Paleontological evidence recovered from the Medora dig site includes fossils of large and small crocodiles, fish, and other marine animals. The Medora dig site is one of the most significant fossil sites in North Dakota, providing insights into the prehistoric life of the region. The fossils recovered from the Medora dig site are helping researchers understand the biodiversity and ecology of the region during the Paleocene era. The Medora dig site is located in Billings County, North Dakota, and is managed by the North Dakota Geological Survey. The Medora dig site is open to the public, allowing visitors to witness the wonders of prehistoric life firsthand.

Geology, Stratigraphy, and Depositional Setting of the Medora Site

The Medora site is located in highly dissected badland terrain on an isolated knoll about 3 km east of Medora, Billings County, North Dakota. The fossil assemblage recovered from the Medora site consists of disarticulated remains of a diverse community of fish, reptiles, and amphibians. The most abundant remains are from dinosaurs, with large crocodiles that lived in North Dakota at that time. The largest crocodile teeth we have recovered from the Medora site are 35 mm in length, suggesting that they were massive predators. The largest animals living at the Medora site were crocodiles. Hundreds of crocodile teeth have been recovered from the Medora site, indicating that these animals were a major part of the ecosystem. The Medora site is a paleontological treasure trove, providing insights into the prehistoric life of the region.

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