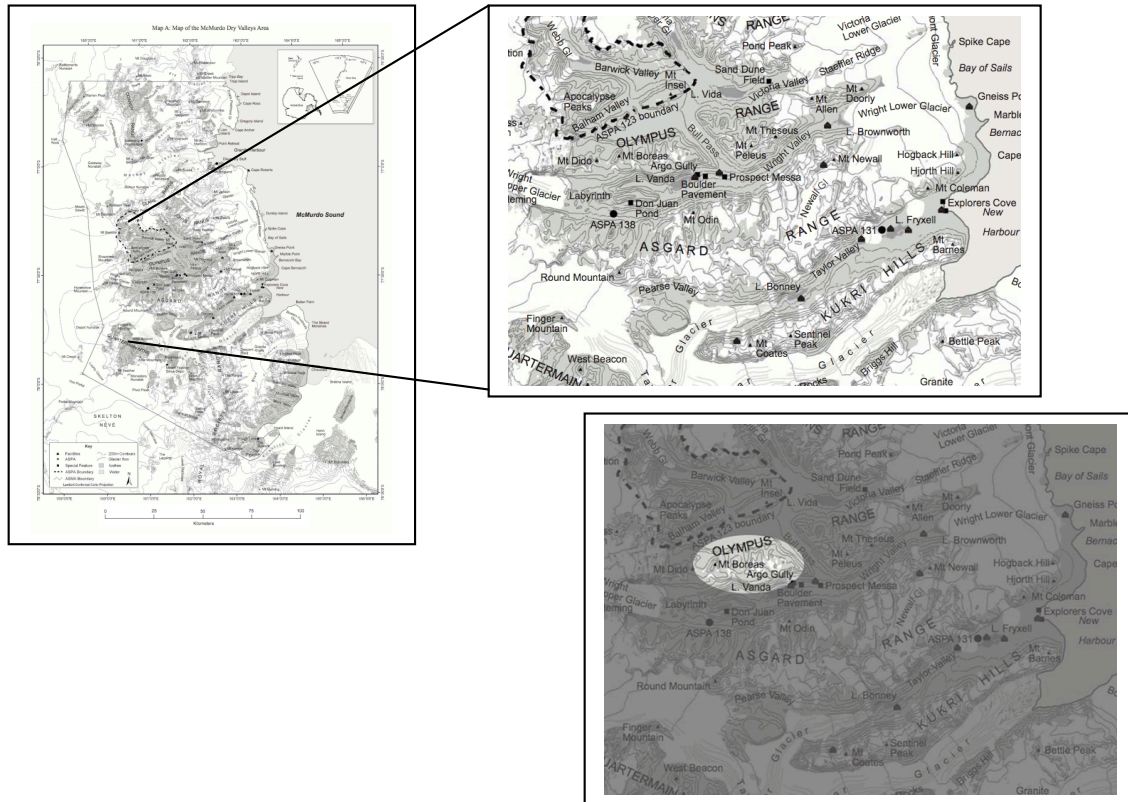


## Pictures and captions (March 2009, issue)



A helicopter view of the Olympus Range, Antarctica.



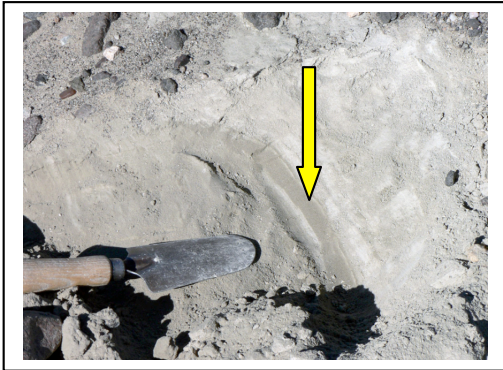
A clump of moss from the lakebed near Mt. Boreas.



These lakebed sediments are known as “climbing ripples”. They show the direction the sediments were coming from, and how the sediments built on each other because it was such rapid accumulation.



These plants were simply dehydrated (freeze-dried) and are the actual plant tissue. This photo shows a plant that was rehydrated.



This is the ash layer in the lakebed at the Boreas site.



L-R Adam Lewis and Allan Ashworth at the Friis Hills location. Note: The “best” of the leaf fossils were kept in the plastic drink container, to protect them in shipping.



This is the field camp at the Boreas lakebed site.





Woody pieces of plants were found in the sediments at the Friis Hills site.



Carbon print of leaves: a “leaf pair” is visible in the layer where the rock broke

[http://www.scientificblogging.com/news\\_releases/ancient\\_ostracods\\_fossil\\_shows\\_antarctica\\_was\\_once\\_much\\_warmer](http://www.scientificblogging.com/news_releases/ancient_ostracods_fossil_shows_antarctica_was_once_much_warmer)



Leaf impression. The lighting and shadows show the indentations where the texture of the leaf was preserved.

Scanning electron microscope image of ancient ostracod from the Boreas lakebed.

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/bibliodyssey/3226116153/sizes/m/>

Sketch of a marsupial mouse....Flickr.com

Here's a photo of a modern one: (unsure of permission):

<http://www.animalinfo.org/species/paraapic.htm#profile>