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Organics in the Tunguska body

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The Tunguska body (TM) was one of the cosmic objects, which have transported interplanetary organic material to earth. As a result of the explosive rupture of the TM, the organic fragments, which had a mass of $\geq 10^{-3}$ kg, reached the earth's surface. The organic composition of the TM has the following properties: 1). Solid or sufficiently viscous for the earth's surface temperatures. 2). Carbohydrates were a part of its composition. 3). In paying attention to the elemental composition of the organic substance, we can note that it contains less than $<$ 44% carbon. 4). The organics of the TM were decomposed and assimilated by plants for a long period of $>$ 10 years. An interesting peculiarity of the allocation of the TM remnants on earth's surface is the fact that in peat samples the amount of organic compounds exceeds the amount of dust (silicate) particles many times over. This contradicts the well-known ratio between organic and silicate components in comets and meteorites. It is obvious that dust particles had no direct contact with the organic fragments, otherwise, they would have been retained by viscous organics. The TM structure model as adglutinated ice grains, covered with organic, having dust particles as their cores, is offered.