AL – Lunar II Observation
2017-11-28

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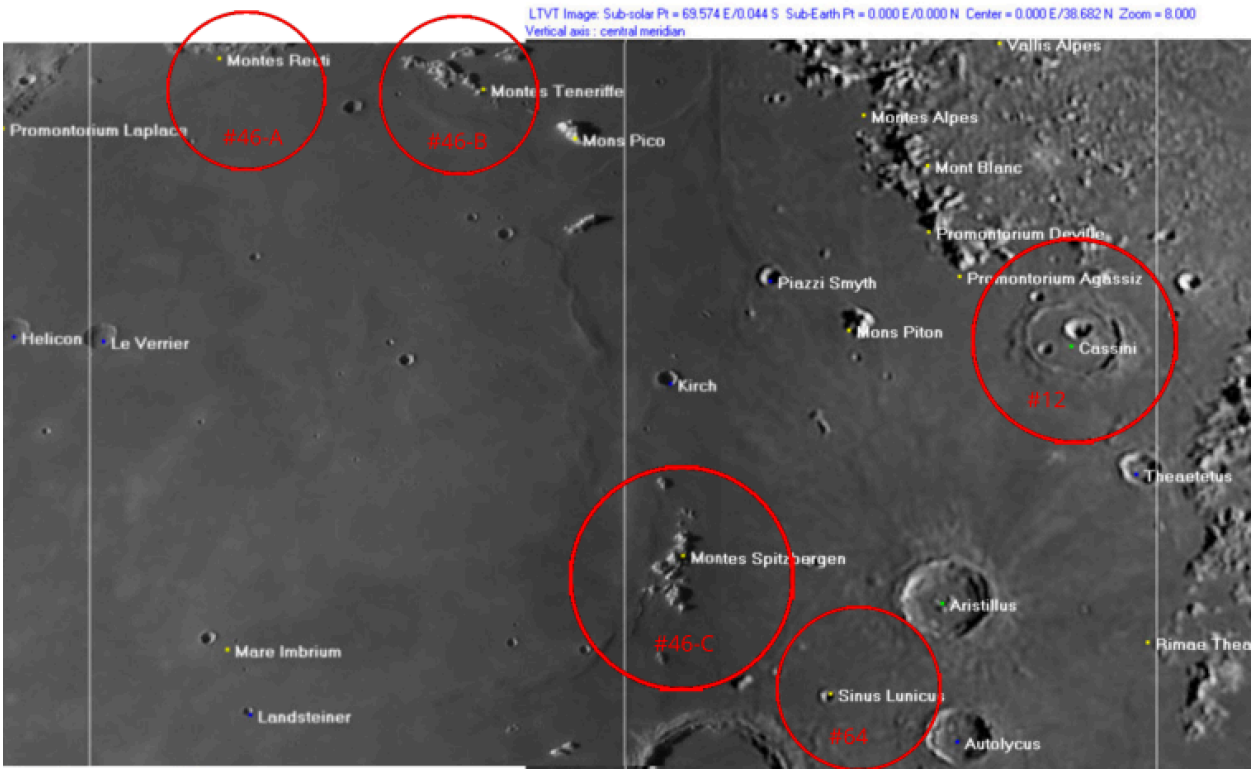
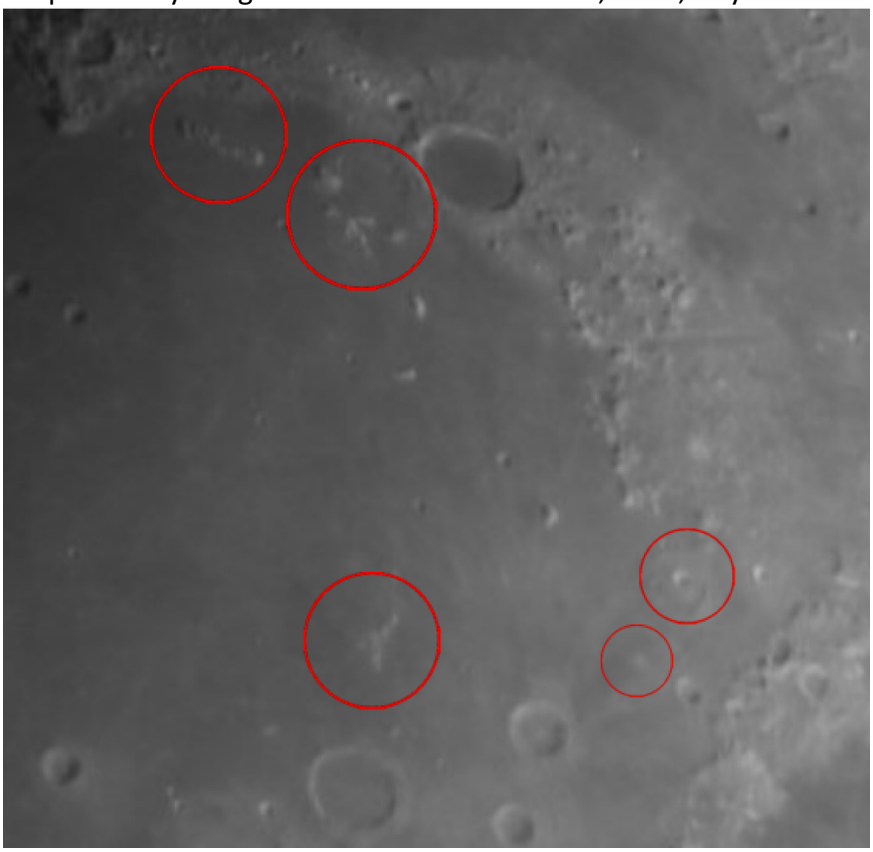
#012 Cassini, Cassini A & Cassini B
#046 Montes Recti, Teneriffe & Spitzbergen
#064 Sinus Lunicus

Rukl Map(s) #11 and #12



Crop from my image #A962A taken on Nov 28, 2017, Day 9.7

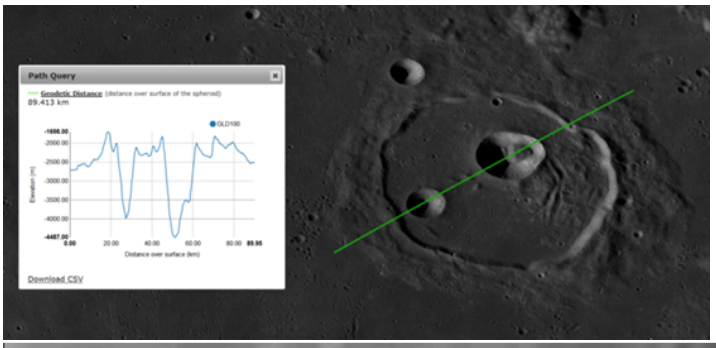


#012

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cassini_(lunar_crater)

Cassini is a lunar impact crater that is located in the Palus Nebularum, at the eastern end of Mare Imbrium. The crater are named after astronomers Giovanni and Jacques Cassini. To the northeast is the Promontorium Agassiz, the southern tip of the Montes Alpes mountain range. South by south-east of Cassini is the crater Theaetetus. To the northwest is the lone peak Mons Piton.

The floor of Cassini is flooded, and is likely as old as the surrounding mare. The surface is peppered with a multitude of impacts, including a pair of significant craters contained entirely within the rim. Cassini A is the larger of these two, and it lies just north-east of the crater center, its depth is more than 2.5 km and has the elevation of 4,487 meters below mean level. A hilly ridge area runs from this inner crater toward the south-east. Near the south-west rim of Cassini is the smaller crater Cassini B whose depth is about 2 km (elevation: -4,400 meters). These elevations were recently scanned by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter.



The crater Cassini, from Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter data. Inset graph is elevations taken across the green line, from left to right, and includes dips at the locations of subcraters Cassini B (left) and Cassini A (right).

Image below is close in crop from an image I took on 20171127, Day 8.7 showing Cassini close in with Craters A and B.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes_Recti

Montes Recti is a mountain range on the northern part of the Moon's near side. It was given the Latinname for "Straight Range". The name was approved in 1961 by the International Astronomical Union

This is a small range of irregular ridges that is located in the northern part of the Mare Imbrium. Montes Recti is an unusually linear formation that forms a line from east to west. It is about 90 km in length, and only 20 km wide. The peaks rise to heights of up to 1.8 km.

The small crater Montes Recti B lies in the eastern part of the range. To the west are the Montes Juraand to the east are the Montes Teneriffe.

More than 100 km due south of the eastern portion is the Chang'e 3 landing site.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes_Teneriffe

Montes Teneriffe is a range on the northern part of the Moon's near side. It was named after Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands.[1]

This range is located in the northern part of the Mare Imbrium, to the southwest of the crater Plato. The Montes Teneriffe lie within a diameter of 112 kilometers,[1] although the peaks only occupy a small part of that region. The formation consists of a few scattered ridges surrounded by the lunar mare. Individual peaks rise to heights of up to 2.4 km.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes_Spitzbergen

Montes Spitzbergen (Latin for "Spitzbergen Mountains") is a solitary mountain chain in the eastern Mare Imbrium of the Moon. They are located about a crater diameter to the north of the prominent flooded crater Archimedes.

The selenographic coordinates of this range are 35.0° N, 5.0° W, and they lie within a diameter of 60 km. The range trends from south to north, and they have a maximum width of about 25 km. This range consists of a number of peaks separated by lava-flooded valleys. This range is most likely the surviving rim or inner ring of an impact crater that has been buried under magma flows.

This range was so named by Mary Blagg for their resemblance to the jagged terrestrial mountains of the Spitzbergen island group. The name was approved by the IAU in 1961.[1]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinus_Lunicus

Sinus Lunicus (Latin for "Bay of Lunik") is an area of lunar mare along the southeast edge of the Mare Imbrium on the earth's moon. It is formed by the area enclosed by the prominent craters Archimedes to the southwest, Autolycus to the southeast, and Aristillus to the northeast. The bay is open to the northwest, and faces the Montes Spitzbergen, a small chain of mountains.

This bay was named the *Bay of Lunik* by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) in 1970 to honor the landing site of the first space probe to make contact with another interplanetary body. The Luna 2 landed in the gap between the craters Archimedes and Autolycus on September 14, 1959.

The official selenographic coordinates of Sinus Lunicus are 31.8° N and 1.4° W, with a diameter of 126 kilometers. The most distinctive features on the bay are the complex outer ramparts of ejecta from the craters Aristillus and Autolycus, and the small satellite craters Archimedes C and Archimedes D. The albedo of the surface is brightened by overlapping ray material from Autolycus and Aristillus. The Lunar prime meridian (or the zenith line) runs over 40 km east of the center.