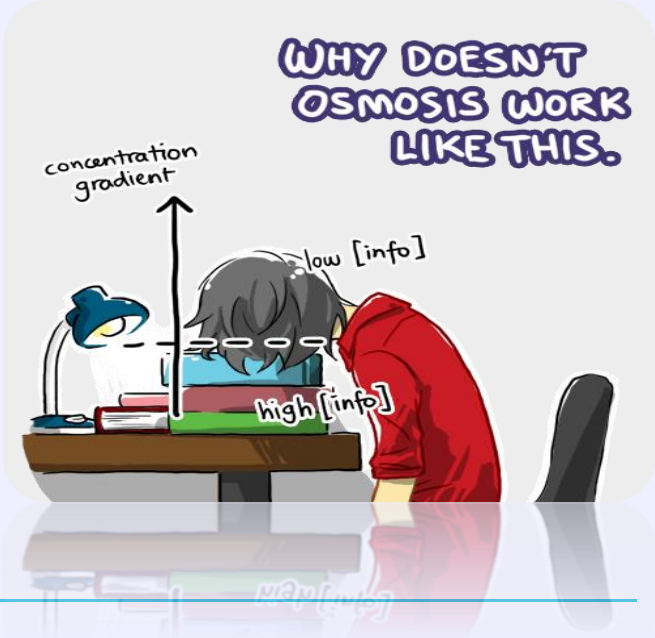


THE EAGLE EYE

Aurora High School Newspaper January 2020

Deepest Point on Earth Found in the Antarctic Continent

By: Deniz Caglar

The deepest point on earth, was recently found to be in the Antarctica continent. This recent evidence was discovered by creating a bedrock map of the land of Antarctica, using a machine built named BedRock Antarctica. The canyon is found to reach 3.5 km below sea level. For comparison, the lowest known exposed point on land is the Dead Sea at 413m below sea level. This new evidence has critical importance, since predictions for the affects and effects of melting ice from climate change and sea levels rising, can be predicted with the new map of the land. Smoother and slopping regions of the land could help increase the rate of movement of water, toward sea level when the ice is melting.

While other ridges of the region, could slow down the rate of flow of the melting ice.

The Bedrock Antarctica machine was credited a significant improvement of the bedrock map of Antarctica, although still could not 100% accurately measure each area of the continent. In contrast, this new technology is a great improvement to decades of microwave impulse use to measure the land. With this new technology, the deepest point of the Antarctica is seen to be at Denman Glacier. Denman Glacier is 20 km wide and reaches an opening that drops 3,500m below sea level. Data has calculated deeper trenches in the ocean, but this is the measure for canyons on land. This is measured with calculations based on how much ice flows through a certain region per year, and therefore how much frozen water volume must be accounted for, below seas level. This new advancement in Antarctica is very helpful to solve future environmental problems.

Here are videos on this topic:

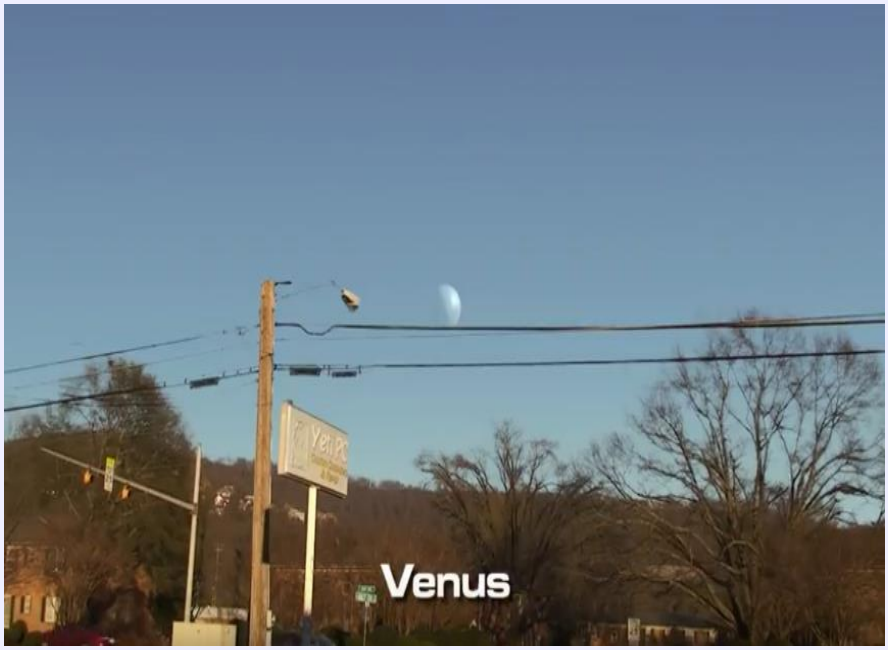
https://www.livescience.com/new-anatarctica-map-climate-change.html

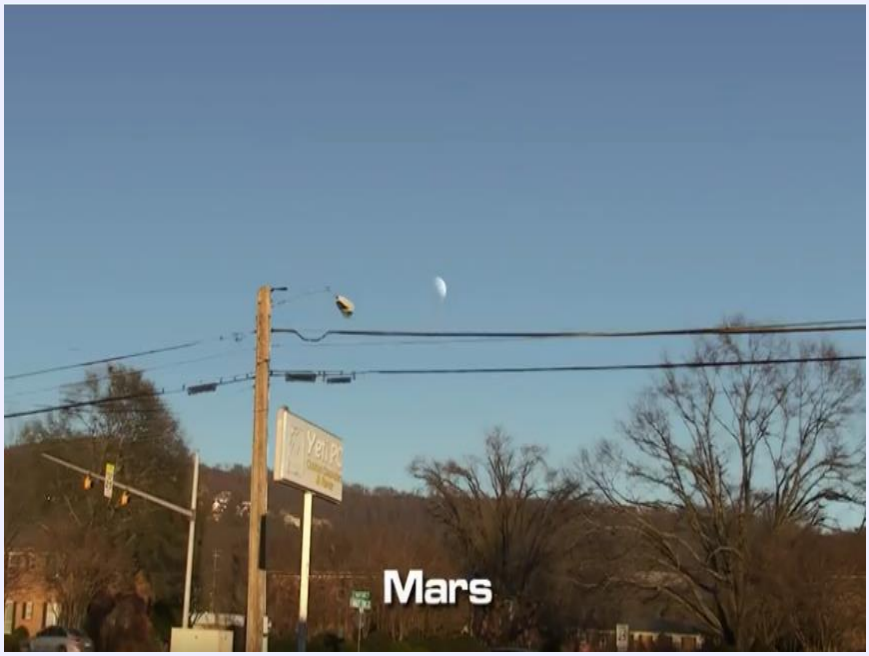
https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-50753113

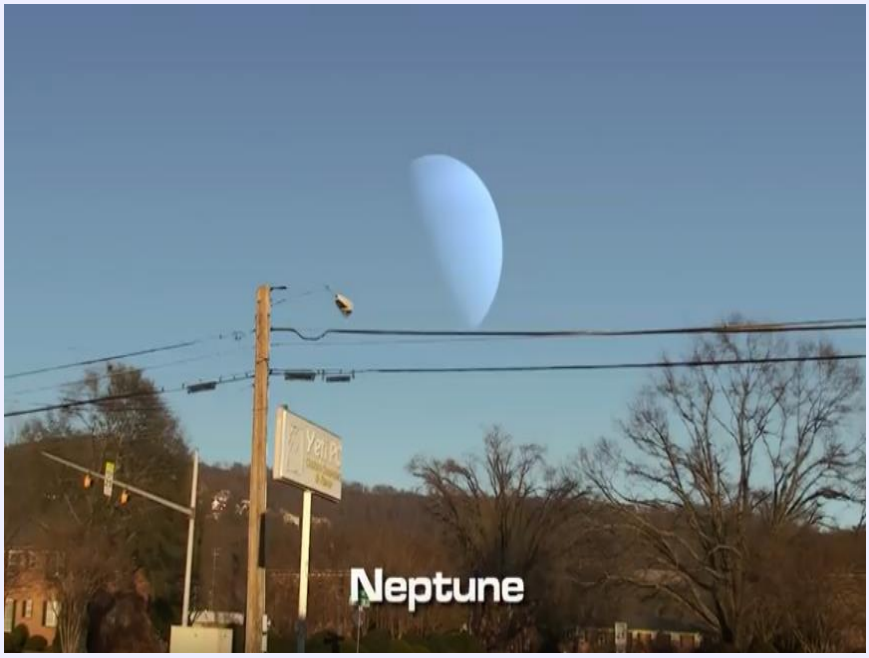
Is It Really The Moon?

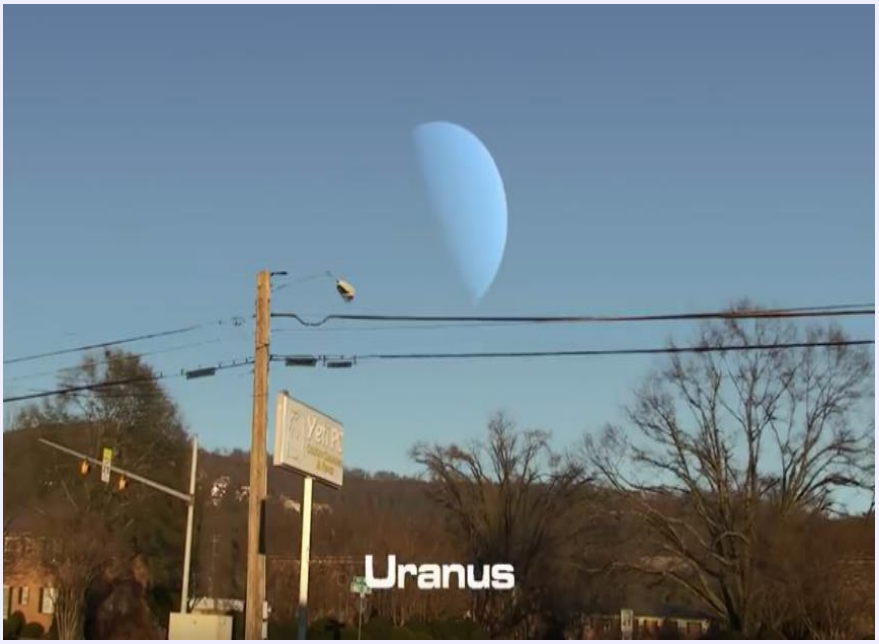
By: Yunus Caglar

Here is a representation from Earth, of a video of what the planets in our solar system would look like if they replaced the Moon!

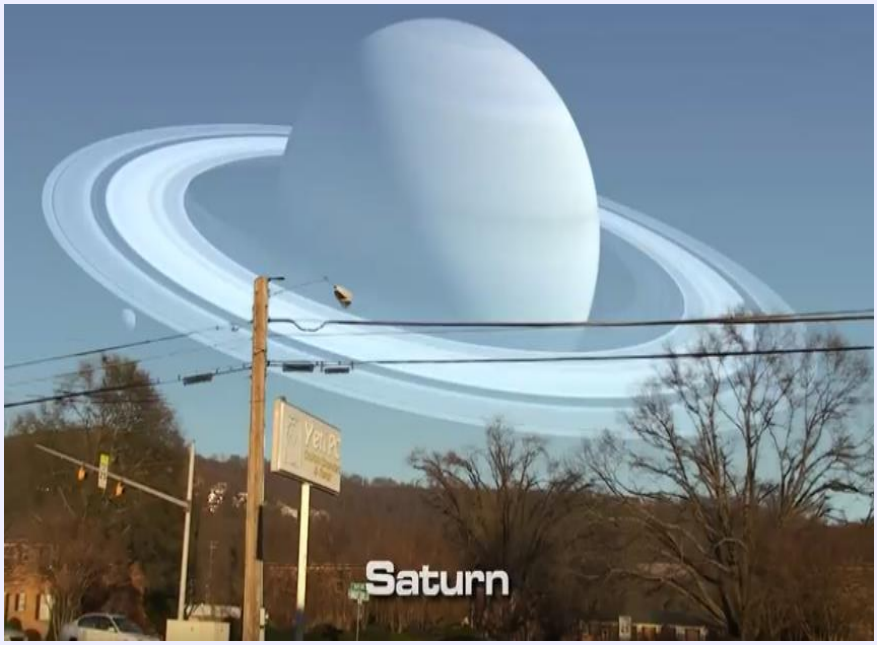



Mars


Neptune


Uranus


Jupiter



The Deep Ocean Fish With It's Transparent Head

By: Deniz Caglar and Yunus Caglar

The Barreleyes fish is a deep ocean fish that has recently been photographed by researchers of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute. This fish has been a mystery for half a century, and was first announced in 1939, by marine biologists. The barreleyes is a family of opisthoproctidae, aquatic organisms living in the depths of the ocean.

This fish was acknowledged by the scientific marine community, but has only been viewed in photographs, in detail, only recently. The noticeable unique feature of this fish is that it has a transparent fluid-filled head. The fish has tubular eyes that are able to rotate horizontally and vertically. Logically, in relation to the transparent head, the eyes of this fish are located inside its head, creating a protective and visible layer for the eyes. The rotatable feature of the eyes, allows for quick vision to capture prey. Other facial features include nostrils and a very small mouth for precise eating. The habitat this fish leaves and survives within, is very deep in the ocean, and therefore no sunlight can enter, explaining the light sensitive and good light absorption feature of the eyes. The green pigments in the eyes is hypothesized to filter sunlight, in aid to spot bioluminescent organisms for prey. The remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) that captured the first pictures of this fish, was at 600-800 meters below the surface of the Earth, offshore of Central California. When the fish was first captured on video, it was motionless in the water - a feature hypothesized to occur to their large, flat fins, to aid in keeping still - and the light of the cameras appeared to create a green glow from the fish’s eyes. The fish’s digestive system were seen to be very large, for researchers to hypothesize jellyfish as a part of their diet. When comparing back to older of illustrations of the fish, the fluid-filled head feature had not been observed, from the possibility of rupturing when brought to the surface. Researchers Robinson and Reisenbichler outlined in the journal, were able to bring the net-caught fish above the water alive and survived in an aquarium, where the conclusion of

the fish's unique features were confirmed and disproved the older illustrations.

Here is the link to the scientific journal if you are interested in the study:

https://www.mbari.org/barreleye-fish-with-tubular-eyes-and-transparent-head/

Video: "Discovering Life Under Antarctica's Ice"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6EsroRPZ4c

GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR EXAMS!

New members are always welcome to join the School Newspaper!