



CONTOURS

Contour lines were derived from a digital terrain model (DTM) of Ceres. The lateral resolution of the DTM is 135 m/pxl. The heights are geometric heights and refer to an oblate ellipsoid with a semi-major axis of 482 km and a semi-minor axis of 446 km.

NOMENCLATURE

By international agreement, craters are named after gods and goddesses of agriculture and vegetation from world mythology, whereas other geological features are named after agricultural festivals of the world. All names are approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU). For a detailed list of IAU-approved names on Ceres, see the Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature at <http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/Page/CERES/target>.

MAP SHEET DESIGNATION

Ac-L	Asteroid Ceres - LAMO resolution
250K	Scale 1:250 000
-12.5/135	Center point in degrees consisting of latitude/east longitude
UMT	Uncontrolled photomosaic with nomenclature and contour lines
2017	Year of publication

ORTHOIMAGE MOSAICKING

For the Dawn mission, spacecraft position and camera pointing data are available in the form of SPICE kernels. SPICE is a data system providing ancillary data such as spacecraft and target positions, target body size, shape, and orientation, spacecraft orientation, instrument pointing used for planning space science missions and recovering the full value of science instrument data returned from missions (<http://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/>).

The Dawn mission was imaging Ceres in LAMO in ten cycles with a duration of about 20 days each. The spacecraft was nadir looking in the first four cycles and off-nadir looking in the other cycles and took about 31,000 clear filter images during these cycles. All images were ortho-rectified on the HAMO (High Altitude Mapping Orbit) DTM [5] using the reconstructed orbit and pointing kernels. We combined the images from the first four cycles to four mosaics and combined these four mosaics to one global mosaic. Very minor remaining gaps were filled with images from cycles six and seven.

The crater Kait, measuring approximately 400 m in diameter, at 2.1°S and 0°E was chosen to define the Ceres longitude system [6].

MAP PROJECTION

Mercator projection with two standard parallels at 15.9°N and 15.9°S
Scale is true at 15.9°N and 15.9°S
Adopted figure: sphere
Mean radius: 470 km

Grid system: planetocentric latitude, east longitude
Resolution: 35 m/pxl

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Image processing: Kersten, E., Matz, K.-D., Preusker, F., Roatsch, Th.
Cartographic production and design: Kersten, E.

EDITOR

German Aerospace Center (DLR), Institute of Planetary Research, Roatsch, Th.
Please send comments, suggestions, and questions to Thomas.Roatsch@dlr.de.

