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**Introduction:** Meteorite impact craters are the dominant surface feature on most terrestrial planetary bodies [1] and are gathering increased interest with the continued exploration of the Solar System. It is worth, then, taking a fresh look at impact craters on Earth, in particular those which have not yet been studied in great detail, like Gow Lake, in order to see if new techniques will shed light on some of the remaining questions about them.

**Gow Lake impact structure:** The Gow Lake impact structure, located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada (56°27' N, 104°29' W), is roughly circular in shape, thus distinguishing it from the surrounding elongate lakes (i.e., it transects the structural grain of surrounding lakes). The structure is deeply eroded, and the lake occupies the depression of the crater. The crater diameter is approximately 4–5 km, making it the smallest impact crater in Canada to also have a structural uplift (visible as Calder Island at the centre of the lake) [2]. The target rocks in this area are Precambrian granites and Hudsonian gneisses of the Precambrian shield [2]. Impact melt rock mineralogy is dominantly potassium feldspar and plagioclase, consistent with granitic target rocks [3].

An age estimate of 100 Ma was given by [2] based on depth of erosion and comparison with the Deep Bay crater. One attempt has been made to date the impact event using \(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}\) geochronology, and an age was reported of <250 Ma [4].

Thus far, the crater has been minimally studied, with only the discovery paper [2] and a more recent abstract by Osinski et al [3]. This structure appears to be at the transition between the simple and complex crater size in crystalline targets on Earth, and may provide clues to development of crater morphology and the overall formation of impact craters. Gow Lake preserves an almost complete stratigraphic sequence of impactites (representing crater fill) which provides important insight into the stratigraphy of impactites from a relatively homogenous crystalline target [3].

**Field work:** Sampling was conducted by GRO during 10 days of field work to Gow Lake in July 2011. Samples were collected from a range of locations throughout the crater, including the shore and inland of both the lake perimeter and the island. This study focusses on impact melt rocks from Calder Island.

**Petrography:** Polished thin sections were made from pink impact melt rock (n=5), green impact melt rock (n=3), and impact-generated breccias (n=3) collected from the central uplift, Calder Island.

**Pink impact melt rock.** This lithology is composed largely of quartz and feldspar. Feldspars are severely weathered but the quartz remains clear. All samples show pervasive undulose extinction of quartz and feldspar, as well as evidence flow textures in the overall fabric. Two samples show partial conversion of some feldspars to diaplectic glass. Decorated planar deformation features (PDFs) and ballen silica are visible in all but one thin section, which was made from a rock sample collected from the opposite side of the island from the others. The one outlying sample is also less weathered and has a much higher clast content than the others of this group.

**Green impact melt rock.** All samples of green impact melt rock are clast-rich and dominated by quartz and feldspar, but beyond that, this group can be divided into two types.

Two thin sections show a matrix of cloudy brown glass with small laths of plagioclase and biotite dispersed throughout. The cloudiness of the glass is reduced near large quartz clasts with biotite microlites nucleating at the edges.
Breccias. Of the breccias examined none showed shock effects beyond undulose extinction of quartz and feldspar, which could be pre-existing.

40Ar/39Ar dating: There is clearly a great deal more work that can be accomplished on this crater, with a wide range of impact melt rocks and breccias available. The presence of seemingly pristine samples in the green impact melt rocks suggests that with a careful petrographic examination of the various textures observed in the Gow Lake impactites then it may be possible to obtain both an accurate and precise 40Ar/39Ar age. We plan to adopt a similar strategy to that outlined in [5] and to use high-resolution 40Ar/39Ar incremental heating to attempt to resolve an age for the Gow Lake impact structure. As noted by [5] and [6], an added complication could be the presence of inherited and/or excess 40Ar. Because the target rocks are geologically old there will have been ingrowth of large amounts of radiogenic 40Ar (40Ar*) and as they are granitic in nature they tend to form viscous melts upon impact. Viscous melts have a tendency to retain 40Ar* and not degass completely thereby not resetting the 40Ar/39Ar chronometer to the age of impact. It is hoped that the high-resolution step-heating approach coupled to a 40Ar diffusion study may be able to resolve different Ar reservoirs within the impact rocks and thereby allow us to calculate an age for impact.


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