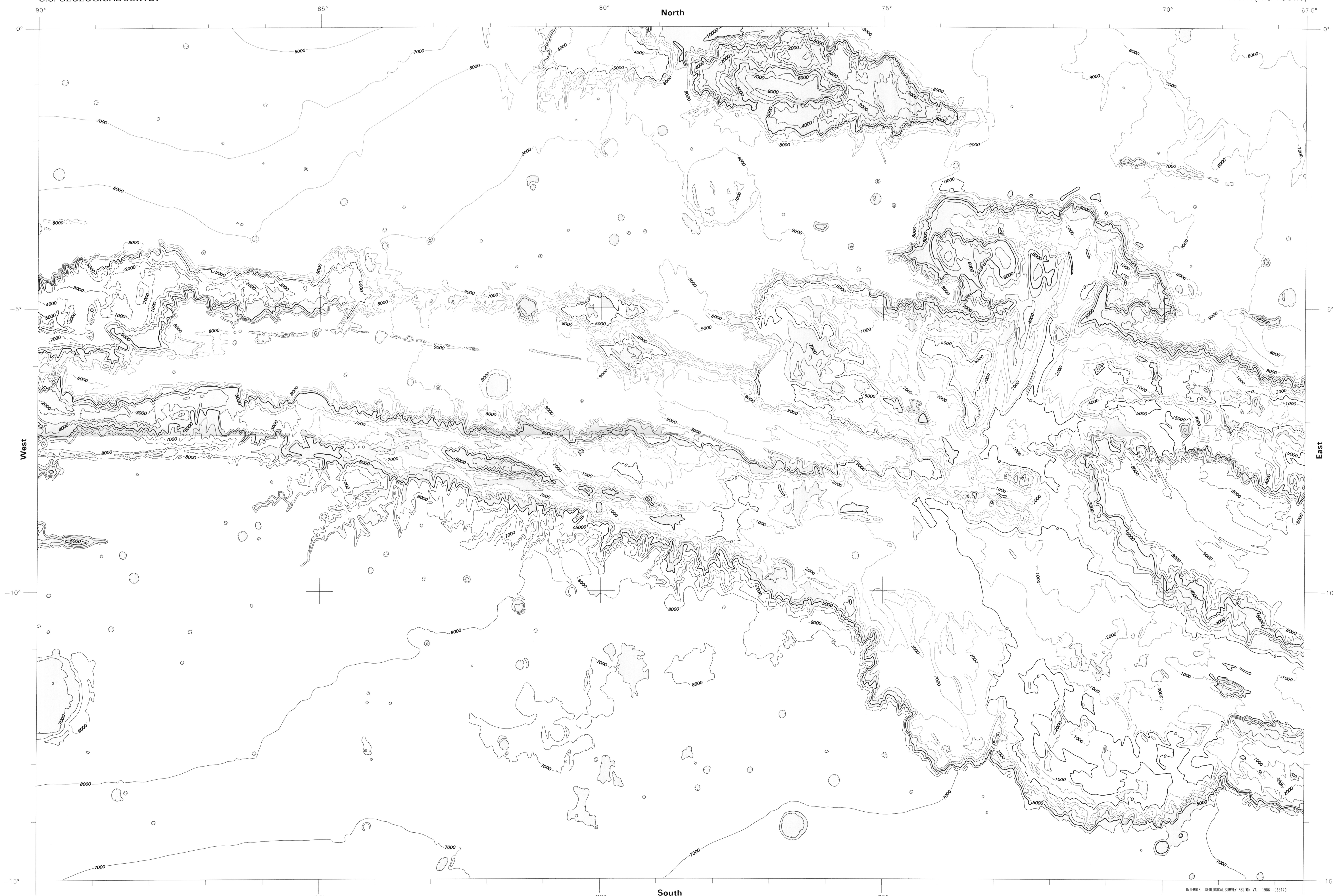


North

South



NOTES ON BASE
This quadrangle is part of a series of topographic maps made from Viking Orbiter stereoscopic pictures suitable for photogrammetric compilation.

PROJECTION
Mercator, Lambert Conformal Conic, and Polar Stereographic projections are used for this map series. The scale of the series is 1:2,000,000 at lat = 27.476°, ± 35.82°, and ± 59.17°. The projections have common scales of 1:1,952,947 at lat ± 30° and 1:1,939,394 at lat ± 65°.

ADOPTED FIGURE
The figure of Mars used for computation of the map projection is an oblate spheroid (flattening of 1/192) with an equatorial radius of 3,393.4 km and a polar radius of 3,375.7 km.

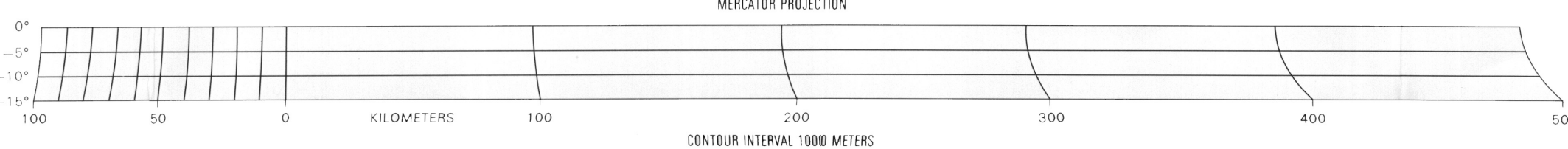
CONTOURS
Contours were compiled on analytical stereoplotters that use stereoscopic Viking Orbiter pictures. The parameters for stereo models were computed analytically, based on the adjusted positions and orientations of the spacecraft cameras (Wu and others, 1982). Horizontal and vertical controls were established by analytical photogrammetric aerotriangulation (Wu and Schaler, 1984), using the General Integral Analytical Triangulation (GIANT) program of the U.S. Geological Survey. Primary controls used in the control network include: the Viking Orbiter Secondary Experiment Data Record, radio occultation measurements from both Mariner 9 and Viking missions (Klore and others, 1973; Lindal and others, 1979). Earth-based radar observations (Downs and others, 1975), and the Mars primary control network of the Rand Corporation (Davies and others, 1978).

Elevation values (expressed in meters) are given with respect to the adopted Mars topographic datum. This datum is defined by a gravity field described in terms of fourth order and fourth-degree spherical harmonics combined with a 6.1 millibar atmospheric pressure surface derived from Mariner 9 radio occultation data (Lorell and others, 1972; Klore and others, 1973; Wu, 1978, 1981).

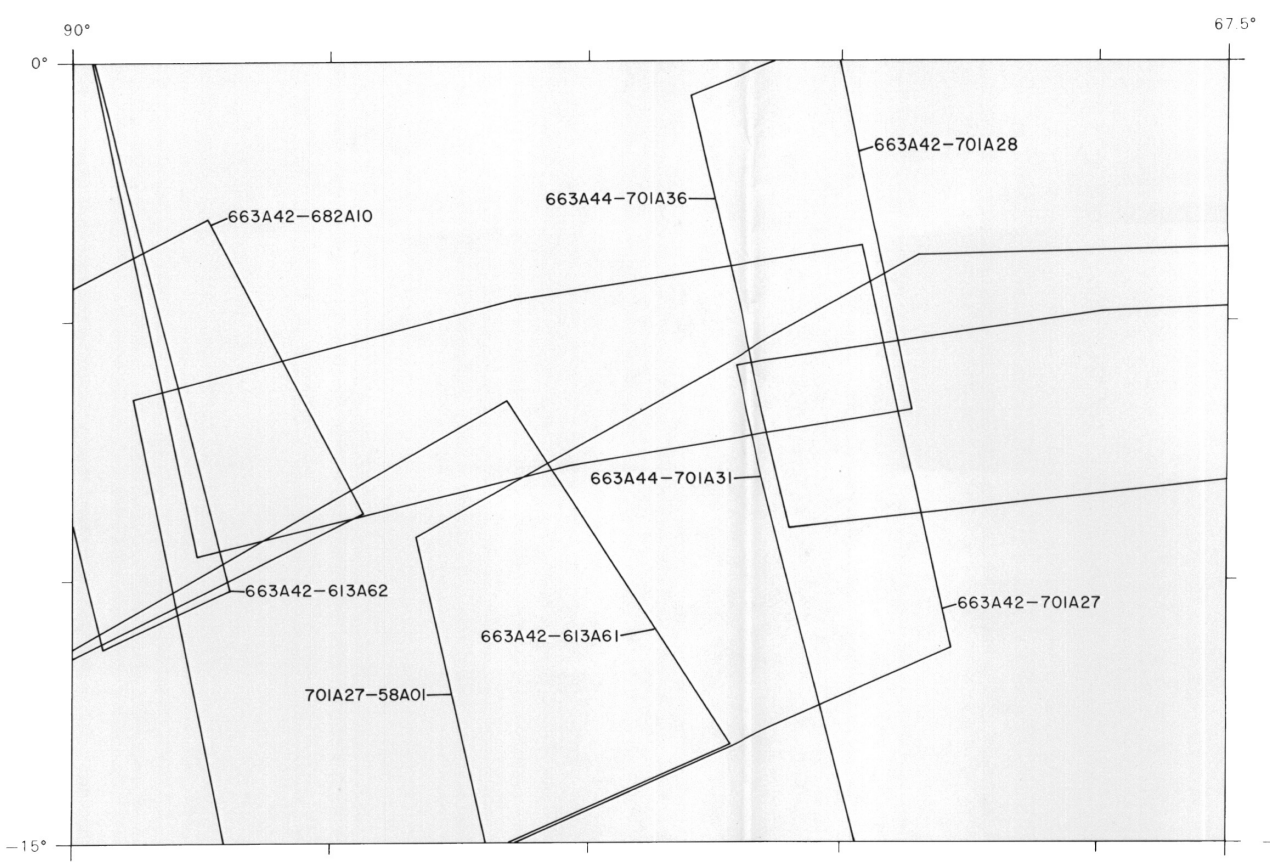
Estimated elevation accuracy is approximately 1 km (one contour interval). Dashed contours are approximately located.

REFERENCES
Davies, M. E., Katayama, F. Y., and Roth, J. A., 1978, Control net of Mars: February 1978: The Rand Corporation, R-2309-NASA, 91 p.
Downs, G. S., Reckley, P. E., and Green, R. R., 1975, Radar measurements of Martian topography and surface properties: Icarus, v. 26, no. 3, p. 273-312.
Klore, A. J., Fjeldbo, Gunnar, Seidel, B. L., Sikes, M. J., and Wozniak, P. M., 1973, S-band radio occultation measurements of the atmosphere and topography of Mars with Mariner 9: Extended mission coverage of polar and intermediate latitudes: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4331-4351.
Lindal, G. F., Hotz, H. B., Sweetnam, D. N., Shippony, Z., Brendle, J. P., Hartell, G. V., and Spear, R. T., 1979, Viking radio occultation measurements of the atmosphere and topography of Mars: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 84, no. 314, p. 8443-8456.
Lorell, Jack, Born, G. H., Jordan, J. F., Laing, P. A., Martin, W. L., Sjogren, W. J., Shapiro, I. I., Reasenberg, R. D., and Slater, G. L., 1972, Mariner 9 geophysical mechanics experiment: Gravity field and pole direction of Mars: Science, v. 175, no. 4019, p. 317-320.
Wu, S. C., 1978, Mars synthetic topographic mapping: Icarus, v. 33, no. 3, p. 417-440.
1981, A method of defining topographic datums of planetary bodies: Annales de Geophysique, AGPA 7, tome 57, fascicule 1, p. 147-160.
Wu, S. C., Elsass, A. A., Jordan, Raymond, and Schaler, F. J., 1982, Photogrammetric applications of Viking orbital photography: Planetary and Space Science, v. 30, no. 1, p. 45-55.
Wu, S. C., and Schaler, F. J., 1984, Mars control network: American Society of Photogrammetry, in Technical papers of the 50th annual meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry, v. 2, Washington, D.C., March 11-16, 1984, p. 456-463.

SCALE 1:2,000,000 (1 mm = 2 km) AT -27.476° LATITUDE
(SCALE 1:2,251,800 (1 mm = 2.25 km) AT 0° LATITUDE)
MERICATOR PROJECTION

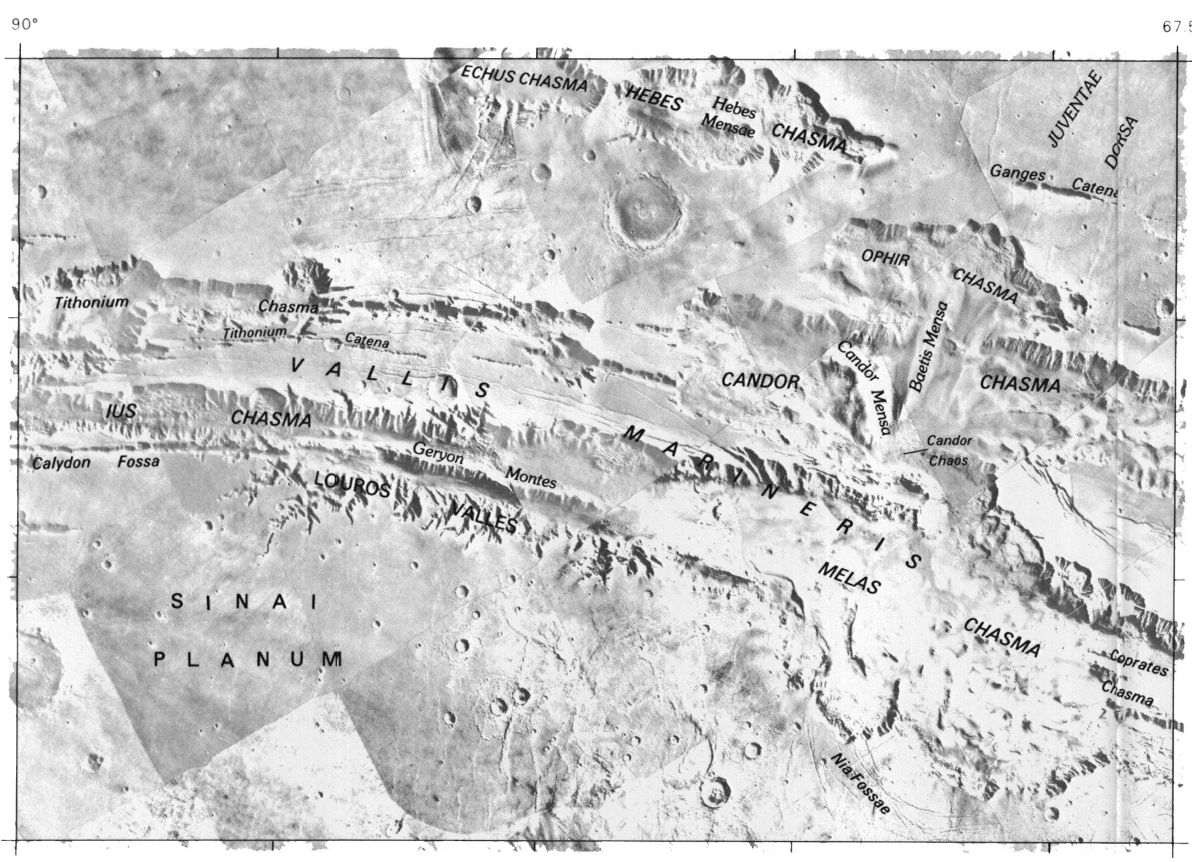


Prepared on behalf of the Planetary Geology Program, Solar System Exploration Division, Office of Space Science, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, under contracts W-13,789 and W-14,421



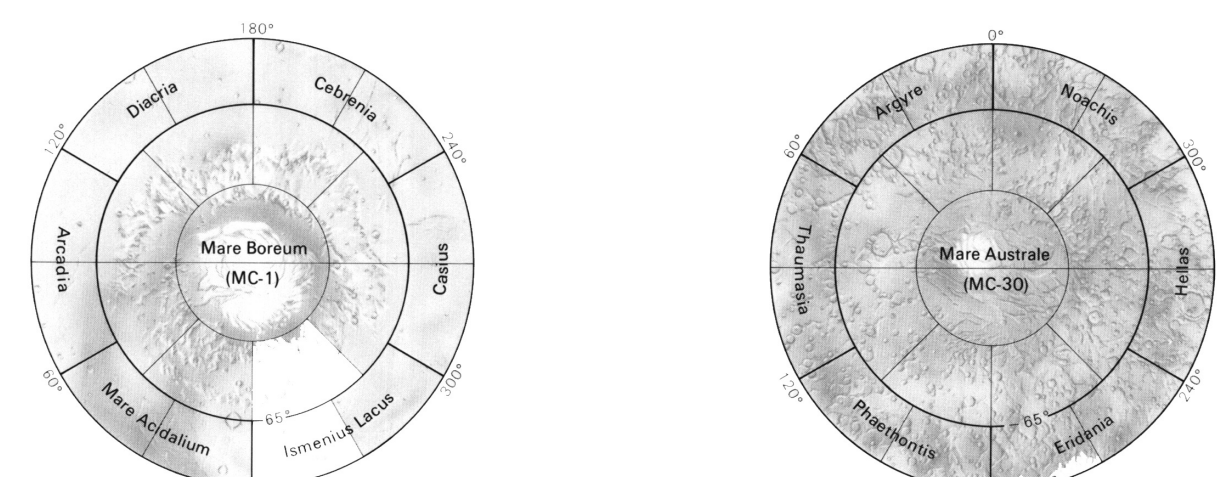
INDEX OF STEREOIMAGE COVERAGE

This topographic map was made from the pairs of Viking pictures outlined above. Copies of various enhancements of these pictures are available from National Space Science Data Center, Code 601, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771.



LOCATION OF FEATURES

In order to emphasize the names, contrast was purposely suppressed in this reduced copy of the controlled photomosaic (I-1207) of this quadrangle. All names are approved by the International Astronomical Union.



Dacia (MC-2)	Arcadia (MC-3)	Mare Acidulum (MC-4)	Ismenius Lacus (MC-5)	Celus (MC-6)	Cerberia (MC-7)
Amazon (MC-8)	Tarbia (MC-9)	Lunus Pelus (MC-10)	Arabis (MC-11)	Syrus Minor (MC-12)	Aethiops (MC-13)
Thaumasia (MC-14)	Phoenicia (MC-15)	Margaritifer Sinus (MC-16)	Sirus Sinus (MC-17)	Isydia (MC-18)	Mare Tyrrhenum (MC-19)
Phaenacia (MC-20)	Thaumasia (MC-21)	Argolis (MC-22)	Nigilis (MC-23)	Hellas (MC-24)	Eridania (MC-25)

INDEX OF PUBLISHED TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE COPRATES NORTHWEST QUADRANGLE OF MARS

M 2M - 7/79 T
MC-18 NW
1986

NOTE TO USERS
Users noting errors or omissions are urged to indicate them on the map and to forward it to U.S. Geological Survey, Building 4, Room 412, 2255 North Gemini Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.

For sale by Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225