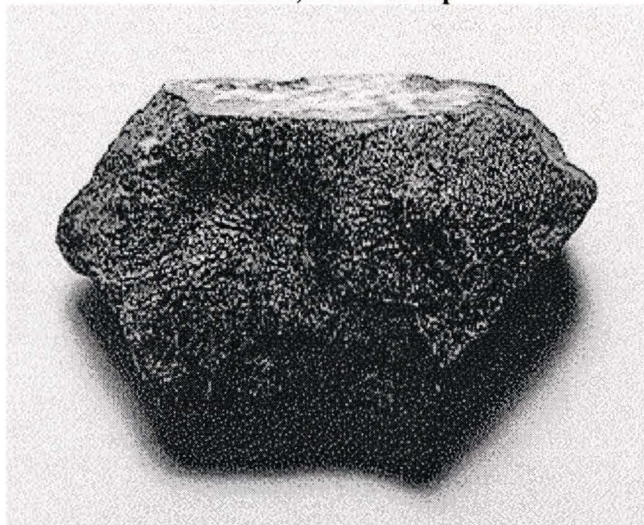


# CAMEL DONGA

Euclite, Main Group



Found January 1984  
30° 19' S., 126° 37' E.

This monomict breccia was found on the Nullarbor Plain of Western Australia by Mrs. J. C. Campbell after she spotted a 503g specimen from a moving vehicle while travelling cross-country. Eleven additional stones were recovered in July 1985 during a subsequent search of the site, located 200 m west of Camel Donga. Later search parties recovered more stones within the 1 km<sup>2</sup> area bringing the total known weight to over 2.92 kg.

Camel Donga is composed of a mixture of pyroxene and plagioclase in a 3:2 proportion, along with a high Fe metal content of 2%. The pristine condition of these stones indicates this was a recent fall, while their shapes indicate a single fragmentation occurred followed by flight orientation of many stones. The unusually large content of metallic iron was probably formed by reduction of an FeS component associated with pyroxene following a heating event such as an impact. Camel Donga has a cosmic-ray exposure age of ~35.5 m.y., including it within one of the five common break-up events at 6 (+/-2), 12 (+/-2), 21 (+/-4), 38 (+/-8), and 73 (+/-3) m.y. ago.

Visit the [Kapoeta](#) page for additional classificational information on the HED clan. The Camel Donga specimen pictured above is a 21.8 g individual with a cut face.