

## Re: Life likely on Mars

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.space.policy/2008-05/msg00293.html>

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  - *Date:* Mon, 26 May 2008 19:46:49 -0700 (PDT)
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On May 26, 5:08 pm, "jonathan" <[H...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:H...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote:

"BradGuth" <[bradg...@xxxxxxxx](mailto:bradg...@xxxxxxxx)> wrote in message

[news:095c38f1-0b18-48e8-94a5-e6b10b12bf7c@xx](mailto:news:095c38f1-0b18-48e8-94a5-e6b10b12bf7c@xx)

On May 26, 10:10 am, "jonathan" <[H...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:H...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote:

"BradGuth" <[bradg...@xxxxxxxx](mailto:bradg...@xxxxxxxx)> wrote in message

[news:babe00d5-0100-4544-a766-7a86a80aa19c@xx](mailto:news:babe00d5-0100-4544-a766-7a86a80aa19c@xx)

"Life likely on Mars" as of how many  
hundred millions if not a billion  
years ago?

Maybe as recently as the last ice-age cycle on Mars.

And that was how many millions upon millions of years ago?

I don't know, but I doubt it was millions. It would seem to me the complicated orbit and tilt of Mars means ice ages that are also complicated or irregular. But look carefully at the ...shadows... cast in each of these two pics. They show the same delicate erosion pattern caused by water eroding away the soil.

How long ago was Mars wet???  
To say geologic time seems absurd.

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Not to me, although anything is possible other than any extended solar related cycle of that extreme. If Mars ever got that toasty enough for accommodating regular h<sub>2</sub>O as snow, Earth would have been getting summarily roasted to death.

How hot is the core of Mars, and how large is that geothermal core??  
(or are we talking about a core of ice?)

Look at the erosion pattern cast by the/shadows/, the surrounding soil texture and note the Mars pic in on a 10 degree slope.

Yellowstone

mudpot<http://www.nps.gov/yell/slidesfile/thermalfeatures/mudpots/midwaylower...>

Endurance

mudpot<http://qt.exploratorium.edu/mars/opportunity/pancam/2004-07-16/1P1431...>

Mars Emerging from Ice Age, Data Suggest  
By SPACE.com

Scientists have suspected in recent years that Mars might be undergoing some sort of global warming. New data points to the possibility it is emerging from an ice age.

NASA's Mars Odyssey orbiter has been surveying the planet for nearly a full Martian year now, and it has spotted seasonal changes like the advance and retreat of polar ice. It's also gathering data of a possible longer trend.

There appears to be too much frozen water at low-latitude regions — away from the frigid poles — given the current climate of Mars. The situation is not in equilibrium, said William Feldman of the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

"One explanation could be that Mars is just coming out of an ice age," Feldman said. "In some low-latitude areas, the ice has already dissipated. In others, that process is slower and hasn't reached an equilibrium yet. Those areas are like the patches of snow you sometimes see persisting in protected spots long after the last snowfall of the winter." [http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/mars\\_ice-age\\_031208.html](http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/mars_ice-age_031208.html)

They likely meant to say crystal dry-ice fall, because at least that's technically doable within the regular laws of physics.

Life needs what some might call a persistent temp gradient.  
Or a phase transition, that constantly transitions from one state to another. Due to the abundance of water on earth, the

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entire surface is one great big pile of nested phase transitions.  
Evolution happens at it's best pace on earth as a result.

You mean life as we know it evolves rather nicely on Earth once given an extremely complex start that is still fully misunderstood, plus receiving loads of sheer dumb luck along the way.

You still don't get the point of fluids. The more random and dynamic the interactions, the better. Self organizing systems spontaneously emerge when total system randomness is at a maximum. You call it luck because of all the randomness. But that is a poor word for the ultimate source of creation.

The Second Law is relentless, it creates randomness.  
The food of Creation.

Luck or Design?

How about both, or just damn good ET intelligent design to start off with.

I could imagine a much slower process on Mars. Lets say a single year on earth would provide a typical life cycle on earth. But on Mars, as water melts out from underground and freezes again as ice—ages wax and wane, a ...single life cycle might be an...ice—age, not a year.

I can agree that a 100,000 year, or perhaps more than likely the million year ice—age cycle (if having to exclude Sirius would make such ice—age cycles entirely misunderstood) as representing one life cycle to a given species of a tough and rad—hard Mars spore.

To me Mars, where life is concerned, is a slow—motion version of earth. Where the primary water cycle is between the oceans and the atmosphere on earth...very dynamic. And on Mars the water cycle is between underground ice and near surface soil.

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...very slow.

I would tend to agree, especially if that form of robust spore like life has been sequestered underground or at least as having migrated under a sufficient blanket of ice, snow and fluffy dry-ice crystals. Enough ice is actually a good thermal insulator, and provides an even better radiation shield.

But that is not AT ALL a reason not to look for life on Mars. Quite the opposite, it's a reason to look very hard. Why?

The question all this is meant to answer is CREATION!  
Or how life first began.

Mars just might show us ...exactly...how life first starts. What the missing link between geology and biology looks like.

In that case, the newish environment of the planet Venus, of which is cooling itself off rather nicely, is far closer to the perceived life cycle of proto-Earth. But then you and others of your kind only believe in whatever your pagan God NASA has to say, even if it's entirely subjective, and therefore so what's the difference about what anyone else has to say.

Maybe the fact the last spacecraft melted shortly after landing has discouraged the search for life on Venus. I do agree though that Venus is a very dynamic place. But where would the conditions be suitable for life on Venus? I would think the clouds would be about it. Like on the gas planets.

What can anyone possibly say about those before as being certifiably dumb and dumber, though getting paid as though each were Einstein or better.

Maybe it's too chaotic on Venus, and too static on Mars.

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Remember, the ideal conditions are a combination of chaotic and static, near either extreme the whole suffers. Which is why fluids are ideal, as a transitional state between ice and vapor (Mars and Venus).

Venus has unlimited renewable energy and Earth like minerals, as well as protection for the likes of frail DNA, whereas Mars has hardly squat going for itself.

You don't even believe in darn good pictures, other than of those having been interpreted by your intellectual cartel that's 100% brown-nosed itself to the mainstream status quo. In other words, you do not have a mind of your own.

Let's judge their motives by the results. Let's see how this mission changes things.

. – Brad Guth

Your extremely narrow focus, ability to exclude evidence, failure to take into account the regular laws of physics or much less of whatever intelligent ETs or other intelligent species of life could have accomplished in spite of how snookered and dumbfounded this humanity of Earth has become, and otherwise your clear lack of any deductive thinking, doesn't leave us much to work with.

.. – Brad Guth

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