

# Meteorite Map Bonus Challenge A - Fun Fact Cards

Use with 11" x 17" Meteorite Map Challenge Activity Board

PRINT RECOMMENDATION: Print single-sided.

## **METEORITE MAP BONUS CHALLENGE A**

### *Match Fun Fact Cards*

*Place each Fun Fact Card  
under or next to the matching  
images around the map.*

This lab has curated Antarctic Search for Meteorite (ANSMET) samples since 1978. Weighing about 110 kg (~243 pounds) "Big LEW" is one of the largest.

In 1836, these iron-rich rocks, initially discovered by the Nama people in Namibia, were determined to be iron meteorites. They were named Gibeon after the town closest to where they were found.

Chicxulub, an impact site partially hidden under the Yucatán Peninsula, was formed about 66 million years ago by an asteroid ~10 km (~6 miles) in diameter that struck the Earth.

In February 2013, a meteor about the size of a school bus passed through Earth's atmosphere and exploded (airburst explosion) over Russia, a reminder of the importance of planetary defense.

Since 1976, teams of explorers have searched for meteorites at sites along the Transantarctic Mountains in Antarctica as part of the Antarctic Search for Meteorite (ANSMET) expeditions.

Meteorites recovered in September 1969, after an observed fall over the town of Murchison, were found to contain organic compounds found in DNA, like amino acids.

In February 1969, a fireball was seen over northern Mexico. This meteorite fall resulted in the recovery of the Allende carbonaceous chondrites estimated to be ~4.567 billion years old.

Barringer Meteor Crater, a geology training site for astronauts, is about 1.2 km (~0.75 miles) in diameter. It formed from the impact of an iron-nickel space rock ~50,000 years ago.

# Meteorite Map Bonus Challenge A - Fun Fact Cards

Use with 22" x 34" Meteorite Map Challenge Activity Board

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