

NOTES ON BASE

This sheet is one in a series of special maps covering 84° of the surface of Venus at nominal scales of 1:50,000,000 and 1:150,000,000. Maps in this series are based on radar altimetric data from the Pioneer-Venus orbiting spacecraft and on data provided by earth-based stations at the Scripps Observatory, Puerto Rico, and the Goldstone Observatory, California. The Pioneer-Venus mission is described by Collins (1979) and Masursky and others (1979). The radar experiment is detailed by Pettengill (1977) and Pettengill and others (1979).

ADOPTED FIGURE

The figure of Venus used for the computation of the map projection is a sphere with a mean radius of 6051.4 km (Pettengill and others, 1980). Phillips and others (1979) describe a preliminary gravity figure with a radius of 6051 km.

PROJECTION

Mercator projections are used on this sheet, with scales of 1:50,000,000 and 1:150,000,000 at 0° latitude. Due to the retrograde rotation of Venus, longitudes increase from west to east, in accordance with usage of the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1971).

CONTROL

Planimetric control is derived from the tracked position of the spacecraft. The first meridian passes through the center of a craterlike feature adjacent to the "Alpha" region of Venus according to current International Astronomical Union convention. No simple statement for accuracy can be given, but discrepancies as great as 100 km (11.7") are likely to exist (Masursky and others, 1980).

MAPPING TECHNIQUES

Data for spacecraft maps of the contours, surface relief, and radar reflectivity were derived from computer processing of radar altimetric and reflectance information received from NASA's Ames Research Center. Processed data were geometrically corrected and fitted to a Mercator projection. Various tone values were generated between contour lines in order to provide final color strips that would clearly separate contour boundaries. Computer methods described by Batton and others (1975) were used to make the shaded relief. Tone values are a function of the relation of surface slope to an assumed light source. Digital radar data were specially processed to generate the spacecraft radar reflectivity map. Bright areas on radar reflectivity maps have typically indicated areas with greater surface roughness.

NOMENCLATURE

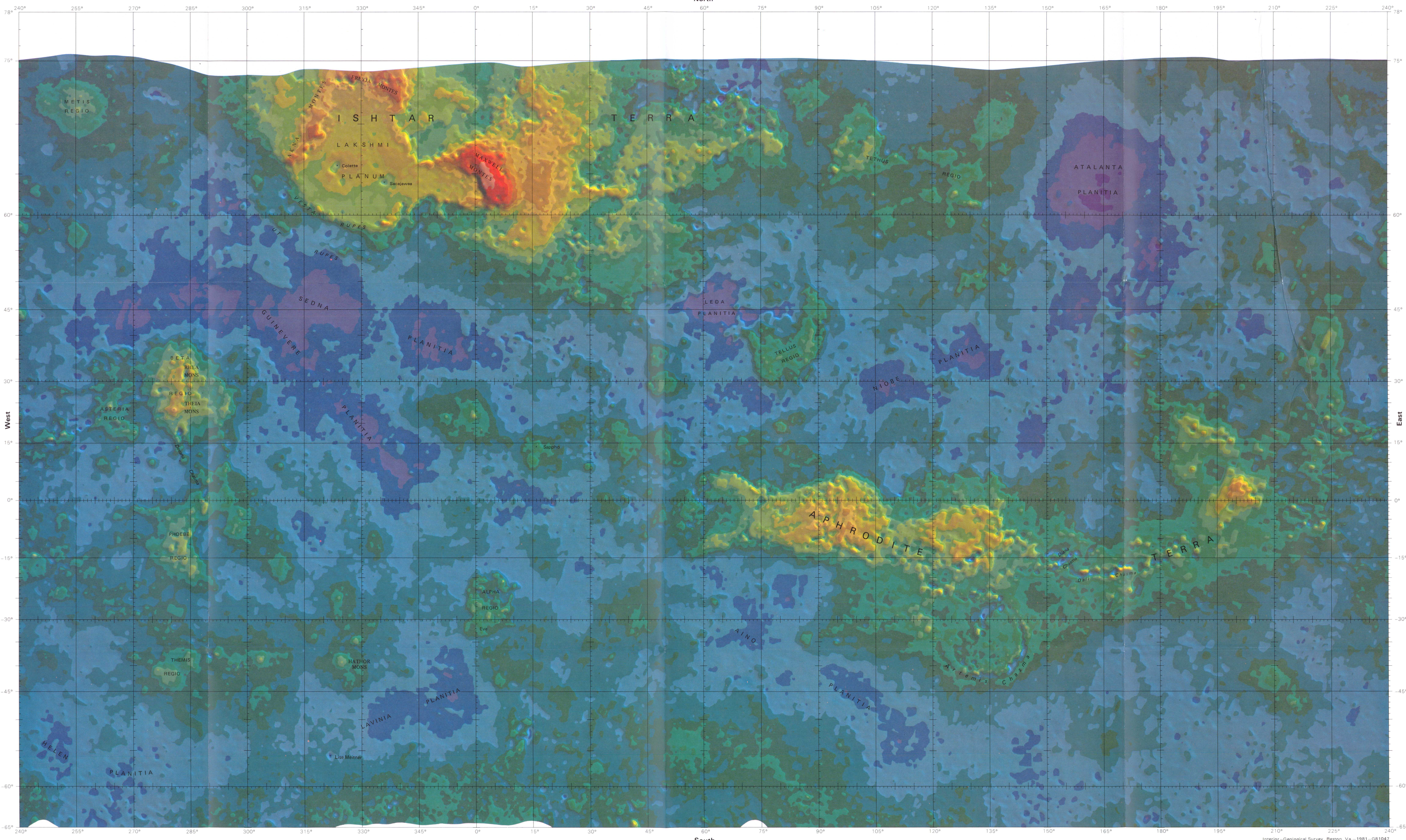
Names on this sheet are approved by the International Astronomical Union (1980). Names have been selectively deleted to avoid obscuring map details.

MAP DESIGNATORS

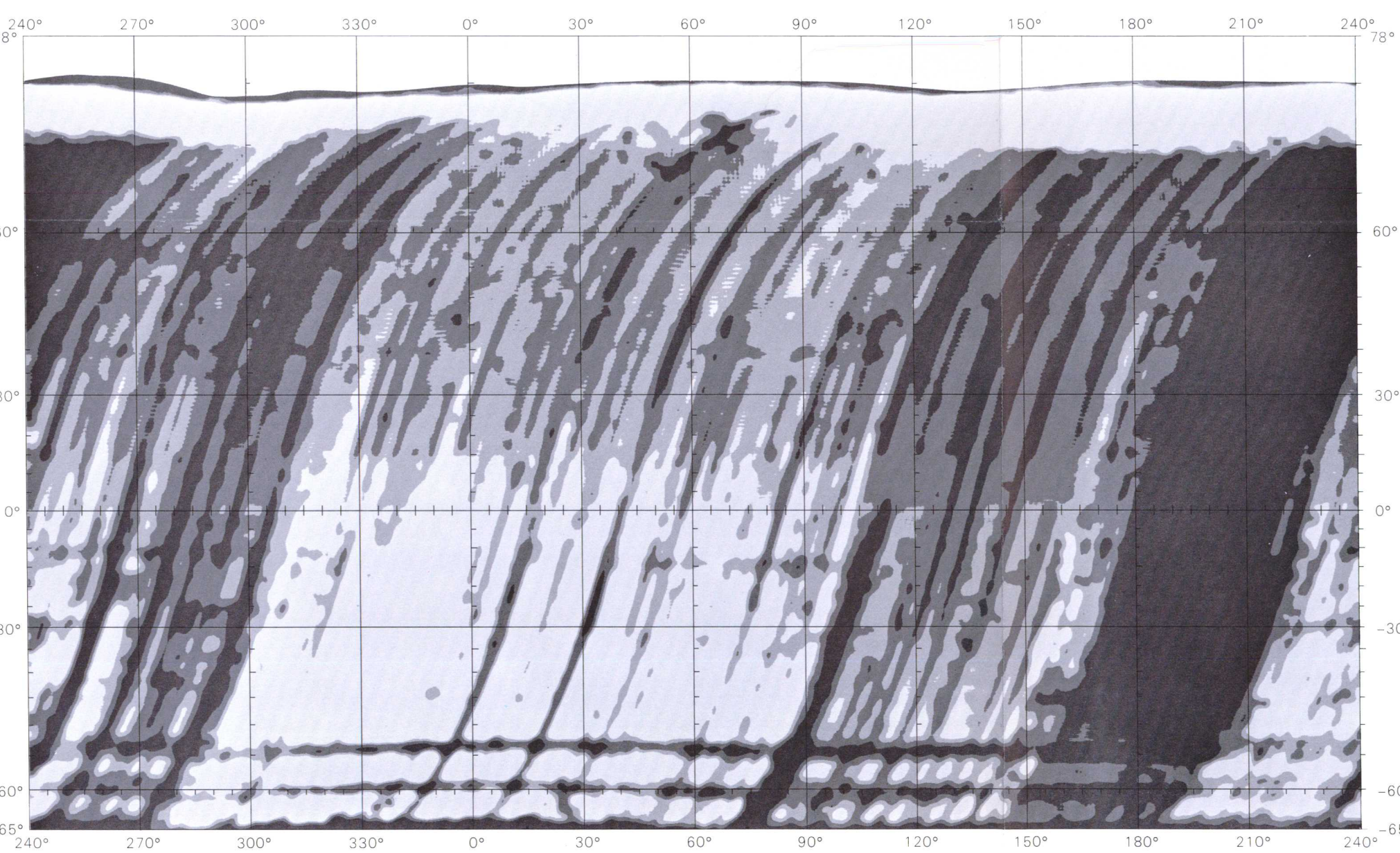
V50M 6/60 RKT Abbreviation for Venus 1:50,000,000 series, center of map, lat. 0°, long. 60° shaded relief, color contours and nomenclature, KT.

REFERENCES

Batton, R. M., Edwards, Kathleen, and Elison, E. M., 1975, Computer-generated shaded relief images, U.S. Geological Survey, *Journal of Research*, v. 3, no. 4, p. 401-408.
Collins, Lawrence, 1979, Encounter with Venus, *International Astronomical Union, Commission 16, 1979, Physical study of planets and satellites, in proceedings, 14th General Assembly, 1979*, International Astronomical Union Transactions, v. 148, p. 123-137.
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Masursky, Harold, Elison, E. M., McGill, G. E., Pettengill, G. H., Schaber, Gerald, and Schubert, Gerald, 1980, Pioneer-Venus radar results: Geology from images and altimetry, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, v. 85, no. A13, p. 8232-8240.
Masursky, Harold, Kaula, W. M., Pettengill, G. H., Phillips, R. J., Russell, C. T., Schaber, Gerald, and Shapiro, I. I., 1977, The surface and interior of Venus, *Space Science Reviews*, v. 20, no. 4, p. 431-449.
Pettengill, G. H., 1977, Orbiter radar mapper instrument, in Collins, Lawrence, and Hunton, D. M., eds., *Pioneer-Venus experiment descriptions*, *Space Science Reviews*, v. 20, no. 4, p. 512-515.
Pettengill, G. H., Elison, E. M., Ford, F. G., Lomat, G. B., Masursky, Harold, and McGill, G. E., 1980, Pioneer-Venus radar results: Altimetry and surface properties, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, v. 85, no. A13, p. 8241-8270.
Pettengill, G. H., Horowitz, D. J., and Keller, C. H., 1979, Pioneer-Venus orbiting radar mapper: Design and operation, *Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, GE-18, p. 232.
Phillips, R. J., Sjogren, W. L., Abbott, E. A., Smith, J. L., Wimbush, R. M., and Wagner, C. A., 1979, The gravity field of Venus: A preliminary analysis, *Science*, v. 205, no. 4401, p. 93-96.



MAP OF DATA COVERAGE



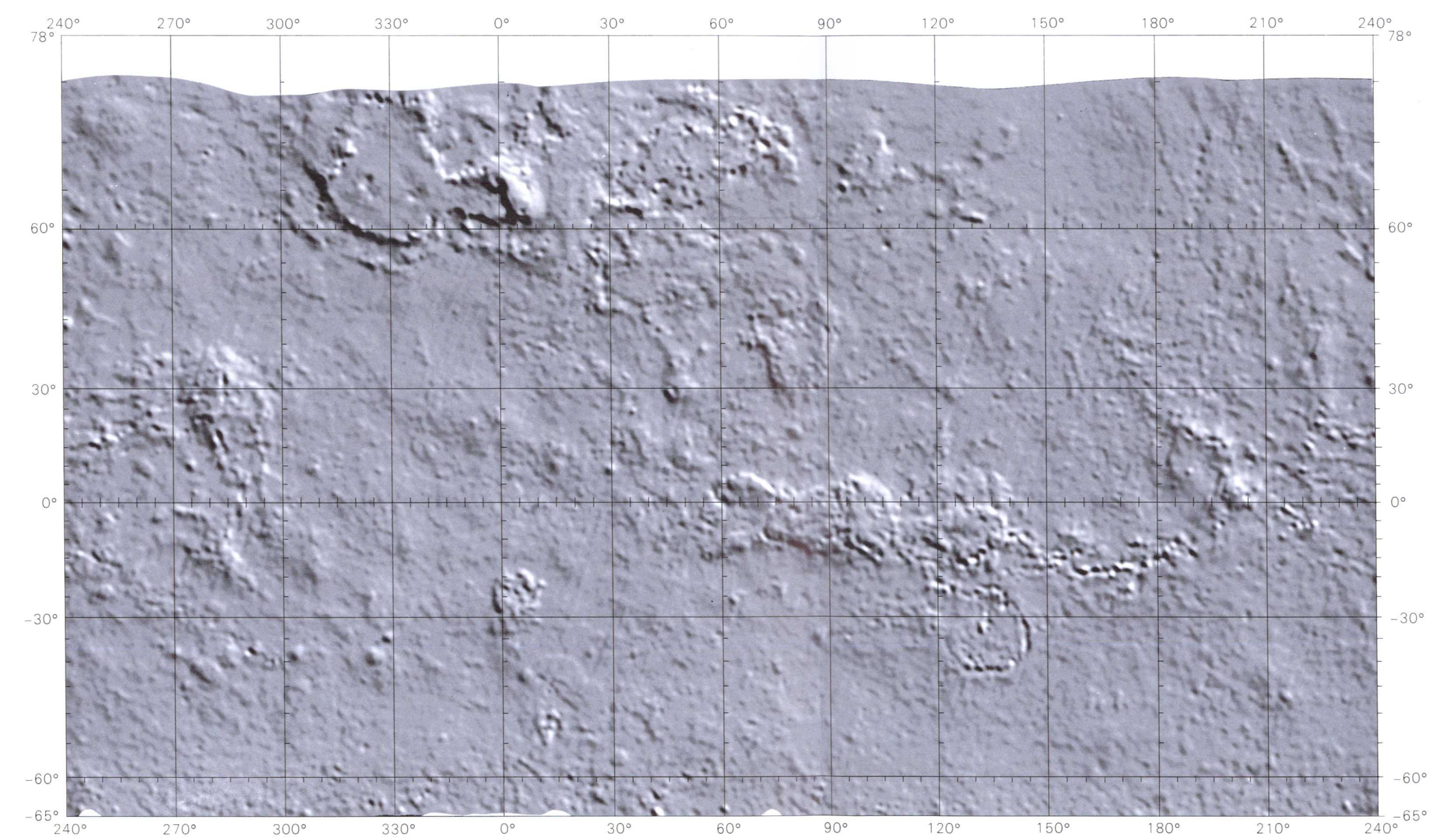
This map shows the degree of coverage obtained by the orbiting Pioneer-Venus spacecraft. The number of data points found in each 3 by 3 arc second area is assigned a tone value. Areas with the greatest number of data points are shown as white, and decreasing numbers of data points are indicated by progressively darker tones.

- White: >16 points
- Light Gray: 13-15 points
- Medium Gray: 9-12 points
- Dark Gray: 5-8 points

NOTE TO USERS

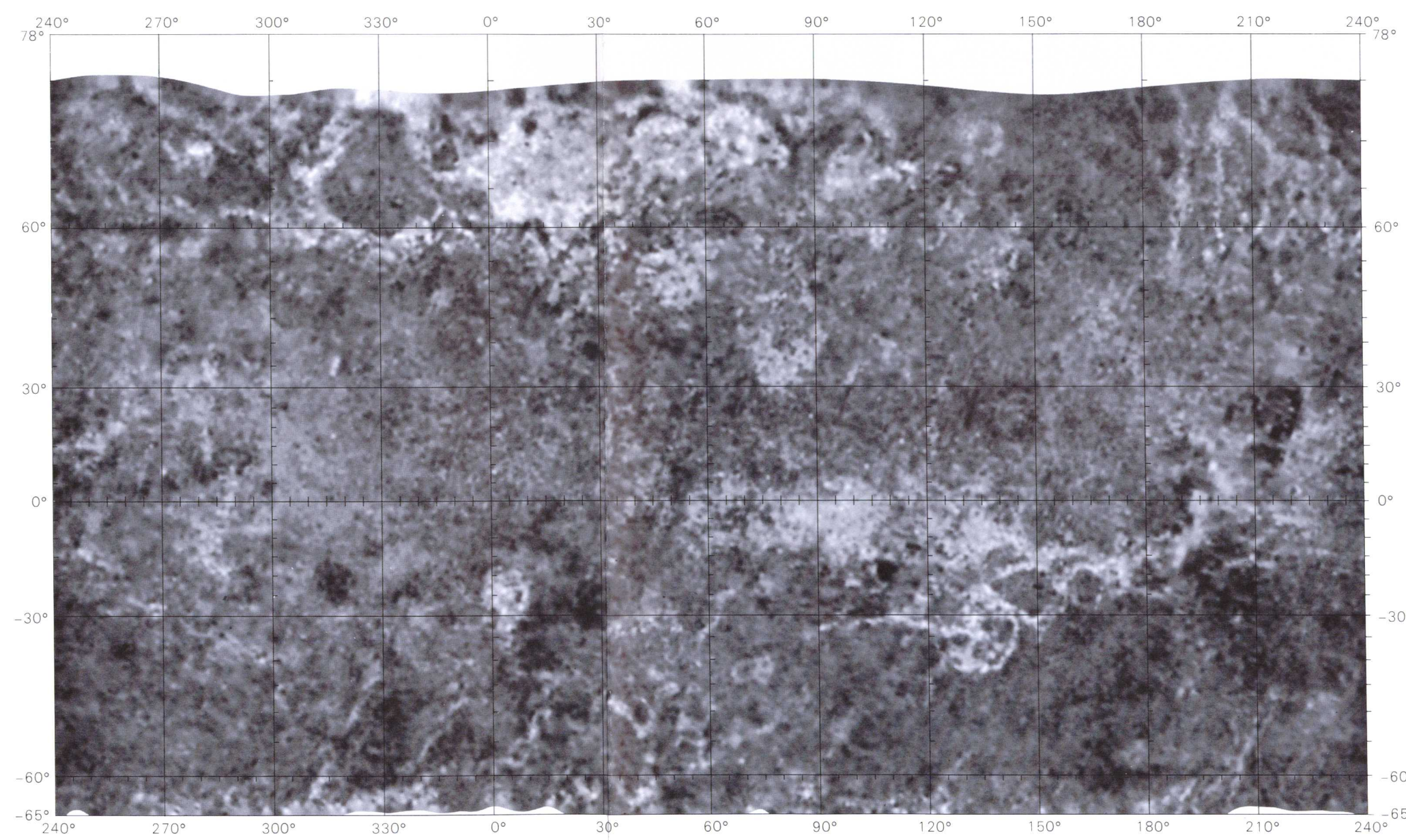
Users making errors or omissions are urged to indicate them on the map and to forward it to U.S. Geological Survey, Building 4, Room 84, 2255 South Camelot Drive, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001. A replacement copy will be returned.

SHADED RELIEF MAP OF VENUS



SCALE 1:150,000,000 AT 0° LATITUDE
MERCATOR PROJECTION

PIONEER-VENUS HAGFORS MAP OF VENUS



Surface roughness, at a scale of 1 to 10 meters, is shown on this map. Areas with the greatest surface roughness are shown as white, and decreasing roughness is indicated by progressively darker tones.