



Fig. 6. (Left) Earthbased 3.8-cm radar backscatter mosaic for the portion of the Copernicus ray system shown in Figures 1b and 2. Data are from Zisk *et al.* [1974]. (Right) Sketch map showing the major physiographic features included within the radar mosaic presented in Figure 6a. All symbols are the same as those used in Figure 2.

served. Draper C is about 9 km in diameter, has a small flat floor, but lacks terraces. The crater exhibits a strong radar backscatter from its floor and walls, which is typical of fresh blocky mare craters [Thompson *et al.*, 1981], while a moderate amount of backscatter from the ejecta blanket is observed out to about one crater radius beyond the rim. Although the thickness of the mare is only approximately known in this

area, the spectral reflectance properties for the CM area (observed essentially within the crater cavity) are characteristic of fresh mare basalt [Pieters *et al.*, 1980; Pieters, 1983]. The band strength is more than a factor of 2 stronger than for mare soils, while the band center (near $1.01 \mu\text{m}$) is still controlled by the Ca-rich clinopyroxenes of the basalt. One of the primary differences between fresh mare material and mature