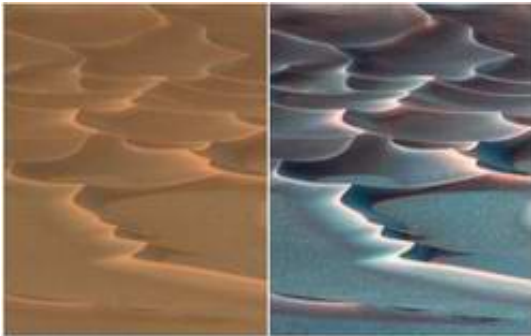


# Dazzling Dunes on Mars

10 August 2004

sand trap.

Source: [NASA](#)



As [NASA's](#) Opportunity rover creeps farther into "Endurance Crater," the dune field on the crater floor **appears even more dramatic**. On the left, an approximate true-color image highlights the reddish-colored dust.

On the right, a false-color version of the same image shows that the dune crests have accumulated more dust than the flanks of the dunes and the flat surfaces between them. Also evident is a "blue" tint on the flat surfaces as compared to the dune flanks. This results from the presence of the hematite-containing spherules ("blueberries") that accumulate on the flat surfaces.

Sinuuous tendrils of sand less than 1 meter (3.3 feet) high extend from the main dune field toward the rover. Scientists hope to send the rover down to one of these tendrils in an effort to learn more about the characteristics of the dunes. Dunes are a common feature across the surface of Mars, and knowledge gleaned from investigating the Endurance dunes close-up may apply to similar dunes elsewhere.

Before the rover heads down to the dunes, rover drivers must first establish whether the slippery slope that leads to them is firm enough to ensure a successful drive back out of the crater. Otherwise, such hazards might make the dune field a true

APA citation: Dazzling Dunes on Mars (2004, August 10) retrieved 24 January 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2004-08-dazzling-dunes-mars.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*