

Martian volcanic area Olimp and big crater field on different planet's sides.

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Scheme-map Fig 1(60 N-60 S) displays geosyncline (GS) fold zones and ocean ridges (solid lines) of the Earth. These ridges are GS fold zones with collided fronts with basalt final covers in there rears. Earthen structural lines have axial global symmetry (author's books 1978,1983, 1986, 1993 in [1],

www.gpi.ru/~mkrm/lpsr). Different ages and modern state of Earthen seams is evident [1].

On Fig.1 dotted lines denote structural seams and young volcanic areas from Martian map. Earthen 0° =Martian 60° W [2, 3].

Border of Noctis labyrinth and seams Mariner near equator (90W Mars) have their images on the other hemisphere, as S border of Libia mounts. Solis Planum (~ 90W) with borders SW- Fossae Claritas and SE – Mellas, Felis Dorsa seams has as its twin Terra Tyrrhena (~270W) with its borders: SE - seam Harmahys and SW- margin of Hellas. Ring Argyr (~40W) has the twin in Cimmeria Terra with its crater Kepler and SE border Eridania et al.

For Martian volcanic areas one can see: Alba Patera (immersed plateau) has the place on Earthen volcanic I/Cr area, rear to Atlantic rise Corner-Miln. On the other hemisphere its place is on the Pg/N volcanic field, rear of Iaramian Japan arc. Vlc.Olimp with neighbour rings has its place on Earthen Mexican Bay and Appalachian rear with their volcanic post-variscan P/T fields. The place of vlc.Olimp on other Earthen hemisphere (immersed rings on Martian map) is the rear of variscan (hercynian) GS Sikkam-Junnan fold zone, it is P/T Eymeshan basalt field. Earthen images of the three grand Martian volcanoes near equator (small rings with central point) are absent. At their places on the other side of Mars we can see immersed rings only. If to turn the Mars 180 grade, grand three Martian volcanoes coincide with Earthen rises: isl. Sumba, isl. Halmahera, the place of Palau ridge. At the same time Elisium rise on the Earth's African hemisphere coincides with Near East region. Youngest Earthen volcanic Syrian-Jordan basalt plateau (Ng-Q) is placed nearby, in the rear of young (Pg/Ng) Palmyra fold arc.

The place of vlc.Olimp and the craters on other Martian hemisphere (see grade net, [4]) one can see in other scale and in different projection on Fig.2

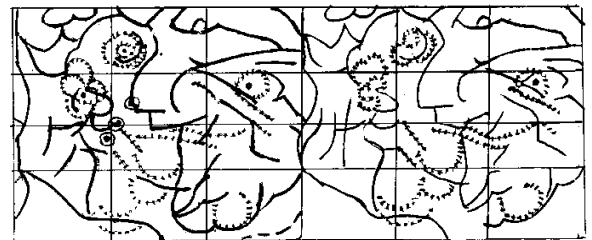


Fig.1
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Earth (60W Mars)

Volcanic grand ring-plato (H:L = 1:20), margins of adjacent peripheral basalt plateoes, cracks, big craters and small craters along many cracks are shown by solid lines. All craters (big and small) of the other Mars hemisphere, just as cracks with chains of small craters along them, are shown by dots.

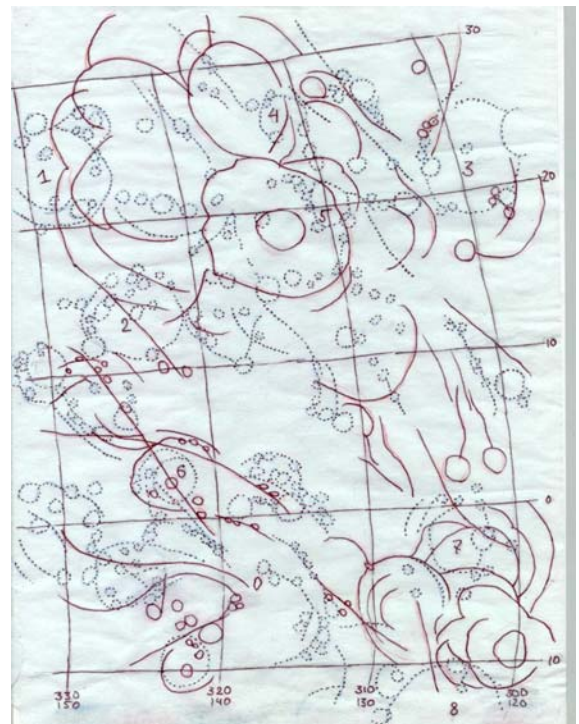


Fig.2

Numbers on Fig.2 denote big craters names on the Mars hemisphere, opposite to the hemisphere with vlc.Olimp. 1- Cassini, 2- Tikhonravov, 3- Antoniadi, 4- Flammarion.

It is evident: these big craters circle the region, where there is vlc.Olimp on the other planet side.

It might be that megavolcanic complex of one hemisphere and the system of aforementioned craters of the other hemisphere have developed in different ways. Either from margins to the center (vlc.Olimp planet side), or from the center to the periphery - on the other planet side.

The crater 5- Shoner is also shown on Fig.2. It nearly coincides with the center of vlc.Olimp on the other planet side.

To the South, craters: 6- Janssen, 7- Shroeter, 8- Huygens are shown also. It can be seen, that the 7-th and 8-th craters belong by their place in coordinates nets to N and S periphery of Ares, on the planet other hemisphere..

Mutual matching of circular forms of both hemispheres in axial symmetric Martian regions is evident. This phenomenon directly contradicts the interpretation of Martian craters (at least for abovementioned) as results of random impacts. Without doubt, they are endogenic.

Now pay attention to the following. Craters denoted by numbers, just as other ring and arc forms of the corresponding Martian side, look similarly. Their margins almost every where or on large parts of these arc margins are accompanied by small rings-craters.

The late cross marginal board arcs by their forms, and thus they are relatively younger.

Thus, the craters of this hemisphere in the simplest way may be represented as former volcanoes, which have immersed slowly into hot substratum above deep volcanic zones of Martian entrails. Perhaps, the lavas have never reached the surface (?). Small crater rings most probably fix peripheral eruptions from the same deep zones, i.e. the eruptions of the youngest volcanic products.

Resume. The Mars, as the Earth, has the axial structural symmetry of its outer shell. The structures on it are endogenic.

Ref: [1] Makarenko G.F. (1997) Periodicity of basalts, biocrisices, structural Earthen symmetry. M, Geoinformmark, 96 p. [2] Merrill R. (1999) Science. Vol 284, 28 May 1495-1502. , [3]The globe of the Mars (1993) Shevchenko V.V., Rodionova G.F., M., MGU. [4]Greely R., Batson (1997) The NASA Atlas of the Solar system. Cambridge Press UK, (1997) 369 p.97