

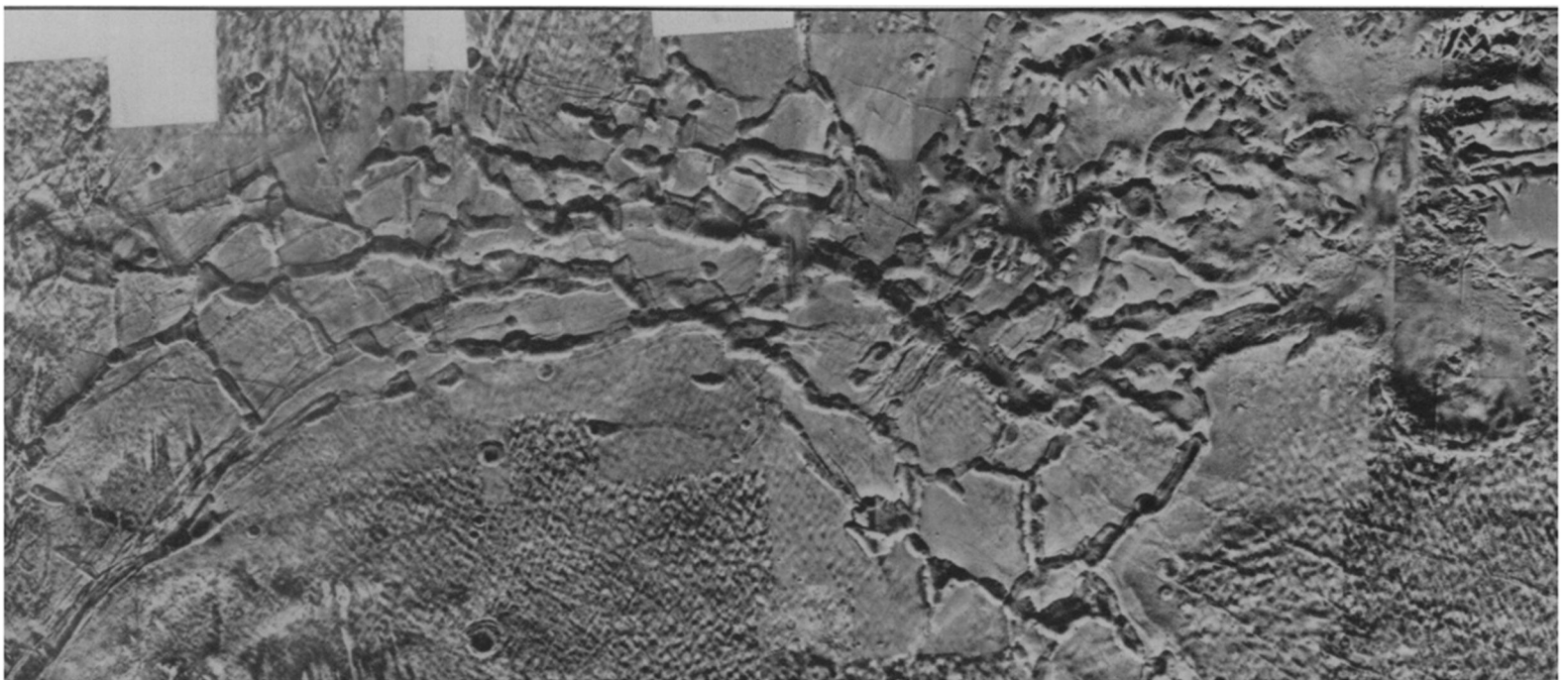
# Mars Album 3

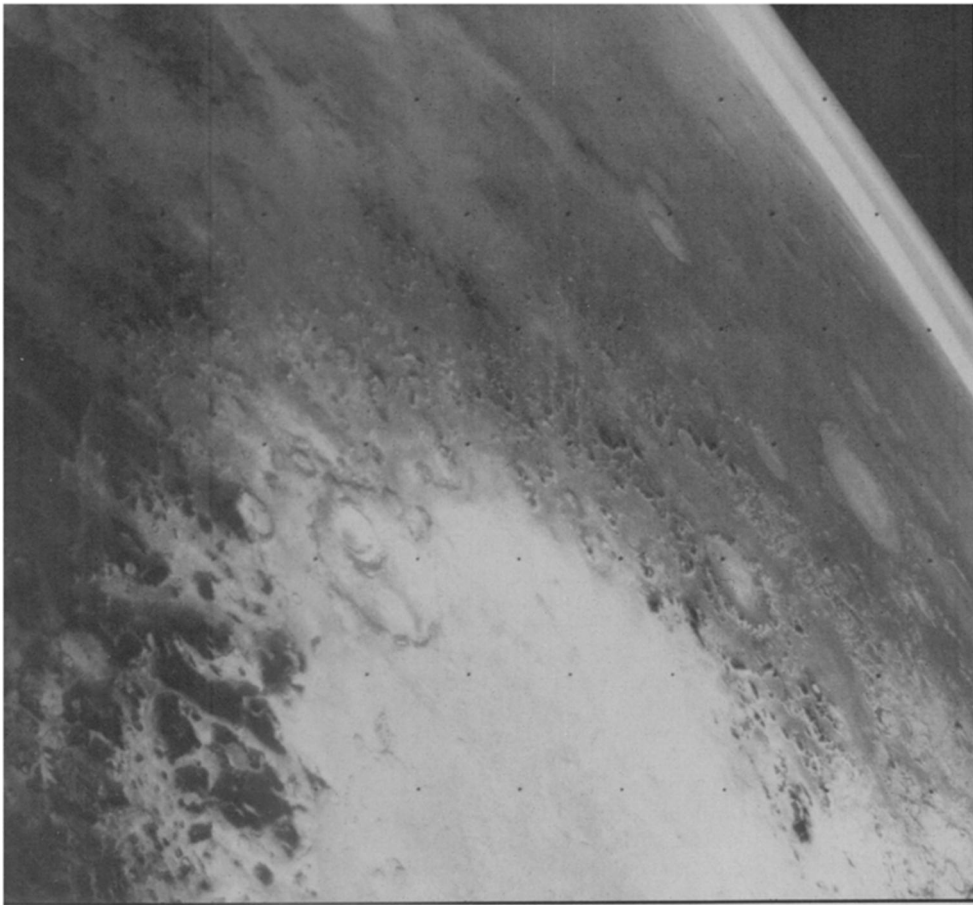
From on and above the surface, a multispacecraft portrait of a planet



*High-resolution image of “Big Bertha,” or “Big John,” the large boulder (3 meters wide, 1 meter high) to the northeast of the Viking 1 lander. Unlike some lander scenes, in which the term “dunes” has been confused with the less technical term “drifts,” Bertha’s surroundings seem to include at least dune-like structures on a number of size scales.*

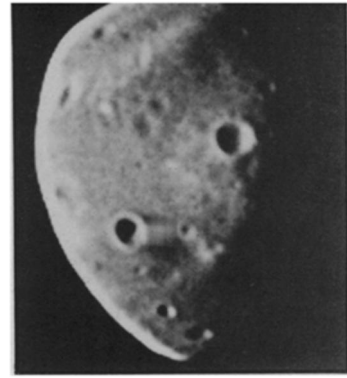
*Noctis Labyrinthus—the Dark Labyrinth (below) spans nearly 1,000 kilometers of the Martian surface atop vast Syria Planum, the highest plateau on the planet. This remarkably clear image shows so much detail that it is ideal for fault-development studies. It is possible to tell, for example, that the faulting took place in a succession of isolated episodes over a long period of time. Much of the mottling south of the fissures is due to small, fluffy clumps of clouds.*





Spectacular portrait of Argyre impact basin (above) is reminiscent in size and morphology of Imbrium on earth's moon. The Martian plus is the presence of the atmosphere, manifested here as bright ground frost and as much as 50 kilometers of stratified haze on the horizon. Contrast has been strongly enhanced by computer.

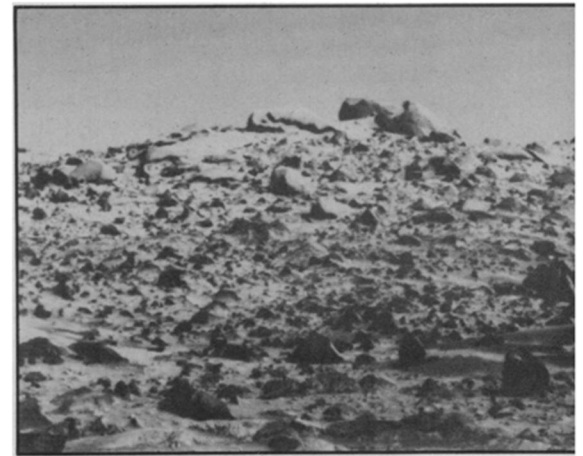
Portion of Valles Marineris, the enormous Martian canyon that stretches nearly a third the way around the planet. The principal canyon crosses the bottom half of photo. The segment shown is about 260 kilometers long and 110 kilometers wide. Its far wall shows several large landslides. Along near wall, at bottom, a series of branch channels cut into the plateau. Other branches of canyon are at the top.



Photos: NASA/Vikings 1 and 2

Mars's tiny moon Deimos, as seen by Viking 1 orbiter, reveals a heavily-cratered and presumably very old surface. Illuminated portion is 12 by 8 kilometers. The two largest craters are 1.3 and 1.0 kilometers across.

Large rock formation known as "the house on the hill." Shown in high-resolution view taken by Viking 1 lander, it is the most dramatic sight on either lander's horizon.



Two otherwise identical lander 1 views, one in morning, the other in late afternoon, illustrate interpretive problem of coping with different sun angles.

