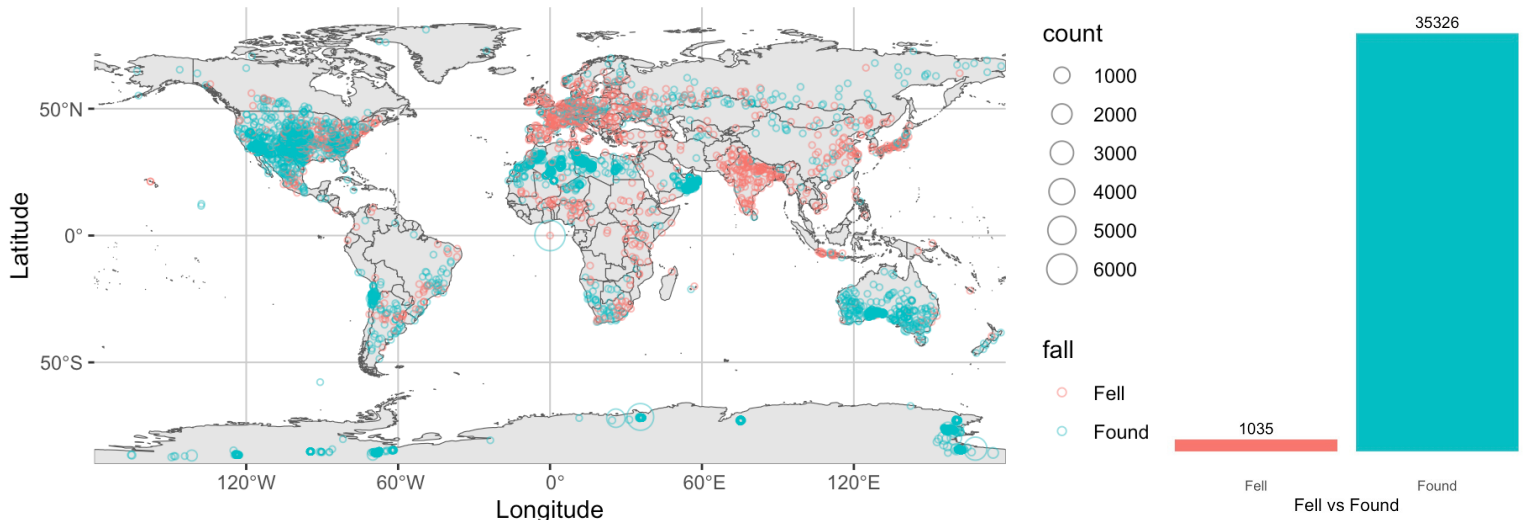


METEORITE LANDING

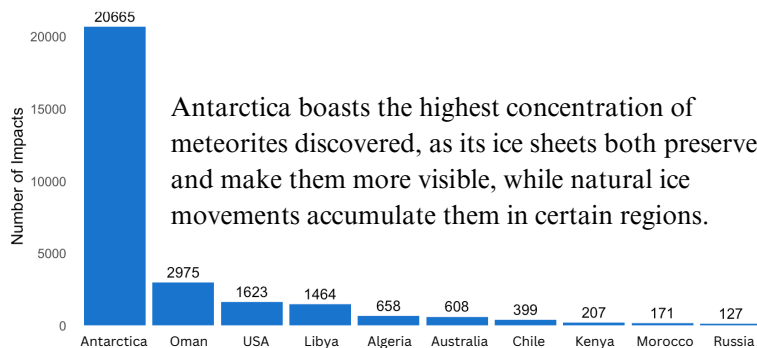
BACKGROUND

- The dataset includes 36,361 meteorite impacts from 860 AD to 2011 AD.
- Information on the following aspects of the impacts are included in the dataset: name, ID, type, classification, mass, fall, location, and country.
- The average mass of the meteorite impacts is 16,092 grams, with a range from 1 gram to 60,000,000 grams.
- The impacts have occurred all over the world.
- The average latitude and longitude of the impacts are -38.67 and 60.68, respectively.
- The latitude and longitude of the impacts range from -87.37 to 81.17 and -165.43 to 178.20, respectively.

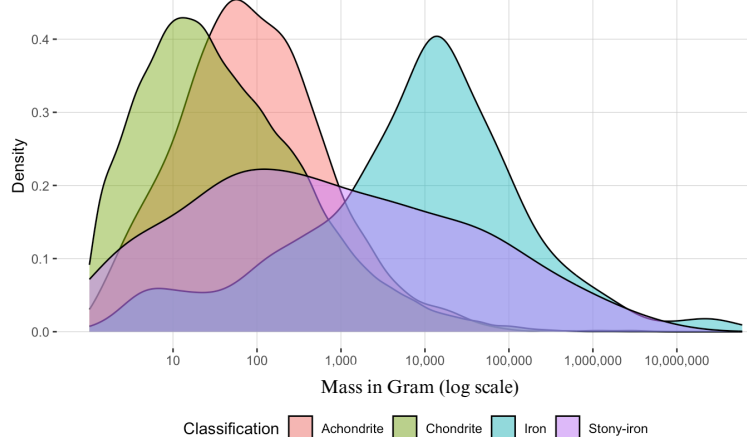


Meteorites are classified into two categories: found and fell. Fell meteorites were literally seen falling while found meteorites, or evidence of the meteorite, was discovered without seeing it falling. The United States, Australia, and Northern Africa primarily encounter found meteorites, while Europe and India mostly experience fell meteorites.

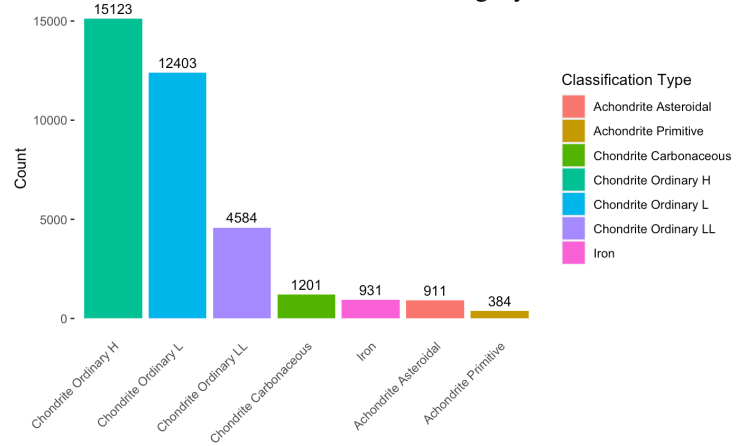
There are significantly more meteorites under the found category than the fell category.



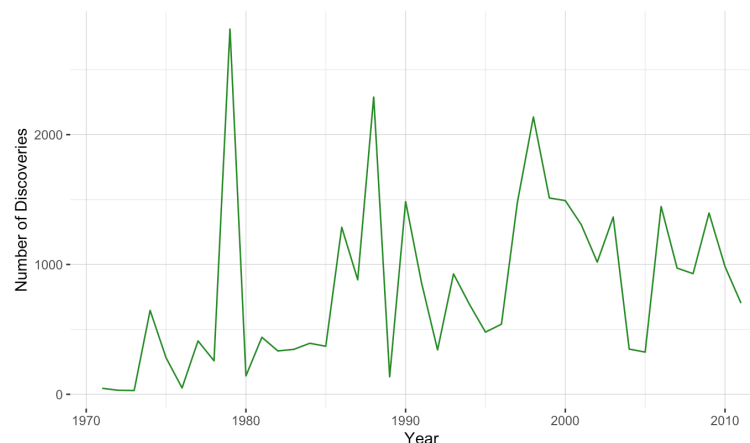
Antarctica boasts the highest concentration of meteorites discovered, as its ice sheets both preserve and make them more visible, while natural ice movements accumulate them in certain regions.



Most meteorites are classified into achondrites, chondrites, iron, and stony-irons, which affect their density based on their mass. Stony-irons exhibit a broader mass range but lower average density compared to other classifications. Irons have higher average mass but similar average density to chondrites and achondrites.



Top 7 Most Common Meteorite Classification Types Almost 42% of meteorites are classified as Ordinary Chondrites H, making it the most common meteorite classification.



In general, the number of meteorites discovered each year is on the rise, and a large number of meteorites were discovered in 1974, 1979, 1988, 1998 and 2000.