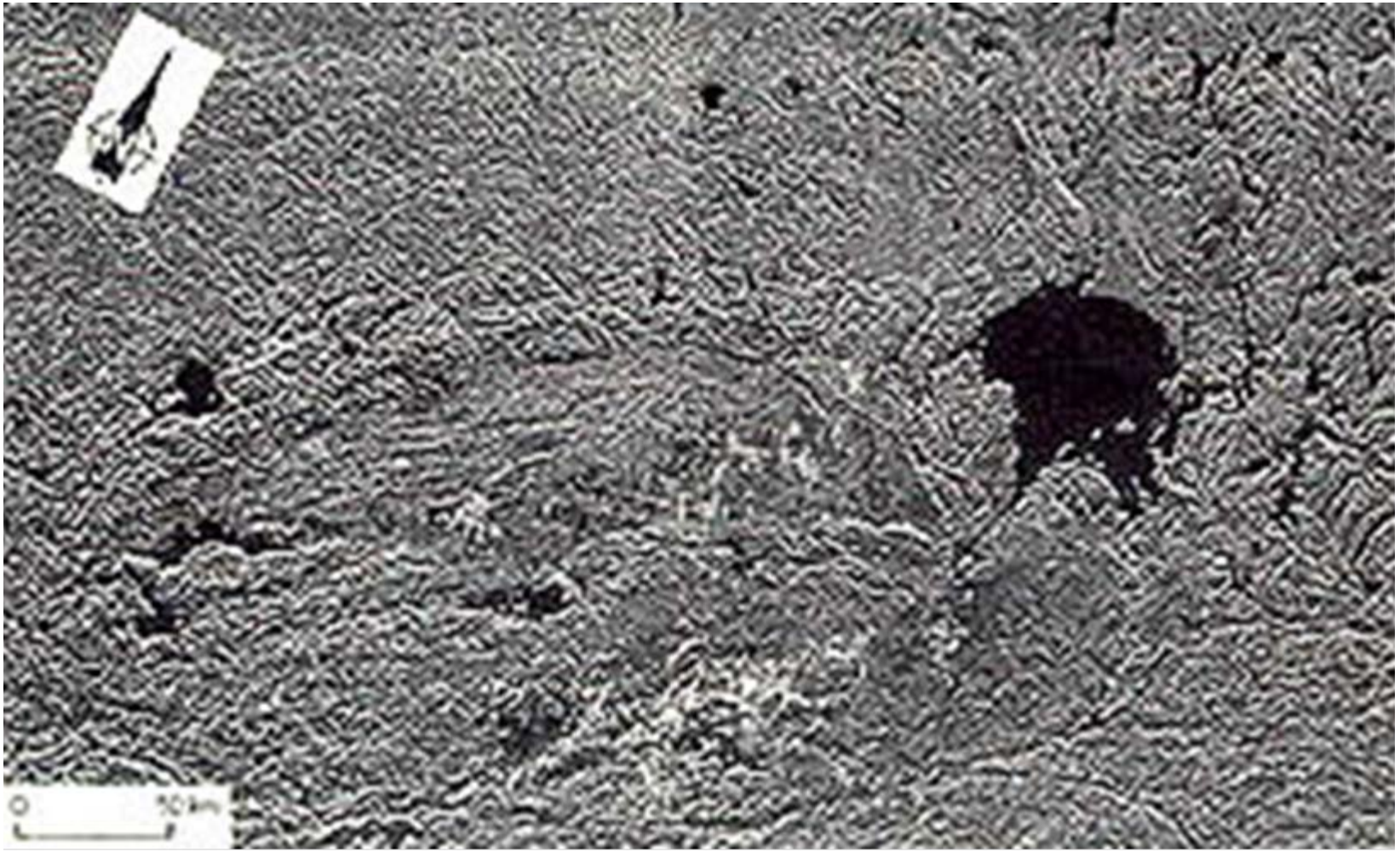
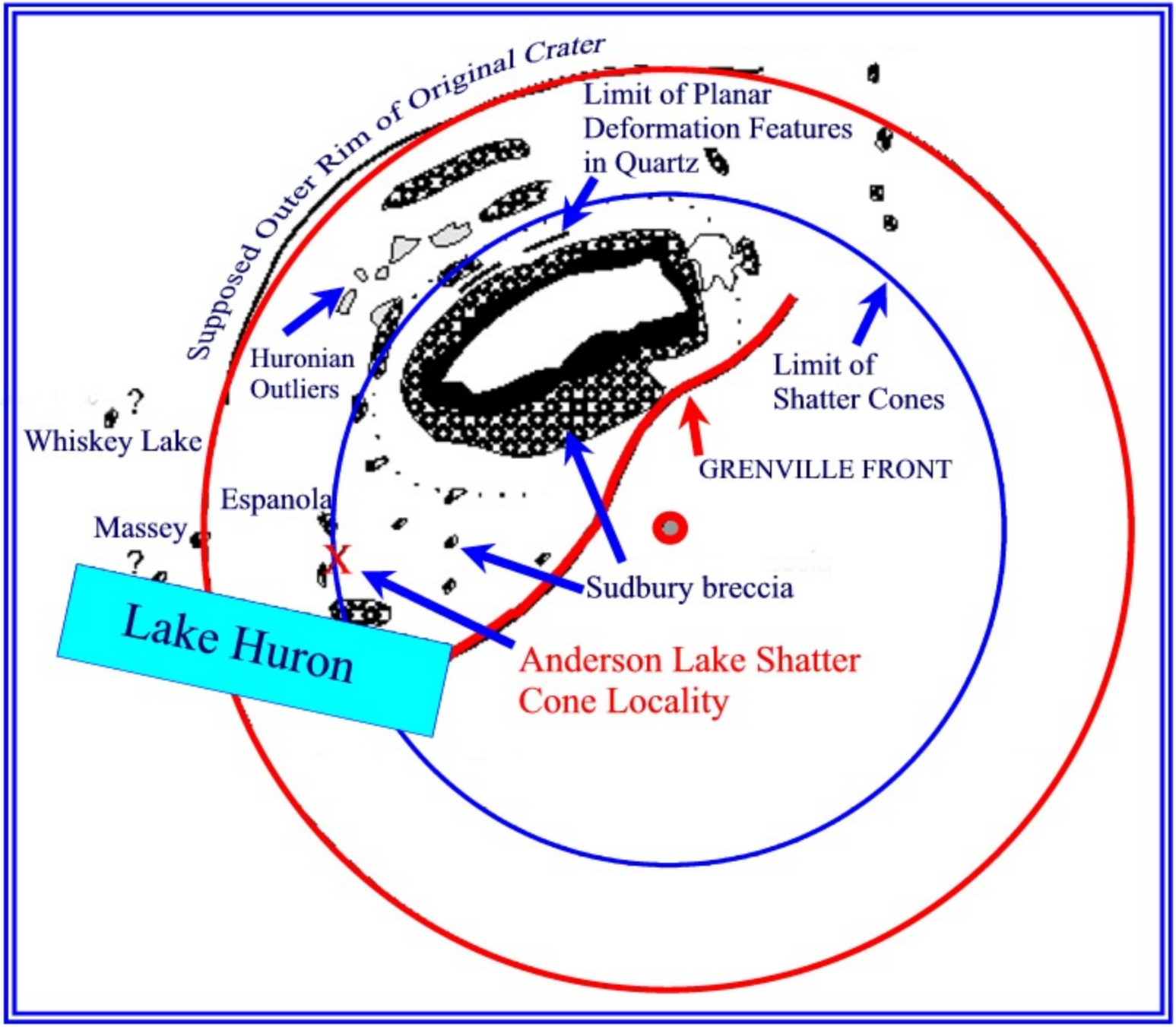
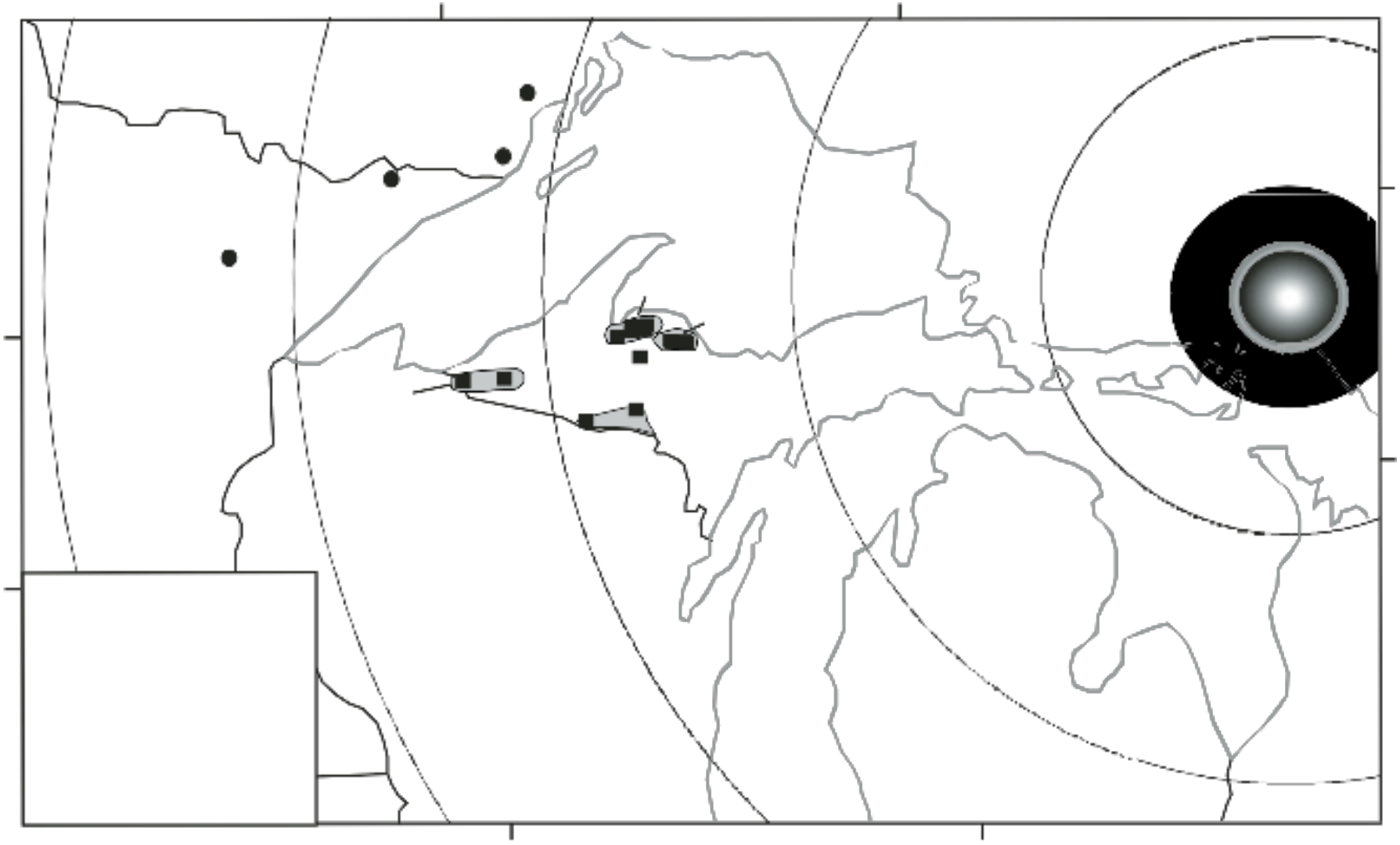

0
50 km


Supposed Outer Rim of Original Crater
Limit of Planar
Deformation Features
in Quartz
Huronian
Outliers
Limit of
Shatter Cones
Whiskey Lake
GRENVILLE FRONT
Espanola
Massey
Sudbury breccia
Lake Huron
Anderson Lake Shatter
Cone Locality


GUNFLINT
TRAIL
SUDBURY
IMPACT
SITE



Discovery of distal ejecta from the 1850 Ma Sudbury impact event

Abstract

A 25–70-cm-thick, laterally correlative layer near the contact between the Paleoproterozoic sedimentary Gunflint Iron Formation and overlying Rove Formation and between the Biwabik Iron Formation and overlying Virginia Formation, western Lake Superior region, contains shocked quartz and feldspar grains found within accretionary lapilli, accreted grain clusters, and spherule masses, demonstrating that the layer contains hypervelocity impact ejecta. Zircon geochronologic data from tuffaceous horizons bracketing the layer reveal that it formed between ca. 1878 Ma and 1836 Ma. The Sudbury impact event, which occurred 650–875 km to the east at 1850 ± 1 Ma, is therefore the likely ejecta source, making these the oldest ejecta linked to a specific impact. Shock features, particularly planar deformation features, are remarkably well preserved in localized zones within the ejecta, whereas in other zones, mineral replacement, primarily carbonate, has significantly altered or destroyed ejecta features.

William D. Addison*1, Gregory R. Brumpton2, Daniela A. Vallini3, Neal J. McNaughton3, Don W. Davis4, Stephen A. Kissin5, Philip W. Fralick5 and Anne L. Hammond5

Space and time changes of hot rocks thrown from under the ground, water rocks, and old rock-people remains from the far away land crack

A short forward to tell you the ending before you read the book that needed to be written for me to become a doctor of rocks:

New numbers for rocks thrown up from under the ground over time are presented for a far away land crack. Here, a story is told of the places and times when hot rocks were thrown up, small rocks settled from the water, and old rock-people lived. This story was helped by new drawing using a new computer that showed known rock places. This new drawing showed the number of rocks thrown up from the land over time from this land crack is as heavy as 16500000 cars a year. When made normal to how long the crack is, and how fast the pulling is happening, this is a lot less than a normal under-water land crack, but nearly the same as the very slow under-water land crack in the cold waters above us. Looking at places where hot rock is thrown up over time shows several times where the rock throwing moves away from the starting place, followed by times when this moving stops. The entire crack seems to throw up hot rocks, with no clear parts being left empty of hot rocks during the times when the crack moves. However, there is a time of less hot rock throwing around 10,000,000 years ago, when the placing of hot rocks was within 2° of our space-rock-ball's middle.

Guth, Alex E. "Upgoer Five Version of Doctoral Dissertation Abstract, Paragraph 1"

Apophis (Friday, 4/13/2029)?

Neil DeGrasse Tyson - Death By Giant Meteor – YouTube

A beautiful red drop of water in UltraSlo - YouTube