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An image of death in dinosaur faces caught in a pyroclastic flow from a local sub-event of the Chicxulub impact

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ABSTRACT

The following paper builds on already observed dinosaur remains killed in a volcanic eruption linked to the Chicxulub in the area of Valbonne in south eastern France. The Chicxulub impact catapulted a number of sub-blocks from the crust around its impact area in the Yucatan far from it, their brutal landing triggered smaller tectonic waves. In Valbonne, which is a marginal area of the older Alpine volcanic arc, the dormant volcanism was waked up, as the block itself had been catapulted from the sea floor and was heavily hydrated, causing powerful and sudden pyroclastic flows with a mild temperature and catastrophic amounts of mud materials, intermediary to a lahar, which surprised a large number of dinosaurs. Their bodies were partly burned and aplasted and partly filled up with tephras mixed with hot materials from the impact, or andesitic mud-lava for farther away creatures.

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The observation of many blocks used for wall building around Valbonne (a village itself indicating with its name the valley formed by the shockwave from the impact and the fertilising effects of underground fission of the alpha emitters from the compression, in volcanism) demonstrates a tremendous event and paleontology [1] allowed already to link it with the Chicxulub. The analysis shows with clarity that it relates not to the underground shockwave from the asteroid impact in the Yucatan but to the impact of catapulted blocks from that impact after ballistic flight in the troposphere. Which causes a later chapelet of sub-events (with a maximal hypothesis involving a temporary satellization and fall down with a few months of delay, but it is more likely quasi immediate, in a few hours). Fertilisation from the disappearance of alpha emitters thanks to fission was demonstrated in numerous publications of the author but two major examples are given in [2] with the mechanics of "Merlin's miracle", and [3]. Other paleontological data in the area is presented in [4].

The faces of terror are visible in the eyes of crystallized animals. They looked into the cloud as it come. The figure of the animal immobilized in the lights of a car can be translated here, with a pyroclastic flow instead of a light beam.

The hypothesis of a fireball crater was studied but the power of the pyroclastic flow with many bubbles of air mixed with tephra materials do not concurr. It also does not concurr with the triggering of many volcanic eruptions around from the significant wave underground from that impact.

The crater is localized in front of the house of the author. A semicircular area is lower and shows a higher fertility with more plant diversity, from the limited levels of fission of the alpha emitters produced by the compression at impact. The Western source of the block is blatant. Before it a quick rise of a few meters from the rear of the impact (westernmost point of the crater) is followed by a return to a less diverse vegetation and the disappearance of flats. On the other side (where the author lives, on the 127 route d'Antibes) the hill was sublevated longitudinally, in a single rise and there is evidence of magma chambers underground that have lowered in activity but still show some thin activity, with tiny vents opening on the garden in periods of active sismicity together with the rare resurgence of water (from fusion of ternary fission products) with particularly strong relativistic neutron events. The valleys farther around (Val Martin and Val de Cuberte) were rifted open by the pressure of the meteoritic impact. That opening was a major source of lahars of destabilized soils, partly liquefied by the rapid horizontal movement. These semi viscuous lahars flowed in the bottom of the valleys and buried a large number of dinosaurs, catching their facial expression at instant of death in almost homogeneous blocks slowly collapsing sometimes, showing the jaw better. There is also a pressure effect collapsing partly the nose onto itself. The progressive ulterior fracturing with drying of these blocks allowed unaware humans to collect them and use them for wall building.

Actually one house project located exactly where is the rebound westernmost of the ancient crater has failed for some engineering reasons obviously related to the asymmettry of the underground. Other houses in the area (not on the rised side but on the declining faces looking in the direction of Valbonne) suffered from flaws correlated with the slow decompensation spilling from reorganization of the underground masses (fracturation requiring thousands of euros of unplanned works to compensate). A large semi circular hole is also blatant, from later transfer of the vacuum westwards (refill of the impact area by collapse, in a domino effect underground that opened the circus between the Chemin de Pigranel and Route Napoléon, also known as Vallon d'Aussel). The impact area itself is along the Beaumont, whose crescent shape shows the crater, the name Les Peyrouos on the other side shows the particularly large amount of pumice rocks available on the soil.

The fixation onto death coming is obvious all around the blocks in the area. A triceratops skull was isolated covered in andesitic material, near the river Brague just south of Valbonne. Many crystals of lava show the mix of tephra and air bubbles systematic in a pyroclastic flow where the burn and collision of adiabatically traveling magma and pumice stone replaces flesh. A protoceratops is for instance pictured with its top shield flaps dissolved and brain somehow apparent, the jaw widely open, showing the fear. The particular rock is located in the Rue de la Fontaine near the Rue de la Brague in the village. Many other animals are shown splattered with enormous amounts of andesitic material, their eyes have closed or were half-closed - two other pictures above show it.

A rock found near the impact crater remains exhibits signs similar to allabogdanite (massive crystallization and ondulation in its middle). More rocks were found scattered in the north of Grasse where some bouncing matter from the impact landed. Many rocks exhibit a single crystallized compression line indicative of the blast. Together sometimes with burn remains, and sometimes a torn. The most important finding is a rock of chondritic nature, except for the quasi white (except for some pink spots) nature telling of high hydration. It is clear the rock was from the crust under the sea near the Yucatan and took its chondritic nature in direct contact with the Chicxulub asteroid itself. There was a transfer during the compression and immediate catapulting. In that compression limited levels of Bose Einstein condensation were caught in the rock and crystallized.

With that, the demonstration of the subimpact from a portion of oceanic crust catapulted by the Chicxulub impact across the troposphere is clear. Similar events can certainly be found elsewhere as well. There could be a link for instance with the particular shape of the lagunas in Venezuela (to be compared with the Vallon d'Aussel). Chicxulub subrocks of a much higher weight, open much wider gulfs from pull-vacuuming behind them as they impact the edge of the continent. This is a sensible hypothesis, most likely even though volcanism may also have helped.

St Roch is obviously one chosen saint name in Valbonne because of the peculiarity of the rocks and it is expected it helped preserve that geological treasure.

You can see two pictures of cracks in roads and a large rift in a wall demonstrating the slippery nature of the underground. They have been taken on the 140 route d'Antibes next to the now quasi invisible crater and demonstrate the fraught nature of the underground mowed by the blast and where only sand dusts from the plume that fell back after the meteoritic impact have solidified in a relatively weak way, dominated by clay. Below the road of this area has been adapted to the geological pattern. Red clay is the main material everywhere in the area facing the crater (in the direction the shattering happened, opposite the impact crater, on the 127 route d'Antibes where the author lives currently), defining the meteoritic quashing of soils of an explosive volcanic nature with red rhyolite.

This dinosaur face was filled by molten sands through the eyes. The skull was inflated from inside by the entry of hot materials that have agglomerated and solidified within the orbit after packing the inside and pushing the bottom. The skull was significantly enlarged laterally by that process of internal filling.

This other dinosaur face is found very near the above and shows brutal compression and massive burn without filling.

These pictures show the precise impact area. The soil is still fluid and no construction attempted, the roads are also cracked.

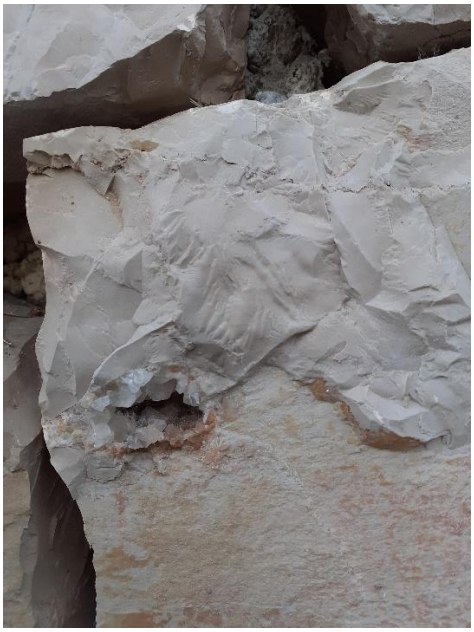
This first dinosaur face, left of the picture under the red sign was partially hit by the cloud, the right part is significantly burned and filled with sand materials, whereas the left has important organic remains and the jaw below isn't damaged. This "scarface" cranium materializes the location where the polydirectionnal pyroclastic blow of the asteroid impact took off. Behind it (left of the picture) there is no dinosaur skull.

These faces were collected particularly close to the crater and show dinosaurs that have been laminated and immediately clad by volcanic magma of an andesitic nature.

These two rocks (surrounded by smaller shards extracted from the one on the right) also show the magnitude of the impact energy. They were found on the locus of the immediate fallout area or perhaps provided by a nearby quarry of materials. The middle one shows the quartzification in a semicircular arc, confirming the might of the impact. The one on the left shows a dinosaur skull compressed from above. There remains a grin of displeasure as the hit pressed flatly the top of the skull, enlarging it, while the animal was pressed downward. Blood remains appear encrusted in the jaw area behind the facies.

This other dinosaur skull was retrieved in an area quite close to the impact area (one kilometer away), it shows a skull flattened by the energy, the nose very close to the bottom line, two smaller opening for horns above the two eyes, and the blood in that area of the jaws fully taken into the quartzite.

This picture shows, below, two dinosaur faces expressing pain, the left one quartzified. On the top right rock a quartz line emerges behind the slam bulge. On the top left, a compression shear is visible above a microscopic tyrannosaurus-like dinosaur whose face, arms and legs are still visible together with an imprint of the asteroid. They are cast onto a wider skull, flattened from above. It is the last meal of that terrible sauropod, a baby tyrannosaurus that he was ingurgitating while the asteroid fell upon and crushed him. The energy of the impact crushed the head causing the prey to pop out of the cheek and a cast of the asteroid was also transferred along it. The asteroid cast is exactly aligned with the area of extreme shearing and with the crack on the top of the head. In this case as in many others the compression strengths in the magma where Fermionic forces are at play (from NORMs) explain the shrunken head effect.

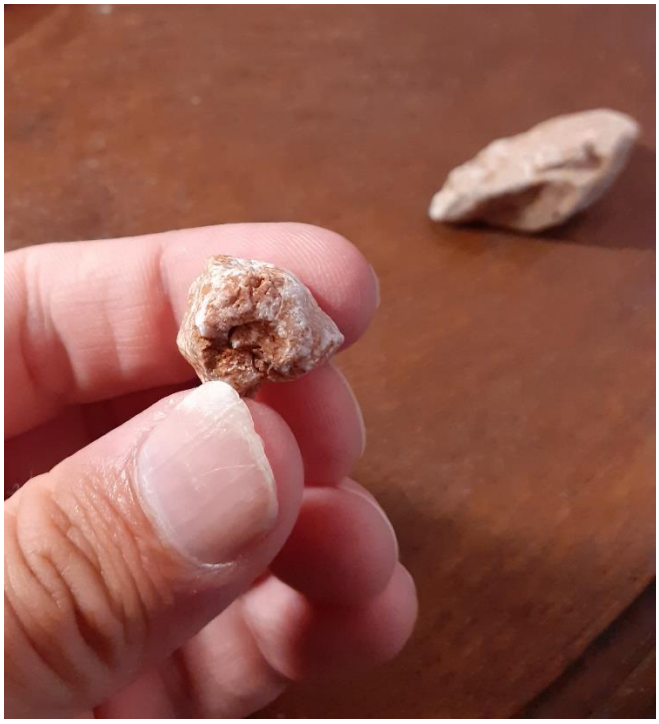










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