

# PANTASMA

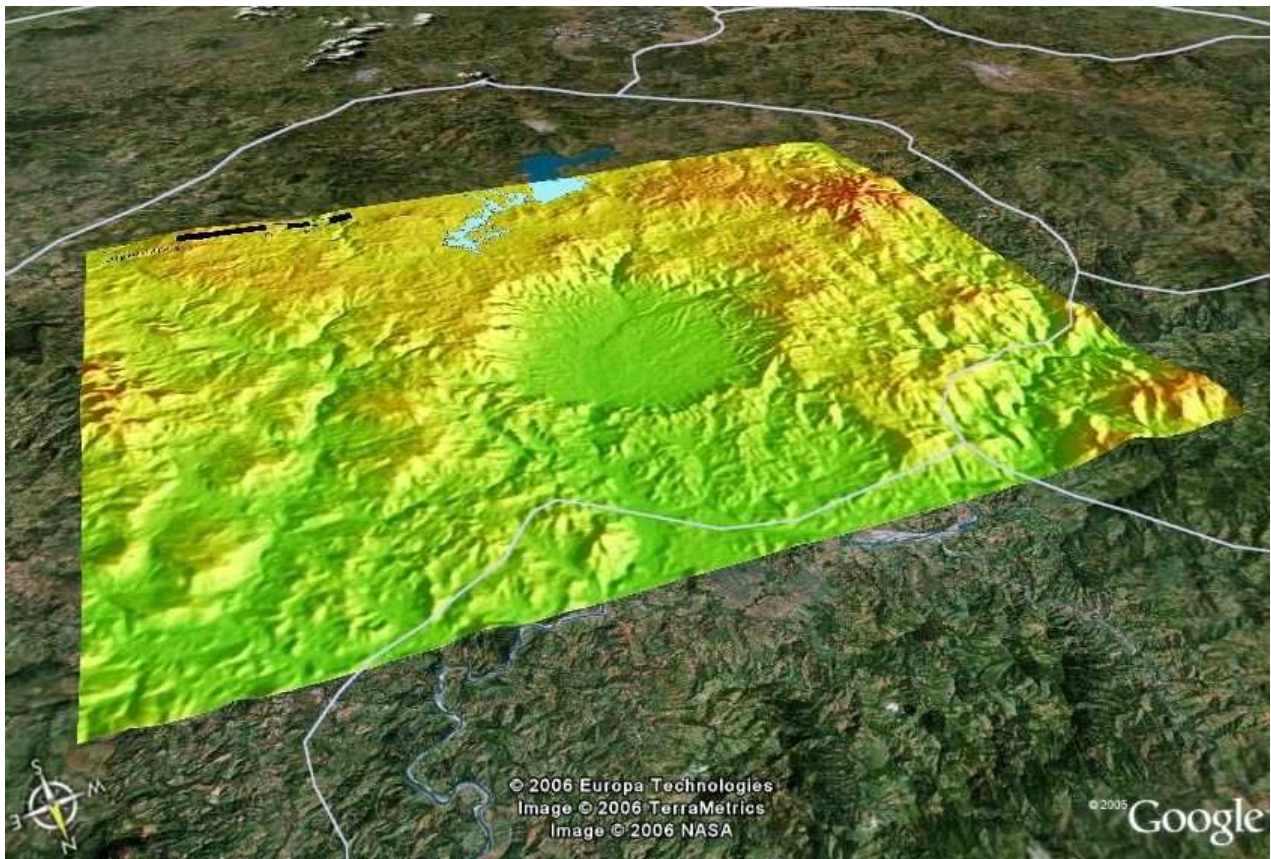
## a young meteorite impact crater in the old volcanic landscape of Nicaragua ?

By Leo Kowald (Dipl. Math.), Gelsenkirchen (Germany), April 2006

***Yes - only 815.000 years ago ! (2019)***

<http://www.pantasma.com>

*The "Valle de Pantasma", Google overlay with a colored relief of INETER: [www.ineter.gob.ni](http://www.ineter.gob.ni)*



### ***ABSTRACT (2006):***

- The "Crater of Pantasma" in Nicaragua has not yet been noticed by the science.
- A volcanic origin is suggesting but not proven ( is there any unpublished evidence ? ).
- Without the volcanic vicinity a meteoric origin would be evident.
- Impact material has obviously not yet been searched for.

### ***Update 2009:***

- **An expedition in July 2009 by the Nicaraguan Astronomic Association (ASTRONIC) has confirmed the impact-theory.**

"A METEORITE FORMED PANTASMA? An expedition in July by the Nicaraguan Scientific Association of Astronomers and Astrophysicists (ASTRONIC) to the Pantasma Valley in Nicaragua's northern department of Jinotega determined that this circular valley, with a diameter of over 12 kilometers, was formed by the fall of a meteorite long ago, as shown by the composition of the rocks studied at the edge and in the center, where the impact occurred. A more specific study of the meteorite's composition is in its first stages. Two years ago, while 'traveling' on Google Earth a German named **Leo Kowald** found a hollow in the Pantasma area that he suspected to be formed by the impact of a meteorite. Prior to the expedition, **David Castillo Pacheco**, Astronic's president, had commented that the hollow was outside Nicaragua's volcanic mountain range, thus discarding the possibility of it being the relic of a (volcanic) crater..."

### ***Update 2010:***

- **The Geologist Jean H. Cornec from Denver (Colorado, USA) has found 800.000 year old Tektites in Belize, 500 km north-west!**

### ***Update 2017:***

- **Geological investigations in Pantasma by Pierre Rochette of the University of Marseille/Aix-en-Provence in Feb. 2016 show evidence of the impact origin: "...show that these glasses are of impact origin..."!**

### ***Update 11.2.2019:***

- **Pantasma: Evidence for a Pleistocene circa 14 km diameter [ and about 815.000 years old <sup>L.K.</sup> ] impact crater in Nicaragua** by **Pierre Rochette**, R. Alaç, P. Beck, G. Brocard, A. J. Cavosie, V. Debaille, B. Devouard, F. Jourdan, B. Mougél, F. Moustard, F. Moynier, S. Nomade, G. R. Osinski, B. Reynard and **Jean H. Cornec**. First published **11.2.2019** ( <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/maps.13244> )

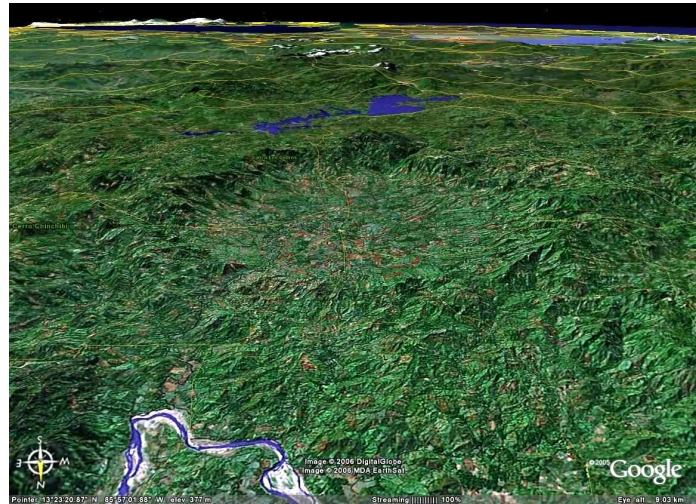
**Abstract:** "The circa 14 km diameter Pantasma circular structure in Oligocene volcanic rocks in Nicaragua is here studied for the first time to understand its origin. Geomorphology, field mapping, and petrographic and geochemical investigations all are consistent with an impact origin for the Pantasma structure. Observations supporting an impact origin include outward-dipping volcanic flows, the presence of former melt-bearing polymict breccias, impact glass (with lechatérite and low H<sub>2</sub>O, < 300 ppm), and also a possible ejecta layer containing Paleozoic rocks which originated from hundreds of meters below the surface. Diagnostic evidence for impact is provided by detection in impact glass of the former presence of reidite in granular zircon as well as coesite, and extraterrestrial  $\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$  value in polymict breccia. Two <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>39</sup>Ar plateau ages with a combined weighted mean age of 815 +/- 11 ka (2  $\sigma$ ; P = 0.17) were obtained on impact glass. This age is consistent with geomorphological data and erosion modeling, which all suggest a rather young crater. Pantasma is only the fourth exposed crater > 10 km found in the Americas south of N30 latitude, and provides further evidence that a significant number of impact craters may remain to be discovered in Central and South America."



In February 2006 I traveled with "Pan y Arte", an organization of the Austrian actor Dietmar Schönherr, for two weeks through Nicaragua. "Pan y Arte" supports cultural projects in Nicaragua like the "Casa de los tres Mundos" in Granada and "Musica en los Barrios" in Managua.

*View on the Crater of Pantasma from N*

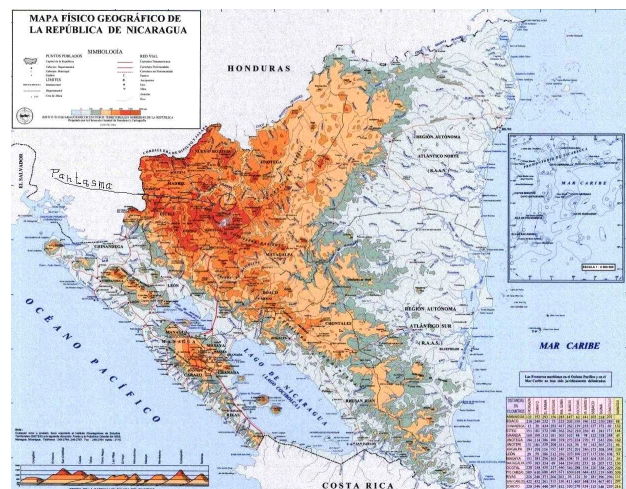
When I prepared for this journey, during a "flight" with "Google Earth" over the northern landscape of Nicaragua, I casually found a large circular valley with a diameter of about 12 km, whose centre is at 13.22 deg. north and 85.57 deg. west.



Nicaragua, a country with approximately 6 million inhabitants, lies in the middle of the central American land bridge and is part of the geologically young Caribbean plate, which was formed about 140 to 70 million years b.C., when the plates of South- and North America moved together. [ Note: For this reason the Pantasma valley can not be "Triassic" (255 to 200 million years B.C.). The fresh appearance of the crater suggests an age of up to 1 million years ] In the west, near the Pacific coast line there is active volcanism in form of a chain of volcanoes, calderas and lagoons, which is caused by the subduction of the Pacific sea floor under the Caribbean plate. In this zone there are often violent earthquakes, by which on 12/23/1972 the capital Managua was nearly completely destroyed. The eastern part of the country drops slightly to the Atlantic Ocean. The central and northern part take mountains with up to over 2000 m high summits, which were created in the Tertiary (chronologically after the Mexican Chicxulub impact 65 million years ago) by volcanic activity.

*Map of Nicaragua, source: [www.ineter.gob.ni](http://www.ineter.gob.ni)*

There, approximately 70 km south of the border to Honduras, in the district of Jinotega, you can find that circular valley, the "Valle de Pantasma". It is passed from SSW to NNE by the "Rio Pantasma", a tributary of the "Rio Coco" (also called "Rio Segovia"), with "Las Praderas" in its centre which is the main village of the municipality "Santa Maria de Pantasma", with about 40,000 inhabitants. In the poor, but obviously fertile and agriculturally intensely used valley the people cultivate corn, grain, fruit and coffee and raise cattle.

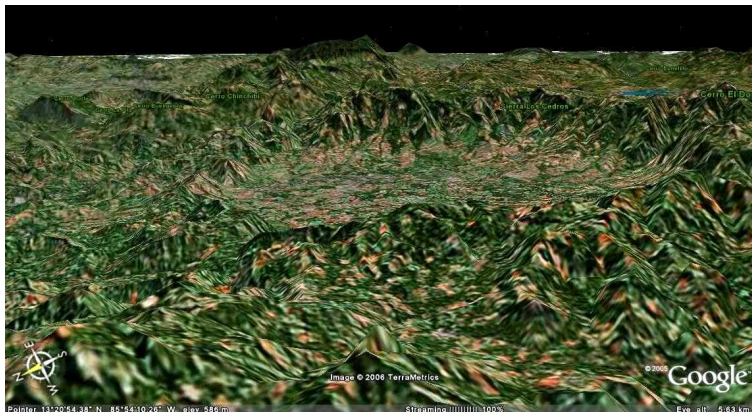


Sad celebrity attained the place on October 18, 1983 by the "Massacre of Pantasma", in which 47 men, women and children were assassinated during an assault on the agricultural cooperatives of the valley by CONTRA terrorists, who were financed and armed by the United States under president Ronald Reagan against the Sandinist government.



Exactly three years later, on October 19, 1986 an anti-tank mine blew up a truck on the main street from Pantasma to Jinotega killing 11 and maiming 33 civilians. On Monday, March 23, 1987 Members of the US American "First Veteran Peace Action Team", lead by the Vietnam veteran S. Brian Willson started a one-week and 73-miles "Peace Walk" on this road passing the Pantasma Valley in order to focus public attention on the CONTRA terror, that was very cruel particularly in this part of the country. (\*1) Since 2004 the terrain is cleared from the landmines in that area and the "civil" war is definitely terminated since 1990. But prudence and the assistance of a guide are strongly recommended, if one wants to travel there.

*The crater of Pantasma - triple super elevated, source: earth.google.com*

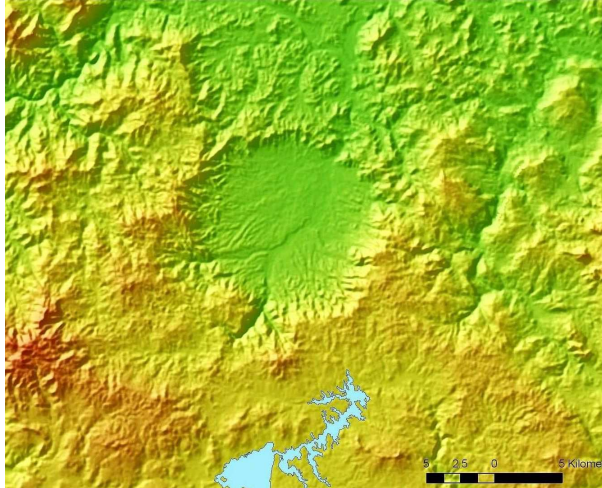


The floor of the valley rises from NNE to SSW from 400 m to over 500 m. In front of the outlet of the Pantasma river at the northern edge a plain has been formed (suggesting, that the already existing river formed a lake after the impact), which looks like a puddle in a flat bowl,

which stands on an inclined table (see accompanying, triple super elevated Google picture). Because of the inclination, the 500 m line crosses the valley, why its circular shape is often not visible in maps. In E, S and W the circle is somewhat bumped out, which is obviously caused by well recognizable ravine-like slope washings with related debris deposits at the edge of the valley, which lie under the highest summits of the 600 up to 1100 m high surrounding ring of mountains. The valley interrupts the flank of an about 1000 m high mountain plateau, which drops by some 100 m toward NE, where also the gradient of the floor points to.



*Colored Relief of Pantasma-Crater.  
Source: Dr. Wilfried Strauch, INETER*

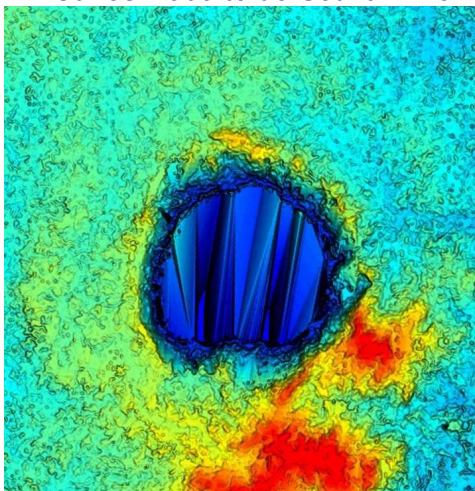


*Goat Paddock Meteorite-Crater, Australia  
Space shuttle Image STS 17-4107-1228*



My journey through Nicaragua did not lead me into the proximity of the crater and I could look at it only by "Google Earth", maps and this beautiful colored relief, which was kindly sent to me by Dr. Wilfried Strauch, director of the geologic institute "INETER" (Managua, Nicaragua). On this certainly still insufficient base I believe as an amateur astronomer, who saw many pictures of volcanic and impact craters on the moons and planets of the solar system, I find that the "Valle de Pantasma" was obviously caused by a meteorite impact. After the rule "crater by 20" the meteorite should have had a diameter of more than 500 m. I would even call the crater a typical sample of a meteorite impact, if the central uplift would not be missing, which is however often not present in very large impact craters (over 5 km). In this rainy area it can be covered with sediments in the meantime. In a distance of 10 km off the crater there are some hills, that could refer to an ejection ring, that is however not clearly recognizable in that rough region. Its embedding into the landscape is nearly identical to the 5 km large and 50 million years old impact crater of Goat Paddock in Australia. Its size and shape reminds at the 10 km large and about one million years old crater of Lake Bosumtwi in Ghana.

*Crater Bosumtwi, Ghana. Source:  
Dr. Carlos Roberto de Souza Filho*

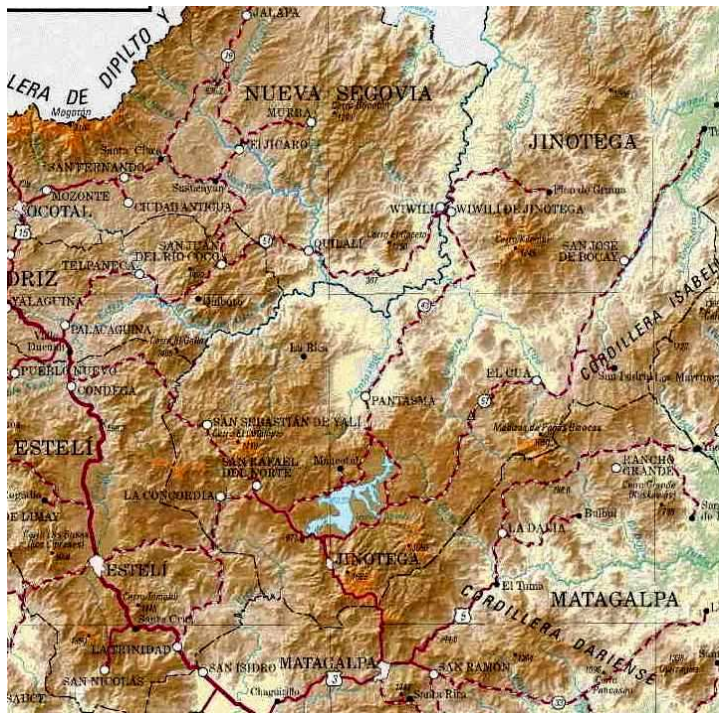


*Typical Impact Crater on the Mars  
Source: Mars Global Surveyor*



The Crater of Pantasma fulfills all outer conditions of a meteorite crater. I find that, beside the circular shape, the inclination toward the spacious form of the mountain slope is remarkable. The arbitrary position of the crater in the landscape corresponds to the arbitrariness of a meteorite impact. I believe, that its spectacularity itself already shows that it does not have to do something with the volcanic structures in that area; it is simply extraordinary. It must be substantially younger than its environment. Its narrow northern mountain-bow also doesn't look like a rim of a collapsed caldera. In my opinion this crater can only be caused by a big explosive event 1 or 2 million years ago, bigger than the explosions of Krakatoa Tambora and the Lake of Laach ( ⇒ Wikipedia: Explosive Calderas). After R. Weyl, the era of active volcanism in this region however has ended already more than 5 million years ago (tertiary volcanism). But I have to admit, that I simply don't have enough knowledge about geology to estimate the probability of a volcanic origin. (\*2)

*Environment of Pantasma, Source: [www.ineter.gob.ni](http://www.ineter.gob.ni)*



Despite intense investigations I haven't found any traces of a Crater of Pantasma or Las Praderas in the Internet. In "The Geology of Central America" by Richard Weyl (ISBN 3-443-11001-0) the valley is not mentioned. In contrast to the 120 km more southern lain extinct volcano "Las Lajas", which is called - despite its substantially smaller caldera of 7 km - "the largest volcano of possible quaternary age east of the Nicaraguan graben", it doesn't appear in relevant lists of volcanic objects. Unlike the other craters it is not part of one of the

two volcano chains (the young south-western and the elder north-eastern of the Nicaraguan graben). Also our competent Nicaraguan guide did not know anything about it. It seems to me, that the crater has not been noticed at all by the international science community so far. Only Dr. Strauch from INETER wrote me, that he already had noticed the crater, but his geologists had thought, that it was volcanic.

*Although meteorites are not concerned about the geologic properties of their targets,* the probability, that this is "only" an unusual volcanic object, is rather high. But there is no literature or at least a discussion about it, although the crater should be interesting enough even as a volcanic object. I suppose that the Nicaraguan geologists for comprehensible reasons have much trouble with the research and the forecast of dangerous seismic and volcanic activity, and simply not much time for less important questions.



*View on the Pantasma-Krater from above, Source: earth.google.com*



The question "volcanic or meteoric" can be decided certainly only by geologists by minerals (shatter cones, Suevites, tektites), that have to be found in or near the Pantasma Valley. Therefore it would be **fantastic**, if a geologist went there soon to answer that question!

In the Miskito language "**Pantasma**" means "small man" or "flat head". The Spanish word "**Fantasma**" comes from the Greek "**Phantasma**" and means "**ghost**" or "**phantasm**".

***Should I only be fooled by a phantasm?***

## **Foot-Notes:**

**\*1)** S. Brian Willson, who organized the peace Walk, is the Vietnam veteran who lost his legs when run over (with full intention!) by a naval train in Concord, California, carrying weapons that were headed for Central America. Brian is one of the most spiritual, courageous and honest activists who wages Peace against violent foreign policies. He is a hero in Central America where the people understand that he has stood up for their rights as equal human beings. Brian says that he doesn't want Mothers and Fathers and Children to be killed and maimed in our name with our tax money! Brian's web site: <http://www.brianwillson.com> features his autobiography and a series of essays he has written. I recommend getting on his web site and reading everything he has to offer!

**\*2)** The basement of northern Nicaragua is still a great problem stratigraphically. Enclosed tuffites (mainly basic, partly also intermediate to acid) appear of importance for both petrology and sedimentology. Not in the least they are guide horizons for a more accurate mapping. The vast regional distribution, commonly proved yet, suggests that the composition of the basement is considerably uniform and it seems that they do not belong to different periods and formations. Structurally the region is exceedingly complicated. The folding direction as regards plication and overthrusts is mainly to the North, but partly also to the East. Probably the "Totogalpa formation" (fanglomerates, conglomerates and sandstones, mainly reddish) which follows disconformably over the basement, already indicated, belongs to the sequence of tertiary tuffites, agglomerates, lavas etc. as they conformably form a formation of uniform composition. The relation of basement to lower Cretaceous (marine Albian; "Metapan"), which follows immediately to the south, is less clear. The lower Cretaceous shows intensive and complicated folding at Siuna and it appears almost unmetamorphosed (? basement in a wider sense). The marine sediments (upper Cretaceous - Miocene) of South Nicaragua are orogenetically only slightly effected (folding direction to E-N). To the North follows a thick series of Tertiary and Quaternary volcanites (initially mainly submarine, later on continental). Together with the NW/SE lineaments (Nicaragua depression, lines of volcanoes, coast line in the SW etc.) also NS directed ones clearly appear (coastline in the East). This direction can be found e. g. in the "granite ridge of Susucayan" and the accompanying faults in the vicinity. These latter structures may have taken an active part in the development of the flexured border of the Nicaraguan depression NW of Managua.

*("Geologische Problematik und Strukturanalys Nikaraguas" by Bruno Engels, 1965)*



## **Sources:**

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Topografische Karte 1:50.000 Las Praderas (Krater-NO)

Topografische Karte 1:50.000 San Rafael del Norte (Krater-SW)

Topografische Karte 1:50.000 Asturias (Krater-SO)

Topografische Karte 1:50.000 Jinotega West

Topografische Karte 1:50.000 Jinotega Ost

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Kratergrößen-Rechner

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Impact Crater Database