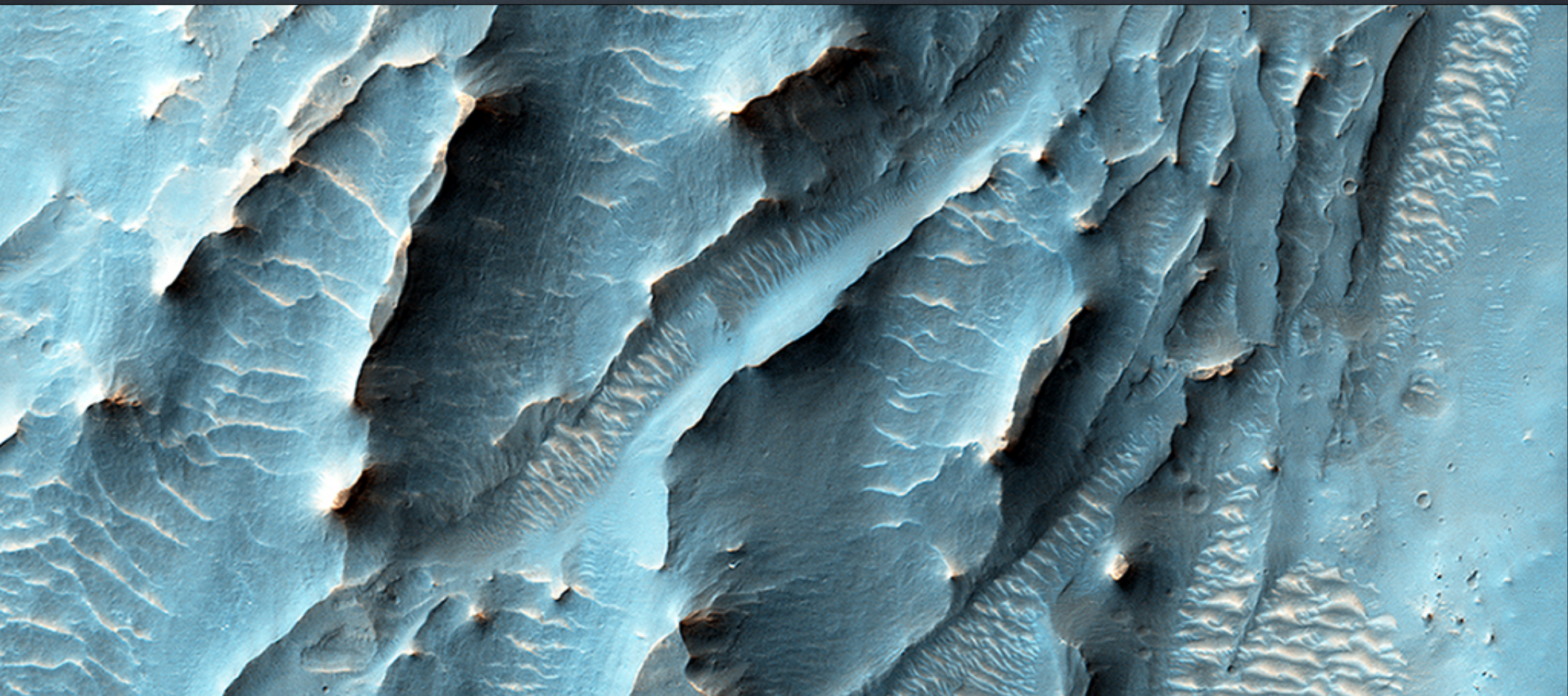


The Northwest Floor of Gale Crater

West of the Curiosity landing site, this image along the northwestern floor of Gale Crater is between Aeolis Mons (informally called “Mt. Sharp”) and the crater rim. A small, 5 kilometer-diameter impact crater to the west created lobes of ejecta. These light-toned deposits may contain hydrated minerals.



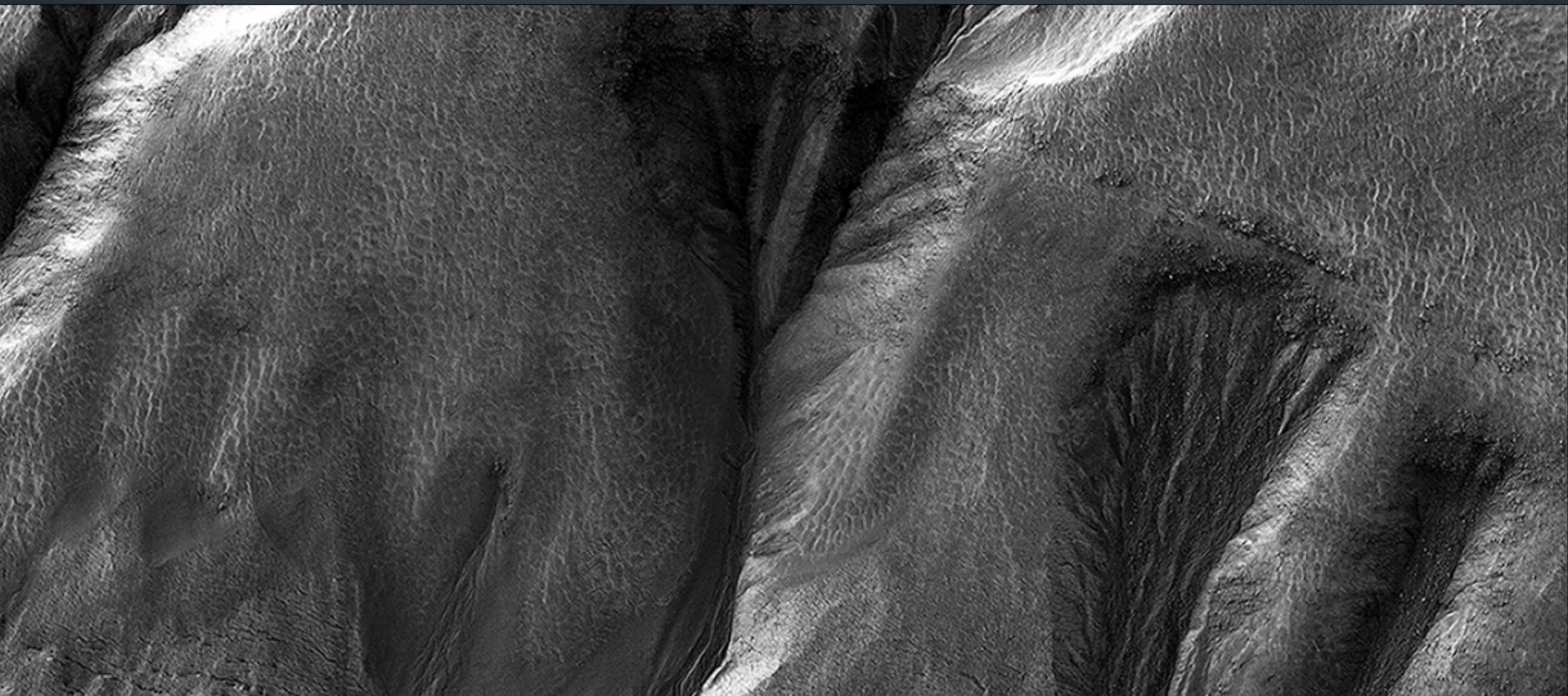
The Southern Floor of Gale Crater

This image along the southern interior floor of Gale Crater hosts many different landforms. Light-toned, scabby, and presumably hydrated materials on the crater floor are covered by large, darker-toned dunes. The small crater, about 2 kilometers in diameter, in the middle of the image is filled with an enigmatic deposit that appears to have flowed into the crater from the south.



The Dune Sea of Ganges Chasma

This thick deposit surrounds hills and mesas that rise up through it. We can tell from the patterns that the wind here is primarily blowing from east to west. There is a large cone-shaped hill whose eastern toe is surrounded by a dune crest, but its western toe—and a lane that stretches off the image frame—is clear of this dust deposit.



Night Vision

This image was taken to look at seasonal frost in gullies during southern winter on Mars, with the Sun only about two degrees over the horizon (just before sunset). To make things more difficult, the gullies are on a steep slope facing away from the sun, so they are in deep shadow. But even with the reduced resolution, we can see plenty of detail in the gullies, and learn about the seasonal frost.