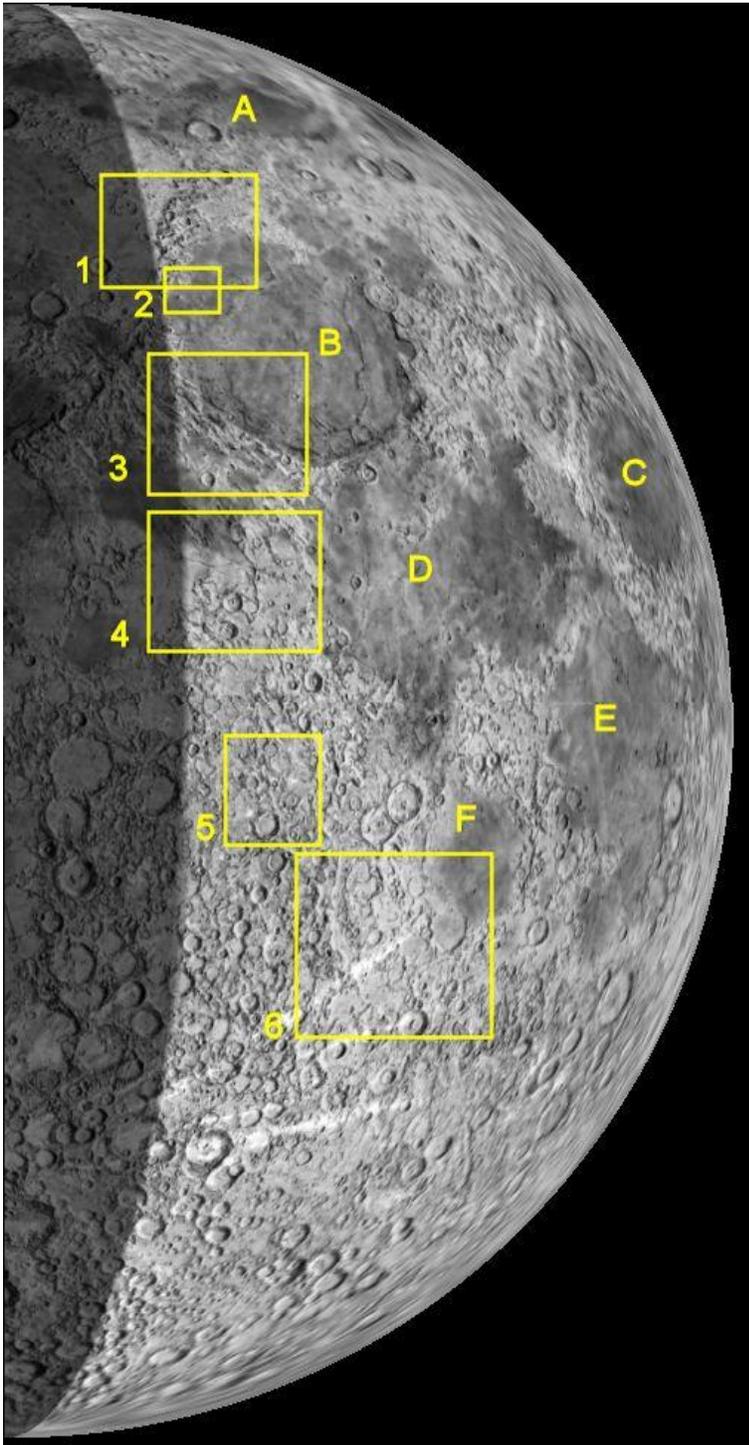


International Observe the Moon Night, Sept 19 2015



Lunar Maria (Seas)

You can see a number of maria tonight. These are large, flat plains of solidified basaltic lava. They can be viewed in binoculars or even with the unaided eye.

- A. Mare Frigoris
- B. Mare Serenitatis
- C. Mare Crisium
- D. Mare Tranquillitatis
- E. Mare Fecunditatis
- F. Mare Nectaris

Selected Telescopic Objects

Some of the more interesting lunar landforms that have favorable lighting for viewing tonight are identified here. Details for each are on the reverse side of this map.

- 1. Caucasus Mountains
- 2. Valentine Dome
- 3. Haemus Mountains
- 4. Hyginus and Ariadeus Rilles
- 5. Descartes Highlands (Apollo 16)
- 6. Altai Scarp

This map is for the northern hemisphere with north up. Photos on the reverse all have north up.

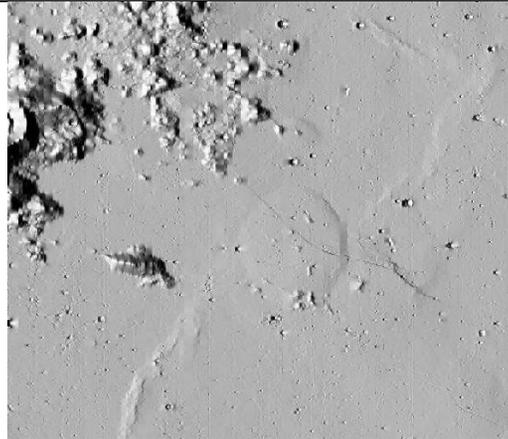
The above map depicts the Moon as it will appear at approximately 10:30 PM EDT and 7:30 PM PDT on International Observe the Moon Night, September 19, 2015. Many of the most detailed views will occur along the terminator (the line between the day and night side) of the Moon.

<http://observethemoonnight.org/>

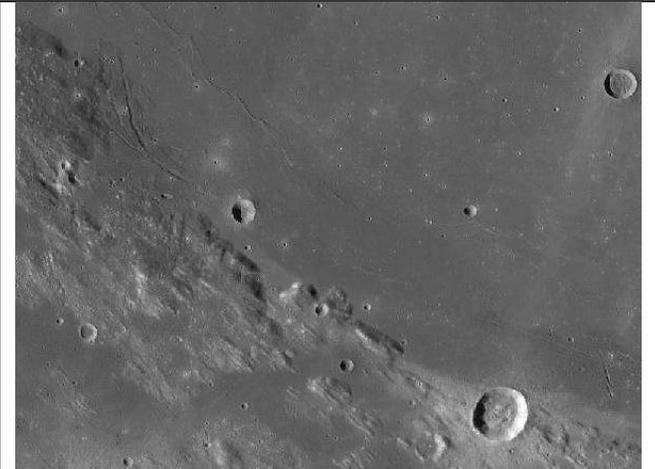
InOMN 2015 – Selected Objects for Telescopic Viewing



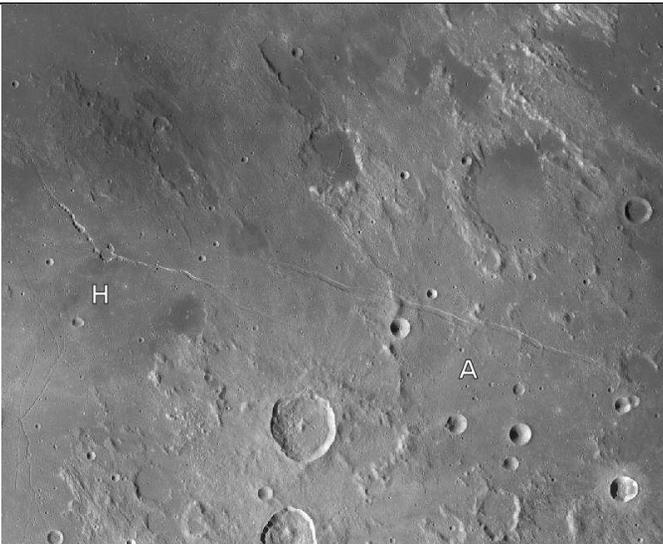
1. Caucasus Mountains: Mountain range on the northwest edge of Mare Serenitatis. 520 km long and 6 km high. *



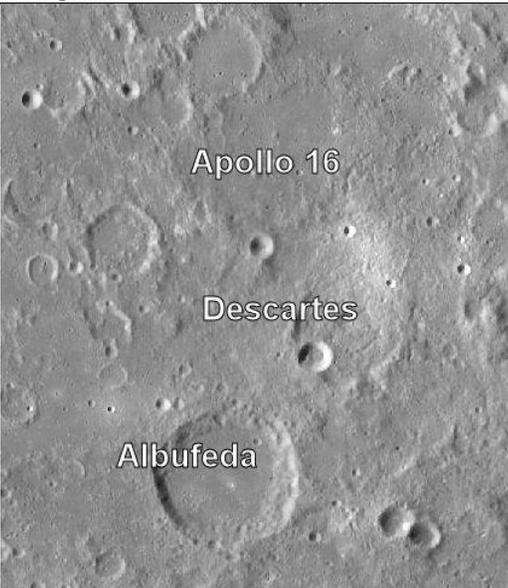
2. Valentine Dome: A low-profile volcanic dome just east of south tip of Caucasus Mountains. Visible only when very near the terminator, like tonight! 39 km across and about 350 m tall. **



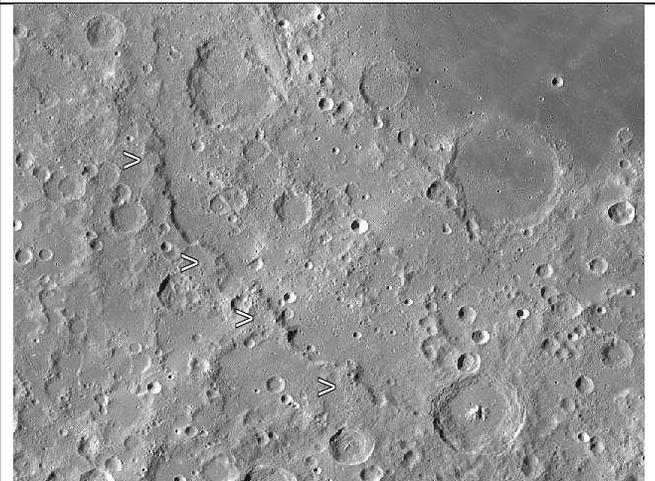
3. Haemus Mountains: Mountain range at the southwestern edge of the Mare Serenitatis. 400 km long and 2.4 km high. *



4. Hyginus and Ariadeus Rilles: Formed by magma rising up through and widening cracks in the lunar crust. Hyginus (angled) to the west and Ariadeus to the east. *



5. Descartes Highlands: Apollo 16 landed north of the crater Descartes. *



6. Altai Scarp: An arcing, 3.5-4 km high cliff (highlighted by white arrows in the image), 480 km long that is part of the outer ring of mountains around the impact basin that contains Mare Nectaris. *

*Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter LROC Wide Angle Camera image **Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Laser Altimeter map - <http://lro.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

All 6 images on this page retrieved using NASA's Lunar Mapping and Modeling Portal - <http://lmp.nasa.gov>

International Observe the Moon Night - <http://observethemoonnight.org/>