NOTES ON BASE

This map is one in a series covering the entire surface of Mars at a nominal scale of 1:5,000,000. The series was originally compiled from Mariner 9 data (Batson and others, 1979). The original shaded relief base was revised and augmented with image data from Viking Orbiter, but feature positions were not shifted to fit controls derived from Viking.

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 3,393.4 km and a polar radius of 3,375.7 km.

PROJECTION

The Mercator, Lambert Conformal Conic, and Polar Stereographic projections are used for this map series. The scale of the series is 1:5,000,000 at the equator. The projections have common scales of 1:4,336,000 at lat $\pm 30^{\circ}$ and 1:4,306,000 at lat $\pm 65^{\circ}$. Standard parallels for the Lambert Conformal Conic projection are at lat ±35.8° and ±59.2°. Longitude increases to the west in accordance with astronomical convention for Mars. Latitude is planetographic.

CONTROL

Planimetric control of the shaded relief is provided by photogrammetric triangulation using Mariner 9 images (Davies, 1973; Davies and Arthur, 1973) and the radio-tracked position of the Mariner 9 spacecraft. The first meridian passes through the center of a small crater, Airy-O (lat 5.19° S., long 0°), within the crater Airy.

Primary controls used in the network include the Viking Orbiter Secondary Experiment Data Record, radio-occultation measurements from both Mariner 9 and Viking Missions (Lorell and others, 1972; Kliore and others, 1973; Lindal and others, 1979), Earth-based radar observations (Pettengill and others, 1971; Downs and others, 1975), and the Mars primary control network of the Rand Corporation (Davies and others, 1978).

MAPPING TECHNIQUE

Shaded relief was portrayed by photointerpretive methods described by Inge and Bridges (1976). Uniform sun illumination from the west was used throughout. The original rendition of feature positions, sizes, and shapes was taken from a controlled base mosaic of Mariner 9 images. Various computer enhancements of many Mariner 9 and Viking Orbiter images besides those in the base mosaic were examined in an attempt to portray the surface as accurately as possible.

Initial shaded relief analysis and representation were made by Jay L. Inge; revisions were made by Patricia G. Hagerty.

No attempt was made on the map to duplicate precisely the color of the martian surface, although the color used may approximate it.

Names on this sheet are approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1999), except for provisional name, which is marked by an asterisk.

MC-23: Abbreviation for Mars Chart 23. M 5M -15/202 RN: Abbreviation for Mars; 1:5,000,000 series; center of sheet, lat 15° S., long 202°; shaded relief map

NOMENCLATURE

(R) with nomenclature (N). REFERENCES

Batson, R.M., Bridges, P.M., and Inge, J.L., 1979, Atlas of Mars-The 1:5,000,000 map series: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Special Publication 438, 146 p. Davies, M.E., 1973, Mariner 9—Primary control net: Photogrammetric

Engineering, v. 39, no. 12, p. 1297–1302. Davies, M.E., and Arthur, D.W.G., 1973, Martian surface coordinates: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4355–4394. Davies, M.E., Katayama, F.Y., and Roth, J.A., 1978, Control net of Mars:

February 1987: The Rand Corporation, R-2309-NASA, 91 p. Downs, G.S., Reichley, P.E., and Green, R.R., 1975, Radar measurements of martian topography and surface properties: Icarus, v. 26, no. 3, p. Inge, J.L., and Bridges, P.M., 1976, Applied photointerpretation for

airbrush cartography: Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, v. 42, no. 6, p. 749–760. International Astronomical Union, 1974, Commission 16: Physical study of planets and satellites and Lunar and martian nomenclature, in Proceedings of the 15th General Assembly, Sydney, 1973: Tran

tions of the International Astronomical Union, v. 15B, p. 105–108, ——1977, Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature, in Proceedings of the 16th General Assembly, Grenoble, 1976: Transactions of the International Astronomical Union, v. 16B, p. 321–369. ——1980, Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature, in Proceedings of the 17th General Assembly, Montreal, 1979: Transactions of the International Astronomical Union, v. 17B, p. 285–304.

——1986, Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature, in Proceedings of the 19th General Assembly, New Delhi, 1985: Transactions of the International Astronomical Union, v. 19B, p. 339–353. ——1992, Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature, in Proceedings of the 21st General Assembly, Buenos Aires, 1991: Transactions of the International Astronomical Union, v. 21B, p. 357–363.

——1999, Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature, in Proceedings of the 23rd General Assembly, Kyoto, 1997: Transactions of the International Astronomical Union, v. 23B, p. 231–251. Kliore, A.J., Fjeldbo, Gunnar, Seidel, B.L., Sykes, M.J., and Woiceshyn, 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, Zvi, Brenkle, J.P., Hartsell, 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. B14, 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 celestial mechanics experiment—Gravity field and pole direction of Mars: Science, v. 175, no. 4019, p. 317-320. Pettengill, G.H., Rogers, A.E.E., and Shapiro, I.I., 1971, Martian craters

Mare Boreum (MC-1)

[1-969] [1-1876] I-2570

Arcadia (MC-3)

[I–963] [**L**–1477] I–2573

(MC-10)

Mare Acidalium (MC-4)

(MC-11) 5M 15/22

I-2482

5M -48/30

Diacria (MC-2)

5M 48/150 [I–989] [I–1392]

I-2572

5M 15/158 [I–956] I–2180

(MC-16) 5M -15/158

5M -48/150

Amazonis (MC-8) Tharsis (MC-9)

1 - 2458

(MC-17) 5M -15/112

[1-924] [1-1252]

and a scarp as seen by radar: Science, v. 174, no. 4016, p.



Prepared for the

QUADRANGLE LOCATION Number preceded by I refers to published shaded relief map. (Number in brackets refers to earlier map superseded by revised version.)

-1050] [I-1296]

Noachis (MC–27 5M –48/330

5M -48/270

[I–1000] [I–15 I–2578

Eridania (MC–29) 5M –48/210

[I-1170] I-2367

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 450, 2255 North Gemini Drive, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001. A replacement copy will be returned.

5M -48/90 [I-1164] I-2368

REVISED SHADED RELIEF MAP OF THE AEOLIS QUADRANGLE (MC-23) OF MARS

INDEX OF VIKING SOURCES

This shaded relief map has been revised by utilizing 1:2,000,000-scale controlled

photomosaics and supplementary Viking pictures outlined above. Copies of vari-

Data Center, Code 601, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771.

ous enhancements of these pictures are available from National Space Science



6534603

6534533

9196919

9196849

INDEX OF MARINER 9 PICTURES

The mosaic used to control the positioning of features on this map was made with

the Mariner 9 A-camera pictures outlined above. Useful coverage is not available

among different versions of the same picture.

in the crosshatched areas. The DAS number may vary slightly (usually by 5)

7866073

7866003

7865933



ATLAS OF MARS

AEOLIS QUADRANGLE

M 5M –15/202 RN, 1999

1:5,000,000 TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES