

EXPLANATION

Ccy
Young crater materials
Floor, wall, and rim deposits of craters younger than bright and dark mantles.
At north end of bright mantle includes dark ray deposits of two young craters.

Cb
Bright mantle
Ray-like projections of high albedo material extending north across plains from base of south massif. Unit is apparently thin; large craters and a prominent scarp are visible though mantled. Blocks larger than 2 m visible only near base of north massif. Interpreted as an avalanche deposit composed of unconsolidated debris from the face of the south massif.

Cd
Dark mantle
Fine grained, unconsolidated deposit up to tens of meters thick. Nearly continuous on plains; discontinuous on steep slopes. May consist of thin overlapping pyroclastic blankets from numerous small vents. Boundary on slopes adapted from Lucchitta (1972).

CEco
Older crater materials
Floor, wall, and rim deposits of craters and crater clusters older than the dark mantle; exposed only where mantle is thin or absent on crater rims or interiors. Bright, blocky; interpreted as debris derived by impact from subfloor.

Is
Subfloor material
Flat-surfaced basin-filling unit (plains unit of Lucchitta, 1972) emplaced after formation of the valley by faulting. Covered everywhere by mantle units, but thought to be represented by the blocky ejecta (CEco) of the older craters. Unit might consist of volcanic flows, colluvium from the uplands, deposits of breccia, or impact melt.

plh
Low hills material
Material of smooth, largely mantled low hills that occur discontinuously adjacent to the massifs and sculptured hills at the margins of the valley floor. Possibly tops of downfaulted blocks of massif or sculptured hills material; probably also includes materials derived from the uplands by mass wasting.

plm
Massif material
Material of north and south massifs; part of more widely spread terra massif unit of Lucchitta (1972). Forms high-standing mountains with steep bouldery flanks. Probably composed of breccia formed during impacts that created some of the large basins. May include thin ejecta from the Imbrium basin.

ph
Sculptured hills material
Part of widespread uplands unit (hilly material of Lucchitta, 1972) distinguished by occurrence of closely spaced domical hills. Surfaces less bouldery than massif surfaces. Most probably breccia ejected from major basins. May include thin ejecta from the Imbrium basin.

REFERENCE

Lucchitta, B. K., 1972, in Scott, D. H., Lucchitta, B. K., and Carr, M. H., 1972, Geologic maps of the Taurus-Littrow region of the Moon: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Inv. Map I-800.

GEOLOGIC CONTACT

Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed (buried unit in parentheses); overlapping ejecta boundaries shown for older crater materials; contacts not shown where coincident with base of escarpment or trough axis.

X
BLOCK >2 m

CRATER RIM CREST

BASE OF ESCARPMENT

Barb on slope

Dashed where indefinite

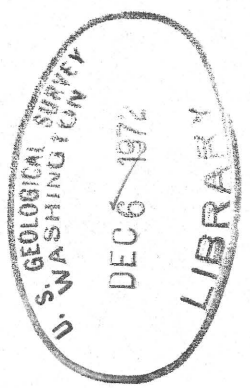
TROUGH AXIS

Dashed where indefinite

RIDGE AXIS

SLUMP

BOULDER TRAIL



Principal sources of geologic information:
Apollo 15 panoramic photographs 9552, 9554, 9557, and 9559.
Geologic interpretation on 1:25,000 detailed geologic map by E.W. Wolfe and V.L. Freeman.

Moon (Taurus-Littrow area).
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Geol. 1:25,000. 1972.

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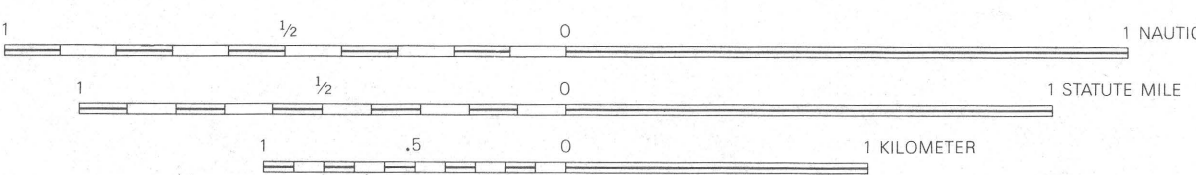


Base map prepared by U.S. Army Topographic Command (TPC) under the direction of Department of Defense for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1972.

Source of informal names Apollo 17 crew members.

This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

SCALE 1:25 000



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DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP-APOLLO 17 (TAURUS-LITTROW) LANDING AREA
OCTOBER 1972