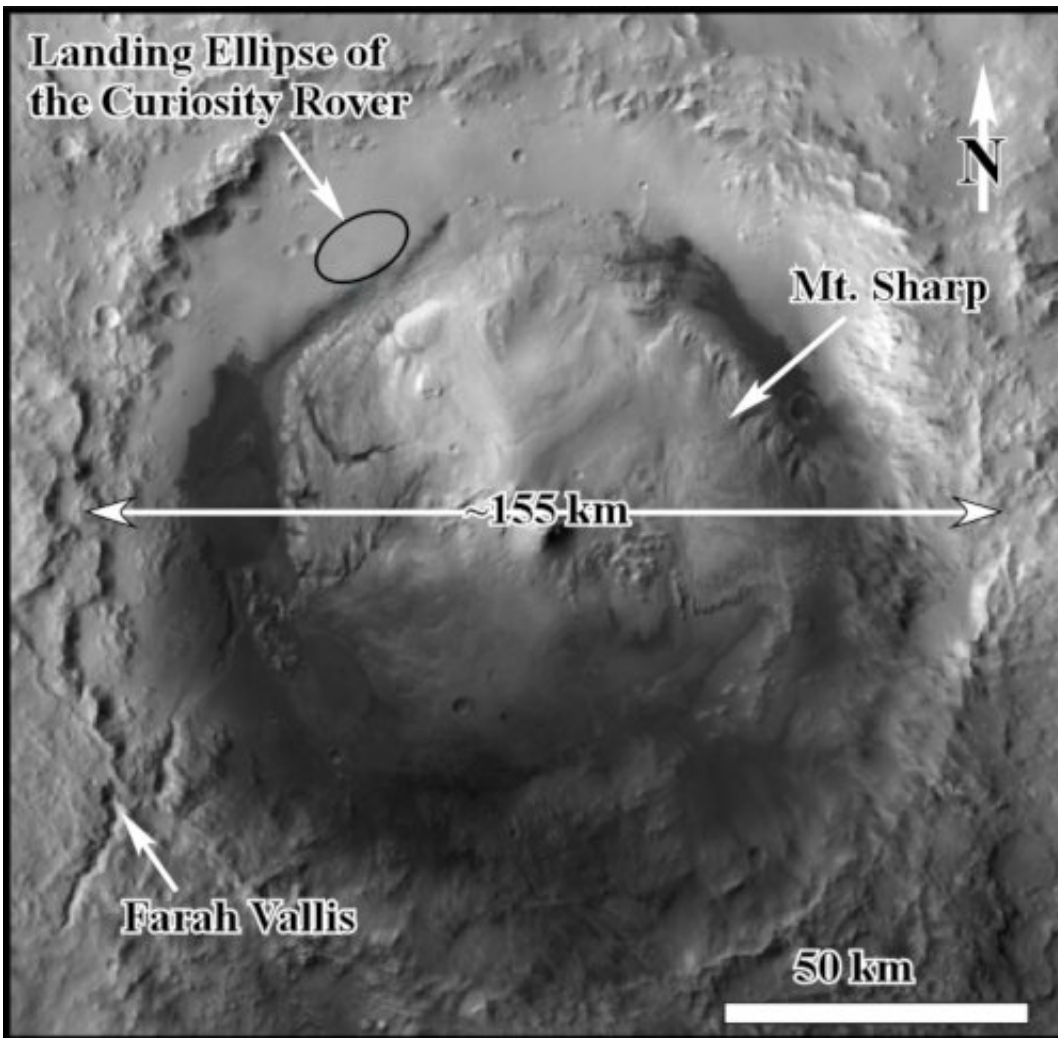


# Evidence of outburst flooding indicates plentiful water on early Mars

November 5 2018



The physiography of Gale Crater shown in a HiRISE map. Credit: Geological Society of America

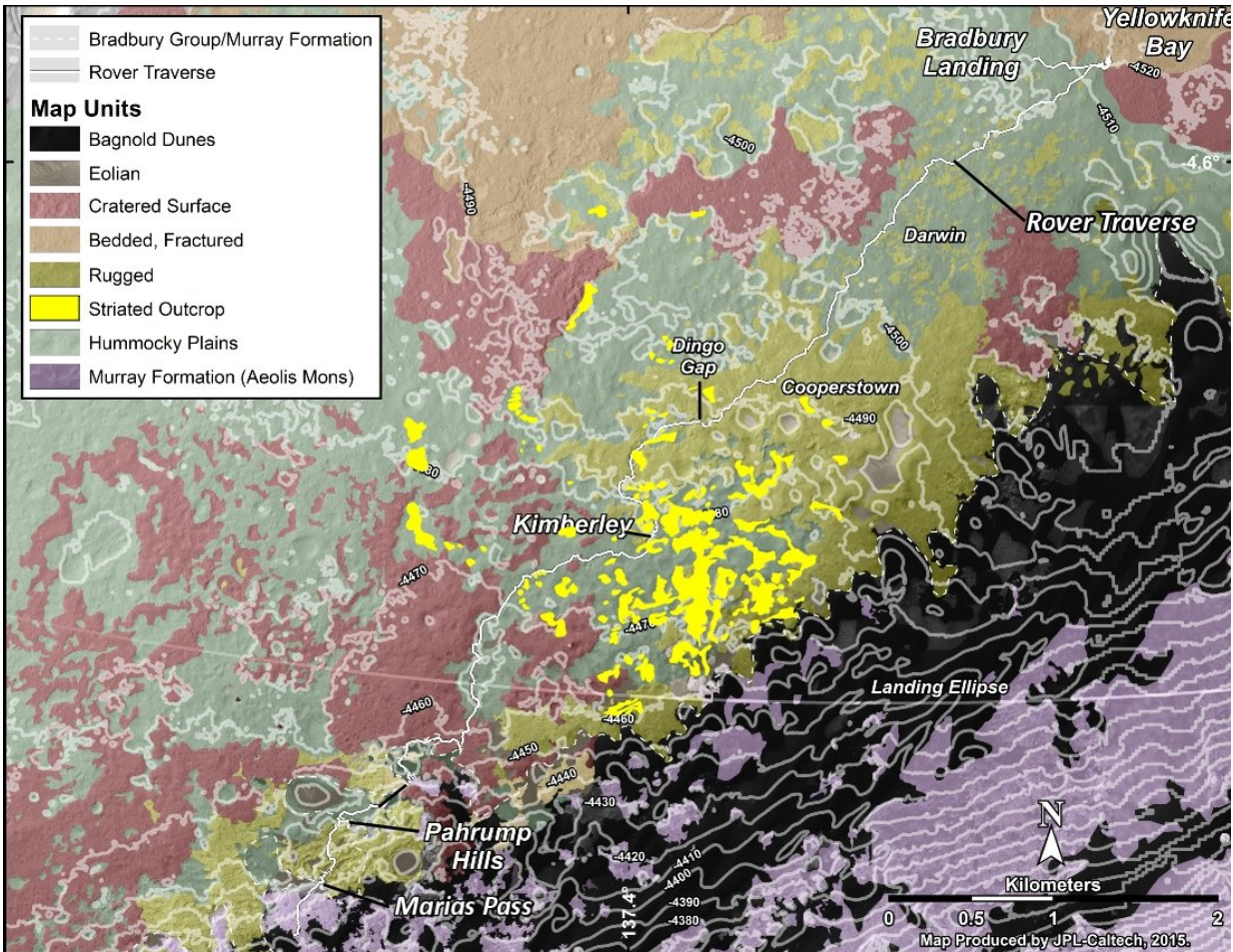
The presence of water on Mars has been theorized for centuries. Early telescopes revealed ice caps, and early astronomers noted channels that were hypothesized to be natural rivers or creature-created canals.

Mariner 4 was the first successful fly-by of Mars on 14–15 July 1965. Exploration has continued, and over the past two decades, rovers Sojourner, Spirit, Opportunity, and Curiosity have sent back invaluable data to scientists who are trying to interpret the planet's surface and uncover evidence of past or present [water](#).

Since its landing on the "Red Planet" in August of 2012, Curiosity Rover has traveled about 20 kilometers within Gale Crater. The rover has examined about 400 meters of sedimentary rock that exists in the crater, says Ezat Heydari of Jackson State University in Jackson, Mississippi—including rocks thought to be 3.7 to 4.1 billion years old (Noachian time).

Heydari and colleagues used these images of sedimentary rocks to interpret the geologic processes that occurred billions of years ago on Mars. He is presenting their findings on Sunday at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Within those 400 meters of [rock](#), the researchers identified four different units that represent different types of deposition, and Heydari says that "in my opinion, deposition of all of these packages involved water."



Geology within the landing ellipse of the Curiosity Rover. The Hummocky Plains Unit, the sedimentary rock unit that contains cross bedded conglomerate thought to be deposited in an outburst flood, is shown in sage green. Credit: Geological Society of America

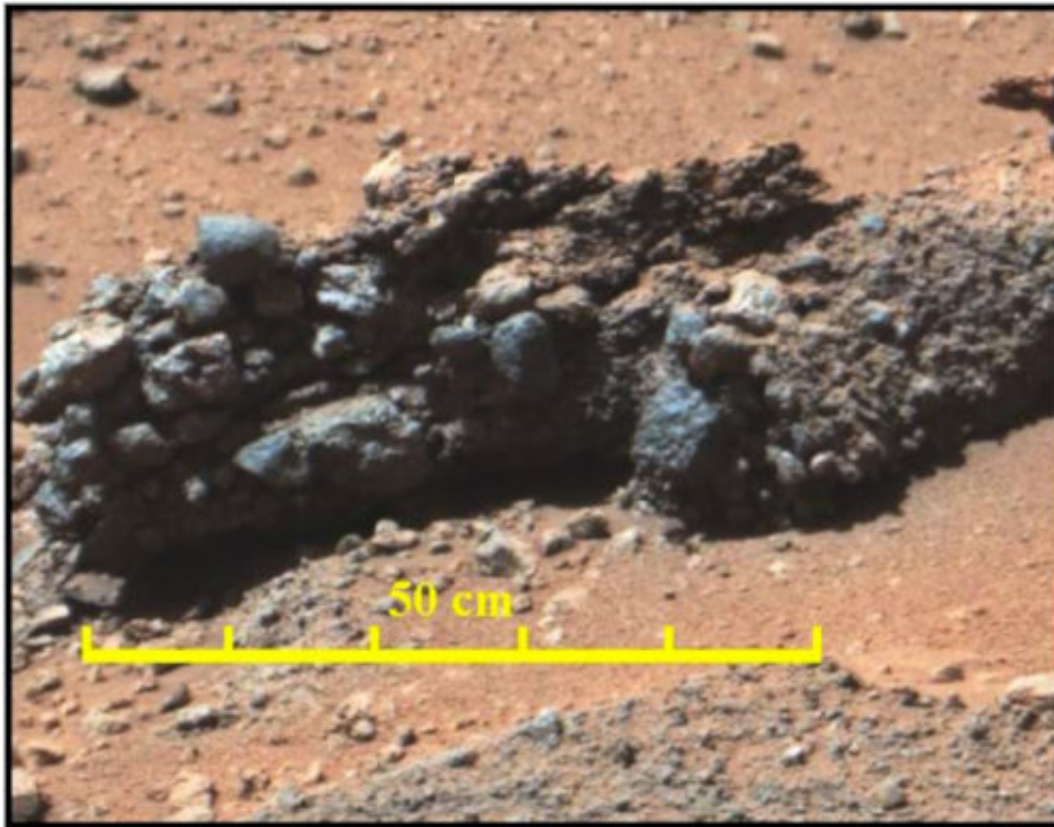
One of those packages, called the Hummocky Plain Unit, is a conglomerate with grains up to 20 centimeters in size. The Curiosity images showed ridges in the Hummocky Plain Unit, filled with rounded cobbles and cross beds reaching 4 meters high— indications that deposition was done by moving water.

In addition, some of the images have height information that can create a topographic profile of the surface, revealing the profiles of the ridges. "These ridges are asymmetric," says Heydari. "In other words, they were formed by one directional current."

After seeing the images, Heydari says he immediately thought of the Channelized Scablands in Washington State. The Mars ridges are equally spaced, he says, adding that they are about twice the size of those in the Scablands. The ridges on Mars and Earth had similar characteristics, but it wasn't until he saw the cross beds that Heydari concluded the Mars deposits were made by large-scale flooding.

Using comparisons to Earth rivers, Heydari notes that to create cross beds 4 meters high, the flowing water would have been about 10 to 20 meters deep. "That's one of the reasons I say these deposits are related to floods, rather than a puny river," he says.





Close up of a Mastcam image mosaic (Mcam02603) acquired on Sol 620. This conglomerate has grains up to 10 centimeters in diameter and some are well rounded. The grains also are part of a 2-meter-high cross bed. Credit: Geological Society of America

Heydari says that the Noachian sedimentary rocks found in Gale Crater may have been deposited in a similar setting as Pleistocene Earth (about 2 million years to 12,000 years ago), with large-scale global ice and dramatic outburst floods.

"On both planets, one hemisphere was covered by ice—northern Hemisphere on Earth, versus the Southern Hemisphere in Mars—and the other hemisphere was warm," says Heydari. He adds that this comparison is important because it shows that ancient Mars appears to be very similar to Pleistocene Earth, where liquid water is stable and able

to support life.

**More information:** Significance of Flood Deposits in Gale Crater, Mars. Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs. Vol. 50, No. 6 [DOI: 10.1130/abs/2018AM-319960](https://doi.org/10.1130/abs/2018AM-319960) , [gsa.confex.com/gsa/2018AM/webp ... ram/Paper319960.html](https://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2018AM/webp...ram/Paper319960.html)

Provided by Geological Society of America

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