

Abulfeda (62 km) is a normal impact crater. Interesting is the crater chain **Catena Abulfeda** of approximately 210 kilometer length which is tangential to the southern crater wall. Most crater chains can be assigned to a big impact (eg Vallis Rheita), this does not apply to the Catena Abulfeda. In both directions there are no big impacts. Most likely the crater chain can be traced back to the broken nucleus of a comet. This is similar to the comet Shoemaker-Levy, whose fragments crashed into the atmosphere of Jupiter during the summer of 1994.

Descartes (28 km) is a highland region and was the landing site of Apollo 16. It is a very hilly area and even for upland regions of the moon it is an unusual structure. NASA expected to find rock samples of volcanic origin in this area but most of the material which was brought to the ground were "normal" ejection rocks.

Fracastorius (130 km) is a complex crater which is strongly tilted to the center of the Nectaris basin. The northern crater rim and the crater floor are completely flooded by the lava of the Nectaris basin. After the lava cooled off and the Nectaris lava shield further subsided a thin fracture zone formed which crossed Fracastorius. The smaller crater Beaumont is also tilted towards the Nectaris basin but doesn't show any fraction zones.

Hyginus (11 km) is a "crater" without crater wall and is thought to be one of the few volcanic calderas on the front of the moon. It is centrally located between two rilles – together 200 kilometers long – which are probably also of volcanic origin. A highlight for every lunar observer.

Rima Sulpicius Gallus is a 80 kilometer long fracture zone, surrounded by pyroclastic ash deposits, created as the Serenitatis pool slowly lowered under the heavy weight of the large amount of lava.

Rupes Altai is with a length of 550 kilometer part of the crater walls of the Nectaris impact (similar to the Apennines). The Wall reaches a height of 3 to 4 km above the surrounding highlands and reaches impressive 7 km above the center of the Nectaris basin.

Theophilus (100 km) is a magnificent and complex crater which is relatively young, it has a very distinct central mountain. Its crater rim rises 4.5 km above the crater floor. Easy to observe are smooth, partially melted ejecta on the crater floor and in the northern surrounding of the crater. In the area towards the crater **Torricelli** secondary craters are visible.

Valentine Dome (30 km) is a volcanic intrusion with a height of only 80 meters. Approximately in the middle of the plateau there is a small mountain slope, which merges into a rille and has its origin in the Serenitatis lava.