

Perigee: Zero

Unified Theory of Cultural Heritage and Geological History

Perigee-Zero.org

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Across the globe we find extensive fields of enigmatic landforms which can be geometrically described with a simple ovoid - teardrop shape.

Perigee: Zero's conjecture is that these landforms were emplaced on the surface of the earth within sheets of ejecta lofted from distant cosmic impacts from bodies captured from the Taurid complex.

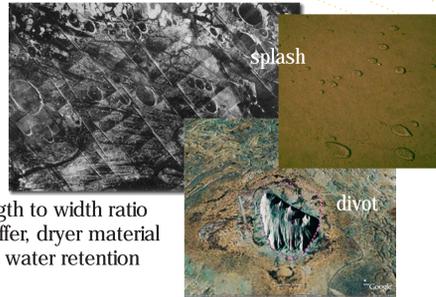
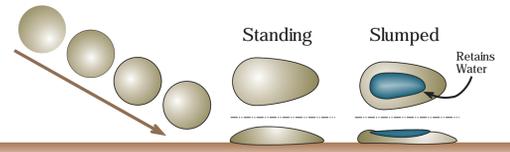
We document the terraforming of the Earth by the cratering and accretive action of impacting comets and resulting ejecta, during events occurring over the past 15,000 years.

Visual evidence of geomorphed landscape is presented using the perspective of high-resolution satellite imaging and DEM data.



Correlation of the proposed events with physical and historic evidence has proven supportive.

Ovoid Shapes are Seen in Splatter Formations



Parameters affecting the visualized shape of PZ ejecta

- Angle of incidence - shallower angles will yield a higher length to width ratio
- Hydration ratio of slurry - wetter mixes slump more than stiffer, dryer material
- Host bed - flat surfaces vs. complex terrain may determine water retention
- Extraction type - splash vs. divot

Ejecta landforms display ovoid geometry across range of sizes, facilitating recognition using remote imaging

Goldsboro Ridge Anomalous Landform

The inspiration for our hypothesis was an observation in the paper *The Goldsboro Ridge, an Enigma* by R. B. Daniels, et al:

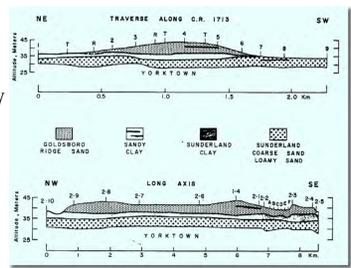
The Goldsboro sand overlies the Sunderland Formation conformably. The contact is always abrupt but there is no evidence of deep channeling, basal coarse material, and evidence of weathering at the contact. Even the Carolina Bays do not disturb the underlying Sunderland materials.... The sand in the bay rim is not different from the Goldsboro sand. Therefore, these Carolina Bays are merely surface features associated with the formation of the ridge.



Ridge stratigraphy is shown on right. Core and trench sampling here and at other bays explore the characteristics:

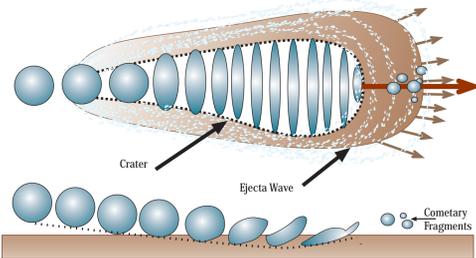
- Structures stand above local horizons - measured in meters
- Oval shape & orientation consistent across variety of sizes and sites
- Structures within structures, and overlap, while maintaining geometry
- Base contact is always abrupt and easily discernable
- Soil horizons exist continuously under the structure - Bryant (1964)
- The ridge and bay rims are unstratified - singular deposition
- Produced without distorting underlying strata - Preston & Brown (1964)
- Solution or subsidence not causal - Thom (1970)
- Secondary rims can develop; primary always present - Daniels (1977)

Surficial Mechanism is most consistent with observations



Graphic by Daniels, et al

Craters Excavated by Tangential Trenching



The Perigee: Zero working hypothesis suggests that the Goldsboro Ridge and Carolina bays are ejecta deposits from a low angle-of-incidence cosmic impact into the Wisconsin Ice Sheet. Present-day Lake Michigan, with its crisp circular eastern shore, is considered here to be an impact crater. Goldsboro Ridge is presented here directly downrange.



PZ Impact Event Considerations:

- Altitude - airburst, bruise, trench or terminal fan
- Angle of incidence - usually tangential @ Perigee
- Velocity - model uses 7 to 8 km/sec
- Unconsolidated and soft sedimentary excavated
- Granite and basaltic masses are resistive
- Locations identified by ejecta field triangulation

PZ Crater landforms display trench or fan geometry across range of sizes - recognizable using remote imaging

Exploring Enigmatic and Anomalous Landforms: Ejecta and Craters from Holocene-Era Impacts?

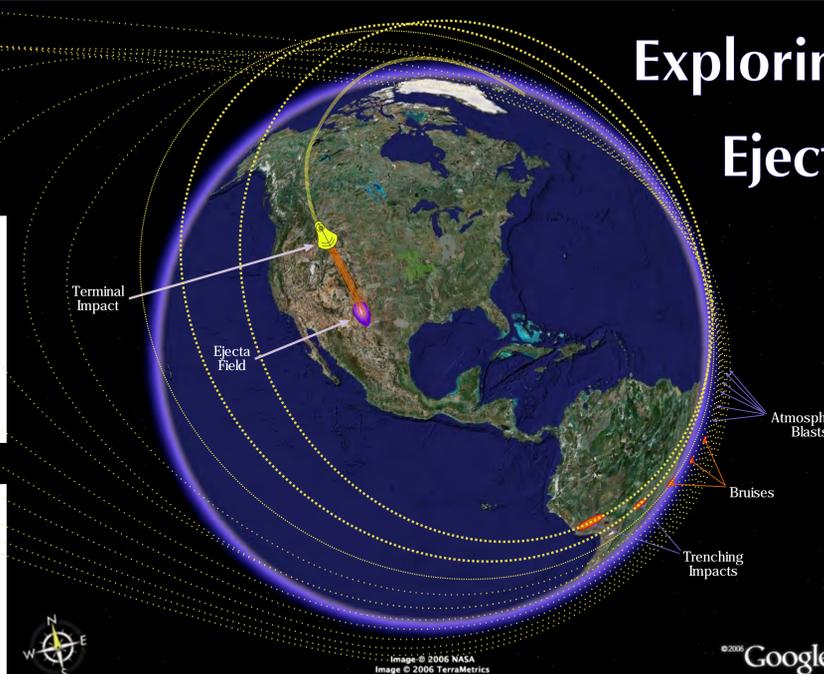


Photo courtesy of Northwest College, Powell, Wyoming

The rocks in and around the Absaroka Mountains of northwestern Wyoming, in the Yellowstone country, have puzzled geologists for more than a century. There lie the remains of an enormous sheet of shattered rock, covering some 3400 square kilometers, lying above rocks that are undisturbed.... One of these pieces is a few miles north of Cody, a fault-bottomed fragment—a klippe—called Heart Mountain that has given its name to the detachment.

from Geology.About.com, author: Andrew Alden

Heart Mountain Anomaly

We suggest that the Big Horn Basin is a PZ impact crater. During the tumultuous event, a chunk of lofted limestone strata was left resting on a sheet of younger, fractured debris. Google Earth elevation graphic is shown here with a generic Perigee: Zero fan crater overlay emphasizing the geometry.



Photo courtesy of Steven Dutch

Overlooking the area from the northern rim, at an elevation of 9,000 ft., is the oldest and largest of the enigmatic Indian Medicine Wheel cosmic alignment structures. We find 7,000 years of archaeological history supports our conjecture that the event was witnessed by humans in the historical past.

The Big Horn Basin floor exhibits a scoured landscape, sliced through the layer-cake of folded strata



Playas of High Plains - Big Horn Ejecta ?

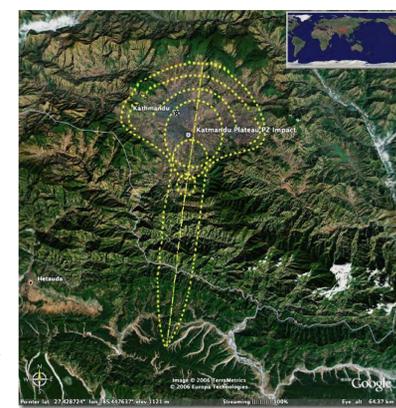
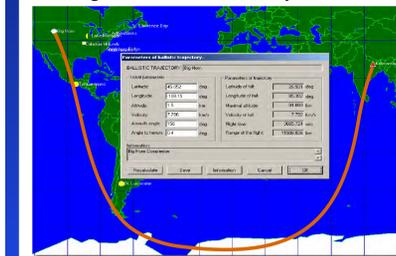
We suggest that ejecta lofted far beyond the downrange crater wall was emplaced across the High Plains of the Texas Panhandle and eastern New Mexico. These aligned landforms, known as Playas, share many characteristics with the Carolina bays. Playa origin has been debated for decades because their abundance (>50,000) and the processes that form them seem obscure. The deepest deposits within the lakes date to about 10,000 years ago.



High Plains Playas are oriented on an azimuth leading directly back to Wyoming's Big Horn Basin

Kathmandu Valley as PZ Impact Crater

Subsequent to the Big Horn Impact, a surviving comet fragment is seen continuing in orbit and eventually colliding with the Himalayan Front, creating the Kathmandu Valley.



Folklore has the Kathmandu Valley being created by a bright Lotus Flower rising from a lake. The bowl-shaped area was considered by some ancient Chinese to be the nest of the first and most powerful dragon deity.

Using an initial bearing of 156° and a velocity of ~7.8 km/sec, orbital trajectory continues to Himalayan front

