

EXPLANATION

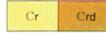


Ray material

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity generally high but grades to that of surrounding material. Local contrast in reflectivity generally large; lateral variations locally abrupt; characterized by bright patches and streaks. Ray material is superimposed on parts of all other units except dark halo material. Except for satellite craters, topography controlled by underlying units

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock. Forms thin patchy layers, in most places probably not more than a meter thick



Crater rim material (Ejecta blanket)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity moderate to very high. Local contrast in reflectivity moderate to large; lateral variations commonly abrupt. Areas of relatively low reflectivity around craters larger than 25 kilometers in diameter mapped as Crd. Topography around large craters is hummocky near crest of rim and includes low hummocks or low subradial ridges on rim flanks. Around small craters topography is smooth. Crater rim material grades to ray material away from craters

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Forms hummocky layers ranging from about a meter to about 600 meters in thickness



Crater floor material (Breccia?)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity generally high to very high. Local contrast in reflectivity moderate; lateral variations generally abrupt. Topography generally smooth or flat in craters less than 16 kilometers across and partly flat and partly hilly to hilly in larger craters

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Probably forms deep lenses inside small and large craters



Slope material (Talus?)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity high to very high. Occurs mostly on smooth slopes ranging from 20° to 40°

Interpretation:
Probably partially sorted fragments ranging in size from dust to large blocks



Rill and chain-crater material

Telescopic characteristics:

Material of generally low to moderate reflectivity lying within narrow linear depressions with associated small craters or within linear series of craters

Interpretation:
Probably includes breccia, fault blocks, and volcanic rocks. Age not definitely established but probably chiefly Eratosthenian



Copernican satellite craters (Secondary impact craters?)

Telescopic characteristics:

Small, relatively shallow craters occurring in rim material and rays around large Copernican craters. Satellite craters are commonly composite or elongate with very low rims or no observable rims

Interpretation:
Craters formed by impact of fragments ejected from large, primary craters



Crater rim material (Ejecta blanket)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity low to moderate. Local contrast in reflectivity small to moderate; lateral variations generally gradual. Topography around large craters is hummocky near crest of rim and includes low hummocks and low subradial ridges on rim flanks. Around small craters topography is smooth

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Forms hummocky layers ranging from about a meter to 200 meters in thickness



Crater floor material (Breccia?)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity low to moderate. Local contrast in reflectivity small. Topography generally smooth or flat in craters less than 16 kilometers across and partly flat and partly hilly to hilly in larger craters

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Probably forms deep lenses inside small and large craters



Crater rim material (Ejecta blanket)

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Reflectivity low to moderate. Local contrast in reflectivity small to moderate; lateral variations generally gradual. Topography around large craters is hummocky near crest of rim and includes low hummocks and low subradial ridges on rim flanks. Around small craters topography is smooth

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Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Probably forms deep lenses inside small and large craters



Dome material

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity low and local contrast in reflectivity small. Occurs on domes up to 30 kilometers across and up to 300 meters high generally with a small crater at the summit

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly volcanic flows; may include volcanic ash. Common low reflectivity and low slopes suggest dominantly basaltic composition



Crater rim material (Ejecta blanket)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity low to moderate. Local contrast in reflectivity small to moderate; lateral variations generally gradual. Topography around large craters is hummocky near crest of rim and includes low hummocks or low subradial ridges on rim flanks. Around small craters topography is smooth

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Forms hummocky layers ranging from about a meter to 400 meters in thickness



Crater floor material (Breccia?)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity low to moderate. Local contrast in reflectivity small. Topography generally smooth or flat in craters less than 16 kilometers across and partly flat and partly hilly to hilly in larger craters

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock with large blocks. Probably forms deep lenses inside small and large craters



Mare material

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity generally low with small local contrast and gradual to abrupt lateral variation. Forms extensive, relatively smooth horizontal surfaces abruptly terminated against many topographic forms

Interpretation:
Probably volcanic flows. Great extent and relatively smooth topography suggest thick sheets of basalt or ignimbrite. Forms layers ranging from a feather edge to a few thousand meters in thickness

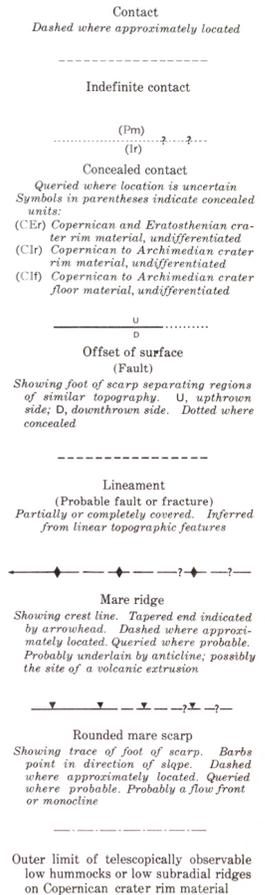


Regional material (Ejecta blanket?)

Telescopic characteristics:

Reflectivity ranges from very low to moderate with generally moderate local contrast and gradual lateral variations. Topography characterized by numerous hills and depressions two to four kilometers across

Interpretation:
Probably chiefly crushed rock and great blocks derived mainly from the region of Mare Imbrium. Forms a layer probably ranging from a few meters to about 1000 meters in thickness. Layer is probably heterogeneous in composition. Areas where Apenninian layer may be generally very thin and pre-Imbrian material locally exposed are shown with ruled pattern



AREA OF KEPLER REGION

INDEX MAP OF THE SUBTERRESTRIAL HEMISPHERE OF THE MOON