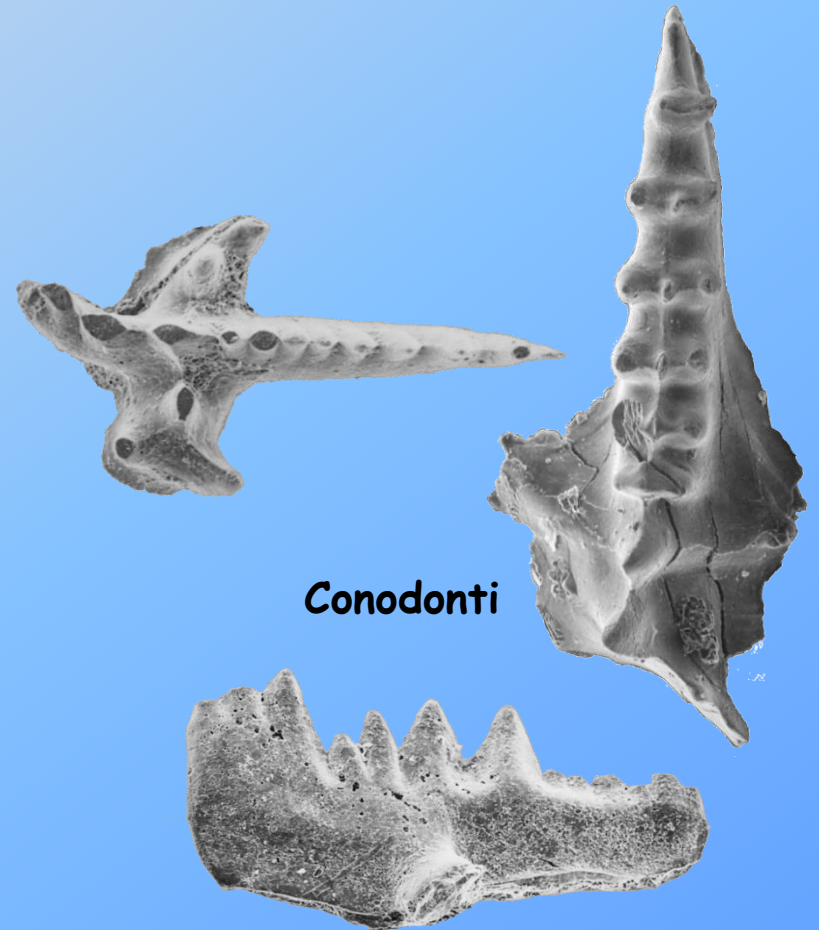
**ostracodi**



PARTI PICCOLE DI  
ORGANISMI PIU' GRANDI

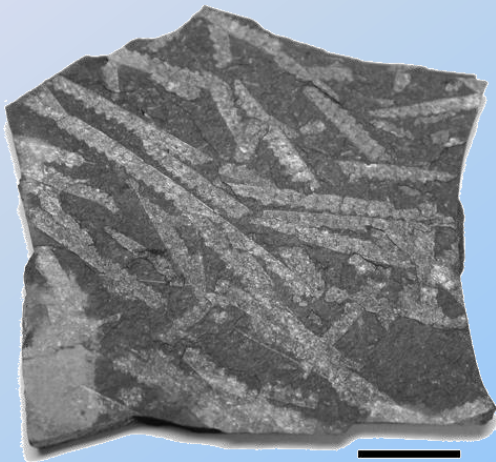


Denti e scaglie  
di pesce

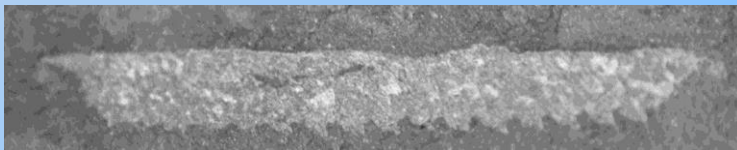


Conodonti

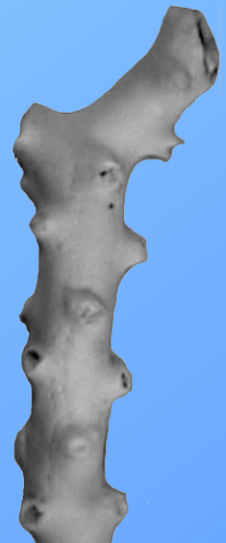
COLONIE PIU' O MENO GRANDI,  
FORMATE DA ORGANISMI PICCOLI



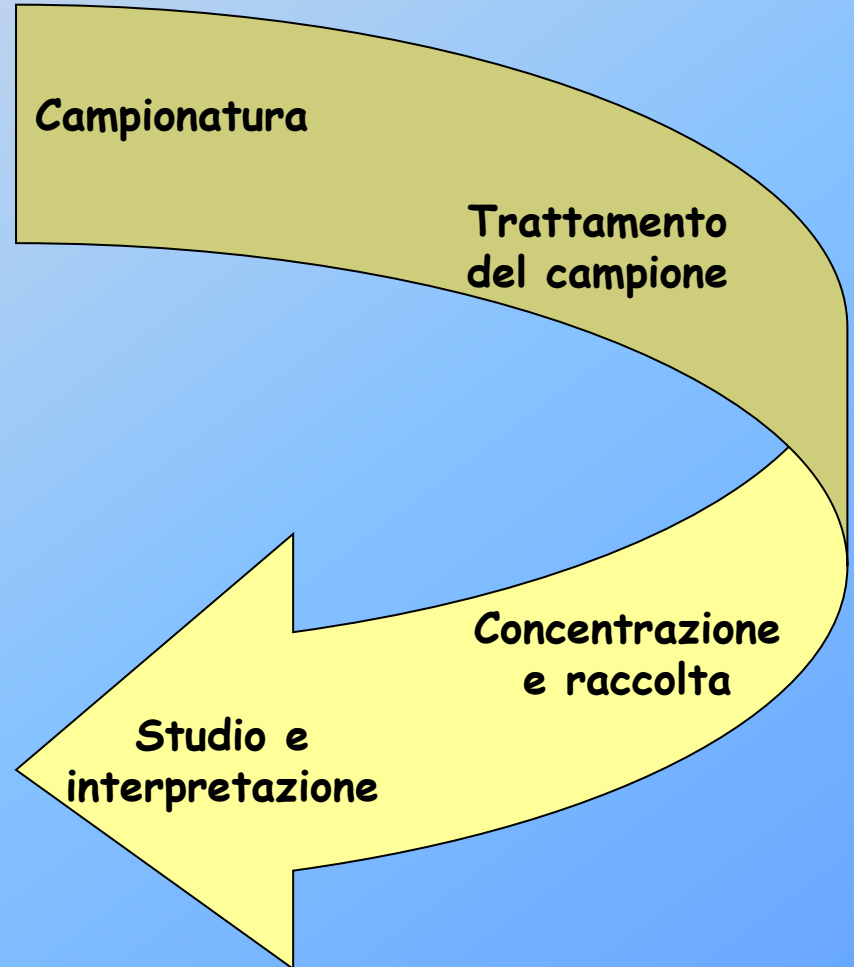
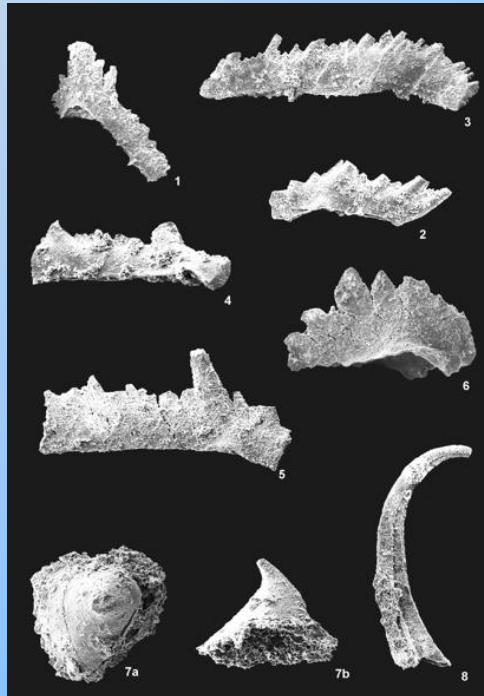
**Graptoliti**



**Briozoi**



# TECNICHE DI PREPARAZIONE



## Tecniche di preparazione

I microfossili sono contenuti in rocce o sedimenti. Per poterli studiare è necessario estrarli con tecniche diverse secondo la loro composizione e quella delle rocce ospitanti.

Si possono distinguere:

**METODI MECCANICI (Polverizzazione)**

Rocce sciolte o non troppo coerenti

**METODI CHIMICI (es. Soda, Acqua Ossigenata)**

- Microfossili calcarei

**ATTACCHI ACIDI**

- Microfossili non calcarei



**SETACCIATURA**



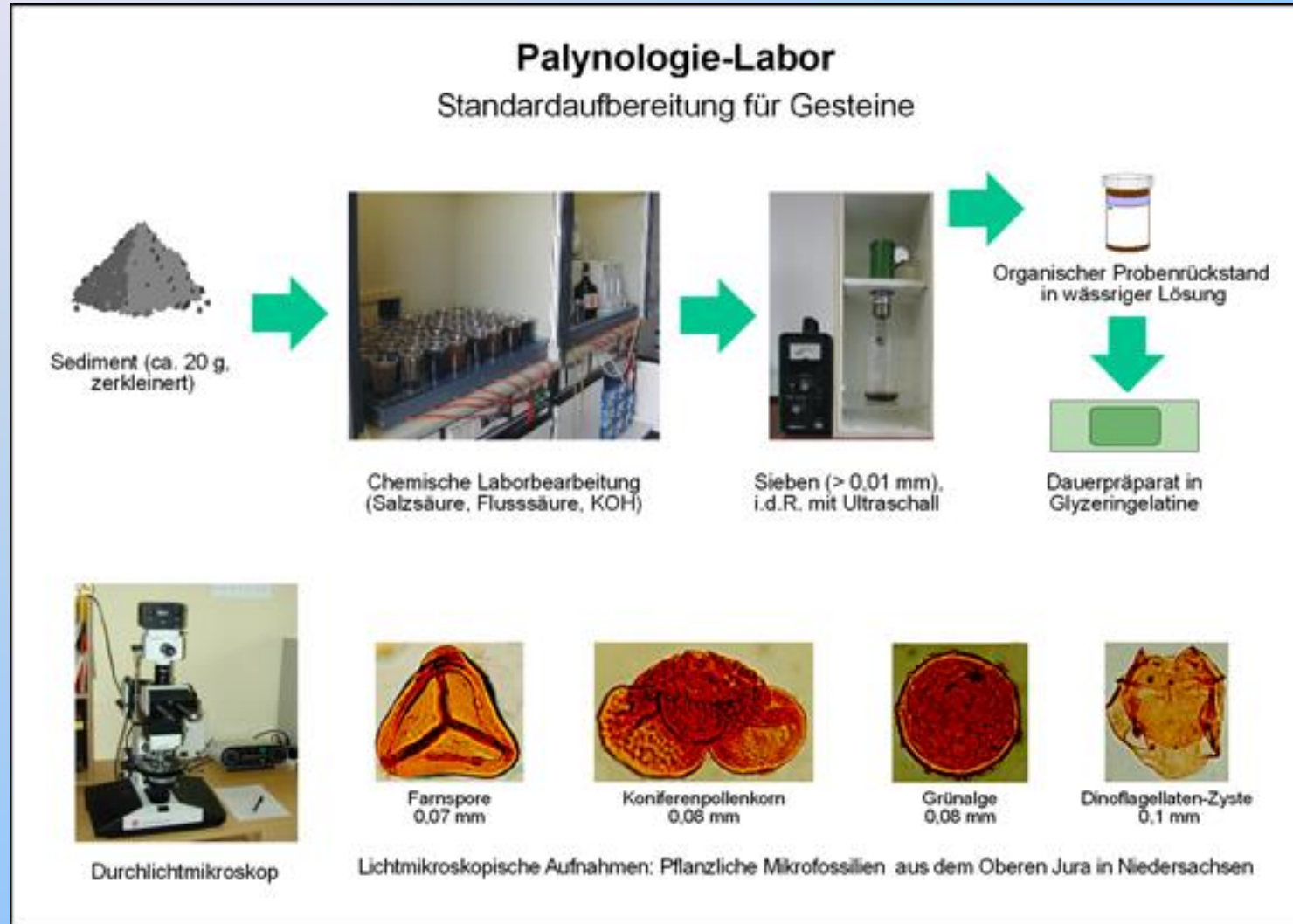
# Preparazioni per microfossili calcarei

## METODI CHIMICI



# Preparazioni per palinologia

## ATTACCO ACIDO



# Preparazioni per microfossili non calcarei

## ATTACCO ACIDO

