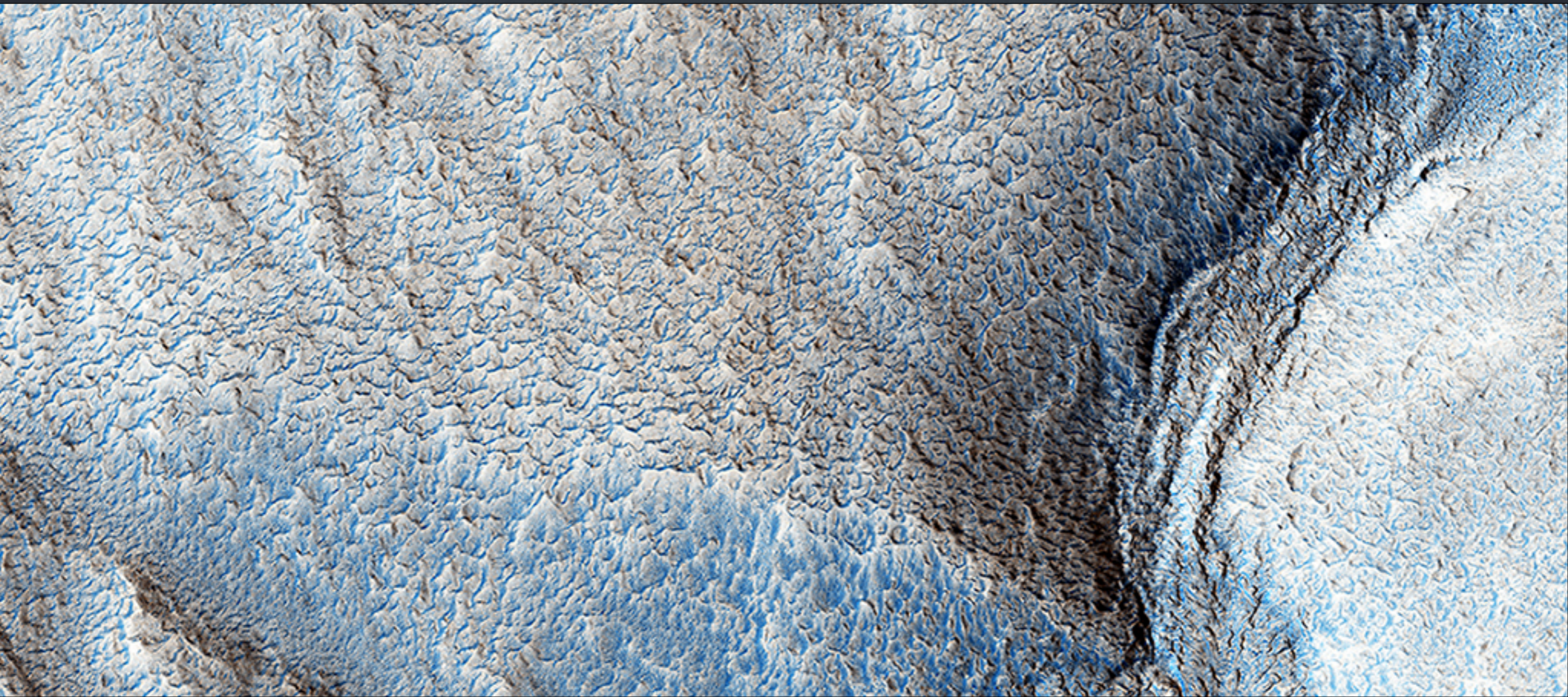




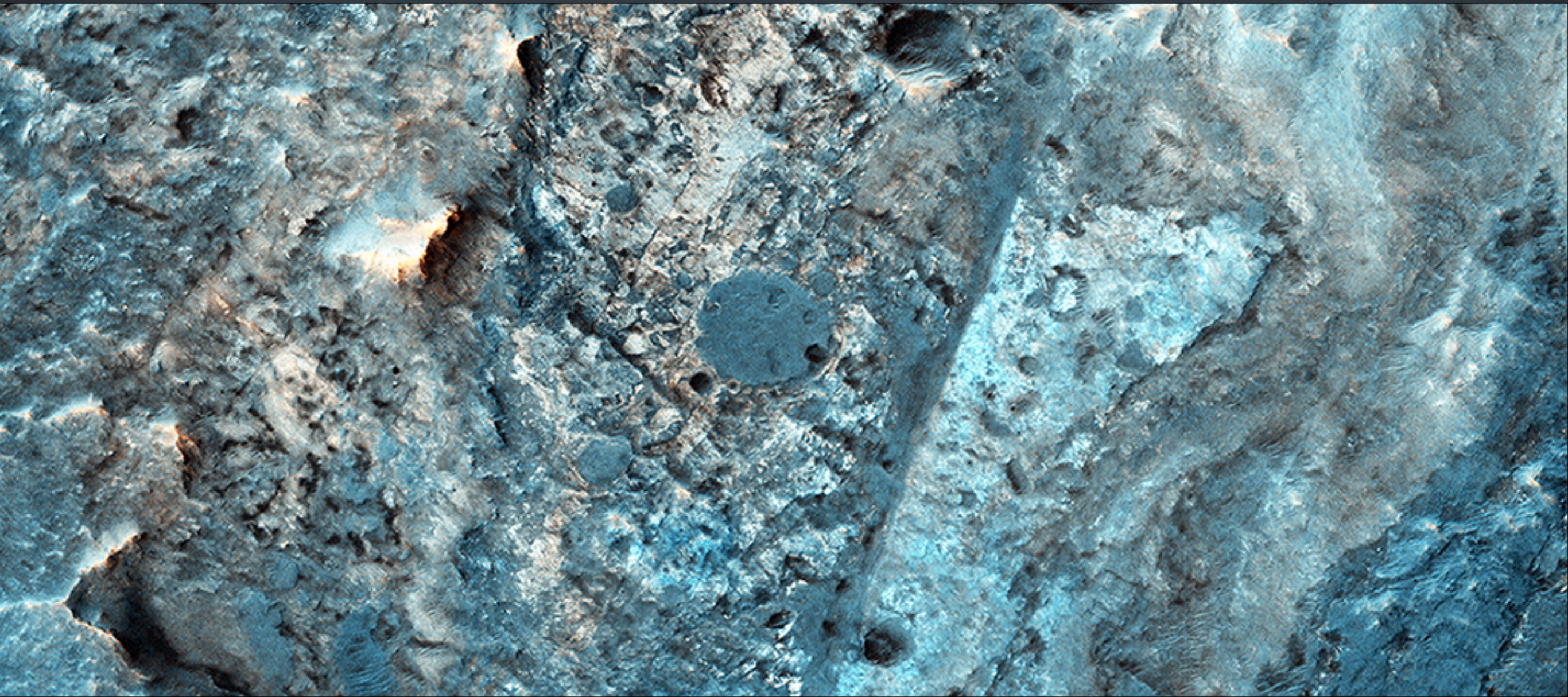
Erosion and Deposition in Schaeberle Crater

Schaeberle Crater is a large, heavily-infilled crater with many interesting features. This image shows a window into the crater fill deposit, showcasing eroding bedrock and aeolian landforms. This pit is located near the geometric center of our image, making it a central pit crater. Central pit craters are thought to form from impact melt draining through subsurface cracks in the deepest part of the crater shortly following impact.



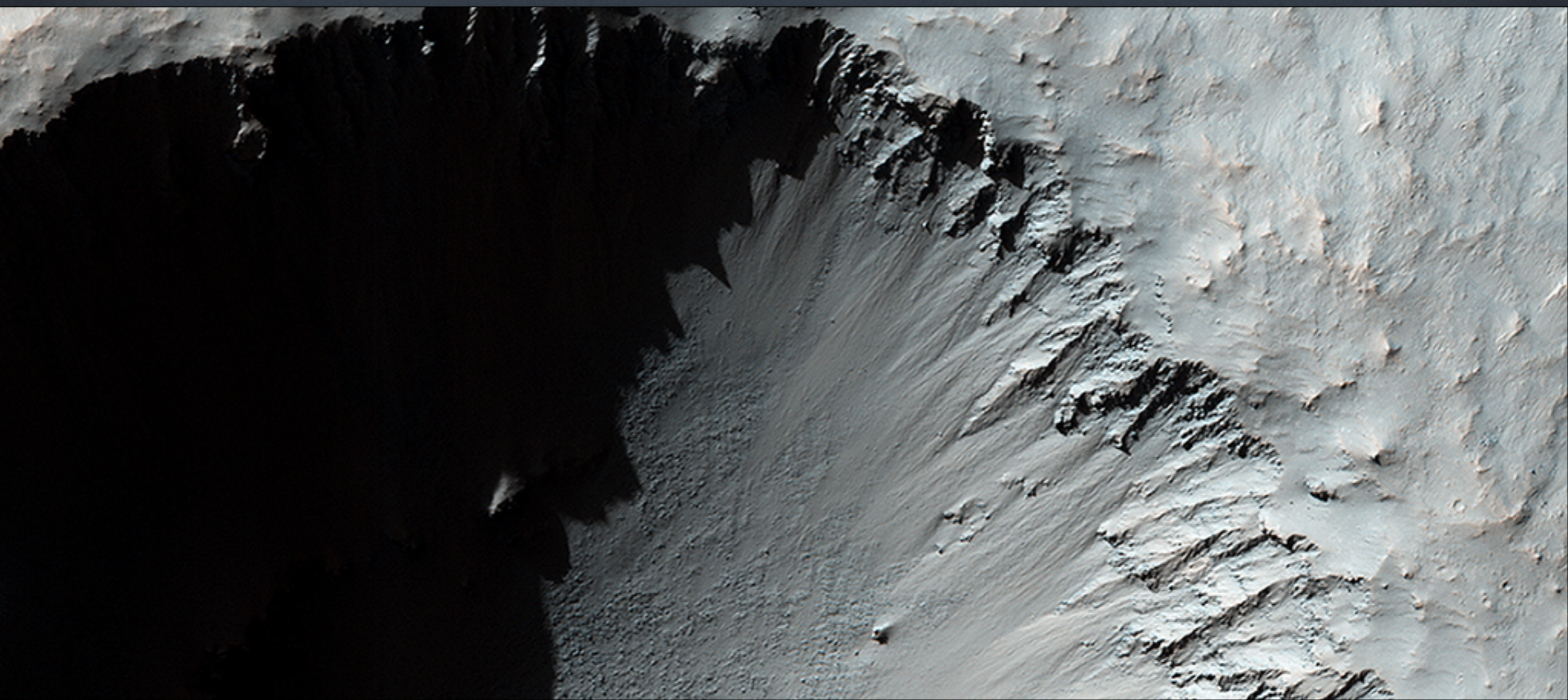
Ancient Rivers

Early in Martian history, liquid water energetically carved the surface, forming channel systems that look remarkably similar to river valleys and drainage networks on Earth. Exactly how these channels formed —by rainfall, snowmelt, or seepage from underground springs—is often debated.



Mars 2020 Candidate Landing Site in McLaughlin Crater

McLaughlin Crater straddles three major terrain types: the Northern lowlands, the Southern highlands and the Mawrth Vallis region. The crater floor is thought to be covered by clays and carbonates that were deposited in a deep lake at least 3.8 billion years ago perhaps by ground water upwelling from beneath the crater floor.



A Young, Fresh Crater in Hesperia Planu

This is a textbook example of a morphologically fresh and simple impact crater. At 1.3 kilometers in diameter, this unnamed crater is only slightly larger than Arizona's Barringer (aka Meteor) Crater, (by about 200 meters). Note the simple bowl shape and the raised crater rim.