

Moon Map

What lunar features can you find? Use this Moon Map & Viewing Guide to explore different areas of the Moon - no binoculars needed!



Moon Viewing Guide

A quick look at the Moon in the night sky – even without binoculars - shows light areas and dark areas that reveal lunar history. Can you find these features? Use the Moon Map (above) to help.

Found It!

Sea of Tranquility (Mare Tanquilitatus) – Formed when a giant asteroid hit the Moon almost 4 billion years ago, this 500-mile wide dark, smooth, circular basin is the site of the Apollo 11 landing in 1969.

Found It!

Sea of Rains (Mare Imbrium) – Imbrium Basin is the largest basin on the Moon that was formed by a giant asteroid almost 4 billion years ago.

Found It!

Sea of Serenity (Mare Serenitatis) – Apollo 17 astronauts sampled some of the oldest rocks on the Moon from edges of the Sea of Serenity. These ancient rocks formed in the Moon's magma ocean.

Found It!

Lunar Highlands – The lighter areas on the Moon are the lunar highlands. These are the oldest regions on the Moon; they formed from the magma ocean. Because they are so old, they have been hit by impact craters many times, making the highlands very rough.

Want an extra challenge? If you have a telescope or pair of binoculars, try finding these features:

Found It!

Apennine Mountains (Montes Apenninus) – Did you know there are mountain ranges on the Moon? The rims of the craters and basins rise high above the Moon's surface. Apollo 15 astronauts worked in the shadow of Mons (Mount) Hadley, one of the peaks of the Montes Apenninus. Mons Hadley is over 2 and a half miles high!

Found It!

Copernicus Crater – A small, bright circle south of Imbrium Basin, with rays spreading up to 500 miles in all directions, marks Copernicus Crater.

Found It!

Tycho Crater - A bright star of material stands out on the light colored lunar highlands of the Moon's southern half. This is Tycho Crater, a 50 mile wide crater with ejecta rays stretching over 1200 miles.