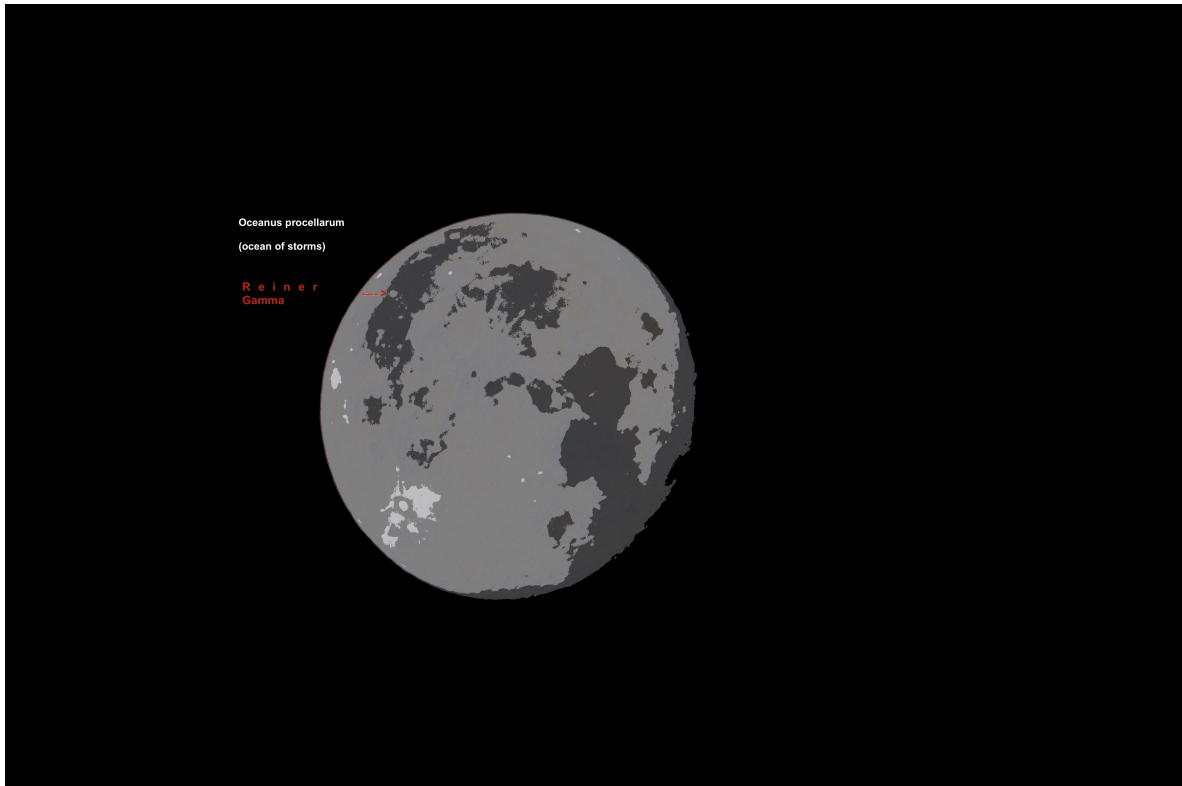


## Oceanus procellarum on the lunar surface in detail (ocean of storms)



[tinyurl.com/26eruk5w](https://tinyurl.com/26eruk5w)

Oceanus Procellarum is the largest of lunar seas with an extension of 2,500 km in the north-south direction and an area of more than 4,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>

North of the Oceanus Procellarum is the Bay Sinus Roris.

There are many smaller seas and berries on its eastern half.

In the northeast, the oceanus procellarum is separated from the large circle of the imbrium male than by a flat transition and lunar carpates, southeast of the Nubium Mare by the Montes Riphæus.

To the south, it borders the highlands of the Mare Humorum, southwest that of the Grimaldi Impact Basin.

Montes Carpatus are a mountain range on the moon of the earth.

They bear the name of the Carpathian mountains and bordering the imbrium mare north and the oceanus procellarum in the southwest.

Their diameter is about 330 kilometers.

Lunar Surves Surveyor 1 and 3, Luna 9 and 13 and Chang'e 5 landed at Oceanus Procellarum, just like the Apollo 12 inhabited mission

(whose landing site, according to today's name, is At the edge of the insularum mare to the cognitum mare)

Another landing in this lunar region is scheduled for the first quarter 2022 with the American Mission IM-1.



[tinyurl.com/wn7twytk](https://tinyurl.com/wn7twytk)

A Plato (crater)

B Mare Ibrum (Sea of Rains)

C Sinus Iridum (Bay of rainbows)

D Montes carpatus

E Montes Apenninus

F Copernicus (crater)

G Kepler (crater)

H Reiner Gamma (Magnetic bubble)

I Grimaldi

J Tycho (crater)

K Theophilus (crater) in the Sea of nectar

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