

Re: Ice on Mars' South Pole Is Deep and Wide

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- *From:* bradguth@xxxxxxxxxx
 - *Date:* 19 Mar 2007 11:13:17 -0700
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Instead of these folks telling us the same old mainstream infomercial crapolla, tell us what we don't know about our highly unusual moon, about Venus, or about the Sirius star/solar system.

Here's another slightly corrected/polished reply, as intended for those that see no problems whatsoever with their excessively spending most all of our hard earned loot on their off-world hobby, that which seems to include their continued snookering of all the rest of us village idiots.

(it's no wonder these silly Usenet clowns see nothing the least bit wrong with our resident warlord's actions, as well as accepting upon whatever our government has done in the past or plans upon doing in the near future is perfectly OK, as long as they get to do their thing)

How about instead of our wasting such supposed talents, draining our best resources and having mostly lost precious time, why not instead they should be talking to us about our somewhat salty old moon that's not of Earth, telling us when that big old icy sucker arrived and of how we subsequently obtained our seasonal tilt. If they're so gosh darn smart, as such they can start off by telling us of whatever it's going to take for relocating our moon, such as out to Earth's L1, so that a significant and/or perhaps do-everything lid can once and for all be placed upon our GW fiasco, that's going to need all the help it can get.

Unfortunately, our "Taboo/Nondisclosure Moon" actually doesn't hold much of a candle to the fire that's continually burning up all of those hard earned billions upon billions of dollars, as for getting badly spent on behalf of Mars, or of worse yet upon whatever it's taking for going far beyond.

In spite of all that blown loot and lost time on behalf of whatever life might have once upon a time existed on Mars, that at best sucks real bad, and/or is of life that's going to remain as damn spendy to boot, if not a touch lethal to our environment. If Mars life was ever into kicking any serious butt, it's having done such without benefit of having all that much salt, as well as having gone without a

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magnetosphere or a worthy moon to boot. Titan and possibly Ceres, or even Sedna with its reddish ice offers more life worthy butt kicking potential than Mars, and we obviously can't humanly go to/from either of those places, much less return with anything worthy of humanity or that of salvaging our badly failing environment.

An Earth w/o magnetosphere, w/o moon is simply a much larger Mars. Give or take another iffy thousand years, and we're either toast and/or we're soon enough on the road to becoming Mars like.

We're rather deep into achieving our point of no return, of the ongoing GW thawing process of losing our surface ice caps, while most all of that nifty Mars sequestered ice isn't going anywhere without a good enough moon for keeping that planetology core and whatever surface of interactive tidal forced environment(s) alive and kicking, as is very much the case for mother Earth.

Pat Flannery:

"Subject: Very wet Mars?"

As in thirty-plus feet deep water over its entire surface if melted?

<http://www.spaceflightnow.com/news/n0703/15marsice/>

Mars polar aquifer/aquifer ice is certainly worth our knowing about, as it represents the grim remainder of what obviously used to be a geothermally active and only somewhat atmospheric protected planet, that is before having lost its essential magnetosphere.

Even if we're talking 1% Earth wet, Mars is missing most of its salt. All the water upon Earth and within its wet atmosphere might represent as much as 9,000'(2.743 km) as covering a smooth orb. Thus 30+'(9.15 m) in depth of covering such a wussy little orb as Mars is hardly worth a good spit.

At that near vacuum, what would the rate of evaporation be?
After the great thaw, would there be any salty remainders?

Perhaps Mars was a mostly a cool swamp and/or of some other geothermally forced muck like fresh water planet, whereas otherwise the necessary quantity of Mars salt simply doesn't seem to coexist, as though it had been nearly if not entirely missed upon getting its fair share of salt to begin with, or perhaps as having subsequently been strip-mined or somehow otherwise having its salt extracted.

Is there yet an unknown atmospheric process of having extracted salt from such a cold and dry environment? (I don't think so)

If whatever deposited such massive amounts of rock salt and ocean volumes of salty water upon Earth (roughly 1.5×10^{19} kg of Na) should have happened at roughly the same time for the benefit of Mars, as

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then perhaps our Mars probes should have been operating fairly deep within the remainders of such Mars salt, of their having at least 1.5×10^{17} kg of whatever Na to deal with.

Have those salty types of minerals and of their percentage or PPM worth of whatever's Martian rock salt been established from those robotic samples taken and processed thus far?

Is salt too complicated of an element as to detect, much less quantify?

Are there per chance any signs of Martian diatoms to behold?

Other than going by way of various observational derived speculations, as to our having interpreted upon what sort of looks as though it's of a Mars salt like substance, it seems as though our very own reactive moon with its argon and sodium atmosphere has offered more solids of salt to behold than Mars. What gives?

As I've said before, there's little argument from myself that Mars once upon a geothermally forced time had surface water, and that it still does have a wee bit of local or deposited salt, though as of thus far it's simply not indicating as having near enough (Na) volume or bulk as to hardly matter, especially if such salt(s) had been once upon a time made wet enough as for sustaining other significant life (meaning intelligent, as to being of something more worthy than mere microbes and/or diatom like spores).

If Mars once offered as little as 1% the surface volumes of water as Earth, whereas such there should have been those remainders of its global salt (say at least 1% of our 1.5×10^{19} kg = 1.5×10^{17} kg), and thereby even that scant 1% worth of our terrestrial salt is what actually represents quite a great deal of salt to have kept hidden on Mars.

What I'm otherwise driving at, is simply pondering the research based notions, that Mars is much older than Earth, and that Earth is much older than Venus, and that our somewhat recent moon (as having arrived since the last ice age) that's so much bigger and nearby than most seems a whole lot more salty than Mars, almost as though this solar system was assembled over a great period of time, as we've been dragged along by the likes of the Sirius star/solar system, and of likely having received a few items from its vast Oort cloud of icy moons and planet sized debris.

At least our somewhat salty moon, as being so massive and nearby, is what's more than making up for the ongoing loss of Earth's core thermal energy, that's supposedly somewhere in the range of shedding 78 mw/m^2 , whereas our moon's gravity of tidal forced influence has been so much so helping that it has become by far our primary GW consideration like none other. Obviously adding our global dimming

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soot into the ongoing GW demise of our frail environment that's also losing its protective magnetosphere at the daunting rate of $-.05\%/year$ isn't exactly helping, at least not any more so than our artificial methods of having been evaporating water that's only adding to our atmospheric cache of having to hold said water vapor, which currently ranges anywhere from $13e12$ tonnes to as much as $150e12$ tonnes, depending entirely upon whichever hocus-pocus or conditional physics driven science you'd care to take to the bank.

It's as though we don't hardly know of or much less appreciate our very own Earth, yet having spent countless billions upon billions, while having essentially invested decades of our very best talents and resources upon going after whatever's further away than Venus seems almost sadistic, if not insane.

We can't even honestly accomplish our moon's L1, much less the moon itself, yet a fuzzy if not hocus-pocus future of spending more than a trillion per decade seems likely without hardly a dollar going towards resolving our need of accomplishing a substantial cache of solar and wind derived renewable energy, much less for extracting from the energy that's existing between Earth and our moon.

Doing Venus isn't 1% the cost of accomplishing the same task for Mars. At least you can efficiently go about your business (if need be all 19 months worth of it) as safely within that composite rigid airship, transporting yourself safely above the geothermally toasty surface of Venus, without hardly expending energy or having to ever set a hot foot on that deck.

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Brad Guth

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