#### NOTES ON BASE

This is one map in a series of topographic map sheets covering the entire surface of Mars at nominal scales of 1:25,000,000 and 1:5,000,000 (Batson, 1973). The major source of map data was the Mariner 9 television experiment (Masursky and others, 1970).

#### ADOPTED FIGURE The figure of Mars used for the computation of the map projection is an oblate

spheroid (flattening of 1/192) with an equatorial radius of 3393.4 km and a polar radius of 3375.7 km.

#### **PROJECTION** The Mercator projection is used for this sheet, with a scale of 1:5,000,000 at the

equator and 1:4,336,000 at lat 30°. Longitudes increase to the west in accordance with usage of the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1971). Latitudes are areographic (de Vaucouleurs and others, 1973). CONTROL

9 pictures (Davies, 1973; Davies and Arthur, 1973) and the radio-tracked position of the spacecraft. The first meridian passes through the crater Airy-O (lat 5.19° S) within the crater Airy. No simple statement is possible for the precision, but

A series of mosaics of Mercator projections of Mariner 9 pictures was assembled at 1:5,000,000.

ALBEDO MARKINGS The markings superimposed on the shaded relief were hand copied from pictures

#### Airbrush portrayal of albedo markings was done by Patricia M. Bridges.

Since Mars has no seas and hence no sea level, the datum (the 0 km contour line) for altitudes is defined by a gravity field described by spherical harmonics of fourth order and fourth degree (Jordan and Lorell, 1973) combined with a 6.1 millibar atmospheric pressure surface derived from radio-occultation data (Kliore and others, 1973; Christensen 1975). This datum is a triaxial ellipsoid with semi-

The contour lines (Wu, 1975) were compiled from Earth-based radar determinations (Downs and others, 1971; Pettengill and others, 1971) and measurements made by Mariner 9 instrumentation, including the ultraviolet spectrometer (Hord and others, 1974), infrared interferometer spectrometer (Conrath and others, 1973), and stereoscopic Mariner 9 television pictures (Wu and others, 1973). Formal analysis of contour-line accuracy has not been made. The estimated

COLOR No attempt was made on the map to precisely duplicate the color of the Martian

## NOMENCLATURE

All names on this sheet are approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1974; Millman, written communication, 1975), except the following name which is provisional: Locras Valles. Double and triple letter designations for craters refer to position on the map. Some craters have commemorative names; letter designations for these craters are shown in parentheses. Where craters lie mostly on an adjoining map, their letters are derived from the other map; where craters lie exactly on the boundary of two maps, their letters are derived from the eastern or southern map.

M 5M 15/292 RMC:

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Planimetric control is provided by photogrammetric triangulation using Mariner local consistency is 5-15 km. MAPPING TECHNIQUE

#### Shaded relief was copied from the mosaics and portrayed with uniform illumina-tion with the sun to the west. Many Mariner 9 pictures besides those in the base mosaic were examined to improve the portrayal (Levinthal and others, 1973). The shading is not generalized and may be interpreted with photographic reliability

# Shaded relief analysis and representation were made by Patricia M. Bridges.

that were computer enhanced especially to show low frequency tone variation (Batson and Inge, 1975). The surface in these pictures is illuminated from a variety of angles from the camera line of sight. The markings therefore delineate boundaries of local brightness variations only and should not be considered as a true measure of albedo. No attempt was made to use Earth based telescopic albedo data.

## CONTOURS

major axes of A=3394.6 km, B=3393.3 km, and a semi-minor axis of C=3376.3 km. The semi-major axis A intersects the Martian surface at long 105°.

vertical accuracy of each source of data indicates a probable error of 1-2 km.

## surface, although the color used does approximate it.

Abbreviation for Mars 1:5,000,000 series; center of sheet, 15° latitude, 292° longitude; shaded relief map, R, with

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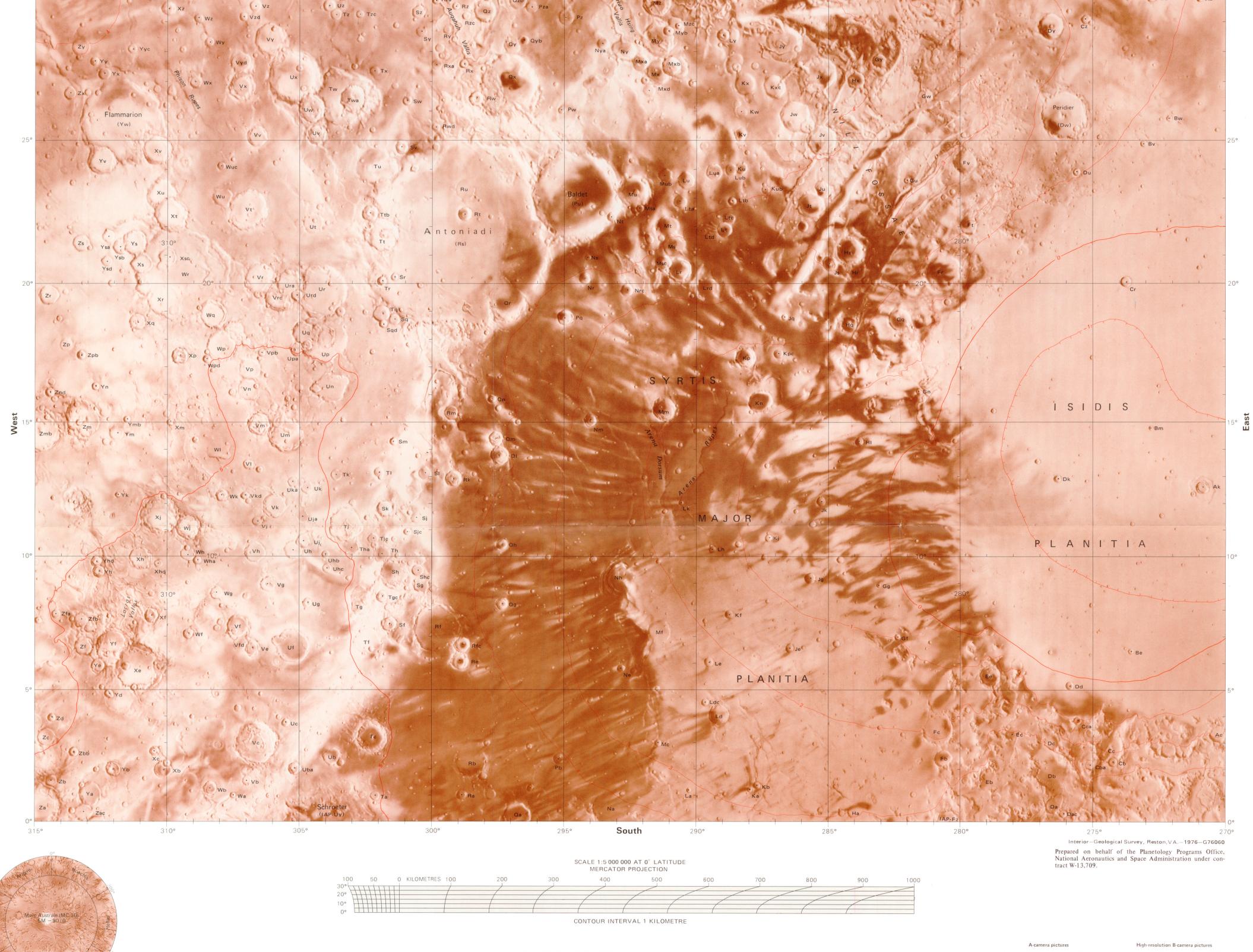
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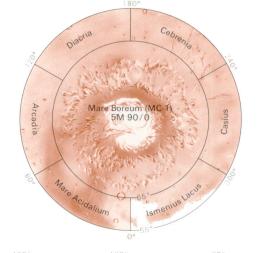
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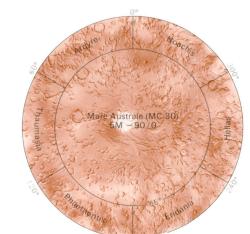
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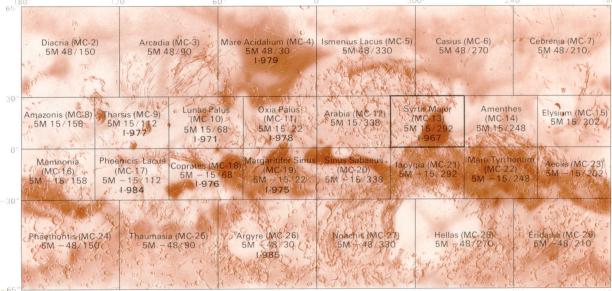
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QUADRANGLE LOCATION Number preceded by I refers to published topographic map



# TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE SYRTIS MAJOR QUADRANGLE OF MARS

A-camera pictures outlined above. Useful coverage is not available in cross-hatched areas. Also shown (by solid black rectangles) are the high-resolution B-camera pictures, identified by italic numbers.