

Bioastronomy 2002: Life Among the Stars
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Using an Australian Mars Analogue Research Facility for

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International private organisation
Abstract: The Mars Society is an
International Mars Society
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1. Introduction

The Lake Frome Plains near Mars Society Australia (MSA) has selected a site in the Northern Territory of Australia as the location for a Mars-analogue site. The site is located in the Northern Territory of Australia, near the town of Kunming.

The purpose of this site is to provide a Mars-analogue environment for the testing and validation of Mars surface operations. The site is located in a region of Australia that is similar to Mars in terms of its geology and climate. The site is located in the Northern Territory of Australia, near the town of Kunming.

2. Mars Society Australia

Mars Society Australia (MSA) is an incorporated non-profit organization that is dedicated to the exploration and study of Mars. MSA is based in Colorado, USA. Its technical program is based on research, testing, and challenges, and issues that will be encountered on Mars. MSA is a Mars-analogue site and is based in Colorado, USA. Its technical program is based on research, testing, and challenges, and issues that will be encountered on Mars. MSA is a Mars-analogue site and is based in Colorado, USA.

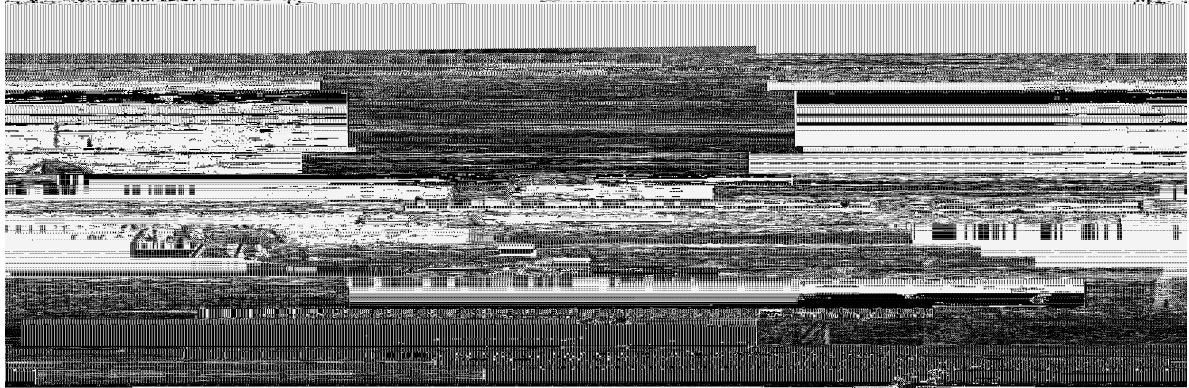


Figure 1. The Mars Analogue Research Facility (MARF) at the Australian Mars Analogue Research Facility (AMARF) in the Nullarbor Desert, South Australia. The facility is a large, flat, arid landscape with several rectangular structures and a road.

The Mars Analogue Research Facility (MARF) Project

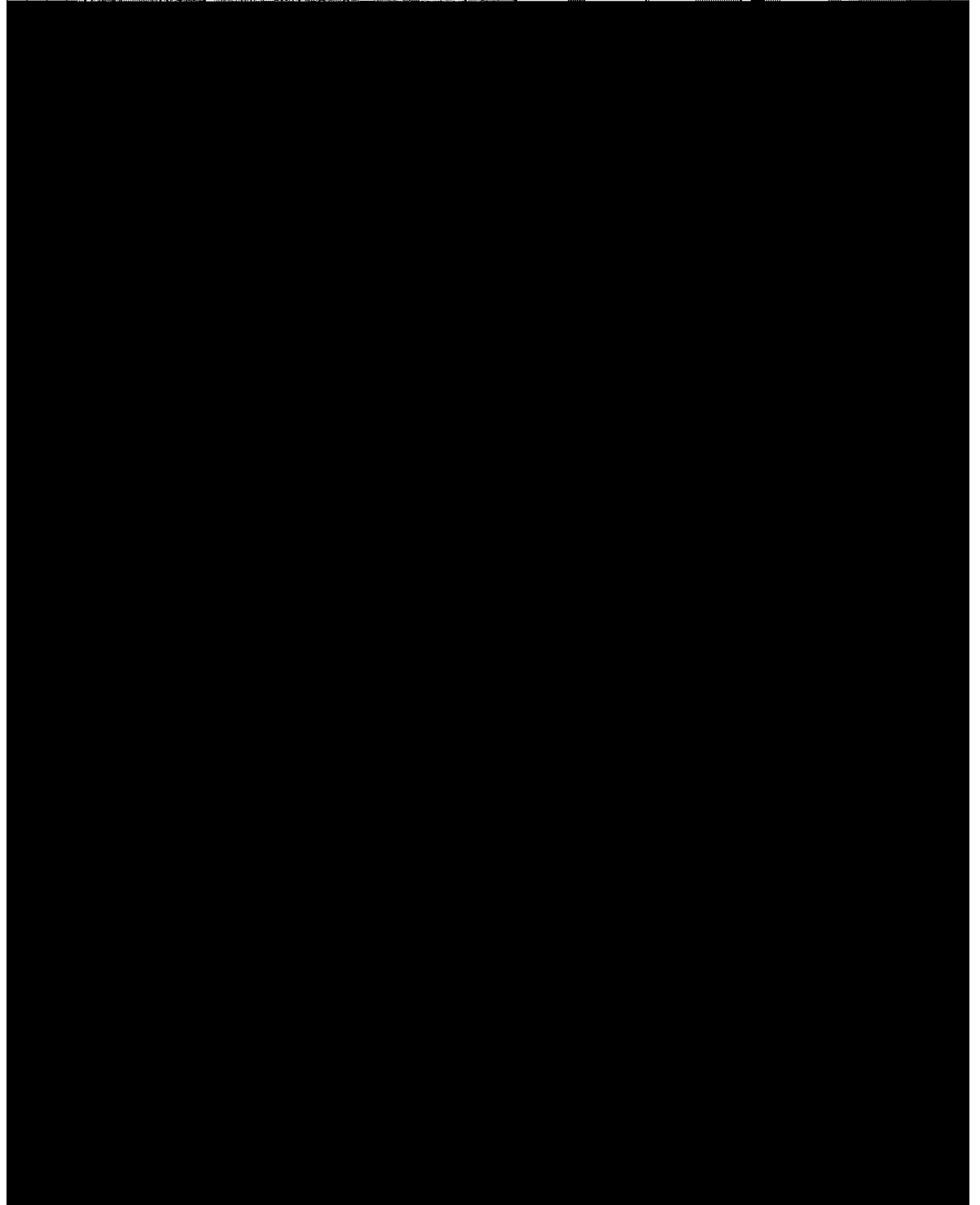
The Mars Analogue Research Facility (MARF) Project is a multi-million dollar project to fabricate, deploy and operate a series of novel Mars-like habitats and systems in the Nullarbor Desert, South Australia. The project is a joint venture between the Australian Space Agency (ASA) and the Australian Mars Analogue Research Facility (AMARF). A third MARF (MARS-3) is planned for 2015. The MARF are designed to meet three specific goals: 1) to provide a realistic Mars-like habitat, 2) to test and develop new technologies and crew selection protocols that will be required for a human Mars mission, and 3) to generate high quality data for sending humans to Mars, by monitoring and recording the performance of the crew and the habitat.

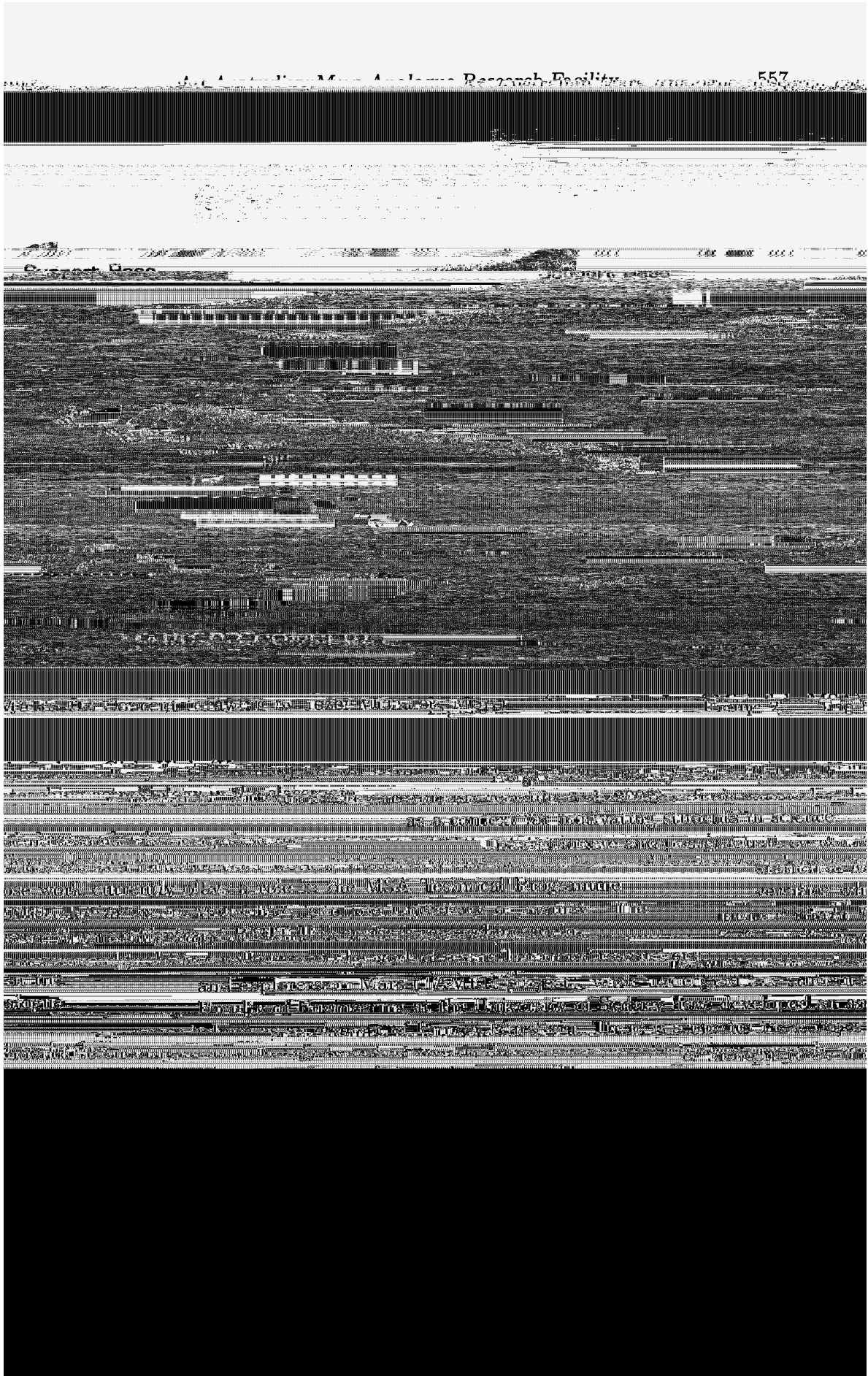
Site 5: Astrobiology Links of the Arkaroola

The Arkaroola region in South Australia is a unique and diverse landscape with a rich geological and biological heritage. The region is home to a variety of ancient and modern life forms, including the world's largest and oldest living tree, the Yarraldene Yarraldene tree. The region is also home to a variety of ancient and modern life forms, including the world's largest and oldest living tree, the Yarraldene Yarraldene tree. The region is also home to a variety of ancient and modern life forms, including the world's largest and oldest living tree, the Yarraldene Yarraldene tree.

meter fossil hydrothermal system with data gathered from a hand-held spectro

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MARS-OZ need not remain in situ as it will be designed as a transportable facility that could travel the world as the continent of Mars is explored in the coming decades. It is also possible that MARS-OZ could be used as a research station for Mars.

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3. The Future for MARS-OZ

Partnership and cooperative arrangements with educational institutions, sport...

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The proposed Australian Mars Analogue Research Station (MARS-OZ) to be...

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References

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2002, Australian science magazine, Condon Publications Laing, J.