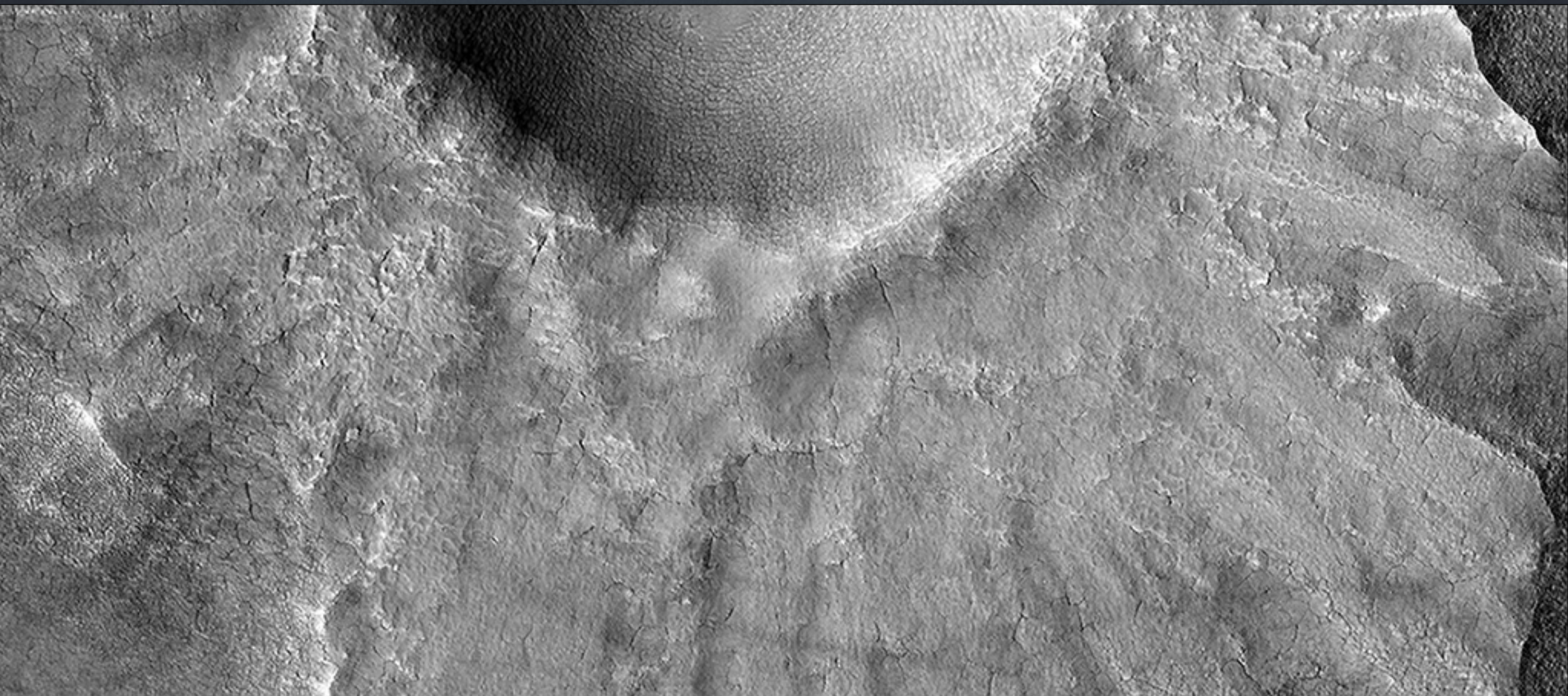


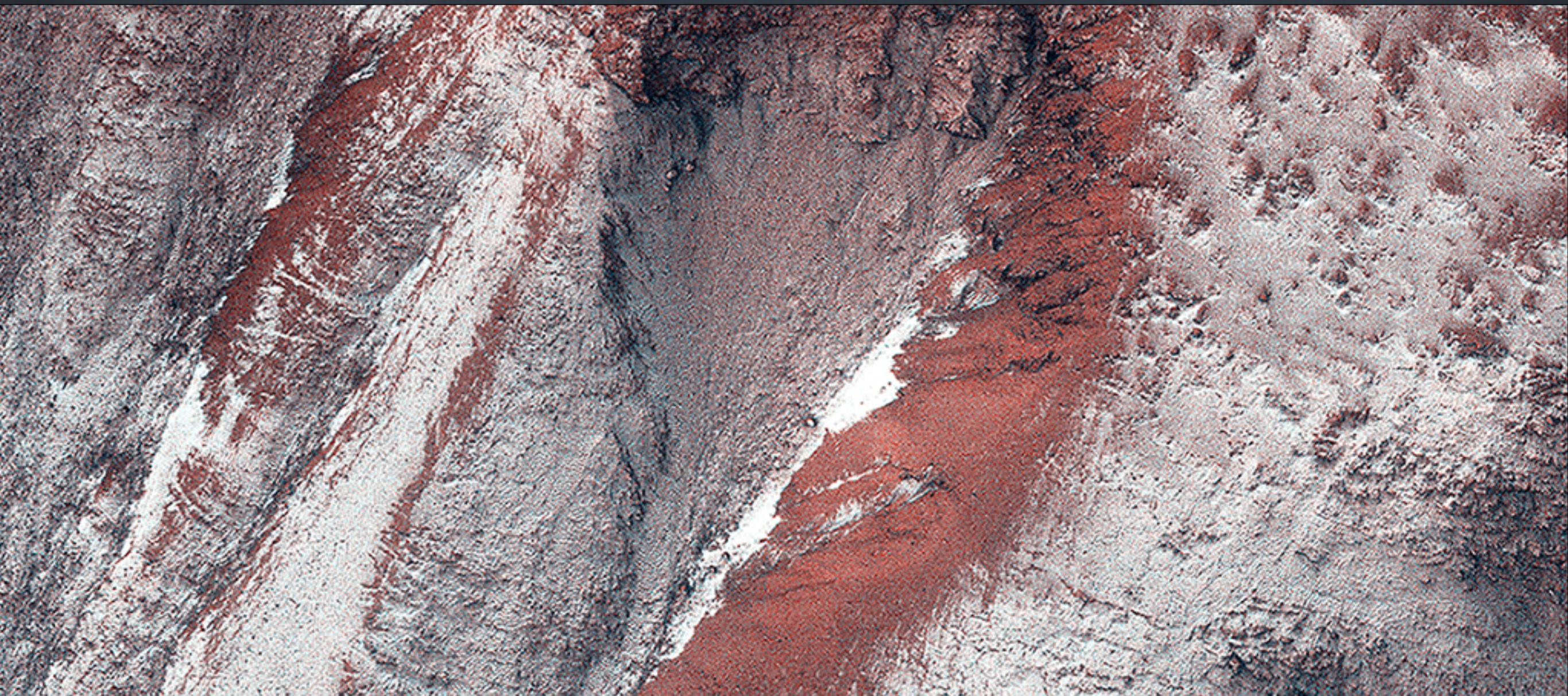
Water-bearing rocks in Noctis Labyrinthus

The bright rocks in this image have minerals that contain water. These water-bearing minerals are found using the companion instrument on the MRO spacecraft called CRISM. By combining the spectral data from the CRISM instrument with the high resolution visible images taken by HiRISE, scientists are able to speculate how water deposited and/or altered these rocks.



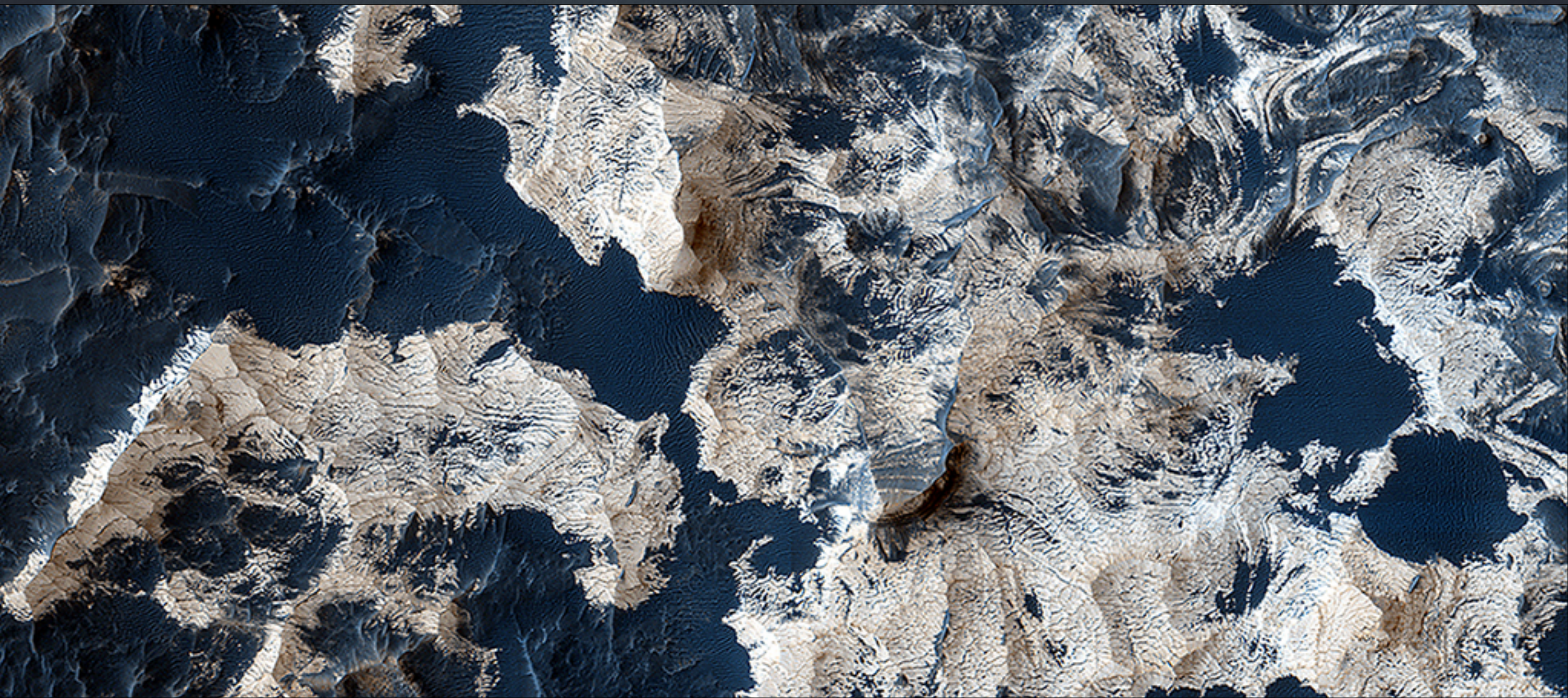
Preserving Ice from a Vanished Terrain

This HiRISE image shows what is termed a pedestal crater, so-called because the level of the surface adjacent to the crater is elevated relative to the surface of the surrounding terrain. The raised surface has patterns and a general outline resembling what ejecta would look like after being thrown out from the crater by the impact. This impact probably occurred at a time when the surface of the whole scene was at the level of the raised surface.



Frosty Gullies

This image was acquired in late winter, and the frost or ice (visible as white areas) persists only on the south-facing slopes that have received little direct sunlight to this date. Ridges between gully alcoves that get more light are reddish and largely free of frost. New gully activity isn't obvious in this image. This frost consists of mostly carbon dioxide (dry ice), but includes small amounts of water ice as well.



Layers and Sand on the Floor of Schiaparelli Crater

This sand-bedrock association is commonly seen on Mars, and most likely, the sand is actively saltating (hopping in the wind) and kicks off the dust. This image reveals the relatively bright bedrock, which has a morphology similar to other deposits on Mars interpreted as "dust-stone", or ancient dust deposits that have been hardened into coherent bedrock.