

## Mars Image Set



Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 1**

## Mars Image Set

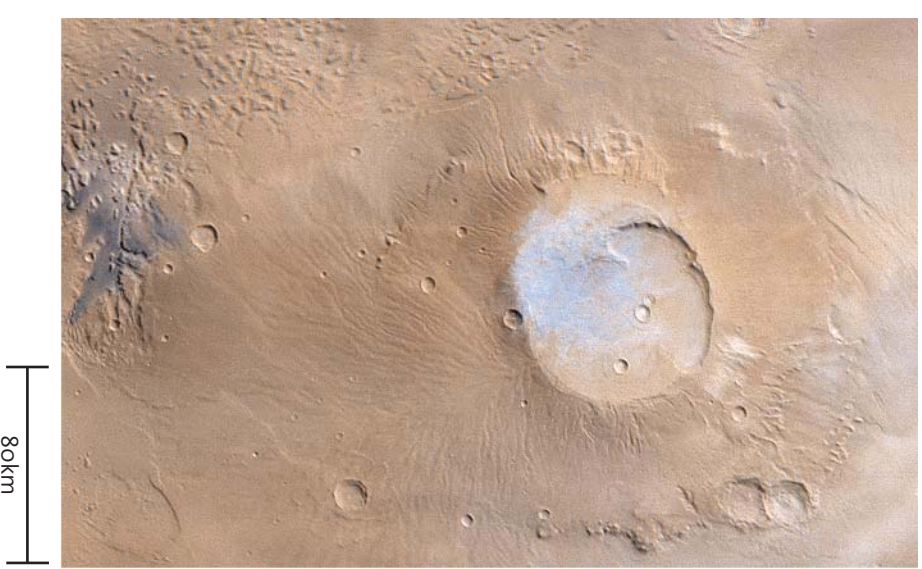


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 2**

## Mars Image Set



Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 3**

## Mars Image Set

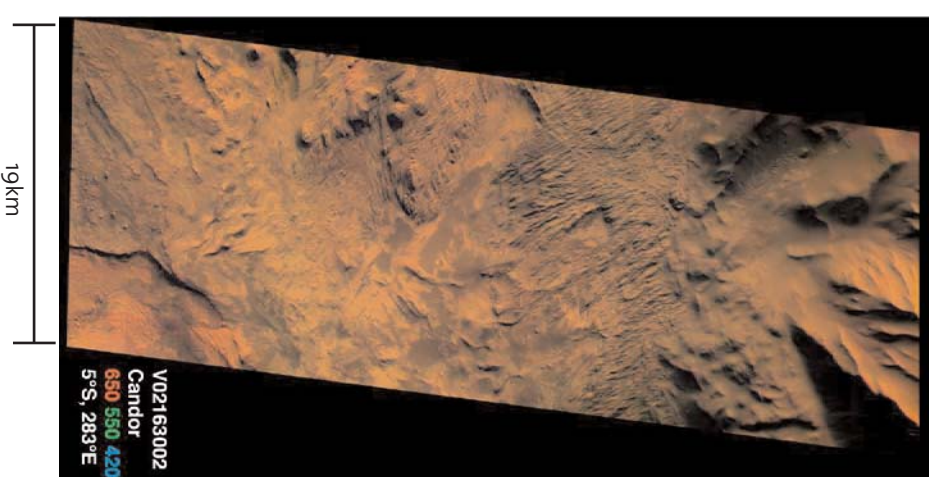


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Arizona State University/Cornell University

**IMAGE 4**

## Mars Image Set

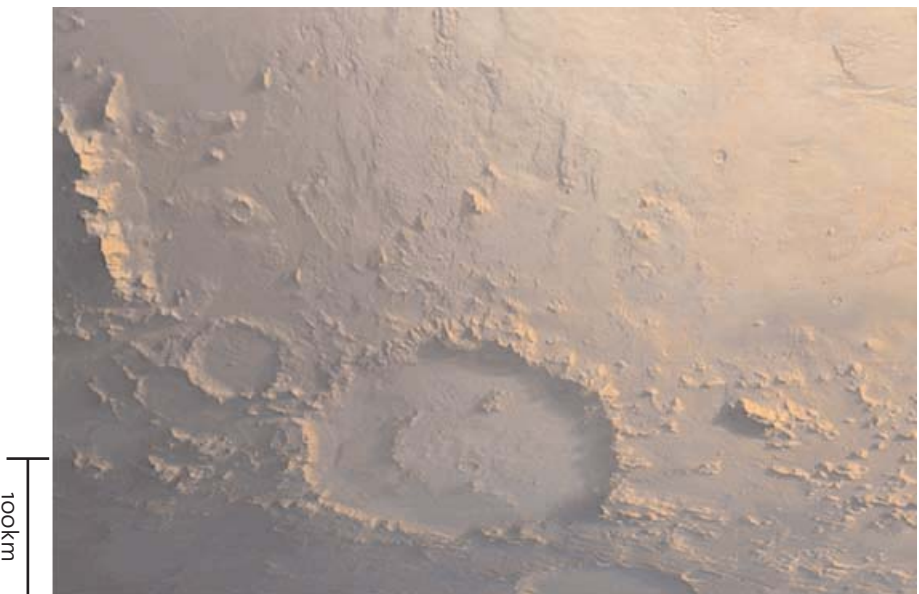


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

## IMAGE 5

## Mars Image Set

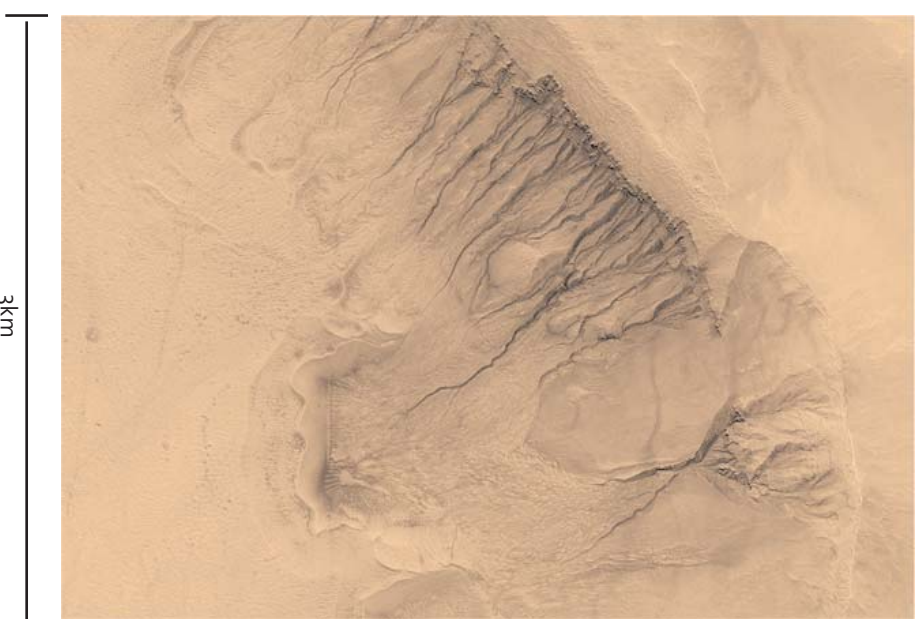


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

## IMAGE 6

## Mars Image Set

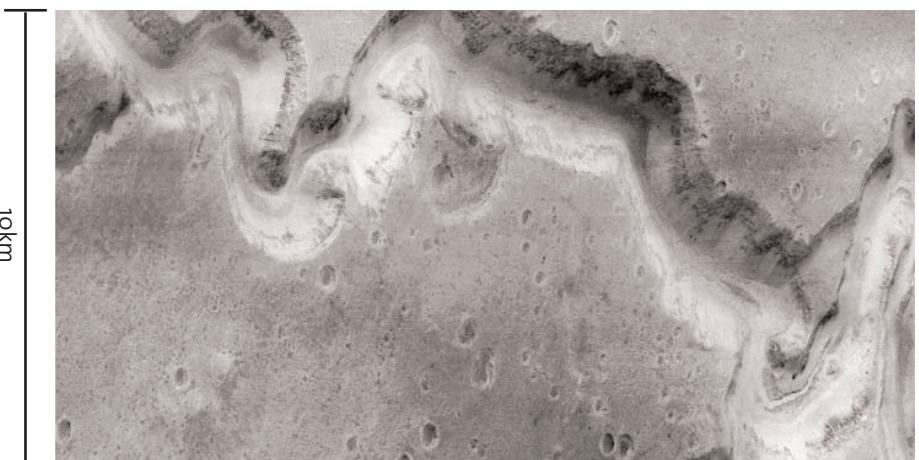


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 7**

## Mars Image Set

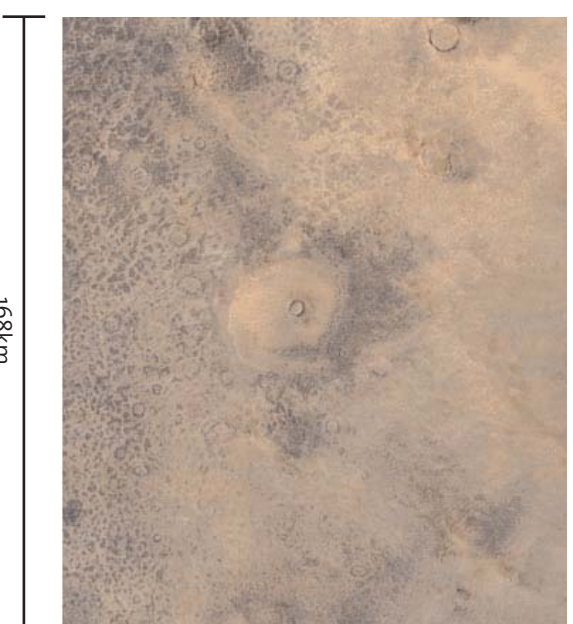


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 8**

## Mars Image Set

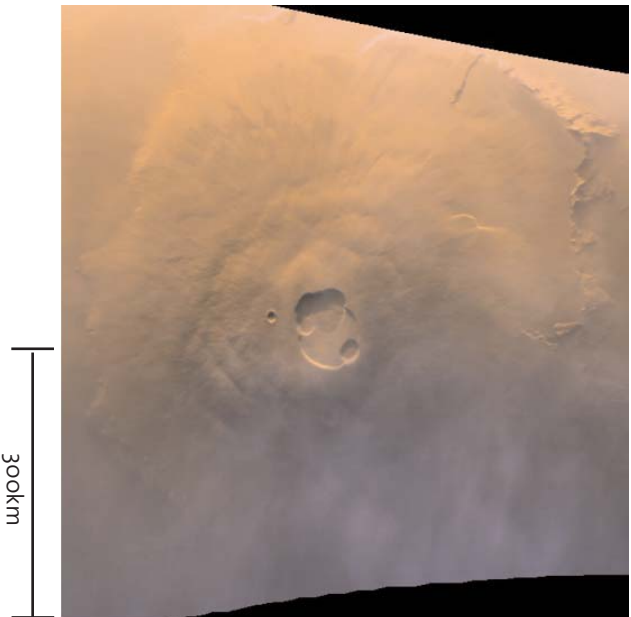


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 9**

## Mars Image Set

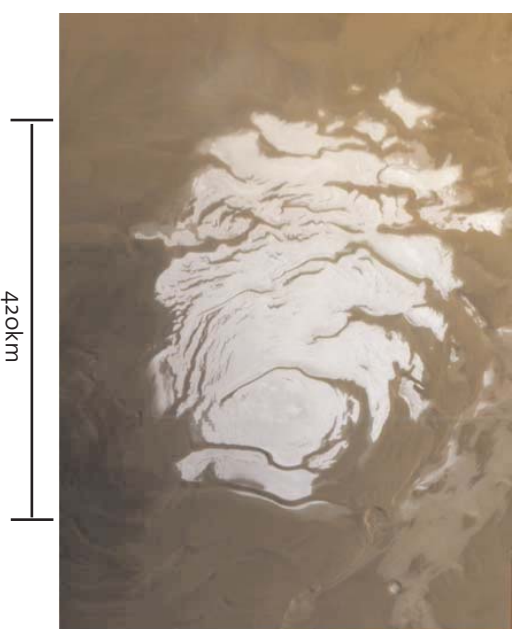


Image Credit: NASA/JPL/Malin Space Science Systems

**IMAGE 10**

## Mars Image Set

### INSTRUCTOR KEY

- **Image 1: Nirgal Vallis and its Windblown Dunes:** Nirgal Vallis is system of narrow valleys. The floor of the valleys are covered largely with light sand dunes. Just left of center in the image, the dunes have craters created by impacts. These indicate that the sand dunes are older than they might seem at first.
  - **Image 2: Apollinaris Patera.** This ancient Martian volcano is located near the equator and is thought (based on observations made by the Viking spacecraft in the 1970s) to be as much as 5 km (3 miles) high
  - **Image 3: Crater.** This crater was formed by the impact of the meteor on the surface of Mars.
  - **Image 4: Cadiz Chasma.** This image shows the effects of erosion by a variety of processes, including wind and gravity, on colored layers of rocks.
  - **Image 5: Happy Face Crater.** This crater was created by a meteor impact with the surface of Mars.
  - **Image 6: Gullies in a crater wall.** This image shows gullies most likely created by flowing water, on the walls of an ancient crater.
  - **Image 7: Naneedi Vallis.** The origin of this canyon is still debated. Some features, such as terraces in the canyon, suggest that fluid (most likely water) flowed continuously cutting through layer upon layer of the canyon. Other features, like the absence of tributary channels, suggest that it was formed by the collapse of the surface. Scientists now think it must be a combination of the two.
  - **Image 8: Northern Plains.** While there are fewer impact craters in the Northern hemisphere than the southern on Mars, you can see some craters in this image.
  - **Image 9: Olympus Mons is the largest volcano in the solar system.** It is more than three times the height of Mount Everest and is as wide as the entire Hawaiian Island chain.
  - **Image 10: South Polar Cap.** The frozen polar frost at Mars' south pole is frozen carbon dioxide, though scientists believe that their may be frozen water ice somewhere beneath the surface.
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