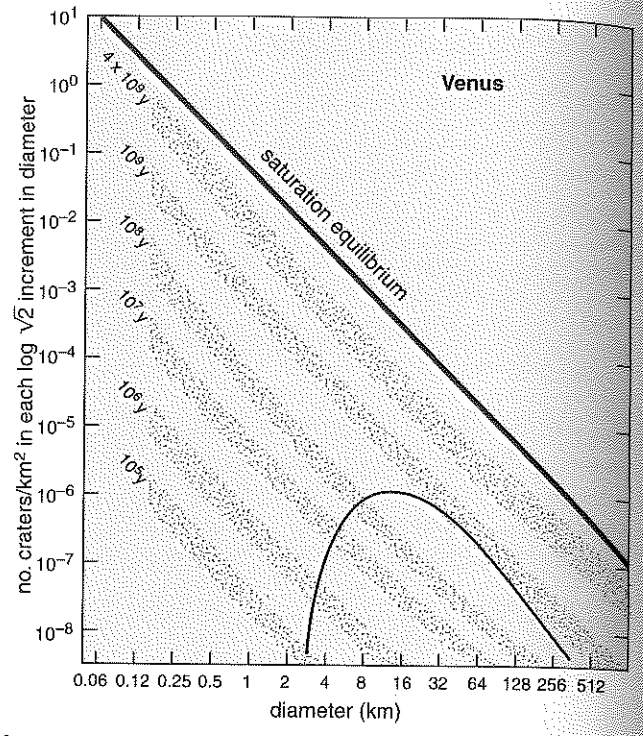
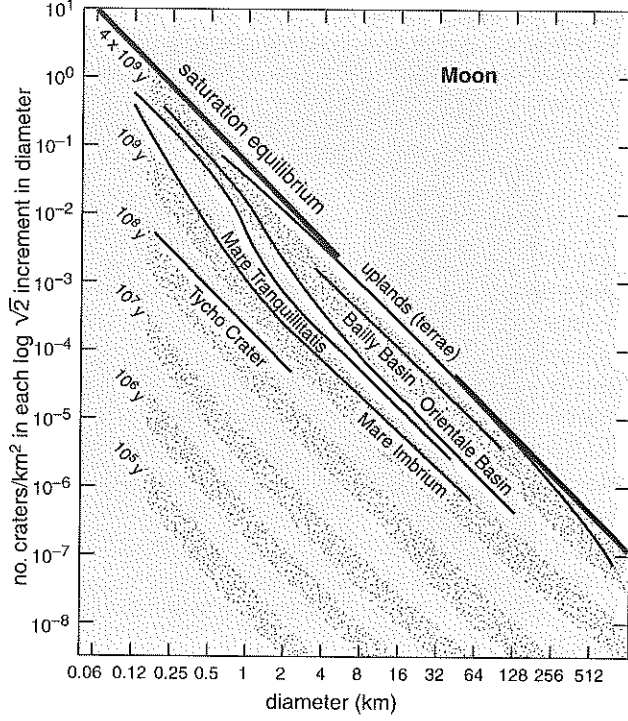


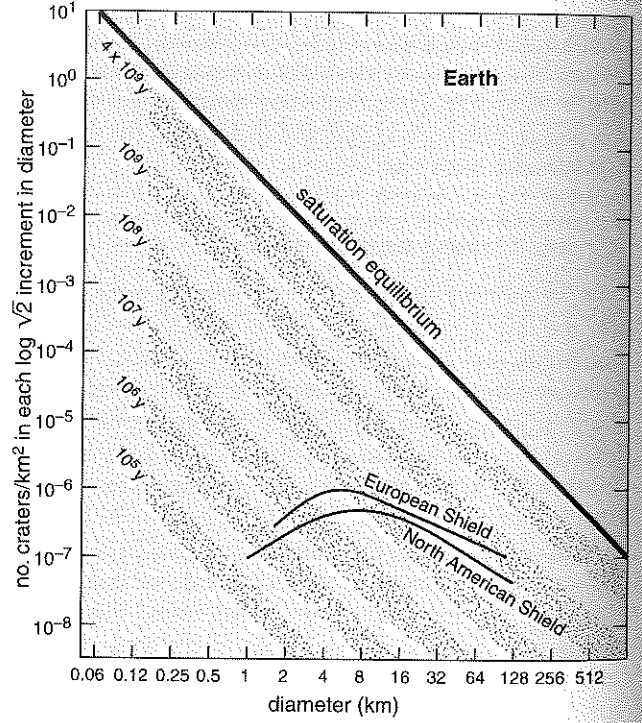
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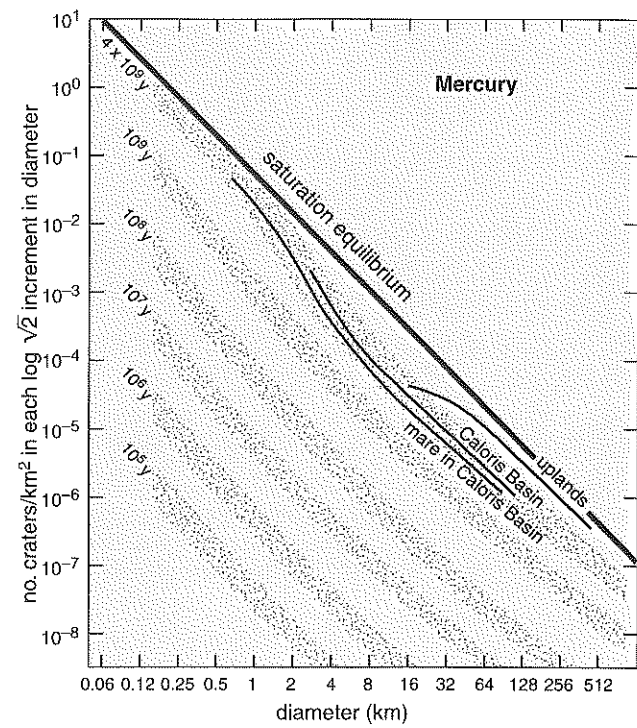
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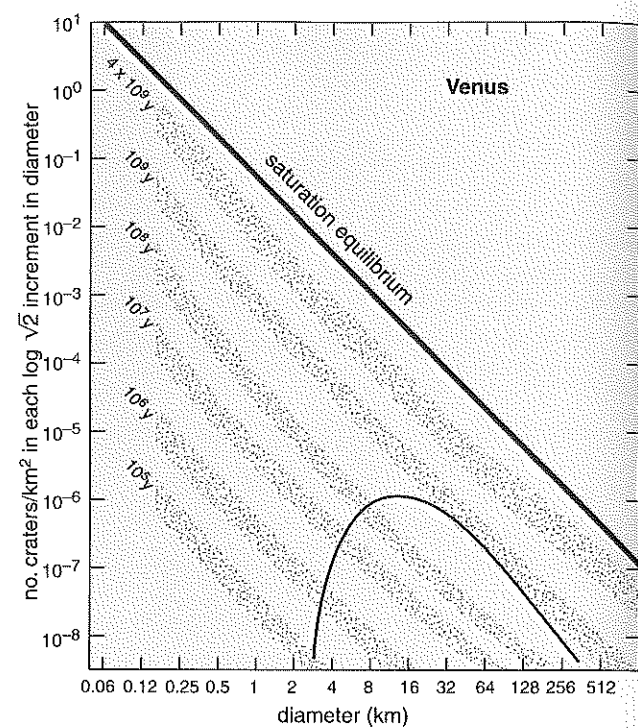
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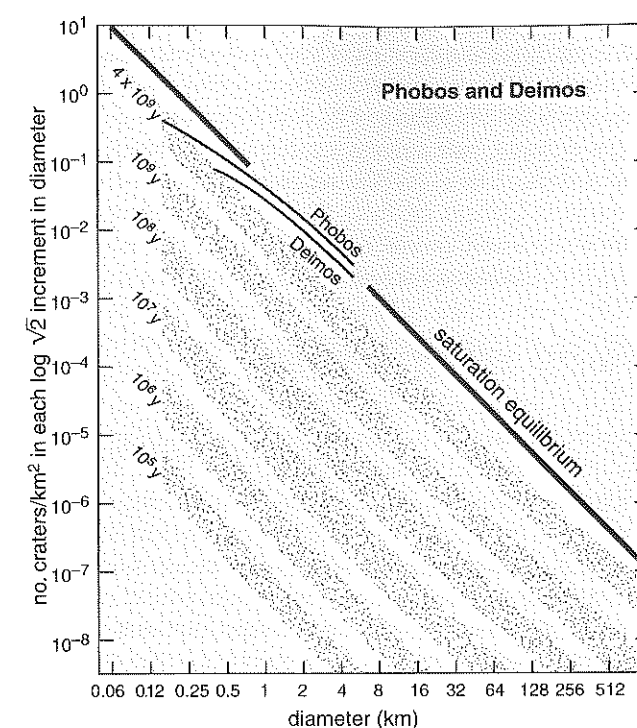
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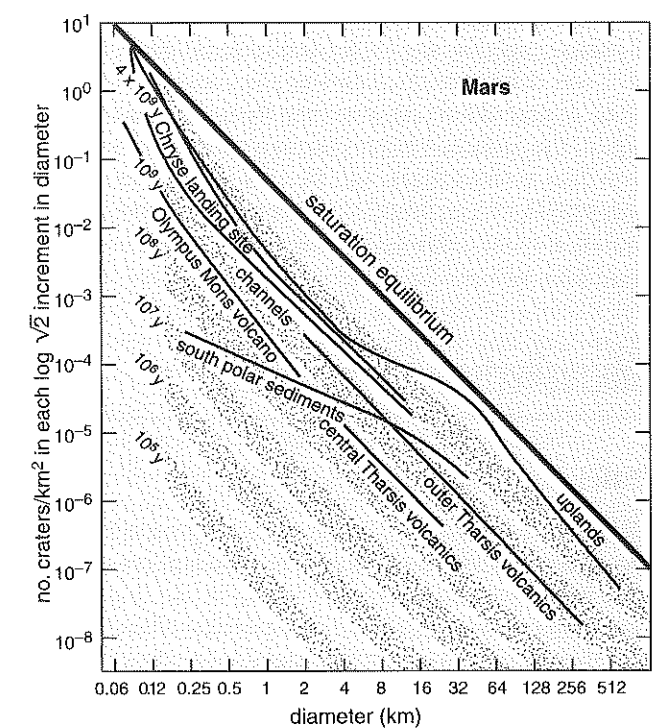
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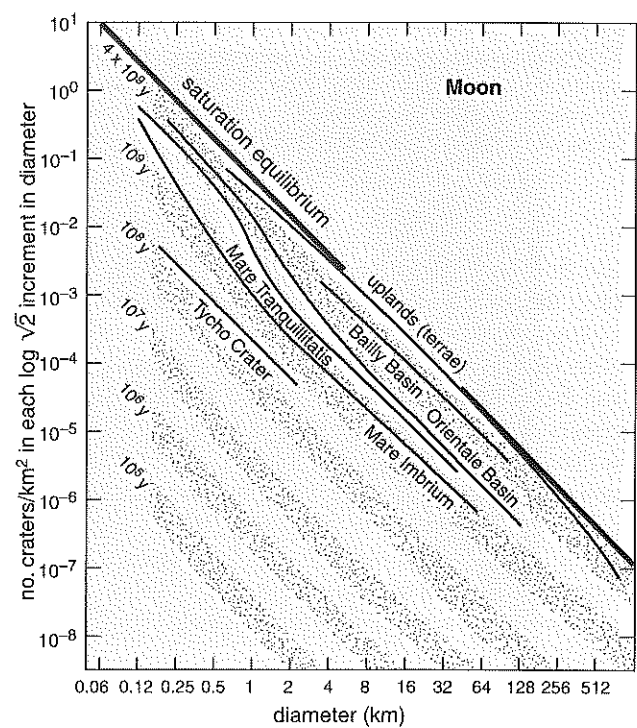
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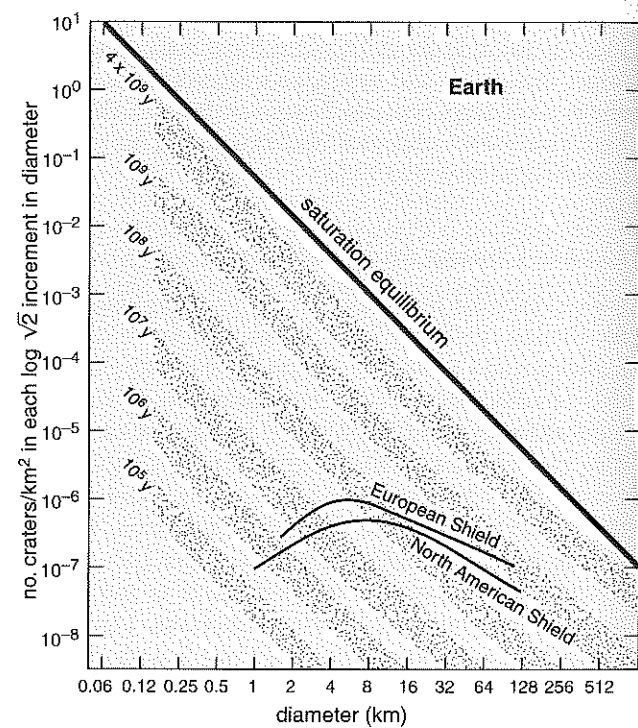
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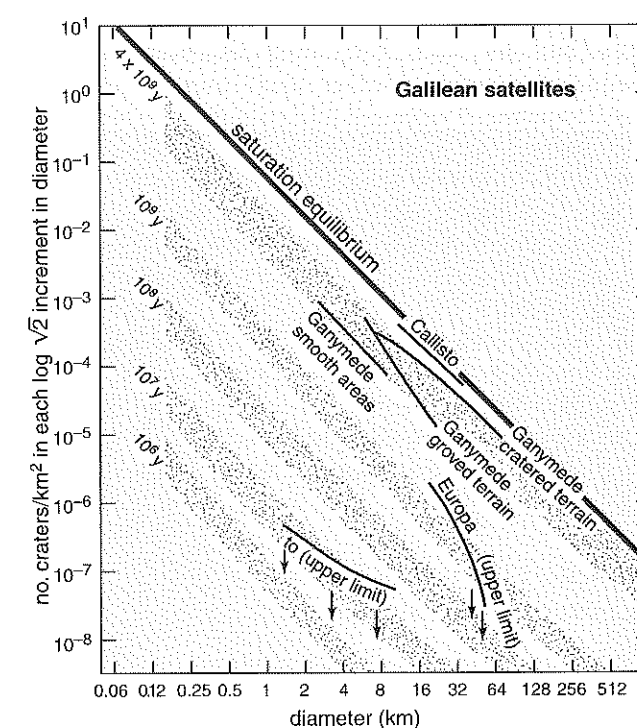
f



c



d



g

Figure 9-20. Crater counts and isochrons for 11 planetary bodies. Solid lines give schematic observed diameter distribution of craters. Dotted isochrons are estimates of numbers of primary impact craters expected for surfaces that have preserved all craters since the times of formation listed at left. Data show that Phobos, Deimos, the moon, Callisto, Ganymede, and Mercury are relatively primitive bodies with surfaces that are a few billion years old in most regions. Mars has many old surfaces but also some extensive younger volcanics, perhaps a few hundred million years old, and evidence of erosive loss of smaller craters in some regions. Venus and Earth have regions that have preserved large craters for timescales around 800 My. Smaller craters have been eroded on Earth. Venus's thick atmosphere prevents formation of craters < 3 km in diameter. Europa's surface (based on the detection of three 20-km craters) is perhaps a few 100 My old. Io is being resurfaced, probably in less than 1 My, by volcanic eruptions.