

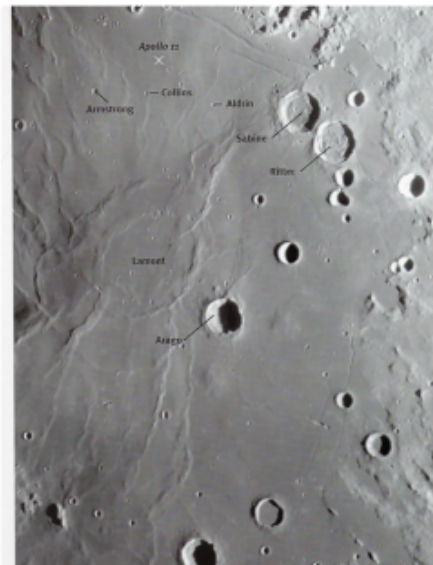
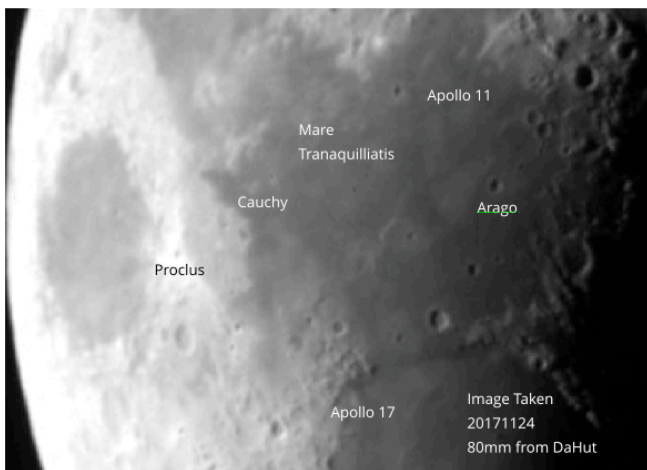
#95

Observe Statio Tranquillitatis region (AKA “Tranquility Base”).

In addition to describing the lunar surface, observing notes should include mission name, date(s) of exploration, and a brief description of significance.

From the New Atlas of the Moon pages...

Where men first set foot on the moon. The southern shore of Mare Tranquillitatis, marked by the young craters Sabine and Ritter, also contains a delicate network of rilles and crevasses. It is here that the lander module of Apollo set down on July 21, 1969, on relatively smooth terrain not far from the crater Moltke. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin explored the surface of Mare Tranquillitatis for over two hours and then rejoined their comrade Michael Collins in orbit. To celebrate this achievement, three small nearby craters now carry their names.



Several prominent volcanic domes are located north and west of Arago (just below and to the right) in this photo.

Source: New Atlas of the Moon
Legault & Brunier

. From Wikiipedia.org, a slightly different version...

The site on the Moon where, in 1969, humans landed and walked on another celestial body for the first time. On July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 crewmembers Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed The Eagle at approximately 20:17:40 UTC. Six hours later, the two astronauts exited the spacecraft and spent 2 hours and 31 min on the lunar surface, examining and photographing it, setting up some scientific experiment packages, and collecting 47.5 pounds of dirt and rock samples for return to earth. They lifted off the surface on July 21 at 17:54 UTC

This above image to the left was captured on Nov 24th, Lunar day 5.9. The exposure was using a Ha filter, and was 0.3 seconds