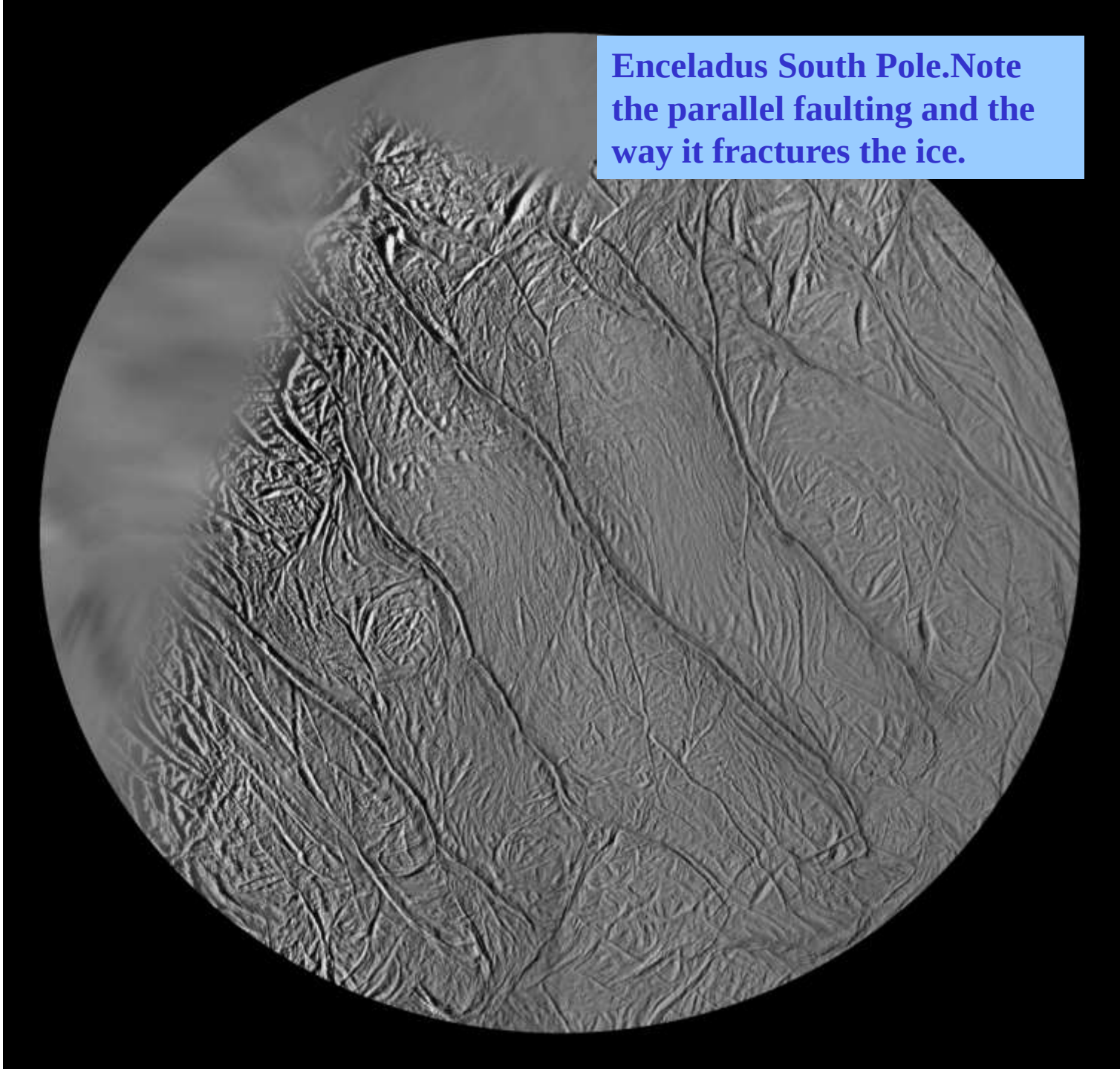
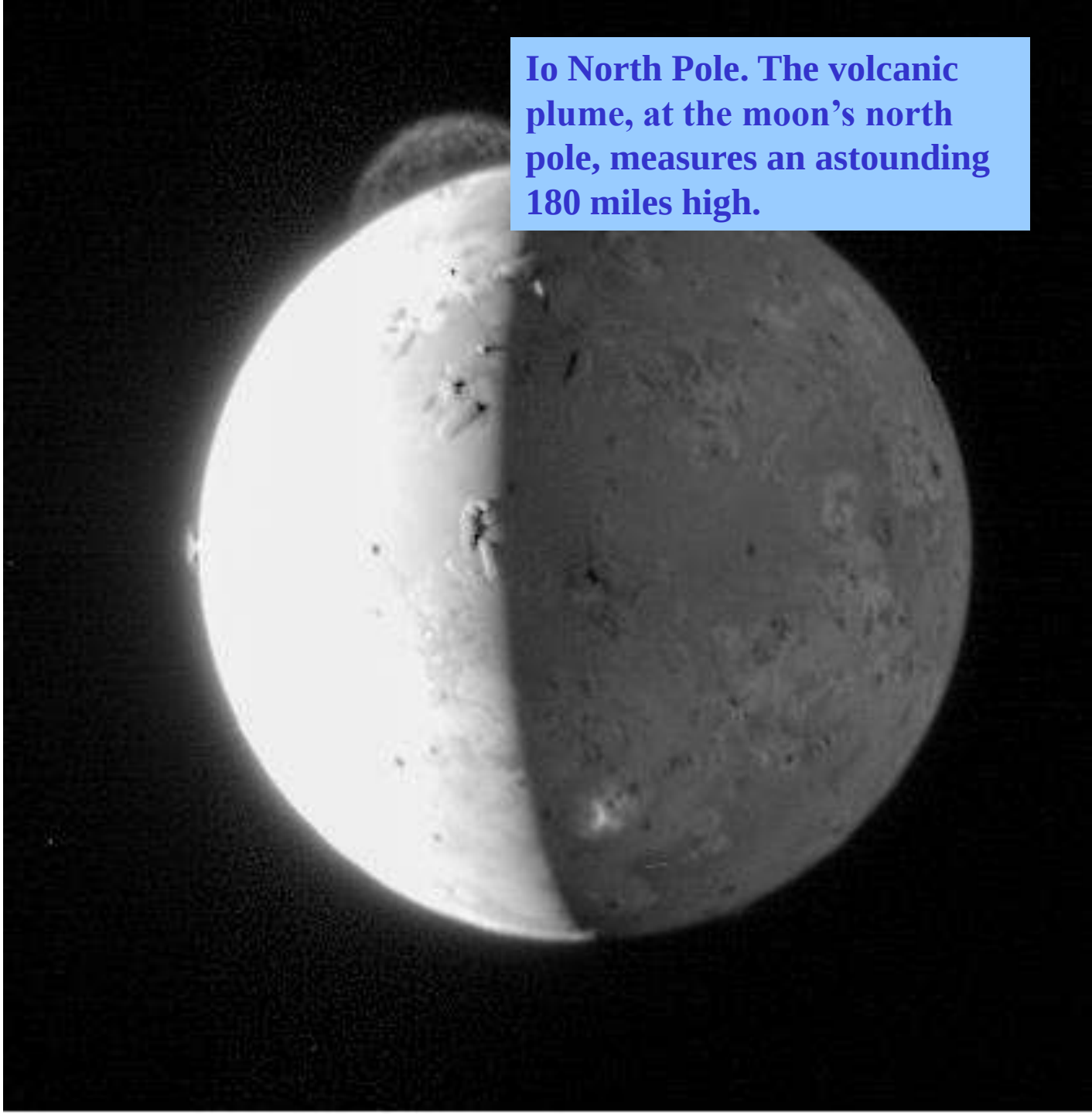
Figure: 1



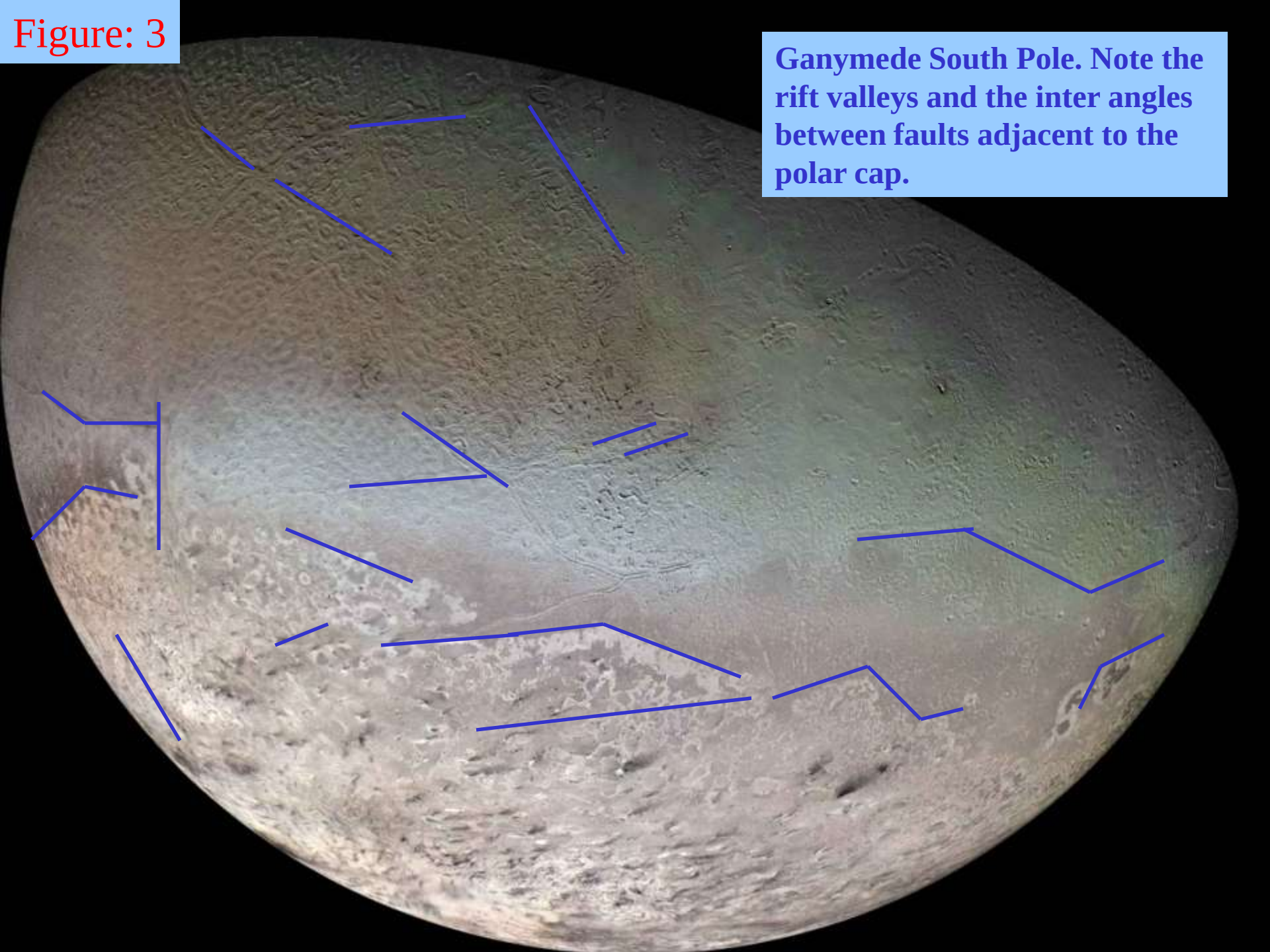
Enceladus South Pole.Note the parallel faulting and the way it fractures the ice.

Figure: 2



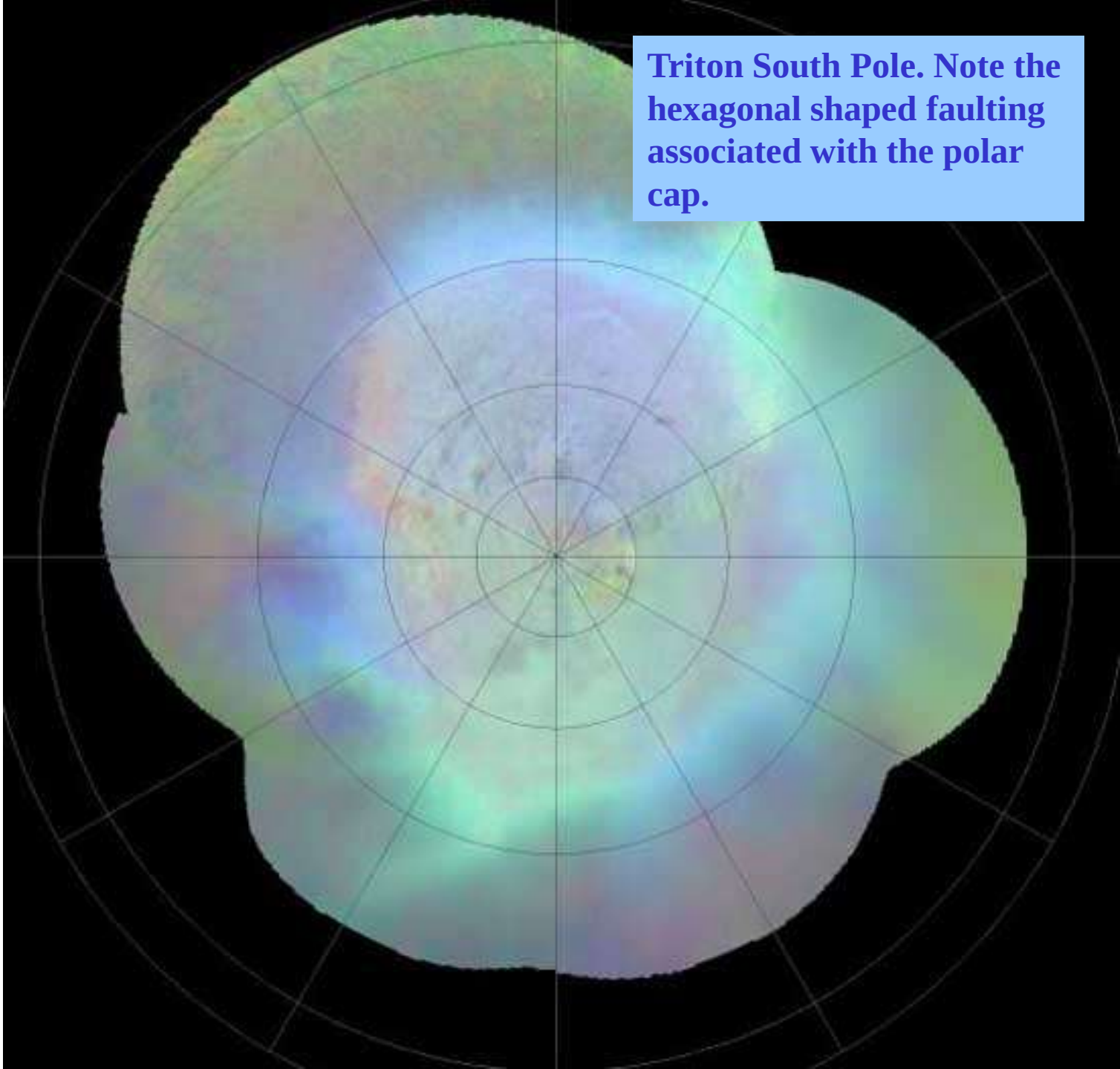
Io North Pole. The volcanic plume, at the moon's north pole, measures an astounding 180 miles high.

Figure: 3



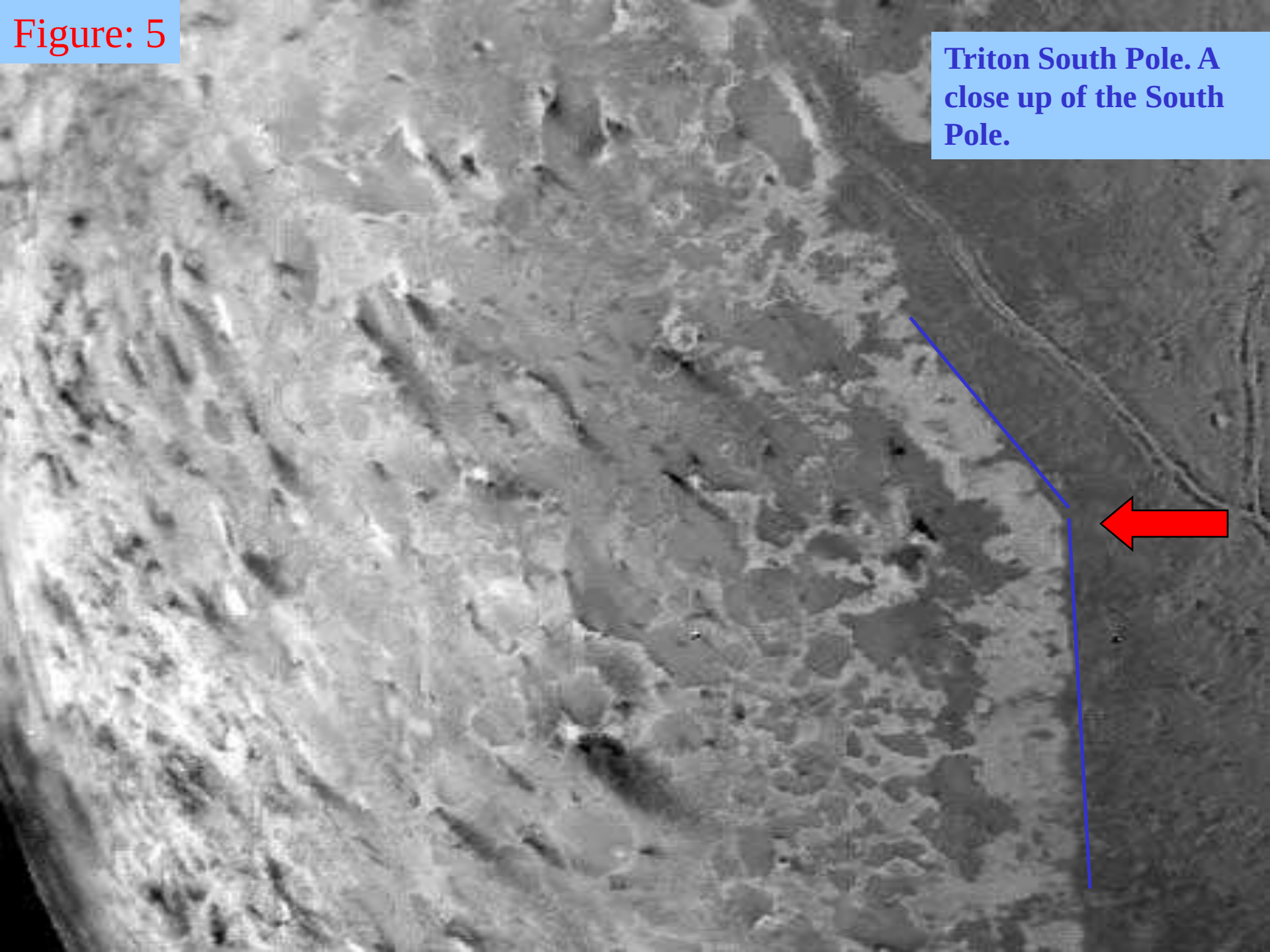
Ganymede South Pole. Note the rift valleys and the inter angles between faults adjacent to the polar cap.

Figure: 4



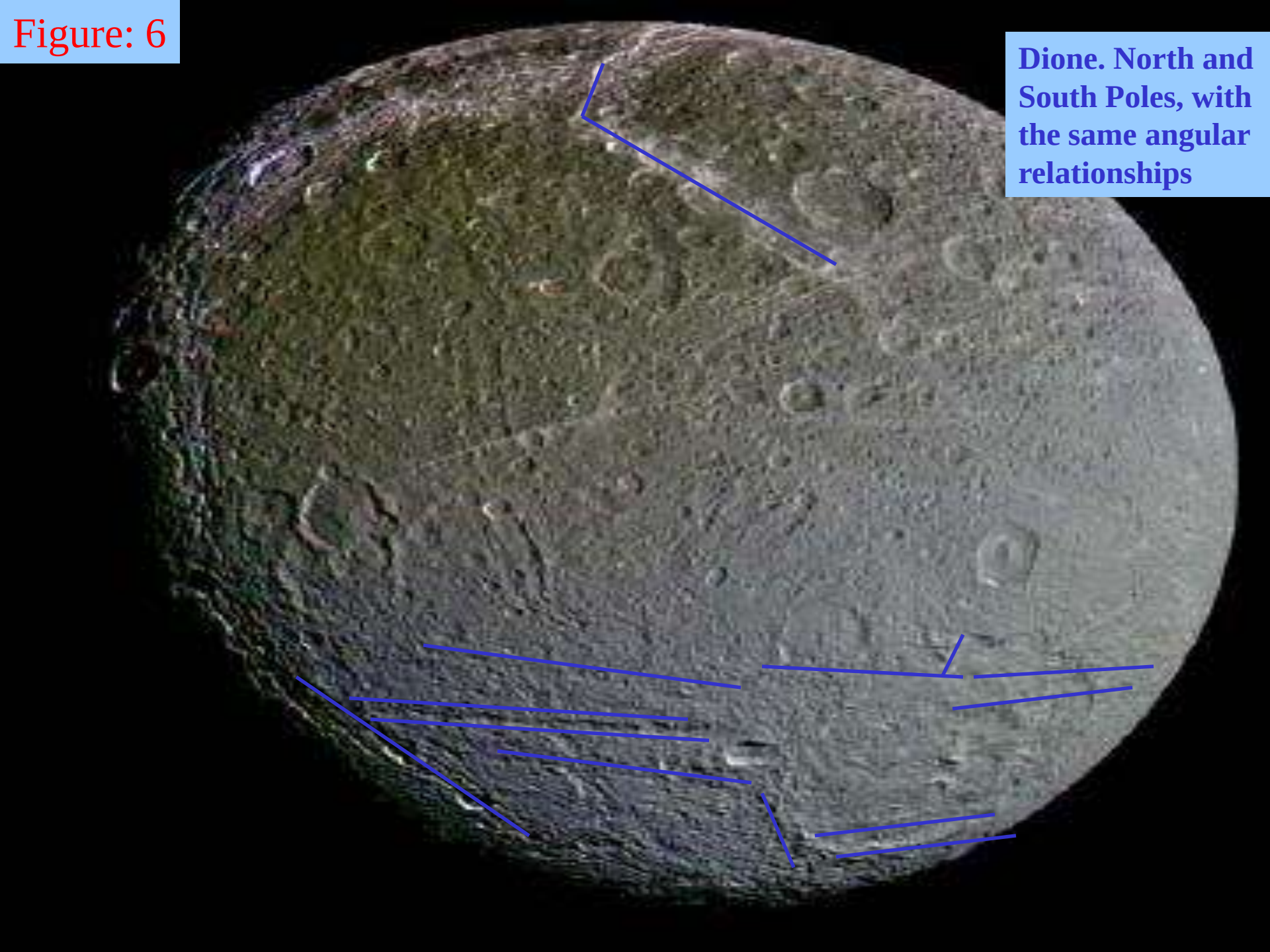
Triton South Pole. Note the hexagonal shaped faulting associated with the polar cap.

Figure: 5



Triton South Pole. A close up of the South Pole.

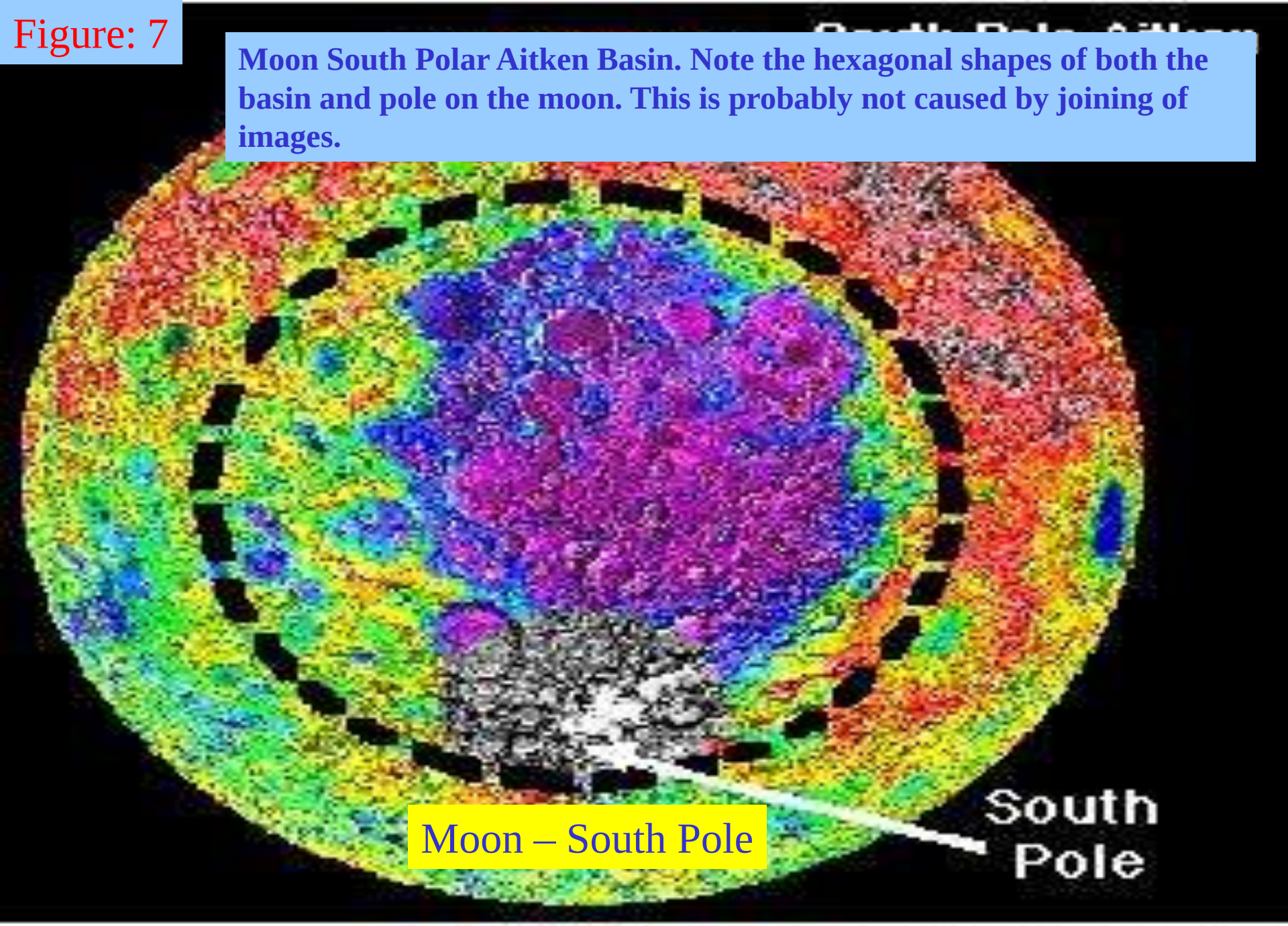
Figure: 6



Dione. North and South Poles, with the same angular relationships

Figure: 7

Moon South Polar Aitken Basin. Note the hexagonal shapes of both the basin and pole on the moon. This is probably not caused by joining of images.



(Courtesy of Lunar and Planetary Institute.)

Figure: 8

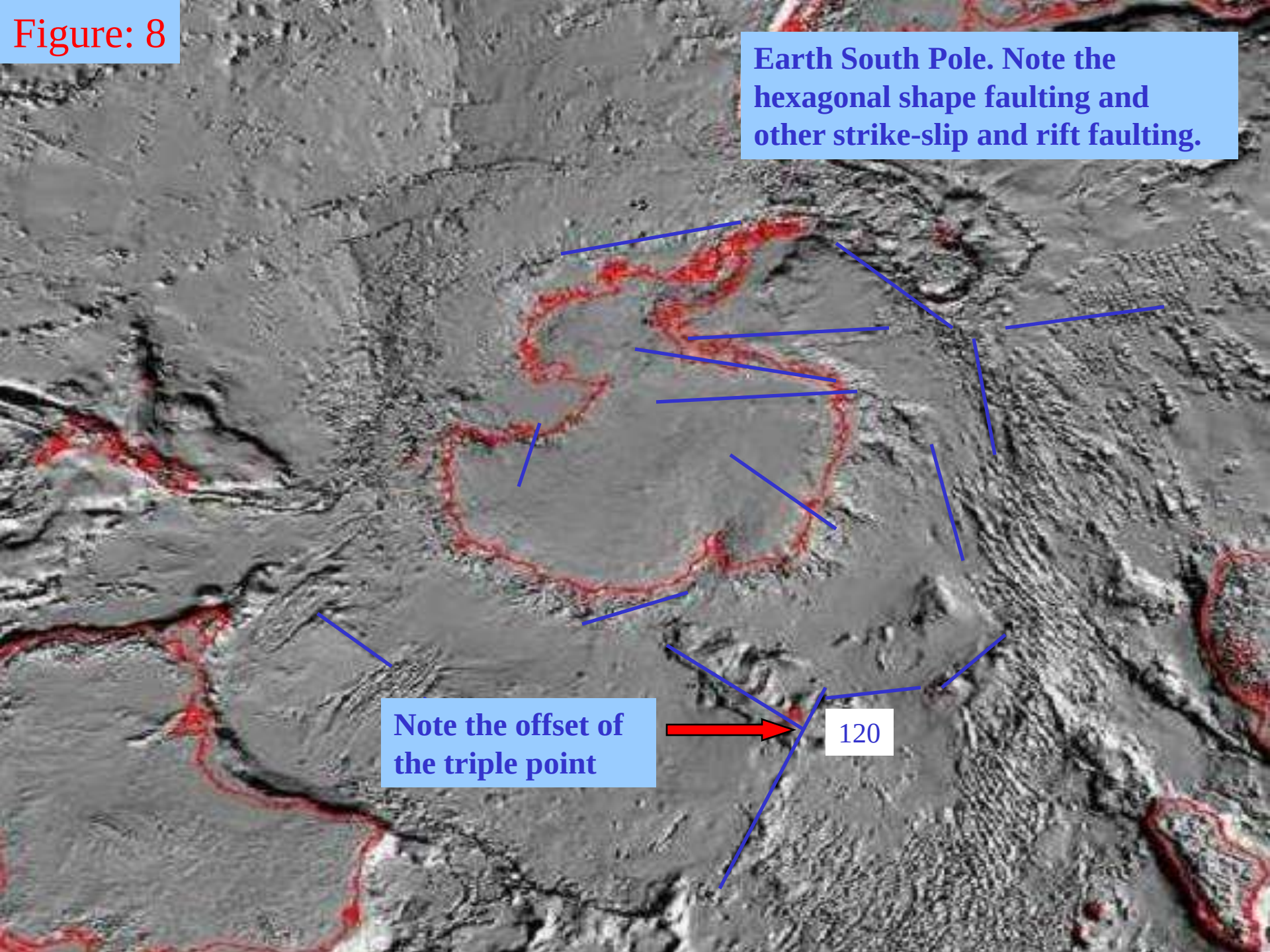

Earth South Pole. Note the hexagonal shape faulting and other strike-slip and rift faulting.
Note the offset of the triple point
120

Figure: 9

Mare Boreum. The hexagonal-shaped faulting around the Martian North Pole, and the 120 to 130 degree angles (triple points), implies triple points hence rift valleys. The relationships are quite obvious, even at this scale and are not caused by imaging.

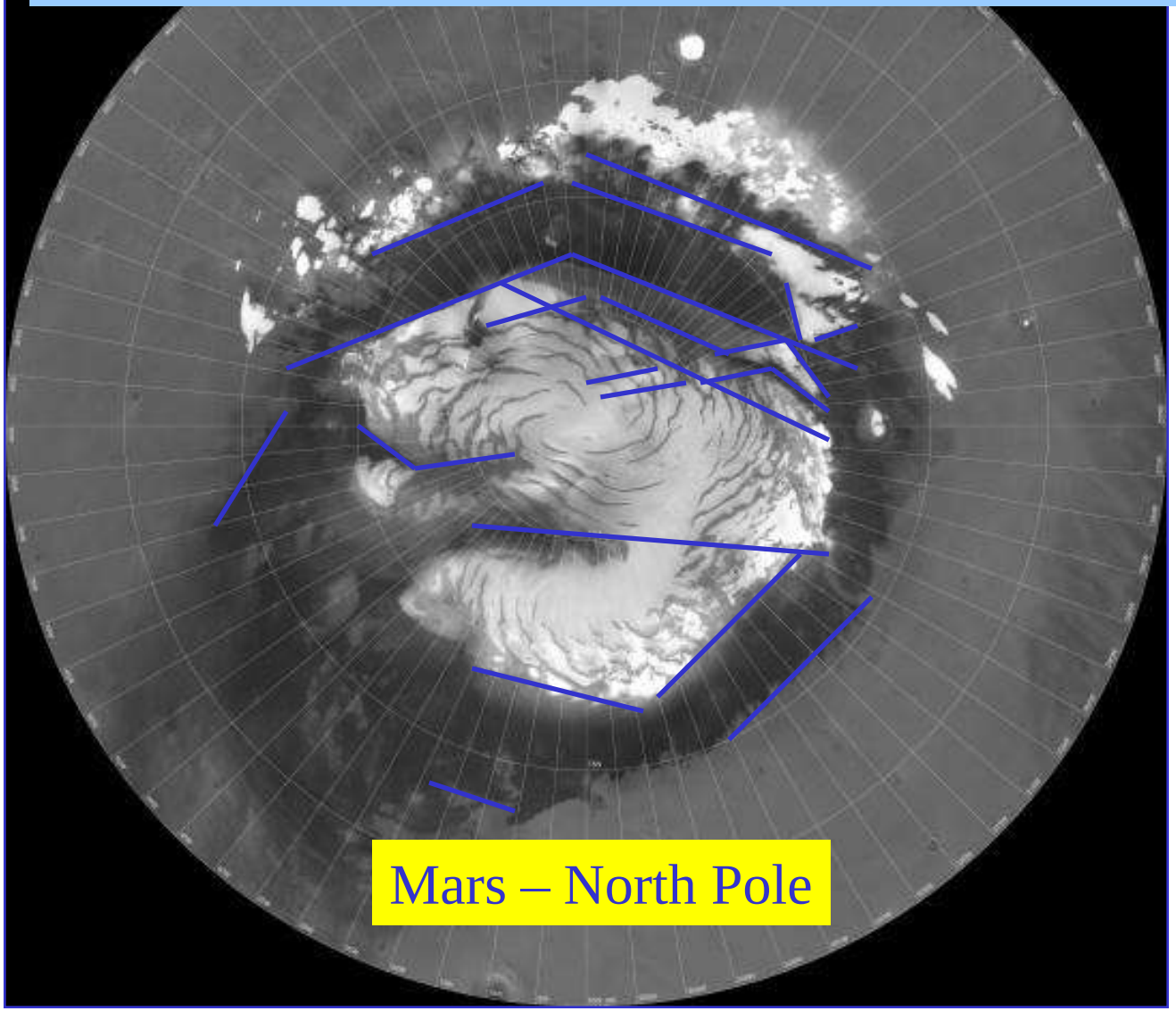
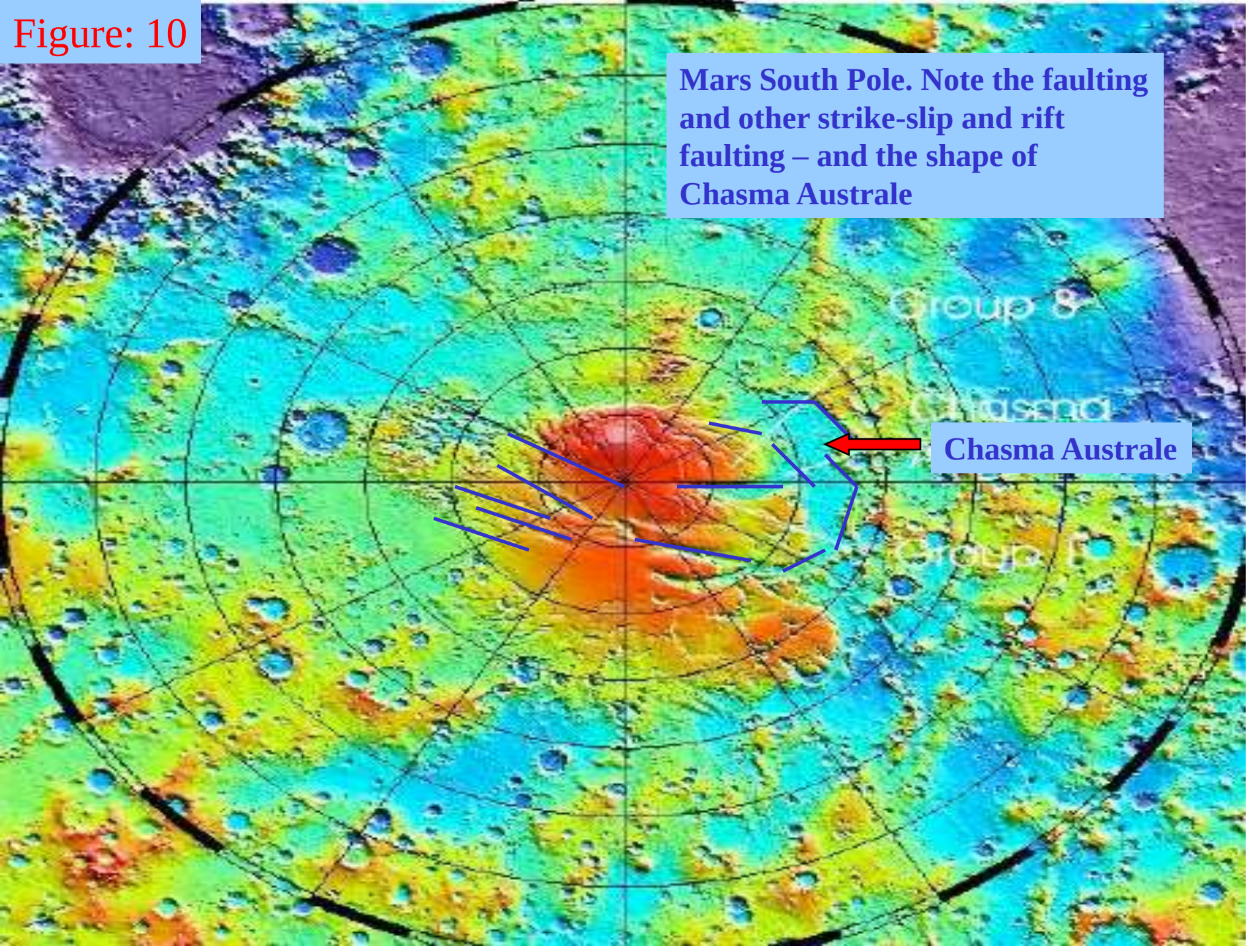


Figure: 10


Mars South Pole. Note the faulting and other strike-slip and rift faulting – and the shape of Chasma Australe
Chasma Australe