



HAL
open science

Overview of the facies and stratigraphy of a distal Delta remnant at the Kodiak butte (Jezero crater, Mars)

Gwénaél Caravaca, Gilles Dromart, Nicolas Mangold, Sanjeev Gupta, Stéphane Le Mouélic, Olivier Gasnault, Sylvestre Maurice, Roger C Wiens

► To cite this version:

Gwénaél Caravaca, Gilles Dromart, Nicolas Mangold, Sanjeev Gupta, Stéphane Le Mouélic, et al.. Overview of the facies and stratigraphy of a distal Delta remnant at the Kodiak butte (Jezero crater, Mars). Europlanet Science Congress 2022, Europlanet, Sep 2022, Granada, Spain. pp.EPSC2022-345, 10.5194/epsc2022-345 . hal-03842578

HAL Id: hal-03842578

<https://hal.science/hal-03842578v1>

Submitted on 7 Nov 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Overview of the facies and stratigraphy of a distal Delta remnant at the Kodiac butte (Jezero crater, Mars)

Gwénaél Caravaca¹, Gilles Dromart², Nicolas Mangold³, Sanjeev Gupta⁴, Stéphane Le Mouélic³, Olivier Gasnault¹, Sylvestre Maurice¹, and Roger C. Wiens⁵

¹Institut de Recherche en Astrophysique et Planétologie, UMR 5277 CNRS, UPS, CNES, Toulouse Cédex 4, France
(gwenael.caravaca@irap.omp.eu)

²LGL-TPE, Université de Lyon, Lyon, France

³Laboratoire de Planétologie et Géosciences, UMR CNRS 6112, Nantes Université, Nantes, France

⁴Department of Earth Sciences and Engineering, Imperial College London, London, UK,

⁵Purdue University, Lafayette, IN, USA

For more than a year now, the *Perseverance* rover of the Mars2020 mission has been exploring the Jezero crater in the northern hemisphere of Mars. This landing area was notably selected due to the presence of a large-scale fan-shaped sedimentary edifice in its western part at the mouth of Neretva Vallis (NV, Fig. 1a, e.g., [1]), that was interpreted to be a fossil deltaic system. Upon arrival in the crater in February 2021, remote observation from the ground were performed, allowing to answer this question with long-distance imaging using Mastcam-Z and SuperCam's Remote Micro-Imager. Indeed, these observations allowed to identify with certainty structures characteristic of a Gilbert-type delta, confirming the fluvio-deltaic origin of this western fan [1].

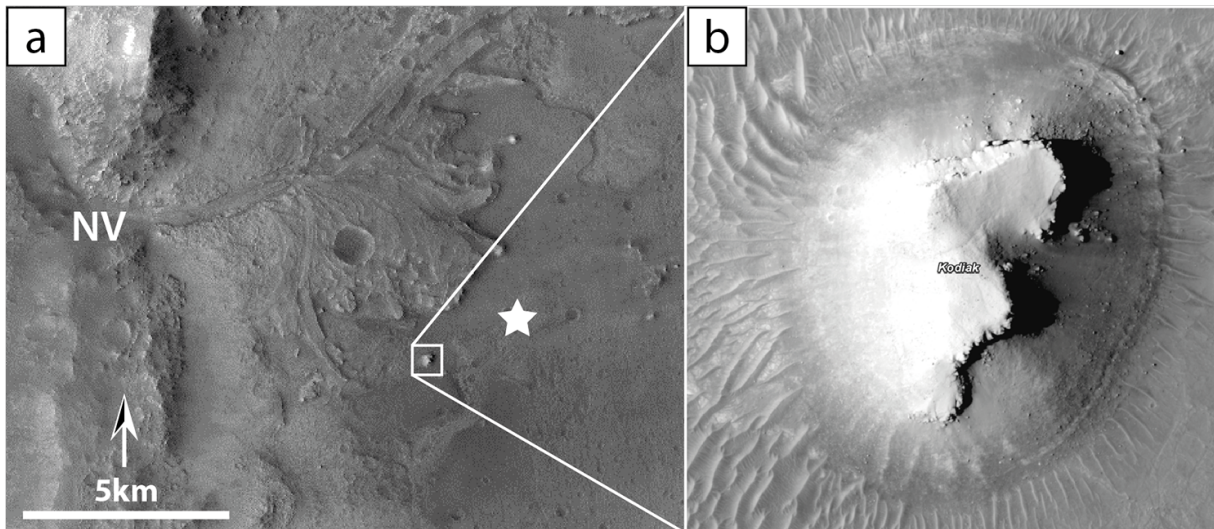


Figure 1: a) Orbital view of the western fan delta of Jezero crater. Star represents the Octavia E. Buttlar landing site of the *Perseverance* rover. NV: Neretva Vallis (main input valley). b) Zoom on the Kodiak butte, approx. 1km away from the main delta's front

In this work, we focus on the Kodiak butte (Fig. 1b) situated ~ 1 km away from the current main delta front. This butte exhibits Gilbert-type structures of bottomsets, foresets and topsets characteristic of the deltaic suite, and as therefore been identified as being a remnant of a past distal extension of the western delta [1; 2]. This butte was imaged from the east during the earliest part of the mission (Fig. 2a), but we also took advantage of the "Rapid Traverse" route to the delta foot to gather images of its northern-facing side (Fig. 2b), giving us data to study the 3D geometry of the sedimentary rocks that make this butte. Here, we provide an overview of the facies and stacking pattern of the deltaic series observed at Kodiak.

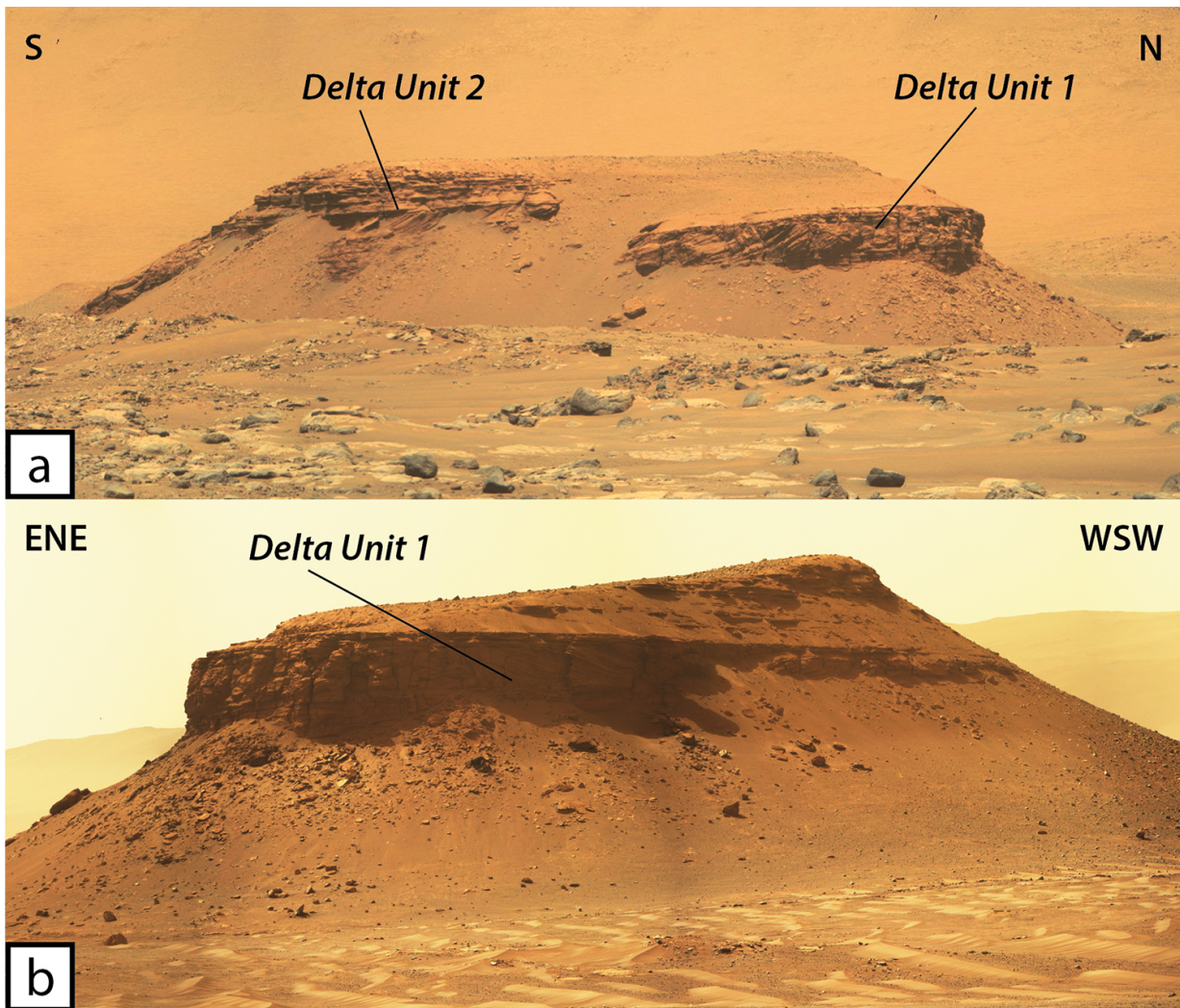


Figure 2: Mastcam-Z general views of Kodiak and Delta Units 1 and 2. a) View of the East-facing part of the butte with Units 1 and 2 (zcam08103). b) View of the North-facing part of the butte (zcam08425).

We use both 2D high-resolution image data acquired by Mastcam-Z and SuperCam's RMI instruments, but also 3D Digital Outcrop Model (DOM) reconstructed from RMI remote observations (e.g., [2], visible online at: <https://skfb.ly/o89yU>). While both views help us in determining the stratigraphic architecture of the butte, the later being critical in assessing with more precision the sediment transport directions, and especially their temporal variations within distinct units [2]. That is, we are able to describe at least two main depositional episodes recorded at Kodiak, with Delta Units 1 and 2 (Fig. 2). Both units are characterized by a well-evidenced Gilbert-type succession of bottomsets, foresets and topsets, of a similar size and extension. The lower elevation and position further north of Delta Unit 1 (Fig. 2) indicates that it predates Delta Unit 2. An overall direction of transport toward the south-west is observed for this unit from the dip of foresets observed from both east and north faces.

Delta Unit 2 was observed in the first part of the mission, when the rover was positioned about 2 km away to the east, and was first characterized in [1]. High-resolution RMI images [3] allow us to characterize a sedimentary succession made of rocks whose texture ranges from coarse sandstones to (boulder) conglomerates, which is common for deltaic systems. A closer observation of the sedimentary architecture was possible using a 3D DOM made from RMI images [2] (Fig. 3). On this model, we were able to precisely delimit the different bottomsets, foresets and topsets (Fig. 3a),

but also to provide measurements of the individual bed thicknesses within each interval with an average of 15 cm, 17 cm and 19 cm for bottomsets, foresets and topsets, respectively. After close observation, it appears that the topsets of Unit 2 also show that at least three sets of oblique stratifications do not follow the same transport direction than the other beds, evidencing a transport clearly toward the east (green lines in Fig. 3b). Also, individual beds exhibit a reduced thickness with an average of 13.5 cm per bed (Fig. 3b). While the overall unit 2 follows a usual stacking pattern for the deposition of a prograding delta, it appears that local and recurring variations in the energy and direction of transport occurs during the late-stages of the delta's deposition, probably following onset of meandering beds or varying direction braided bars, an observation not dissimilar to the "curvilinear unit" observed on the main delta front at equivalent elevations [4].

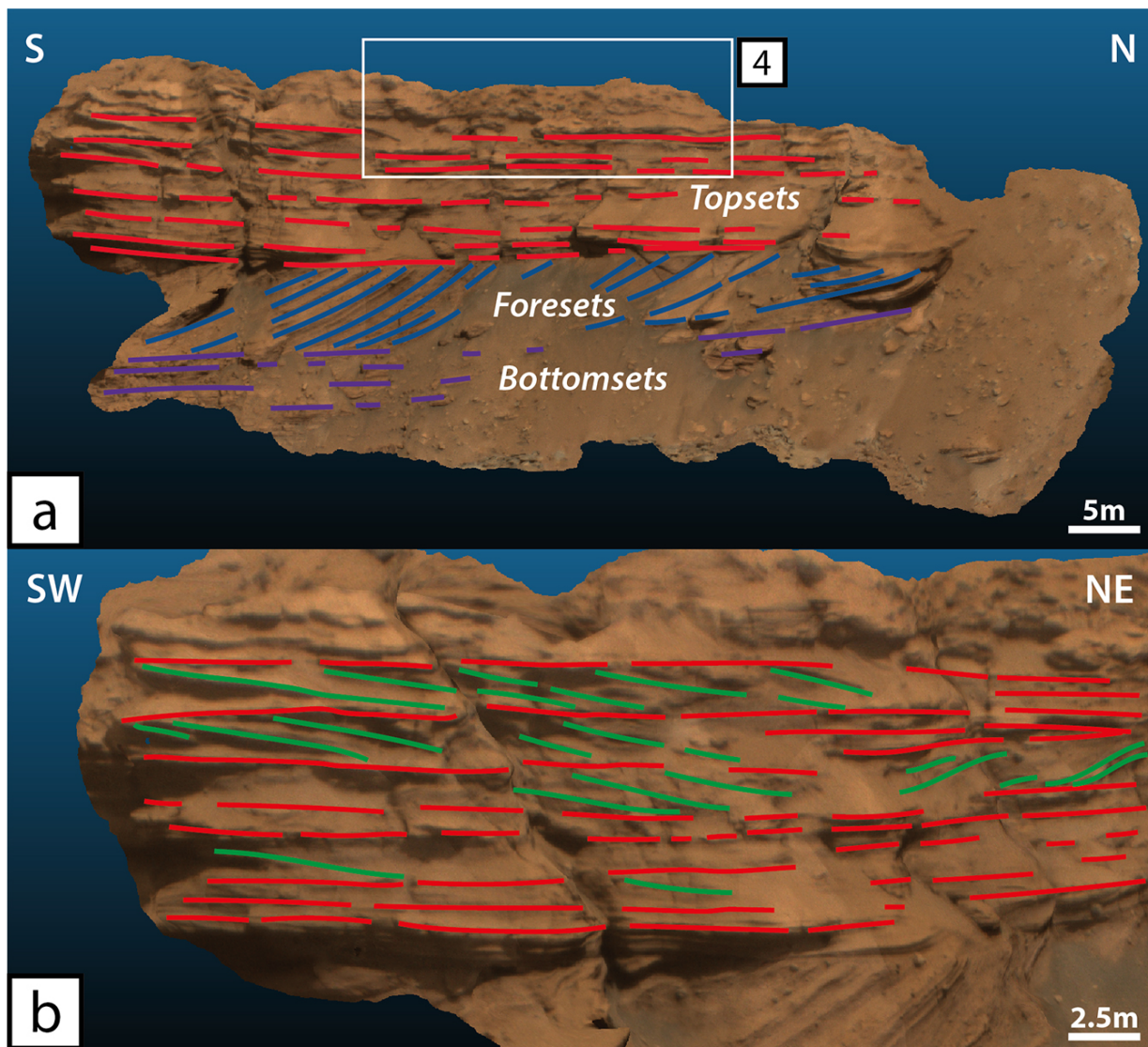


Figure 3: a) General view of the 3D DOM of the Delta Unit 2 visible on the Eastern cliff-face of the Kodiak butte, reconstructed from RMI frames. Red, blue and purple lines highlight top-, fore- and bottomsets, respectively, showing a SSE flow direction. b) Detail perspective view of the topset part displaying several sets of thinner oblique stratifications (green lines), indicating probable episodic variation of the flow direction toward the east. DOM can be viewed online at <https://skfb.ly/o89yU>

Finally, large-scale boulders are observed to irregularly and unconformably overlie both Delta Units 1 and 2 (Fig. 4) on top of the butte. These clasts have been measured on top of Unit 2 have an average long-axis size of ~ 52 cm, and range from 22 to 104 cm (Fig. 4). These poorly sorted and angular clasts are part of a clast-supported unit that seem to have deposited episodically a certain amount of time after the deposition of the main delta. This implies a strong decoupling between both settings, implying a complex history of the area, whose timely relations are yet to be ascertained.

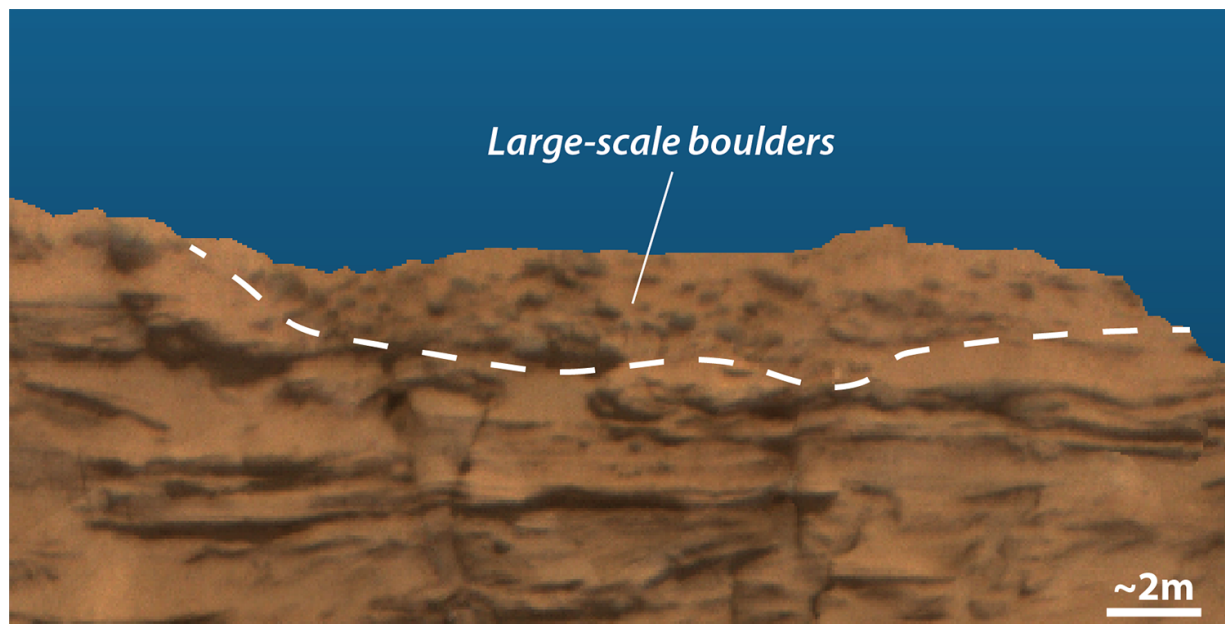


Figure 4: Detail view on the large-scale boulders “blocky” unit irregularly lying on top of the Prodelta Unit 2’s topsets. Dashed line: presumed erosional unconformity

While the exploration of the main delta of Jezero crater is just beginning, the characterization of the Kodiak butte, a remote distal remnant of the past deltaic fan, is already a “gold mine” of geologic information about the aqueous past of this area. The two different episodes in the delta’s history, represented by Delta Units 1 and 2, their inner variations, but also the presence of the later boulder conglomerate unit, are informing us about the late-stage evolution of the hydrological history of the Jezero crater. This is notably important since we are observing the foresets/topsets transition to occur at ~ 2490 m in elevation, that is about 100 m lower than the modeled lake level from the craters’ outlet valley [1]. Following work to precisely characterize Delta Unit 1 and the (co-)relations to the main delta units [5, 6] will therefore be paramount in assessing the paleoenvironmental evolution of the basin, its fluvial activity, and its link to the regional to global climate of ancient Mars.

References: [1] Mangold *et al.*, 2021, *Science*, 374, 6568. [2] Caravaca *et al.*, 2022, *LPSC*, Abstract #1189. [3] Gasnault *et al.*, 2021, *LPSC*, Abstract #2248. [4] Stack *et al.*, 2020, *Space Science Reviews*, 216, 127. [5] Mangold *et al.*, 2022, *LPSC*, Abstract #1814. [6] Gupta *et al.*, 2022, *LPSC*, Abstract #2295.