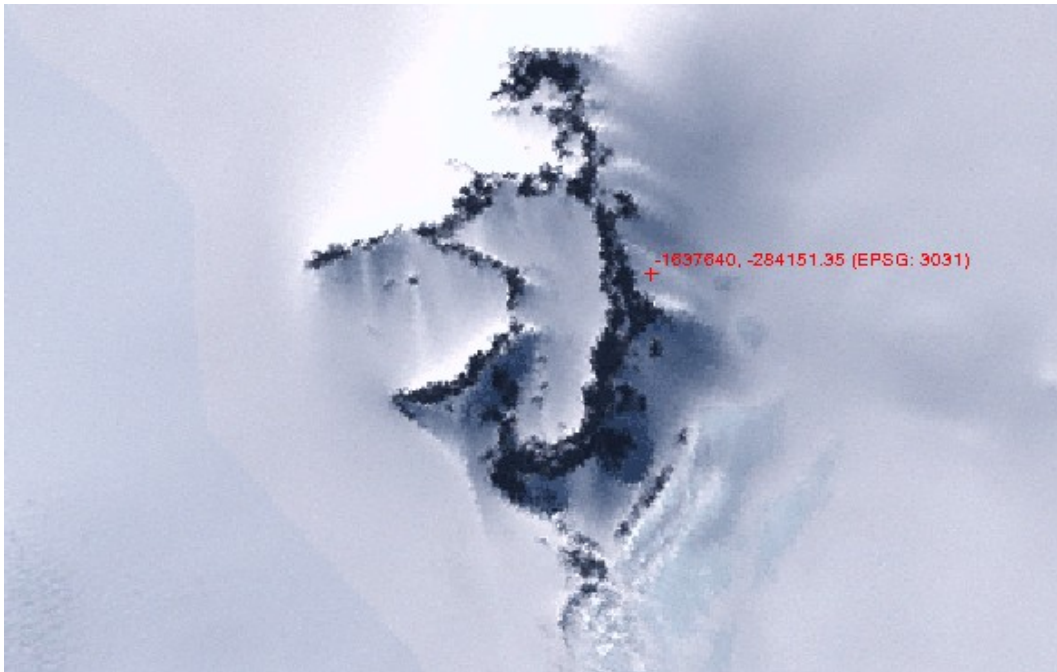


Mark

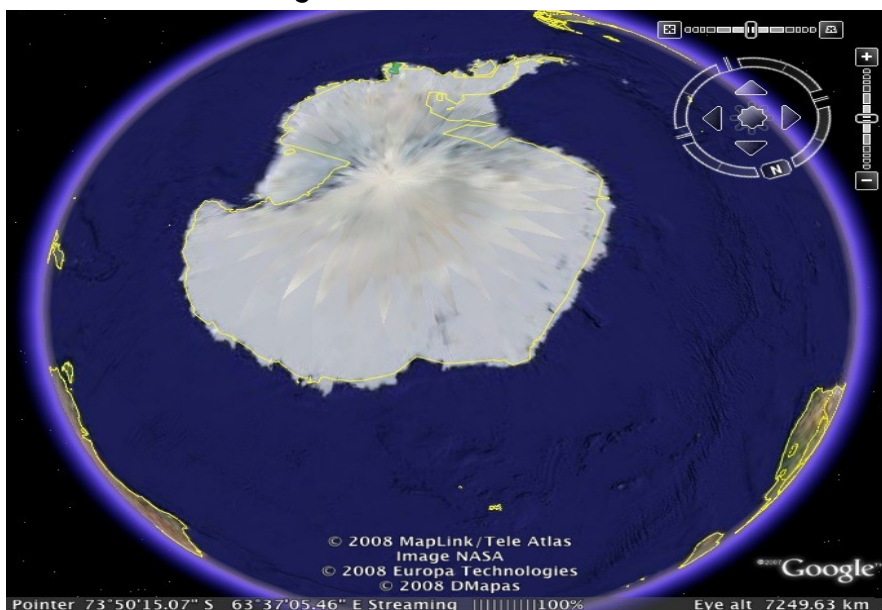
Proposal

10/27/08

The name of the feature I choose is the Webber Nunatak summit. It's steep at the sides and indents at the very top in the middle. This to me was very eye attracting because even from a zoomed out picture this ice feature looked very big. When I started to get closer though I saw that it had a big indent or a covered up hole on the top. This made me question what type of feature it was.



Its exact location in longitude and latitude is, -99.8435, -74.7889.



The location of my chosen ice feature is on the south west part of Antarctica and it's in the middle of a few different land forms and they are the Pine Island Glacier, Shepherd dome, the Hudson Mountains, Tighe rock, and Evans Knoll. All of these different ice features basically form a wall around Webber Nunatak.

I think that this ice feature was formed by plate tectonics separating and forming a volcano that never erupted so it turned into a mountain. Eventually it flattened off at the top. I can tell there's an indent in the top because the shadows are in the middle of the feature. Because it's indented it became a sort of summit. This would explain why there is no ice missing around this particular ice feature. The only reason that the ice is missing is because that is the steepest part off the ice feature. I would check what kind of rock because the only kind of rock that would still be there if there was an eruption is igneous rock. Because that is what's formed when lava hardens.

I think my ice feature should be chosen for further research because there might still be signs of volcanic activity. Even over long periods of time volcanic lava can stay active. This could actually explain a lot about the earth around and near this feature. It would also be easy to check for igneous rocks because there is a big bald spot near the edge of the formation. It will also tell you how big the explosion could be if another one would occur.