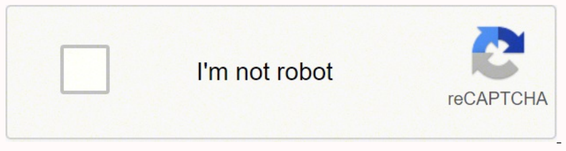

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What are three features that make up the moon's surface

The majority of the moon’s craters are impact craters, which formed when meteoroids, asteroids, or comets collided with the moon’s surface. A meteoroid is a small rocky or metallic body that ranges in size from a small grain to one meter. Asteroids are much larger than meteoroids and are sometimes called minor planets.The majority of the moon’s craters are impact craters impact craters The depth of an impact crater in a solid planet or moon may be measured from the local surface to the bottom of the crater, or from the rim of the crater to the bottom. How were the surface features of the Moon created? Lava also burst from the crust when large enough asteroids broke through the surface. … Large and small asteroids continued to pelt the surface, but at a slower pace, leading to overlapping craters and craters on top of lava flows. The crust of the moon is made up of a rocky surface covered with regolith. What is the main surface process on the Moon? As a Page 2 62 Lunar Sourcebook result, meteorite impact has been, and continues to be, the dominant lunar surface process, although volcanic and tectonic processes were also important in the Moon’s distant past. What causes the surface of the Moon to look the way it does? The phases occur because the Sun lights different parts of the Moon as the Moon revolves around the Earth. That means the reason we see different phases of the Moon here on Earth is that we only see the parts of the Moon that are being lit up by the Sun. What are 3 surface features of the Moon? Other Features See also what plants are in the ocean While the craters, highlands and maria are the moon’s three main landforms, the moon’s surface has a number of other highly visible features. What is the Moon surface made of? The average composition of the lunar surface by weight is roughly 43% oxygen, 20% silicon, 19% magnesium, 10% iron, 3% calcium, 3% aluminum, 0.42% chromium, 0.18% titanium and 0.12% manganese. Orbiters have found traces of water on the lunar surface that may have originated from deep underground. What are the main features of the Moon? The Moon’s surface has hundreds of thousands of craters. The craters can be large (hundreds of kilometers) to as small as one meter. RAYS – Rays are bright streaks of debris that radiate from some large craters. They may be as long as 3000 km. How are maria formed on the Moon? The maria were formed after large impacts from meteors carved out basins in the lunar crust. When the Moon was volcanic, magma seeped to the surface, filled the basins and eventually hardened, resulting in the relatively smooth flat areas seen today. What is the dominant feature of the lunar surface? The dominant features of the lunar surface are the old heavily cratered highlands and the younger basaltic maria, mostly filling the large impact basins (see Figs. 1 and 3). There is a general scarcity of tectonic features on the Moon, in great contrast to the dynamically active Earth. What is the surface of the Moon called? The face of the Moon turned toward us is termed the near side (image at right). It is divided into light areas called the Lunar Highlands and darker areas called Maria (literally, “seas”; the singular is Mare). … Both the Maria and the Highlands exhibit large craters that are the result of meteor impacts. Why is the surface of the moon not smooth? Because there is no atmosphere or water on the Moon, there has been no wind, water, or ice to carve them into cliffs and sharp peaks, the way we have seen them shaped on Earth. Their smooth features are attributed to gradual erosion, mostly due to impact cratering from meteorites. What is the surface of the Moon like? The Moon’s surface is characterized by highlands and lowlands, mountains, and most notably, craters (bowl-shaped cavities of meteoric origin). These craters are often marked by secondary craters and by rays from ejecta — ejected matter from the meteor’s impact. What are unique features of the Moon? The Moon is unique in that it is the only spherical satellite orbiting a terrestrial planet. The reason for its shape is a result of its mass being great enough so that gravity pulls all of the Moon’s matter toward its center equally. Another distinct property the Moon possesses lies in its size compared to the Earth. What resources are on the Moon? Solar power, oxygen, and metals are abundant resources on the Moon. Elements known to be present on the lunar surface include, among others, hydrogen (H), oxygen (O), silicon (Si), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), aluminium (Al), manganese (Mn) and titanium (Ti). What is the most common element on the Moon? By atomic composition, the most abundant element found on the Moon is oxygen. It composes 60% of the Moon’s crust by weight, followed by 16-17% silicon, 6-10% aluminum, 4-6% calcium, 3-6% magnesium, 2-5% iron, and 1-2% titanium. What is the composition of the Moon and how does it compare to the composition of Earth? The Moon is principally composed of silicate rocks, whereas Earth has more metals and volatile compounds. Earth has an iron core, but the Moon does not. Earth has liquid water in its surface layer, but the Moon does not. Mercury contains substantially more metals than the Moon, with a significant iron-nickel core. How do you see the surface of the moon? How to Observe the Moon with a Telescope Choose a moon map. With a pair of binoculars or a small telescope, many spectacular features can be spotted on the moon. … The view through a telescope. … Binoculars are a good start. … The best time to look. … Examine the terminator. … Avoid the full moon! … Share your lunar view! mare, plural maria, any flat, dark plain of lower elevation on the Moon. The term, which in Latin means “sea,” was erroneously applied to such features by telescopic observers of the 17th century. ... Maria are the largest topographic features on the Moon and can be seen from Earth with the unaided eye. What formed the highlands on the moon? “The hot liquid, magma, seems to have flowed on to the surface and taken the form of lava. … The rocky remains that floated to the top appear to have transformed into the Moon’s highlands or mountains,” an Isro scientist explained. Are there convection currents in the moon? The Moon’s Mantle, too cool to move easily, has no convection and no active tectonic plate motions, due the Moon’s smaller size and cooler interior than Earth. What is the best way to characterize the surface conditions on the moon? Answer: The surface of the moon is rough and uneven. there are big and small hollow dark patches called craters. What is lunar surface in Animal Crossing? Lunar surface is a craftable flooring item in New Horizons. It is part of the space set. It has no variations and cannot be customized. The DIY recipe can be obtained from Celeste. The surface requires 5 star fragments and 1 large star fragment to craft. Why is the moon’s surface filled with craters? One reason the moon has craters because it gets hit by objects, small pieces of rocks that come from outer space. These are pieces of asteroids, comets that are flying around in the solar system. When they hit the surface, there’s an impact. The moon has no atmosphere, and so even a tiny rock will create a crater. How different is the surface of the moon with the surface of Earth? The surface area of the Moon is 37.9 million square kilometers. The surface ares of the whole Earth is 510 million square km, so the area of the Moon compared to Earth is only 7.4%. Why do the Earth and the moon have different surfaces? The surfaces of the Earth and the Moon are very different. The surface of the Earth is dynamic because it changes constantly. … The Earth’s atmosphere and abundant liquid water and ice on its surface causes erosion and reworking of the Earth’s surface. The wind blows, moving material from place to place. Is the surface of the moon hard or soft? What is the surface of the moon like? The surface of the moon has about two inches of dust. Much of this dust has fallen to the moon from the spaces between the planets over the last several billions years. It probably feels pretty soft. What resources are on the Moon space engineers? Resources: Cobalt Ore 11% Iron Ore 26% Gold Ore 3% Ice 9% Magnesium Ore 5% Nickel Ore 25% Platinum Ore 5% Silicon Ore 5% Earth’s moon is more metal than scientists imagined. NASA’s prolific Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) found rich evidence of iron and titanium oxides under the surface of the moon, which may show a close connection with Earth’s early history. Scientists have been debating how the moon formed for decades. What resources are in space? Space resources include the oxygen that is bound up in all the minerals in the Moon, asteroids, or Mars. Oxygen is the heaviest but always necessary rocket propellant. Another vital resource is water, which can be found in the poles of the Moon, in certain types of asteroids, and in various deposits on Mars. Which mineral makes up most of the surface of the moon? The Moon’s surface is dominated by igneous rocks. The lunar highlands are formed of anorthosite, an igneous rock predominantly of calcium-rich plagioclase feldspar. What element is the moon associated with? Air is the element of new beginnings, youth, increase, and creativity. As such, it is associated with spring, the waxing moon, and sunrise. Things are growing warmer and brighter, while plants and animals give birth to a new generation. What ore is on the moon? Valuable titanium ore Titanium on the moon is primarily found in the mineral ilmenite, a compound that contains iron, titanium and oxygen. What are the main elements minerals found in the rock on the surface of the moon? Elemental composition Elements known to be present on the lunar surface include, among others, oxygen (O), silicon (Si), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), aluminium (Al), manganese (Mn) and titanium (Ti). Among the more abundant are oxygen, iron and silicon. The oxygen content is estimated at 45% (by weight). What process shaped the features of the moon during the first billion years of its existence? The giant-impact hypothesis, sometimes called the Big Splash, or the Theia Impact, suggests that the Moon formed from the ejecta of a collision between the proto-Earth and a Mars-sized planet, approximately 4.5 billion years ago, in the Hadean eon (about 20 to 100 million years after the Solar System coalesced). The Moon: Crash Course Astronomy #12 A Narrated Tour of the Moon Phases Of The Moon | Why Does The Moon Change Its Shape? | Space | Dr Binocs Show | Peekaboo Kidz NASA | Evolution of the Moon distinguishing features of the moonwhat are the features of the moon named aftermoon surface featureswhat are the three main features of the moonthe surface of the moon includeswhat are the light colored areas on the moon calledthe lunar highlands are made mostly of rocks thatspecial features of the moon See more articles in category: FAQ

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