

Backyard Astronomy



Aristarchus

Fairly young crater, this crater is so bright that Sir William Herschel believed it was and active volcano.

Kepler

Smaller but very similar to Copernicus

Copernicus

A very easy to spot crater 57 Mi (92 km) wide. Formed about 800 million years ago. Notice the central peak and terraced walls

Mare Humorum

The Sea of Moisture, about 220 Mi. (350 km) Wide. Easy to spot with the naked eye. With a small telescope look for two small craters on the

Tycho

A fairly young crater best observed during the full moon. Look for bright rays of ejecta blasted from the moons crust by an asteroid, about 109 million years ago.

Mare Serenitatis

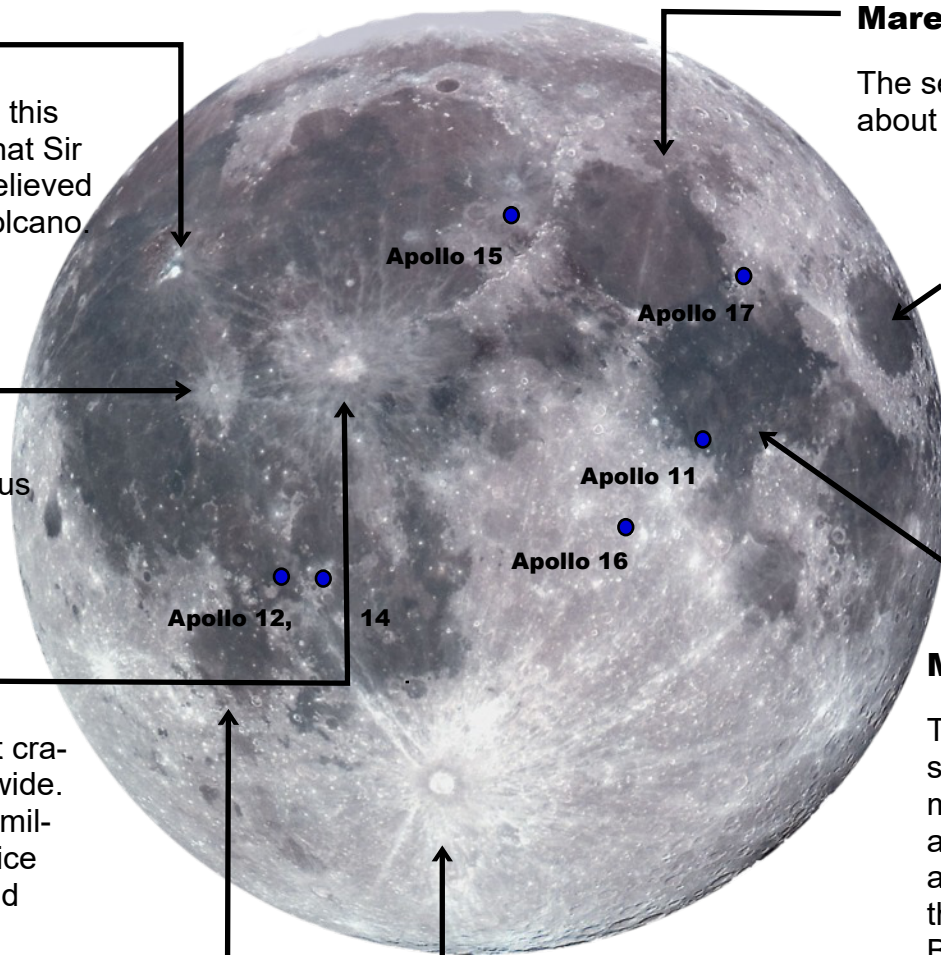
The sea of Serenity, solid lava, about 380 Mi (610 km.) Wide

Mare Crisium

The Sea of Crisis is about 340 miles (550 km.) Wide and easily visible to the naked eye. It is also the right eye of the man in the moon.

Mare Tranquillitatis

The Sea of tranquility is a smooth plane filld with once molten lava that well up after an impact billions of years ago. Apollo 11 landed near the edge at "tranquility Base"



Phases of the Moon

