

Tactile card 8 represents the Manicouagan Crater in Northern Canada based on an image taken aboard the space shuttle.

Find the card number, either in print or in Braille, in the upper left corner. From the card number move your left pointer finger to the right. Find the open circle starting point in the middle of the top of the card.

Move your fingers down until your pointer finger finds the raised area. In this card, the raised areas represent water.

The “rim” of this crater has been complete filled in with water. This is represented by wavy lines.

The inside of the crater is dry land.

The diameter of this crater is about the same as the crater we observed on Venus. Describe the shape of the rim of this crater.

Do you feel an ejecta pattern?

What do you think happened on this body that did not happen on the others?

Do you think this crater has changed over time? If so, what would have caused these changes? If not, provide a reason why you think it has remained the same.

The Earth has fewer craters on it than other bodies in our Solar System like our moon or the planet Mercury.

Do you think that the Earth has been impacted as much as these other bodies?

What types of processes happen on Earth that do not occur on other bodies in our Solar System?

Crater formation is not as prevalent *now* as it was 4.5 billion years ago, when our Solar System was just a rotating disk of gas and dust out of which the planets grew.

Therefore, we probably don't have to worry about being hit by large bodies today. Today, we are only hit by the occasional stray body and most of them are small.