

Zircon ages of buried sediments in Takamatsu crater

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http://www.sv.cc.yamaguchi-u.ac.jp/~dfb30/PIECE99/PIECE_j.html

Takamatsu crater is buried structure with ca.4 km in diameter. Sources and formation process of the buried sediments in the Takamatsu crater are discussed from Pb and U dating of zircon minerals. Various ages of zircon minerals (from 2200 Ma to 15 Ma) indicate that buried sediments are carried into the crater (not by large volcanic activity). Whitish buried sediments distributed widely are zeolitic soft rocks with the same ages of Ryoke granites (not Miocene age). Spherule including zircon grains with age of 15.3Ma which is the first discovery in the world, is formed by effect of impact shock wave. In short buried sediments of Takamatsu crater are mixed, but shown by specific ages of Cretaceous and Miocene ages.