

Mareta West

92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 70°W 50°W 30°W 10°W 10°E 30°E 50°E 70°E 32°S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OPEN FILE REPORT

Mare surface materials

m_l, occurs in highly cratered

m₂, occurs in terrain having

fewer craters 400-700 me-

ters in diameter than that

m3, occurs in small areas of

tered than m₂ and m₁.

terrain less densely cra-

Fragmental debris developed

by bombardment of the lunar

surface by micrometeorites Physical and chemical prop-

erties may or may not dif-

fer among the three units.

Provide samples of a vari-

ety of lunar materials.

covered by m₁.

terrain.

Interpretation

Scientific interest

PART OF APOLLO SITE 2 (II P-6) (EAST ONE)

This report is preliminary and has no been edited or reviewed for conformi with U. S. Geological Survey standard and nomenclature.

Block field

finitive Experiment Plan by the Apollo Lunar Geology Investigators The regional geologic setting of this landing site has been mapped at 1:100,000 and 1:25,000 by Grolier (1968a, b), who assigned the materials here to positions in the standard lunar stratigraphic column (summarized by Wilhelms, 1966). Ages are not assigned on this 1:5,000scale map because the symbols would become too dense and because geo-Togic ages based on Moon-wide stratigraphic correlation are not relevant to the phase of Apollo exploration for which this map has been prepared. Most of the outlined crater materials belong to the upper part of the Copernican System; unmapped crater materials belong to both the upper and lower parts of the Copernican System; materials of very subdued craters, most of which are shown by a dashed line at the rim crest, belong mainly to the Eratosthenian System. Mare surface materials in this site have probably been derived from Imbrian mare materials and possibly some relatively thin younger mare materials by re-

