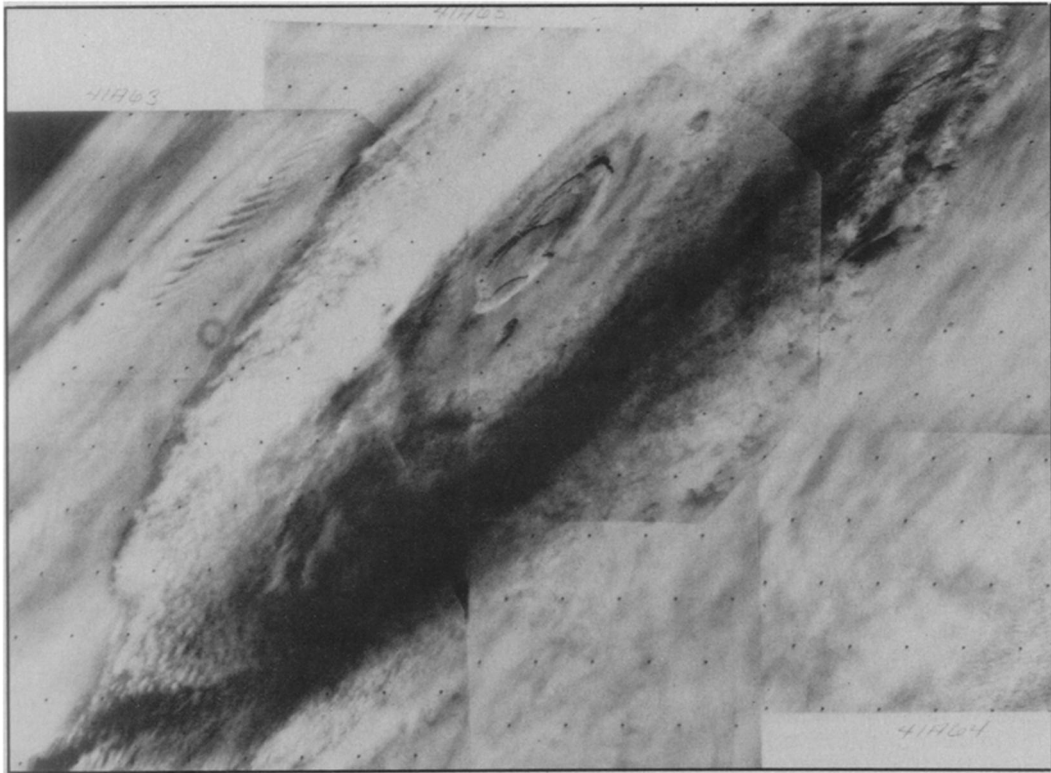


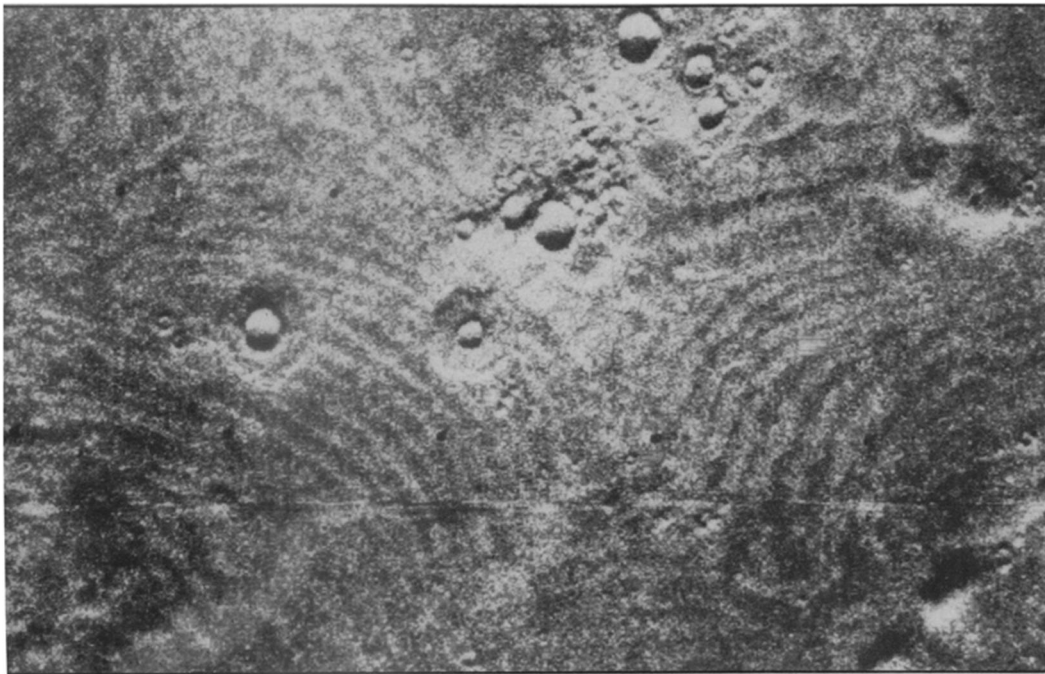
# Mars Album 2

More striking photos taken by the two Viking orbiters

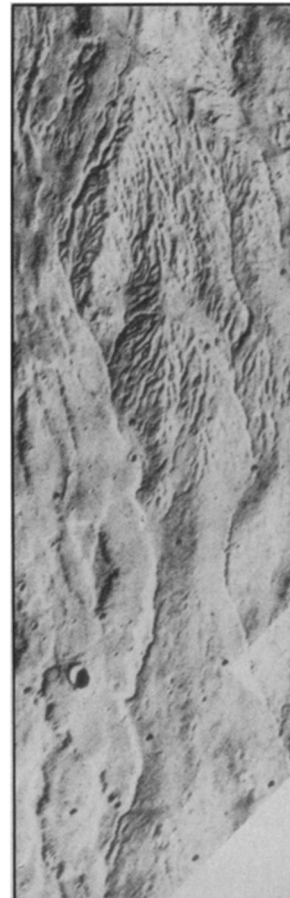


Photos: Viking 1 and 2/NASA

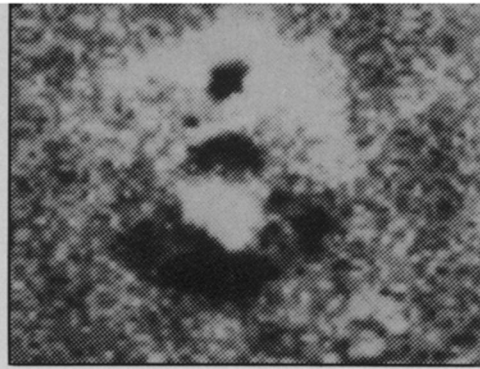
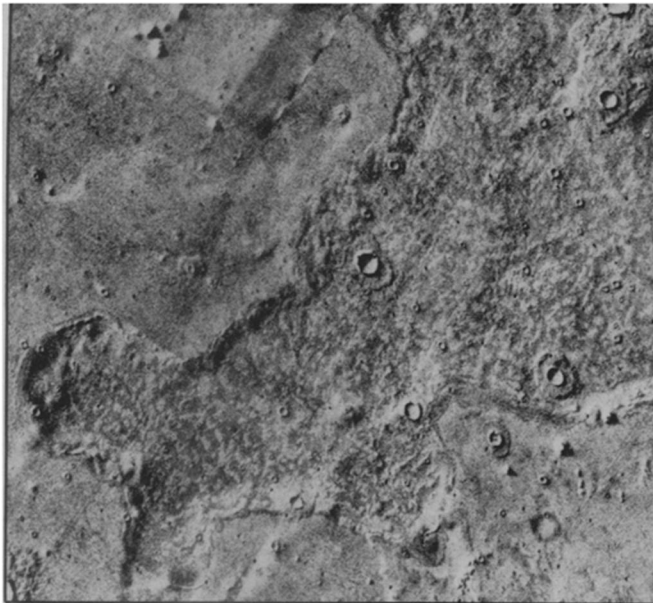
*The great Martian volcano Olympus Mons, 24 kilometers high, wreathed in midmorning clouds that extend up its flanks to an altitude of 19 kilometers. Its volcanic crater, 80 kilometers across, pushes up into cloud-free stratosphere. The clouds form when air cools as it moves up volcano.*



*Unusual parallel contour markings, one of the four newly identified types of Martian terrain (SN: 8/21/76, p. 119). The markings, about one kilometer from crest to crest, are low ridges and valleys and may have been formed by wind erosion.*



*“Leaf-and-stem” arrangement has as its stem (the long, light-colored feature) a channel typical of those whose origin—whether made by water or by lava—is being debated. The leaf “veins,” however, are distinctly lava flows, despite their tributary pattern.*

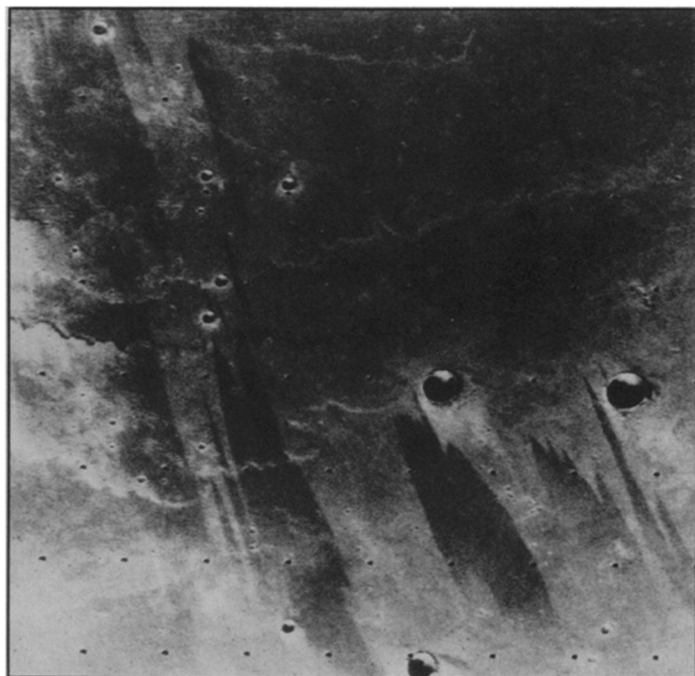


Smoothly collapsed terrain, left, believed to be created when permafrost melted out from beneath it. This area is much less jumbled than other sites of collapsed ground on Mars, possibly due to slower collapse. Above, smooth-shouldered, nonpedestal crater, as distinct from sharper-shouldered classic pedestal craters. The two photos at the top of this page and the two at the bottom of the previous page are examples of the four newly identified types of Martian terrain.

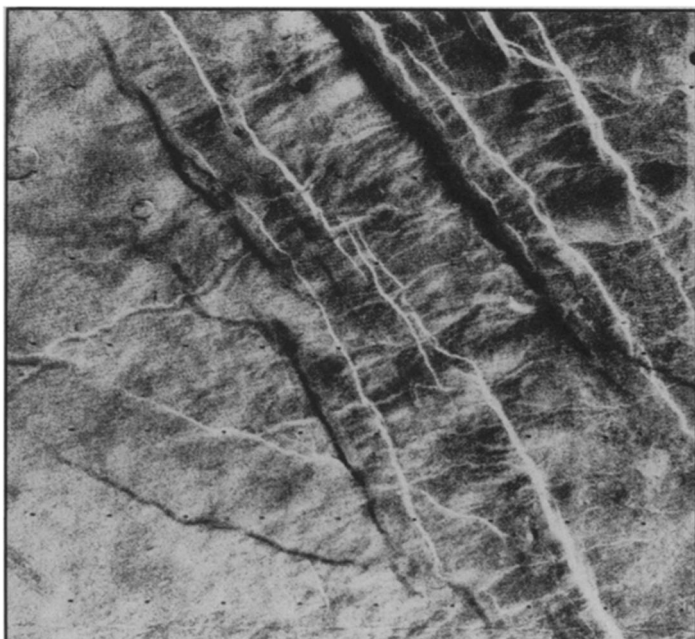
A single lava tube, about 400 kilometers long. On earth, a lava tube 25 kilometers long is considered large.



Mars moon Phobos, below, showing a heavily cratered side not viewed by Mariner 9. Large crater at top is about 5 kilometers across. Diameter of Phobos viewed from this angle is about 22 kilometers.



Dark patterns left by wind-stripping of fine-grained, loose overlay.



Complex fault pattern shows conspicuous young fault lines transecting and sometimes displacing less-distinct but more numerous older ones.