COSMIC SECRETS The Enigmas on Mars 57

The 'Terminal' Mariner 9 #4209-75 May 30, 1971





Original Raw Gif from NASA - Closeup Credit: NASA/JPL-Cal The Airport Terminal - also known as Mariner 9 #4209-75

By Holger Isenberg, February 2001

This object is named in many books and other publications as "Airport-Terminal". Not one of those sources shows the correct image ID# for finding the original data in the NASA-archives. The best reference is from David Hatcher Childress' book *Extraterrestrial Archeology*, where the coordinates are given: 1.9°S 186.4°W and the image-ID 4209-75.

This image-ID is not used by NASA (anymore?) and so I had to <u>search the data by coordinates</u>. After a short search in February 2001, I found the correct image:

- <u>raw original (GIF)</u>
- <u>contrast enhanced (GIF)</u>
- NASA original (PDS)

Note, that the object is not a group of mesas rising out of the plains, as it is described in the sources named above. It is a system of trenches in an area over about $5 \times 5 \text{ km}^2$. The whole original image streches over an area of exact $55 \times 42 \text{ km}^2$.



Credit: NASA/JPL-Cal



Crater (below) in same orientation, to compare shadows



If you now say, that all socalled anomalous objects on Mars are just natural eroded hills or cracks, than you haven't seen this 500 meter long trench:

MOC ID FHA01651

Some technical data about the "4209-75" image, the complete EDR Image Record:

177B1732 05450 AREA CONTAIN CRACKS OF MANY SHAPES AND SIZES B35 (RAA Text Describing Image)

1	INST_NUM Instrument Number
1972	MTYR Measurement Time Year (GMT time of TV shutter close)
41	MTDAY Measurement Time Day (GMT time of TV shutter close)
11	MTHR Measurement Time Hour (GMT time of TV shutter close)
43	MTMIN Measurement Time Minute (GMT time of TV shutter close)
26	MTSEC Measurement Time Second (GMT time of TV shutter close)
386	MTMIL Measurement Time Millisecond (GMT time of TV shutter close)
7938348	DAS_TIME Spacecraft Data Acquisition System Time (DAS time of TV shutter close)
72	ERTYR Earth Received Time Year
41	ERTDAY Earth Received Time Day
21	ERTHR Earth Received Time Hour
53	ERTMIN Earth Received Time Minute
42	ERTSEC Earth Received Time Second
312	ERTMIL Earth Received Time Millisecond
854	TBP Time Before Periapsis, Seconds (time from closest approach)
NULL	DN (typo? should be ON?) Orbit Number
0	DODSYR Date of Orbit Solution
0	DAS_SER DAS Serial Number
7938353	DAS_ERT DAS Earth Received Time, Approximately DAS Time of Shuttle (sic) + 5 Counts
2004	SC_ALT Spacecraft Altitude Above Surface
281.79	SP_CL_A Scan Platform Clock Angle, Degrees (cross cone angle)
120.13	SP_CO_A Scan Platform Cone Angle, Degrees (cone angle)
.11	SP_T_A Scan Platform Twist Angle, Degrees
0	SP_IMF Scan Platform in Motion Flag
34.16	SC_TA Spacecraft True Anomaly Angle

3.4 SC_TV Spacecraft Trangential (sic) Velocity, KM/SEC

.7 SC_RV Spacecraft Radial Velocity, KM/SEC

42.21 SLAR_5 Solar Lighting Angle For Reticle 5 (Zenith Angle of Sun at Mars Surface Corresponding to Image Point Reticle 5) (incidence angle at picture center)

41.69 SLAR_1 incidence angle at upper left (as above)

42.59 SLAR_3 incidence angle at upper right (as above)

41.84 SLAR_7 incidence angle at lower left (as above)

42.74 SLAR_9 incidence angle at lower right (as above)

59.86 SAR_9 (typo? should be PAR_5? = phase angle at center)

60.56 SAR_1 (typo? should be PAR_1? = phase angle at upper left)

59.15 SAR_3 (typo? should be PAR_3? = phase angle at upper right)

60.57 PAR_7 Phase Angle for Reticle 7 (Angle Subtended By Sun And Spacecraft at Mars Surface Corresponding to Image Point Reticle 7)

59.15 PAR_9 phase angle at lower right (as above)

25.35 PAR_5 (typo? should be VAR_5? = emission angle at center)

25.73 VAR_1 Viewing Angle For Reticle 1 (Zenith Angle of Spacecraft at Mars Surface Corresponding to Image Point Reticle 1) (emission angle at upper left)

23.84 VAR_3 emission angle at upper right (as above)

26.87 VAR_7 emission angle at lower left (as above)

25.05 VAR_9 emission angle at lower right (as above)

1 TRF Telemetry Received Flag

-2.01 LR_5 Latitude of Reticle Point 5 (picture center)

-1.88 LR_1 Latitude of Reticle Point 1 (upper left)

-1.47 LR_3 Latitude of Reticle Point 3 (upper right)

-2.56 LR_7 Latitude of Reticle Point 7 (lower left)

-2.13 LR_9 Latitude of Reticle Point 9 (lower right)

186.54	LOR_5 Longitude of Reticle Point 5 (picture center)
187.09	LOR_1 Longitude of Reticle Point 1 (upper left)
186.25	LOR_3 Longitude of Reticle Point 3 (upper right)
186.84	LOR_7 Longitude of Reticle Point 7 (lower left)
185.99	LOR_9 Longitude of Reticle Point 9 (lower right)
2131	SRR_5 Slant Range to Reticle Point 5, KM (picture center)
2135	SRR_1 slant distance/range to upper left (as above)
2116	SRR_3 slant distance/range to upper right (as above)
2148	SRR_7 slant distance/range to lower left (as above)
2128	SRR_9 slant distance/range to lower right (as above)
0	LCFR_5 Limb Crossing Flag for Reticle 5
-1936	AOA Altitude of Optic Axis, KM
12805	SRP Slant Range to Phobos, KM
25179	SRD Slant Range to Deimos, KM
38.9	ASD Angular Semi-Diameter of Planet
64.03	XI Osculating Inclination
12	GMAP S/C Flight Path Angle
6	SLAT Latitude of Sub S/C Point (sub-spacecraft latitude)
182	SLON Longitude of Sub S/C Point (sub-spacecraft longitude)
9	STP Angle at Center of Planet Between Los and R
5391	RMAG Radial Distance to Center of Planet, KM
-7.14	ZLAT Latitude of Subsolar Point (sub-solar latitude)
228.60	ZLON Longitude of Subsolar Point (sub-solar longitude)
49.28	SS1 Shadow Coordinate of Phobos, Latitude
-688.96	SS12 Shadow Coordinate of Phobox, Longitude

49.28	SS2 Shadow Coordinate of Deimos. Latitude
688.06	SS2 Shadow Coordinate of Deimos, Latitude
-000.90	DPS5 geoled nivel beight/width at nisture contex (Prejected Divel Size of Deticle 5, KM)
4.55	PPS5 scaled pixel height/width at picture center (Projected Pixel Size of Reficie 5, RM)
4.57	PPS1 scaled pixel height/width at upper left (as above)
4.46	PPS3 scaled pixel height/width at upper right (as above)
4.60	PPS7 scaled pixel height/width at lower left (as above)
4.49	PPS9 scaled pixel height/width at lower right (as above)
.00	PDEC5 Declination of Reticle 5, Degrees
.00	PRA5 Right Ascension of Reticle 5
14.80	MHA Mars Local Time (Hour Angle From Sub-Solar Point)
197	SUNNAN Sun Direction in Image, Degrees
59	SPANG Angle at Planet Between Sun and Los Intercept
125	SHPSV Angle at Los Between Sun and Los Intercept
.00	AZPHA Tilt Azimuth, Degrees
4194	RL Range to Limb, KM
-49.28	LATL Latitude of Left Limb Extreme
-49.28	LATR Latitude of Right Limb Extreme
-49.28	LATC Latitude of Center of Limb
-49.28	LONR Longitude of Left Limb Extreme
-49.28	LONL Longitude of Right Limb Extreme
-49.28	LONG (typo? should be LONC?) Longitude of Center of Limb
291	NORAN Direction of North in Image Plane, Degrees (north azimuth)
320	SPL05 Angle in Picture Frame Between Sun-S/C Point and Frame Axis at Los
197	SSL05 Angle in Picture Frame Between Subsolar Point and Frame Axis at Los
15	PST05 Angle at Spacecraft Between Los and Vector to Center of Planet

6.6661 ISLAT ? 182.0936 RSLON ? 291.1638 SNORAN ? -1.67 LR 2 Latitude of Reticle Point 2 186.67 LOR 2 Longitude of Reticle Point 2 -2.22 LR 4 Latitude of Reticle Point 4 186.97 LOR 4 Longitude of Reticle Point 4 -1.80 LR_6 Latitude of Reticle Point 6 186.12 LOR_6 Longitude of Reticle Point 6 -2.34 LR 8 Latitude of Reticle Point 8 186.41 LOR_8 Longitude of Reticle Point 8 15.4851 QST ? -1.9210 QLAT Latitude of Point Q, Q Point Is Near Reticle Point 5, It Is The Center of the Optic Axis 186.5364 QLON Longitude of Point Q 2131.89 QSRR_5? 2129.75 SRR Q Slant Range to Point Q, KM 90.1866 QANG ? TV*B MEAS_ID Measurement ID (Instrument ID; TV Camera ID) 75 SC_ID Spacecraft ID H093 OSN Orbit Solution Number 177B1732 054 MDR NUM Command Master Data Record Number 92**EDR***** EDR_NUM EDR Number **Holger Isenberg**

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SOURCE: http://mars-news.de/mr9/4209-75.html

The Airport Terminal



Image from; Robert Dean, Mars has Interplanetary Airport July 26, 2009

Today in Exopolitics Summit 2009, Barcelona, Spain Robert Dean presented NASA photo evidence that Mars has an Interplanetary Airport.

Video Link

I cannot believe my eyes... Why on Earth is he using that old image? I am now beginningto think most of these guys are nothing more than BS artists or deliberate disinfo agents... let me ask you all something...

Does he give the source of that image anywhere? He might I don't know but I don't see it anywhere...

This image was first printed in ''Extraterrestrial Archeology'', by David Hatcher Childress, 1994. (see above top of page) so it's not even Bob Dean's 'discovery' (but he may give credit somewhere I don't know)

Now compare what you see above to what Bob's photo looks like... and people are just believing this over enhanced and doctored image without question? Makes me very sad... that we need to believe so bad we don't question.

No one demands to see the original NASA image? Sure you can say NASA 'may' doctor images, but at least you need to show the original what you are basing it on...

The labyrinth area of western Valles Marineris on Mars Mariner 9 #4187 45



Mariner 9 view of the Noctis Labyrinthus ''labyrinth'' at the western end of Valles Marineris on Mars. Linear graben, grooves, and crater chains dominate this region, along with a number of flat-topped mesas. The image is roughly 400 km across, centered at 6 S, 105 W, at the edge of the Tharsis bulge. North is up. (Mariner 9, MTVS 4187-45)

Mariner 9 Olympus Mons



Mariner 9 imagery of Olympus Mons volcano on Mars compared to the eight principal Hawaiian islands at the same scale. (Mariner 9 image mosaic, NASA/JPL) Source: <u>USGS</u>



Mariner 9

Olympus Mons Mosaic JPL-P-13074



Credit: NASA/JPL-Cal

Mariner 9 Valles Marineris



Credit: NASA/JPL Valles Marineris discovered by the Mariner 9 probe in 3D. Click image for full size

Mariner 9 "Inca City"



Mariner 9 Phobos



Credit: NASA/JPL Phobos taken by Mariner 9 from a distance of 5760 km. Resolution is 300 m.

Mariner 9 Dust Storm



A mosaic of Mariner 9 frames, taken during the spacecraft's first orbit of Mars, shows the south polar cap dimly through the great dust storm. The polar caps displayed seasonal variations, and study revealed clear signs of radical long-term climate changes.

Mariner 9 "Elysium Pyramids"



Credit: NASA/JPL MARINER 9 image of the <u>"Elysium pyramids"</u> of February 8, 1972.

Mariner 9 "River Channels"



Credit: NASA/JPL Channels on Mars, as seen from Mariner 9

Related Links:

- Mariner 9 Wikipedia
 - Mariner 9 (Mariner Mars '71 / Mariner-I) was a NASA space probe orbiter that helped in the exploration of Mars and was part of the Mariner program. Mariner 9 was launched toward Mars on May 30, 1971 from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and reached the planet on November 13 of the same year, becoming the first spacecraft to orbit another planet only narrowly beating Soviet Mars 2 and Mars 3, which both arrived within a month. After months of dust-storms it managed to send back clear pictures of the surface.
- The labyrinth area of western Valles Marineris on Mars NASA NSSDC
- The Airport Terminal also known as Mariner 9 #4209-75 Mars De
- <u>Olympus Mons rises above a dust storm</u> NASA JPL
- Mars, The Red Planet FAS.org
- Water: The Common Thread of a Mars Exploration Strategy NASA Mars Program
- Mariner 9 View of Martian Surface NASA JPL
- Mariner 9 Mars Mission Online Imagery nasm.si.edu
 - Mariner 9 Mars Mission Imagery Archive nasm.si.edu
- Mars Face / Inca City / Elysium pyramids / Utopia faces

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