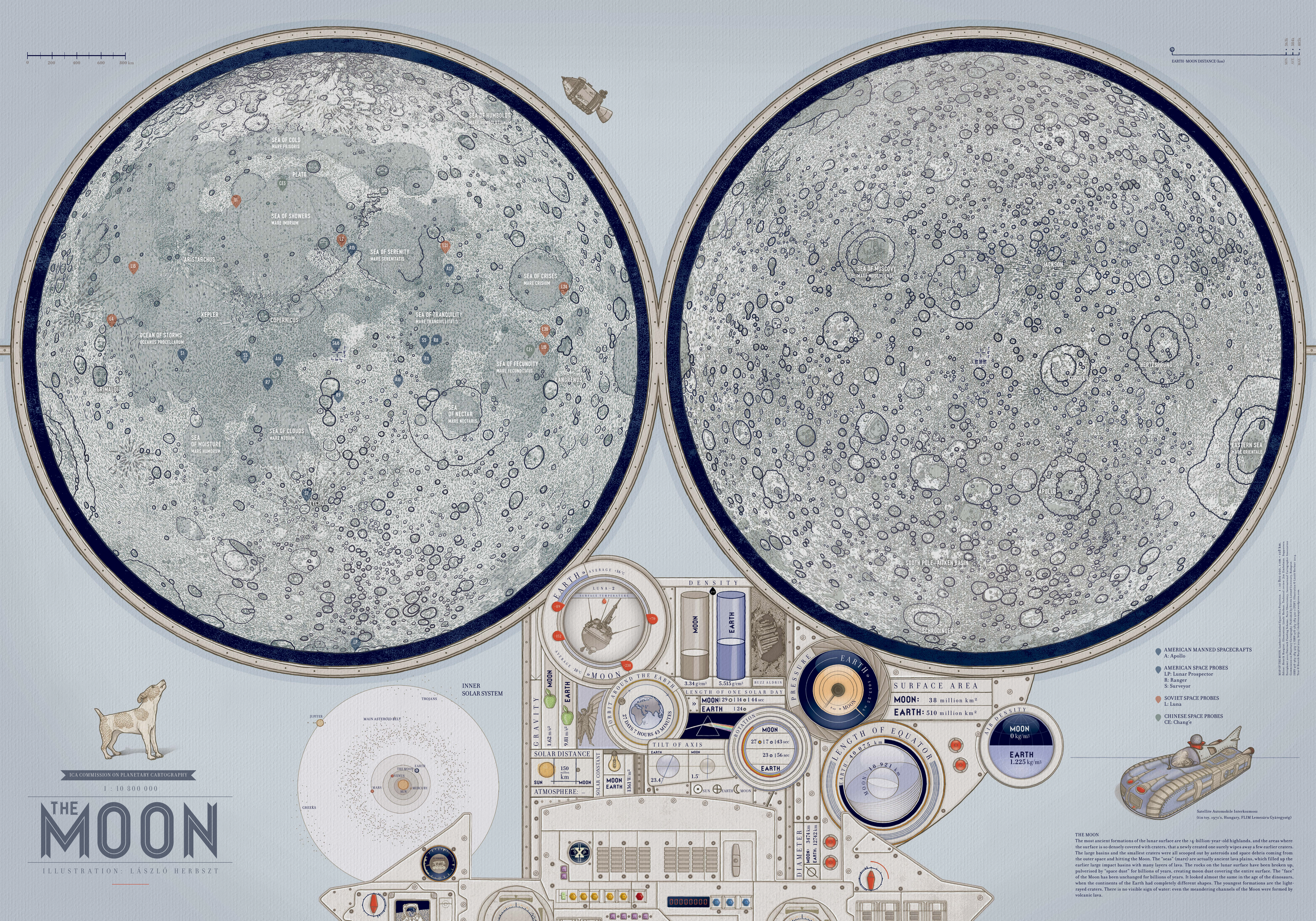
0 200 400 600 800 km
EARTH–MOON DISTANCE (km)
MIN. 356K
AVE. 384K
MAX. 406K
SEA OF COLD
MARE FRIGORIS
SEA OF HUMBOLDT
MARE HUMBOLDTIANUM
PLATO
CE3
N1
SEA OF SHOWERS
MARE IMBRIUM
L2
A15
L21
SEA OF SERENITY
MARE SERENITATIS
ARISTARCHUS
L15
A17
SEA OF CRISES
MARE CRISIUM
L24
KEPLER
COPERNICUS
SEA OF TRANQUILITY
MARE TRANQUILLITATIS
L4
OCEAN OF STORMS
OCEANUS PROCELLARUM
S1
S3
S4A
S5
R6
A11
A12
C21
L20
L15
SEA OF FECUNDITY
MARE FECUNDITATIS
R7
A14
A16
LANGRENUS
GRIMALDI
SEA OF NECTAR
MARE NECTARIS
SEA OF CLOUDS
MARE NUBIUM
SEA OF MOISTURE
MARE HUMORUM
TYCHO
G. BRUNO
SEA OF MUSCOVY
MARE MOSCOVIENSE
ATKASON
HIRDLEY
LORTZ SPRING
EASTERN SEA
MARE ORIENTALE
APOLLO
POLE
SOUTH POLE–AITKEN BASIN
SCHRODINGER
EARTH
AVERAGE +16°C
LUNA–2
SURFACE TEMPERATURE
+70
-170
-152
-238
MOON
AVERAGE -18°C
DENSITY
MOON
EARTH
3.34 g/cm³
5.515 g/cm³
BUZZ ALDRIN
GRAVITY
MOON
1.62 m/s²
EARTH
9.81 m/s²
ORBIT AROUND THE EARTH
27 DAYS 7 HOURS 43 MINUTES
LENGTH OF ONE SOLAR DAY
MOON 29 d 14 h 44 sec
EARTH 1 24 h
PRESSURE
EARTH 101.325 kPa
MOON 0 kPa
SURFACE AREA
MOON: 38 million km²
EARTH: 510 million km²
SOLAR DISTANCE
SUN
150 million km
MOON
SOLAR CONSTANT
MOON
EARTH
1361 W/m²
TILT OF AXIS
EARTH
MOON
23.4°
1.5°
SUN
EARTH
MOON
ROTATION
MOON
27 d 7 h 43 sec
23 h 56 sec
EARTH
ATMOSPHERE: –
LENGTH OF EQUATOR
EARTH: 40 075 km
MOON: 10 921 km
AIR DENSITY
MOON
0 kg/m³
EARTH
1.225 kg/m³
DIAMETER
MOON: 3 474 km
EARTH: 12 742 km
INNER SOLAR SYSTEM
TROJANS
JUPITER
MAIN ASTEROID BELT
THE MOON
EARTH
VENUS
MARS
MERCURY
SUN
GREEKS
AMERICAN MANNED SPACECRAFTS
A: Apollo
AMERICAN SPACE PROBES
LP: Lunar Prospector
R: Ranger
S: Surveyor
SOVIET SPACE PROBES
L: Luna
CHINESE SPACE PROBES
CE: Chang'e
Satellite Automobile Interkozmosz
(tin toy, 1970's, Hungary, FLIM Lemezáru Gyáregység)
THE MOON
The most ancient formations of the lunar surface are the 24-billion-year-old highlands, and the areas where the surface is so densely covered with craters, that a newly created one surely wipes away a few earlier craters. The large basins and the smallest craters were all scooped out by asteroids and space debris coming from the outer space and hitting the Moon. The "seas" (mare) are actually ancient lava plains, which filled up the earlier large impact basins with many layers of lava. The rocks on the lunar surface have been broken up, pulverised by "space dust" for billions of years, creating moon dust covering the entire surface. The "face" of the Moon has been unchanged for billions of years. It looked almost the same in the age of the dinosaurs, when the continents of the Earth had completely different shapes. The youngest formations are the light-rayed craters. There is no visible sign of water; even the meandering channels of the Moon were formed by volcanic lava.
ICA COMMISSION ON PLANETARY CARTOGRAPHY
1 : 10 800 000
THE MOON
ILLUSTRATION: LÁSZLÓ HERBSZT