



This is how you will see the Moon when you enter Lunar orbit.

Taken by the circum-lunar Apollo 8 crew, it is one of many photographs taken to enable you to identify your landing area as you orbit the Moon, 80 miles high, at 3,600 mph.

'Ranger 9' Lunar Chart No. 17. *Compiled by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Centre, United States Air Force*

DURING the final stages of descent to the Moon, the two astronauts will 'map-read' to a suitable landing point in the selected area by visual reference between the prepared Lunar survey charts and to the Lunar surface, only a few hundred feet below.

This is one of the charts compiled from the television records of the six Ranger 9 cameras. The dotted lines converge at the impact point of Ranger 9 on the Lunar surface. Supplementary craters are associated with named

craters by the addition of identifying letters. Thus 'Alphonsus GLH' is one of the hundreds of small craters contained within the large crater 'Alphonsus'.

The depths of craters are determined by the shadow-measuring technique. Depth of a crater (rim to floor) is shown in metres.

The unaccustomed eye may see the depressions on this chart as domes. This illusion can be minimized by viewing the chart in a strong light coming from the left.