

Jiddat al Harasis 348

Anorthositic fragmental breccia

18.4 g



Figure 1: Image taken of JaH 348; sample is approximately 5 cm in width.

Introduction

A small (18.4 g), complete stone with no remaining fusion crust was recovered from the Jiddat al Harasis region of Oman on March 6, 2006, by Robert Ward.

Petrography and chemistry

JaH is a clast-rich, fragmental breccia with sparse vesicles (<0.3 mm) and dominated by many varieties of quench-textured impact-melt breccias and plagioclase fragments. Minor amounts of anorthositic olivine gabbros, troctolites, and olivine/pyroxene fragments are also present (Weisberg et al., 2009).

Mineral compositions (summarized and reported in Weisberg et al., 2009): Anorthositic gabbro olivine (Fa_{28.4-32.2}, FeO/MnO = 89 to 98; Ca-rich pyroxenes, Fs_{10.1-25.7}Wo_{40.6-13.0}; plagioclase, An_{95.2-97.7}), troctolite olivine (Fa_{17-24.3}, FeO/ MnO = 96 – 103), plagioclase, An_{96.5} (Korotev et al., 2009a; Weisberg et al., 2009).

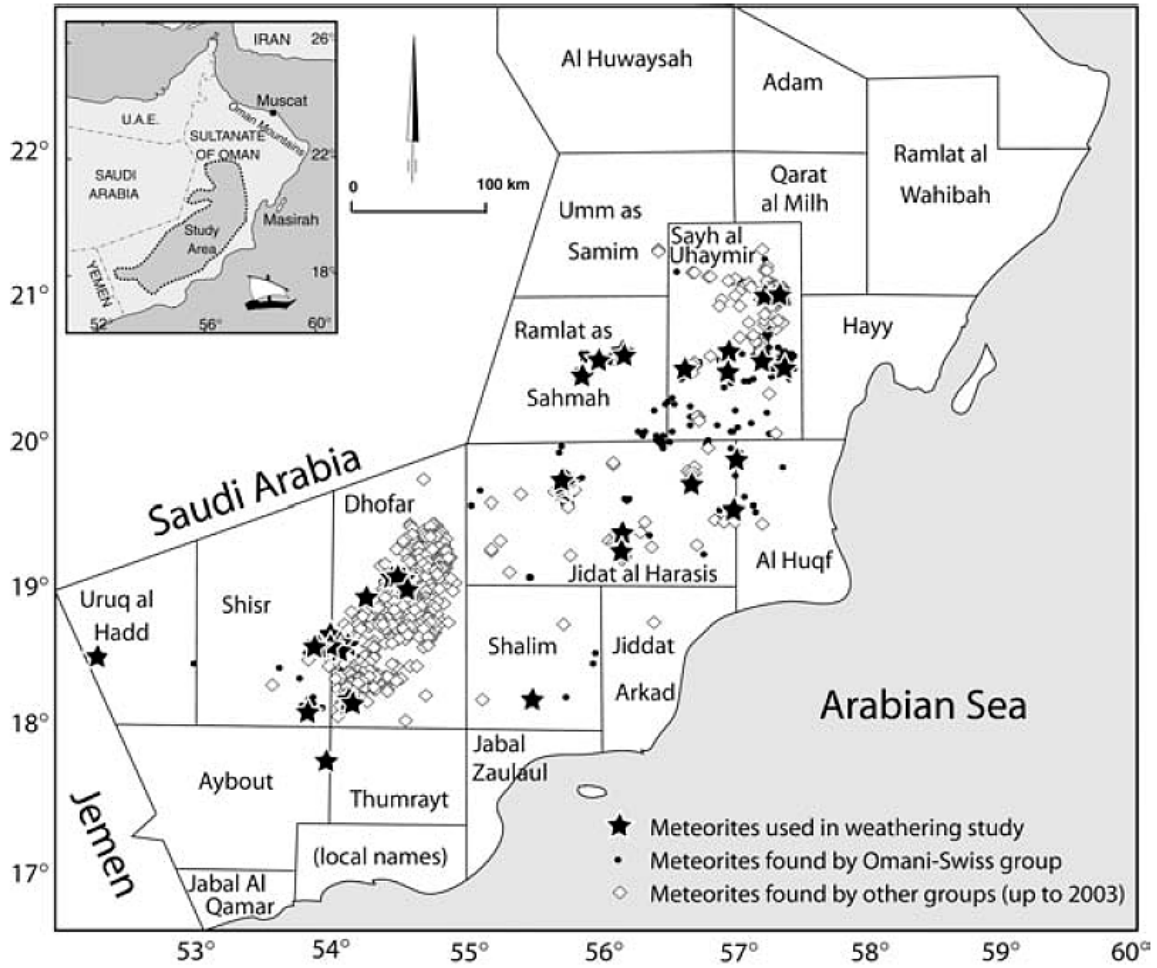


Figure 2: Location map of the Jiddat al Harasis region of Oman.

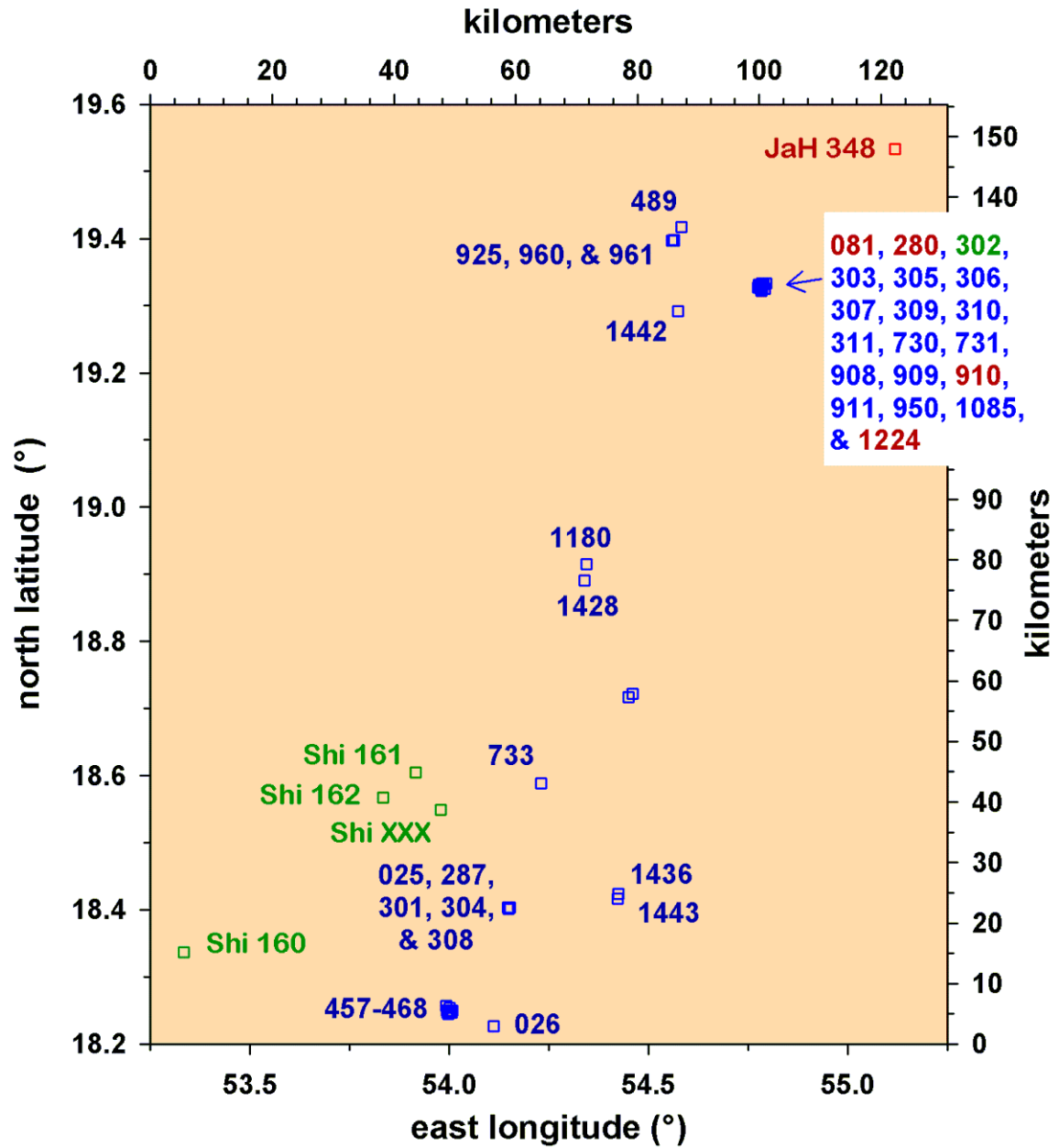


Figure 3: Specific coordinates for JaH 348 as compared to other Oman meteorites.

Radiogenic age dating

None yet reported.

Cosmogenic isotopes and exposure ages

None yet reported.