

PRINT-ONLY PRESENTATIONS

Impacts

Badjukov D. D. Brandstätter F. Ivanova M. A. Korochantsev A. V. Kurat G. Lorents C. A.
Nazarov M. A. Ntaflos Th.

The Smerdyachee Lake: A Possible Impact Crater near Moscow, Russia [#1566]

The Smerdyachee Lake structure with a diameter of 350 m is very similar to fresh simple impact craters. The find of the possible impactite confirms its explosive formation. This crater must have been formed less than 10,000 years ago.

Glatz C. A. Abbott D. H. Nunes A. A.

Identifying an Oceanic Impact Crater Through Sedimentology [#1197]

Discussion of the use of topographical features and sedimentology to identify subaqueous impact craters.

McHone J. F. Killgore M. Verish R. S. Roddy D. J.

Non-Impact Origin for Nevada's Elko Crater Field [#1572]

Field examination of rimmed depressions near Elko, Nevada reveals no conclusive evidence for meteorite impact. Their limited occurrence within similar geological units along valley flanks suggests slumping and subsidence due to groundwater sapping.

Oleinik G. S. Valter A. A. Erjomenko G. K.

The Structure of High Lonsdaleite Diamond Grains from the Impactites of the Belilovka (Zapadnaja) Astrobleme (Ukraine) [#1561]

The high lonsdaleite impact diamond grains from the Belilovka (Zapadnaja) astrobleme consist of blocks near 0.1 mm size which contain diamond, lonsdaleite-graphite or pure graphite.

Ormö J. Lindström M. Shuvalov V. V.

Crater Dimensions from Impacts at Sea [#1362]

The transient cavity from a marine impact differs strongly from the land-impact often used as standard in impact mechanics. We here define the dimensions of specific parts of the marine-target impact structure, which is important for comparisons of magnitudes between different impact events.

Raitala J. Ojala K. Öhman T. Badjukov D. D. Lorenz C. A.

Kara Crater by Remote Sensing [#1057]

Kara crater provided an impactite discovery 55 km away from the central uplift. This suggests that the deeply eroded crater was originally over 100 km in size. This is supported by the remote sensing approach using the Landsat TM data.

Shuvalov V. V.

Numerical Modeling of the Eltanin Impact [#1101]

Numerical simulations are used to estimate a probable impactor size, to follow the fate of a projectile, and to calculate an initial tsunami amplitude.

Storzer D. Selo M. Latouche L. Fabre J.

The Age of Tenoumer Crater, Mauritania, Revisited [#1183]

The weighted mean apatite fission track age for Tenoumer converge to 21.4 ± 9.7 Ka. A previously published K-Ar age of 2.5 ± 0.5 Ma might imply that K-Ar ages of young impact craters on old targets are systematically affected by inherited radiogenic Ar.

Tsikalas F. Faleide J. I.

Oblique Mjølfnir Marine Impact: Structural and Geophysical Diagnostic Constraints [#1015]

Several diagnostic structural and geophysical signatures substantiate that the 40-km-diameter Mjølfnir marine crater resulted from an oblique impact coming from a south/southwest direction at a 45° – 50° angle from the horizontal.