SOURCES OF ANORTHOSITIC AND OTHER LIGHT-COLORED PARTICLES IN
THE APOLLO 12 SOIL SAMPLES

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Three classes of light-colored particles from soil samples
12001, 12032, 12033, 12037, and 12070 are described: a suite of
recrystallized breccias ranging in composition from norite to
 gabroic anorthosite (the most abundant class), coarser unrecrystal-
lized breccias of pure calcic plagioclase (less abundant),
and potash rhyolite (least abundant, probably related to rock
12013). The most likely sources of these light-colored materials
are the Copernicus ray that crosses the Apollo 12 site, and de-
posits of the Fra Mauro Formation (Imbrium ejecta) that lie
~20 km distant. As such, the Apollo 12 light-colored particles
are probably samples from deeper horizons in the early lunar
crust than were the Apollo 11 anorthosites.