



GENERAL NOTES

This map sheet is the 50th of a 62-quadrangle series [1] covering the entire surface of Ceres at a nominal scale of 1:250 000. The source of map data was the Dawn imaging experiment [2]. The Dawn mission journeys to the center of the main asteroid belt to orbit and explore the two most massive main belt asteroids, Vesta and Ceres [3, 4]; it entered Ceres's orbit in March 2015. The spacecraft was developed by Orbital Sciences Corporation under the management of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). The Dawn framing camera has one clear filter and seven band-pass filters covering the wavelengths from the visible to the near-IR (0.4 to 1.05 microns). The camera has a focal length of 150 mm and a field of view of 5.5 degrees. At the heart of the camera is a charged coupled device (CCD) detector consisting of a 1024 square array of pixels, each 12 microns on a side. All images used in this atlas were taken during the LAMO (Low Altitude Mapping Orbit) phase at an altitude of about 370 km.

MAP SHEET DESIGNATION

Ac-L 250K -37.5/195 UMT 2017	Asteroid Ceres - LAMO resolution Scale 1:250 000 Center point in degrees consisting of latitude/east longitude Uncontrolled photomosaic with nomenclature and contour lines Year of publication
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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.

Contour equidistance 1 000 m
Contour line values point to increasing heights.

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>.

REFERENCES

[1] Greeley, R. and Batson, G., 1990, Planetary Mapping, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

[2] Sierks, H., Keller, H.U., Jaumann, R., Michalik, H., Behnke, T., Bubenhagen, F., Büttner, I., Carsenty, U., Christensen, U., Erge, R., Fiethe, B., Gutiérrez Marqués, P., Hartwig, H., Krüger, H., Köhne, W., Maue, T., Mottola, S., Nathues, A., Reiche, K.-U., Richards, M.L., Roatsch, T., Schröder, S.E., Szemery, I., Tschentscher, M., 2011, The Dawn Framing Camera, Space Science Review 163, 263-327.

[3] IAU, Minor Planet Names List: <http://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/lists/MPNames.html>.

[4] Russell, C.T. and Raymond, C.A., 2011, The Dawn Mission to Vesta and Ceres, Space Science Review 163, 3-23.

[5] Preusker, F., Scholten, F., Matz, K.-D., Roatsch, T., Eigner, S., Jaumann, R., Joy, S.P., Polanskey, C.A., Raymond, C.A., and Russell, C.T., 2015, Shape model and rotational state of dwarf planet Ceres from Dawn Fo stereo images, European Planetary Science Congress 2015, Abstract ID: EPSC2015-186.

[6] Roatsch, Th., Kersten, E., Matz, K.-D., Preusker, F., Scholten, F., Jaumann, R., Raymond, C.A., and Russell, C.T., Ceres Survey Atlas derived from Dawn Framing Camera images, 2015, Planetary and Space Science 121, 115-120.

MAP PROJECTION

Lambert Conic Conformal projection with two standard parallels at 73°S and 34°S
Scale is true at 73°S and 34°S
Adopted figure: sphere
Mean radius: 470 km

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

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