

InOMN 2013 Suggested Observing List

On October 12, 2013, the Moon will be just past First Quarter. Naked eye observers will see the shape and orientation of the daylit side and the difference in brightness of the northern and southern parts. They'll probably be able to make out the two largest maria, large impact basins that filled with dark lava a little over 3 billion years ago. Those with keen eyes might also discern several smaller maria, as well as a couple of bright spots near the eastern limb. These features are certainly visible with binoculars, which will also show the Apennine Mountains and the irregularity of the terminator, the line between day and night. A telescope will reveal that the terminator crosses a densely cratered region in the south, and elsewhere, it can resolve long, cliff-like scarps and the remnants of an extinct volcano.

Feature	Lon	Lat	Size (km)	Comments
Day/Night				What fraction is daylit? Is that part growing or shrinking? Is it lit on the left or the right? Which way is the Sun?
Mare/Highland				Dark, low, smooth maria versus bright, heavily cratered highland
Maria (Seas) Large impact basins filled with dark lava				
Mare Serenitatis	16E	28N		Sea of Serenity
Mare Tranquillitatis	30E	6N		Sea of Tranquility, Apollo 11 landing site
Mare Fecunditatis	48E	4S		Sea of Fertility
Mare Nectaris	34E	15S		Sea of Nectar
Mare Crisium	58E	16N		Sea of Crises
Mare Australe	84E	50S		Southern Sea. A challenging observation near the SE limb, more visible tonight because of favorable libration
Bright Spots Relatively recent impacts that have excavated fresh material				
Langrenus				Bright crater on the SE edge of Fecunditatis
Stevinus				Rays from small craters on either side of Stevinus make the area seem brighter than surroundings
Mountains, Scarps, Rilles				
Apennine Mts	4W	19N	600	Some mountains as high as 5000m (15000 ft)
Rupes Altai	23E	24S	427	SW rim of Mare Nectaris impact basin, largest escarpment on the Moon
Rima Hyginus	6E	8N	220	Rille formed by lava flow, small crater Hyginus in the middle is an extinct volcano
Craters				
Aristoteles	17E	50N	87	
Eudoxus	16E	44N	67	
Albategnius	4E	11S	129	Central peak
Theophilus	26E	11S	100	With nearby and same-size Cyrillus and Catharina, forms an age series of young, middle-aged, old
Maurolycus	14E	42S	114	Region of saturation cratering
Werner	3E	28S	70	
Aliacensis	5E	31S	79	

Walther	1E	33S	136	
Plato	9W	52N	109	
Ptolemaeus	2W	9S	153	
Alphonsus	3W	13S	119	
Arzachel	2W	18S	96	Central peak
Thebit	4W	22S	57	
Purbach	2W	26S	118	
Deslandres	5W	33S	256	
Orontius	4W	40S	122	Region of saturation cratering
Maginus	6W	50S	194	
Moretus	6W	71S	114	Central peak
Apollo Landing Sites				
11	24E	1N		Tranquillitatis
15	4E	26N		Hadley-Apennine
16	16E	9S		Descartes Highlands
17	31E	20N		Taurus-Littrow Valley