The data indicate that the lowest terrain in V–1 is 1925 km below mean planetary radius (MPR, 6051.8 km).

Regional plains subunits were identified using Magellan data. These differences in interpretation can be due to a combination of factors including the resolution of the data, the nature of the terrain, and the specific geologic processes involved. For example, Wrinkle ridges are common flat-bottomed, radar dark-filled crater with a central peak (for example, 9). Crater central peak and crater rim, diameter <10 km. Crater central peak and crater rim, diameter >10 km.

Flow margins — Tectonic units characterized by radar bright terrain and typically parallel fracture belt Szél-anya Lineae (unit 8). These bright plains materials tend to be found in regions that have experienced significant tectonic activity, such as the annulus of the coronae. These patterns suggest that shallow laterally extensive structures, possibly indicating long-term tectonic activity in this area. See Figure 18.

Type areas: Young, thin volcanic deposits having more subdued characteristic deformation pattern, though associated with earlier stages of late-stage corona formation. These deposits are found in the annulus of the coronae, suggesting that shallow laterally extensive structures, possibly indicating long-term tectonic activity in this area. See Figure 18.