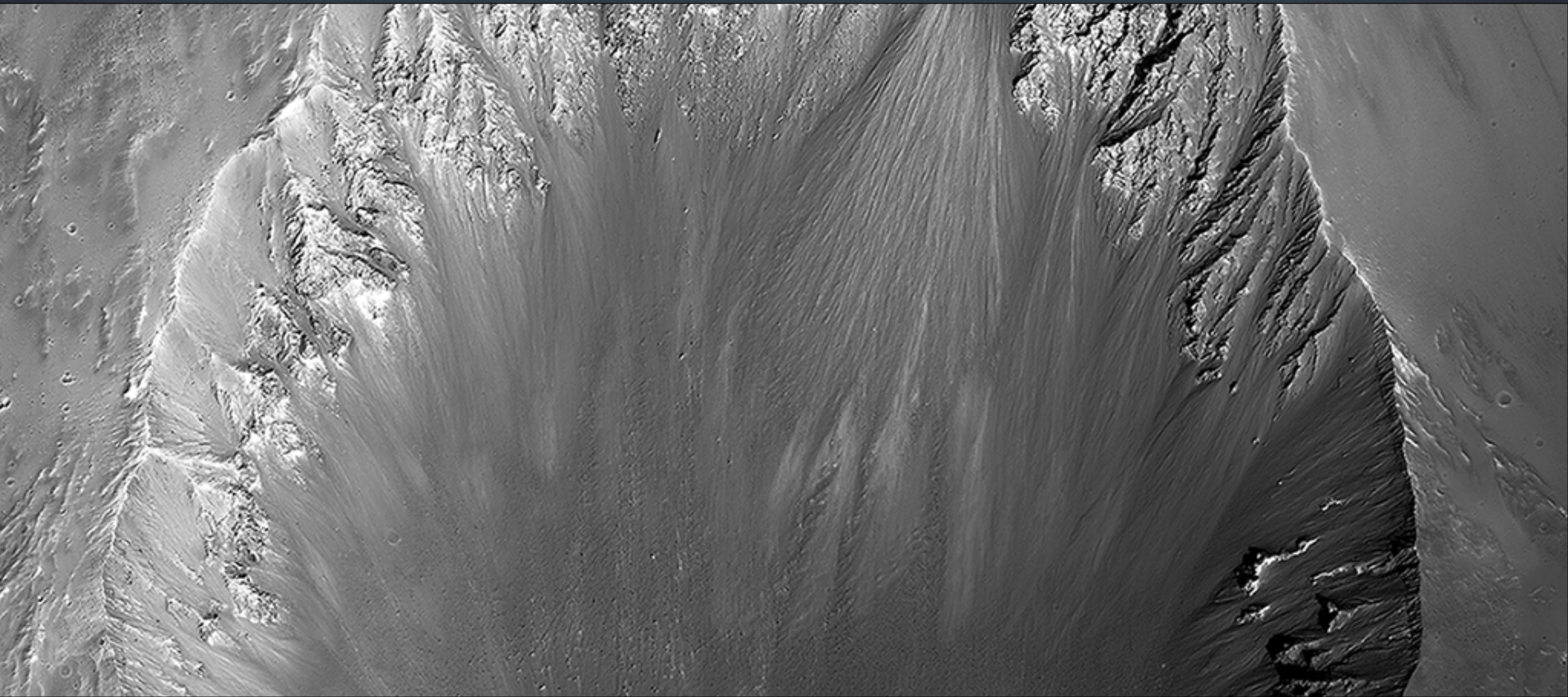




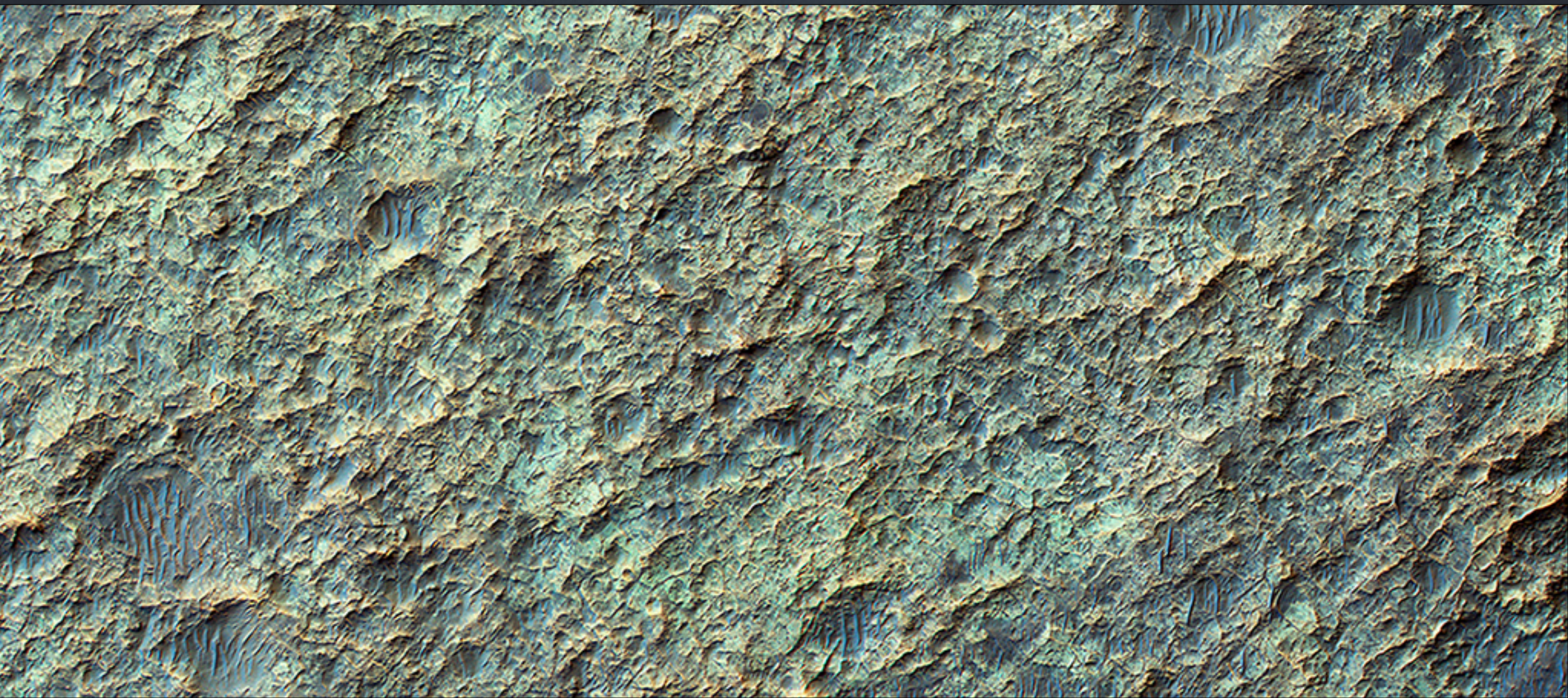
Bedrock Exposures on the Floor of Bakhuisen Crater

This image shows an exposure of bedrock on the floor of Bakhuisen Crater, a 150-kilometer diameter impact crater in Noachis Terra. The bedrock is highly fragmented and fractured. The distinct false-color in the image may indicate that the tan-colored, fractured bedrock may have been altered in the presence of water.



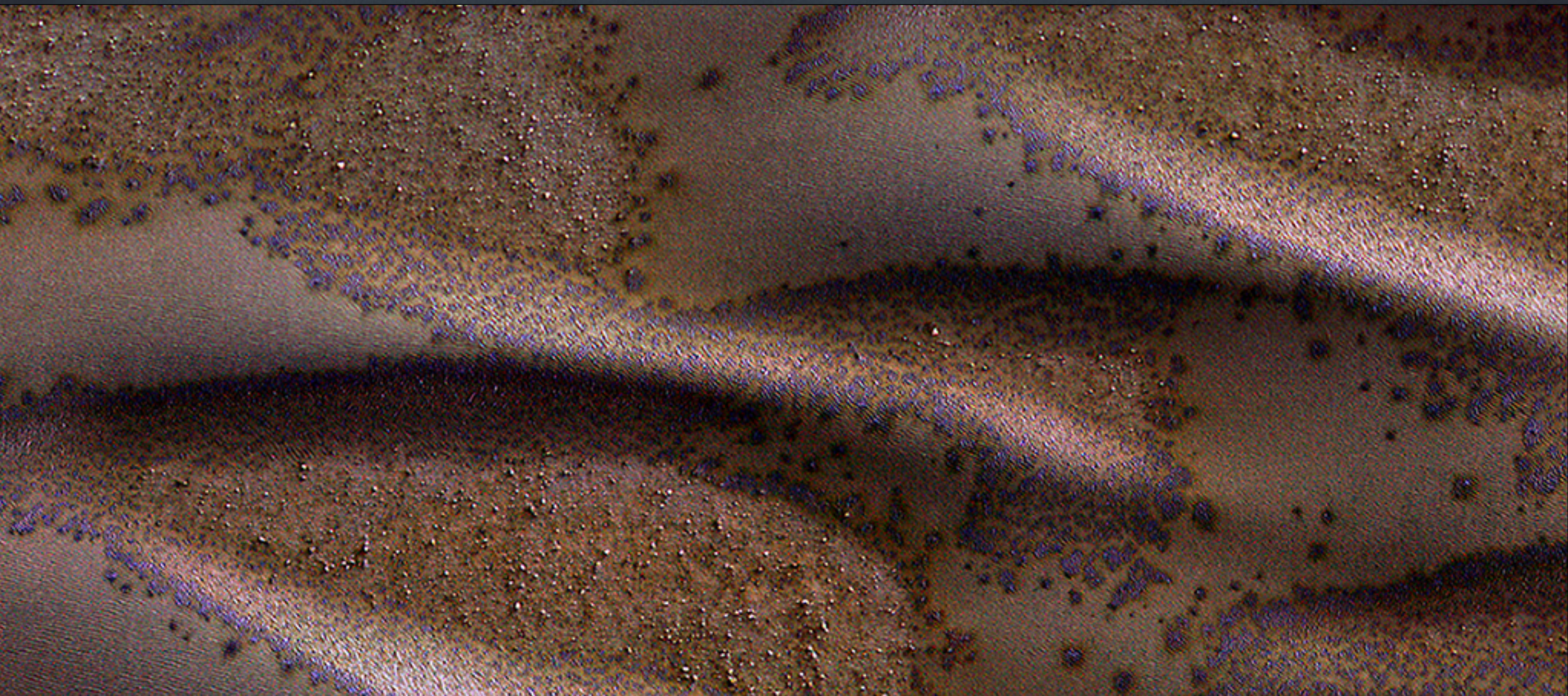
On the Shape of Impact Craters

The shape of a crater can depend on factors including the angle of impact and the pre-impact slope and topography. This image shows a roughly 3-kilometer impact crater, formed on the sloping walls of Tithonium Chasma, part of the large Valles Marineris canyon system.



Valley Networks in the Ancient Martian Highlands

The valley networks on Mars are terrains eroded by flowing water billions of years ago. In places where the bedrock is well exposed, we often see a variety of colors due to altered minerals and polygonal patterns perhaps due to wet, clay-rich deposits.



Frosted Dunes

Sand dunes cover much of this terrain, which has large boulders lying on flat areas between the dunes. It is now late winter here in the Southern hemisphere, and these dunes are just getting enough sunlight to start defrosting their seasonal cover of carbon dioxide. Spots form where pressurized carbon dioxide gas escapes to the surface.