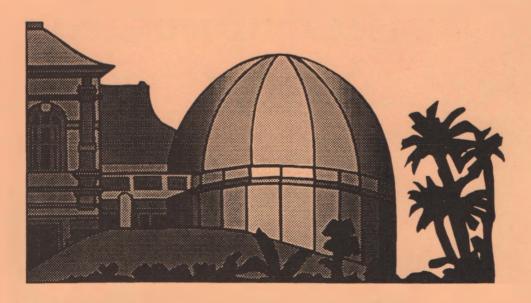
ASTRONOMICAL HANDBOOK FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

1998









PLANETARIUM

% S A MUSEUM

25 Queen Victoria Street, 🖂 61 Cape Town 8000, 🕾 (021) 24 3330

- Public shows
- Shows especially for young children
- Monthly sky updates
- Astronomy courses
- School shows
- Music concerts
- Club bookings
- Corporate launch venue

For more information telephone 24 3330

ASTRONOMICAL HANDBOOK FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA 1998

The 52nd year of publication

This booklet is intended both as an introduction to observational astronomy for the interested layman - even if his interest is only a passing one - and as a handbook for the established amateur or professional astronomer.

Front cover
The 5" Hirst Moonwatch Telescope of the
Cederberg Observatory at the Cape Centre
'sidewalk astronomy' outing held at the
Victoria and Albert Waterfront in
November 1995.
Photograph: C R G Turk

CONTENTS

ASTRONOMY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
DIARY6
THE SUN8
THE MOON
THE PLANETS
THE MOONS OF JUPITER
THE MOONS OF SATURN
COMETS AND METEORS
THE STARS
TOTAL LUNAR OCCULTATIONS45
CRAZING OCCULTATIONS
PLANETARY OCCULTATIONS52
TIME SYSTEMS AND TELESCOPE SETTING
JULIAN DATES55
ASSA OFFICE BEARERS 57

NOTE

All times are SAST unless otherwise stated. Right Ascension and Declination are given for equinox of date unless otherwise stated.

This handbook is produced for the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa. The data it contains has been adapted for Southern Africa from data obtained from The Astronomical Almanac for 1998, the Handbook of the British Astronomical Association for 1998 and the International Lunar Occultation Centre, Tokyo. The star charts on pages 36, 38, 40 and 42 are from "A Beginner's Guide to the Southern Stars" by J.S. Bondietti, published by the South African Museum. The star charts on pages 37, 39 and 40 were adapted from charts output by Skymap 2.29 for Windows. The Minor Planet Occultations were provided by Edwin Goffin, who wishes to thank Dr. Josef de Kerfo, General Manager of Agfa-Gevaert IVV (Mortsel, Belguim) for making the computing facilities available. The Editor is indebted to the South African Astronomical Observatory for supplying the visibility criteria data of The Horizon Chart for the Visibility of the Lunar Cresent at Sunset. Assistance in the compilation of this booklet was received from the Directors of the sections of the ASSA and B Wagener.

Further copies of this booklet are available at R20,00 per copy from The Business Manager, Astronomical Society of Southern Africa, P O Box 9, Observatory, 7935. All other correspondence concerning this booklet should be addressed to the Handbook Editor, Astronomical Society of Southern Africa, 10 Bristol Rd., Observatory, 7925.

Although every care has been taken in the compilation of the Handbook,it is sold and distributed on the explicit understanding that neither the Society nor its members accept any responsibility for errors therein.

The ASSA regrets that due to the restriction of funds it is not possible to print this handbook in any of the other official languages of South Africa.

ASTRONOMY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Southern Africa, enjoying the rich southern skies and a suitable climate, has a number of professional observatories engaged in research while many individuals have become enthusiastic amateur astronomers. Thus South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe have numerous private observatories, built and operated by amateur astronomers. Planetaria and visiting nights at observatories convey to the general public much of what goes on in this field.

OBSERVATORIES

The SOUTH AFRICAN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY (SAAO), directed by Dr. R. Stobie is part of the Foundation for Research and Developement. It has headquarters in Cape Town and an observing station at Sutherland in the Karoo, where there are 1.9-m, 1.0-m, 0.75-m and 0.5-m telescopes. The headquarters in Cape Town also carries out a limited amount of observing. Research is undertaken in many areas, with considerable effort being put into the study of variable stars, the Galactic Centre, the Magellanic Clouds and sources detected by satellites. These studies involve the use of spectroscopic, photometric and infrared techniques. Besides providing research facilities for its own staff, SAAO observing time is allocated to astronomers from South African universities and elsewhere in the world.

BOYDEN OBSERVATORY, situated at Mazelspoort, 25 km from Bloemfontein, is owned by the Dept of Physics and Astronomy of the University of the Orange Free State. Observing facilities include a 1.52-m telescope, which is gradually being upgraded as funds become available, as well as a 0.41-m telescope, a 0.33-m refractor and a 0.20-m solar installation. THE FRIENDS OF BOYDEN is an organisation, founded to foster a wider public appreciation of the historical, cultural and scientific value of Boyden, to promote public interest in the affairs of the Observatory and to raise funds for the restoration and preservation of the installation. The Friends organise a number of activities such as popular lectures on astronomy and viewing sessions at Boyden. Membership of the Friends is open to all interested persons. Contact Mrs M. Schoch (tel 051-311 061) or Mr M. Hoffman (tel 051-401 2924 or on email at nwfsmjh@med.uovs.ac.za).

The HARTEBEESTHOEK RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY, 30 km NW of Krugersdorp, is a national facility managed by the Foundation for Research Development. The Director is Dr G D Nicolson. The 26 m telescope operates at 18, 13, 6, 3.6 and 2.5 cm wavelengths and is used for observations of interstellar and circumstellar molecules, pulsars, x-ray sources as well as quasars and active galaxies. The observatory provides research facilities for astronomers in South African universities as well as its own staff and frequently collaborates in global networks of telescopes using the technique of very long baseline interferometry.

The NOOITGEDACHT GAMMA RAY TELESCOPE, established in 1985 in the Vredefort area south of Potchefstroom, is operated as a facility of the FRD/PU Cosmic Ray Research unit of the Potchefstroom University, under the leadership of Prof B C Raubenheimer. It consists of twelve parabolic mirrors with a total reflecting area of 21 square metres. The weak blue Cerenkov light emitted by high energy gamma rays in the atmosphere is detected by fast coincidence techniques. Radio pulsars, X-ray binaries. Supernova Remnants and Cataclysmic Variables are some of the objects studied.

OBSERVATORIES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

SAAO headquarters in Observatory, Cape Town is open to visitors on the second Saturday of each month at 20h00. It is not necessary to make a booking, unless there are more than ten persons in a party. Day visits are possible to the SAAO observing site near Sutherland, and enquiries should be made to Sutherland prior to the intended visit.

BOYDEN OBSERVATORY, BLOEMFONTEIN. Enquiries as to visits should be made to the Dept of Physics and Astronomy of the University of the Orange Free State. Tel 051-401 2324 (Mr. M. Hoffman).

THE HARTEBEESTHOEK RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY has visiting days for the public once a month on a Sunday at 15:00. It is essential to book, phone 011-642 4692

between 9:00 and 12:00 during the week for more details.

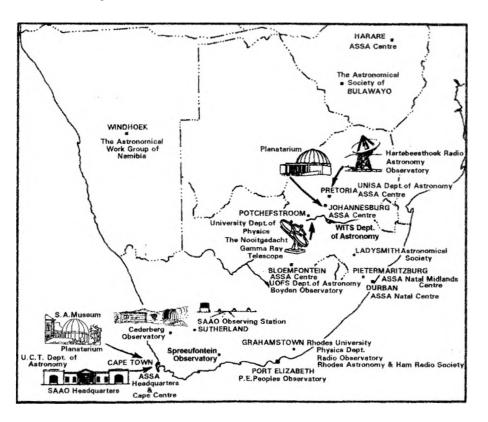
THE NOOITGEDACHT TELESCOPE, POTCHEFSTROOM. Interested individuals or groups are welcome to contact Prof. B C Raubenheimer to arrange visits.

The PORT ELIZABETH PEOPLES OBSERVATORY SOCIETY. The Observatory, situated on the corner of Westview Drive and MacFarlane Road, is open to the public on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month and on every Wednesday during December and January. Admission is free. Donations are accepted to help with running costs. Viewing evenings are arranged for groups at other times during the month.

THE CEDERBERG OBSERVATORY. This observatory, situated 250 km by road north of Cape Town, is operated by 6 amateur astronomers. It has excellent dark skys and public open nights are held twice monthly at Last Quarter and New Moon. Enquiries to Mr. Chris Forder Tel 021-9134200.

THE SPREEUFONTEIN OBSERVATORY is an astronomical guest house on a farm in the Great Karoo 75km SSW of Beaufort West, 30km from the N1 National road. Vacilities include a 10" Meade LX200 and 16" Meade Dobsonian Starfinder. Contact Mr A. Jansen, Markstraat 3, Prins Albert, 6930, Tel/Fax 04436-871.

THE ALOE RIDGE HOTEL OBSERVATORY is part of the hotel and game Reserve Complex some 40 km northwest of Johannesburg. Vacilities include a 16" LX200 telescope, 1616XT CCD Camera and Autoguider. Telescope time is available for a fee to interested users. Contact Mr A. Richter, PO Box 3040, Honeydew, 2040, Tel 011-9572070, Fax 011-9572017 or Website aloe@matie.co.za.



PLANETAR TA

A planetarium is located within the South African Museum in Cape Town, containing a Minolta Series 4 projector and seating 120.

A planetarium is situated in the grounds of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg (entrance in Yale Road, alongside the M1). It is equipped with a Zeiss projector and seats over 400 persons.

Regular shows are given at both of these planetaria, from which details may be obtained.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Several universities undertake research in astronomy and offer teaching courses. The chair of astronomy at UCT is occupied by Brian Warner, whose department uses the SAAO observing facilities at Sutherland. The Dept. of Applied Mathematics. UCT has a group carrying out research in theoretical cosmology lead by Profs G F R Ellis and D R Matravers. The University of OFS has a Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, headed by Prof. P E Viljoen, incorporated with the Boyden Observatory. The Dept. of Physics and Electronics at Rhodes University, under Prof. E E Baart, specialises in radio astronomy, and has its own observatory outside Grahamstown. The Dept. of Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Astronomy at UNISA offers a number of courses in astronomy and astrophysics. Courses in Gamma Ray Astronomy and General Astrophysics form part of the regular honors and masters courses of the Dept. of Physics at Potchefstroom. The Dept. of Computational and Applied Mathematics, University of Witwatersrand, offers an Introductory first year course in Astronomy and a postgraduate course in Cosmology/Astrophysics. Unique research facilities are available, such as Photomicrographic Tubes, the Schmidt Surveys (in blue and red) and SUN work stations. Contact Prof D.L. Block.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETIES

THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE. The society holds meetings on the second Monday of every month at the City Club, 95 Josiah Tongara St. Visitors are welcome. The Society also publishes monthly newsletters. Secretarial address: c/o Mr. Derek Shaw. 2 Sinclair Ave.. Bulawayo - Tel. 75439.

THE ASTRONOMICAL WORK CROUP, NAMIBIA. The Society, situated in Windhoek, is active in the fields of astrophotography, solar and occultation observing. It has an observing site, housing a .36m telescope, at the Brakwater Agricultural Centre outside Windhoek. Exibitions and public viewing sessions are organised. For further information contact Mrs. S. Enke, P O Box 5198, Windhoek.

THE LADYSMITH ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, NATAL. The society holds a viewing evening for the public on the third Tuesday of every month weather permitting. Members receive the monthly journal Z Octantis. For further information contact Mr W. Venter 0361-310770.

THE PORT ELIZABETH PEOPLES OBSERVATORY SOCIETY. Society meetings are held bi-monthly on the 3rd Monday. Secretarial address: P. O. Box 7988, Newton Park, Port Elizabeth, 6055.

THE RHODES ASTRONOMY AND HAM RADIO SOCIETY, RHODES UNIVERSITY, GRAHAMSTOWN. The society meets twice monthly in Physics Department during the university terms. Meetings consist of talks, discussions, slide shows and videos. Frequent observing sessions including public evenings are held. The society is active in fields of astrophotography, variable star and comet observing. It also has an astronomy education program for schools. Although this is largely a student society membership is open to all interested persons as well as bodies such as school clubs. Secretarial address: c/o The Physics Department, Rhodes University, Grahamstown. 6140. For information about meetings contact 0461-22023 ext 450 o/h or 0461-26063 a/h.

THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA. This Society is a body consisting of both amateur and professional astronomers. Membership is open to all interested persons, regardless of knowledge or experience. In addition to this Handbook, the

Society issues the "Monthly Notes of the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa" (MNASSA). The Society's has an entrance fee of R40.00 and an annual subscription of R80.00. Members may also subscribe at a reduced rate to the popular monthly magazine "Sky and Telescope" published in the USA, which provides information on professional and amateur activities, together with news of space research and other related subjects. This additional amount for "Sky and Telescope's" yearly subscription is subject to the Rand Dollar exchange rate, details of which are regularly published in MNASSA. A prospectus and application form may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Astronomical Society of Southern Africa, P O Box 9, Observatory 7935, or telephone 021-7612112 (Mrs. A. Joubert).

AUTONOMOUS LOCAL CENTRES OF THE ASSA hold regular meetings in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria and Harare. Visitors are very welcome at meetings and may, if they wish, join a Centre without becoming a full member of the Society. Centre members receive neither Society publications, nor "Sky and Telescope". Centres publish newsletters and journals carrying information on meetings, centre activities and topics of interest.

BLOEMFONTEIN CENTRE: Meetings are usually held every second Friday of the month at Boyden Observatory, Mazelspoort. Phoning for confirmation beforehand is essential. The Centre publishes a monthly newsletter 'Clear Skys'. Secretarial address: P O Box 1599, Bloemfontein, 9300 or telephone 051-4012924(o/h) or 051-4471921(a/h).

CAPE CENTRE (Cape Town): Formal meetings, involving lectures on the latest Astronomical topics are held on the second Wednesday of the month (except in January and December). Informal meetings are held on other Wednesdays except during January and December. Meetings are held at the SAAO, Observatory Road, Observatory at 20h00. The Centre publishes a monthly newsletter, the "Cape Observer". Secretarial address: P.O. Box 13018. Mowbray, 7705, or tel. 021-6852664.

HARARE CENTRE: The Centre holds a meeting on the last Wednesday of each month (except December). These are usually held at 17h30 at the Harry Robinson Study Centre Prince Edward School, consist of lectures, films or general discussions. Informal observing sessions are also held at the homes of members. Secretarial address: P O Box UA 428, Union Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe.

JOHANNESBURG CENTRE: General meetings, consisting of lectures, films or observing evenings are held on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding December, in the Sir Herbert Baker building in the grounds of the former Republic Observatory, 18A Gill Street, Observatory, Johannesburg at 20h00. There are two small observatories on the site, one houses the 30cm F8 Newtonian Jacobs telescope, and the Papadopoulos Dome houses a combined instrument comprising a 18cm F16 refractor, a 15cm refractor and a 30cm F16 Cassegrain reflector. Informal observing evenings are held every Friday night. The Centre publishes a newsletter "Canopus". Secretarial address: P O Box 93145, Yeoville 2143. Tel. 011-7163199/7163038

NATAL CENTRE (Durban): Regular monthly meetings are held at 19h45 on the second Wednesday of each month at Marist Brothers School, South Ridge Road, Durban. The Centre publishes a monthly magazine "Ndaba". Secretarial address: P O Box 5330, Durban, 4000, or telephone 031-255979 / 7011104 / 288213.

NATAL MIDLANDS CENTRE (Pietermaritzburg): Regular monthly meetings on the second Wednesday of each month starting at 19h45 are held at St Charles College, Harwin Rd. The Centre publishes a monthly newsletter, "Stardust". Secretarial address: P O Box 2106, Pietermaritzburg, 3200 or by phoning 0331-433646.

PRETORIA CENTRE: Meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month (except December) at 19h00 at the Christian Brothers' College, Silverton Road, where the Centre's observatory containing a 30cm reflecting telescope is situated. Secretarial address: P O Box 11151, Queenswood, 0121, tel: 012-333 9991.

SECTIONS OF THE ASSA

These sections exist to co-ordinate the activities of special interest groups within the Society. Several of these sections co-ordinate constructive observing

programmes and more information on an observing section is given in the appropriate part of this handbook

THE COMPUTING SECTION. This section invites all those interested in Astronomical Computing in any form to share their expertise and any Software they may have with other members in the Society.

The objectives of the Computing Section were outlined in MNASSA. Vol 46 Nos. 5 & 6 June 1987 Page 66. Please refer to this write up for detailed information. Persons interested in the activities of the Computing Section are urged to contact the Director of the Societies Computing Section:

Mr Tony Hilton, P O Box 68846, Bryanston, 2021. Phone (w) (011) 53 8714 (h) (011) 465 2257.

Mr Hilton has compiled a comprehensive DATA BASE of all interested person's, equipment, available software etc. If you wish to become a subscriber to this DATA BASE list please contact Mr Hilton for the relevant questionnaire.

Furthermore, if you are embarking on any Computer Projects, Mr Hilton would like to hear from you, and would make himself or any other competent individuals available to supply expert advice or additional information where necessary.

THE HISTORICAL SECTION. This section was formed for the purpose of establishing a stronger historical record than hitherto available relating to astronomy in Southern Africa and in particular, to the ASSA and its members. Amongst the activities are

- maintaining an archive of photographic and other material of historical interest:
- undertaking research into specific topics and publishing articles, obituaries etc:
- following up specific enquiries.

All members (and families of deceased members) are invited to donate material to the archive and to participate in the other activities of the Section.

For further information, contact the Director: Chris de Coning, 15 Wilkinson St., Gardens, 8001. Tel 021-234538

DIARY OF PHENOMENA

	<u> </u>
d h	đ h
Jan 1 5 Mars 4° S. of Moon 2 1 Jupiter 3° S. of Moon	
2 1 Jupiter 3°S. of Moon	Apr 1 10 Aldebaran 0°2 S. of Moon
3 11 Moon at perigee	3 22 FIRST QUARTER
4 23 Earth at perihelion	6 19 Mercury in inferior conjunction
5 14 Saturn 0 • 2 N. of Moon	Occn. 9 1 Ceres in conjunction with Sun
5 16 FIRST QUARTER	11 4 Moon at apogee
6 17 Mercury greatest elong. W. (23°)	12 O PULL MOON
9 15 Aldebaran O •4 S. of Moon	13 14 Saturn in conjunction with Sum
9 19 Venus 4 N. of Neptune	19 4 Mercury stationary
12 19 PULL MOON	19 22 LAST QUARTER
16 13 Venus in inferior conjunction	20 4 Neptune 3°S. of Moon 20 22 Uranus 3°S. of Moon 23 4 Venus 0°3 M. of Jupiter
18 23 Moon at apogee	20 22 Uranus 3 S. Of Moon
20 1 Reptune in conjunction with Sun	23 4 Venus U • 3 M. OI Jupiter
20 22 LAST QUARTER	23 9 Jupiter 0'-2 S. of Moon 23 10 Yenus 0'-08 N. of Moon Occn.
21 3 Mars 0 · 2 S. of Jupiter 26 19 Mercury 8 S. of Venus 27 2 Venus 3 M. of Moon	
27 2 Venus 3 M of Moon	24 21 Mercury 0'-9 N. of Moon
27 3 Mercury 5 S. of Moon	25 20 Moon at perigee 26 14 NEW MOON
28 8 NEW MOON	28 20 Aldebaran 0°-4 S. of Moon
28 22 Uranus in conjunction with Sun	SO SO MAGGINE O "4 DI VI NOON
29 14 Juno stationary	May 3 12 FIRST QUARTER
29 19 Jupiter 2 S. of Moon	4 13 Meptune stationary
30 3 Mars 1 • 7\$. of Moon	4 19 Mercury greatest elong. W. (27°)
30 16 Moon at perigee	8 11 Moon at apogee
	8 20 Juno stationary
Feb 1 23 Saturn 0 6 N.of Moon	11 16 PULL NOON
2 13 Hercury 2°S. of Neptune	12 18 Mercury 0 8 S. of Saturn
4 1 PIRST QUARTER	12 22 Mars in conjunction with Sun
5 20 Aldebaran 0 · 2 S. of Moon	17 9 Neptune 3 S. of Moon
5 20 Venus stationary	17 22 Uranus stationary
8 7 Mercury 1 -4 S. of Uranus	18 5 Uranus 3 S. of Moon
11 12 PULL HOON	19 7 LAST QUARTER
14 14 Pallas in conjunction with Sun	21 1 Jupiter 0°-4 M. of Moon
15 17 Hoon at apogee	23 0 Venus 1 · 7 N. of Moon
19 17 LAST QUARTER	23 10 Saturn 1 • 7 N. of Moon
20 4 Venus greatest brilliancy 22 10 Mercury in superior conjunction	24 2 Moon at perigee
23 11 Jupiter in conjunction with Sun	24 13 Mercury 3 N. of Moon 25 22 NEW MOON
23 19 Venus 1 ·6 N. of Moon	28 7 Pluto at opposition
	29 4 Venus 0°-3 N. of Saturn
24 8 Meptune 3°S. of Moon 25 0 Dranus 3°S. of Moon	
26 19 NEW MOON	Jun 1 6 Regulus 1°.0 M. of Moon
27 22 Moon at perigee	2 4 PIŔST QUARTER
28 0 Mars 0° +7 N. of Moon	5 2 Moon at apogee
	9 21 Vesta in conjunction with Sun
Mar 1 11 Saturn 1 .0 N. of Moon	10 6 PULL HOON
2 19 Vesta 0°•1 S. of Moon 5 2 Aldebaran 0°•2 S. of Moon	10 9 Hercury in superior conjunction
5 2 Aldebaran U • 2 S. or Moon	13 14 Meptume 2° S. of Moon 14 10 Uranus 3° S. of Moon 17 13 Jupiter 0° 8 M. of Moon
5 11 FIRST QUARTER 7 12 Venus 4 N. of Neptune	14 10 Uranus 3 S. or Moon
7 12 Venus V R. Of Meptible	17 13 Jupiter U -8 M. of Moon 17 13 LAST QUARTER
11 17 Mercury 1 •2 N. of Mars 12 18 Pluto stationary	
13 7 FULL MOON Penumbral Ec	19 22 Saturn 2' N. of Moon clipse 20 19 Moon at perigee
13 22 Juno 0 • 9 N. of Moon	21 16 Solstice
15 3 Moon at apogee	21 16 Venus 3' N. of Moon
19 9 Venus 3° N. of Cranus	22 16 Aldebaran 0° 4 S. of Moon
19 11 Juno at opposition	24 6 NEW MOON
20 6 Mercury greatest elong. E. (19°)	25 15 Mercury 5° N. of Moon
20 22 Equinox	25 15 Mercury 5 N. of Moon 27 13 Mercury 5 S. of Pollux
21 10 LAST QUARTER	28 14 Regulus 0°-8 N. of Moon
23 19 Neptune 3 S. of Moon 24 12 Uranus 3 S. of Moon	·
24 12 Uranus 3 S. of Moon	Jul 1 21 FIRST QUARTER
24 21 Venus U -09 S. OI Moon	2 19 Moon at apogee 3 7 Venus 4 N. of Aldebaran
26 14 Jupiter 0 ·8 S. of Moon	3 7 Venus 4 N. of Aldebaran
27 17 Mercury stationary	4 2 Earth at aphellon
27 21 Venus greatest elong. W. (47°)	9 18 FULL HOOM
28 5 NEW MOON	10 20 Neptune 2° S. of Moon 11 15 Uranus 3° S. of Moon 14 21 Jupiter 1° 0 M. of Moon
28 9 Moon at perigee	11 10 UTANUS 3 5. OF MOON
30 7 Mercury 4' N of Mars 30 22 Vesta 1 • 2 N. of Moon	14 ZI JUPILET 1 *U M. OI HOON 16 16 Moon at noviges
JO 24 TESOS 1 "6 N. UI MUUN	16 16 Moon at perigee

CONFIGURATIONS OF SUN. MOON AND PLANETS

```
d h
                                                                                  Oct 6 15 Moon at perigee
                                                                                       6 18 Mars 0 • 9 N. of Regulus
7 3 Saturn 1 • 8 N. of Moon
9 18 Aldebaran 0 • 4 S. of Moon
Jul 16 17 LAST QUARTER
     16 17 LaST QUARTER
17 5 Mercury greatest elong. E. (27°)
17 7 Saturn 2 N. of Moon
18 20 Jupiter stationary
19 1 Ceres 1°-1 S. of Moon
19 23 Aldebaran 0°-3 S. of Moon
                                                                                     10 0 Ceres 0 .9 S. of Moon
                                                                                      10 19 Ceres stationary
                                                                                      11 13 Neptune stationary
12 13 LAST QUARTER
     21 14 Venus 4° N. of Moon
22 5 Mars 5° N. of Moon
    22 5 Mars 5 N. of ....
23 16 NEW HOOM
23 22 Neptune at opposition
25 23 Regulus 0 * 7 N. of Moon
25 23 Regulus 0 * 7 N. of Moon
25 15 Pallas stationary
                                                                                     15 19 Regulus 0 •5 N. of Moon
16 6 Mars 1 •0 N. of Moon
                                                                                      19 3 Uramus stationary
                                                                                       20 12 NEW HOON
                                                                                      21 7 Moon at apogee
21 20 Mercury 7 S. of Moon
23 21 Saturn at opposition
     30 14 Moon at apogee
                                                                                       28 3 Juno in conjunction with Sun
28 5 Meptune 2 S. of Moon
28 14 FIRST QUARTER
     31 14 PIRST QUARTER
30 6 Venus in superior conjunction
31 18 Jupiter 0 • 2 N. of Noon Occn.
     11 14 Moon at perigee
11 23 Mars 6 S. of Pollux
13 14 Saturn 2 N. of Moon
                                                                                       6 4 Aldebaran 0 .6 S. of Moon
                                                                                       6 6 Ceres 0'-3 S of Moon
                                                                                       7 1 Pallas stationary
9 11 Mercury 1 • 9 N. of Antares
     14 2 Mercury in inferior conjunction
                                                                                   11 2 LAST QUARTER
     14 22 LAST QUARTER
15 21 Ceres 0 .9 S. of Moon
16 5 Aldebaran 0 .2 S. of Moon
     14 22 LAST QUARTER
                                                                                      11 11 Mercury greatest elong. E. (23°)
12 0 Regulus 0°-3 N. of Moon
13 20 Mars 0°-5 S. of Moon
      16 18 Saturn stationary
      18 21 Pluto stationary
                                                                                       14 3 Jupiter stationary
     19 22 Mars 4 N. of Moon
20 16 Venus 3 N. of Moon
                                                                                       17 8 Moon at apoque
                                                                                       19 6 NEW MOON
20 23 Mercury 7 S. of Moon
      22 4 NEW HOOM
     22 4 NEW MOOM
23 7 Mercury stationary
26 1 Mercury 3 S. of Venus
                                                                                      21 16 Mercury stationary
24 11 Meptune 1 • 9 S. of Moon
25 5 Uranus 2 S. of Moon
27 2 FIRST QUARTER
      27 8 Moon at apogee
30 7 FIRST QUARTER
      31 11 Mercury greatest elong. W.(18)
                                                                                      28 3 Jupiter 0 .6 N. of Moon
                                                                                       29 O Ceres at opposition
Sep 3 12 Weptume 2° S. of Moon
4 5 Uranus 3° S. of Moon
6 12 Venus 0° 8 M. of Regulus
                                                                                       30 10 Pluto in conjunction with Sun
30 19 Saturn 1 .8 M. of Moon
                                                                               Dec 1 17 Mercury in inferior conjunction
       6 13 FULL MOON
       7 6 Jupiter 0 5 N. of Moon
7 21 Mercury 0 8 N. of Regulus
                                                                                        2 14 Moon at perigee
3 8 Ceres 1 2 N. of Moon
3 15 Aldebaran 0 6 S. of Moon
     8 8 Moon at perigee
9 20 Saturn 2 N. of Moon
11 2 Mercury 0 4 N. of Venus
                                                                                       3 17 FULL MOON
                                                                                        9 8 Regulus 0 .01 N. of Moon
                                                                                                                                          occn.
     12 10 Aldebaran 0 ·3 S. of Moon
12 13 Ceres 0 ·9 S. of Moon
                                                                                       10 20 LAST OUARTER
                                                                                        11 8 Mercury stationary
      13 4 LAST QUARTER
                                                                                       12 10 Mars 1 .8 S. of Moon
                                                                                       14 19 Moon at apogee
      16 5 Jupiter at opposition
     16 7 Pallas at opposition
17 14 Mars 2° N. of Moon
18 13 Regulus 0° 6 N. of Moon Occn.
                                                                                       17 2 Mercury 3 S. of Moon
19 1 NEW MOON
                                                                                      20 6 Mercury greatest elong. W. (22)
21 18 Meptune 1 • 7 S. of Moon
      20 19 NEW MOON
      23 8 Equinox
                                                                                        22 4 Solstice
                                                                                      22 8 Mercury 7' N of Antares
22 13 Uranus 1 .8 S. of Moon
      24 0 Moon at apoque
      25 22 Mercury in superior conjunction
                                                                                       23 1 Vesta stationary
      28 23 FIRST QUARTER
                                                                                       25 13 Jupiter 1 •2 M.of Moon
26 13 FIRST QUARTER
      30 21 Neptune 2°S. of Moon
Oct 1 14 Uranus 3° S.of Moon
4 9 Pallas 1 0 S. of Moon
                                                                                       28 1 Saturn 2 N. of Moon
                                                                                      30 18 Saturn stationary
                                                                                       30 20 Moon at perigee
31 1 Aldebaran 0 6 S of Moon
       4 11 Jupiter 0° •2 N. of Moon
       5 22 FULL MOON
```

THE SUN

BASIC DATA:

Diameter: 1 392 000 km (109 times Earth diameter)

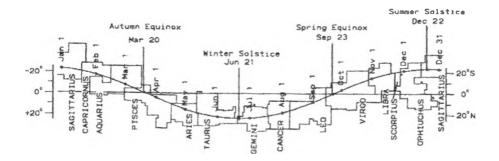
Mass: 1,99 x 10^{30} kg (330 000 times Earth mass)

Surface Temperature: Approximately 6 000°C

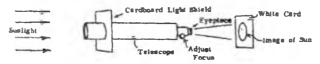
Temperature at centre: Approximately 10 million°C

The Sun is our nearest star. It is composed chiefly of hydrogen and is in a gaseous state throughout. So hot and dense is its interior that nuclear reactions occur there - thus producing the energy that is eventually radiated from its surface. At times its surface is disturbed by sunspots (which may persist for some weeks) and short-lived flares.

The Earth's orbit round the Sun is not quite circular. In 1998 we will be closest to the Sun on January 4 (perihelion - approximate distance 147 million km) and furthest from the Sun on July 4 (aphelion - approximately 152 million km). During the year, the Sun appears to us to make a complete circuit of the sky (i.e. relative to the starry background) as indicated in the diagram.



Permanent damage to the eye can be caused by looking directly at the Sun. The diagram below shows how a small telescope (or half a binocular) may be used to project an image of the solar disc onto a piece of white card. It may also be advisable to stop down the telescope aperture so that the eyepiece is not damaged by the intense light passing through it. Tiny black sunspots are generally visible on the otherwise white solar disc - if monitored over a period of a week or so, the rotation of the Sun should be apparent.



THE SUN'S DECLINATION	AT 02 H	OURS:			
Jan 1 -23° 2'	Apr 11	8°10"	Jul 20	20°44'	Oct 28 -12°58'
11 -21 52	21	11 43	30	18 37	Nov 7 -16 9
21 -20 0	May 1	14 57	Aug 9	15 58	17 -18 52
31 -17 30	11	17 46	19	12 55	27 -21 3
Feb 10 -14 29	21	20 6	29	9 30	Dec 7 -22 33
20 -11 4	31	21 51	Sep 8	5 51	17 -23 20
Mar 2 -7 22	Jun 10	22 59	18	2 2	27 -23 21
12 -3 29	20	23 26	28	-1 51	
22 0 28	30	23 12	Oct 8	-5 43	
Apr 1 4 23	Jul 10	22 17	18	-9 28	

TIMES OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET FOR THE MAIN CITIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

	CAPE	-		Ban		ONTEIN	JOHANNESBURG	HARARE	WINDBOEK
	sunrise						sumrise sumset		sumrise sumset
	рв	p m	рв	р	h m	p B	ря ря	h n h n	
Jan 1	05 38	20 01	04 58	19 01	05 21	19 18	05 18 19 04	05 24 18 35	06 11 19 40
11	05 46	20 02	05 06	19 02	05 29	19 18	05 25 19 05	05 29 18 37	06 17 19 42
21	05 55	19 59	05 14	19 00	05 37	19 17	05 33 19 04	05 37 18 38	06 24 19 42
řeb l	06 07	19 52		18 55	05 46	19 13	05 42 19 00	05 42 18 36	06 32 19 38
11	06 17	19 44		18 48	05 54	19 06	05 49 18 55	05 47 18 32	06 38 19 33
21	06 26	19 33	05 41	18 39	06 02	18 57	05 54 18 47	05 52 18 27	06 44 19 26
Mar 1		19 23		18 30		18 48	06 00 18 39	05 55 18 21	06 48 19 20
11	06 41	19 11		18 19	06 13	18 38	06 04 18 29	05 57 18 15	06 52 19 11
21	06 49	18 58	05 59	18 06	06 18	18 27	06 11 18 19	06 90 18 06	06 56 19 02
Apr 1		18 41		17 53		18 13	06 17 18 06	06 02 17 57	07 00 18 51
11	07 04	18 30	06 11	17 43		18 03	06 21 17 56	06 04 17 50	07 03 18 42
21	07 13	18 17	06 17	17 31	06 35	17 52	06 25 17 47	06 07 17 43	07 07 18 34
May 1	07 20	18 06	06 24	17 22	06 42	17 44	06 31 17 38	06 10 17 37	07 11 18 26
11	07 28	17 57	06 31	17 14	06 49	17 36	06 37 17 31	06 13 17 32	07 15 18 21
21	07 34	17 50	06 36	17 06	06 54	17 30	06 41 17 26	06 16 17 29	07 20 18 17
Jun 1	07 43	17 45	06 43	17 04	07 01	17 27	06 47 17 23	06 20 17 28	07 24 18 14
11	07 48	17 44	06 48	17 03	07 05	17 26	06 52 17 22	06 23 17 27	07 28 18 14
21	07 51	17 44	06 51	17 04	07 06	17 27	06 55 17 24	06 26 17 29	07 31 18 16
Jul 1	07 53	17 48		17 07		17 30	06 57 17 27	06 27 17 32	07 32 18 19
11	07 51	17 52		17 11		17 34	06 55 17 30	06 27 17 35	07 32 18 22
21	07 47	17 58	06 48	17 16	07 05	17 39	06 53 17 35	06 26 17 40	07 30 18 26
Aug 1	07 39	18 06		17 22		17 45	06 48 17 41	06 23 17 42	07 25 18 31
11	07 30	18 13		17 29		17 51	06 41 17 46	06 18 17 46	07 19 18 35
21	07 19	18 20	06 24	17 35	06 42	17 55	06 32 17 50	06 11 17 48	07 12 18 38
Sep 1	07 06	18 27	06 12	17 40	06 31	18 01	06 21 17 54	06 04 17 49	07 02 18 42
11	06 52	18 34	06 00	17 46	06 19	18 06	06 11 17 59	05 55 17 51	06 52 18 44
21	06 38	18 41	05 48	17 51	06 07	18 10	05 59 18 03	05 46 17 52	06 42 18 47
0ct 1	06 25	18 48	05 37	17 57	05 57	18 16	05 50 18 08	05 39 17 54	06 33 18 51
11	06 12	18 55	05 25	18 03	05 45	18 22	05 39 18 12	05 30 17 57	06 23 18 54
21	05 58	19 04	05 12	18 09	05 33	18 27	05 27 18 17	05 23 17 59	06 15 18 58
Nov 1	05 46	19 13		18 17		18 35	05 19 18 24	05 16 18 03	06 07 19 04
11	05 38	19 23	04 55	18 26	** -	18 44	05 13 18 32	05 14 18 08	06 02 19 10
21	05 31	19 33	04 49	18 34	05 12	18 52	05 06 18 39	05 11 18 13	05 59 19 17
Dec 1	05 29	19 43	04 48	18 42	05 11	19 00	05 07 18 46	05 12 18 19	05 58 19 23
11	05 28	19 50	04 48	18 50	05 11	19 07	05 08 18 53	05 14 18 25	06 00 19 30
21	05 32	19 57	04 52	18 57	05 15	19 14	05 12 19 00	05 18 18 31	06 04 19 36

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN

A total eclipse of the Sun, on February 26, and a annular eclipse on August 21-22, take place during the year. Neither will be visible from Southern Africa.

SOLAR SECTION

The work undertaken by this section covers a broad range of techniques to observe activity on the sun's disk. Members of the section note their observations on appropriate forms, which are then forwarded to various organisations in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa. The results we provide are further reduced by these organisations and incorporated with the information provided by other world-wide groups of Solar Observers, such as ours. The data produced is then fed to over 450 scientific institutions all over the world, where it is used by a very wide range of scientific disciplines.

Observational techniques employed include the visual observation of the sun's disk (using suitable filters or by projecting the image onto an appropriate screen) to determine sun spots and active areas, the monitoring of solar flares by very low frequency radio waves and monitoring changes in the earth's magnetic field caused by solar activity. Other activities such as photographing and the drawing of visible solar features are also undertaken.

A word of caution - NEVER observe the sun directly without adequate filtration as permanent eye damage can occur, and do not use the screw-in filters provided with some commercial telescopes, as they are inclined to shatter! Large instruments are not a prerequisite! Any telescope from 50mm, reflector or refractor can be used and provides an ideal opportunity for owners of small instruments to contribute immediately to Science. If one has no filter, then the only safe method is to project the image on to a white card. Image quality will be enhanced if the card is kept in the shade, or enclosed in a screen. Details of suitable filters are best sought from experienced solar observers or from the Director of the Solar Section.

Persons interested in observing the sun,or requiring information are invited to contact The Director of the Solar Section:

Jim Knight, 17 Mars Street, Atlasville, Boksburg, 1459 or tel. 011-9731380.

The Moon

BASIC DATA

Diameter: 3 480 km (0,27 of Earth)
Mass: 7,35 x 10 x kg (1/81 of Earth)

Surface Gravity: 0,16 of Earth

Average distance from Earth: 384 000 km, Perigee ±357 000km, Apogee ±407 000km

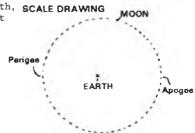
THE SURFACE OF THE MOON

In common with the bodies of our solar system, the Moon's surface suffered bombardment by numerous minor bodies during the period 4,5 to 3,0 billion years ago. This has produced the heavily cratered topography now visible. Some particularly large impacts caused large circular depressions, which were flooded by molten lava from the Moon's interior. These are the mare basins which appear smoother and darker then the rest of the surface (the latin words mare and maria come from older times when the basins were mistaken for seas). The maria surfaces, being younger, have fewer large craters, but the entire surface is peppered with tiny craters produced by tiny bodies which have also served to plough up the ground thus forming the regolith - a layer of loose material a metre or so deep.

THE MOON'S ORBIT

As a result of its motion around the Earth, SCALE DRAWING the Moon appears to make a complete circuit of the heavens in just under a month.

The Moon's orbit around the Earth is slightly elliptical; the Earth is situated at one of the foci of the ellipse. Thus the Earth-Moon distance varies slightly during the course of a revolution. Dates of Apogee, when the moon is furthest from the Earth and of Perigee, when the Moon is closest to the Earth are given on the next page.



ECLIPSES OF THE MOON

The eclipse data is as follows:

Penumbral Eclipse		d	h	m
Moon enters penunbra	Mar	13	4	14.2
Middle of eclipse		13	6	20.1
Moon leaves nenumbra		1.3	8	25.9

Contacts of Penumbra Position Angles with Limb of Moon from the North Point First 156.1 to East 120.9 to West Penumbral magnitude of the eclipse: 0.735

Penumbral Eclipse		d	h	m
Moon enters penumbra	Aug	8	3	31.8
Middle of eclipse	_	8	4	24.8
Moon leaves nenumbra		8	5	18 2

Contacts of Penumbra Position Angles with Limb of Moon from the North Point 150.0 to East First Last 173.3 to West Penumbral magnitude of the eclipse: 0.146

The penumbral eclipse of September 6 does not take place over Southern Africa.

PHASES and VISIBILITY

NEW MOON

							4,12,1								
	Ja Fe Ma Ap	b	d 28 26 28 26	h 8 19 5 13	01 26 14 41 SCHEM	MATIC DIAGE	May Jun Jul Aug	25 24 23 22	h 21 5 15 4	32 50 44 03 OF	Sep Oct Nov Dec THE MOON'S ORBIT	d 20 20 19 19	h 19 12 6 0	01 09 27 42	
FIRS	T QUA	RTI	CIR.					on too Sun to		•		L	AST (QUART	TKR
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 5 3 2 1 31 30 28 28 27	h 16 0 10 22 12 3 20 14 7 23 13 2 12	18853 4118 0445 4305 0611 466 233	6		Moon visit evening s	pm ble in	Noo	n H ght		sible in sg sky	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	19 21 19 19 17 16	h 21 17 9 21 6 12 17 21 12 13 2	27 38 53 35 38 13 48 58 11 28 53
							FUL	T WO	ON						
	Ja Fe Ma Ap	b	d 12 11 13 12	h 19 12 6 0	m 24 23 34 23		May Jun Jul Aug	d 11 10 9 8	h 16 6 18 4	m 29 18 01 10	Sep Oct Nov Dec	d 6 5 4 3	h 13 22 7 17	21 12 18 19	
				МО	MN	DEDICER					MOON at ADO	WOD'D.			

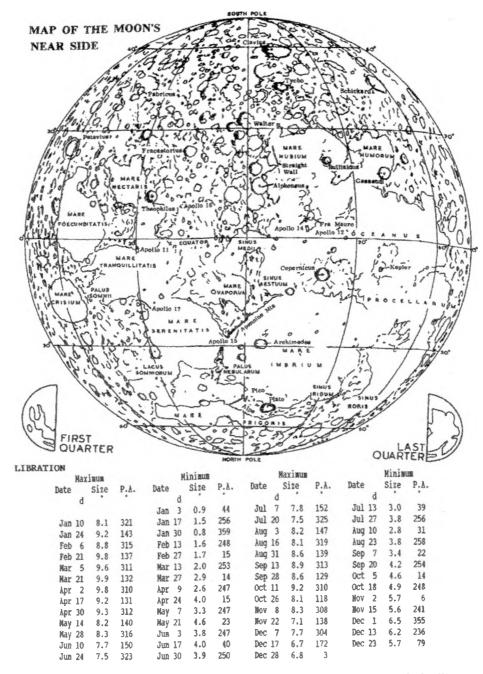
MOON at PERIGEE

MOON at APOCEE

	d	h		d	h		d	h	d	h		d	h		đ	h	
Jan	3	11	May	24	2	0ct	6	15	Jan	18	23	Jun	5	2	Oct	21	7
	30	16	Jun	20	19	Nov	4	3	Feb	15	17	Jul	2	19	Nov	17	8
Feb	27	22	Jul	16	16	Dec	2	14	Mar	15	3		30	14	Dec	14	19
Mar	28	9	Aug	11	14		30	20	Apr	11	4	Aug	27	8			
Apr	25	20	Sep	8	8				May	8	11	Sep	24	0			

TERMINATOR AND LIBRATION

During the changing phases, the terminator (the boundary between illuminated and dark portions) progresses from left to right in the diagram on the next page. Since the moon does not follow a perfectly circular orbit and its axis is not parallel to the Earth's axis, it is sometimes possible to see a slightly greater proportion of one limb than the opposite one. This effect is known as libration.



NOTE: Size of libration is given as an angle measured at the centre of the Moon. Position Angle (P.A.) is measured through East on the face of the Moon from the North point of the disk.

1998 TIMES OF MOOR RISE AND SET CAPE TOWN

For PORT ELIZABETH subtract 28 MINUTES

	JANO			RUARY	н	ARCH	AP	RIL	. 16	AY		THE
1 2 3 4 5	Rise h m 08 26 09 31 10 37 11 42 12 47	Set b m 22 09 22 52 23 32 00 11	Rise h m 10 37 11 43 12 48 13 52 14 53	Set h m 22 50 23 30 00 12 00 55	Rise h m 09 28 10 36 11 42 12 46 13 46	Set h m 21 26 22 09 22 53 23 39	Rise h m 11 35 12 36 13 31 14 20 15 05	Set h m 22 21 23 14 00 08 01 03	Rise h m 12 14 13 02 13 44 14 23 14 57	Set h m 22 54 23 51 00 47 01 42	Rise h m 12 58 13 31 14 03 14 35 15 06	Set h m 00 28 01 22 02 15 03 09
6 7 8 9	13 51 14 55 15 58 16 59 17 58	00 49 01 29 02 11 02 56 03 44	15 52 16 47 17 38 18 24 19 06	01 42 02 31 03 24 04 18 05 14	14 43 15 35 16 22 17 05 17 44	00 29 01 20 02 14 03 09 04 04	15 45 16 21 16 55 17 28 17 59	01 59 02 54 03 48 04 42 05 35	15 30 16 02 16 33 17 05 17 38	02 36 03 29 04 22 05 16 06 09	15 39 16 14 16 52 17 33 18 20	04 02 04 56 05 50 06 46 07 41
11 12 13 14 15	18 53 19 43 20 28 21 09 21 46	04 36 05 30 06 26 07 23 08 19	19 44 20 19 20 52 21 24 21 56	06 09 07 05 07 59 08 53 09 46	18 20 18 53 19 25 19 57 20 29	04 59 05 53 06 47 07 40 08 33	18 31 19 03 19 37 20 14 20 54	06 28 07 21 08 14 09 08 10 02	18 14 18 53 19 37 20 24 21 16	07 03 07 58 08 52 09 46 10 39	19 11 20 06 21 05 22 06 23 09	08 34 09 26 10 15 11 00 11 43
16 17 18 19 20	22 20 22 52 23 24 23 55	09 14 10 08 11 01 11 54 12 48	22 28 23 02 23 38 00 17	10 39 11 32 12 26 13 20 14 15	21 02 21 37 22 15 22 56 23 42	09 26 10 19 11 13 12 07 13 01	21 39 22 27 23 21 00 18	10 56 11 49 12 41 13 30 14 17	22 12 23 11 00 13 01 16	11 28 12 16 13 00 13 42 14 22	00 13 01 17 02 22 03 29	12 23 13 01 13 40 14 19 15 00
21 22 23 24 25	00 28 01 03 01 42 02 24 03 12	13 41 14 36 15 32 16 29 17 25	01 02 01 51 02 46 03 47 04 52	15 10 16 05 16 58 17 48 18 35	00 34 01 30 02 31 03 36	13 54 14 46 15 36 16 23 17 09	01 19 02 23 03 30 04 38 05 47	15 01 15 44 16 25 17 06 17 48	02 21 03 28 04 36 05 44 06 53	15 01 15 41 16 22 17 06 17 54	04 35 05 42 06 46 07 47 08 42	15 45 16 33 17 26 18 22 19 21
26 27 28 29 30 31	04 06 05 05 06 09 07 15 08 23 09 30	18 20 19 13 20 01 20 47 21 30 22 10	06 00 07 09 08 19	19 20 20 03 20 45	04 43 05 53 07 03 08 13 09 23 10 31	17 52 18 34 19 16 19 59 20 44 21 32	06 58 08 08 09 16 10 21 11 20	18 32 19 18 20 08 21 01 21 57	08 00 09 04 10 02 10 54 11 40 12 21	18 46 19 41 20 38 21 37 22 35 23 32	09 32 10 16 10 55 11 31 12 04	20 20 21 19 22 16 23 12
	JUI Rise	Set	Rise	GUST Set	Rise	EMBER Set	Rise	OBER Set	Rise	EMBER Set	DECI Rise	ZMBER Set
1 2 3 4 5			Rise h m 12 46 13 24 14 06 14 53 15 45	Set h m 01 30 02 24 03 19 04 13 05 07	SEPT: Rise h m 13 32 14 26 15 25 16 28 17 34	Set h m 02 55 03 47 04 38 05 26 06 12		OBER Set h m 03 16 04 01 04 45 05 26 06 07	Rise h m 16 10 17 19 18 30 19 41 20 51	Set h m 03 58 04 38 05 20 06 03 06 50	DECI Rise h m 17 14 18 25 19 34 20 40 21 41	24BER Set h m 03 52 04 36 05 24 06 18 07 15
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Rise h m 12 36	Set h m 00 06 01 00 01 53 02 46	Rise h m 12 46	Set h m 01 30 02 24 03 19 04 13	Rise h m 13 32 14 26	Set h m 02 55	Rise	Set h m 03 16 04 01 04 45 05 26	Rise h m 16 10	Set h m 03 58	Rise h m 17 14 18 25 19 34 20 40	Set h m
2345	Rise h m 12 36 13 07 13 39 14 12 14 49 15 29 16 13 17 03 17 57	Set h m 00 06 01 00 01 53 02 46 03 41 04 35 05 31 06 26 07 19	Rise h m 12 46 13 24 14 06 14 53 15 45 16 42 17 43 18 47 19 53	Set h m 01 30 02 24 03 19 04 13 05 07 06 00 06 50 07 37 08 20	Rise h m 13 32 14 26 15 25 16 28 17 34 18 41 19 50 20 58 22 07	Set h m 02 55 03 47 04 38 05 26 06 12 06 55 07 36 08 17 08 58	Rise h m 14 08 15 12 16 18 17 26 18 35	Set h m 03 16 04 01 04 45 05 26 06 07 06 49 07 31 08 16 09 04	Rise h m 16 10 17 19 18 30 19 41 20 51 21 58 23 00 23 56	Set h m 03 58 04 38 05 20 06 03 06 50 07 41 08 36	Rise h m 17 14 18 25 19 34 20 40 21 41 22 35 23 23	Set h m 03 52 04 36 05 24 06 18 07 15 08 16 09 17 10 18
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Rise h m 12 36 13 07 13 39 14 12 14 49 15 29 16 13 17 57 18 56 19 58 21 01	Set h m 00 06 01 00 01 53 02 46 03 41 06 26 07 19 08 10 08 58 09 42 11 03	Rise h m 12 46 13 24 14 06 14 53 15 45 16 42 17 43 18 47 19 53 21 00 22 06 23 13	Set h m 01 30 02 24 03 19 04 13 05 07 06 00 06 50 07 37 08 20 09 02 09 42 10 21	Rise h m 13 32 14 26 15 25 16 28 17 34 18 41 19 50 20 58 22 07 23 14	Set h m 02 55 03 47 04 38 05 26 06 12 06 55 07 36 08 17 08 58 09 40	Rise h m 14 08 15 12 16 18 17 26 18 35 19 46 20 56 22 05 23 12	Set h m 03 16 04 01 05 26 06 07 06 49 07 31 08 16 09 04 09 55 10 50 11 46	Rise h m 16 10 17 19 18 30 19 41 20 51 21 58 23 00 23 56 00 45	Set h m 03 58 04 38 05 20 06 03 06 50 07 41 08 36 09 34 10 33 11 33	Rise h m 17 14 18 25 19 34 20 40 21 41 22 35 23 23 00 04 00 41 01 15 01 47 02 18 02 49	Set h m 03 52 04 36 05 24 06 18 07 15 08 16 09 17 10 18 11 17 12 15 13 10 14 04
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Rise h 12 36 13 37 13 37 14 12 14 49 15 29 16 13 17 03 17 57 18 56 19 58 21 01 22 06 23 10 00 15 01 20 00 23 30	Set m m 00 06 01 00 00 06 01 00 00 06 01 53 02 46 03 41 04 35 05 35 06 26 07 19 08 10 24 11 03 08 58 09 42 12 20 13 00 11 42 12 20 13 00 11 42 14 28	Rise m 12 46 13 24 14 06 14 53 15 45 16 42 17 43 18 47 19 53 21 00 22 06 23 13 00 18 01 23 02 27 03 28 04 25 17	Set h m 101 30 002 24 003 19 04 13 05 07 06 50 07 37 08 20 09 02 11 11 02 11 12 27 13 14 14 06 15 50 15 57	Rise h m 13 32 14 26 15 25 16 28 17 34 18 41 19 50 20 58 22 07 23 14 00 20 01 22 02 21 03 15 04 03 04 47 05 26 06 02	Set n 02 55 03 47 05 26 06 12 06 55 07 36 08 17 08 58 09 40 10 24 11 12 02 12 02 13 52 14 49 15 46 16 43 17 38	Rise h m 14 08 15 12 16 18 35 19 46 20 56 22 05 23 12 00 14 01 11 02 02 47 03 27 04 04	Set m 03 16 04 01 05 26 06 07 06 49 07 316 09 04 09 55 10 50 11 46 12 43 13 41 4 38 15 33 16 28 17 22 18 16	Rise h m 16 10 17 19 18 30 19 41 20 51 21 58 23 00 23 56 00 45 01 28 02 04 03 13 03 44	Set h 8 8 04 38 05 20 06 50 07 41 08 36 09 34 10 33 11 33 12 31 13 28 14 23 15 17 16 11 17 04 17 57	Rise h m 17 14 18 25 19 34 20 40 21 41 22 35 23 23 00 04 00 41 01 15 01 47 02 18 02 49 03 21 03 35	Set h m 03 522 04 36 05 24 06 18 07 15 08 16 09 17 10 18 11 17 12 15 13 10 14 04 14 58 15 51 16 44 17 38 18 32 19 26

1998 TIMES OF MOON RISE AND SET DURBAN

For BLOEMFONTEIN add 19 MINUTES

					101 000	AMIL ON LESS	1 WOW 17 1	THOTES				
	JAM	JARY Set	Rise	RUARY Set	Rise	ARCE Set	API Rise	RIL Set	Rise	Y Set	Rise J	DIE Set
1 2	h m 07 39 08 43 09 47 10 50 11 52	h m	h m	h m 21 59 22 41	h m 08 33 09 39	h m 20 36 21 21 22 06 22 54 23 44	h m 10 35 11 35 12 30 13 20 14 06	h m 21 37 22 29 23 24	h m 11 13 12 02 12 46 13 25 14 02	h m 22 09 23 05	h ■ 12 01 12 37	h m 23 39
3 4 5	09 47 10 50 11 52	21 12 21 56 22 38 23 19 23 59	10 48 11 51 12 53 13 53	23 24 00 09	10 44 11 46 12 46	22 06 22 54 23 44	12 30 13 20 14 06	23 24 00 18	12 46 13 25 14 02	24 00 00 54	13 10 13 43 14 16	00 31 01 23 02 15
6 7 8 9	12 55 13 57 14 59 15 59 16 57	00 41 01 24 02 10 02 59	14 51 15 46 16 37 17 24 18 07	00 57 01 47 02 39 03 33 04 28	13 42 14 34 15 22 16 06 16 46	00 36 01 29 02 23 03 17	14 47 15 25 16 00 16 34 17 07	01 13 02 06 02 59 03 51 04 43	14 36 15 09 15 42 16 16 16 51	01 46 02 38 03 29 04 21 05 13	14 51 15 27 16 06 16 49 17 35	03 06 03 59 04 52 05 46 06 40
11 12 13 14 15	17 52 18 43 19 29 20 11 20 49	03 51 04 46 05 41 06 37 07 31	18 47 19 24 19 58 20 32 21 05	05 22 06 16 07 09 08 01 08 53	17 24 17 59 18 33 19 06 19 39	04 11 05 03 05 56 06 47 07 39	17 41 18 15 18 50 19 28 20 09	05 34 06 26 07 18 08 10 09 03	17 28 18 08 18 52 19 40 20 31	06 05 06 59 07 52 08 46 09 38	18 26 19 21 20 19 21 19 22 20	07 34 08 25 09 15 10 02 10 46
16 17 18 19 20	21 25 21 59 22 32 23 05 23 40	08 25 09 18 10 09 11 01 11 52	21 39 22 14 22 51 23 32	09 44 10 36 11 28 12 21 13 15	20 14 20 50 21 29 22 11 22 58	08 30 09 22 10 14 11 07 12 01	20 54 21 43 22 36 23 33	09 56 10 49 11 40 12 30 13 18	21 27 22 25 23 25 00 27	10 28 11 16 12 02 12 45 13 27	23 22 00 24 01 28 02 32	11 28 12 08 12 48 13 29 14 12
21 22 23 24 25	00 16 00 55 01 39 02 28	12 45 13 38 14 33 15 29 16 25	00 17 01 07 02 02 03 01 04 05	14 10 15 04 15 57 16 49 17 38	23 49 00 45 01 45 02 48	12 53 13 46 14 36 15 25 16 12	00 32 01 35 02 39 03 46 04 53	14 04 14 48 15 31 16 14 16 58	01 30 02 34 03 40 04 47 05 54	14 08 14 50 15 33 16 19 17 08	03 37 04 42 05 45 06 46 07 41	14 58 15 48 16 42 17 38 18 36
26 27 28 29 30 31	03 21 04 20 05 23 06 27 07 33 08 39	17 20 18 13 19 03 19 50 20 35 21 18	05 11 06 18 07 26	18 24 19 09 19 53	03 54 05 01 06 09 07 17 08 25 09 31	16 57 17 41 18 25 19 10 19 57 20 46	06 01 07 09 08 16 09 20 10 19	17 44 18 32 19 23 20 17 21 12	07 00 08 02 09 01 09 54 10 41 11 23	18 01 18 56 19 54 20 52 21 49 22 45	08 32 09 17 09 58 10 35 11 10	19 35 20 32 21 28 22 22 23 15
	JUL			CUST	SEPT	EMBER		OBER	NOV			DIBER .
1 2 3 4 5	Rise h m 11 43 12 16 12 50 13 25 14 03	Set h m 00 06 00 58 01 50 02 43	Rise h m 11 59 12 38 13 21 14 08 15 00	Set h m 00 33 01 25 02 19 03 13 04 07	Rise h m 12 48 13 41 14 39 15 41 16 45	Set h m 01 54 02 47 03 38 04 27 05 14	Rise h m 13 22 14 24 15 28 16 34 17 42	Set h m 02 16 03 03 03 48 04 31 05 15	Rise h m 15 17 16 24 17 33 18 42 19 51	Set h m 03 04 03 46 04 30 05 15 06 04	Rise h = 16 17 17 25 18 33 19 39 20 40	Set h m 03 03 03 49 04 39 05 33 06 31
6 7 8 9	14 44 15 29 16 18 17 13 18 10	03 36 04 30 05 25 06 18 07 10	15 57 16 57 18 00 19 04 20 08	04 59 05 50 06 38 07 24 08 07	17 51 18 57 20 04 21 10 22 16	05 59 06 42 07 25 08 08 08 52	18 50 19 58 21 06 22 11 23 13	05 58 06 42 07 29 08 18 09 11	20 57 21 59 22 55 23 45	06 56 07 52 08 50 09 48 10 47	21 35 22 23 23 06 23 45	07 31 08 32 09 32 10 30 11 25
11 12 13 14 15	19 11 20 13 21 16 22 18 23 21	07 59 08 45 09 28 10 09 10 50	21 13 22 17 23 21 00 24	08 49 09 30 10 12 10 55 11 41	23 20 00 22 01 20 02 14	09 38 10 26 11 18 12 12 13 07	00 10 01 01 01 48 02 29	10 05 11 01 11 58 12 55 13 50	00 29 01 09 01 45 02 19 02 52	11 44 12 39 13 33 14 25 15 17	00 21 00 54 01 27 02 00 02 33	12 19 13 11 14 03 14 55 15 47
16 17 18 19 20	00 24 01 28 02 31 03 33	11 30 12 12 12 55 13 42 14 33	01 27 02 27 03 24 04 17 05 05	12 29 13 21 14 16 15 12 16 09	03 03 03 48 04 29 05 06 05 41	14 03 14 59 15 55 16 49 17 42	03 08 03 43 04 17 04 50 05 23	14 44 15 37 16 30 17 21 18 13	03 25 03 58 04 33 05 10 05 49	16 09 17 01 17 53 18 45 19 38	03 09 03 48 04 30 05 16 06 06	16 39 17 32 18 25 19 17 20 06
21 22 23 24 25	04 34 05 30 06 23 07 10 07 53	15 27 16 23 17 21 18 19 19 16	05 49 06 29 07 07 07 41 08 15	17 06 18 01 18 55 19 49 20 41	06 15 06 48 07 22 07 56 08 32	18 34 19 26 20 18 21 10 22 02	05 57 06 32 07 10 07 50 08 35	19 05 19 57 20 49 21 41 22 32	06 33 07 19 08 10 09 04 10 00	20 29 21 20 22 08 22 54 23 38	06 59 07 55 08 53 09 52 10 52	20 54 21 39 22 21 23 01 23 40
26 27 28 29 30 31	08 32 09 08 09 43 10 16 10 49 11 23	20 11 21 05 21 57 22 49 23 41	08 48 09 22 09 57 10 34 11 15 11 59	21 33 22 24 23 16 00 09 01 02	09 11 09 53 10 39 11 29 12 24	22 54 23 46 00 37 01 27	09 23 10 14 11 10 12 08 13 09 14 12	23 22 00 10 00 56 01 40 02 23	10 58 11 59 13 00 14 04 15 10	00 20 01 00 01 40 02 21	11 54 12 56 14 00 15 05 16 12 17 17	00 19 00 59 01 41 02 27 03 17

	JANU	ARY	PERS	CUARY	. 16	ARCH	API	RIL	N.	\Y	п	DIE
1 2 3 4	Rise h m 07 56 08 55 09 54 10 53 11 50	Set h # 20 59 21 47 22 34 23 20	Rise h m 09 44 10 43 11 41 12 39 13 36	Set h = 22 03 22 50 23 37	Rise h m 08 30 09 31 10 31 11 30 12 27	Set h m 20 43 21 32 22 22 23 13	Pise h = 10 17 11 15 12 10 13 01	Set b m 21 57 22 51 23 44	Rise h m 10 54 11 44 12 31 13 14 13 54	Set h a 22 29 23 23 00 15	Rise h m 11 51 12 31 13 08 13 45 14 22	Set h m 23 48 00 37 01 24 02 12
5 6 7 8 9	11 50 12 48 13 46 14 44 15 41 16 38	00 05 00 51 01 39 02 28 03 19	13 36 14 32 15 26 16 18 17 07 17 52	00 26 01 16 02 08 03 00 03 53 04 46	12 27 13 23 14 15 15 04 15 50 16 34	00 04 00 57 01 49 02 42 03 33	13 49 14 33 15 14 15 54 16 31 17 08	00 38 01 30 02 20 03 09 03 58 04 45	13 54 14 32 15 09 15 46 16 23 17 02	01 05 01 54 02 42 03 29 04 17 05 04	14 22 15 00 15 40 16 23 17 08 17 56	02 12 02 59 03 48 04 38 05 29 06 21
11 12 13 14 15	17 32 18 24 19 12 19 57 20 39	04 12 05 06 06 00 06 53 07 45	18 35 19 16 19 54 20 32 21 09	05 37 06 28 07 17 08 05 08 52	17 14 17 53 18 31 19 08 19 46	04 23 05 12 06 01 06 48 07 36	17 46 18 23 19 03 19 44 20 28	05 32 06 20 07 08 07 57 08 47	17 43 18 26 19 12 20 01 20 53	05 53 06 43 07 34 08 26 09 18	18 48 19 42 20 38 21 34 22 31	07 13 08 06 08 57 09 46 10 34
16 17 18 19 20	21 18 21 56 22 34 23 11 23 49	08 35 09 24 10 11 10 58 11 46	21 46 22 25 23 06 23 50	09 40 10 28 11 16 12 06 12 58	20 24 21 04 21 46 22 30 23 18	08 23 09 11 10 00 10 51 11 42	21 14 22 04 22 57 23 52	09 38 10 29 11 20 12 11 13 02	21 47 22 42 23 39 00 36	10 09 10 59 11 47 12 35 13 21	23 29 00 26 01 24 02 24	11 20 12 05 12 50 13 36 14 24
21 22 23 24 25	00 29 01 12 01 58 02 48	12 35 13 25 14 16 15 10 16 05	00 37 01 28 02 22 03 21 04 21	13 51 14 45 15 39 16 32 17 25	00 10 01 05 02 03 03 02	12 34 13 26 14 19 15 10 16 01	00 49 01 47 02 47 03 48 04 50	13 51 14 39 15 27 16 16 17 05	01 35 02 34 03 35 04 36 05 39	14 07 14 54 15 42 16 33 17 26	03 24 04 25 05 26 06 25 07 22	15 14 16 07 17 03 18 00 18 57
26 27 28 29 30 31	03 42 04 40 05 40 06 42 07 43 08 44	17 00 17 55 18 49 19 40 20 29 21 17	05 23 06 26 07 28	18 16 19 06 19 55	04 04 05 06 06 09 07 12 08 15 09 17	16 51 17 40 18 30 19 20 20 11 21 03	05 53 06 56 07 59 09 01 09 59	17 55 18 48 19 42 20 38 21 34	06 41 07 42 08 41 09 35 10 24 11 10	18 21 19 18 20 15 21 11 22 06 22 58	08 14 09 02 09 46 10 27 11 06	19 53 20 47 21 39 22 29 23 18

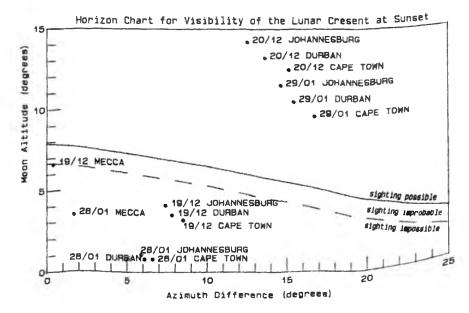
1 2 3 4 5	Rise b w 11 44 12 21 12 58 13 37 14 18	Set h m 00 05 00 53 01 41 02 30	Rise h m 12 13 12 55 13 41 14 29 15 22	SUST Set b m 00 22 01 11 02 02 02 54 03 46	SEPT Rise h m 13 09 14 03 14 59 15 57 16 58	Set h m 01 35 02 27 03 19 04 10 05 01	0CT Rise h m 13 40 14 39 15 38 16 39 17 41	OBER Set h m 01 58 02 48 03 37 04 25 05 14	Rise h m 15 20 16 22 17 25 18 29 19 34	Set h m 03 01 03 48 04 36 05 27 06 20	DECI Rise h m 16 06 17 10 18 15 19 18 20 19	Set h m 03 12 04 03 04 57 05 54 06 53
3	Rise b w 11 44 12 21 12 58 13 37	Set b m 00 05 00 53 01 41	Rise h = 12 13 12 55 13 41	Set b m 00 22 01 11 02 02	Rise h m 13 09	Set h m 01 35 02 27 03 19	Rise h m 13 40	Set h m 01 58 02 48	Rise h m 15 20 16 22 17 25	Set h m 03 01 03 48 04 36	Rise h m 16 06	Set h m 03 12 04 03 04 57
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Pise h B 11 44 12 21 12 58 13 37 14 18 15 02 15 49 16 40 17 34	Set h m 00 05 00 53 01 41 02 30 03 20 04 12 05 05 05 58	Rise h m 12 13 12 55 13 41 14 29 15 22 16 17 17 15 18 14 19 14	Set b m 00 22 01 11 02 02 02 54 03 46 04 40 05 32 06 23 07 13	Rise h m 13 09 14 03 14 59 15 57 16 58 17 58 19 00 20 01	Set h m 01 35 02 27 03 19 04 10 05 01 05 50 06 39 07 26 08 15	Rise h m 13 40 14 39 15 38 16 39 17 41	Set h m 01 58 02 48 03 37 04 25 05 14 06 02 06 52 07 43	Rise h m 15 20 16 22 17 25 18 29 19 34	Set h m 03 01 03 48 04 36 05 27 06 20 07 16 08 14 09 12 10 09	Rise h m 16 06 17 10 18 15 19 18 20 19	Set h m 03 12 04 03 04 57 05 54 06 53
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Rise h # 11 44 12 21 12 58 13 37 14 18 15 02 15 49 16 40 17 34 18 30 19 28 20 26	Set h a 200 05 00 53 01 41 02 30 03 20 04 12 05 05 58 06 51 07 42 08 31 19 19 10 05	Rise h m 12 13 12 55 13 41 14 29 15 22 16 17 17 15 18 14 19 14 20 14 21 13 22 12 23 11	Set b m 00 22 01 11 02 02 54 03 46 04 40 05 32 06 23 07 13 08 01 08 47 09 34 10 20	Rise h m 13 09 14 03 14 59 15 57 16 58 17 58 19 00 20 01 21 02 22 03 23 03	Set h m 01 35 02 27 03 19 04 10 05 01 05 50 06 39 07 26 08 15 09 03 09 54 10 45	Rise h 13 40 14 39 15 38 16 39 17 41 18 44 19 47 20 51 21 53 22 53 23 49	Set h m 01 58 02 48 03 37 04 25 05 14 06 02 06 52 07 43 08 36 09 31	Rise h m 15 20 16 22 17 25 18 29 19 34 20 37 21 38 22 35 23 26	Set h m 03 01 03 48 04 36 05 27 06 20 07 16 08 14 09 12 10 09 11 05 11 59 12 50 13 40	Rise h m 16 06 17 10 18 15 19 18 20 19 21 15 22 06 22 53 23 36 00 15 00 53	Set h m 03 12 04 03 04 57 05 54 06 53 07 53 08 52 09 49 10 43 11 34
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Pise h #4 11 44 12 21 12 58 13 37 14 18 15 02 15 49 16 40 17 34 18 30 19 28 20 26 21 24 22 22 23 20 00 18 00 18 00 16	Set h B 00 05 53 01 41 02 30 04 12 05 05 58 06 51 10 50 10 50 10 50 11 35 12 22 13 10 00 14 00	Rise h m 12 13 12 55 13 41 14 29 15 22 16 17 17 17 18 14 19 14 20 14 21 13 22 12 23 11 00 10 01 09 02 07 03 03 57	Set h m 200 22 01 11 102 02 54 03 46 04 40 05 32 06 23 07 13 08 01 08 47 09 34 10 20 11 58 12 49	Rise h m 13 09 14 03 14 59 15 57 16 58 19 90 20 01 21 02 22 03 03 00 03 00 01 54 02 45 03 32 04 16	Set h m 35 oo 2 27 oo 3 19 oo 4 10 oo 5 01 oo 5 00 oo 6 50 oo 6 50 oo 6 15 oo 9 03 12 33 13 28 14 22 15 15 15 16 67 16 57	Rise h m 13 40 14 39 15 38 16 39 17 41 18 44 19 47 20 51 21 53 22 53 23 49 00 42 01 31 02 16	Set h 18 c 19 c	Rise h m h 20 16 22 17 25 18 29 19 34 20 37 21 38 22 35 23 26 00 14 00 57 01 38 02 16 02 53 03 30 04 07 04 47 04 45 05 26	Set n 01 03 48 04 36 27 06 20 07 16 08 14 09 12 50 13 40 14 28 15 16 16 03 16 51 17 10	Rise h m 16 06 17 10 18 15 19 18 20 19 21 15 22 253 23 36 00 15 00 53 01 30 02 07 02 45 03 24 04 06 04 50 05 38	Set h m 03 12 04 03 04 57 05 54 06 53 08 52 09 49 10 43 11 34 12 24 13 12 13 59 14 47 14 18 05 18 56

	JAM Rise	JARY Set	PEBI Rise	RUARY Set	Ni Rise	IRCE Set	λΡΙ Rise	RIL Set	Rise	Y Set	Jī Rise	INE Set
1 2	h III 07 57 09 00 10 02	h = 21 20 22 06 22 49 23 32	h m 09 56 10 59 12 00 13 01 14 00	h m 22 13 22 57 23 41	h m 08 45 09 49 10 52 11 54 12 53	h m 20 51 21 37 22 24 23 13	10 42 11 41 12 36 13 27 14 13	21 56 22 49	h m 11 20 12 09	h m 22 28 23 23	h m 12 11 12 47 13 22 13 56 14 31	h m 23 54
3 4 5	11 03 12 04	23 32	13 01 14 00	00 27	10 52 11 54 12 53	23 13	13 27 14 13	23 43 00 37	12 53 13 34 14 12	00 17 01 10	13 56 14 31	00 46 01 36 02 26
6 7 8 9	13 05 14 06 15 06 16 06 17 03	00 14 00 57 01 41 02 29 03 18	14 57 15 52 16 43 17 31 18 15	01 16 02 06 02 59 03 52 04 46	13 48 14 41 15 29 16 14 16 55	00 03 00 55 01 48 02 42 03 35	14 55 15 34 16 11 16 46 17 20	01 31 02 23 03 15 04 06 04 56	14 47 15 22 15 56 16 31 17 07	02 01 02 52 03 42 04 32 05 23	15 06 15 44 16 24 17 07 17 55	03 17 04 08 05 00 05 53 06 46
11 12 13 14 15	17 58 18 49 19 36 20 19 20 58	04 11 05 05 06 00 06 55 07 48	18 56 19 34 20 10 20 44 21 19	05 40 06 33 07 24 08 15 09 05	17 33 18 09 18 45 19 19 19 54	04 27 05 19 06 10 07 00 07 50	17 55 18 30 19 07 19 46 20 28	05 46 06 36 07 27 08 19 09 10	17 45 18 26 19 11 19 59 20 51	06 14 07 06 07 59 08 52 09 44	18 46 19 41 20 38 21 37 22 36	07 40 08 32 09 22 10 09 10 54
16 17 18 19 20	21 35 22 11 22 45 23 19 23 55	08 41 09 32 10 22 11 12 12 03	21 54 22 30 23 08 23 50	09 55 10 46 11 37 12 29 13 22	20 29 21 07 21 47 22 30 23 17	08 40 09 31 10 22 11 15 12 07	21 13 22 02 22 55 23 51	10 03 10 55 11 46 12 37 13 25	21 46 22 43 23 42 00 42	10 34 11 23 12 10 12 54 13 37	23 37 00 38 01 39 02 42	11 38 12 20 13 01 13 44 14 29
21 22 23 24 25	00 33 01 13 01 58 02 47	12 54 13 46 14 40 15 35 16 31	00 36 01 26 02 21 03 20 04 23	14 16 15 10 16 04 16 56 17 46	00 08 01 04 02 03 03 05	13 00 13 52 14 43 15 33 16 21	00 50 01 52 02 55 03 59 05 05	14 12 14 58 15 42 16 27 17 13	01 44 02 47 03 51 04 56 06 02	14 20 15 04 15 49 16 36 17 26	03 45 04 49 05 52 06 52 07 48	15 16 16 07 17 01 17 58 18 56
26 27 28 29 30 31	03 41 04 39 05 41 06 45 07 49 08 53	17 26 18 20 19 11 19 59 20 46 21 30	05 28 06 34 07 39	18 34 19 21 20 06	04 10 05 15 06 22 07 28 08 34 09 39	17 08 17 54 18 39 19 26 20 14 21 04	06 11 07 18 08 23 09 26 10 25	18 00 18 50 19 42 20 36 21 32	07 06 08 09 09 07 10 00 10 48 11 31	18 20 19 16 20 13 21 11 22 07 23 02	08 39 09 25 10 07 10 45 11 21	19 53 20 50 21 44 22 37 23 28
	JUI Rise	Set	Rise	SUST Set	Rise	MBER Set	Rise	OBER Set	Rise	MBER Set	Rise	DEBER Set
12345					SEPTI Rise h m 13 07 14 01 14 58 15 59 17 02	MBER						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Rise h m 11 56 12 30 13 05	Set b m 00 19 01 09	Rise	Set b ■	' Rise h m 13 07 14 01	MBER Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise h = 16 26 17 33	Set b
6789	Rise h m 11 56 12 30 13 05 13 41 14 20 15 02	Set b 100 19 01 09 02 00 02 51 03 44 04 37 05 31 06 24	Rise h = 12 16 12 56 13 40 14 28 15 20	Set h m 00 42 01 33 02 26 03 19 04 13	Rise h m 13 07 14 01 14 58 15 59 17 02 18 06	EMBER Set h w 02 01 02 53 03 44 04 34 05 22 06 09	Rise h = 13 41 14 41 15 44 16 49 17 54	Set h m 02 23 03 10 03 57 04 42 05 27	Rise h m 15 31 16 36 17 43 18 51 19 58	Set h m 03 16 03 59 04 44 05 32 06 22 07 15 08 11 09 10 10 08	Rise h = 16 26 17 33 18 40 19 45 20 46	Set h m 03 19 04 06 04 57 05 52 06 51 07 51 08 51 09 50 10 46
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Rise h m 11 56 12 30 13 05 13 41 14 20 15 02 15 48 16 38 17 32 18 29	Set h m 00 19 01 09 02 00 02 51 03 44 04 37 05 31 06 24 07 16 08 06 08 53 09 38	Rise h = 12 16 12 56 13 40 14 28 15 20 16 16 17 16 18 17 19 20 20 23 21 26 22 28 23 31	Set h	Rise h m 13 07 14 01 14 58 15 59 17 02 18 06 19 11 20 15 21 20 22 24 23 27	SHBER Set h 11 02 01 02 01 02 53 03 44 04 34 05 22 06 09 06 54 07 38 08 22 09 08 09 55 10 45	Rise h 13 41 14 41 15 44 16 49 17 54 19 01 20 07 21 13 22 18 23 19	Set h m 02 23 03 10 03 57 04 42 05 27 06 12 06 58 07 46 08 37 09 30	Rise h m 15 31 16 36 17 43 18 51 19 58 21 03 22 05 23 01 23 51	Set h m 03 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 12 55 13 48	Rise h m 16 26 17 33 18 40 19 45 20 46 21 41 22 30 23 15 23 55 00 31 01 06 01 40 02 14	Set h m 03 19 04 06 04 57 05 52 06 51 07 51 08 51 09 50 10 46 11 41 12 33 13 24 14 14
45 67 89 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Rise h 16 112 30 113 041 114 20 15 02 15 48 16 38 29 19 29 20 30 21 31 22 32 33 3 00 35 70 2 39	Set h n 00 19 01 09 01 09 02 00 02 51 03 44 04 37 07 16 08 06 08 53 09 38 10 20 11 02 11 44 12 27 13 13 14 01	Rise h = 12 16 12 16 12 56 13 40 14 28 15 20 16 16 16 17 16 18 17 19 20 20 20 21 26 22 28 23 31 00 33	Set h #2 00 42 01 33 02 26 03 19 04 13 05 05 57 06 46 07 33 08 17 09 01 12 11 12 11 15 9 12 48 13 41 35	Rise h m 13 07 14 01 14 01 14 55 15 59 17 02 18 06 19 11 20 12 21 20 22 24 23 27 00 28 01 26 02 20	DEER Set h 102 01 02 53 03 44 4 05 22 06 09 06 54 07 38 08 22 09 08 55 11 37 12 31 32 6 14 22 15 17 16 11 17 04	Rise h 13 41 13 41 15 44 41 16 49 17 54 19 01 20 07 21 13 22 18 23 19 00 16 01 08 01 55 02 37 03 17 03 54 04 29 05 03	Set h 23 23 20 22 27 27 26 12 27 26 27 27 29 30 10 25 11 21 17 13 13 14 07	Rise h m 15 31 16 36 17 43 18 51 19 58 21 03 22 05 23 01 23 51 00 37 01 18 00 37 01 18 02 31 03 05	Set h 16 03 16 03 59 04 44 05 32 06 22 07 15 08 11 09 10 10 08 11 06 12 01 12 55 13 48 14 39 15 29	Rise h m 16 26 17 33 18 40 19 45 20 46 21 41 22 30 23 15 23 55 00 31 01 06 00 14 00 24 14 02 49	Set h m 03 19 04 06 04 57 05 52 06 51 07 51 08 51 09 50 10 46 11 41 12 33 13 24 14 14 15 05 15 55

	JANC		PEBR		MARCH Rise Set		API	til_	10	Y	JUNE		
1 2 3 4 5	Rise h m 08 48 09 49 10 50 11 50 12 49	Set h m 22 01 22 48 23 33 00 17	Rise h m 10 42 11 43 12 43 13 42 14 41	Set h m 23 00 23 44 00 30 01 17	09 29 10 32 11 34 12 34 13 33	h m 21 38 22 26 23 14	Rise b m 11 22 12 21 13 16 14 06 14 53	Set h m 22 47 23 41 00 35 01 28	Rise h m 11 59 12 49 13 34 14 16 14 54	Set h m 23 19 00 14 01 07 01 59	Rise h m 12 53 13 30 14 07 14 42 15 17	Set h m 00 42 01 33 02 22 03 11	
6 7 8 9	13 49 14 48 15 48 16 46 17 43	01 01 01 45 02 31 03 19 04 10	15 37 16 32 17 23 18 11 18 56	02 07 02 58 03 50 04 44 05 37	14 28 15 20 16 09 16 54 17 36	00 55 01 47 02 40 03 33 04 25	15 36 16 16 16 54 17 30 18 05	02 21 03 13 04 03 04 53 05 42	15 31 16 06 16 42 17 18 17 55	02 49 03 38 04 27 05 16 06 06	15 54 16 33 17 14 17 58 18 46	04 00 04 50 05 41 06 33 07 26	
11 12 13 14 15	18 38 19 29 20 16 21 00 21 40	05 02 05 57 06 51 07 45 08 38	19 37 20 16 20 53 21 29 22 05	06 30 07 21 08 12 09 01 09 50	18 15 18 53 19 29 20 05 20 40	05 16 06 07 06 57 07 46 08 35	18 41 19 17 19 55 20 35 21 18	06 31 07 20 08 10 09 00 09 51	18 35 19 17 20 02 20 51 21 42	06 56 07 47 08 39 09 31 10 23	19 38 20 32 21 29 22 27 23 25	08 19 09 11 10 02 10 50 11 36	
16 17 18 19 20	22 18 22 55 23 30 00 06	09 29 10 19 11 08 11 57 12 46	22 41 23 18 23 58 00 40	10 39 11 29 12 19 13 10 14 02	21 17 21 56 22 37 23 21	09 24 10 13 11 04 11 55 12 47	22 04 22 54 23 47 00 42	10 43 11 34 12 26 13 16 14 06	22 37 23 34 00 32 01 31	11 14 12 03 12 51 13 36 14 21	00 24 01 24 02 24 03 25	12 21 13 04 13 47 14 31 15 17	
21 22 23 24 25	00 43 01 21 02 03 02 48 03 38	13 36 14 28 15 21 16 15 17 10	01 27 02 18 03 13 04 12 05 13	14 56 15 50 16 44 17 37 18 28	00 08 01 00 01 55 02 54 03 55	13 39 14 32 15 23 16 14 17 03	01 41 02 41 03 43 04 45 05 50	14 54 15 40 16 26 17 13 18 00	02 31 03 32 04 35 05 39 06 43	15 05 15 50 16 37 17 25 18 17	04 27 05 30 06 32 07 31 08 27	16 06 16 58 17 53 18 50 19 47	
26 27 28 29 30 31	04 32 05 31 06 32 07 35 08 38 09 40	18 06 19 00 19 52 20 42 21 29 22 15	06 17 07 21 08 26	19 17 20 05 20 52	04 58 06 03 07 07 08 12 09 17 10 21	17 51 18 38 19 26 20 14 21 03 21 54	06 54 08 00 09 04 10 06 11 05	18 49 19 40 20 33 21 28 22 24	07 47 08 48 09 46 10 40 11 28 12 12	19 11 20 08 21 05 22 02 22 57 23 51	09 19 10 06 10 48 11 28 12 05	20 44 21 39 22 33 23 24	
	JUI Rise	Y Set	AUG Rise	OST	SEPT	DOBER .	OCTO		MOV	OBER	DEC	DBZR	
1 2 3 4 5	h m 12 41 13 16 13 52 14 30 15 10	h m 00 14 01 04 01 53 02 42 03 33	h m 13 05 13 46 14 31 15 19 16 12	Set h m 01 24 02 14 03 06 03 59 04 52	Rise h m 13 59 14 53 15 50 16 49 17 51	Set h m 02 40 03 32 04 24 05 15 06 04	Rise h m 14 32 15 31 16 33 17 36 18 40	Set h m 03 03 03 51 04 39 05 25 06 12	Rise h m 16 17 17 21 18 26 19 33 20 39	Set h m 04 00 04 45 05 32 06 20 07 12	Rise h m 17 09 18 14 19 20 20 24 21 25	Set h m 04 07 04 56 05 48 06 44 07 43	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	h m 12 41 13 16 13 52 14 30 15 10 15 53 16 39 17 30 18 24 19 21	h m 00 14 01 04 01 53		b m 01 24 02 14 03 06	h m 13 59 14 53 15 50 16 49 17 51 18 54 19 57 21 00 22 03 23 06	h m		h n	h m 16 17 17 21	Set			
4 5 6 7 8 9	14 30 15 10	h m 00 14 01 04 01 53 02 42 03 33 04 24 05 17 06 10 07 04	h m 13 05 13 46 14 31 15 19 16 12 17 08 18 07 19 07	h m 01 24 02 14 03 06 03 59 04 52 05 45 06 37 07 27 08 15	h m 13 59 14 53 15 50 16 49 17 51	02 40 03 32 04 24 05 15 06 04	h m 14 32 15 31 16 33 17 36 18 40	h m 03 03 03 51 04 39 05 25 06 12 06 58 07 46	h m 16 17 17 21 18 26 19 33 20 39 21 43 22 44 23 40	Set h m 04 00 04 45 05 32 06 20 07 12	h m 17 09 18 14 19 20 20 24 21 25 22 21 23 11 23 56	h m 04 07 04 56 05 48 06 44 07 43	
4 5 6 7 8 9	14 30 15 10 15 53 16 39 17 30 18 24 19 21 20 20	h m 00 14 01 04 01 53 02 42 03 33 04 24 05 17 06 10 07 04 07 56 08 46 09 34 10 20 11 04	h m 13 05 13 46 14 31 15 19 16 12 17 08 18 07 19 07 20 09 21 10 22 11 23 12	h m 01 24 02 14 03 06 03 59 04 52 05 45 06 37 07 27 08 15 09 01	h m 13 59 14 53 15 50 16 49 17 51 18 54 19 57 21 00 22 03 23 06	h m 02 40 03 32 04 24 05 15 06 04 06 51 07 38 08 24 09 10 09 57 10 45	h m 14 32 15 31 16 33 17 36 18 40 19 45 20 50 21 55 22 58 23 58	h m 03 03 03 51 04 39 05 25 06 12 06 58 07 46 08 36 09 28 10 21 11 17	h m 16 17 17 17 18 26 19 33 20 39 21 43 22 44 23 40 00 31 01 17	Set h m 04 00 04 45 05 32 06 20 07 12 08 07 09 03 10 02 11 00 11 56 12 51 13 44	h m 17 09 18 14 19 20 20 24 21 25 22 21 23 11 23 56 00 37 01 15	h m 04 07 04 56 05 48 06 44 07 43 08 43 09 43 10 40 11 36 12 29	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	14 30 15 10 15 53 16 39 17 30 18 24 19 21 20 20 21 19 22 19 23 19	h m 00 14 01 53 02 42 03 33 40 05 17 06 10 07 56 09 36 10 10 02 01 11 04 11 48	h m 13 05 13 46 14 31 15 19 16 12 17 08 18 07 19 07 20 09 21 10 22 11 23 12 00 13 01 14	h m 01 24 03 06 03 59 04 52 05 45 06 37 07 27 08 15 09 01 09 46 10 30 11 15 12 49 13 39 14 32 15 27 16 23	13 59 14 53 15 50 16 49 17 51 18 54 19 57 21 00 22 03 23 06 00 08 01 08 02 05 02 05 02 59	02 40 03 42 04 24 05 15 06 04 06 51 07 38 08 24 09 10 09 57 10 45 11 36 12 29 13 23 14 18	h m 14 12 15 31 17 36 18 40 19 45 20 55 22 58 23 58 00 55 01 47 02 35 03 19	h m 03 03 51 04 39 05 25 06 12 06 58 07 46 09 28 10 21 11 17 12 13 13 09 14 03 14 56 15 48 16 39 17 28	h m 16 17 21 17 21 18 26 19 33 20 39 21 43 22 44 23 40 00 31 01 157 01 59 02 38 03 15 03 50	Set h m 04 00 04 45 05 32 06 20 07 12 08 07 10 02 11 00 11 56 12 51 13 44 14 35 15 25 16 14	h m 17 9 18 14 19 20 20 22 22 21 25 22 21 23 11 23 56 00 37 01 15 51 02 26 03 01 03 38 04 16 04 56 05 60	h m 04 07 04 56 05 48 06 44 07 43 08 43 10 40 11 36 12 29 13 20 14 09 14 59 15 48 16 37	

PREDICTIONS FOR YOUNG CRESCENT VISIBILITY FOR RAMADAAN AND SHAWWALL The tabulation below is for the difference in altitude and azimuth between the Sun and the Moon at sunset for the period after New Moon on each occasion when the moon is above the horizon. Positions of the moon at altitudes less than 15° and differences of azimuth less than 25° in the table, are plotted on the accompanying charts.

OCCASION	DATE d m		JOHANNESBURG		MECCA Alt DAzm
SHAWWALL	28 01 29 01		1.1 5.9	0.8 6.1 10.5 15.4	3.5 1.7 16.7 1.1
RAMADAAN	19 12 20 12	3.2 8.5 12.5 15.1		3.5 7.8 13.2 13.6	6.6 0.4 16.7 5.1



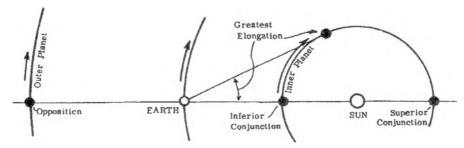
THE PLANETS

RASI		

	Dist from	Period of		Equatorial	Rotation	Inclination	No. of
	Sun 10 ⁶ km	Revolution	Mass	Di ame ter	Period	of Equator	known
	10° km	years	(Earth = 1)	10° km		to orbit	satellites
Mercury	58	0.24	0.055	4.98	58.65d	0"	0
Venus	108	0.62	0.815	12.10	243d R	178°	0
Earth	150	1.00	1.000	12.76	23 h 56 m	23°27′	1
Mars	228	1.88	0.107	6.79	24b37m	23°59′	2
Jupiter	778	11.9	318.867	142.80	09 h51 a	03°04'	16
Saturn	1 426	29.5	95.142	120.00	10h14m	26 44'	18
Uranus	2 868	84.0	14.559	52.00	17.2h	97 52'	15
Neptune	4 494	164.8	17.207	48.40	17.8h	29"34"	8
Pluto	5 896	247.6	0.002	3.00	6.39đ	118°?	1

CENERAL

Apart from Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, the planets of our solar system are amongst the brightest objects in the night sky. Their apparent brightness is measured in magnitudes. A planet of magnitude 1.0, that of the brightest stars, will be 100 times brighter than one of magnitude 6.0, the limit of visibility to the naked eye in the total absence of artificial lighting. Unlike the distant stars, the relative positions of the planets do not remain fixed, but continually change as, like the Earth, they orbit around the Sun. Their apparent movements against the starry background are complicated as they result from a combination of their own motion and the Earth's motion. Their brightnesses also vary considerably, as both their distances from the Earth and the visible portions of their sunlit hemispheres change. Since the period of a planet increases with increasing distance from the Sun, so we find that the inner planets - Mercury and Venus - appear to "overtake" the Earth in their orbits, while the Earth in turn "overtakes" the outer planets - Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. The terms given in astronomy to the various Sun-Earth-Planet configurations are illustrated in the accompanying diagram. Dates of such configurations occuring during the year are listed chronologically in the DIARY OF PHENOMENA and are also mentioned in the text below.



OBSERVING THE PLANETS

To the naked eye, planets appear as virtually point sources of light. However, their disks can be readily resolved with the aid of a small telescope. Even so, their angular diameters are of the order of 10 seconds of arc - roughly 1/200 of the Moon's angular diameter - so it is not always possible to distinguish details on their disks. The disks of Mercury and Venus are only seen fully illuminated when they are furthest from us - as they draw closer, their disks grow larger but the phase changes to a crescent as we see more of their dark hemispheres. In contrast, the disks of the outer planets are always seen fully or near fully illuminated.

MERCURY

The planet may be seen low in the east before sunrise between the following approximate dates:

January 1 (at mag.-0.1) to February 10 (at mag.-0.8), April 15 (at mag.+2.8) to June 3 (at mag.-1.4), August 22 (at mag.+2.2) to September 16 (at mag.-1.4) and December 7 (at mag.+1.8) to December 31 (at mag.-0.4)

The best conditions for viewing will occur from the end of April until mid May when Mercury will be found in Pices.

Mercury may also be seen low in the west after sunset between the following approximate dates:

March 4 (at mag.-1.4) to March 30 (at mag.+2.3), June 18 (at mag.-1.3) to August 6 (at mag.+2.7), and October 9 (at mag.-0.7) to November 26 (at mag.+1.8)

The best conditions for viewing will be in July, when Mercury will be found first in Cancer and later in Leo.

	d	h			d	h			a	h			a	h	
Superior															
Conjunction				Feb	22	10		Jun	10	9		Sep	25	22	
Greatest															
Elongation East				Mar	20	6	(19°)	Jul	17	5	(27°)	Nov	11	11	(23°)
Stationary				Mar	27	17		Jul	30	7		Nov	21	16	
Inferior															
Conjunction				Apr	6	19		Aug	14	2		Dec	1	17	
Stationary				Apr	19	4		Aug	23	7		Dec	11	8	
Greatest				•				_							
Elongation West Jan	6	17	(23°)	May	4	19	(27°)	Aug	31	11	(18°)	Dec	20	6	(22°)

VENUS

Venus will be in the evening sky from the beginning of the year (at mag.-4.5) until the middle of the second week of January (at mag.-4.3).

It will become a morning sky object from the third week of January (at mag. -4.1), reaching greatest brilliancy (at mag. -4.6) on February 20. It remains in the morning sky until late September (at mag. -3.9).

It returns to the evening sky from mid December (at mag. -3.9) .

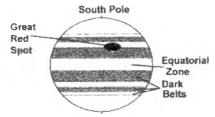
Inferior Conjunction Jan 16 13
Stationary Feb 5 20
Greatest Elongation West Mar 27 21 (47°)
Venus superior conjunction Oct 30 6

MARS

Mars, visible (at mag.+1.2) in the evening sky, begins the year in the constellation of Capricornis, passing to Aquarius in the last week of January (at mag.+1.2), into Pisces at the end of February where, after the first week of March, it becomes too close to the sun to be seen. It reappears in the morning sky, in Gemini, in the second week of July (at mag. +1.6) and for the rest of the year it will be a morning sky object. It passes to Cancer in mid August (at mag.+1.7), into Leo in mid September and into Virgo in mid November (at mag.+1.5) where it remains for the rest of the year.

JUPITER

Jupiter (at mag.-2.1) begins the year in the evening sky, in Capricornus passing in the last week of January into Aquarius, where it will be visible for the first week of February, (at mag.-2.0) after which it will be too close to the Sun to be seen. It re-appears in the morning sky in the second week of March (at mag.-2.0). It passes to Pisces, in early June (at mag.-2.3), where by the middle of the month it will be visible for more than half the night. The planet passes back into Aquarius in late August



(at mag. -2.9) where it remains for the rest of the year. From the middle of September it will be visible all night and after mid December (at mag.-2.4) becomes an evening sky object.

Cassint SATURN SOUTH Division Saturn, found in Pisces, will be in the evening sky from January (at mag.+0.7) to late March (at mag. +0.6) when it becomes too close to the Sun to be seen. It will reappear in the morning sky at the beginning of May (at mag.+0.6). It passes into Cetus in the second half of July Ring A (at mag.+0.5) and back into Pices (at mag.+0.1) from the middle of September, where it remains for the rest of the year. It will be an all night object by the

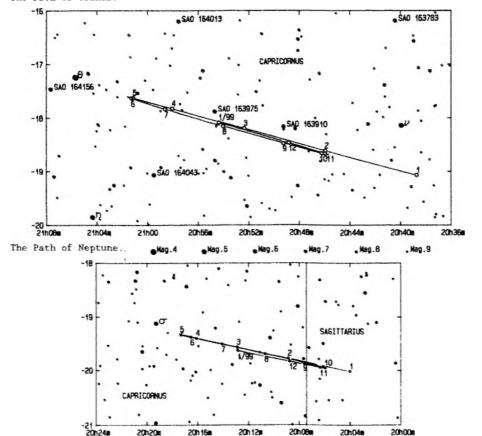
third week of October (at mag. -0.6).

URANUS AND NEPTUNE

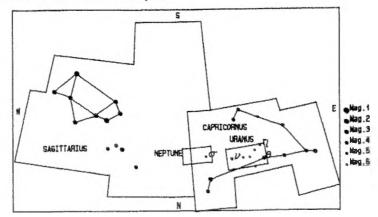
Uramus, visible with optical aid, found throughout the year in Capricornus, will set during the evening twilight until the fourth week of January. It will reappear in the morning sky in mid February. At opposition on August 3, it will be at magnitude 5.6.

Neptune, visible with optical aid, will set during the evening twilight for the first half of January. The planet will be found in the morning sky also in Capricornus, from mid February. At opposition on July 23, it will be at magnitude +7.9.

The Path of Uranus.



Sky Chart for the Paths of Uranus and Neptune



PLUTO

Pluto at magnitude +14 in Ophiuchus is visible only in a telescope of at least 25cm aperture.

EVENTS OF INTEREST

Evening Sky:

- 1 Jan 10 Jan Jupiter, Mars, Saturn and Venus visible.
- 11 Jan 10 Feb Jupiter, Mars and Saturn visible.
- 21 Jan Jupiter and Mars in conjunction.
- 11 Feb 3 Mar Mars and Saturn visible.
- 4 Mar 9 Mar Mars, Mercury and Saturn visible.
- 10 Mar 27 Mar Mercury and Saturn visible.
- 11 Mar Mars and Mercury in conjunction. The planets will set approximately half an hour after sunset.
- 9 Oct 22 Oct Jupiter and Mercury visible.
- 23 Oct 26 Nov Jupiter, Mercury, and Saturn visible.
- 27 Nov 9 Dec Jupiter and Saturn visible.
- 10 Dec 31 Dec Jupiter, Saturn and Venus visible.

Morning Sky:

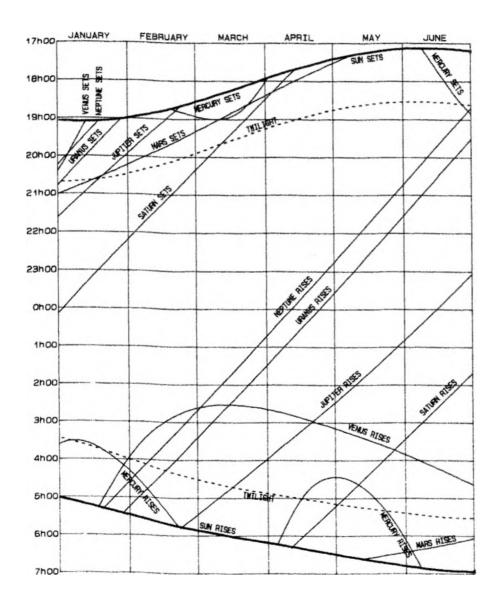
- 22 Jan 10 Feb Mercury and Venus visible.
- 26 Jan Mercury and Venus in conjunction
- 9 Mar 14 Apr Jupiter and Venus visible.
- 15 Apr 30 Apr Jupiter, Mercury and Venus visible.
- 23 Apr Jupiter and Venus in conjunction.
- 1 May 3 Jun Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn and Venus visible.
- 12 May Mercury and Saturn in conjunction.
- 29 May Saturn and Venus in conjunction.
- 4 Jun 9 Jul Jupiter, Saturn and Venus visible.
- 10 Jul 21 Aug Jupiter, Mars, Saturn and Venus visible.
- 5 Aug Mars and Venus in conjunction.
- 22 Aug 16 Sep Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn and Venus visible.
- 26 Aug Mercury and Venus in conjunction.
- 11 Sep Mercury and Venus in conjunction.
- 17 Sep 22 Sep Mars, Saturn and Venus visible.
- 23 Sep 23 Oct Mars and Saturn visible.
- 7 Dec 31 Dec Mercury and Mars visible.

APPARENT	PLACES:				
	Mercury	Venu	s	Mars	Jupiter
	RA DE		DEC	RA DEC	RA DEC
	h m	'h m	۰,	h m °'	h m °'
Jan 1	17 10.8 -20		-17 24	20 54.2 -18 39	21 39.6 -14 55
Jan 11	17 51.1 -22				
			-15 46	21 25.7 -16 18	21 47.9 -14 13
Jan 21	18 48.5 -23		-14 55	21 56.5 -13 40	21 56.6 -13 27
Jan 31	19 52.7 -22	19 19 18.8	-14 52	22 26,6 -10 48	22 5.6 -12 39
Feb 10	20 59.8 -19	9 19 17.5	-15 18	22 56.1 -7 47	22 14.7 -11 49
Feb 20	22 8.3 -13	38 19 31.5	-15 48	23 25.0 -4 39	22 23.8 -10 58
Mar 2	23 17.5 -5		-15 56	23 53.5 -1 29	22 32.9 -10 5
Mar 12	0 23.0 3	5 20 29.3	-15 27	0 21.8 1 41	22 42.0 -9 13
	0 23.0 3	20 27.3	-13 21	0 21.0 1 41	22 42.0 49 13
Mar 22	1 7 2 0	50 21 (/	17.10	0 (0 0) () 3	00 50 0 0 00
		59 21 6.4	-14 12	0 49.9 4 47	22 50.8 -8 20
Apr 1		4 21 46.1	-12 12	1 18.0 7 48	22 59.5 -7 28
Apr 11		42 22 27.0	-9 28	1 46.2 10 39	23 7.8 -6 38
Apr 21	0 37.8 2	54 23 8.5	-6 8	2 14.7 13 19	23 15.7 -5 50
May 1	0 56.5 3	7 23 50.4	-2 21	2 43.4 15 45	23 23.1 -5 5
May 11		38 0 32.5	1 42	3 12.5 17 55	23 30.0 -4 23
May 21	2 29.8 12		5 52	3 41.8 19 47	23 36.3 -3 45
May 31	3 41.0 18	38 1 59.1	9 58	4 11.4 21 20	23 41.8 -3 12
Jun 10	5 10.0 23		13 48	4 41.3 22 33	23 46.5 -2 44
Jun 20	6 43.9 24	55 3 31.0	17 10	5 11.2 23 24	23 50.2 -2 23
Jun 30	8 3.4 22	12 4 19.7	19 53	5 41.1 23 54	23 53.0 -2 8
Jul 10	9 2.9 17	28 5 10.1	21 47	6 10,7 24 2	23 54.6 -2 1
Jul 20	9 41.8 12	29 6 1.9	22 43	6 40.0 23 50	23 55.0 -2 1
Jul 30		53 6 54.3	22 35		
Aug 9		38 7 46.4	21 23	7 37.1 22 27	23 52.3 -2 25
Aug 19	9 14.8 12	1 8 37.7	19 8	8 4.7 21 20	23 49.3 -2 47
Aug 29	9 19.3 14		15 59	8 31.6 19 58	23 45.4 -3 15
Sep 8	10 9.7 12	43 10 15.7	12 5	8 57.6 18 22	23 40.9 -3 45
Sep 18	11 18,9 6	23 11 2.7	7 37	9 22.9 16 36	23 36.0 -4 17
Sep 28	12 25.5 -1		2 47	9 47.5 14 40	23 31.2 -4 48
		22 1011	2 47	, 41.15	23 32.2 4 43
Oct 8	13 26.9 -8	55 12 34.4	-2 12	10 11 4 12 37	23 26.8 -5 16
Oct 18	14 25.5 -15		-7 9	10 34.6 10 29	23 23.2 -5 37
Oct 28	15 22.9 -20		-11 51	10 57.3 8 17	23 20.5 -5 52
Nov 7	16 17.5 -24	3 14 56.3	-16 5	11 19.3 6 3	23 19.0 -5 59
Nov 17	16 58.7 -25	10 15 47.0	-19 38	11 40.8 3 50	23 18.8 -5 58
Nov 27	16 54.5 -23	0 16 39.6	-22 16	12 1.8 1 38	23 19.8 -5 49
Dec 7	16 5.'7 -18		-23 48	12 22.2 -0 31	23 22.0 -5 32
Dec 17	16 8.7 -18		-24 9	12 42.1 -2 34	23 25.4 -5 8
Dec 27	16 53.5 -21	16 19 23.5	-23 15	13 1.4 -4 31	23 29.8 -4 38

	Saturn		Uranı			une				
	RA	DEC	RA	DEC	RA .	DEC	RA	DEC		
	h m	. ,	h m	0 ,	h m	٠,	h m	٠,		
Jan 1	0 54.5	3 7	20 38.7	-19 4	20 4.0	-20 1	16 27.8	-9 42		
Jan 11	0 55.8		20 41.0	-18 56	20 5.5	-19 56	16 29.1	-9 44		
Jan 21	0 57.8		20 43.3	-18 47	20 7.1	-19 52	16 30.2	-9 44		
Jan 31	1 0.3		20 45.7	-18 38	20 8.7	-19 47	16 31.2	-9 44		
Feb 10	1 3.3	4 12	20 48.1	-18 29	20 10.2	-19 42	16 32.0	-9 42		
Feb 20	1 6.8		20 50.4	-18 20	20 11.7	-19 38	16 32.6	-9 41		
Mar 2	1 10.7		20 52.6	-18 11	20 13.0	-19 34	16 32.9	-9 38		
Mar 12	1 14.8	5 28	20 54.6	-18 3	20 14.2	-19 30	16 33.1	-9 35		
Mar 22	1 19.3		20 56.4	-17 56	20 15.3	-19 27	16 33.0	-9 32		
Apr 1	1 23.9		20 58.0	-17 49	20 16.1	-19 24	16 32.7	-9 28		
Apr 11	1 28.6		20 59.4	-17 44	20 16.7	-19 22	16 32.1	-9 24		
Apr 21	1 33.3	7 20	21 0.4	-17 40	20 17.2	-19 21	16 31.4	-9 21		
May 1	1 38.0	7 47	21 1.1	-17 38	20 17.4	-19 20	16 30.6	-9 17		
May 11	1 42.7	8 13	21 1.5	-17 36	20 17.3	-19 20	16 29.6	-9 14		
May 21	1 47.1	8 37	21 1.6	-17 37	20 17.1	-19 21	16 28.6	-9 12		
May 31	1 51.3	8 59	21 1.3	-17 38	20 16.6	-19 22	16 27.5	-9 10		
Jun 10	1 55.2	9 19	21 0.7	-17 41	20 16.0	-19 24	16 26.5	-9 8		
Jun 20	1 58.8		20 59.9	-17 45	20 15.1	-19 27	16 25.4	-9 8		
Jun 30	2 1.9	9 51	20 58.7	-17 50	20 14.2	-19 30	16 24.5	-9 9		
Jul 10	2 4.5 1	.0 3	20 57.4	-17 56	20 13.1	-19 34	16 23.7	-9 10		
Jul 20	2 6.6 1	.0 12	20 55.9	-18 2	20 12.0	-19 37	16 23.0	-9 12		
Jul 30	2 8.1 1	.0 17	20 54.4	-18 8	20 10.9	-19 41	16 22.5	-9 15		
Aug 9	2 8.9 1	0 18	20 52.7	-18 15	20 9.8	-19 44	16 22.2	-9 19		
Aug 19	2 9.1 1	0 17	20 51.2	-18 21	20 8.8	-19 48	16 22.1	-9 24		
Aug 29	2 8.6 1	0 11	20 49.7	-18 27	20 7.9	-19 51	16 22.2	-9 29		
Sep 8			20 48.4	-18 32	20 7.1	-19 53	16 22.5	-9 35		
Sep 18	2 5.8		20 47.3	-18 36	20 6.5	-19 55	16 23.1	-9 41		
Sep 28	2 3.5	9 38	20 46.4	-18 39	20 6.1	-19 57	16 23.8	-9 47		
Oct 8	2 0.9		20 45.9	-18 41	20 5.9	-19 57	16 24.8	-9 54		
Oct 18	1 57.9		20 45.7	-18 42	20 5.9	-19 58	16 25.9	-10 0		
Oct 28	1 54.9		20 45.8	-18 41	20 6.2	-19 57	16 27.1	-10 6		
Nov 7	1 51.9	8 34	20 46.3	-18 39	20 6.7	-19 56	16 28.5	-10 12		
Nov 17	1 49.2	8 20	20 47.1	-18 35	20 7.4	-19 54	16 30.0	-10 17		
Nov 27	1 46.8		20 48.3	-18 30	20 8.3	-19 51		-10 22		
Dec 7	1 45.0		20 49.7	-18 24	20 9.4	-19 48	16 33.0	-10 26		
Dec 17	1 43.7		20 51.4	-18 17	20 10.7	-19 44	16 34.5	-10 30		
Dec 27	1 43.1	7 55	20 53.3	-18 10	20 12.1	-19 40	16 36.0	-10 32		

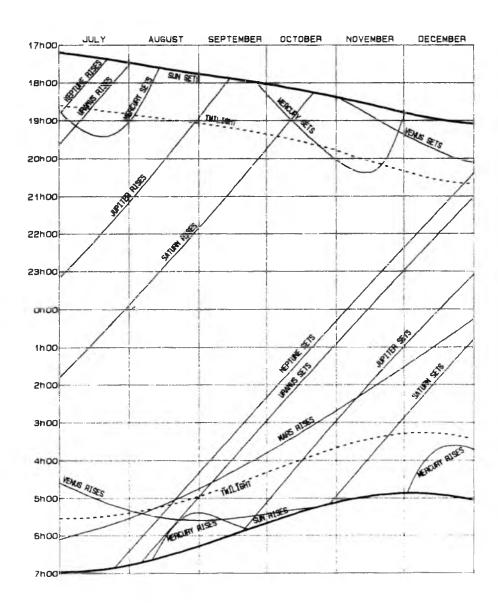
TIMES OF RISING AND SETTING

The times of rising and setting given by the diagram are accurate for position 30° East, 30° South and approximately correct for other places in Southern Africa. Strictly speaking, corrections for latitude and longitude should be applied, but the latitude correction is in general sufficiently small to be ignored and in no case will exceed 15 minutes.



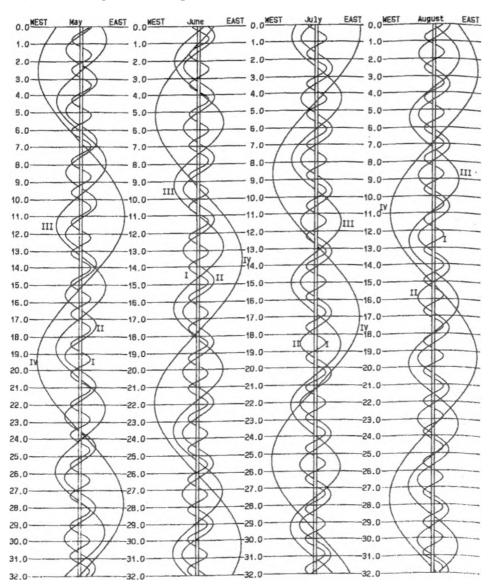
CORRECTION FOR PLACES NOT ON THE 30° E MERIDIAN Approximate longitude corrections from the 30° East meridian are:

Bloemfontein	+15 ^m	East London	+8 ^m	Port Elizabeth	+18
Bulawayo	+6_	Grahamstown	+14	Pretoria	+7
Cape Town	+46 ^m	Johannesburg	+8 ^m	Harare	-4
Durban	-4 ²⁰	Kimberley	+21 ^m	Windhoek	+52 ^m

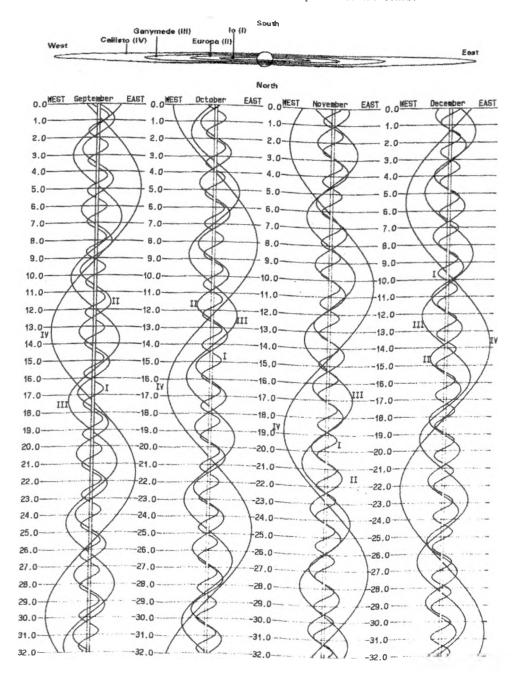


THE MOONS OF JUPITER

One of the most popular sights for an observer with a small telescope is Jupiter and its moons. Four of the sixteen - Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto - are generally clearly visible - they would just be visible to the naked eye were it not for the glare from the mother planet. As the diagram on the next page indicates, the system is seen almost edge-on so the moons always lie close to a straight line extending from the planet's equator. As they orbit, so they appear to oscillate from one side to the other, alternately passing in front and behind the planet. This motion is represented in the following diagrams which show how their positions along such a straight line change during the 8 months when Jupiter is



prominent. For each month, time increases downward; the disk of Jupiter is stretched to make the central column, and horizontal lines representing midnight (Oam SAST), are shown for every day of the month. The wavy lines show how the moons appear to ossilate from each side of the planet to the other.



When the moons pass in front and behind the planet, transits, occultations and eclipses occur. Details of such phenomena, occurring between the end of astronomical twilight in the evening and its commencement in the morning when the planet is above the horizon in Southern Africa, are given in the table below.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE.

- Date and predicted times are given; these are for mid-phenomean and are not instantaneous.
- The moon concerned are I Io, II Europa, III Ganymede and IV Callisto.
- Phenomena the abbreviations used are D Disappearance; Ec Eclipse ie the satellite passes through the shadow of Jupiter; R Reappearance; Oc Occultation ie the satellite is obscured by the disc of Jupiter;

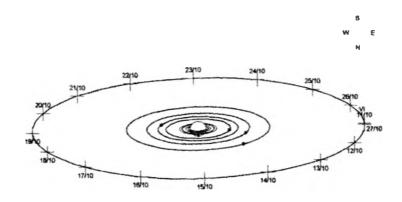
I - Ingress; Sh - Shadow Transit ie the shadow of the satellite transits the disc; E - Egress; Tr - Transit ie the satellite crosses the disc of Jupiter.

011	, د		٠_	ogress,	**	- 4	. L.		JIC IC			d.	'n.		e cros.	3 C 3	dile d	, L	_	02 0	upi	
	a	ם	-10	I.Tr.E.		10	<u> </u>		77.0.	_	v1 1	Q .	П	- 8	TTT 8- T		111- 06	22	10	TT I	Po D	
Apr					Jun	12	UJ	03	11.11.	Ľ.	JUL	IJ	02	21	TILL TELL		vad oo	23	10	TT /	oc.p.	
				II.Tr.I.		14	(C)	29	111.Sn.	1.			כט	56	III.Tr.E II.Sb.E II.Tr.E I.Sb.I	•	Vo	03	20	TTT	JU.K.	
				II.Sh.E.			06	38	1.60.	D.			23	27	11.50.E	•	42	23	49	111.1	C.D.	
						15	03	47	1.56.	Ι.	1	14	02	30	11.77.8	•	07	UZ	50	111-1	C.K.	
				III.fr.I.			05	11	I.Tr.	Ι.	1	5	05	51	1.Sh.1	•		03	21	111.0	JC.D.	
				IV.Tr.I.			06	03	I.Sh.	Ε.	1	.6	03	11	I.Ec.D I.Sh.I			06			b.I.	
		04		I.Tr.I.		16	04	46	I.0c.	R.		.7	00	19	1.50.1			22	52	II.	II.E.	
		05		I.Sh.E.		17	01	46	IV.Sh.	Ι.					I.Tr.I		08 09	03	22	1.1	KC.D.	
				II.Sh.I.			01	53	I.fr.	Ε.					I.Sh.E							
May				II.Oc.R.			05	01	II.Ec.	D.			03	48	I.Tr.E I.Oc.R	•		01			h.I.	
				III.Sh.I.			05	12	IV.Sh.	Ε.								02			d.E.	
				IV.Ec.D.		18	04	20	III.0c.	R.	1	9	04	40	II.Ec.D III.Sb.I	•		03	39	1.1	r.E.	
	07			I.Sh.I.		19	02	54	II.Sh.	E.	2	20	01	31	III.SB.I	•	10	00	58	1.0	c.R.	
	08			I.Oc.R.			02	57	II.īr. II.īr.	I.			04	54	III.Sh.E III.Tr.I			22	05	1.7	T.E.	
				III.Oc.D.			05	40	H.fr.	E.			06	34	111.77.1	•	13	01	47	11.1	c.D.	
						22	05	41	I.Sh.	I.			23	50	II.Sh.I			06	08	11.0	JC.K.	
		04		I.Ec.D.					I.Ec.		2	21	02	17	II.Sh.I	•	14	03	29	111.1	C.D.	
-	16			I.Sh.E.					I.0c.				UΖ	20	11.50.E	-		~	22	11.1	L·L·	
		05		I.Tr.E.		24	01	33	I.Tr.	I.			04	57	II.Tr.E			23	39	II.S	SO.E.	
				II.Ec.D.			02	25	I.Sh.	E.	2	23	05	05	I.Ec.D	•	15	01	11	11.7	TT.E.	
				II.Tr.E.			03	47	I.Tr.	Ε.			23	24	III.Oc.R	•		05	16	I.!		
											2	24	0Z	13	I.Sb.I	•	16	02	24	1.3	h.I.	
	22			I.Ec.D.			05	07	III.0c.	D.			03	24	1.Tr.1	•		03			r.I.	
		03							IV.Oc.				04	29	I.Tr.I I.Sh.E			04			Sh.E.	
		04		I.Tr.I.			02	43	II.Sh.	Ι.								05	20	1.7	r.E.	
		05		I.Sh.E.					II.Sh.				23	34	I.Ec.D I.Oc.R I.Tr.E	•		23	40	1.1	c.D.	
	24			I.Oc.R.					II.Tr.		2	25	02	57	1.0C.K	•	17	UZ	44	1.1	c.R.	
									II.Oc.		2	0.7	00	20	I.TT.L	•		21	38	I.5	r.I.	
		05		H.Tr.I.	- 1	30	04	55	I.Ec.	D.	2	7	いつ	32	III.Sh.I	•				III.		
									I.Sh.	1.	4	8.	02	20	11.50.1	•		23	43	111.7	L-D-	
	30			I.Sh.I.			03	25	I.Tr. I.Sh.	1.			U4 ^=	42	II.Tr.I II.Sh.E	•	20	23	DT.	TT	Zo D	
	31								1.50.	E.			כט בר	11	IV.Ec.D	•	20	22	21	11.1	Sh. T	
				III.īr.I.			05				,		(۵	30	IV.EC.B	•	20 21 22	22	21	TT 4	×u.⊥. N∽ T	
									I.Oc.							•	22	00	31	II.S	h P	
7		06		I.Oc.R.							J		11	20	II.Oc.R III.Ec.R III.Oc.D	•		02	77	17.1	NI.E.	
Jun									II.Sh.				22	UC	III.EC.K	•	22	03	01	10.0	h T	
				II.Sh.I.		00	04	32	II.Oc.	K.			23 00	23	III.Oc.R	•	23	03	10	1.5	au.i.	
				II.Oc.R.		08														1.5		
				I.Ec.D.						ı.			υ« Δε	12	I.Tr.I					IV.S		
				III.Sh.E.			06							23						11.0		
	80			I.Tr.I.						Ľ.	100.0	1	00 01	20	I.Ec.D	•	24	01	20	11.0	c.r.	
		04		I.Sh.E.		09	04				Aug 0	11	υ¥	46	I.Oc.R					1.0		
		05		I.Tr.E.				-			-		72	39	I.Tr.I	•				111.9		
	09			I.Oc.R. IV.Oc.D.		10	^1		I.Sh. I.Tr.		^		^^	E 1	T Ch P			22	42	TC	h T	
				II.Ec.D.		12	U.J.	70	II Fo	n.	U	-	n1	52	I.fr.E I.oc.R II.Sh.I	•		23	22	1.5	r.I	
		05		II.Ec.D.		12	UZ NE	20	TV FC	ν. D			25	12	T Oc P	•	75	00	03	III.1	ጉ.፲.	
				II.Oc.D.		12	00	SS.	TIT Ch	r.	n	id.	6.J NS	02	II Sh T		23	00	56	III	h.E.	
		υJ	12	11.0C.D.		1)	vv	J	111.001	L.	0	T	J	20	11.00.1	•		00	50		W I	

	l b =		d b m		d h m		h m
Aug 25	01 03		Sep 21 03 57		Oct 17 02 40 I.		
	01 36		22 22 52	II.Tr.I.	18 54 III.		21 53 I.Sh.I.
		III.Tr.E.	23 11	II.Sh.I.	20 17 II.		22 52 I.Tr.E.
	22 54		23 01 30	II.Tr.E.			00 07 I.Sh.E.
29	02 07	II.Sh.I.	01 53	II.Sh.E.		.Oc.D.	19 58 II.Sh.I.
	03 05		03 35	I.Oc.D.	22 57 II.	.Sh.E.	20 09 III.Tr.E.
	04 50	II.Sh.E.	24 00 44	I.Tr.I.	18 00 42 I.	.Ec.R.	20 10 II.Tr.E.
	05 43	II.Tr.E.	00 56	I.Sh.I.	18 52 I	.Tr.I.	21 20 I.Ec.R.
30	23 51	II.Oc.R.	02 58	I.Tr.E.	19 40 I.	.Sh.I.	22 03 III.Sh.I.
	03 34		03 11	I.Sh.E.	21 07 I.	.Tr.E.	22 38 II.Sh.E.
Sep 01	00 42	I.Sh.I.	20 14	II.Ec.R.	21 55 I.	.Sh.E. 22	19 22 IV.Oc.D.
	01 07	I.Tr.I.	22 01	I.Oc.D.	19 19 11 I	.Ec.R.	21 53 IV.Oc.R.
	01 38	III.Sh.I.	25 00 29	I.Ec.R.	20 19 14 IV	.Ec.D. 24	22 29 I.Tr.I.
	02 57	I.Sh.E.	19 10	I.Tr.I.	21 04 IV.	.Ec.R.	23 49 I.Sh.I.
	03 20	I.Tr.E.	19 25	I.Sh.I.	21 02 27 III.	.fr.I. 25	19 44 I.Oc.D.
	03 21	III.fr.I.	21 24	I.Tr.E.	23 02 17 II.	.Oc.D.	19 58 II.Tr.I.
	04 56	III.Sh.E.	21 40	I.Sh.E.	24 02 12 I.	.Tr.I.	20 43 III.Tr.I.
	22 02	I.Ec.D.	26 02 38	III.Oc.D.	19 15 III.		22 34 II.Sh.I.
02	00 38	I.Oc.R.	18 57	I.Ec.R.	19 45 III.	.Ec.D.	22 40 II.Tr.E.
	21 26	I.Sh.E.	29 19 29	III.Tr.E.		.īr.I.	23 15 I.Ec.R.
	21 46	I.Tr.E.	20 59	III.Sh.E.		.Sh.I. 26	00 00 III.Tr.E.
05	04 43	II.Sb.I.	30 01 06	II.Tr.I.	22 56 III.	.Ec.R.	20 32 I.Sh.E.
	05 19	H.Tr.I.	01 47	II.Sb.I.	23 28 1	.Oc.D. 27	20 02 II.Ec.R.
06	22 56	II.Ec.D.	03 44	II.Tr.E.	23 44 II.		21 37 I.Oc.D.
07	02 07		Oct. 01 02 28	I.Tr.I.	25 01 33 II.		22 31 II.Tr.I.
	05 28	I.Ec.D.	02 51	I.Sh.I.			20 14 I.Sh.I.
08	02 37		19 21	II.Oc.D.		.Sh.I.	21 08 I.Tr.E.
	02 50	I.Tr.I.	22 52	II.Ec.R.	22 54 I	.Tr.E.	22 28 I.Sh.E.
	04 52		23 45	I.Oc.D.			19 39 I.Ec.R.
	05 04		02 02 23	I.Ec.R.	26 20 07 II		19 57 II.Oc.R.
	05 39	III.Sh.I.	20 54	I.Tr.I.			19 59 II.Ec.D.
	20 43		21 20	I.Sh.I.	28 19 02 IV		22 41 II.Ec.R.
	21 03	II.Tr.E.	23 08	I.Tr.E.	20 52 IV		19 59 III.Ec.D.
	21 23		23 35	I.Sh.E.	31 19 35 III.		23 04 III.Ec.R.
	23 49		03 20 52	I.Ec.R.	22 48 III		20 48 I.Tr.I.
	23 57		21 08		23 25 II		22 10 I.Sh.I.
09	02 22		22 11		23 48 III		23 03 I.Tr.E.
	21 06			IV.Ec.D.			19 51 II.Oc.D.
	21 16			IV.Ec.R.	01 28 II.		21 35 I.Ec.R.
	23 21			III.Tr.I.		.Tr.I.	22 36 II.Oc.R.
	23 30			III.Sh.I.		.Sh.I.	22 38 II.Ec.D.
10	20 48			III.Tr.E.			19 43 II.Sh.E.
11	23 12	III.Oc.R.		III.Sh.E.		.Sh.E.	21 45 III.Oc.R.
14	01 34	II.Ec.D.	03 20				22 08 IV.Tr.I.
	04 22	II.Oc.R.	08 21 38	II.Oc.D.		.Ec.R.	22 44 I.Tr.I.
15	04 32	I.Sh.I.	09 01 30	I.Oc.D.			19 57 I.Oc.D.
	04 34	I.Tr.I.	01 31	II.Ec.R.		.Tr.E.	22 31 II.Oc.D.
	20 36	II.Sh.I.	22 39	I.Tr.I.			19 29 I.Tr.E.
	20 39	H.fr.I.	23 16	I.Sh.I.	07 23 11 III		20 49 I.Sh.E.
	23 17		10 00 54	I.Tr.E.			19 41 II.Sh.I.
	23 18	II.Sh.E.	01 30	I.Sh.E.		.Oc.D.	19 43 II.Tr.E.
16	01 51	I.Ec.D.	19 07			.Oc.D.	22 20 II.Sh.E.
	04 06		19 56	I.Oc.D.		.Ec.R.	22 34 III.Oc.D.
	23 00		20 22	II.Sh.E.			21 19 III.Sh.E.
	23 01		22 47	I.Ec.R.			21 54 I.Oc.D.
17	01 14		11 19 20	I.Tr.E.			20 31 I.Sb.I.
-	01 16		19 59	I.Sh.E.		.BC.R.	21 27 I.Tr.E.
	20 18			III.Tr.I.	20 02 II		19 40 II.Tr.I.
	22 34			III.Sh.I.	21 08 III		19 55 I.Ec.R.
18	19 40			III.Tr.E.	14 23 19 IV		22 18 II.Sh.I.
	19 45			II.Oc.D.	15 00 07 IV.		19 56 II.Ec.R.
		III.Oc.D.	17 00 25	I.Tr.I.			20 18 III.Tr.E.
19		III.Ec.R.	01 11	I.Sh.I.		.Oc.D.	
			**		NO 87 A		

THE MOONS OF SATURN

Saturn's moons are considerably fainter than the 4 Galilean moons of Jupiter. The diagram shows the orbits of 4 of Saturn's moons at opposition on October 23. The easiest to find is Titan (magnitude ± 8.5), according to the diagram and information in the table below.



TITAN

Eastern	El o	ngation	Inferior	Con	iunction		El o	ngation	Superior	Con	junction
	d	h		d	h		d	h		d	h
						Jan	4	16.5	Jan	8	11.5
Jan	12	10.9	Jan	16	15.7		20	15.9		24	11.1
	28	10.5	Feb	1	15.5	Feb	5	15.7	Feb	9	10.9
Feb	13	10.6		17	15.6		21	15.8		25	11.1
Mar	1	10.9	Mar	5	16.0	Mar	9	16.2	Mar	13	11.5
	17	11.5		21	16.7		25	16.7		29	12.0
Apr	2	12.2	Apr	6	17.4	Apr	10	17.3	Apr	14	12.6
	18	13.0		22	18.2		26	17.9		30	13.3
May	4	13.8	May	8	19.0	May	12	18.5	May	16	13.9
	20	14.5		24	19.6		28	19.0	Jun	1	14.3
Jun	5	15.1	Jun	9	20.1	Jun	13	19.2		17	14.5
	21	15.4		25	20.3		29	19.2	Jul	3	14.5
Jul	7	15.3	Jul	11	20.1	Jul	15	18.9		19	14.1
	23	14.9		27	19.6		31	18.2	Aug	4	13.3
Aug	8	14.1	Aug	12	18.6	Aug	16	17.1		20	12.1
	24	12.7		28	17.1	Sep	1	15.6	Sep	5	10.4
Sep	9	10.9	Sep	13	15.2		17	13.6		21	08.4
	25	08.7		29	12.9	Oct	3	11.3	Oct	7	06.0
Oct	11	06.2	0ct	15	10.4		19	08.8		23	03.4
	27	03.5		31	07.7	Nov	4	06.3	Nov	8	00.9
Nov	12	00.9	Nov	16	05.2		20	03.9		23	22.5
	27	22.5	Dec	2	02.9	Dec	6	01.8	Dec	9	20.5
Dec	13	20.5		18	01.0		22	00.0		25	18.8
	29	19.0									

COMETS AND METEORS

COMETS

Located at the outer extremes of the solar system is a cloud of material, probably left over from the formation of the solar system itself. This cloud, known as the Oort Cloud, is believed to be the reservoir from which the comets emanate. At such vast distances from the sun this material, consisting of gases and dust, is preserved in the same state as when the sun and planets were formed, and thus a study of comets is important to understanding the birth of the solar system.

Every now and then, part of the material may break away from the cloud, and under the influence of gravity, accelerates towards the sun as a comet. These cornets, travelling in parabolic orbits, are known as long period comets and by definition have orbital periods greater than 200 years, though the actual periods are generally a few thousand years or more. Occasionally the orbits of comets travelling in the same plane as the planets may be perturbed by the gravitational effects of the major planets, mainly Jupiter, into elliptical orbits. These comets have shorter periods, by definition less than 200 years, and since their orbits are known fairly precisely, their returns can be predicted with some degree of accuracy. The table below lists comets predicted to appear during 1998, and which are predicted to become brighter than about magnitude 12. The table does not of course include any new comets which might possibly be discovered during the year.

COMET	PERIHELION DATE	PREDICTED MAXIMUM MAGNITUDE
Hale-Bopp	1997 April 1	6
Mueller	1997 October 11	11
Hartley 2	1997 December 22	8
Tempel-Tuttle	1998 February 28	10
Meunier-Dupouy	1998 March 10	10
Giacobini-Zinner	1998 November 21	9

In the cold depths of space, comets are no more than chunks of frozen gases, ices and dust. However, in the vicinity of the sun the constituents of the nucleus vaporise, and the gases and dust form a coma around the nucleus. Under the influence of the solar wind the gas and dust in the coma is swept away to form the tail, such that the tail always points away from the sun.

The Director of the Comet and Meteor Section welcomes all observations of comets, but to be of scientific value the observer should concentrate on the following:

- Estimates of the total visual magnitude of the comet, preferably made over the entire apparition to allow construction of a light curve
- Estimates of the diameter of the coma
- · Estimates of the degree of condensation of the comet
- Estimates of the length and position angle of the tail
- Detailed visual descriptions, sketches and photographs of the comet

In making the above observations it is essential that the observer uses the standard procedures developed and used by observers world-wide. Detailed notes on observing techniques and visibility of comets may be obtained from the Director at the address below. Beginning observers should note that comets are notoriously unpredictable, and that the predicted brightness in the above table is given as a guide only. The magnitude given is the total magnitude of the coma and the brightness is spread out across the whole diameter of the comet. For this reason the comet will appear much fainter than a star of the same magnitude. As a guide, a comet of magnitude 10-11 would appear about as bright as a star of magnitude 12-13.

Details on how to observe either comets or meteors are available from the Director of the Comet and Meteor Section, T P Cooper, P O Box 14740, Bredell, 1623.
Tel. 011-967-2250.

email: tpcooper@ilink.nis.za

METEORS

The name given to particles travelling through space is *meteoroids*. Several thousand tonnes of these particles, mostly smaller than grains of sand, enter the earths atmosphere every day. When a particle enters the atmosphere, it heats up due to the effects of friction and may become visible before burning up. The resultant streak of light is known as a *meteor*. Those which become equal or brighter than Venus are termed *fireballs*. In general, meteors appear in the upper atmosphere, at an altitude of between 80-120 km and disappear at between 60-80 km. Heavier and slower fireballs may descend below this, and bodies which reach the earths surface are called *meteorites*.

Most meteors entering the atmosphere are *sporadic*, particles travelling through space in isolation. However, several meteor *showers*, streams of particles which are left behind by comets in their passage around the sun, may be observed throughout the year. The table below lists the showers requiring observation.

SHOWER	MAX	SHOWER	RADIANT		ZHR	VEL	REC.V	VATCH	OBSERVING
	DATE	DURATION	RA	DEC		km/s	BEGIN	END	CONDITIONS
			2000.0	•			SAST	SAST	1998
α Crucids	Jan19	Jan06-Jan28	12h48	-63	<5	50	00h00	03h30	Poor
α Centaurids	Feb 8	Jan28-Feb23	14h00	-40	5	60	22h00	03h30	Unfavourable
Pyxids	Mar 6	Mar03-Mar09	09h00	-35	<5	?	20h00	03h30	Poor
√ Normids	Mar 14	Feb25-Mar22	16h36	-51	5	56	00h00	04h30	Unfavourable
δ Pavonids	Арг в	Mar11-Apr16	20h32	-63	5	59	02h00	04h30	Good
April Lyrids	Apr 22	Apr16-Apr24	18h05	+34	15	49	03h00	05h00	Good
π Puppids	Apr 23	Apr16-Apr25	07h20	-45	<5	18	19h00	22h00	Favourable
α Scorpiids	May 3	Apr11-May12	16h00	-27	5	35	21h00	04h00	Favourable
η Aquarids	May 5	Apr21-May12	22h24	-02	60	65	04h00	05h30	Good
γ Scorpiids	Jun 5	May27-Jun20	16h32	-14	5	21	21h00	04h30	Poor
Sagittarids	Jun 11	Jun08-Jun16	20h16	-35	<5	52	03h30	05h30	Unfavourable
θ Ophiuchids	Jun 13	Jun08-Jun16	17h48	-20	5	27	20h00	05h30	Unfavourable
June Lyrids	Jun 16	Jun11-Jun21	18h32	+35	5	31	23h30	02h00	Poor
Cetids	Jun 28	Jun26-Jun29	02h00	-15	<5	?	03h00	05h30	Favourable
Capricornids	Jul 26	Jul10-Aug05	21h00	-15	8	?	20h30	05h30	Favourable
Piscis Australids	Jul 28	Jul19-Aug17	22h40	-30	8	35	21h30	05h00	Good
South & Aquarids	Jul 29	Jul21-Aug29	22h36	-16	30	42	22h00	05h00	Good
α Capricornids	Jul 30	Jul15-Aug25	20h28	-10	10	25	20h00	04h00	Good
South (Aquands	Aug 5	Jul15-Aug25	22h12	-15	<5	34	22h00	04h30	Unfavourable
North δ Aquands	Aug 12	Jul14-Aug25	22h28	-05	10	42	23h00	05h00	Unfavourable
North : Aquarids	Aug 20	Jul15-Sep20	21h48	-06	10	36	20h00	05h00	New moon
Orionids	Oct 21	Oct02-Nov07	06h20	+16	30	68	02h00	04h00	New moon
Southern Taurids	Nov 3	Sep15-Dec01	03h20	+14	10	29	21h30	03h30	Full moon
Northern Taurids	Nov 13	Sep19-Dec01	04h00	+23	5	31	21h30	03h30	Good
Leonids	Nov 17	Nov14-Nov20	10h08	+22	50+	70	03h00	04h00	Favourable
Dec. Phoenicids	Dec 5	Dec03-Dec05	01h12	-53	5	22	20h30	01h00	Unfavourable
Geminids	Dec 14	Dec04-Dec16	07h28	+33	50	36	23h30	03h00	Good
Velids	Dec 29	Dec05-Jan07	09h56	-51	5	40	22h30	03h30	Роог

Notes to Table: 1.)The radiant of most showers drifts slightly eastward each night. The position given is for night of maximum. 2.)The ZHR is the expected maximum rate under observing conditions when stars of magnitude 6.5 can be discerned and with the radiant at the zenith. Rates under poorer conditions and when the radiant is low will consequently be lower. 3.)Showers listed as favourable are the best prospects for observation. Those listed as good may be observed under slight hindrance from the moon.

The Stars

CONSTRLLATIONS

Apart from our Sun all the stars that we see are so incredibly distant that, despite their high speed velocities, their apparent positions change by only minute amounts each year. Consequently the patterns that they form appear unchanged. The Greeks and other ancient civilisations identified these patterns, or constellations, with various mythological characters and creatures, and most of the names they gave are still used today.

In all there are 88 constellations, roughly one half of which would be above the horizon at any one time. Some contain distinctive patterns of bright stars and are relatively easy to find; others are difficult to locate, even with suitable maps. The Southern Cross and Centaurus, Orion and Taurus, Scorpius and Sagittarius, are featured later in this section. Detailed information on other constellations is beyond the scope of this handbook and interested observers are advised to obtain a suitable star atlas.

STAR NAMES

Within each constellation, the brightest star is generally labelled α (Alpha), the next β (Beta) and so on through the Greek alphabet. Most of the brightest stars also have their own names - usually of Arabic origin. For example α Canis Majoris, otherwise known as Sirius, is the brightest star in the constellation Canis Major.

STELLAR MAGNITUDES AND STELLAR DISTANCES

The apparent brightness of a star - which depends both on its true luminosity and its distance - is indicated by its magnitude. Equal intervals of magnitude represent equal ratios in light intensity.

Distances are often expressed in units of light years - the distance light would travel in a year (equal to 9.5 x $10^{12} km$).

DOUBLE STARS

It now appears that single stars such as our Sun are the exception, the majority of stars being double or multiple - two or more suns in orbit around one another.

STAR CLUSTERS

These are two completely different sorts. Galactic clusters, having of the order of 100 stars, are found close to the plane of the Milky Way. The ones we can see are relatively nearby. Globular clusters are much larger and far more distant. They contain of the order of 100 000 stars each and are seen above and below the Milky Way on that side of the sky towards the centre of our galaxy. So great is their distance that small telescopes fail to resolve individual stars instead they appear as fuzzy balls.

NEBULAE

Possibly one third of the matter in our region of the Galaxy is in the form of gas and dust (the remainder being contained in stars, plus a tiny amount in planets). Condensations of this material are called nebulae, some of which are illuminated by nearby stars while others are dark. They are usually referred to by their numbers in Messier's catalogue (M) or the New General Catalogue (NGC).

THE STAR CHARTS

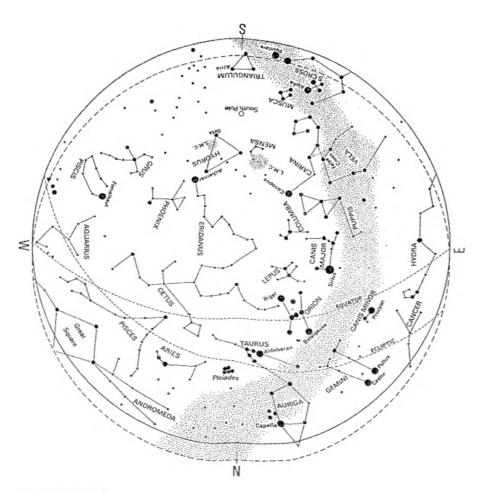
The star charts in this section show the night sky for each of the four seasons of the year. These seasonal charts depict stars down to magnitude 3.5 which is approximately what will be visible to the naked eye in city areas. Charts of 3 of the most interesting regions in the sky (showing stars down to magnitude 5) - the Orion region, visible in Summer; the Scorpius region, visible in Winter and the Southern Cross Region, visible all year round - are featured. They are rich in interesting objects visible to the naked eye, or with the aid of binoculars or a small telescope. To use them locate the constellations in the sky from the seasonal chart and rotate the regional chart to match the orientation of the constellations in the sky.

THE SUMMER SKY

The chart below represents the sky in Cape Town on December 1 at midnight, January 1 at 10 $\,\mathrm{pm}$ and February 1 at 8 $\,\mathrm{pm}$. Corrections for places other than Cape Town are

Bloemfontein and Port Elisabeth -30 minutes
Johannesburg -40 minutes
Durban -50 minutes
Harare -52 minutes

Correct times for places elsewhere may be found by subtracting 4 minutes for each degree of longitude east of Cape Town or adding 4 min for each degree of longitude west of Cape Town.



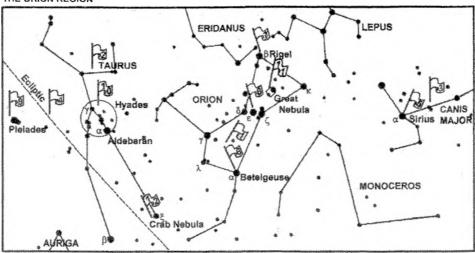
Courtesy of the

PLANETARIUM



SA MUSEUM

THE ORION REGION



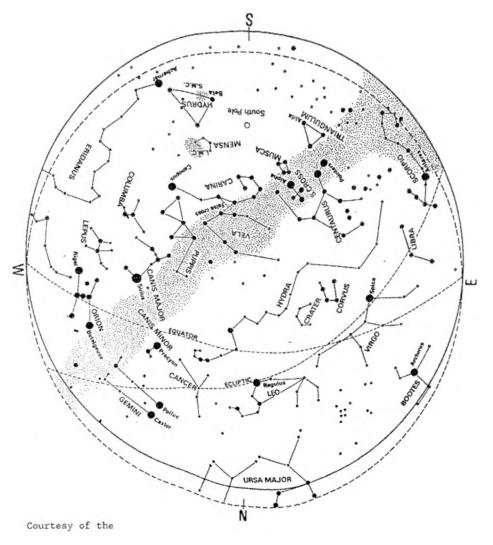
- (1) The constellation of Orion. The figure of the legendary hunter of Greek mythology is unfortunately upside down when seen from Southern Africa. The faint stars by λ represent the head, α and γ the shoulders, $\delta-\epsilon-\eta$ the belt, and β and κ the legs. Orion forms part of the "great hunting scene" in which he faces the onslaught of (2) Taurus, the bull. Only the forepart of the bull is depicted and, like Orion, it is upside down, α and β are the eyes, γ the nose. Orion is accompanied by (3) Canis major, the large dog, and the small dog (off map) while Lepus, the hare, crouches at his feet.
- (4) A section of the Ecliptic a line encircling the entire sky and representing the plane of the Earth's orbit. As the Earth revolves around the Sun, the Sun appears to move along the ecliptic through the constellations of the Zodiac, of which Taurus is one.
- (5) Sirius the brightest star in the night sky. It is somewhat brighter than our Sun and relatively close by at a distance of 9 light years. It is a double star but the companion is a white dwarf (only slightly larger than the Earth, and with a mass comparable to our Sun) and is only visible through a large telescope.
- (6) Betelgeuse most famous of the red giant stars. Its diameter is of the order of the size of the Earth's orbit and its luminosity is nearly 10 000 times that of our Sun. Its red colour should be obvious to the eye. It is 520 light years distant.
- (7) Rigel, despite being physically smaller than Betelgeuse, is more luminous (higher surface temperature bluish colour) and more distant.
- (8) The stars in Orion's belt are distant hot blue stars.
- (9) The Pleiades or Seven Sisters form the best known nearby star cluster. Six or seven stars are visible to the naked eye, binoculars or a small telescope show more. (10) The Hyades is another nearby galactic cluster, but Aldebaran is not a member
- (it lies closer to us).
- (11) The Great Nebula in Orion, just visible to the naked eye, shows up as a fan shaped mass of luminous gas through binoculars or a telescope. A telescope will also show a tiny "Trapezium" of four stars in the centre.
- (12) The Crab Nebula, close to ξ Taurii, is the remnant of a supernova recorded by the Chinese in 1054, requires a moderate sized telescope for observation. In its heart is located the extraordinary pulsar which emits a double flash of light 30 times every second. The current belief is that it is a rapidly rotating neutron star a star with the mass of our sun but with a diameter of only 10 km.

THE AUTUMN SKY

The chart below represents the sky in Cape Town on March 1 at midnight, April 1 at 10 pm and May 8 pm. Corrections for places other than Cape Town are

Bloemfontein and Port Elisabeth -30 minutes
Johannesburg -40 minutes
Durban -50 minutes
Harare -52 minutes

Correct times for places elsewhere may be found by subtracting 4 minutes for each degree of longitude east of Cape Town or adding 4 min for each degree of longitude west of Cape Town.

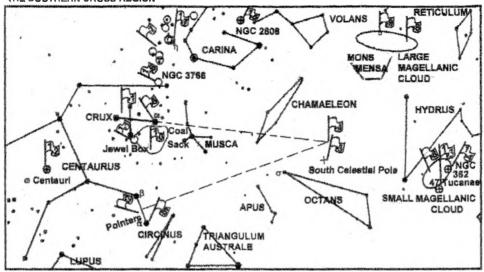


PLANETARIUM



SA MUSEUM

THE SOUTHERN CROSS REGION



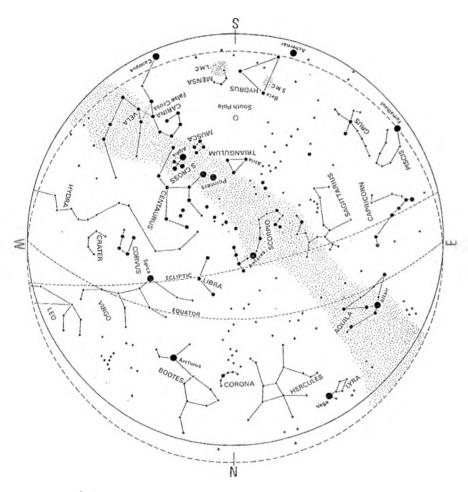
- (1) Crux, the Southern Cross, is one of the most compact patterns of bright stars to be found in the sky. It lies on the border of that region of the sky which never sets as seen from Southern Africa.
- (2) The two "Pointer" stars lie close to the Cross. (A similar pattern to the Southern Cross called the False Cross, shown in the Autumn Sky chart lies just outside and above the map, but has no accompanying pointer stars).
- (3) The South Celestial Pole: This is one of two opposite points in space towards which the Earth's axis of rotation is directed. As the Earth rotates so the sky appears to pivot about this point. It always lies above the south point on the horizon, elevated by an angle equal to the observer's southern latitude. (The north celestial pole lies below the northern horizon and can never be seen from the Earth's southern hemisphere).
- (4) The intersection of a line extended through the major axis of the Cross and the perpendicular bisector to the Pointers indicates the approximate position of the South Celestial Pole. Nearby is σ Octantis, the nearest star to the Pole which is visible to the naked eye.
- $(5)\alpha$ Centauri has the distinction of being the closest star to our solar system at a distance of approximately 40 million million km or 4.3 light years. A small telescope readily shows that it is a double star the two components take 80 years to revolve about one another. A much fainter third star also belongs to the system.
- $(6)\beta$ Crucis can also be resolved as a double star by a small telescope (separation 5 seconds of arc).
- (7) The region indicated is one of the brightest section of the entire Milky Way with many star clusters.
- (8) The Large and Small Magellanic Clouds are the nearest of the external galaxies (see also next section). They can be seen with the naked eye provided the sky is reasonably dark.
- (9) The Great Looped Nebula possibly the remnant of a supernova explosion in the Large Magellanic Cloud. (Naked eye or binoculars).
- (10) The "Coal Sack" a dark mass of gas and dust obscuring a part of the Milky Way. (Naked eye or binoculars).
- $(1\bar{1})$ Herschel's "Jewel Box" a galactic cluster containing stars of different colours. (Small telescope or binoculars).
- (12) ω Centauri and (13) 47 Tucanae are perhaps the best known globular cluster. Binoculars will show their fuzzy appearance. (14) NGC 362 and (15) NGC 2808 are fainter globular clusters.
- (16) NGC 3766 a fine galactic cluster. (Binoculars or small telescope).
- (17) The η Carinae nebula site of a slow supernova that brightened to magnitude -0.8 in 1843 and is now of magnitude 6.4.

THE WINTER SKY

The chart below represents the sky in Cape Town on June 1 at midnight, July 1 at 10 pm and August 1 at 8 pm. Corrections for places other than Cape Town are

Bloemfontein and Port Elisabeth -30 minutes
Johannesburg -40 minutes
Durban -50 minutes
Harare -52 minutes

Correct times for places elsewhere may be found by subtracting 4 minutes for each degree of longitude east of Cape Town or adding 4 min for each degree of longitude west of Cape Town.



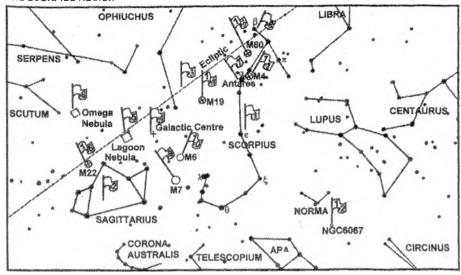
Courtesy of the

PLANETARIUM



SA MUSEUM

THE SCORPIUS REGION



- (1) The constellation of Scorpius. The creature is depicted with α in the centre of the body and β and π the claws. The distinctive tail ϵ - ζ - θ curls round to the sting.
- (2) Sagittarius the figure of the centaur archer is very difficult to make out. A more easily recognisable asterism is the 'teapot'.

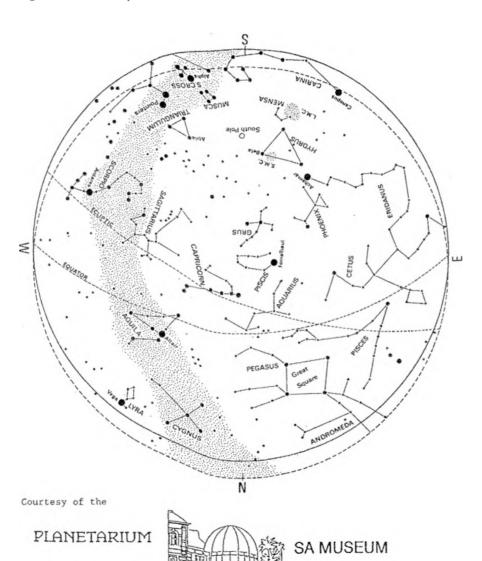
 (3) A section of the Ecliptic. Like Taurus, Scorpius and Sagittarius are
- constellations of the Zodiac.
- (4) The direction of the centre of our Galaxy the Milky Way is that part of our Galaxy visible to us. Unfortunately the central nucleus is obscured by foreground gaseous and dusty matter - both dark and luminous - hence the irregular shape of the Milky Way in this region, see the chart opposite.
 Luminous nebulae include (5) the Lagoon nebula and (6) the Omega nebula. These, are best seen with the aid of binoculars.
- (7) Antares a distant red giant, several hundred times the diameter of our Sun - is so named because its red colour rivals that of the planet Mars.
- $(8)\beta$ Scorpii can be resolved as a double star (separation 16 sec of arc) with a small telescope. In fact the brighter component is in itself a triple star, and the fainter component a double star!
- This region includes a number of galactic clusters including
- (9) M7, (10) M6, (11) M4 and (12) NGC 6067. (Use binoculars or a small telescope). Further from the plane of the Milky Way are some globular clusters:
- (13) M80 (14) M19 (15) M22.

THE SPRING SKY

The chart below represents the sky in Cape Town on September 1 at midnight, October 1 at 10 pm and November 1 at 8 pm. Corrections for places other than Cape Town are

Bloemfontein and Port Elisabeth -30 minutes Johannesburg -40 minutes -50 minutes Harare -52 minutes

Correct times for places elsewhere may be found by subtracting 4 minutes for each degree of longitude east of Cape Town or adding 4 min for each degree of longitude west of Cape Town.



VARIABLE STAR OBSERVING

The latest (1985) edition of the "General Catalogue of Variable Stars" lists more than 28 000 stars. Professional observatories cannot possibly monitor all of these, and this makes the observation of variable stars a field in which amateurs can make a real contribution to astronomical knowledge.

Of these 28 000 stars at least 2 000 are suitable for visual monitoring in the southern hemisphere. However, the number of active observers in this part of the world remains woefully small, and less than 400 variables are at present being observed from Southern Africa.

The Variable Star Section of the A.S.S.A. exists for the purpose of encouraging observers and of acting as a medium communication. The Section disseminates incoming information amongst observers, and will forward (on request) the observations of individuals to various variable star bodies. These include the American Association of the Variable Star Observers (AAVSO) and the Variable Star Section of the Royal Astronomical Society of New Zealand. These bodies combine the South African light estimates with those from other parts of the world. The resulting "light curves" and tables are made available to a large number of professional observatories where astronomers are interested in investigating certain of the stars more fully.

In recent years amateur observers have played an invaluable part by alerting the operators of orbiting satellite observatories whenever outburst occurred of certain eruptive variables.

Visual estimates of magnitude are made by comparing the variable with two or more comparison stars, respectively brighter and fainter than the unknown variable. Suitable comparison stars are shown on special charts, which have been prepared for each variable, mainly by the two variable star organisations mentioned above. The use of these charts is essential for accurate, standardized observations and intending new observers are therefore advised to obtain the necessary data by contacting the Director of the Variable Star Section,

Mr. J. Hers, P.O. Box 48, Sedgefield, 6573, Telephone 044-343-1736. They will then be sent charts of a few easy objects and data on stars which may be observed with the equipment at their disposal.

Prospective observers should, when writing, give brief details of their equipment. Larger, more powerful telescopes will naturally greatly increase the number of stars which may be measured, but many variables are bright enough to be observed through most of their cycles with quite modest equipment, e.g. binoculars. Some stars, such as $0710\underline{44}$ L2 Puppis, are so bright that they may be observed without optical aid whatever.

Variable stars are designated in two ways. The first of these, the Harvard designation, consists of six figures which give the position for 1900; the first four figures give hours and minutes of R.A., the last two give the declination in degrees, underlined for southern declinations. The second name consists of one or two letters (or letter V plus a number) and the name of constellation.

Variables can be divided into three main classes: pulsating, eruptive and eclipsing binary stars.

Most suitable for beginners are the long period variables (or Mira variables, named after the typical representative Mira = o Geti) which belongs to the class of pulsating stars. They are giant stars which vary through a range of brightness of 2.5 to 5 magnitudes or more, and which have well defined periodicities, ranging from 80 to 1000 days. In most cases one observation per observer every 10 days will suffice.

Typical examples include:

Approximate magnitude range 021403 o Ceti(Mira) 2.0-10.1 092962 R Carinae 3.9-10.0 4.5-9.9

Among the eruptive variables, two groups are of special importance:

<u>U Geminorum tvne</u> These are dwarf novae which have long periods of apparent quiescence at minimum, with sudden rises to maximum. A typical representative in the southern hemisphere is 040971 VW Hydri.

R. Coronae Borealis type. These are high luminosity variables with slow, non-periodic drops in brightness. A typical representative is 191033 RY Sagittarii.

Eclipsing Binary Stars have orbital planes which lie close to the line of sight of the observer. The two components periodically eclipse each other, thus causing variations in the apparent brightness of the system. Periods are generally short, of the order of hours, so that observational programmes need very careful planning. Monitoring these interesting stars is therefore for experienced observers only.

NOVA SEARCHING

On rare occasions a star may undergo a nova outburst, its light increasing tremendously. The result is that a "new" star appears where previously no star was visible to the naked eye, or even with a small telescope. The light of the nova may fluctuate for a time, then gradually fades over a period of days, weeks or months.

Even observers having no telescopes can perform a useful task in keeping a watch for such novae in an allocated area of the sky. A good knowledge of the constellations is a recommendation, since part of the procedure is to scan the whole sky for bright novae before the more detailed search in the allocated area is begun. However, anyone can be given training in star recognition.

DREP SKY SECTION

The Deep-Sky Observing Section is dedicated to observing objects outside our solar system: clusters, nebulae and galaxies. New members receive a brief observing guide explaining some of the basics of deep-sky observing.

In order to promote visual observing, the Section offer a Bennett Certificate to those who observe the comet-like objects listed by the late Jack Bennett, past director of the Comet and Meteor Section. These and other observations will contribute to the long-term goal of the Section, namely the production of a handbook of southern deep-sky objects.

ASSA members who would like more information or who would like to join the Section are encouraged to write to the Director:

Mr Auke Slotegraaf, PO Box 608, Stellenbosch, 7599. (Tel. 021-887-887-8)

TOTAL LUNAR OCCULTATIONS

These phenomena concern a specialised branch of observational astronony in which both professional and amateur participate. The tables of predictions must necessarily occupy a number of pages as this handbook is the sole published source for Southern Africa.

An occultation occurs when the disk of the Moon moves in front of a star. Timings of occultations, to a precision of one-tenth of a second if possible are very valuable for studies of the Moon's shape and motion. Since only very modest equipment is required, amateurs can make important contributions in this field. Persons interested in making and reporting occultation observations are urged to contact the Director of the Society's Occultation Section:

Mr. M.D. Overbeek, P.O. Box 212, Edenvale, 1610 Tel: (011) 453 6918

Predictions of occultations of all stars brighter than magnitude 7.5 supplied by Hydrographic Dept., Tokyo are given below. The main set of tables give predictions for three stations, namely:

	Longitude	Latitude
Cape Town	18°.475 E	33°.933 S
Johannesburg	28°.075 E	26°.182 S
Harare	31°.000 E	17°.800 S

This does not restrict its use to observers in those centres. The approximate time of an occultation at a place $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\varphi$ degrees north of one of the standard stations given above may be found from:

Approximate time — predicted time + a. $\Delta\lambda$ + b. $\Delta\phi$ where a and b, in minutes of time, are given in the tables. Alternatively, rough times for intermediate stations can usually be estimated directly from the tables.

Occulted stars have been identified by their Z.C. numbers, that is their numbers in the "Catalogue of 3539 Zodiacal Stars for the Equinox 1950.0" by James Robertson (U S Naval Observatory, 1939).

Note: That the times of ordinary occultations are given in U.T.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES:

- Z.C. the number of the star in the Zodiacal Catalogue. An "m" following the number indicates the star is not single.
- Mag. the visual magnitude
- Ph the Phase: D Disappearance, R Reappearance
- h.m. the time of the occultation in UT
- a,b parameters in minutes for predicting times other than at standard stations (as explained above in the text)
- P.A. The Position Angle on the Moon's limb measured eastward from the north point

Observers who want to observe occultations of stars fainter than the ones listed, can contact Mr Overbeek for additional data.

						CAPE 8.5		3.9	JO E 2	HANNE:			E 3	EARAR		g
DATE	\$.C.	Mag.	Ph	ELG	UT	a.		P.A.	70	a.		P.A.	OT.		b.	
M D				•	b m				h m	1		•	p m	3	1	•
JAN 2	3280	7.4		52				,					17 16.4			
JAN 3	3431	6.6		66	19 6.3			6					10.01.4		2.0	
JAN 5 JAN 5	SATURA	0.7		88 88					11 10 5	_0 K	-0 E	260	10 21.4		2.0	2
JAN 7	454			121	23 23.3	-0.2	-0.8	138	11 10.5	-0.5	70.5	200	11 3.7	-0.0	-1.0	4:
JAN 19	1821		DB						1 43.0				1 29.7			
JAN 19	1821	2.9		252					3 11.0	-3.2	-0.2	275	3 11.1	-2.5	-1.8	
JAN 19 JAN 21	1921 2133	5.9 5.6		261 283					23 42.6	-0.3	-1 1	277	23 37.6 23 32.4	-0.1	-1.6	23
JAN 22	2137	6.4		283	0 13.0	0.3	-3.0	340	23 42.0	-0.3	-1.1	2//	دي عد.٩	70.1	-1.5	ж
PEB 2	269	7.3		74					18 16.8				18 27.8	-1.3	1.1	-
PEB 6	832	4.7		125					18 39.9			151	18 28.4			
FEB 6	836	5.5		126									19 38.9	-2.5	-2.7	13
FEB 7	1006	6.9		139	22 38.7											
	219	5.1		43	18 38.4			130								
MAR 2 MAR 2	352 354	7.3 5.5		56 56					17 37.0	-1.1	2.6	34	17 10.6	-1.4	1.2	7
MAR 2	360	6.8		56	18 5.6	-1.1	1.0	92	18 23.7				18 39.3	-0.7	2.0	- 4
HAR 4	636	6.9	DD	82					18 12.2			156	18 2.0			11
MAR 4	650	5.7	DD	83	19 40.8	-0.9	-0.6	134	19 49.7	-0.8	0.5	102	19 58.9	-0.9	1.1	7
MAR 5	787	7.5		95					17 42.8			99	17 54.8			7
MAR 6 MAR 8	947			108 130	18 40.1	-2.3	-0.5	115	19 2.5	-2.4	0.5	91	19 18.7			- 6
MAR 9	1207 1323			141					17 0.1			178	17 36.3	-2.8	-3.2	14
MAR 9	1336			143	20 40.4	-2.4	-0.4	103	21 11.4	-3.4	1.8					
MAR 11	1547	3.9	DD	165	19 28.3	-1.4	-2.8	148	19 27.4	-2.1	-1.8	121	19 23.5	-2.8	-0.7	9
MAR 15	1950	5.8		209	20 22.2	-0.7	-1.4	276	20 17.5	-0.9	-1.9		20 0.5	-0.5	-2.8	32
MAR 17 MAR 20	2072 2433			222 255	0.52.6	-1.0	-2.4	210	1 23.3			198				
MAR 24	3015			304	0 52.6 2 2.7											
MAR 26	3322	6.4	RD	332	3 44.7	-0.2	-1.7	289								
APR 2	904	7.1	DD	78					19 50.9	0.3	-1.9	152	19 44.6	-0.5	-0.2	11
APR 6	1413			126									22 33.3			
APR 10	1821			169	23 2.5				23 1.3				23 5.2			9
APR 11	1821			170	0 3.0	-2.9	۷.۷	731	0 30.0				0 25.6			
APR 18	2680			250	2 30 ^	2.5	۸.	201	3 3.9				3 22.4	-3.0	0.3	26
APR 18 APR 19	2686 2826	5.2		250 260	3 39.8 0 37.9				3 56.6 0 40.1				0 11.6			34
APR 19	2828			260	0 3/.9	-1.2	-0.0	202	0 40.1	-1.4	-2.0	250	0 35.0	-2.6	2.7	
APR 21	3112	6.2			2 45.1	-1.1	-4.2	316					5 3310	2,0	900 1	
APR 23	7ETOS								6 59.4			132	6 54.0	-3.7	-0.5	9
APR 23	VENUS								7 28.1			168	8 10.5			
APR 29 MAY 1	832	4.7		45	17 19.3			20					17 46.9	0.0	-1.2	13
MAY 2	1130 1260	7.2 7.0		70 83	18 50.1			28 47								
MAY 2	1262	6.2	DD	83	19 24.9	-2.1	2.3	64								
MAY 3	1371	6.4		93					16 6.0			42				
MAY 4	1476			105	17 26.9				17 50.6							
MAY 13	2372			198	3 23.4				3 41.4	-0.9	0.5	280	3 42.9	-1.2	-1.1	30
MAY 14	2495	6.0	RĎ	208	0 36.2	-2.0	-4.1	331								

May 19							CAPE	TOWN		JO	HANNES	BURG			HARARE	
May 15						E 1	8.5	S 33	.9	E 2				E 3		
NAY 15 2640 6.1 80 220 22.2.8 -2.4 0.5 268 24.6.6 -2.5 -0.5 291 237.5 -1.5 318 318 319 3		I.C.	Mag.	Ph	ELG				P.A.				P.A.			
NAY 15					•			_	•			_			1	
May 16										2 46.6	-2.5	-0.5	291	2 37.5		331
MAY 16		2647	6.4	RD												
NAY 16	MAY 15	2653	6.4	RD	221	4 30-3	-1.5	1.2	265							
MAY 18 3333 3.8 RD 255 0 46.6 329 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.	MAY 15	2764	6.3	RĎ	229					19 50.4	-0.9	1.4	219	19 55.5	-0.4 -0	.2 256
MAY 20	MAY 16	2787	6.4	RD	231									0 30.9	-3.0 1	.5 241
MAY 20																
MAY 27 913 5.2 D0 25 15 59.9 -1.4 1.7 66	MAY 18	3066	6.0	RD	255	0 46.6			329							
MAY 27 913 5.2 D0 25 15 59.9 -1.4 1.7 66	MAY 20	3353	3.8	RD	282	3 5.2			189	3 37.4	-1.6	2.1	215			
MAY 29		3360				4 48.5	-1.7	1.3	229							
MAY 30																
MAY 30																
MAY 30	101 27	2203	/ * *	20		20 3110	2	1.0	50							
MAY 30	MYA 3U	1337	5.6	ממ	64	18 26 8	- ∩ α	-0.1	123	18 40 2	-1 1	1 1	25	19 7 2		20
JUN 2 1644						10 20.0	-0.9	V.1	123						-0 6 -0	
JUN 3 1749 6.1 DD 109 18 8.5 -2.4 -0.9 111 18 40.7 -4.2 2.6 66 JUN 4 1864 6.8 DD 121 23 93 94 170 170 22 3.7 -1.0 -1.0 129 JUN 5 1976 6.9 DD 133 23 49.7 -0.8 -0.6 135 23 56.0 -0.6 0.4 106 24 4.3 -0.3 1.4 74 JUN 6 1978 6.6 DD 133 030.7 -0.6 -1.4 151 JUN 13 3019 5.9 ED 225 JUN 17 3461 6.4 ED 265 1 28.3 -1.4 -1.0 269 1 35.2 -2.5 -2.2 292 JUN 18 55 6.4 ED 279 1 16.4 -0.2 21.5 23 212 JUN 20 327 4.5 ED 30 444 16 50.9 -1.3 0.5 104 17 15.4 -1.7 2.7 60 JUN 28 1487 1.3 ED 53 10 10.4 -0.9 -1.6 10.5 10 11.1 -1.3 -0.9 88 10 14.1 -1.7 0.8 61 JUN 28 1487 1.3 ED 53 11 25.8 -1.5 -1.5 285 11 29.4 -1.9 -2.0 306 11 13.0 -1.8 -3.6 334 JUN 29 1609 4.7 ED 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 22.8 -1.8 0.7 94 20 52.9 -1.9 3.5 55 JUL 3 2043 6.6 ED 134 23 6.6 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUN 24 2133 5.6 ED 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 4 3412 4.4 ED 266 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 43 3412 4.4 ED 266 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 43 3412 4.4 ED 266 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 51 1658 5.2 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 51 1658 5.2 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 52 14658 5.2 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 53 1465 6.5 ED 102 12 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 188 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 52 14658 5.2 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 52 14658 5.2 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 52 14658 5.2 ED 137 04.23 -0.5 1.3 88 JUL 53 12 2485 7.4 ED 133 22 27.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 ADG 5 2640 6.1 ED 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2640 6.1 ED 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2764 6.3 ED 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 10 3383 6.5 ED 208 359.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 14 401 6.3 RD 209 13 359.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 17 832 4.7 ED 29 10 133 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 18 832 4.7 ED 133 50 ED 142 1 5.2 -0.1 1.1 87 ADG 19 832 4.7 ED 133 50 ED 142 1 5.2 -0.1 1.1 87 ADG 10 3383 6.5 ED 209 33 359.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 17 832 4.7 ED 133 50 ED 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16																
JUN 2						10 0 6	-2.4	-0.0	111					10 13.1	-5.1 2	•1 0;
Note 1976 6.9 10 133 23 49.7 -0.8 -0.6 135 23 56.0 -0.6 0.4 106 24 4.3 -0.3 1.4 74 JUN 3 3019 5.9 RD 225 222 4.8 -1.8 2.1 216 22 18.9 -2.0 0.3 252 JUN 17 3461 6.4 RD 265 1 28.3 -1.4 -1.0 269 1 35.2 -2.5 -2.2 292 JUN 20 327 4.5 RD 305 279 254.6 270 181 3 23.2 -1.5 2.3 212 JUN 27 1396 7.1 DD 44 16 50.9 -1.3 0.5 104 17 15.4 -1.7 2.7 60 JUN 28 1487 1.3 RD 53 10 10.4 -0.9 -1.6 106 10 11.1 -1.3 -0.9 88 10 14.1 -1.7 0.8 61 JUN 28 1487 1.3 RB 53 11 25.8 -1.5 -1.5 285 11 29.4 -1.9 -2.0 306 11 13.0 -1.8 -3.6 334 JUN 29 1609 4.7 DD 67 16 41.7 -1.1 -2.0 153 16 47.6 -1.9 -0.4 114 16 57.2 -2.8 1.3 79 JUL 2 1923 7.1 DD 101 17 39.8 -2.4 -0.7 108 18 15.7 -4.2 3.6 60 JUL 3 2035 7.1 DD 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 20 52.9 -1.9 3.5 55 JUL 3 2043 6.6 DD 114 23 6.9 171 22 29.9 -0.5 -0.7 134 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.5 89 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 5 2640 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 5 2647 6.4 DD 153 8.3 5.9 -1.3 0.9 275 1.3 8.9 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 ANG 5 2647 6.4 DD 153 3.8 5.2 -0.7 2.9 204 3.8 -0.5 -1.3 3.9 2.5 3.8 3.8 3.8 2.04 2.1 1.5 2.0 3.8 -1.3 -1.3 2.9 2.0 3.8 3.8 3.8 2.04 2.1 3.5 2.0 2.1 3.8 3.3 3.8 3.8 2.04 2.1 3.3 3.9 3.3 3.8 3.8 2.04 2.1 3.3 3.9 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.						19 9.2	-2.4	-0.9	III					22 2 6	.1 0 4	Λ 10
JUN 6 1978 6.6 DD 133 0 30.7 -0.6 - 1.4 151 22 4.8 -1.8 2.1 216 22 16.9 -2.0 0.3 252 JUN 13 3019 5.9 RD 225 1 28.3 -1.4 -1.0 269 1 35.2 -2.5 -2.2 292 2 54.6	JUM 4	1504	0.8	שע	121					22 17.6	-0.5	-5.7	1/0	22 5.7	-1.V -1	.0 12
JUN 6 1978 6.6 DD 133 0 30.7 -0.6 - 1.4 151 22 4.8 -1.8 2.1 216 22 16.9 -2.0 0.3 252 JUN 13 3019 5.9 RD 225 1 28.3 -1.4 -1.0 269 1 35.2 -2.5 -2.2 292 2 54.6	torse -												101			, .
JUN 13 JUN 25 JUN 14 JUN 25 Jun 17 JUN 26 Jun 17 Jun 26 Jun 17 Jun 26 Jun 17 Jun 26 Jun 27 Jun 27 Jun 27 Jun 27 Jun 27 Jun 28 Jun 27 Jun 28 J										23 56.0	-0.6	0.4	106	24 4.3	-0.3 1	.4 7
JUN 17 3461 6.4 RD 265 1 28.3 -1.4 -1.0 269 2 54.6						0 30.7	-0.6	-1.4	151				_,			
JUN 18														22 18.9	-2.0 0	.3 25
JUN 20 327 4.5 RD 305						1 28.3	-1.4	-1.0	269		-2.5	-2.2				
JUH 27 1396 7.1 DD	JUN 18	55	6.4	RD	279					2 54.6			181	3 23.2	-1.5 2	.3 212
JUH 27 1396 7.1 DD																
JUN 28 1487 1.3 D0 53 10 10.4 -0.9 -1.6 105 10 11.1 -1.3 -0.9 88 10 14.1 -1.7 0.8 61 JUN 29 1609 4.7 D0 67 16 41.7 -1.1 -2.0 153 16 47.6 -1.9 -0.4 114 16 57.2 -2.8 1.3 79 JUL 2 1923 7.1 D0 101 17 39.8 -2.4 -0.7 108 18 15.7 -4.2 3.6 60 JUL 3 2035 7.1 D0 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 JUL 3 2035 7.1 D0 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 JUL 4 2133 5.6 D0 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 D0 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 13 3 2035 7.0 D0 83 21 20.9 -0.3 2.8 59 JUL 31 2089 6.8 D0 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 D0 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 D0 122 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 ADG 3 2465 7.4 D0 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 ADG 4 2495 6.0 D0 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 187 ADG 5 2640 6.1 D0 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2640 6.3 D0 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 ADG 5 2787 6.4 D0 153 2 2 2 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 3 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 ADG 6 3 383 6.5 ED 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 10 33333 3.8 ED 204 21 16.3 333 ADG 10 3379 6.4 ED 153 2 2 2 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 3 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 ADG 5 2787 6.4 D0 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2787 6.4 ED 153 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	JUM 20	327	4.5	RD	305					1 16.4	-0.2	0.1	242	1 15.3	-0.5 -0	.6 27
JUN 28 1487 1.3 D0 53 10 10.4 -0.9 -1.6 105 10 11.1 -1.3 -0.9 88 10 14.1 -1.7 0.8 61 JUN 29 1609 4.7 D0 67 16 41.7 -1.1 -2.0 153 16 47.6 -1.9 -0.4 114 16 57.2 -2.8 1.3 79 JUL 2 1923 7.1 D0 101 17 39.8 -2.4 -0.7 108 18 15.7 -4.2 3.6 60 JUL 3 2035 7.1 D0 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 JUL 3 2035 7.1 D0 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 JUL 4 2133 5.6 D0 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 D0 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 13 3 2035 7.0 D0 83 21 20.9 -0.3 2.8 59 JUL 31 2089 6.8 D0 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 D0 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 D0 122 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 ADG 3 2465 7.4 D0 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 ADG 4 2495 6.0 D0 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 187 ADG 5 2640 6.1 D0 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2640 6.3 D0 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 ADG 5 2787 6.4 D0 153 2 2 2 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 3 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 ADG 6 3 383 6.5 ED 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 10 33333 3.8 ED 204 21 16.3 333 ADG 10 3379 6.4 ED 153 2 2 2 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 3 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 ADG 5 2787 6.4 D0 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2787 6.4 ED 153 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					44	16 50.9	-1.3	0.5	104							
JUL 2													88	10 14.1	-1.7 0	.8 6
JUL 2 1923 7.1 DD 101 17 39.8 -2.4 -0.7 108 18 15.7 -4.2 3.6 60 JUL 3 2035 7.1 DD 101 17 39.8 -2.4 -0.7 108 18 15.7 -4.2 3.6 60 JUL 3 2035 7.1 DD 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 20 52.9 -1.9 3.5 55 JUL 3 2043 6.6 DD 114 23 6.9 171 22 59.9 -0.5 -0.7 134 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 DD 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 25 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 30 2005 7.0 DD 83 21 20.9 -0.3 2.8 59 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 ADG 3 2465 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 ADG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 ADG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 ADG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2646 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 ADG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 ADG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 ADG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 ADG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 ADG 18 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133																
JUL 2 1923 7.1 DD 101 17 39.8 -2.4 -0.7 108 18 15.7 -4.2 3.6 60 JUL 3 2035 7.1 DD 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 20 52.9 -1.9 3.5 55 JUL 3 2043 6.6 DD 114 23 6.9 171 22 59.9 -0.5 -0.7 134 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 DD 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 14 3412 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 30 2005 7.0 DD 83 21 20.9 -0.3 2.8 59 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 JUL 30 2460 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 AUG 3 2465 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 AUG 17 832 6.7 RD 299 AUG 18 44.0 16.3 RD 260 AUG 19 133 135 0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 1 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133																
JUL 3 2035 7.1 DO 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 20 52.9 -1.9 3.5 55 JUL 3 2043 6.6 DD 114 23 6.9 171 22 59.9 -0.5 -0.7 134 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 DD 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 25 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 AUG 3 2460 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 AUG 18 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SPP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133	VVII 67	2007	107	20	3,	av 150/		0		24 17.00		V44	-41	40 07.14	2.0	/
JUL 3 2035 7.1 DO 113 20 16.1 -1.8 -1.0 129 20 32.8 -1.8 0.7 94 20 52.9 -1.9 3.5 55 JUL 3 2043 6.6 DD 114 23 6.9 171 22 59.9 -0.5 -0.7 134 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 DD 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 25 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 AUG 3 2460 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 AUG 18 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SPP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133	.mr. 2	1022	7 1	מת	101	17 20 0	-2 4	- 0 7	102	18 15 7	-4 2	3 6	60			
JUL 3 2043 6.6 DD 114 23 6.9 171 22 59.9 -0.5 -0.7 134 JUL 4 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 6 2279 6.2 DD 137 0 42.3 -0.5 1.3 86 JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 15 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 30 2005 7.0 DD 83 21 20.9 -0.3 2.8 59 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 17 50.7 -1.5 -4.6 164 AUG 3 2460 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 11 832 4.7 RD 299 133 23 333 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 133 16 16 4.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 17 10 10 12 14 1.5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10														20 52 0	-1 0 2	5 5
JUL 14 2133 5.6 DD 122 17 11.0 -1.4 -2.5 138 17 16.4 -2.7 -0.9 101 17 29.1 -4.9 2.4 62 JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 25 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 123 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 AUG 2865 5.9 DD 133							-1.0	-1.0						20 32.7	-1.9 3	.5 5
JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 25 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 31 2089 6.8 DD 93 17 50.7 -1.5 -4.6 164 ADG 3 2460 6.1 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 ADG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 11. 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 11 832 4.7 RD 299 133 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 133 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 13 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 10 10 10 14.1 15 15 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 10 10 10 10 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10								2.5						17 20 1	-4.0	
JUL 14 3412 4.4 RD 236 0 10.4 -1.6 -0.1 251 0 28.1 -2.5 -0.4 268 0 26.2 -4.0 -3.0 300 JUL 25 1466m 5.2 DD 26 16 33.5 -0.9 1.0 94 16 59.5 43 JUL 30 2005 7.0 DD 83 21 20.9 -0.3 2.8 59 JUL 30 2089 6.8 DD 93										17 16.4	-2.7	-0.9	101	1/ 29.1	-4.9 2	.4 6
JUL 25	JUL 6	2279	6.2	DD	137	0 42.3	-0.5	1.3	86							
JUL 25				_												
JUL 30												-0.4		0 26.2	-4.0 -3	.0 30
JUL 31										16 59.5			43			
AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 126 16 42.3 -1.3 -2.3 126 16 48.9 -2.5 -0.5 89 17 5.2 -4.2 3.2 50 AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 17 47.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112	JUL 30	2005	7.0	DD	83	21 20.9	-0.3	2.8	59							
AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 17 47.9 275 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 AUG 18 836 5.5 RD 299 AUG 19 58 BD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133	JUL 31	2089	6.8	DD	93											
AUG 3 2485 7.4 DD 129 22 37.2 -1.7 -0.6 127 22 49.6 -1.1 0.3 107 22 57.4 -0.7 0.9 82 AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 17 47.9 17 4 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 17 4 5 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112	AUG 3	2460	6.1	DD	126	16 42.3	-1.3	-2.3	126	16 48.9	-2.5	-0.5	89	17 5.2	-4.2 3	.2 5
AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 17 3.4 9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 174 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112																
AUG 4 2495 6.0 DD 129 0 13.8 -0.5 1.1 90 0 25.1 0.0 1.3 75 AUG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 17 3.4 9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 174 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112	AUG 3	2485	7.4	DD	129	22 37.2	-1.7	-0.6	127	22 49.6	-1.1	0.3	107	22 57.4	-0.7	.9 8
ADG 5 2640 6.1 DD 142 1 5.2 -0.9 0.0 123 1 12.1 -0.3 0.3 109 ADG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 ADG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 ADG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 ADG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 ADG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 ADG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 17 38.8 AD 260 ADG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 17 1 34.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112															·	
AUG 5 2647 6.4 DD 142 1 55.2 -0.1 1.1 87 AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 13 389 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 175 1 36.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112																
AUG 5 2764 6.3 DD 150 17 33.8 -1.3 -1.2 96 17 47.7 -2.3 0.8 61 AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 13 4.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 2 14 2.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112											5.5	5.5				
AUG 5 2787 6.4 DD 153 23 9.4 140 23 7.4 -2.0 -0.2 106 AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 134.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 17.1 -0.4 0.2 245 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 17.1 -0.4 0.2 245 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 18.0 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112										17 47.7	-2.3	O R	61			
AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 13 34.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 184 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112	noo J	2704	0.3	טט	130	1, 33.0	1.3		,,,	2, 4/./	2.5	0.0	31			
AUG 9 3353 3.8 RD 204 21 16.3 333 AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 13 34.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 184 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112	ARC 6	2707	6.4	חח	152					23 0 4			140	22 7 4	-2.0 -0	.2 10
AUG 10 3379 6.4 RD 207 2 56.1 -0.7 2.9 204 3 23.0 -0.6 2.5 212 AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 134.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 17.1 -0.4 0.2 245 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 18.0 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112						21 16 1			222	4J 7.9			140	23 7.4	-2.0 -0	10
AUG 10 3383 6.5 RD 208 3 59.7 -1.3 0.9 275 AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 1 34.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 1 7.1 -0.4 0.2 245 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112								2.0		3 33 4	-0.7	2 5	212			
AUG 14 401 6.3 RD 260 1 34.9 174 2 5.4 -1.3 2.5 207 AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 1 7.1 -0.4 0.2 245 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112										3 23.0	~ U.6	2.5	212			
AUG 17 832 4.7 RD 299 1 7.1 -0.4 0.2 245 AUG 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUG 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112						5 59.7	-1.3	0.9	2/5				1074	0 .	12	
AUS 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUC 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112	AUG 14	401	6.3	RD	260					1 34.9			174	2 5.4	-1.3 2	.5 20
AUS 17 836 5.5 RD 299 1 35.0 -0.1 1.6 214 AUC 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112																
AUC 26 1950 5.8 DD 51 16 14.9 -1.5 -1.3 135 16 14.9 -1.9 0.0 102 SEP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112																
SPP 2 2865 5.9 DD 133 21 42.1 158 21 30.0 -2.4 -0.6 112		836	5.5	RD	299											
	λ0 G 26	1950	5.8	DD	51					16 14.9	-1.5	-1.3	135	16 14.9	-1.9 (.0 10
	S P 2	2865	5.9	DD	133					21 42.1			158	21 30.0	-2.4 -0	.6 11
	SIP 2	2865	5.9	RD	133					21 52.4			173			

.

						P	CAPE	C 22		E 2	BANDIES	e se	1	י ע	HARAR	17	۰
Date	TD.	2.C.	Mag.	Dh	er c	UT.				UT				יים דיי			
H			nay.	rц	PTO	b =				h m					а. В		-
SEP		650	5.7	DΠ	26.0	2 59.4				3 31.8				п п		•	
SEP						2 59.4	-1.2	2.1	200	3 31.8	-2.1	2.1	219	A 25 9		^ ^	22
		947	5.2						••					0 25.7	-0.3	0.9	22
SEP		1487	1.3			11 14.1											
SEP		1487			335	12 18.3				10 10 0		^ 7	0.0	10 22 0			,
SEP	24	2133	5.6	טע	44	18 4.2	-0.8	1.0	119	18 13.2	-0.3	0.7	96	18 23.2	0.0	1.6	6
SEP		2240	6.8		55					16 35.0			45				
SEP		2372	4.4		66					17 5.0	-2.0	-0.5	117	17 12.1	-1.8	0.8	
SEP	77.7	2508	6.3		78									19 23.1			15
SEP		2640	6.1		89					18 8.7							
SEP	28	2649	6.6	DD	89	19 3.4	-1.9	0.3	104	19 24.8	-1.4	1.0	87	19 39.4	-0.8	1.7	6
SEP	28	2653	6.4	DĐ	89	19 38.6	-1.2	1.9	67	20 3.7	-0.5	2.4	51	20 31.0			1
SEP	28	2658	5.4	DD	90	21 25.6			153	21 27.2	-0.8	-0.6	130	21 27.5	-0.3	0.2	10
SEP	29	2787	6.4	DĐ	99									16 18.0	-3.0	1.7	6
SEP		2794	6.7	DD	100									17 32.7			
OCT	3	3379	6.4	DD	153	21 52.9	-2.3	0.4	90	22 18.9	-2.0	0.9	83	22 33.9	-1.6	1.4	6
OCT	3	3383	6.5	DD	154	23 3.0	-0.7	2.8	23	23 31.9	-0.2	3.4	14				
OCT		913			254	3 40.2				•-							
OCT	15	1434	5.6	RD	302	3 21.2			347								
OCT	24	2460	6.1	DD	47					18 8.7			8				
OCT	25	2596	7.3	DD	59									19 19.5	-1.2	-2.1	14
OCT	26	2745	6.9	DD	70	18 19.5	-0.5	4.0	29	18 59.0			358				
OCT	26	2755	6.6	DD	71	19 49.6	-0.6	1.4	80	20 4.1	-0.1	1.4	69				
OCT	28	3019	5.9	DĐ	93	17 44.2	-2.2	1.1	74	18 14.9	-1.8	1.8	61	18 37.9	-1.1	2.7	3
OCT	28	3029	6.9	DĐ	95	20 44.2				21 1.3				21 13.6			
OCT	31	JUPITER	-2.8	DD	129	14 24.0	-0.4	-0.7	80	14 28.8	-0.8	0.5	52	14 45.0	-0.8	3.4	1
OCT	31	JUPITER	-2.8	RB	130	15 26.1	-0.9	-0.1	243	15 34.3	-1.5	-0.7	266	15 27.0	-2.1	-2.9	30
OCT	31	3461	6.4	DD	133	20 47.6	-0.7	3.3	14	21 20.0	-0.1	4.1	5				
OCT	31	3472	7.1	DD	134	22 44.9	-1.4	1.0	90	23 4.4	-0.9	1.1	81	23 17.2	~0.6	1.4	6
NOV	1	55	6.4	DD	147	20 40.4	-3.0	-1.0	110	21 4.5	-2.9	-0.2	103	21 14.8	-2.4	0.7	8
MOA	3	219	5.1	DĐ	162	0 43.4	-0.7	3.2	14								
NOV	6	684	6.2	RD	207	1 43.9	-2.2	-1.2	312								
HOV	23	2865	5.9	DĐ	52	20 11.3	0.0	1.1	86								
NOV	26	3253	5.4	DĐ	86					17 0.9	-3.8	-1.7	118	17 6.6	-2.9	0.3	9
NOV	26	3255	7.4	DĐ	87					18 16.5	-1.4	2.0	54	18 39.0	-0.8	2.6	3
NOV	27	3412	4.4	DD	102	22 58.4	-0.2	1.5	66								
DEC	4	915	4.7	RD	199	23 6.1	-2.1	-0.1	263	23 27.5	-2.5	-0.2	278	23 29.3	-2.8	-1.4	30
DEC	6	1217	6.1	RD	225	22 23.1	-1.2	-0.9	265	22 30.3	-1.8	-1.0	278	22 25.1	-2.2	-1.8	30
DEC	9	1487	1.3	DB	254					7 28.5			176	7 13.6			
DEC	9	1487	1.3	RD	254					7 58.1			230				
DEC	28	362	6.5	DD	121					18 39.8	-1.3	2.7	23	19 18.8			34
DEC	30	650	5.7	DD	147									16 56.0	÷2.2	-1.3	10
		684				23 2.4	-1 0	2.1	26								

GRAZING OCCULTATIONS

When a star moves tangentially to the limb of the Moon, and is occulted for a very short period only - a few minutes, or even seconds - a grazing occultation is said to occur. Because the limb, as seen from the Earth, is in fact the outline of numerous mountains and valleys, there may be several disappearances and reappearances, which are not only fascinating to observe, but which may be accurately timed to yield valuable data on the relative positions of star and Moon, as well as on the shape of the Moon. Some of this data cannot readily be obtained in any other way.

The maps on the following pages have been prepared by the Hydrographic Dept., Tokyo to show the tracks of stars brighter than 7.5 magnitude which will graze the limb of the Moon when it is at a favourable elongation from the Sun and at least 10° above the observer's horizon (2° in the case of bright stars). Each track starts in the west at some arbitrary time given in the key and ends beyond the area of interest, except where the Moon is at a low altitude, the bright limb or sunlight interferes.

The tracks as shown on the maps are approximate only. Since the observer's location is very critical, successful observations call for very accurate predictions. Such predictions, which include graphical representations of the probable profile of the Moon, are computed annually for a number of centres in Southern Africa. By plotting the predicted graze track on a reliable survey map (e.g. South African 1:50 000 series) it is usually possible to select a convenient site from where the graze may be observed. Ideally a team of observers would be stationed at intervals along a line running at right angles to the graze track - say, along a main road - each with his own telescope and timing equipment. Each observer will see a different sequence of events, the combined results forming an accurate picture of the limb of the Moon.

The equipment needed is similar to that used for ordinary or "total" occultations, but must, of course, be portable. A 75 mmn refractor is ideal for average events, but instruments with a larger aperture have often shown their superiority under difficult conditions. Timing is best carried out with a portable tape recorder and a small FM radio tuned to a pre-arranged transmission.

It will be seen from the maps that many grazing occultations occur in regions which are rather far removed from the main cities, and which cannot easily be reached by teams of observers from one of the ASSA centres. It is worth remembering, however, that a team of many observers, while ideal, is by no means essential, that a single good observer is worth more than many unsuccessful ones, and that one good observation is worth infinitely more than no observation at all.

Interested observers - especially those living in the more distant regions - who wish to be informed of favourable grazes occurring in their neighbourhood, are therefore invited to contact the co-ordinator for grazing occultations:

Mr.M.D. Overbeek, P.O. Box 212, Edenvale, 1610, Tel: (011) 453 6918

EXPLANATION OF THE COLUMN HEADINGS IN THE TABLES:

SEQ : Sequential number in the year. The same number is attached

to the corresponding track on the map.

NZC NO : Zodiacal Catalogue number of the star.

MAG : Magnitude of the star.

MON, DAY, H. M. S: Month, day, hour, minute and second in SAST for the west

end of the track.

SUNLIT (%) : Percentage of the Moon sunlit (a minus sign indicates a

waning Moon).

LIMIT : Whether the track is the north (N) or the south (S) limit

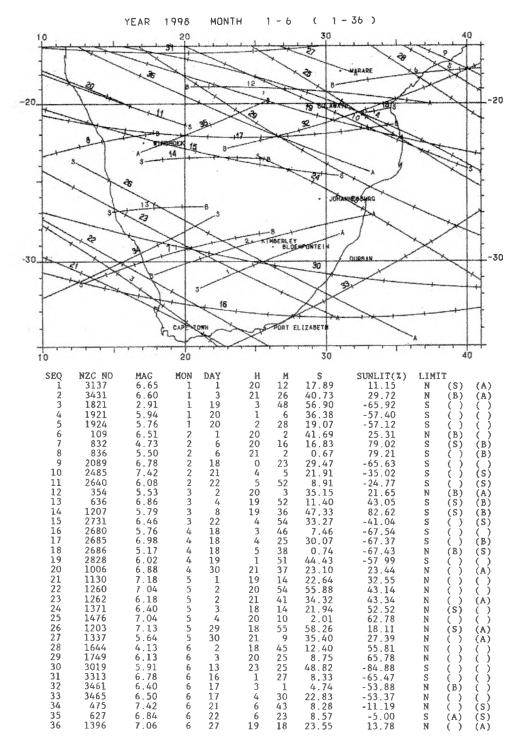
of the occultation.

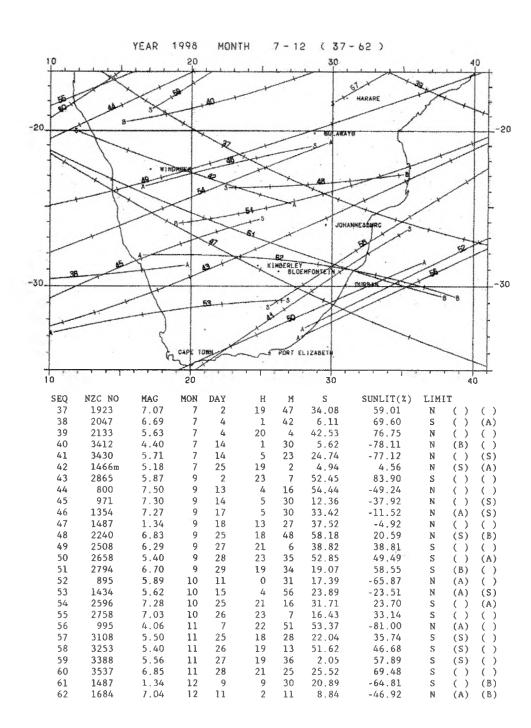
(A) denotes that the Moon is at a low altitude.

(B) denotes that the star is occulted at bright limb.

(S) denotes that the daylight interferes.

The map gives the graze tracks or the limits of occultations. Along each track on the map tick marks are given for the points corresponding to the multiples of five minutes of every hour, while the prediction for the west end of each track is shown in the table. e.g.if the time for the west end of a track is 5h 43m 21s, the tick marks proceeding eastward correspond to 5h 45m 00s, 5h 50m 00s, 5h 55m 00s etc.





PLANETARY OCCULTATIONS

A number of A.S.S.A. members and professional observatories form part of a worldwide network which observes the above events. The Southern Africa network comprises approximately 12 observers and more observers are badly needed. Very little experience is needed, apart from the ability to locate some of the fainter naked eye stars and familiarity with the user's telescope, which does not have to be a large equatorial. The only other equipment needed is a small FM radio and portable tape recorder.

Observations, especially when made by two or more observers, can be used to refine our knowledge of the size, shape and orbit of a minor planet, to greater accuracy than that obtainable with large Earth-based instruments.

Further information and detailed instructions on finding the occulted stars can be obtained from:

M.D. Overbeek, P O Box 212, Edenvale, 1610. Tel (011) 453-6918.

Note: In the table below: "mag" stands for visual magnitude and "dur" is the approximate duration of the occultation in seconds, should an observer be in the centre of the track of the shadow.

"Az" and "alt" are the approximate azimuths and altitudes as seen from Bloemfontein.

				OCCULTAT	IONS	OF	ST	ARS	BY	MINOR	PLANETS				
Date		SAST	STAR	Mag.	RA	(20	000	.0)	Dec	P	lanet	Mag.	Dur	Az	Al
d		1 0			h	m	S		•				s		•
Jan 5			+25 0141		07			+25	54	123	Brunhild	11.8	5	NW	20
Jan 16	2:	38	-03 0640	08 10.7	08	32	02	-03	35	957	Camelia	13.7	7	NE	40
Feb 14	- 20	29	FK5 227	1.9	05	59	32	+44	57	1116	Catriona	13.7	4	N	10
Feb 15	0	55	PPM 1790	066 9.9	13	31	10	-02	16	394	Arduina	15.1	14	NE	70
Feb 16	02	2.5	PPM 2316	508 9.5	16	22	21	-13	49	485	Genua	14.0	3	NE	20
Feb 16	22	48	PPM 2246	532 8.8	11	35		-16			Tergeste	12.5	10	NE	30
Feb 17	0:	51	ACRS5464	497 9.4	18	04	14	-24	15	514	Armida	15.1	3	NE	20
Feb 22	_		PPM 1980			52	49	-07	07	326	Tamara	13.2	10	NE	75
Feb 25		14	TAC+09 0	03359 10.4	09	-		+09	01		Hippo	12.2	11	N	30
Mar 20	1.	54	PPM 7183	36 10.2	06	36	06	+31	48	562	Salome	15.8	3	N	15
Mar 30			PPM 7053	-				-08	-		Semiramis	13.1	5	NV	80
Apr 2		09	PPM 962			34	48	+24	09	27	Euterpe	11.1	6	N	25
May 19			PPM 7176					-11			Edisona	14.2	4	NE	30
Jun 12			PPM 2371			16		-12	_		Mimi	15.5	10	NW	50
Jun 16			PPM 2006			26		-07			Melpomene	9.6	12	NW	45
Jun 27			PPM 2367					-15			Lameia	13.4	7	E	35
Jun 28			FK5 737	5.0		36		-07			Weringia	12.5	5	NE	25
Jul 10			0593 000					+07		_	Pallas	9.9	74	NE	15
Jul 29			PPM 7199					-15			Ute	13.6	7	NE	85
Aug 11				08489 10.6		26	_	-07		-	Hebe	10.2	18	NW	
Aug 24				15107 10.8			_	-04			Fredegund		5	NE	
Aug 27			PPM 2379					-18			Uranus	5.7	2509	NW	
Aug 28			1281 011					+15			Europa	11.9	12	NE	
Sep 23			TAC+1901					+19			Cybele	13.3	17	NE	
Sep 30			PPM 1210			31		+15			Europa	11.5	27	NE	25
Oct 2			PPM 2092					-12			Iclea	13.5	7	E	70
Oct 14				01219 11.4				+04			Arete	12.7	4	NW	35
Nov 2			PPM98371					+22			Valentine	14.4	8	NE	15
Nov 20			PPM20827					-15		521	Brixia	12.1	12	NW	30
Nov 23			PPM 1445					+06			Althaea	12.1	15	N	40
Dec 12	22	43	TAC+18 0	01099 10.5	05	48	21	+18	54	65	Cybele	12.0	15	NE	25

SIDEREAL TIME ON THE 30° MERIDIAN

		At	At		At	At		At	At
		0 hrs	21 hrs		0 hrs	21 hrs		0 hrs	21 hrs
		h m	h m		h ma	h m		h m	h m
Jan	1	6 41	3 45	May 11	15 14	12 17	Sep 18	23 47	20 50
	11	7 21	4 24	21	15 53	12 57	28	0 26	21 29
	21	8 0	5 4	31	16 33	13 36	Oct 8	1 5	22 9
	31	8 40	5 43	Jun 10	17 12	14 16	18	1 45	22 48
Feb	10	9 19	6 23	20	17 52	14 55	28	2 24	23 28
	20	9 59	7 2	30	18 31	15 35	Nov 7	3 4	0 7
Mar	2	10 38	7 41	Jul 10	19 11	16 14	17	3 43	0 47
	12	11 17	8 21	20	19 50	16 53	27	4 22	1 26
	22	11 57	9 0	30	20 29	17 33	Dec 7	5 2	2 5
Apr	1	12 36	9 40	Aug 9	21 9	18 12	17	5 41	2 45
	11	13 16	10 19	19	21 48	18 52	27	6 21	3 24
	21	13 55	10 59	29	22 28	19 31	31	6 37	3 40
May	1	14 35	11 38	Sep 8	23 7	20 11			

CORRECTION FOR PLACES NOT ON THE 30° MERIDIAN

Approximate longitude corrections from the 30° East Meridian are provided below. To find the sidereal times at SAST 0 hrs and SAST 21 hrs apply the following corrections to the data in the table.

Bloemfontein	-15 ^m	East London	-8 th	Port Elizabeth	-18 ^m
Bulawayo	-6 ^m	Grahamstown	-14 ^m	Pretoria	- 7 ^m
Cape Town	-46 th	Johannesburg	-8 ^m	Harare	+4 ^{tn}
Durban	+4 ^m	Kimberley	-21 ^m	Windhoek	-52 ^m

TELESCOPE SETTING

When a telescope equipped with setting circles is aimed on the meridian, its R.A. circle should read the sidereal time. Thus one can calculate the sidereal time and then set the circle, but it is usually simpler to aim the telescope at one of the well known stars given below and then to adjust the R.A. circle.

A LIST OF BRIGHT STARS FOR CHECKING TELESCOPE CIRCLES (1998.5)

Star	R.A. h m	Dec.	Mag.	Sp.	Star	R.A. h m	Dec.	Mag.	Sp.
ACHERNAR ALDEBARAN RIGEL BETELGEUSE CANOPUS	1 37.6 4 35.8 5 14.4 5 55.1 6 23.9	-57 14 16 30 -8 12 7 24 -52 42	1.1 0.3 0.4	B5 K5 B8 M0 F0	PROCYON REGULUS SPICA ARCTURUS ANTARES	7 39.2 10 8.3 13 25.1 14 15.6 16 29.3	5 14 11 59 -11 9 19 12 -26 26	0.5 1.3 1.2 0.2 1.2	F5 B8 B2 K0 M1
SIRIUS	6 45.1	-16 43	-1.6	A0	ALTAIR	19 50.7	8 52	0.9	A5

				JULIAN	DATE AT	1400 HOUR	s - sast	1998				
	JAM.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	МАЧ	JUN.	JUL.	λŪG.	SEP.	OCT.	MOV.	DEC.
	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	245	2451	2451	2451	2451	2451
1	815	846	874	905	935	966	996	027	058	088	119	149
2	816	847	875	906	936	967	997	028	059	089	120	150
3	817	848	876	907	937	968	998	029	060	090	121	151
4	818	849	877	908	938	969	999	030	061	091	122	152
5	819	850	878	909	939	970	1000	031	062	092	123	153
6	820	851	879	910	940	971	1001	032	063	093	124	154
7	821	852	880	911	941	972	1002	033	064	094	125	155
8	822	853	881	912	942	973	1003	034	065	095	126	156
9	823	854	882	913	943	974	1004	035	066	096	127	157
10	824	855	883	914	944	975	1005	036	067	097	128	158
11	825	856	884	915	945	976	1006	037	068	098	129	159
12	826	857	885	916	946	977	1007	038	069	099	130	160
13	827	858	886	917	947	978	1008	039	070	100	131	161
14	828	859	887	918	948	979	1009	040	071	101	132	162
15	829	860	888	919	949	980	1010	041	072	102	133	163
16	830	861	889	920	950	981	1011	042	073	103	134	164
17	831	862	890	921	951	982	1012	043	074	104	135	165
18	832	863	891	922	952	983	1013	044	075	105	136	166
19	833	864	892	923	953	984	1014	045	076	106	137	167
20	834	865	893	924	954	985	1015	046	077	107	138	168
21	835	866	894	925	955	986	1016	047	078	108	139	169
22	836	867	895	926	956	987	1017	048	079	109	140	170
23	837	868	896	927	957	988	1018	049	080	110	141	171
24	838	869	897	928	958	989	1019	050	081	111	142	172
25	839	870	898	929	959	990	1020	051	082	112	143	173
26	840	871	899	930	960	991	1021	052	083	113	144	174
27	841	872	900	931	961	992	1022	053	084	114	145	175
28	842	873	901	932	962	993	1023	054	085	115	146	176
29	843		902	933	963	994	1024	055	086	116	147	177
30	844		903	934	964	995	1025	056	087	117	148	178
31	845		904		965		1026	057		118		179
	JANUARY			PEBRU	JARY			MARCE			APRI	ī.
Su Ho	Tu We Th	Pr Sa	2	a No Tu We				We Th Fr	Sa	Su l	no Tu We !	
	1	2 3		1 2 3 4	5 6 7		1 2 3	4 5 6	7			2 3 4
4 5	6 7 8	9 10		8 9 10 11	12 13 14		8 9 10	11 12 13	14	5	6 7 8	9 10 11
11 12	13 14 15	16 17	1	5 16 17 18	3 19 20 21		15 16 17	18 19 20	21	12	13 14 15	16 17 18
	20 21 22		2	2 23 24 25	5 26 27 28			25 26 27	28		20 21 22 3	
25 26	27 28 29	30 31					29 30 31	l		26	27 28 29 3	30
	NYA			JUI				JULY			AUGUS	
Su No	Tu We Th		2		Th Pr Sa		Su Mo Tu	we Th Fr		Su !	No Tu We !	
2 4	5 6 7	1 2 8 9			3 4 5 6		5 6 7	1 2 3		2	2 4 5	6 7 8
	12 13 14			7 8 9 10	7 18 19 20			15 16 17			3 4 5 10 11 12	
	19 20 21				1 25 26 27			22 23 24			17 18 19	
	26 27 28			8 29 30	1 23 20 21			3 29 30 31			24 25 26	
31	20 21 20	27 30	-	.0 23 30			20 6, 20) 27 JG J1		30		21 20 23
	SEPTEMBER	,		~~	מלומר		110	no Englación				PD
Sn Ma	Tu We Th				OBER e Th Fr Sa			OVEMBER 1 We Th Pr	Sa	01	DECEMB No Tu We '	
G4 170	1 2 3			- 100 44 17	1 2 3			3 4 5 6		54		3 4 5
6 7	8 9 10			4 5 6	7 8 9 10			11 12 13		6	7 8 9	
	15 16 17		1		15 16 17			7 18 19 20			14 15 16	
	22 23 24				22 23 24			25 26 27			21 22 23	
	29 30				8 29 30 31		29 30				28 29 30	

ASSA OFFICE BEARERS

COUNCIL

President: Dr R.S. Stobie

Vice-Presidents: Dr D. Smits

Mr M.D. Overbeek Mr A. Hilton

Members: Dr D.M. Kilkenny

Mr T.W.E. Budge Mr T.P.Cooper

Mr P.van Blommestein

Honarary Auditor: Mr R.G. Glass (Zeller Karro)

PUBLICATIONS

Editor of MNASSA: Mr A. Slotegraaf Assistant Editor of MNASSA: Dr I. S. Glass

Editor of Handbook: Miss P. Booth

BLOEMFONTEIN CENTRE

Chairman: Mr B. van Zyl Vice-Chairman: Mr H. Calitz

Secretary Miss G. Erasmus
Treasurer: Miss E. Pienaar
Committee: Mr D. van Yaarsveld
Mrs D. van Yaarsveld

Council Rep.: Mr C. de Koning

CAPE CENTRE

Chairman: Mr A.B. Mahomed

Vice-Chairman: Mr A. Gray Secretary Mr S. Klein Treasurer: Mr C. Forder

Curator of

Instruments: Mr R. Sessions
Council Rep.: Miss P. Booth
Commitee: Mr B. Wagener

Mz G. Quick Mr G. Bosch

JOHANNESBURG CENTRE

Chairman: Mr E. Finlay
Vice Chairman: Mr E. Dembsky
Secretary: Mr C. Volschenk
Treasurer: Mr G. Corbett
Librarian: Mr J. Maher
Curator of
Instruments: Mr B. Fraser

Editor of Canopus: Mr B. Fraser
and: Mz V. Fraser
Committee: Mr C. Steward

Mz M. Chitters Mr B. Payne Mr G. Penberthy

NATAL CENTRE

Chairman: Mr S. Thomson Vice-Chairman: Mr P. Cramb

Secretary and

Treasurer: Mr D. Sargeant Librarian: Mz P. Cramb Council Rep.: Mr P. Cramb Instruments: Mr R. Suberg

Observatory

Director: Mr R. Field PRO: Mr S. Aspinal

Project

Co-ordinator: Mr D. Teague

NATAL MIDLANDS CENTRE

Chairman: Mr J. Watson

Vice Chairman, Newsletter and

Hon, Treasurer:

Hon. Secretary:

Instruments: Mr R. Roth
Secretary: Miss L. Hearmon
Treasurer: Mr P. Hawkins

Business Manager: Mr C.R.G. Turk

Membership Secretary: Mrs A. Joubert

Council Rep. PRO,

Librarian: Miss K. Hampson

PRETORIA CENTRE

Chairman: Mr L. Barendse

Vice-Chairman and

Council Rep: Mr M. Poll Secretary: Mr M. Haslam

Treasurer and

Editor: Mrs M. Barendse

Curator of

Instruments: Mr S. Liebner Librarian: Mr P. Prinsloo

Director

Observations: Mr T. Cooper Committee: Mr F. le Roux

Mr N. Young
Mr G. Vrey
Mr B. Swart
Mr C. Barnard
Mr T. Viljoen
Mz B. Cunow

Mr C. Gray

Mr B. Skinner

HARARE CENTRE

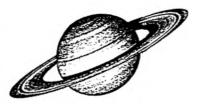
Chairman: Vice-Chairman: Secretary: Treasurer: Committee:

Council Rep: Mr M. Begbie

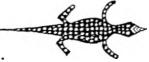
PAST PRESIDENTS	1947-48 J Jackson 1948-49 A E H Bleksley 1949-50 W S Finsen 1950-51 H E Krumm 1951-52 A D Thackeray 1952-53 J C Bentley 1953-54 D S Evans 1954-55 P Kirchhoff 1955-56 W H van den Bos 1956-57 S C Venter 1957-58 M W Feast 1958-59 H Haffner	
1922-23 S S Hough	1947-48 J Jackson	1972-73 K H Sterling
1923-24 R T A Innes	1948-49 A E H Bleksley	1973-74 G & Barding
1924-25 J K E Halm	1949-50 W S Finsen	1974-75 C Papadopoulos
1925-26 W Reid	1950-51 H E Krumm	1975-76 P A T Wild
1926-27 # Spencer Jones	1951-52 A D Thackeray	197 6- 77 S S B ooysen
1927-28 A W Roberts	1952-53 J C Bentley	1977-78 B Warner
1928-29 A W Long	1953-54 D S Evans	1978-79 R F Hurly
1929-30 H E Wood	1954-55 P Kirchhoff	1979-80 M W Peast
1930-31 D Cameron-Swan	1955-56 W H van den Bos	1980-81 H A Gray
1931-32 H L Alden	1956-57 S C Venter	1981-82 E E Baart
1932-33 H Spencer Jones 1933-34 D G McIntyre	1957-58 M W Feast	1982-83 J V Vincent
1933-34 D G McIntyre	1958-59 H Haffner	1983-84 A P Fairall
1934-35 J K E Halm	1959-60 P Smits 1960-61 G G Cillie 1961-62 M D Overbeek 1962-63 A J Wesselink 1963-64 A G F Morrisby 1964-65 H C Lagerweij 1965-66 A Menzies	1394-03 9 Poliotecci
1935-36 J Jackson	1960-61 G G Cillie	1985-86 G D Nicolson
1936-37 H E Houghton	1961-62 M D Overbeek	1986-87 C R G Turk
1937-38 J S Paraskevopoulos	1962-63 A J Wesselink	1987-88 J H Spencer Jones
1938-39 T Mackenzie	1963-64 A G F Morrisby	1988-89 J P G Cramb
1939-40 R A Rossiter	1964-65 H C Lagerweij	1989-90 I S Glass
1940-41 E B Ford	1965-66 A Menzies	1990-91 J da S. Campos
1941-42 H KNOX SDAW	1966-6/ G K AUKINS	1991-92 T Lloyd Evans
1942-43 A F I Forbes	1967-68 J Hers	1991-92 T Lloyd Evans 1992-93 M G Soltynski 1993-94 W F Warcau
1943-44 W H van den Bos	1968-69 J C Bennett	2110 21 11 2 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
1944-45 A W J Cousins	1969-70 J Churus	1994-95 B D Fraser
1945-46 R H Stoy	1970-71 W C Bentley	1995-96 B C Raubenheimer
1946-47 W P Hirst	1969-70 J Churms 1970-71 W C Bentley 1971-72 A H Jarrett	1996-97 A Hilton
HONORARY SECRETARIES		
1922 H W Schonegevel 1922-23 T Mackenzie	1930-31 S Skewes	1965-80 T W Russo
1922-23 T Mackenzie	1931-34 H Horrocks	1981-82 Mrs M Pitzgerald
1923 C L O'Brien Dutten	1934-35 H W Schonegevel	1983-91 H E Krumm
1923-30 H E Houghton	1930-31 S Skewes 1931-34 H Horrocks 1934-35 H W Schonegevel 1935-65 A Menzies	1992- B Skinner
HOMORARY TREASURERS		
	1940-42 J B G Turner	1989-93 D Duprez
1022-72 1 P T Parhae	1042-50 H P France	1994- C Gray
1922 J F Skjellerup 1922-23 A F I Forbes 1923-37 W H Smith	1942-50 H E Krumm 1950-87 F N G Orpen	1994- C OLDY
1937-40 Niss J R Robinson	1987-89 Wrs E C Olsen	
1937-40 MISS J K KODINSON	1987-69 MIS & C Ulsen	
BONORARY HEMBERS		
Mr W C Bentley	Dr D S Evans	Dr G Heyman
Dr A W J Cousins	Prof Ch Fehrenbach	Mr H C Krumm
Mr J da S. Campos	Mr J Hers	Mr M D Overbeek
GILL MEDALLISTS		
1956 H Knox Shaw	1965 R H Stoy	1983 N W Feast
1957 W P Hirst	1967 W S Finsen	1984 M D Overbeek
1958 J Jackson	1970 J C Bennett	1988 D S Evans
1960 W H van den Bos		
	1976 A D Thackeray 1981 C Papadopoulos	1992 B Warner
1963 A W J Cousins	1981 C Papadopoulos	1997 G Micholson
MCINTYRE AWARDS		
1971 D S Evans, T J Deeming, Mrs 1	B K Evans & S Goldfarb	
1983 B Warner		

LONG SERVICE AWARDS 1984 J Churus

1988 R F Hurly 1993 H E Krime The KRUGER CONSERVATION TRUST presents:



THE KRUGER ASTRO LODGE



An ASTRONOMICAL escape...

From time immemorial naturalists have been intrigued by the moon, the stars and the planets that cracefully wandered by at night - the part of creation that for most of us, all but disappears under urban skyglow and city pollution.

ALVADATO TO TOTAL TOTAL

We found a secret place in the African bush where nature is unspoiled, wildlife in abundance and where the night still unveils the heaven in all of its splendour. And we have compiled for those silent admirers of nature the opportunity to experience our delicate world and its place in the universe like never before. We combine a stay at one of the most exclusive new Lodges in the African bush with eco tours and star gazing activities. An experience offered nowhere else in Africa!

KRUGER ASTRO LODGE is an exotic new Safari Lodge in close proximity to Africa's most famous National Park. The secluded 12 bed camp was hand crafted in ethnic style on the banks of an ancient creek. Luxurious chalets are privately integrated into the habitat. Each chalet is a celebration of art with en suite spa, his & hers bathrooms and elevated viewing deck. The Lodge is fully catered and boasts a large Lapa, Boma and pool built among rock formations.

The ASTRO LODGE provides a sumptuous base from which to persue a wide variety of eco-tour adventures including guided nature walks, game drives, birding and photography. At night the warmth of the Lowveld bush draws people out under the stars to observe and discuss the heavens of the southern sky around the camp fire. Experience some of the most spectacular astronomical wonders through our Schmidt Cassegrain telescope or bring your own equipment with.

The ASTRO LODGE is the private facility of the KRUGER CONSERVATION TRUST - a non-profit nature conservation and environmental foundation.

For more information please phone:

(017) 610 8111-4 or (017) 6348210 (ah), Fax (017) 610 4781

P.O. Box 10515, Secunda, 2302

http://www.astrolodge.co.za



Leica

Ask about our special Leica terms

AGENTS FOR
CELESTRON
AND
VIXEN
TELESCOPES

LEICA, PENTAX, VIXEN, SWAROVSKI, CARTON, AND GEOMA (VIXEN) SPOTTING SCOPES

PHONE JERRY ZINN
AT NOYES 7615701
FOR QUOTATIONS



TOTHILLS

LOWER BURG ST CAPE TOWN PHONE 212421

NOYES

KENILWORTH CAPE TOWN PHONE 7615701

The Johannesburg Planetarium

University of the Witwatersrand, Yale Road, Milner Park
P O Box 31149, Braamfontein, 2017 Tel: (011)716-3199 Fax: (011)339-2926

YOUR VENUE FOR

- * Informative Public Shows
- * Educational School Shows
- * ASTRONOMY COURSES
- * CORPORATE LAUNCHES
- * Music Concerts

