

Fig. 6. Pedestal crater examples shown as CTX mosaics with gridded MOLA topography and corresponding profiles from MOLA shot data. Both of these craters show significant infilling of their crater interiors. Although they lack visible ejecta deposits, and both have a well-defined marginal scarp, which is a distinctive trait of Pd, by definition they both qualify as Pd. (A) A 2.1-km-diameter Pd located at 48.1°N, 101.3°E. (B) A 2.8-km-diameter Pd located at 57.2°S, 36.0°E. (C) A profile of the Pd in (A), showing the individual MOLA points. The vertical exaggeration of the profile is 67 \times . (D) A profile of the Pd in (B), showing the MOLA shot data. The vertical exaggeration of the profile is 40 \times . Modified from Kadish et al. (2010).

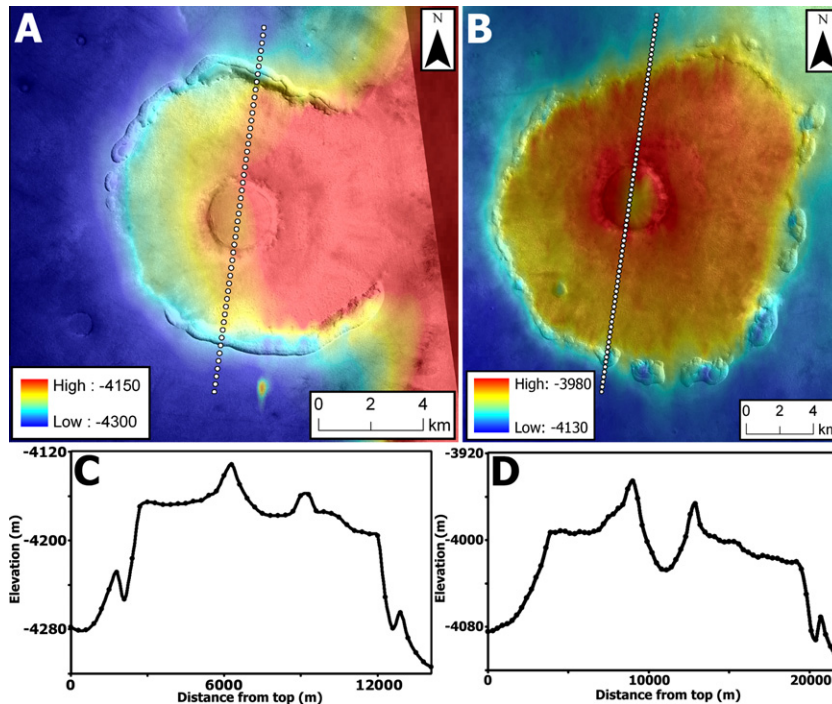


Fig. 7. Two examples of pedestal craters with marginal pits, shown as CTX mosaics with MOLA topography and corresponding profiles from MOLA shot data. Infilling of the crater interiors is visible in both cases. Neither crater shows clear ejecta on its smooth pedestal surface, but the topographic profiles reveal that both craters qualify as perched craters by strict definition. The marginal pits represent evidence of sublimation of ice from the pedestal material along the exposed scarps. (A) A 2.6-km-diameter Pd located at 60.2°N, 102.5°E. (B) A 3.9-km-diameter Pd located at 62.4°N, 99.4°E. (C) A profile showing the MOLA shot data of the Pd in (A). The vertical exaggeration of the profile is 44 \times . (D) A profile of the Pd in (B), derived from MOLA shot data. The vertical exaggeration of the profile is 67 \times . Modified from Kadish et al. (2009).