

Younger Dryas Cometary Impact Crater Near Lake Nipigon

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Abstract

The author has located the hypothesized Younger Dryas Clovis cometary impact crater near Lake Nipigon using Google Earth terrain maps.

The origin and nature of the Younger Dryas cooling event and the chronology and timing of the Laurentide Ice Sheet (LIS) retreat, Marquette readvance and Glacial Lake Agassiz (GLA) discharge have all recently been challenged by a reexamination and reanalysis of their associated relic features (1, 2) and now completely thrown into doubt by a new cometary impact hypothesis relying on proxies far removed from the glacial outwash terrain (3). Google Earth terrain maps (4) provide an expedient method of verifying proxy identified extraterrestrial impact events (5, 6) and thus a superficial search for the hypothesized 12,900 BP Younger Dryas Clovis cometary ice sheet impact immediately reveals a large and anomalous crater remnant feature near Lake Nipigon (Figure 1), which suspiciously resembles the anticipated high energy and low angle cometary impact onto the glacial ice, with the anticipated northwest or southeast trajectory axis, within the anticipated area of geological and historical interest (7, 8).

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Figure 1. Google Maps Terrain Image, Latitude = 49.17, Longitude = -88.84.

