



Nußbaumer J.

*The Granicus and Tinjar Valles Channel System* [#1724]

Granicus Valles is a valley system that formed to the west of the Elysium Mons volcano. Formation ages, the flow velocity, amount of water per time, and the flow duration were calculated.

Page D. P.

*Athabasca Valles, Mars: (Not) a Lava-draped Channel System* [#2068]

Stratigraphical observations in Athabasca Valles demonstrate that all the supposedly volcanic landforms of this region are post-depositional, postdating the surface by many millions of years, as documented by structural relations with impact craters.

Papike J. J. Karner J. M. Burger P. V. Shearer C. K. Wang A.

*Mars Surface Mineralogy: Kieserite  $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ . Characterization of a Terrestrial End-Member* [#1001]

Characterization of a terrestrial kieserite, a mineral that has been identified on Mars.

Sprenke K. F.

*Wrinkles in the Elastic Shell of Mars* [#1007]

Recent physics laboratory experiments have investigated the wrinkling of thin elastic sheets by water droplets. Spherical harmonic analysis of the martian geoid suggests that the Tharsis load has resulted in similar wrinkling in the elastic shell of Mars.

Tichý M.

*A Giant Sinkhole on Mars* [#1039]

The South Polar Crater on Mars, near 86.8°S, 111.6°W, the photo of which was presented as NASA MPD on Feb. 7, 2004, is assumed to be an old meteor impact crater. However, observations of the photograph indicate that a giant sinkhole is dealt with.

HiRISE Team Tornabene L. L. McEwen A. S.

*Recent Channel Systems Emanating from Hale Crater Ejecta: Implications for the Noachian Landscape Evolution of Mars* [#2180]

Hale crater is a large ( $D \sim 125 \times 150$ ) and is possibly the youngest crater of its size. Recent THEMIS, HiRISE, and CTX observations reveal channel systems emanating from Hale crater ejecta, which has implications for the Noachian period.