Fig. 11 contains the Polar Region Target #6 and is centered on the deeply shadowed crater Idel'son L.

3.7. L-ISCT #7 North Schrödinger

Target center: 72.4°S, 135°E

Principal rationale: Shrödinger Basin is located near the South Pole and is relatively well preserved; it is the second youngest basin on the Moon (Wilhelms, 1987). The target area includes a section of the north rim and interior mare fill. The high latitude allows this target to be frequently observed by the polar orbiting satellites (Table 1). The rough and smooth topography is well suited for repeated photometric and topography calibrations.

The northern rim of Shrödinger Basin (Target #7) is shown in Fig. 12, illustrating the range of morphology and topography present in this target region.

3.8. L-ISCT #8 Mare Serenitatis

Target center: 18.7°N, 21.4°E

Principal rationale: This area is centered on an optical standard in Mare Serenitatis used by many telescopic studies of the Moon, MS2 (e.g. McCord et al., 1972, 1981). The target area includes a large region of relatively uniform low-titanium mare basalt. To the south is a sharp boundary with an older high-titanium mare basalt of Mare Tranquillitatis. This boundary of two basalt types is prominent in both albedo and color (Mare Tranquillitatis being darker and "bluer"). Several small fresh craters occur within the region as do mare ridges and grabens.

Target #8 contains the southern edge of Mare Serenitatis and is shown in Fig. 13, which is centered on MS2.

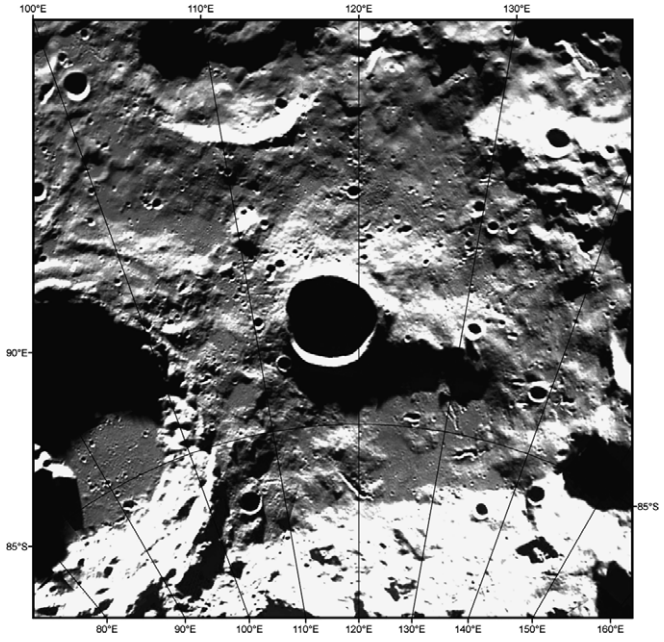

Fig. 11. Clementine 750 nm albedo image for an area 6° from the South Pole. The deeply shadowed 28 km crater in the center is Idel'son L.

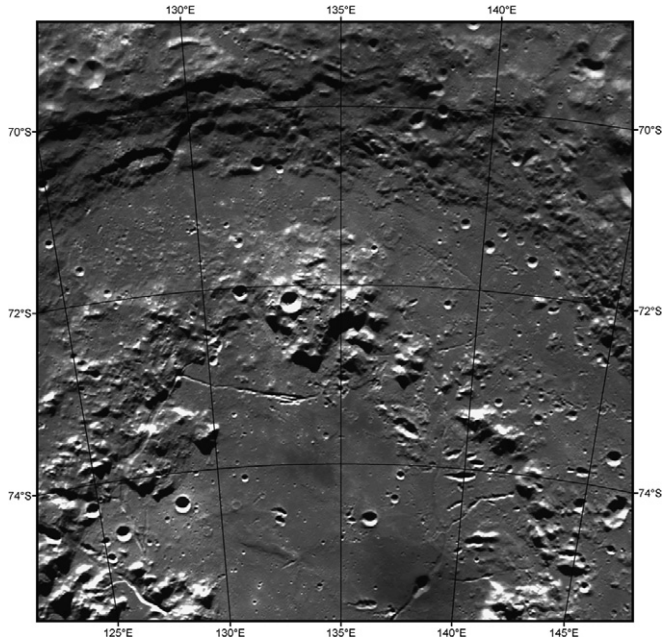

Fig. 12. Clementine 750 nm albedo image for an area at high latitudes containing the inner ring of the Schrödinger Basin as well as interior smooth plains (presumed to be basaltic).

4. Other coordination calibration issues

4.1. Time series measurements

Some data sets consist essentially of time series rather than observations of given locations, and hence require dif-

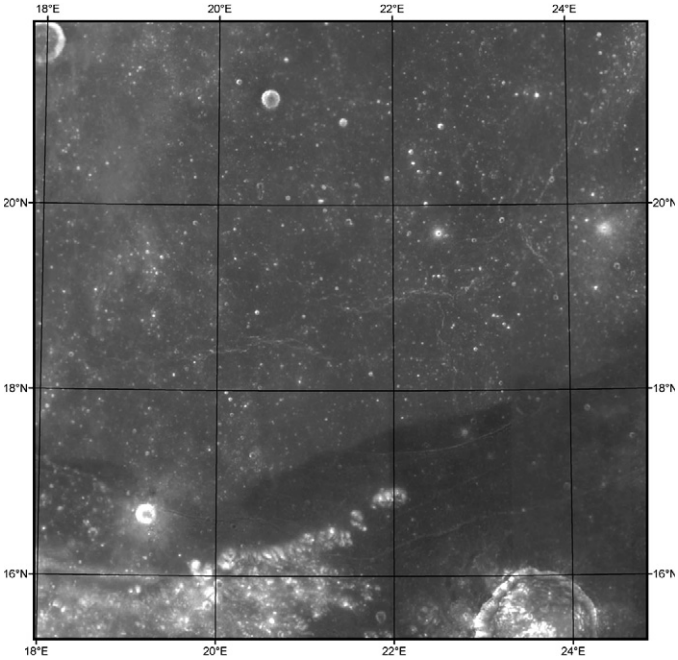

Fig. 13. Clementine 750 nm albedo image centered on an area in Mare Serenitatis frequently used as a calibration standard, MS-2. To the south the Serenitatis basalts are in sharp contact with the Ti-rich basalts of Mare Tranquillitatis.