

An aerial photograph of the Martian surface, showing a series of parallel ridges and grooves in the Lycus Sulci region. The terrain is reddish-brown and shows signs of erosion and geological activity. The ridges are prominent and run across the frame, with some smaller features visible between them.

## RIDGES IN LYCUS SULCI

*Ridges such like these typically form underground through diagenesis, a process where water flows underground and minerals start to form from chemicals within the groundwater. Much of the rocks in this area have been subjected to erosion by the wind, so that the surface we see today was originally buried deep underground.*