

Science & Engineering Remote Sensing Ready SET Go Our Ideas Poster

Prep & Setup Guide

Poster Components

All poster components can be printed on **8.5 x 11" paper**

There are PDFs for:

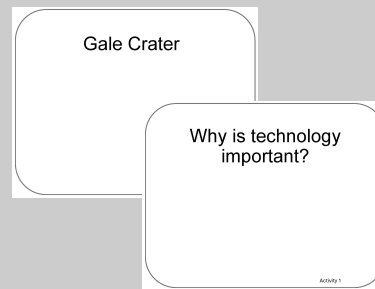
- **Poster Pages** to build the poster (pages numbered in lower right corner with corresponding adventure(s))
- **Poster Pages** with examples are for educator reference only and not intended to print.
- **Blank Pages** for more space or to build your own poster
- **Blank ¼ page cards** for learners to add additional terms, drawings, ideas
- **Term cards:**
 - Icon-only
 - Term + icon

Setup

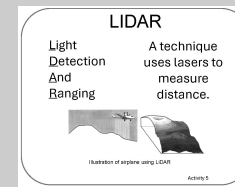
To set up the poster space, you will need a wall or whiteboard area of about **80" Length x 60" Height**

➤ Please see the following pages for setup examples. You may choose alternative layouts to fit your learning environment.

Poster Pages

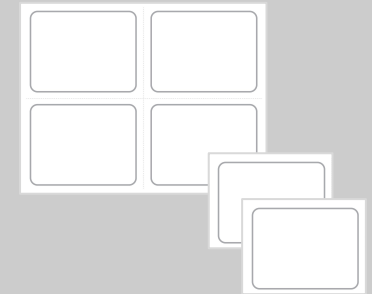


Term Cards



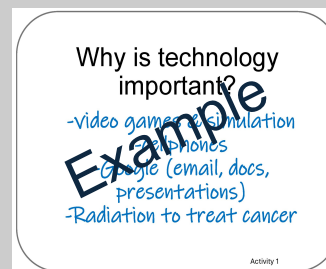
Term + icon

Blank ¼ page cards



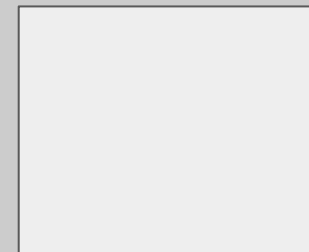
Intended for learner responses

Poster Pages With Examples



For reference only,
Do not print.

Blank Pages



Other Materials:



Scissors



Masking Tape



Tape



Markers

Poster Setup (by number)

Our Ideas about Remote Sensing
Science

1

2

3

3

3
[blank]

3
[blank]

4

4

4

5

5

5

5

5

6

6

6

6

6

6

7

7

7

8 & 9

Poster Setup (Empty Example)

Our Ideas about Remote Sensing Science

Why is technology important?

Activity 1

How can landforms help us choose a landing site on Mars?

Activity 2

What is the best landing site for a Mars Rover?

Activity 3

What are landforms and how are they formed?

Activity 4

How can maps help us understand a planet's landscape?

Activity 5

Gale Crater

Activity 6


Jezero Crater

Activity 7

What else do we need to know about the landforms or the rover?

Activity 8

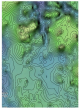
Topography:
The shape of the land in an area.



Topo: place
Graph: to write
or draw

Activity 9

Topographic Maps:
Representation of the shape of land in an area.



Activity 10

How can topographic maps help us choose a safe and interesting landing site on Mars?

Activity 11

LIDAR
Light Detection And Ranging
A technique uses lasers to measure distance.




Illustration of airplane using LIDAR

Activity 12

Gale Crater

Activity 13

Jezero Crater


Activity 14


Activity 15

How can measuring reflected light help us identify different materials?

Activity 16

What types of things is interested in learning about Mars and why?






Activity 17

Minerals

Activity 18

Spectrum:
A range of colors- i.e.: the rainbow spectrum features a wide range of wavelengths.


- Visible Spectrum- humans can see
- Electromagnetic spectrum- measuring lights color and its energy.



The spectrum of visible light

Activity 19

Spectrometer:
A technology that measures the amount of light reflected from an object at many different colors (wavelengths).



Activity 20

Activity 21

How can identifying minerals help us choose a landing site on Mars?

Ready SET Go ?

Which landing site on Mars do we recommend and why?

Activity 22 & 23

Gale Crater Minerals

Activity 24

Jezero Crater Minerals

Ready SET Go ?

Poster Setup (In-Use Example)

Our Ideas about Remote Sensing Science

Why is technology important?

- video games & simulation
- cellphones
- Google (email, docs, presentations)
- Radiation to treat cancer

Activity 1

What is the best landing site for a Mars Rover?

- To look for past liquid water
- What is the landscape like?
- What evidence of life is there?

Activity 2

What are landforms and how are they formed?

Sand dunes

San Francisco Peaks

Grand Canyon

Activity 3

How can landforms help us choose a landing site on Mars?

Activity 3

Gale Crater

- River valley
- Alluvial fan
- Layered rocks
- Sand dunes
- Craters

Activity 3

Jezero Crater

- Delta
- River valley
- Lava flow
- Crater rim
- Craters

Activity 3

How can topographic maps help us choose a safe and interesting landing site on Mars?

Activity 5

LIDAR

Light Detection And Ranging

A technique uses lasers to measure distance.

Activity 5

Gale Crater

Activity 3

Jezero Crater

Activity 3

They show us what the landscape looks like

LIDAR

Helps show us the depth and shape of the landscape

Activity 5

Topography:

The shape of the land in an area.

Topo: place

Graph: to write or draw

Activity 4

Topographic Maps:

Representation of the shape of land in an area.

Activity 4

How can maps help us understand a planets landscape?

- We can see how steep a landscape is.
- They show the shape of land in an area.

Activity 5

How can measuring reflected light help to identify different materials?

Activity 6

Spectrum:

A range of colors- i.e.: the rainbow spectrum features a wide range of wavelengths

- Visible Spectrum
- Electromagnetic Spectrum

Activity 6

What types of things is NASA interested in learning about Mars and why?

Activity 6

Spectrometer:

A technology that measures the amount of light reflected from an object at many different colors (wavelengths).

Activity 6

Minerals

- Precious minerals
- Minerals occur naturally
- form crystals
- salt
- quartz
- diamonds

Activity 6

Different colors represent what the materials are.

Activity 6

How can identifying minerals help us choose a landing site on Mars?

- Minerals that form in water can tell us where water once was.

Activity 7

Which landing site on Mars do we recommend and why?

Activity 8

Gale Crater Minerals

- Olivine
- Nontronite (forms in water)
- Kieserite (forms in water)
- Gypsum (forms in water)

Activity 7

Jezero Crater Minerals

- Olivine
- Pyroxene
- Kaolinite (forms in water)

Activity 7

Remote Sensing

Activities 1-9

Our Ideas Poster

Why is technology important?

- video games & simulation*
- cellphones*
- Google (email, docs, presentations)*
- Radiation to treat cancer*

What is the best landing site for a Mars Rover?

-To look for past liquid water

-What is the landscape like?

-What evidence of life is there?

What are landforms and how are they formed?

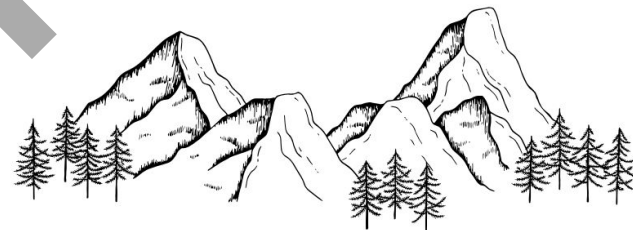
Sand dunes



Formed by old oceans & wind

San Francisco Peaks

Dook'o'oostii



Formed by volcanic activity

Grand Canyon



Formed by the river/water

**How can landforms help
us choose a landing site
on Mars?**

Jezero Crater

- *Delta*
 - *River valley*
 - *Lava flow*
 - *Crater rim*
 - *Craters*
- 

Gale Crater

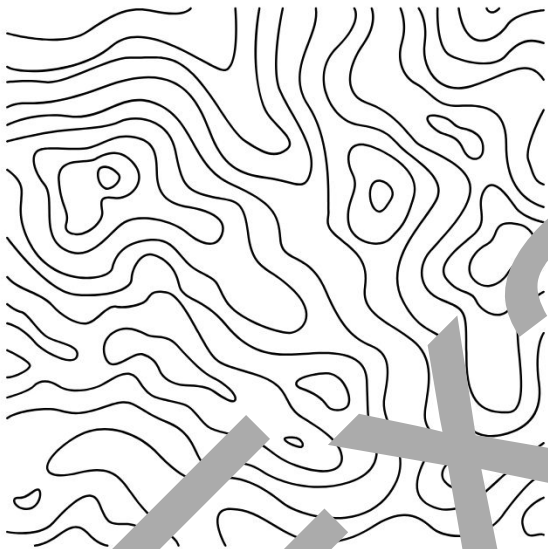
- *River valley* 
- *Alluvial fan* 
- *Layered rocks* 
- *Sand dunes*
- *Craters*

What else do we need to know about the landforms or the rover?

- How big is the rover?*
- What landing size is needed?*
- What is the size of the landforms?*

Topography:

The shape of the land in an area.

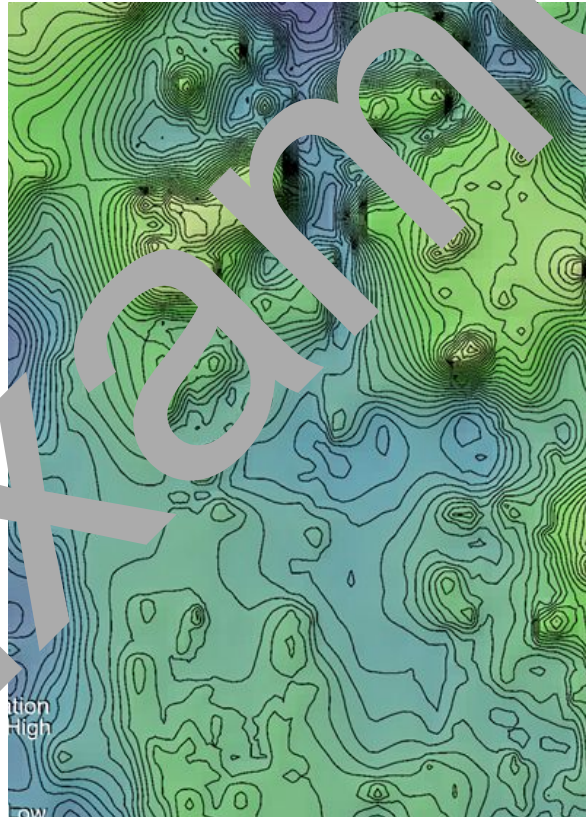


Topo: place

Graph: to write
or draw

Topographic Maps:

Representation of the shape of land in an area.



How can maps help us understand a planet's landscape?

- We can see how steep a landscape is.*
- They show the shape of land in an area.*

Jezero Crater

Example

Gale Crater

Example

LIDAR

Light
Detection
And
Ranging

A technique
uses lasers to
measure
distance.

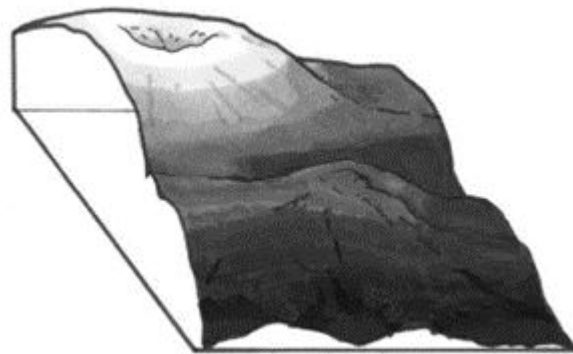
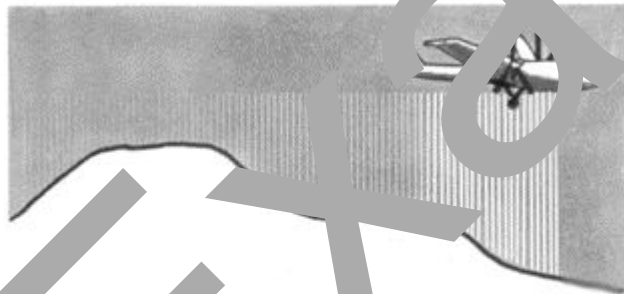


Illustration of airplane using LiDAR

How can topographic maps help us choose a safe and interesting landing site on Mars?

***They show us what the
landscape looks like***

LIDAR

***Helps show us the depth
and shape of the
landscape***

How can measuring
reflected light help us
identify different
materials?

***Rocks and minerals
present?***

What types of
things is
interested in
learning about Mars
and why?



Minerals

- Precious minerals*
- Minerals occur naturally*
- form crystals*
- salt*
- quartz*
- diamonds*

Spectrum:

A range of colors- i.e. the rainbow spectrum features a wide range of wavelengths.

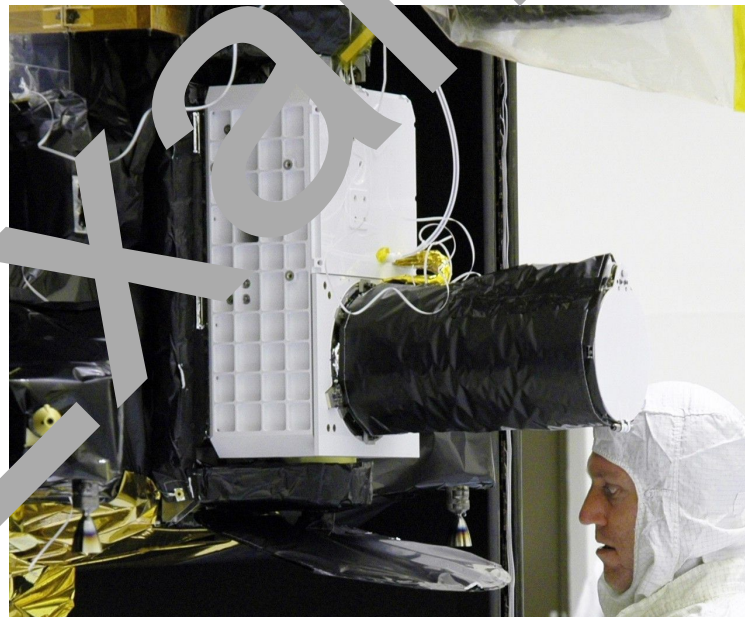
- Visible Spectrum- humans can see
- Electromagnetic spectrum- measuring light's color and its energy.



The spectrum of visible light

Spectrometer:

A technology that measures the amount of light reflected from an object at many different colors (wavelengths).



***Different colors
represent what the
materials are.***

How can identifying minerals help us choose a landing site on Mars?

-Minerals that form in water can tell us where water once was.

Jezero Crater Minerals

- Olivine*
- Pyroxene*
- Kaolinite(forms in water)*

Gale Crater Minerals

- Olivine
- Nontronite (forms in water)
- Kieserite (forms in water)
- Gypsum (forms in water)

Which landing site
on Mars do we
recommend and
why?

