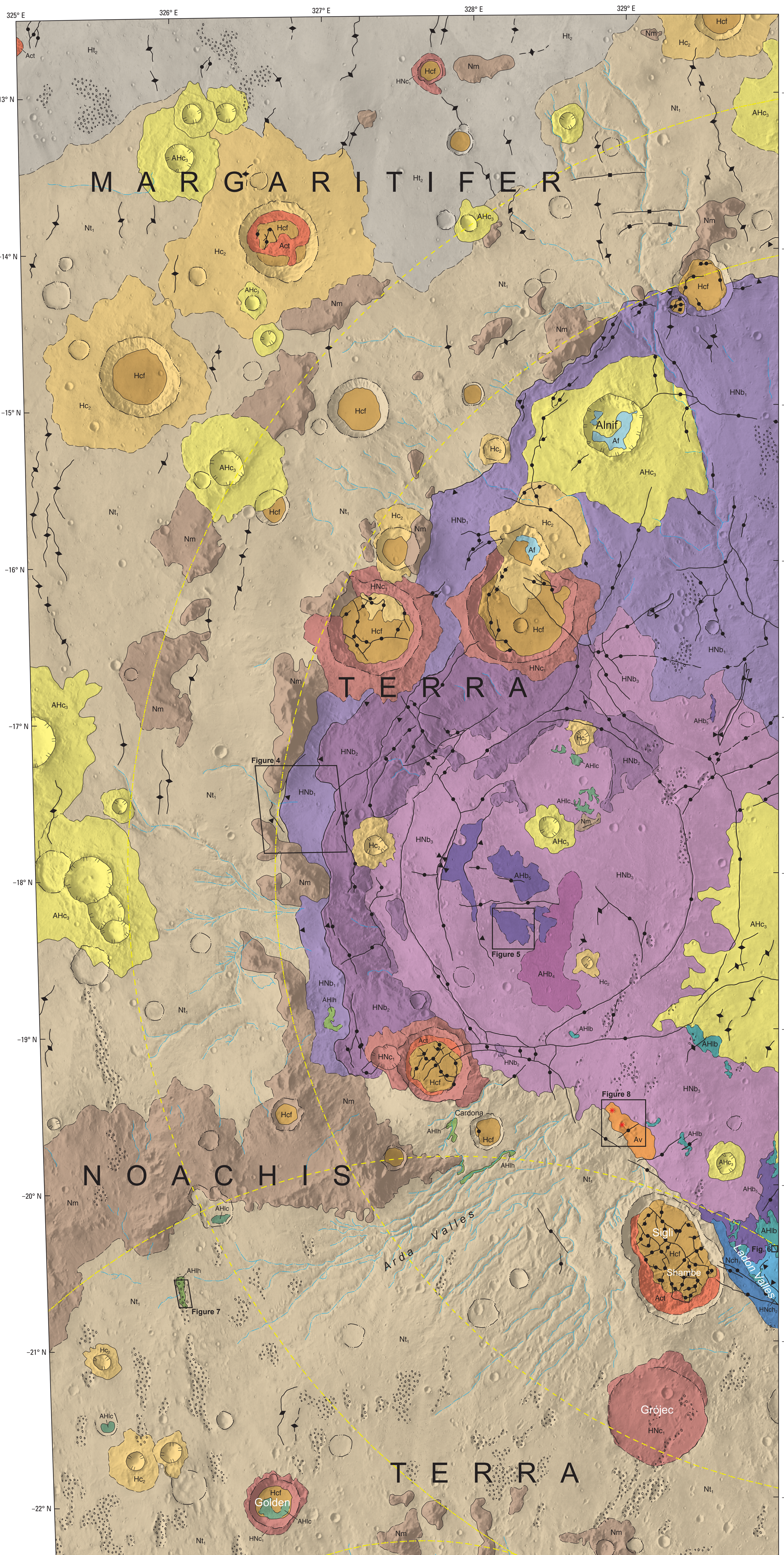

Base from Mars Odyssey Thermal Emission Imaging System (THEMIS) daytime infrared data (100 m/pixel)

Descriptions of nomenclature used on map are listed at http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/)

SCALE 1:1 000 000 (1 mm=1 km)
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

25 0 25 50 MILES

25 0 25 50 KILOMETERS

PLANETOCENTRIC LATITUDE AND EAST LONGITUDE COORDINATE SYSTEM

Prepared on behalf of the Planetary Science Division, Science Mission Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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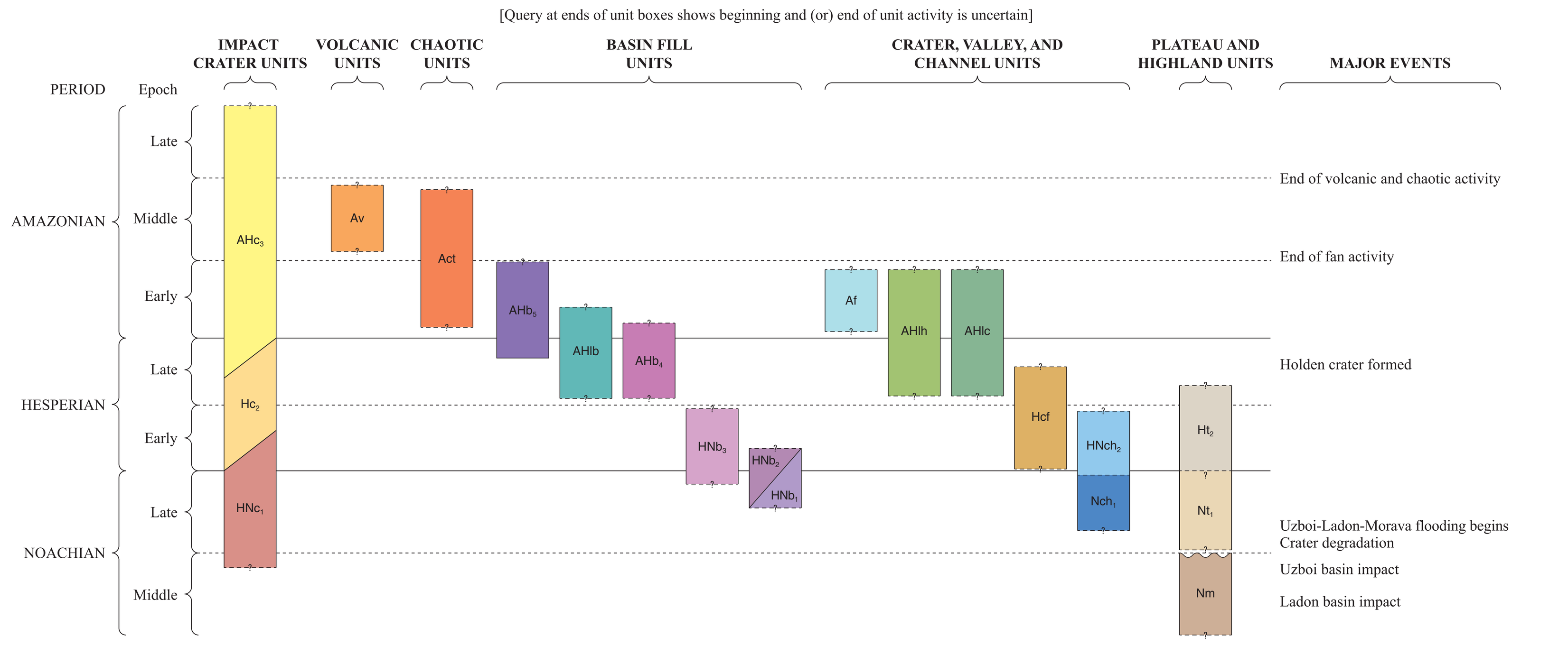
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS AND MAJOR EVENTS

[Query at ends of unit boxes shows beginning and (or) end of unit activity is uncertain]



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

[Unit descriptions and interpretations based on morphology, albedo, brightness temperature, stratigraphic position, and superimposed crater populations as seen in available orbital imaging and topography. These data include Mars Odyssey Thermal Emission Imaging System (THEMIS, infrared and visible), Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment (HiRISE) and Context (CTX) cameras, and 128-pixel-per-degree Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter (MOLA) Mission Experiment Gridded Data Record (MEGDR). Derived products from MRO Compact Reconnaissance Imaging Spectrometer for Mars (CRISM) were used, where available, to identify mineralogical differences within and between mapped geologic units. See pamphlet for details and references. Abbreviations: IR, infrared; m, meter; km, kilometer; %, percent]

UNIT SYMBOL	UNIT NAME AND DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL CHARACTERICS	INTERPRETATION
	CRATER UNITS		
AHc_3	**Crater 3 unit**—Continuous crater rim and well-defined continuous ejecta blanket that are elevated relative to surrounding materials. *Type locality*: lat −13.39° N., long 326.07° E.	Age variable, but locally crosscuts all other units. Craters exhibit simple crater morphologies (typically <15 km in diameter). Lineaments and sinuous striations common on ejecta lobes. Layered and lobate ejecta morphologies are well preserved and pervasive	Rocks emplaced by impact-related ejection and deformation of target units. Crater material exhibits little erosion. Some crater floors may contain deposits of impact melt and (or) impact-generated fine-grained materials
Hc_2	**Crater 2 unit**—Characterized by crater rim that may exhibit only minor relief above surrounding materials and by discontinuous, subdued, and buried and (or) mantled poorly exposed ejecta. *Type locality*: lat −14.77° N., long 325.77° E.	Somewhat more rugged texture than terra 1 (Nt_1) and 2 (Ht_2) units, which it overlies. Also overlies crater fill unit (Hcf), mountainous unit (Nm), basin fill 1–3 units (HNb_1, HNb_2, HNb_3). Underlies basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5) and fan unit (Af). Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering	Rocks emplaced by impact-related ejection of target units that have experienced moderate degrees of erosion, deformation, mantling, and burial
HNc_1	**Crater 1 unit**—Degraded, incomplete or remnant crater rims that exhibit little or no relief relative to surrounding materials. Displays little to no discernible ejecta materials that only extend <1 crater diameter in distance and may not encompass entire crater. *Type locality*: lat −16.45° N., long 327.28° E.	Slumping of crater walls mapped as part of this unit. Crosscuts mountainous unit (Nm). Underlies crater fill unit (Hcf), crater 2 unit (Hc_2), and light-toned crater floor unit (AHlc). Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering	Highly degraded impact crater material. Ejecta is almost completely eroded or mantled by younger materials, rim has been heavily modified by erosion and gravity, and crater floor contains younger materials
	VOLCANIC UNITS		
Av	**Volcanic unit**—Smooth deposit on and adjacent to cone-shaped structures that have central pits. Unit locally associated with narrow grabens or fissures. *Type locality*: Ladon basin at lat −19.60° N., long 328.94° E.	Only found in southern Ladon basin. Superposes basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3)	Constructional vents and associated lava flows deposited by effusively erupted lava along grabens or fissures at the south edge of Ladon basin. Alternatively, could be interpreted as mud diapirs and mud flows (Skinner and Mazzini, 2009) produced by water and sediments carried by Ladon Valles and deposited within southern Ladon basin
	CHAOTIC UNITS		
Act	**Chaotic unit**—Characterized by irregular closely spaced knobs or irregular blocks that are tens of meters to 3 km in size and of similar heights within depressions. Typically <50% of original surface is intact. *Type locality*: lat −13.90° N., long 326.73° E.	Rim regions are generally more disrupted than the crater centers as seen in CTX image D01_027471_1604_XN_19S032W. Displaced knobs and mesas composed of materials in terra 2 unit (Ht_2) and crater fill unit (Hcf)	Densely fractured, uplifted, and (or) partially collapsed surfaces of unit Ht_2 and Hcf owing to localized inflation and (or) deflation of the surface. Collapse of an infill layer within a crater could be from drainage of either a surface lake (Sato and others, 2010) or a buried subice lake (Roda and others, 2017)
	BASIN FILL UNITS		
AHb_5	**Basin fill 5 unit**—Smooth, moderately cratered unit in Ladon basin and Ladon Valles. Many smaller outcrops below map scale are observed within small craters and depressions. *Type locality*: Ladon basin at lat −20.27° N., long 329.77° E.	Overlies basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3), basin fill 4 unit (AHb_4), light-toned layered basin unit (AHlb), channel 2 unit ($HNch_2$), and Holden secondary craters. Appears darker toned in CTX data relative to other basin fill and channel units. Margins frequently defined by low-relief scarps as seen in CTX image J02_045484_1622	Lithified eolian materials, volcanic flows, or late-stage sediments from Ladon Valles
AHlb	**Light-toned layered basin unit**—Isolated, irregularly shaped outcrops located within Ladon basin and northern Ladon Valles. A few to tens of meters thick. Generally dark in THEMIS daytime IR images and bright in THEMIS nighttime IR images but variable due to different thicknesses of overlying dark capping material. *Type locality*: Ladon Valles at lat −20.39° N., long 329.97° E.	Where CRISM data exist, the deposits exhibit Fe/Mg-smectite signatures (Milliken and Bish, 2010; Weitz and others, 2022). Medium- to light-toned layered beds visible in CTX and HiRISE images, with HiRISE images showing individual beds are 1–5 m in thickness and the deposit reaches to ~60 m. Polygonal fractures observed in some beds. Overlain by dark-toned, more resistant capping layer that preserves small craters which was mapped as part of AHlb. In Ladon Valles, unit overlies channel 2 unit ($HNch_2$) and underlies basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5). In Ladon basin, unit overlies basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3) and underlies basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5). Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering. Many smaller outcrops below the mapping scale are observed along the floor of Ladon basin and Ladon Valles. Same unit as unit Hl in Irwin and Grant (2013)	Fine-grained clay-bearing, lacustrine and (or) distal alluvial sediments from water flow and ponding within Ladon Valles and Ladon basin. Variations in layer brightness may result from heterogeneities in the source regions upstream of Ladon Valles over time or variable discharge orientation into Ladon basin (Weitz and others, 2022)
AHb_4	**Basin fill 4 unit**—Smooth, undulating to hummocky unit located in central Ladon basin. Swales and ridge crenulations common. *Type locality*: Ladon basin at lat −18.76° N., long 328.58° E.	Ridges are typically aligned north-south. In CTX images, ridges are brighter than the darker lows. Unit overlies basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3) and underlies basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5)	Moderately to strongly indurated volcanic, sedimentary, and (or) eolian fill materials. Undulating terrain may have resulted from depositional or erosional processes
HNb_3	**Basin fill 3 unit**—Relatively smooth, moderately cratered unit on the floors of Ladon basin and Ladon Valles. Spatially extensive and dense with curvilinear features. Generally bright in THEMIS nighttime IR images. *Type locality*: Ladon basin at lat −18.20° N., long 328.95° E.	Where CRISM data exist, the surface and ejecta from craters within unit exhibit Fe/Mg-smectite signatures (Weitz and others, 2022). Small, superimposed craters in CTX images are commonly well-preserved in surface layer. Overlies basin fill 1 (HNb_1) and 2 (HNb_2) units, underlies basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5). Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering. Same unit as HNb_1 in Irwin and Grant (2013) and Wilson and others (2022)	Moderately to strongly indurated volcanic, sedimentary, and (or) eolian fill materials that were locally aqueously altered to form clays
HNb_2	**Basin fill 2 unit**—Smooth to hummocky unit bounded by arcuate scarp that is circumferential to the inner Ladon basin ring. *Type locality*: Ladon basin at lat −17.48° N., long 327.15° E.	Disrupted by numerous grabens. Dissected by gullies along the steeper slopes at the contact with HNb_1. Underlies crater 2 unit (Hc_2) and basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3), and overlies basin fill 1 unit (HNb_1) and terra 1 unit (Nt_1). Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering	Moderately to strongly indurated volcanic and (or) sedimentary materials. Possibly a slightly younger and smaller fluvially derived deposit relative to HNb_1 from a second pulse of water and sediments through Ladon Valles into Ladon basin. Arcuate scarp could have formed as a flow margin or by tectonic activity
HNb_1	**Basin fill 1 unit**—Relatively smooth unit located on the slopes inside and adjacent to the inner ring of Ladon basin and bounded by arcuate scarp. *Type locality*: Ladon basin at lat −17.50° N., long 326.80° E.	Disrupted by valleys and grabens and has fewer wrinkle ridges relative to the terra units (Nt_1 and Ht_2). Underlies crater 2 (Hc_2) and 3 (AHc_3) units and basin fill 2 (HNb_2) and 3 (HNb_3) units, and overlies terra 1 unit (Nt_1) and mountainous unit (Nm)	Moderately to strongly indurated volcanic and (or) sedimentary materials. Arcuate scarp could be a flow margin from fluvially derived sediments during initial pulse of water and sediments through Ladon Valles into Ladon basin or tectonic activity (contraction) after deposition of the sediments within the basin
	CRATER, VALLEY, AND CHANNEL UNITS		
Af	**Alluvial fan unit**—Sloping or cone-shaped deposits within impact craters. Spatially associated with dissected interior of crater walls. *Type locality*: Alnif crater at lat −15.14° N., long 328.91° E.	Overlies crater 2 (Hc_2) and crater 3 (AHc_3) units and crater fill unit (Hcf). Same unit as AHf in Wilson and others (2022)	Alluvial deposits emplaced by fluvial sediment transport and gravity driven processes with little to no evident contribution from debris flows. Distributary paleochannel networks sometimes preserved in negative or (more commonly) positive relief. Youngest fluvial deposits in map area
AHlh	**Light-toned layered highland unit**—Isolated, irregularly shaped outcrops located within highland valleys or highland basins intersected by valleys, such as Arda Valles. A few to tens of meters thick. Generally dark in THEMIS daytime IR images and bright in THEMIS nighttime IR images, but shade is variable due to different thicknesses of overlying dark capping material. *Type locality*: lat −19.61° N., long 327.78° E.	Where CRISM data exist, the deposits contain Fe/Mg smectites (Weitz and others, 2022). Medium- to light-toned layers visible in CTX and HiRISE images. HiRISE images show individual layers are 1–5 m thick. Overlain by dark-toned, more resistant capping layer that is mapped as part of AHlh, where light-toned beds are observed beneath. Some deposits postdate and occur within Holden secondary craters (lat −20.60° N., long 325.90° E.). HiRISE image ESP_011476_1600 shows inverted channels within one deposit. Overlies terra 1 unit (Nt_1) and basin 1 unit (HNb_1)	Alluvial and fluvial sediments containing clays that were deposited by water into blocked valleys and basins along the western Ladon-basin highlands. Likely contemporaneous with Eberswalde deltaic sediments to the south
AHlc	**Light-toned crater floor unit**—Isolated, smooth outcrops located on the floors of impact craters situated in the highlands and on the floor of Ladon basin. Appear dark in THEMIS daytime IR images and bright in THEMIS nighttime IR images. Have fewer small craters compared to the crater rims in which they occur. *Type locality*: Golden crater at lat −22.01° N., long 326.51° E.	Medium- to light-toned deposits in CTX and HiRISE images with few or no layers present. Deposits on the floor of a 38 km diameter partially buried impact crater within Ladon basin (centered at lat −17.4° N., long 328.58° E.) are partially exposed beneath Holden secondary craters. Where CRISM data exist, Fe/Mg-smectites are found on the floors of three impact craters and overlie crater fill unit (Hcf) and terra 1 unit (Nt_1). In Ladon basin, unit overlies basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3)	Thinner deposits of AHlh and AHlb, or preexisting crater floor material altered by water ponding along the floors of some craters
Hcf	**Crater fill unit**—Relatively smooth, moderately cratered unit along the floors of degraded impact craters. *Type locality*: Sigli crater at lat −20.31° N., long 329.19° E.	Graben are common and, where intense, produce the chaotic unit (Act). Erosion of upper surface of unit exposes a brighter, rougher material in some places (for example, floor of Sigli crater). Overlies mountainous unit (Nm), terra 1 unit (Nt_1), basin fill 1 unit (HNb_1), and crater 1 (HNc_1) and crater 2 (Hc_2) units	Moderately to strongly indurated volcanic or eolian fill materials. Origin and composition may vary among individual craters
$HNch_2$	**Channel 2 unit**—Smooth, flat-lying unit of main outlet valley from Holden impact basin to Ladon impact basin. Generally bright in THEMIS nighttime IR images. *Type locality*: Ladon Valles at lat −20.38° N., long 329.86° E.	Erosion of deposit produces a knobby and pitted texture seen in HiRISE and CTX images. CRISM data show Fe/Mg-smectite signatures associated with medium-toned polygonally fractured upper surfaces visible in HiRISE images, like ESP_020759_1595 (Weitz and others, 2022). Overlies terra 1 unit (Nt_1) and channel 1 unit (Nch_1). Underlies light-toned layered basin unit (AHlb) and basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5). Same unit as $HNch_1$ in Irwin and Grant (2013)	Surfaces eroded by confined flooding along central Ladon Valles and later veneered by smooth fluvial sediments during waning flow
Nch_1	**Channel 1 unit**—Smooth to hummocky surfaces along sloping terrain related to early incision of Ladon Valles. *Type locality*: Ladon Valles at lat −20.80° N., long 329.85° E.	Dissects terra 1 unit (Nt_1) and dissected by channel 2 unit ($HNch_2$). Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering. Same unit as $HNch_1$ in Irwin and Grant (2013)	Surfaces eroded by early catastrophic flooding and thinly veneered by fluvial sediments during waning flow
	PLATEAU AND HIGHLANDS UNITS		
Ht_2	**Terra 2 unit**—Relatively smooth over kilometer scale; moderately cratered and variably dissected surfaces. North-south-oriented wrinkle ridges and Holden secondary craters are commonly present, but valleys are not. *Type locality*: lat −13.22° N., long 328.12° E.	Overlies crater 1 unit (HNc_1), terra 1 unit (Nt_1), and mountainous unit (Nm). Underlies chaotic unit (Act), crater fill unit (Hcf), and crater 2 (Hc_2) and 3 (AHc_3) units	Moderately to strongly indurated volcanic, alluvial, or eolian fill materials
Nt_1	**Terra 1 unit**—Widespread, smooth to rolling, cratered, and variably dissected surfaces between degraded impact craters. North-south-oriented wrinkle ridges and Holden secondary craters are commonly present. Radial valley systems flowing downslope into Ladon basin occur throughout, including Arda Valles. *Type locality*: lat −17.11° N., long 325.75° E.	CTX image G06_020746_1615 shows craters range from well-preserved to highly degraded. Overlies and embays mountainous unit (Nm) and underlies all other units. Same unit as HNt in Irwin and Grant (2013) and Wilson and others (2022)	Undifferentiable combination of highland rocks and sediments, likely to consist of impact breccias, lava flows, and sedimentary deposits that underwent resurfacing sufficient to partially remove ejecta blankets and crater rims and smooth topography, possibly by large-scale broad flood events. Wrinkle ridges are mare-type features formed by contraction and faulting of plains materials associated with the Tharsis rise
Nm	**Mountainous unit**—Mountains and other promontories along impact basin rings. Mountains can be steep and variably eroded or subdued and smooth. Shedding debris and aprons from mountains are mapped as part of this unit. *Type locality*: Ladon impact-basin inner ring at lat −16.86° N., long 326.78° E.	Oldest unit in map area. Overlain and embayed by terra units (Nt_1 and Ht_2), crater units (AHc_3, Hc_2, and HNc_1), crater fill unit (Hcf), and basin fill 1 (HNb_1) and 2 (HNb_2) units. Disrupted by Holden secondary cratering. Same unit as Nm in Irwin and Grant (2013) and Wilson and others (2022)	Deeper Noachian bedrock outcrops, exposed during Ladon and Holden impact-basin formation, that are locally deformed by mass wasting

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

Secondary crater chain

Contact—Solid where location is accurate; dashed where location is approximate. Internal contacts within crater units of the same age were used to show age relationships between overlapping ejecta where clear superpositioning or embayment relationships exist

Scarp crest—Designates topographic inflection, line placed at crest of scarp. Barb points downslope

Ridges

Wrinkle ridge—Solid where location is accurate; dashed where location is approximate

Impact basin ring—Approximate location of structural ring related to formation of an ancient basin. Location based on topographic remnants centered around impact basin

Depressions

Graben trace—Linear to curvilinear flat-floored depression <1 km in width. Solid where location is accurate; dashed where location is approximate

Channel (fluvial)—Line follows channel thalweg

Trough—Rounded depression >1 km in width; line follows trough rim

Groove—Graben modified by flowing water to produce jagged margins like those seen in valleys

Crater rims—Impact craters >5 km in diameter

Crest of crater rim—Rim of crater is topographically exposed and well defined. Hachures point inward toward center of crater depression

Crest of buried or degraded crater rim—Rim of crater is buried, subdued, or degraded

Pitted cone

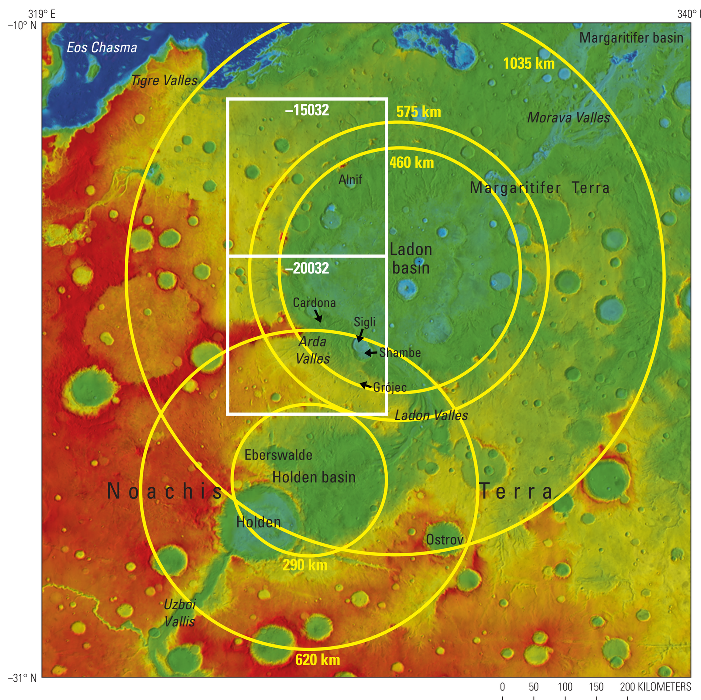


Figure 1. Topographic map of the Ladon and Holden basin region derived from Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter (MOLA) and High Resolution Stereo Camera (HRSC) digital elevation model (DEM) blended topography at 200-meter-per-pixel resolution (Fergason and others, 2018) merged to Thermal Emission Imaging System (THEMIS) daytime infrared mosaic. White boxes indicate boundaries of Mars Transverse Mercator (MTM) −15032 and −20032 quadrangles (map area). Approximate locations of prominent basin rings of Ladon and Holden impact basins (Cartwright and Seelos, 2019) and diameter of each basin ring shown in yellow.

EXPLANATION
Elevation, meters
1,810
160
−1,490
−3,140
−4,790

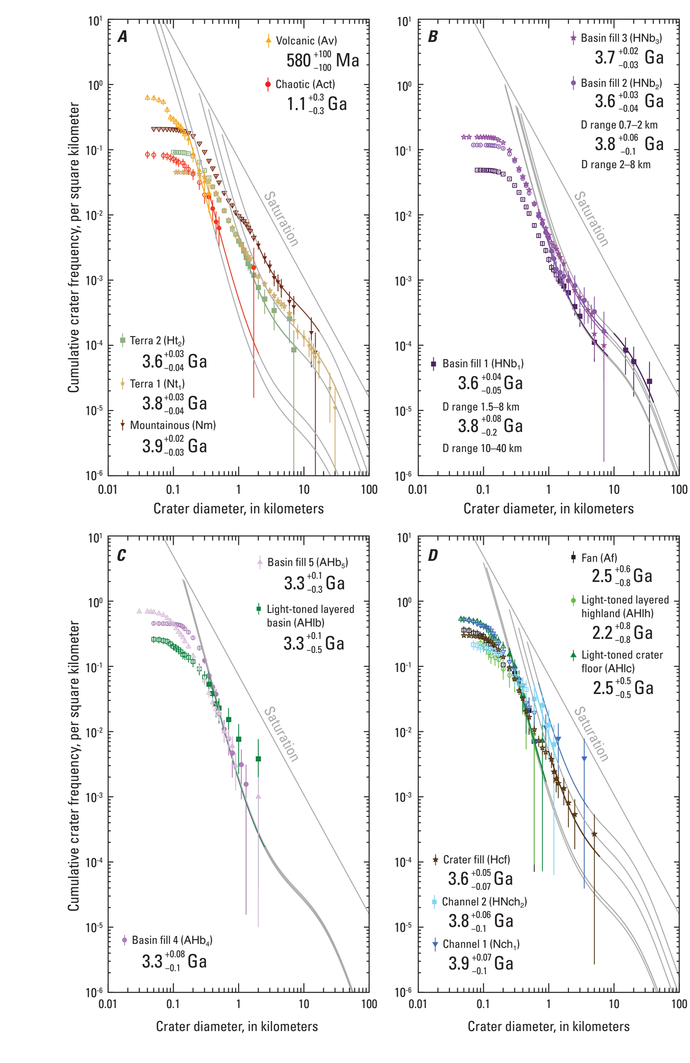


Figure 3. Plots of cumulative crater statistics for map units defined in Mars Transverse Mercator (MTM) −15032 and −20032 quadrangles based on chronology function from Hartmann and Neukum (2001), production function from Ivanov (2001), and equilibrium function from Hartmann (1984). Example absolute-model ages (in mega-annum [Ma] and giga-annum [Ga]) estimated using Craterstats2 algorithm (error bars reflect ±1/N[0.5]) (Michael and Neukum, 2010) using largest craters that provide best fit to expected production function (symbols represent unit data) (table 1). Cumulative resurfacing correction of Michael and Neukum (2010) not applied. Estimated absolute-model ages and associated epochs after Michael (2013) in table 1. Gray lines are isochrons showing ideal production-function curves for each of the resulting modeled ages. Crater size–frequency distributions of the following units were determined: *A*, volcanic (Av), chaotic (Act), terra 2 (Ht_2), terra 1 (Nt_1), and mountainous (Nm); *B*, basin fill 3 (HNb_3), basin fill 2 (HNb_2), basin fill 1 (HNb_1) (D range is best-fit crater diameter range, in kilometers [km]); *C*, basin fill 5 (AHb_5), light-toned layered basin (AHlb), and basin fill 4 (AHb_4); and *D*, fan (Af), light-toned layered highland (AHlh), light-toned crater floor (AHlc), crater fill (Hcf), channel 2 ($HNch_2$), and channel 1 (Nch_1). Combined areas and diameter ranges used to produce estimated model ages in table 1.

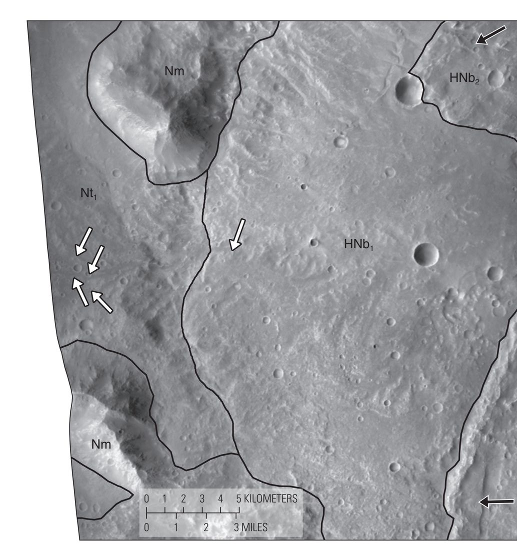


Figure 4. Image showing graben (black arrows) disrupting Ladon basin fill 2 unit (HNb_2). Scarp that defines the geologic contact between basin fill 1 unit (HNb_1) and basin fill 2 unit (HNb_2) is clearly visible. Small, dark valleys (white arrows) along terra 1 unit (Nt_1) coalesce into one larger valley that extends into unit HNb_1. Excerpt of Context Camera (CTX) image D08_030161_1611 (6.4 meters per pixel), centered at lat −17.56° N., long 326.83° E. North toward top.

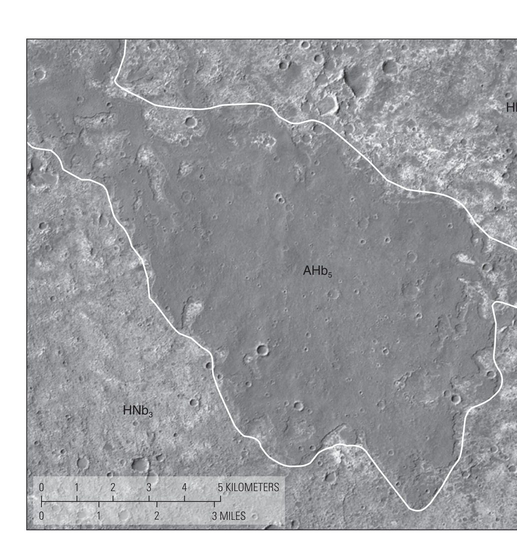


Figure 5. Image showing smoother and darker basin fill 5 unit (AHb_5) overlying older, rougher, and slightly brighter basin fill 3 unit (HNb_3). Unit AHb_5 exhibits sharp edges with topographic relief, characteristic of lithified material, such as a volcanic flow or lithified eolian debris. Smaller than map scale (<1 kilometer) exposures of unit AHb_5 can be found inside impact craters on unit HNb_3. Approximate contact between units HNb_3 and AHb_5 indicated by white line. Portion of Context Camera (CTX) image J02_045484_1622 (6 meters per pixel), centered at lat −18.3° N., long 328.2° E. North toward top.

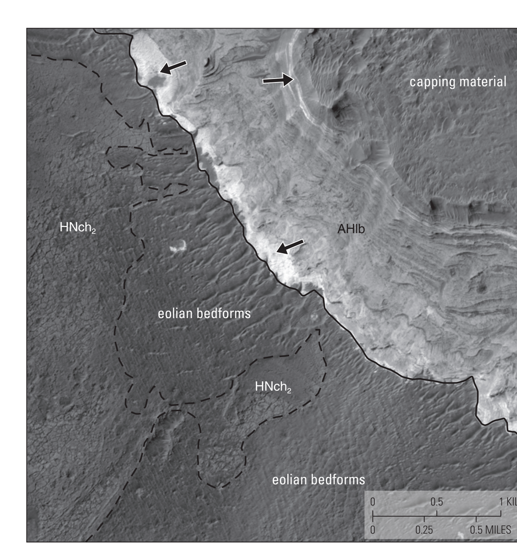


Figure 6. Image showing exposure of ~60-meter-thick, light- and medium-toned layered strata in the light-toned layered basin unit (AHlb), which is clay bearing. Middle strata dominated by medium-toned beds; lower and upper strata dominated by bright beds (black arrows). Above unit AHlb is dark capping material weathered into eolian ripples, which we included in unit AHlb. Unit AHlb overlies channel 2 unit ($HNch_2$), which in turn has a mantle of dark eolian bedforms such as debris and ripples in this image. Unit $HNch_2$ is a relatively flat, heavily fractured surface that sometimes exhibits clay signatures in Compact Reconnaissance Imaging Spectrometer for Mars (CRISM) data. Part of High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment (HiRISE) image ESP_024728_1595 (25 centimeters per pixel), centered at lat −20.39° N., long 329.95° E. North toward top.

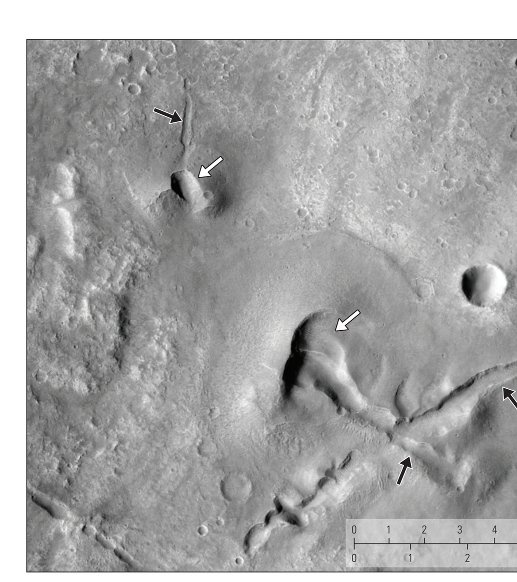
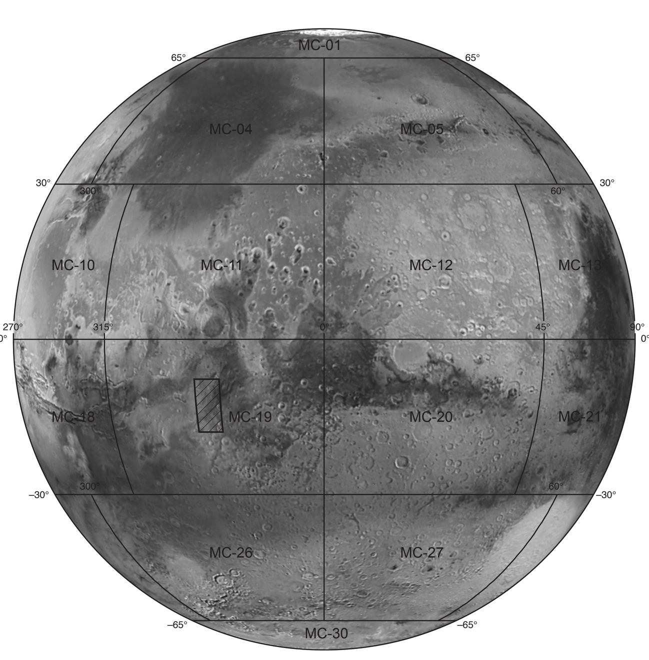


Figure 8. Image showing two pitted cones (white arrows) in southern Ladon basin mapped as volcanic unit (Av). Linear fractures (black arrows) associated with each cone suggest fractures provided a conduit for volcanic material to erupt at the surface. Subframe of Context Camera (CTX) image B05_011621_1592 (6 meters per pixel), centered at lat −19.6° N., long 328.9° E. North toward top.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Photomosaic showing location of map area (hachured rectangle). An outline of 1:5,000,000-scale quadrangles is provided for reference.

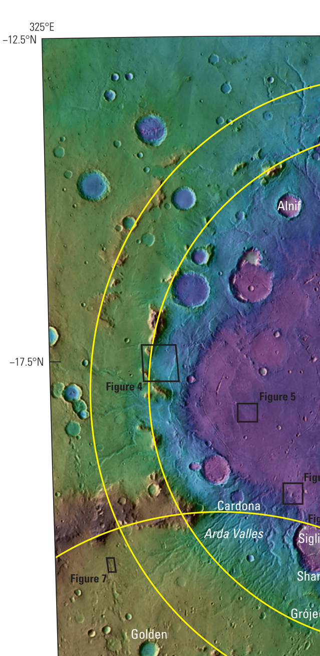


Figure 2. Topographic map of Mars Transverse Mercator (MTM) −15032 and −20032 quadrangles derived from Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter (MOLA) data (463 meters per pixel) merged to Thermal Emission Imaging System (THEMIS) daytime infrared mosaic (see fig. 1 for regional context). Approximate locations of prominent basin rings of Ladon and Holden impact basins indicated by yellow circles (from Cartwright and Seelos, 2019). Transverse Mercator projection.

EXPLANATION
Elevation, meters
1,922
694
−533
−1,761
−2,989

Geologic Map of MTM –15032 and –20032 Quadrangles, Western Ladon Basin, Mars

By
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2025

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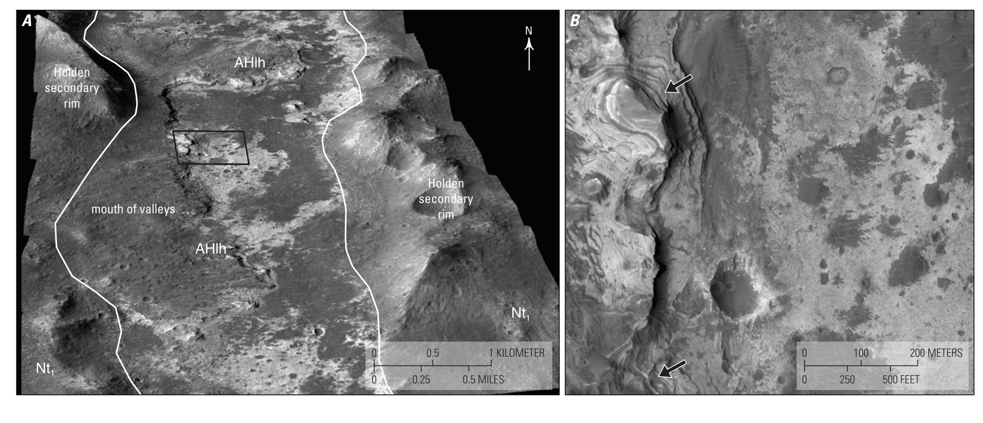

Figure 7. Images showing layering in light-toned layered highland unit (AHlh). *A*, Perspective view image (vertical exaggeration × 5) unit sediments within a Holden secondary crater chain that impacted mountainous unit (Nt_1). At least three small valleys converge at western edge of secondary chain; a 40-m-thick deposit composed of light-toned layered sediments in unit AHlh covered by a darker mantle is at the mouth of these valleys. Black polygon is location of image *B*. Approximate contact between units Nt_1 and AHlh indicated by white lines. *B*, Enlarged image showing light-toned polygonally fractured deposit and fine-scale layering (black arrows) observed within unit AHlh. High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment (HiRISE) image ESP_029515_1590 (25 centimeters per pixel) draped over digital terrain model, centered at lat −20.6° N., long 325.9° E. North toward top.