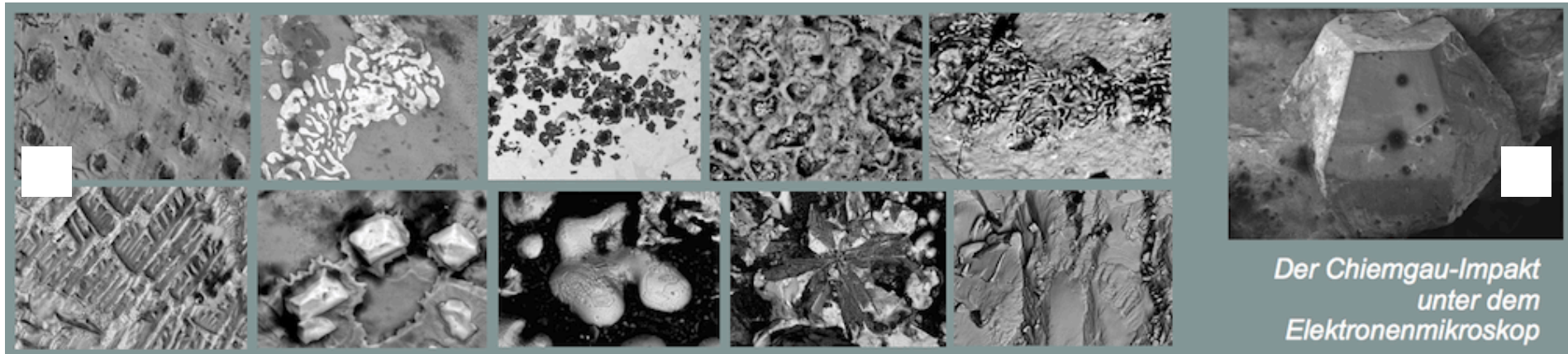


The Chiemgau impact

A Bavarian meteorite crater field



The Chiemgau impact (or Chiemgau strike) refers to a now well-documented meteorite impact as an extraordinary event in prehistoric times (Bronze Age, Celtic period), in which a cosmic body (comet or asteroid) struck southeastern Bavaria, leaving behind a large crater strewn field with all the relevant evidence. This website is dedicated to all aspects of the research, with reports and publications on geosciences, astronomy, archaeology, and history, as well as discussions on this spectacular field of research. The claim previously found in the Wikipedia article "Chiemgau impact" that the impact hypothesis had been refuted was grossly misleading and, taking sides, represented the position of those who oppose the Chiemgau impact.

The Chiemgau impact, the digital terrain model and AI

Investigation of the **Chiemgau impact event** (meteorite impact in southeastern Bavaria) and its crater strewn fields using extremely high-resolution **digital terrain models (DTM 1)** .

The following text was generated by Hans Matheisl using his AI assistant.

Key findings

1. Chiemgau impact

- Dating: ca. **900–600 BC** (Bronze/Iron Age).
- Stray field: over **100 craters** , distributed over approximately **60 × 30 km** .
- Crater diameter: from a few meters to **1,300 m** .
- Suspected impactor: **~1 km large, loose asteroid or comet** that broke up in the atmosphere (**touchdown airburst**).

2. Geological and physical evidence

- Crater in **loose sediments** (not in solid rock).

- Findings: shock metamorphism, impact glasses, polymictic breccias, microtektites, metal and carbon spherules.
- Rare minerals: **Gupeiite**, **Xifengite**, **Hapkeite**, Moissanite, carbides and CAIs.
- Traces of the tsunami in the vicinity of Lake **Chiemsee** are visible through a double crater on the lakebed.

3. Paradigm shift through DGM 1

- Horizontal resolution: **1 m** , vertical resolution: up to **0.1 m** .
- Vegetation and buildings are removed → pure soil structure is revealed.
- New analysis of crater morphologies is possible (e.g., finger structures, multiple rings, terraced rims).
- Comparison with craters on **the Moon and Mars** .

4. Large crater groups (examples)

- **Brunnensee/Griessee** : complex multiple structure, no dead ice formation.
- **Obing** : symmetrical profiles, finger-like edges due to instabilities (Rayleigh–Taylor, Kelvin–Helmholtz).

- **Tittmoning/Asten/Leitgering** : Crater chains contradict Ice Age interpretation.
- **Chiemsee** : several craters on the lakebed, butterfly ejecta pattern.
- **Eglsee** : Similar to the Barringer crater, partially filled by the tsunami.
- Others: **Eschenau, Laubensee, Bärnsee, Tüttensee ensemble** .

5. discussion

- DGM 1 enables the detection of extremely shallow, young craters even in wooded or difficult-to-access areas.
- Hypothesis: **Touchdown airburst** impacts explain unusual morphologies.
- Research findings could greatly increase the number of known impact structures worldwide.

conclusion

- The combination of **digital terrain modeling** and modern data analysis leads to a **paradigm shift in impact research** .

- The Chiemgau event is a key example of **young, complex craters in soft sediments** and their geological and cultural impacts.

• The combination of digital terrain modelling and machine data analysis leads to a paradigm shift in impact research.
• The Chiemgau event is a key example of young, complex craters in soft sediments and their geological and cultural impacts.

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