Life on Mars?

Check the Original NASA Data!
Please review these Websites

- Please see these Websites for more information:
  - http://mars-news.de/
  - http://xenotechresearch.com/
  - http://homepage.mac.com/alandmoen/
  - www.enterprisemission.com
  - http://www.checktheevidence.com/

Contact: Andrew Johnson ad.johnson@ntlworld.com
What Colour is the Sky on Mars?

- Richard Hoagland states that when Viking Landed on Mars, the initial pictures showing a Grey/Bluish sky (left) were deliberately changed, in the 1st 2 hours, to show the reddish colour (right).
Holger Isenberg has taken original Viking Lander image data and reprocessed and enhanced it to produce the image below.

http://mars-news.de/color/blue.html
What Colour is the Sky on Mars?

NASA’s own version is on the left. A re-processing of the data with properly adjusted filters gives the image on the right.
What Colour is the Sky on Mars? #1
Viking – Did it Indeed Discover Microbial Life?

- Space.com, 28 July 2001: Several scientists have found compelling evidence that Viking Mars landers did indeed discover life on the red planet in 1976. A re-examination of findings relayed to Earth by the probes some 25 years ago, claim the experts, show the tell-tale signs of microbes lurking within the Martian soil… The inventor of the Labelled Release experiment, Gilbert Levin said "The Viking LR experiment detected living microorganisms in the soil of Mars," He added that after years of tests, and over two dozen non-biological explanations later, "none of the many attempts to establish the oxidant's mimicry of the LR data did so."
- **Trees?**

- **Found near the Polar Region MGS image m0804688a.**

- **Arthur C. Clarke (acclaimed Author) has stated his beliefs about the discoveries on Mars.** On 06 June 2001, he said: "I'm quite serious when I say have a really good look at these new Mars images," Clarke said. "Something is actually moving and changing with the seasons that suggests, at least, vegetation," he said.

- **Conversely, James Rice, a planetary geologist at Arizona State University said:** "Most of the images in question that I looked over are of dunes in the polar regions. They are beginning to defrost as winter draws to a close. The sand composing the dunes is dark and frost is bright, thereby causing the spotted pattern as the dune defrosts. This is not vegetation but rather the natural defrosting of dunes and sand sheets."
“Inca City” - 1

- From the MSSS Web site:
- Mariner 9 image DAS 8044333
- “Inca City’ is the informal name given by Mariner 9 scientists in 1972 to a set of intersecting, rectilinear ridges that are located among the layered materials of the south polar region of Mars. Their origin has never been understood; most investigators thought they might be sand dunes, either modern dunes or, more likely, dunes that were buried, hardened, then exhumed.”
MGS has photographed the face again on several occasions, one of the later images being shown here.

- NASA generally take the view that these new images indicate the face is more likely to be a natural feature. However, simply look at the **Curved top, relatively straight sides and curved bottom!**

Face in May 2001 MOC image - E03-00824
Cydonia and... Avebury (UK)

- David Percy notes the significant correspondence between Spiral Mound/Silbury Hill and the Cydonia crater/Avebury Circle – see [http://www.aulis.com/mars.htm](http://www.aulis.com/mars.htm). Other features also show unexplained correspondence.
“T” Structure

- MGS Image SP243004 (South east of Olympus Mons)
- Natural channels rarely end in a perpendicular 'T'-shape for obvious reasons.
- I could find no other references to this image which attempted to explain its origin.
Glass Tubes?

- MGS Image M04-00291
- To me, these look like regular – probably artificial structures.
- “Realists” say there are Sand Dunes or piled up rocks.
“Golf Ball” Dome?

- This is from MGS Image m1501228. This looks to me like some half-buried domed structure, with ribbing showing through.
- I could find no NASA (or other “qualified” explanation for this structure) – only questions.
- Perhaps it is even a Geodesic Dome:
2008 MRO "HiRise" Images of Dome - (PSP_007230_2170)

- 10 Feb 2008 - http://hirise.lpl.arizona.edu/PSP_007230_2170
• 3.3 km (2 miles) below the “Golf Ball” is this structure (on image strip m1501228)
• I couldn’t find any explanation from NASA about this image.
• This page: http://palermoproject.com/lowell2004/grandcentral.htm has an analysis of this image, and states that the MOLA data for this image is under “Peer Review” and therefore not accessible.
• More on the USGS Web Site if you want to check it yourself!
2008 MRO “HiRise” Images of “Caterpillar” - (PSP_007230_2170)

- 10 Feb 2008 - http://hirise.lpl.arizona.edu/PSP_007230_2170
A comparison between the publicly accessible Mars Express Images and those from MGS.

This is where the *Spirit* Rover has landed.

These images seem to support the claim that either NASA images have been filtered and/or camera equipment designed deliberately to be insensitive to the detection of Chlorophyll (the compound responsible for photosynthesis in plants).
Squared off Blocks??

http://marsrovers.jpl.nasa.gov/gallery/all/2/n/581/2N177950967EFFADNDP0645R0M1-BR.JPG
Another Oddity Just Lying Around...

Hmmmm, I wonder why this “random rock formation” lies like this....

http://marsrover.nasa.gov/gallery/all/2/p/513/2P171912249EFFAAL4P2425R1M1.JPG
More Strange Objects...

A NICE PANORAMA

BUT ... WHAT’S THIS...?

http://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA05984
How can these ridges form in dry, dusty sand?

Scientists are intrigued by the marks Spirit's airbags left on the surface. The soil shows an unusual cohesiveness, almost as if the soil grains were stuck together like mud.

Steve Squyres is also puzzled: "The way in which the surface has responded is bizarre. It looks like mud, but it can't be mud."
Why isn’t NASA talking about the Fossils on Mars?

http://www.xenotechresearch.com/marsk.htm
Why isn’t NASA talking about the Fossils on Mars?

http://xenotechresearch.com/spicrin1.htm

http://www.xenotechresearch.com/mk443a.htm