



Layers in Danielson Crater

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This image shows sedimentary rock and sand within Danielson Crater, an impact crater 67 kilometers in diameter. The rock was formed millions or billions of years ago when loose sediments settled into the crater, one layer at a time, and were later cemented in place. Variations in the sediment properties made some layers more resistant to erosion than others; after eons, these tougher layers protrude outward like stair steps.

(NASA/JPL/University of Arizona)

