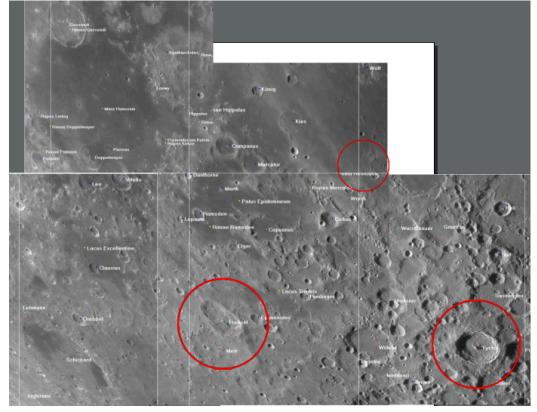
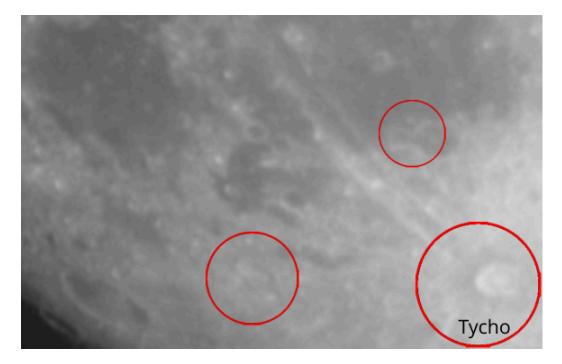
AL – Lunar II Observation 2017-12-01

#018 Hainzel Hainzel A & Hainzel C#054 Rima Hesiodus

Rukl Map(s) #63 extending into #53 and surrounding



The image below is a crop from my image 4989 taken 20171201 Day 12.9



Hainzel



Lunar Orbiter 4 image, with Hainzel at bottom, Hainzel C below right of center, and Hainzel A above center

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hainzel_(crater)

Hainzel is the southern member of a trio of overlapping lunar craters. The composite rim is located at the west edge of Lacus Timoris in the southwest sector of the Moon. The heavily worn crater Mee is attached to the southwest wall; its rim forms a ridge running from the south of the Hainzel formation.

Hainzel forms the south portion of the grouping, and is overlain by Hainzel C to the northeast, and then by Hainzel A in the north. Hainzel A is the most intact and also the youngest of the cluster. The wall between Hainzel and Hainzel C is the most intact of the interior rims, forming a promontory from the southeast wall. Both Hainzel A and C have central peaks.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hesiodus_(crater)

Hesiodus is a lunar impact crater located on the southern fringes of <u>Mare Nubium</u>, to the northwest of the crater <u>Pitatus</u>. Starting near the northwest rim of Hesiodus is the wide cleft named Rima Hesiodus. This <u>rille</u> runs 300 km east-southeastward to the <u>Palus Epidemiarum</u>

The low rim of Hesiodus is heavily worn, with the southwest rim being slightly intruded upon by Hesodius A. The latter is an unusual circular crater with a concentric inner wall. To the southeast, a cleft in the wall of Hesiodus joins the crater to Pitatus.

Inside Hesiodus, the floor is flooded and relatively flat. It lacks a central peak, and, instead, a small impact crater Hesiodus D lies at the middle.

Hesiodus



Lunar Orbiter 4 image, with Hesiodus A at lower left