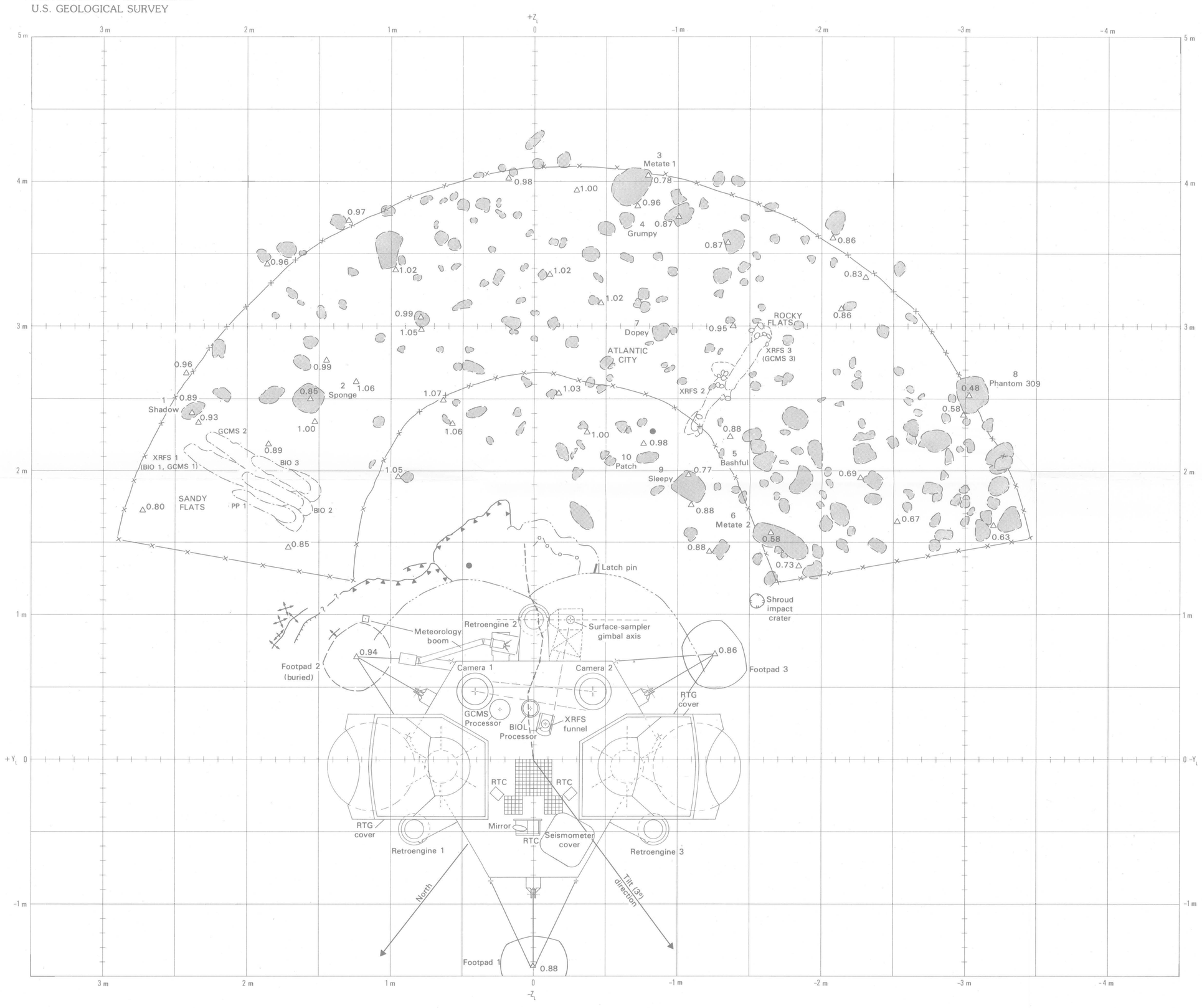
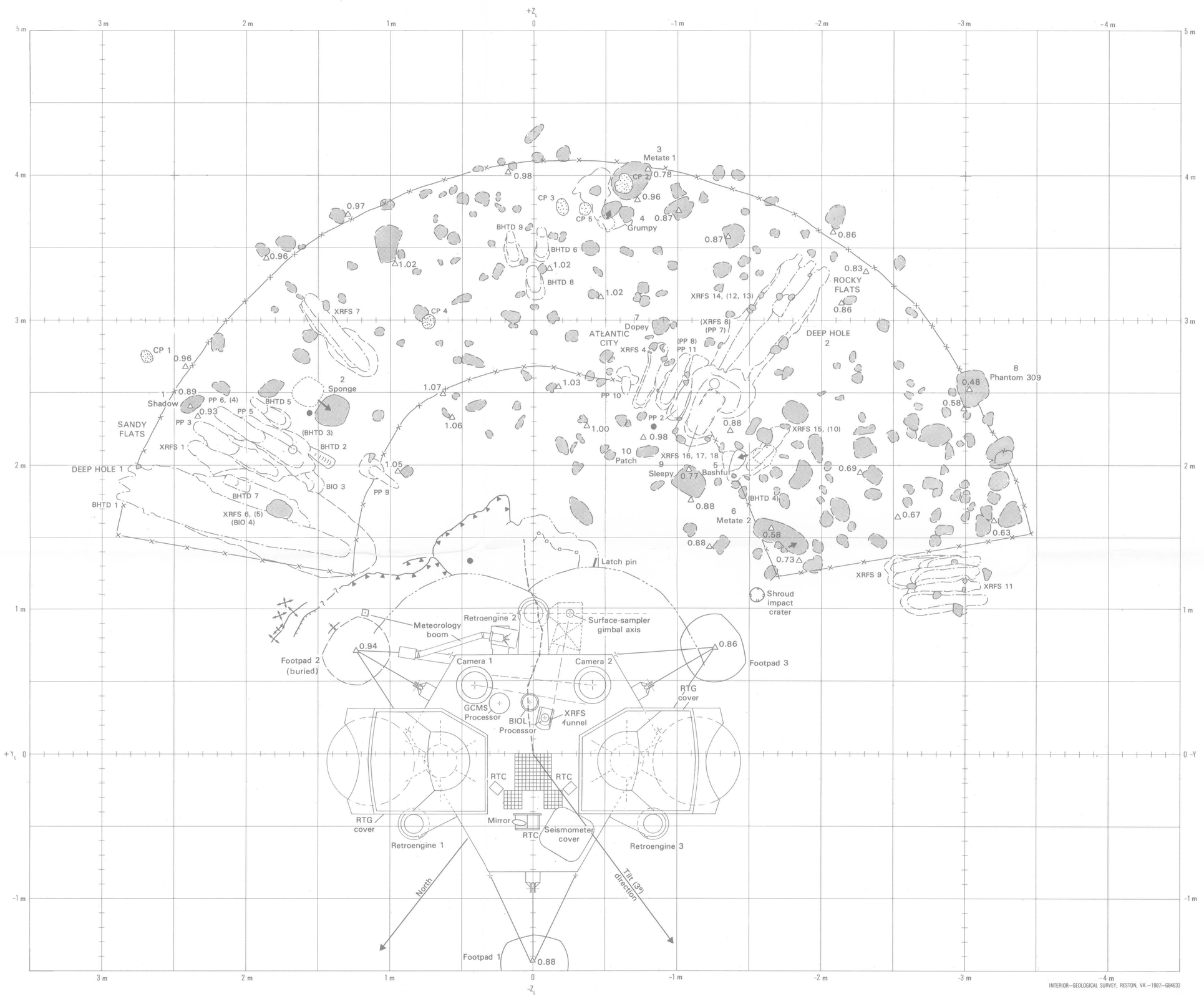


A. END OF THE PRIMARY MISSION



B. END OF THE EXTENDED MISSION

GENERALIZED MAPS OF THE VIKING LANDER 1 SAMPLE FIELD

EXPLANATION

- 7 Dopey — OUTLINE OF ROCK 5 CM OR LARGER—Dashed where inferred or approximately located. Arrow indicates direction moved; dotted outline indicates original position. Names and numbers are informal
- CLOD—Surface material
- PP 7 (BHTD 1) — TRENCH OUTLINE—Letter and number designation refers to trench listed in tables 38 and 39; designation in parentheses refers to trench destroyed by subsequent trench. BIO, Biology sample trench; GCMS, Molecular Analysis sample trench; XRFS, Inorganic Chemical Analysis sample trench; PP, Physical Properties Investigation trench; BHTD, Backhoe Touchdown trench; dot-dash line indicates rim of trench; dashed line encloses tailings and disturbed surfaces
- CP 2 — CONICAL PILE OF SURFACE MATERIAL—Constructed by surface sampler. Letter and number designation refers to table 39
- PURGE SITE
  - Coarse fraction
  - Destroyed by subsequent sampling
- 0.86 — SURFACE ELEVATION—Number indicates distance to surface from spacecraft Z_L-Y_L plane in meters
- NOMINAL BOUNDARY OF SAMPLE FIELD—Defined by surface-sampler azimuths of 90° and 250°, extension of 110 in., and elevation of +38.1°
- CAMERA VIEWING LIMIT—Approximate trace of camera elevation of +60.24°
- DURICRUST BOUNDARY
- RIM CREST OF CRATER—Produced by engine-exhaust erosion
- FLIGHT PATH—Arrows indicate 1-s intervals of trace on surface during landing
- SCARP—Hachures point downslope
- MONOCLINE—Barbs point in direction of slope. Queried where uncertain
- ANTICLINE—Showing direction of plunge. Dashed where approximately located
- RIM OF IMPACT CRATER

COORDINATE SYSTEMS

Plane of projection is the spacecraft Z_L-Y_L plane, which coincides with upper surface of triangular body of spacecraft. Z_L-Y_L indicate directions of spacecraft axis. X_L axis is orthogonal to Z_L-Y_L plane and is positive downward. Grid interval is 0.5 m. Thin dashed lines extending from camera 1, camera 2, and surface-sampler gimbal axis represent zero positions for azimuths. Azimuths are measured clockwise. Elevations of cameras and surface sampler are positive when measured downward.

Maps compiled by H. J. Moore, 1978, using stereometric measurements, shadow techniques, monoscopic estimates, and data supplied by Sidney Liebes, Jr., Stanford University

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