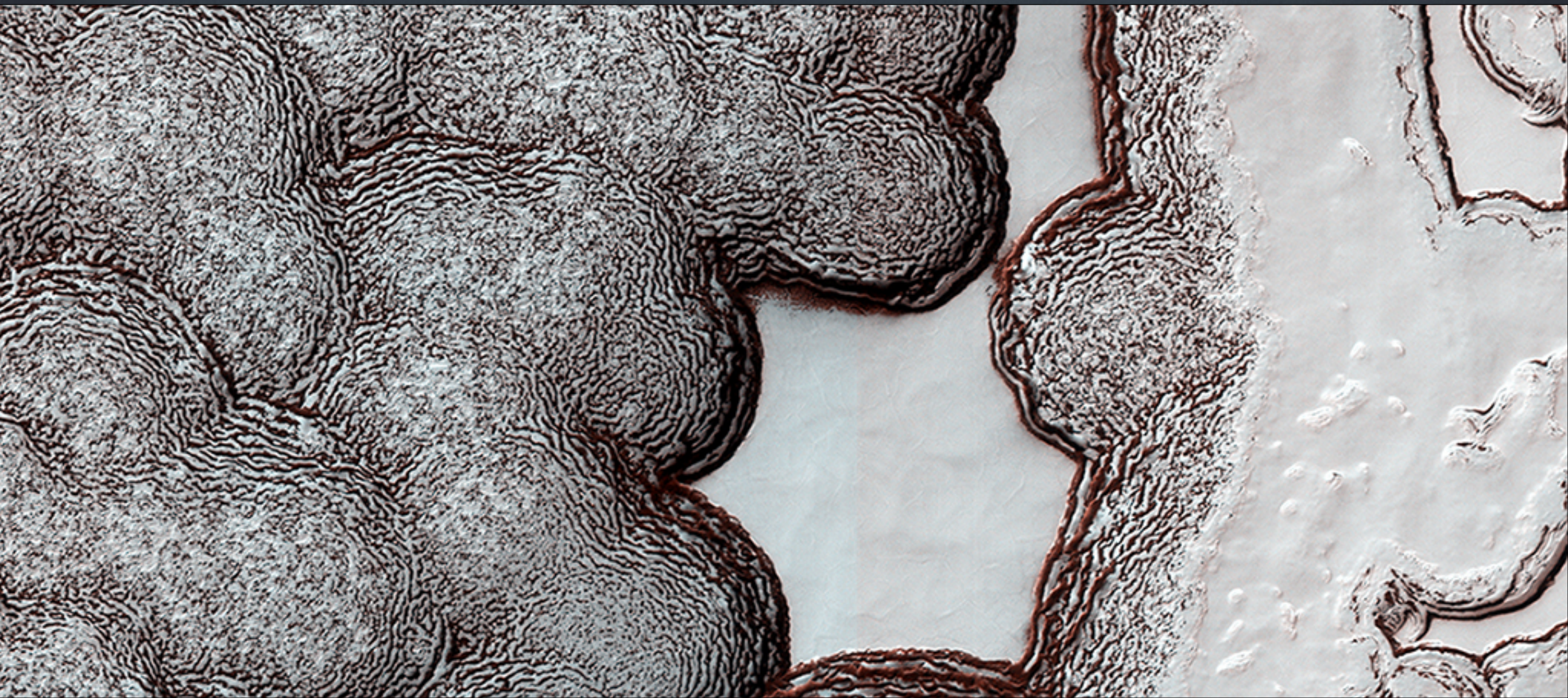


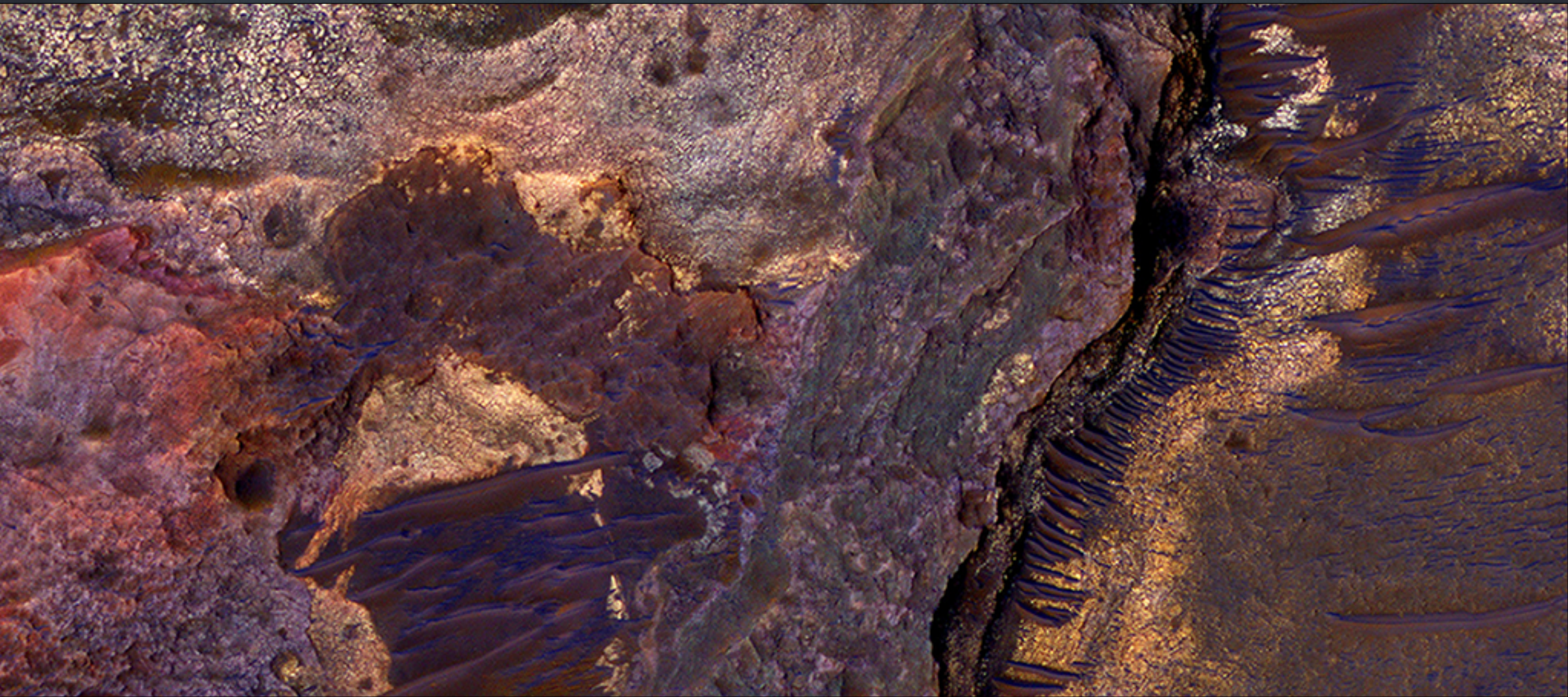
Seasonal Flows in Asimov Crater

We see many of these recurring slope lineae (RSL) over the steep equator-facing slopes of the troughs within Asimov Crater, as illustrated in this cutout. However, just a few days later HiRISE imaged another steep equator-facing slope in Asimov crater, and no RSL are visible at all (ESP_040551_1330). These two slopes are very similar in slope angle, rockiness, and other properties seen by HiRISE.



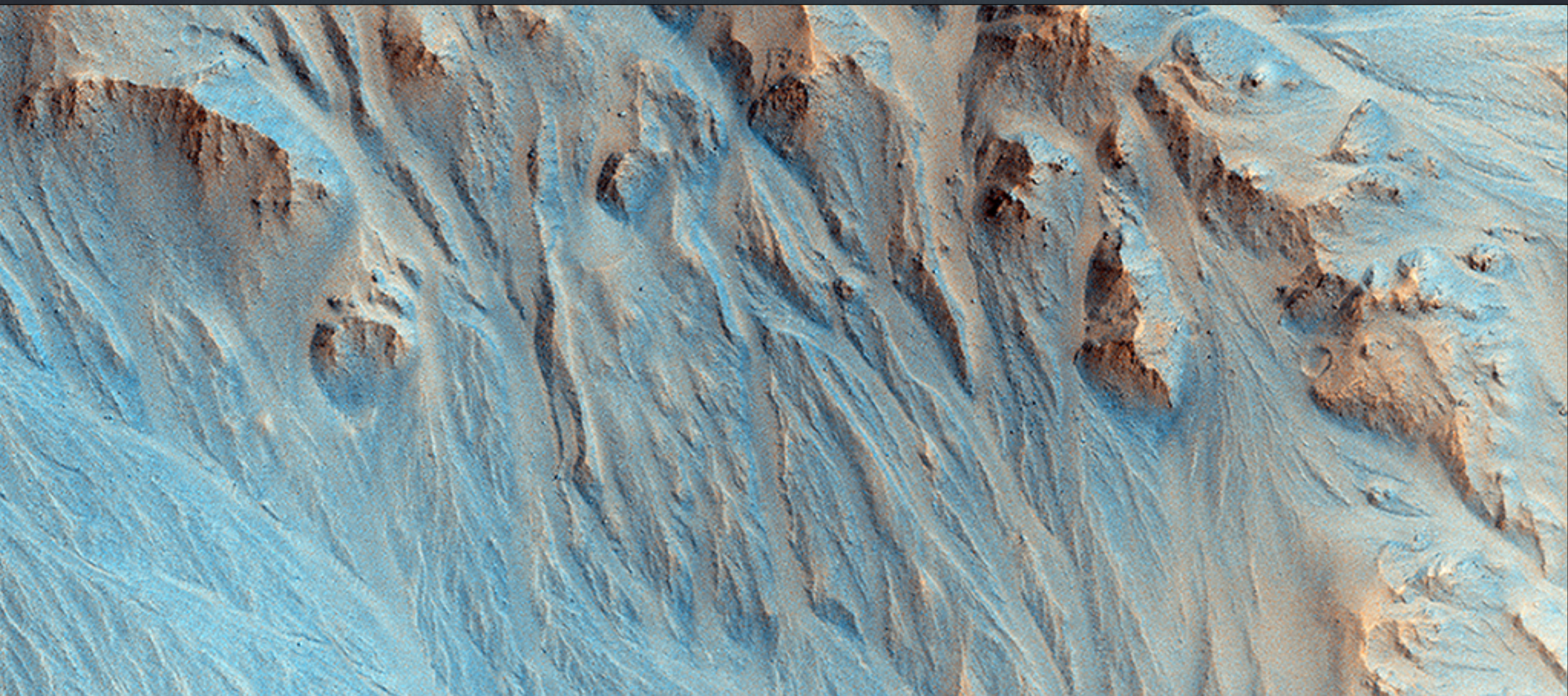
Honey, I Shrunk the Mesas

The South Polar residual cap (the part that lasts through the summer) is composed of carbon dioxide ice. Although the cap survives each warm summer season, it is constantly changing its shape due to sublimation of carbon dioxide from steep slopes and deposition onto flat areas.



Sedimentary Rock Layers on a Crater Floor

This image covers layered sedimentary rocks on the floor of an impact crater north of Eberswalde Crater. There may have been a lake in this crater billions of years ago, and the area was once considered a landing spot for the Mars Science Laboratory. There are many diverse rock compositions in this area.



Alluvial Fans in Mojave Crater

Stereo data from an anaglyph (or 3D) image shows that the landscape in this observation is pervasively eroded, right up to the tops of the ridges, with channels extending down into depositional fans much like alluvial fans in the Mojave Desert. This can be explained by something like rainfall, but this crater is geologically young, only a few hundred million years old, when Mars' atmosphere was thought to be too depleted to support rainfall.