TABLE 1. Descriptions and Cumulative Crater Densities of Counted Areas

ID[a]	Counting Area, km^2	Description	Latitude, Longitude	Angular Distance From Apex, deg.	Measured Density, x 10^{-6} km^{-2}	
					≥10 km	≥20 km
1	167,485	"Eastern Barnard"	22°N,316°W	131	258±39	47±17
2	669,138	SE Nicholson	20°S,335°W	114	263±20	60±9
3	125,614	Barnard	5°N,350°W	100	216±42	59±22
4	322,038	NW Nicholson	15°S,355°W	95	196±25	47±12
5	356,873	NW Marius	16°N,195°W	105	267±27	76±15
6	561,827	east-central Marius	5°S,175°W	85	322±24	56±10
7	145,011	SW-central Marius	5°S,200°W	105	183±36	43±17
8	255,780	eastern Marius	15°S,155°W	65	340±37	63±16
9	431,773	western Galileo	35°N,155°W	62	248±24	66±12
10	430,578	southern Galileo	10°N,140°W	51	232±23	73±13

[a] See Figure 3 for location.

crater densities could be directly translated into relative crater ages. However, for heliocentric impactors the cratering rate would be greater at the apex of orbital motion than at the antapex by a factor of "δ" whose value is >1.0. If mixed populations of comets are the primary source of impactors at Ganymede, then the real value of δ lies in the range between δ=6 for long-period comets and δ=20 for short-period comets [*Shoemaker and Wolfe*, 1982; *Shoemaker et al.*, 1986]. If heliocentric bombardment is assumed, then relative crater ages of widely separated surfaces can be derived by normalizing

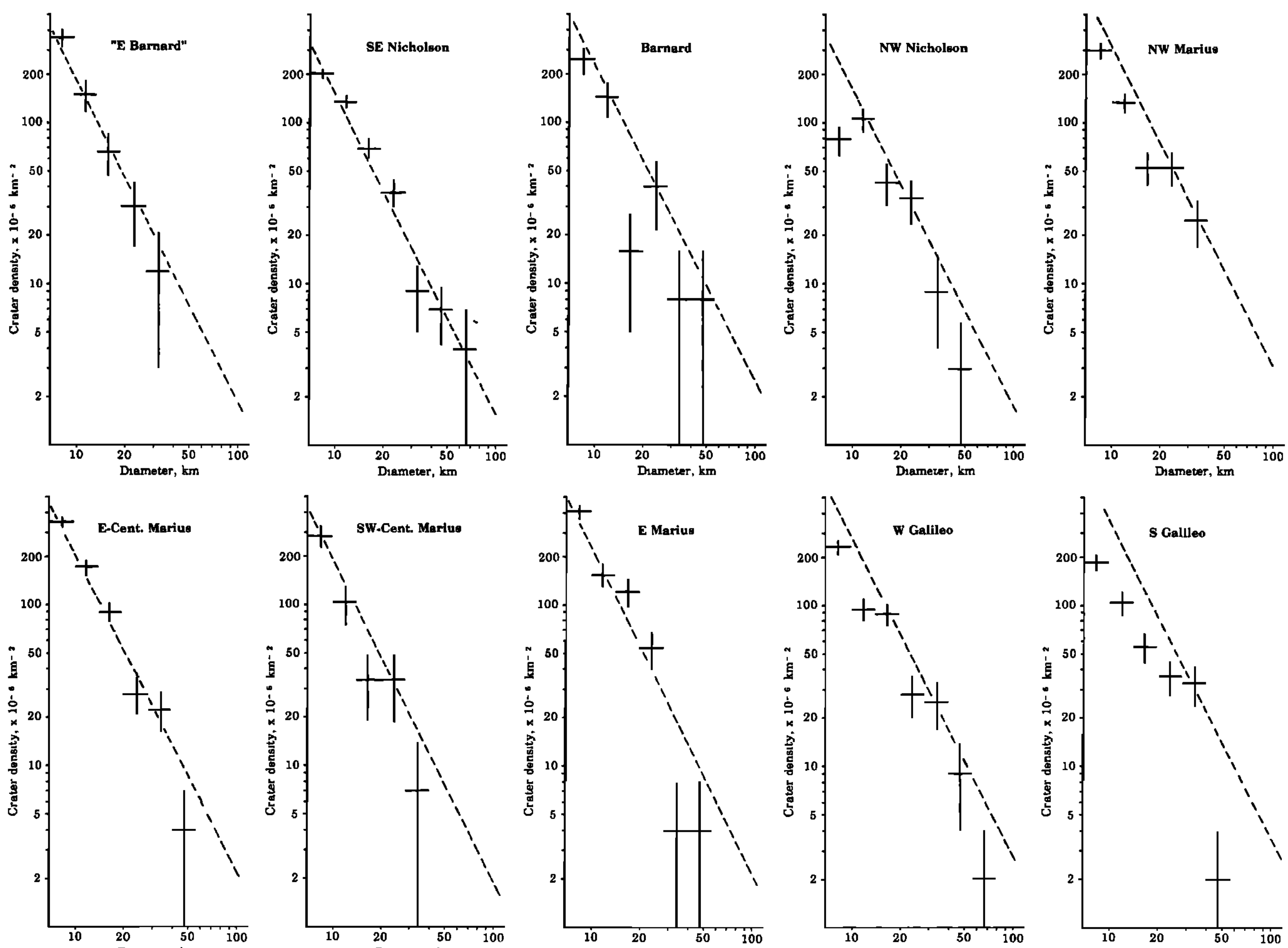

Fig. 4. Incremental crater size-frequency distributions for the 10 dark terrain areas illustrated in Figure 3. Dashed lines are reference curves fitted to the size-frequency distribution in southeastern Nicholson Regio, which has a relatively low uncertainty and may be nearly in production.