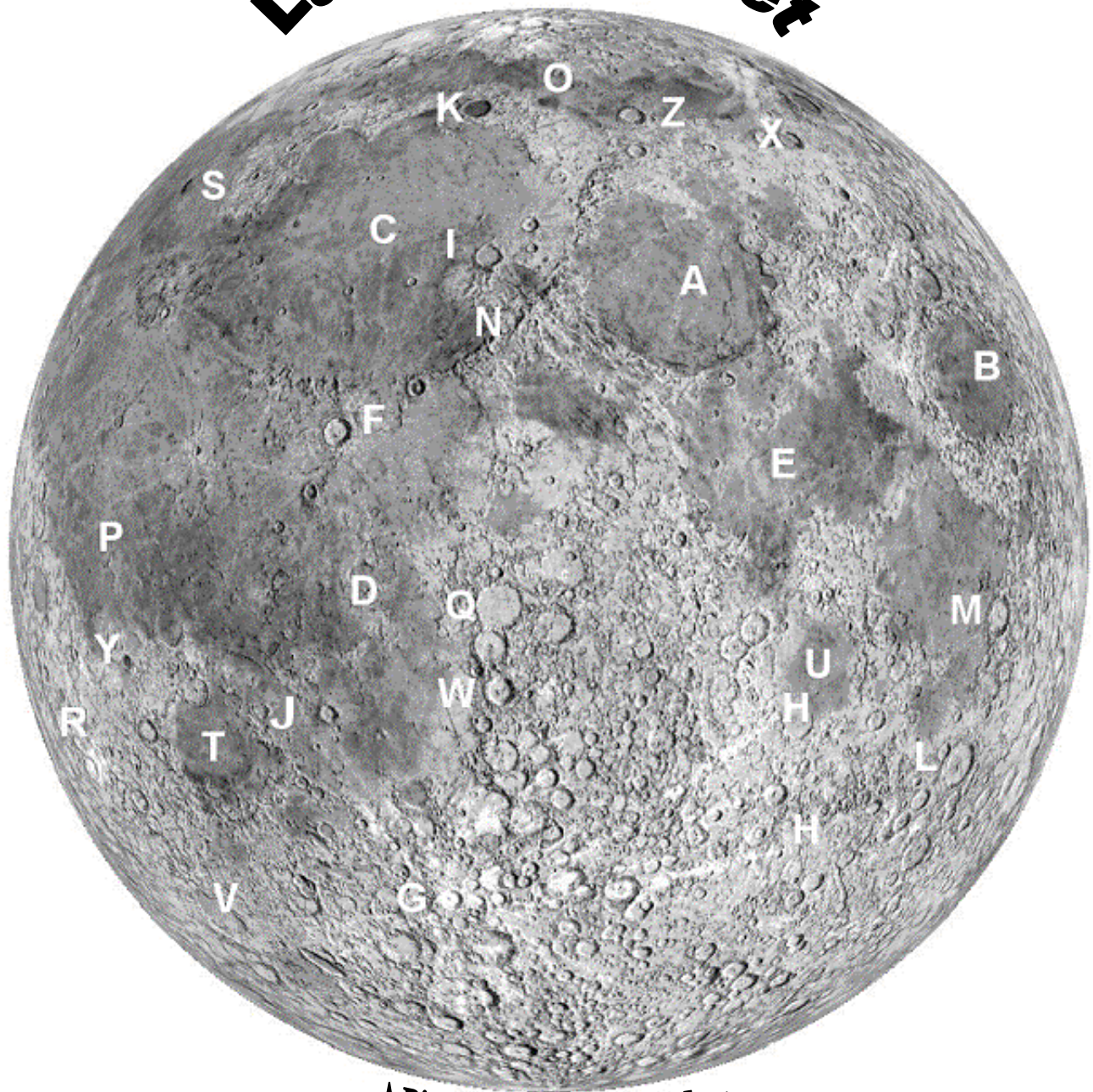


Lunar Alphabet



A Binocular Guide to the Moon

a. Mare Serenitatis (low-land lava “sea” floor)	n. Montes Apenninus (mountain range)
b. Mare Crisium	o. Mare Frigoris
c. Mare Imbrium	p. Oceanus Procellarum
d. Mare Nubium	q. Ptolomaeus (walled plain)
e. Mare Tranquillitatis	r. Montes Cordillera (mountain range)
f. Copernicus (crater)	s. Mons Rumker
g. Tycho (crater)	t. Mare Humorum
h. Ejecta rays from crater Tycho	u. Mare Nectaris
i. Archimedes (crater)	v. Schickard (walled plain)
j. Bullialdus (crater)	w. Arzachel (crater)
k. Plato (walled plain)	x. Atlas (crater)
l. Rimae Petavius (crater)	y. Billy (crater)
m. Langrenus (crater)	z. Aristoteles (crater)

Terminology

Mare – these are the lowlands of the Moon where, in the very distant past, lava swelled up from the interior and covered these areas. To the unaided eye, these are reminiscent of oceans or seas and were therefore given the Latin name for sea – mare. Due to tidal forces from the Earth, just like the Moon causes ocean tides on the Earth, mare are primarily on the near side of the Moon.

Crater – craters are circular features that can be created by either an impact such as a meteoroid (Meteor Crater in Arizona) or by volcanism such as the volcano Mt. St. Helens. Almost all craters on the Moon are impact craters and most date from the distant past.

Ejecta – when a meteoroid strikes an object such as the Moon material from that object is thrown up. In some case, those ejecta will form lines or rays centered on the parent crater.

Walled Plain – walled plains are craters that have partially filled up with lava leaving flat terrain surrounded by a ring of mountains.