ADOPTED FIGURE The figure of Mars used for the computation of the map projection is an oblate spheroid (flattening of 1/192) with an equatorial radius of 3393.4 km and a polar radius of 3375-7 km.

PROJECTION The Lambert conformal conic projection is used for this sheet with standard parallels at 35.8° and 59.2°. A scale of 1:4,336,000 at lat 30° was chosen to match the scale at lat 30° of the adjacent Mercator projections. Longitudes increase to the west in accordance with usage of the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1971). Latitudes are areographic (de Vaucouleurs and others, 1973). CONTROL

Planimetric control is provided by photogrammetric triangulation using Mariner 9 pictures (Davies, 1973; Davies and Arthur, 1973) and the radio-tracked position of the spacecraft. The first meridian passes through the crater Airy-O (lat 5.19° S) within the crater Airy. No simple statement is possible for the precision, but local consistency is about 10 km.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE A series of mosaics of Lambert conformal conic projections of Mariner 9 pictures was assembled at 1:5,000,000.

Shaded relief was copied from the mosaics and portrayed with uniform illumination with the sun to the west, using airbrush techniques described by Inge (1972) and Inge and Bridges (1976). To improve portrayal, various computer enhancements of many pictures besides those in the base mosaic were used. (Computer enhancement of Mariner 9 pictures is described by Levinthal and others, 1973, and Green and others, 1975.) Viking orbiter pictures were also examined and used where they significantly clarified Mariner 9 image data. No attempt was made to portray all information in the Viking pictures, however. Shaded relief analysis and representation were made by Patricia M. Bridges.

ALBEDO MARKINGS

The markings superimposed on the shaded relief were hand copied from Mariner 9 pictures that were computer enhanced especially to show low-frequency tone variation (Batson and Inge, 1976). The surface in these pictures is illuminated from a variety of angles from the camera line of sight. The markings therefore delineate boundaries of local brightness variations only and should not be considered as a true measure of albedo. No attempt was made to use Earth-based

Airbrush portrayal of albedo markings was done by Patricia M. Bridges. CONTOURS

Since Mars has no seas and hence no sea level, the datum (the 0-km contour line) for altitudes is defined by a gravity field described by spherical harmonics of fourth order and fourth degree (Jordan and Lorell, 1973) combined with a 6.1millibar atmospheric pressure surface derived from radio-occultation data (Kliore and others, 1973; Christensen, 1975; Wu, 1975).

The contour lines on most of the Mars maps (Wu, 1975) were compiled from Earth-based radar determinations (Downs and others, 1971; Pettengill and others, 1971) and measurements made by Mariner 9 instrumentation, including the ultraviolet spectrometer (Hord and others, 1974), infrared interferometer spectrometer (Conrath and others, 1973), and stereoscopic Mariner 9 television pictures (Wu and others, 1973).

Formal analysis of the accuracy of topographic elevation information has not been made. The estimated vertical accuracy of each source of data indicates a COLOR

No attempt was made on the map to duplicate precisely the color of the Martian surface, although the color used does approximate it. NOMENCLATURE

All names on this sheet are approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1974). Double and triple letter designations for craters refer to position on the map and are derived from a grid based on equidistant meridians and parallels; the alphabet (I and O omitted) runs in the direction of increasing longitude (W) and latitude (N). The complete designation of a crater is the name of the quadrangle followed by a double or triple letter. The prefix CAS (identifying the Casius quadrangle) is part of the complete designation but, for brevity, is not shown on most craters. Some craters have commemorative names; letter designations for these craters are shown in parentheses. Where craters lie mostly on an adjoining map, their letters are derived from the other map; where craters lie exactly on the boundary of two maps, their letters are derived from the eastern or southern man. Abbreviation for Mars Chart 6

M 5M 48/270 RMC: Abbreviation for Mars 1:5,000,000 series; center of sheet, lat 48° N, long 270°; shaded relief map, R, with albedo markings, M, and contours, C. REFERENCES

Batson, R. M., 1973, Cartographic products from the Mariner 9 mission: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4424-4435.

——1976, Cartography of Mars; 1975: The American Cartographer, v. 3, no. 1, Batson, R. M., and Inge, J. L., 1976, Albedo boundaries on Mars in 1972: Results from Mariner 9: Icarus, v. 27, p. 531-536.
Christensen, E. J., 1975, Martian topography derived from occultation, radar, spectral, and optical measurements: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 80, no. 20,

Conrath, B. J., Curran, R. K., Hanel, R. A., Kunde, V. G., Maguire, W. W., Pearl, J. C., Pirraglia, J. A., Welker, J., and Burke, T. E., 1973, Atmospheric and surface properties of Mars obtained by infrared spectroscopy on Mariner 9: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4267-4278.

Davies, M. E., 1973, Mariner 9: Primary control net: Photogramm. Eng., v. 39, Davies, M. E., and Arthur, D. W. G., 1973, Martian surface coordinates: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4355-4394.

Downs, G. S., Goldstein, R. M., Green, R. R., and Morris, G. A., 1971, Mars radar observations, a preliminary report: Science, v. 174, no. 4016, p. 1324-

Green, W. B., Jepsen, P. L., Kreznar, J. E., Ruiz, R. M., Schwartz, A. A., and Seidman, J. B., 1975, Removal of instrument signature from Mariner 9 television images of Mars: Applied Optics, v. 14, no. 1, p. 105-114.

Hord, C. W., Simmons, K. E., and McLaughlin, L. K., 1974, Mariner 9 ultraviolet spectrometer experiment: Pressure altitude measurements on Mars: Icarus, v. 21, no. 3, p. 292-302.

Inge, J. L., 1972, Principles of lunar illustration: Aeronaut. Chart and Inf. Center Ref. Pub. RP-72-1, 60 p.

Inge, J. L., and Bridges, P. M., 1976, Applied photointerpretation for airbrush cartography: Photogramm. Eng., v. 42, no. 6, p. 749-760.

International Astronomical Union, Commission 16, 1971, Physical study of planets and satellites, in Proc. 14th General Assembly, 1970: Internat. Astron. Union Trans., v. XIVB. p. 128-137.

Jordan, J. F., and Lorell, Jack, 1973, Mariner 9, an instrument of dynamical science: Presented at AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conf., Vail, Colo., July 16-18, 1973. Kliore, A. J., Fjeldbo, Gunnar, Seidel, B. L., Sykes, M. J., and Woiceshyn, P. M., Kliore, A. J., Fjeldbo, Gunnar, Seidel, B. L., Sykes, M. J., and Woiceshyn, P. M., 1973, S-band radio occultation measurements of the atmosphere and topography of Mars with Mariner 9: Extended mission coverage of polar and intermediate latitudes: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4331–4351.

Levinthal, E. C., Green, W. B., Cutts, J. A., Jahelka, E. D., Johansen, R. A., Sander, M. J., Seidman, J. B., Young, A. T., and Soderblom, L. A., 1973, Mariner 9-Image processing and products: Icarus, v. 18, no. 1, p. 75-101.

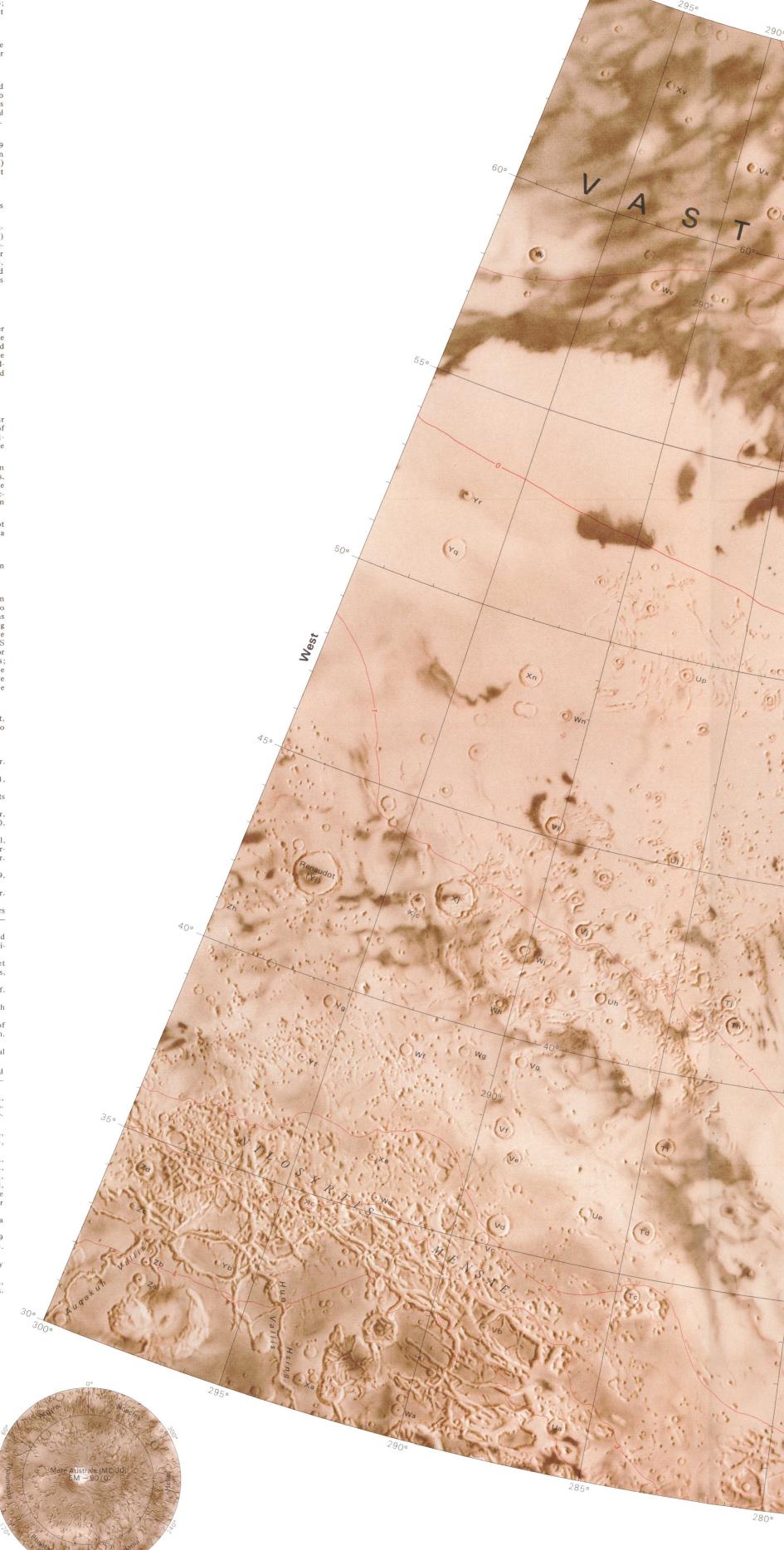
Masursky, Harold, Batson, R. M., Borgeson, W. T., Carr, M. H., McCauley, J. F., Milton, D. J., Wildey, R. L., Wilhelms, D. E., Murray, B. C., Horowitz, N. H., Leighton, R. B., Sharp, R. V., Thompson, T. W., Briggs, G. A., Chandeysson, P. L., Shipley, E. N., Sagan, Carl, Pollack, J. B., Lederberg, Joshua, Levinthal, E. C., Hartmann, W. K., McCord, T. B., Smith, B. A., Davies, M. E., de Vaucouleurs, G. D., and Leovy, C. B., 1970, Television experiment for Mariner Vaucouleurs, G. D., and Leovy, C. B., 1970, Television experiment for Mariner Mars 1971: Icarus, v. 12, no. 1, p. 10-45.
Pettengill, G. H., Rogers, A. E. E., and Shapiro, I. I., 1971, Martian craters and a

Pettengill, G. H., Rogers, A. E. E., and Shapiro, I. I., 1971, Martian craters and a scarp as seen by radar: Science, v. 174, no. 4016, p. 1321-1324.

de Vaucouleurs, G. D., Davies, M. E., and Sturms, F. M., Jr., 1973, The Mariner 9 areographic coordinate system: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4395-4404.

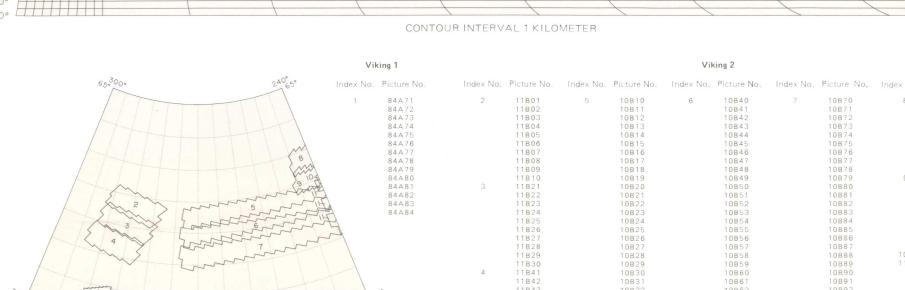
Wu, S. S. C., 1975, Topographic mapping of Mars: U.S. Geol. Survey Interagency Rept. Astrogeology 63, 191 p.

Wu, S. S. C., Schafer, F. J., Nakata, G. M., Jordan, Raymond, and Blasius, K. R., 1973. Photography: Jour. Geophys. 1973, Photogrammetric evaluation of Mariner 9 photography: Jour. Geophys. Research, v. 78, no. 20, p. 4405-4410.



Number preceded by I refers to published topographic map

INDEX TO MARINER 9 PICTURES USED TO MAKE THE ALBEDO MARKINGS OVERLAY Most of the pictures indexed above were specially processed to accentuate albedo markings. Only the useful image areas of the pictures



100 50 0 KILOMETERS 100

SUPPLEMENTAL SOURCE INDEX

The outline for each sequence of pictures is shown.

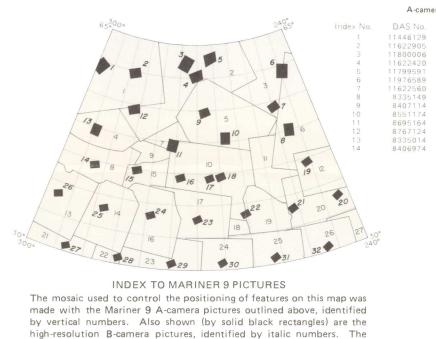
South

SCALE 1:4 336 000 AT 30° LATITUDE LAMBERT CONFORMAL PROJECTION

Prepared for the

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Viking pictures were used where available to clarify Mariner 9 data.



DAS numbers may differ slightly (usually by 5) among various versions

of the same picture.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE CASIUS QUADRANGLE OF MARS

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Interior-Geological Survey, Reston, Va.-1978-G78242 Prepared on behalf of the Planetary Geology Program, Planetary Division, Office of Space Science, National Aeronautics and Space Administration under contract