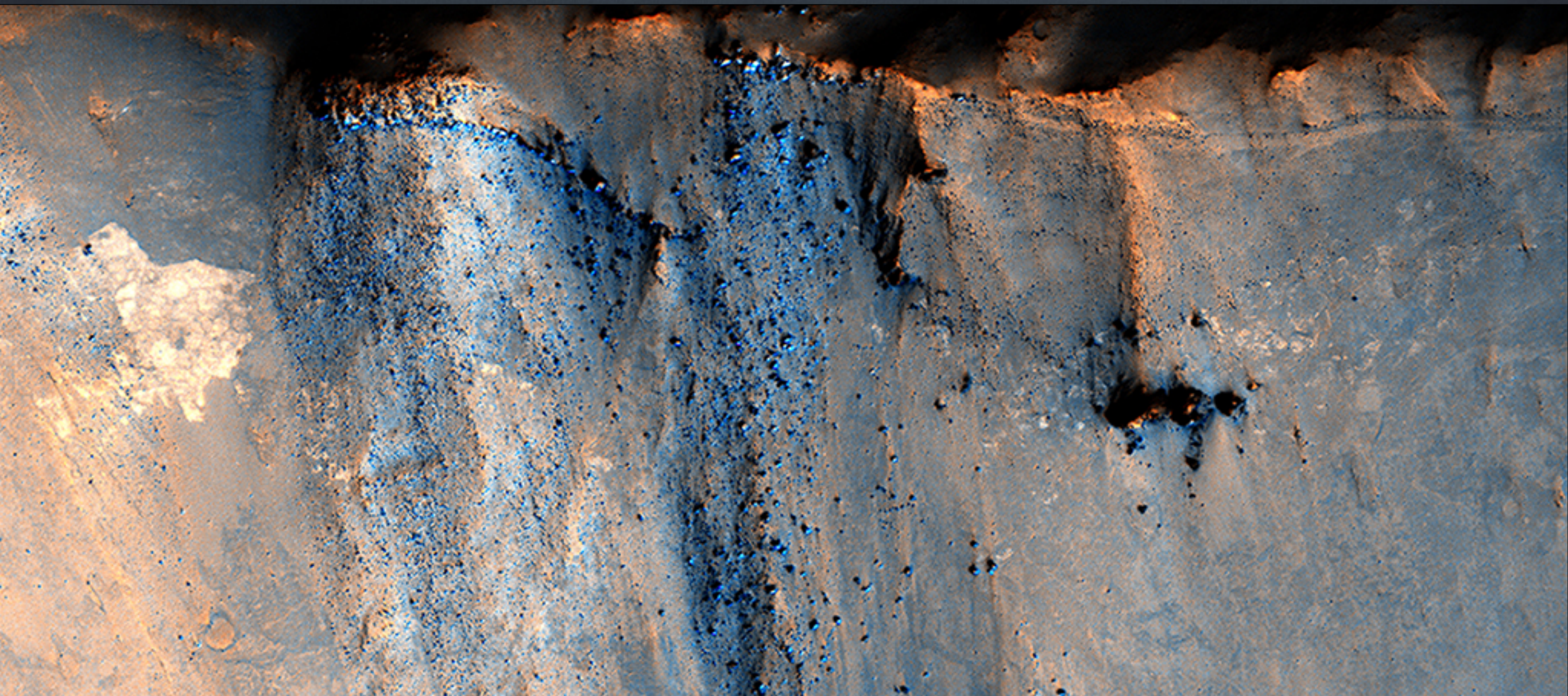




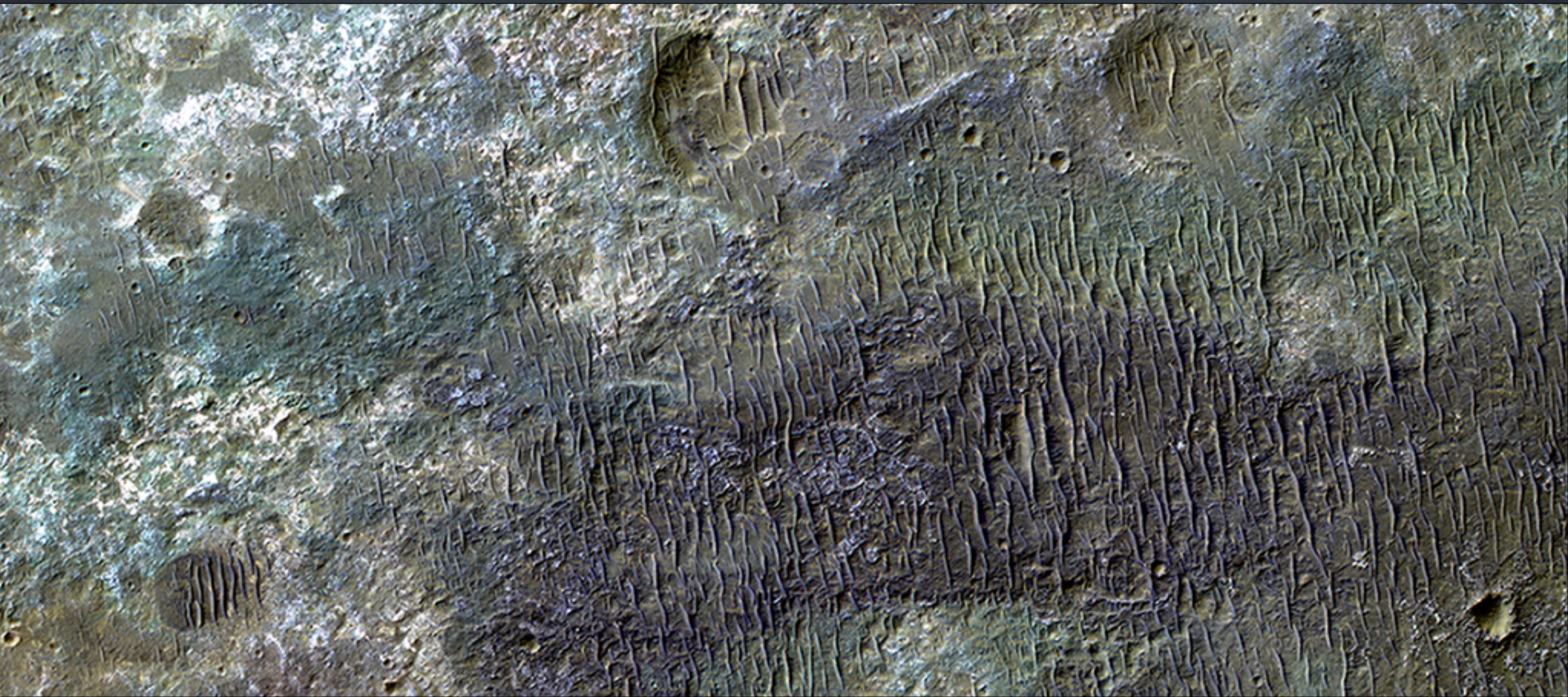
An Inverted Crater

There is a circular feature in this observation that appears to stand above the surrounding terrain. This feature is probably an inverted crater: a once-normal appearing impact crater that was filled in with sediment. The fill became indurated, or hardened, until it was more resistant to subsequent erosion than the surrounding material.



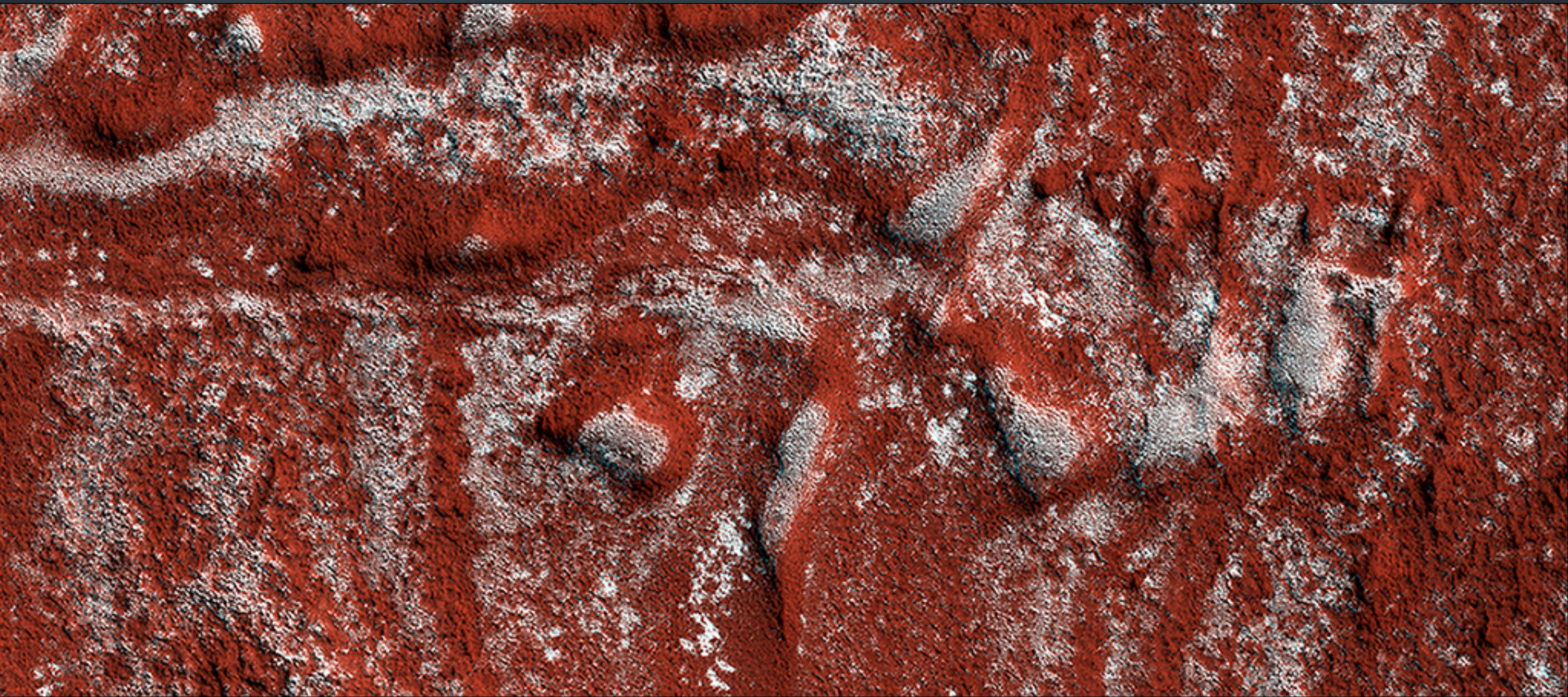
Beautiful Blocks of Bedrock

This enhanced color image shows the wall of a crater, which exposes layering as well as blocks of rock. There is a distinctive large block in the upper left of the crater wall, generally referred to as a “mega-block”. It is an angular, light-toned, highly fragmented block, about 100 meters across. Several smaller light-toned blocks are also in the crater wall, possibly of the same rock type as the “mega-block”.



The Plains are Not Plain

This image covers some of the plains south of Capri Chasma in eastern Valles Marineris. Where the aeolian (wind-blown) sedimentary cover has been stripped away we see diverse colors indicative of a variety of altered minerals formed in Mars' wetter past.



Drag Folds in the North Polar Layered Deposits

This image shows what looks like drag folds, where rock layers bend (fold) before they break in a fault. However, the North Polar layered deposits are composed of ice, and this is a large scale for such a feature, compared to drag folds on Earth.