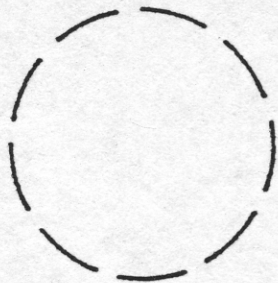


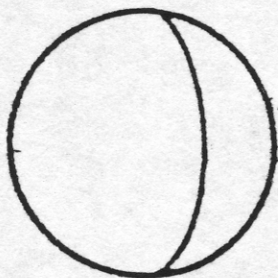
# LUNAR LOG

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

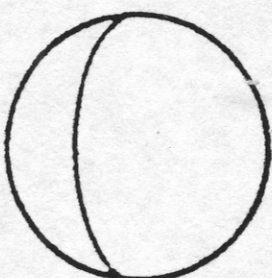
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY



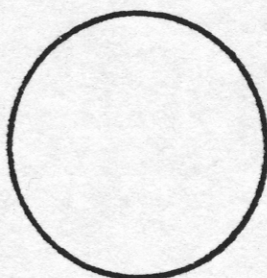
**NEW MOON**  
Not visible



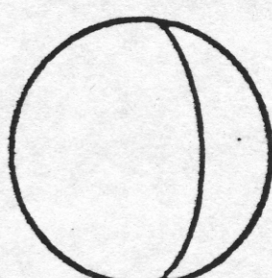
**WAXING CRESCENT**  
Right side lighted



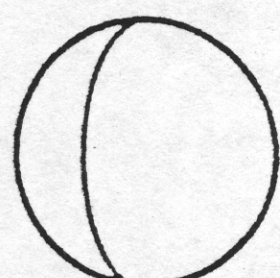
**WAXING GIBBOUS**  
Moon gets "fatter"  
each night



**FULL MOON**  
The whole moon  
is lighted.



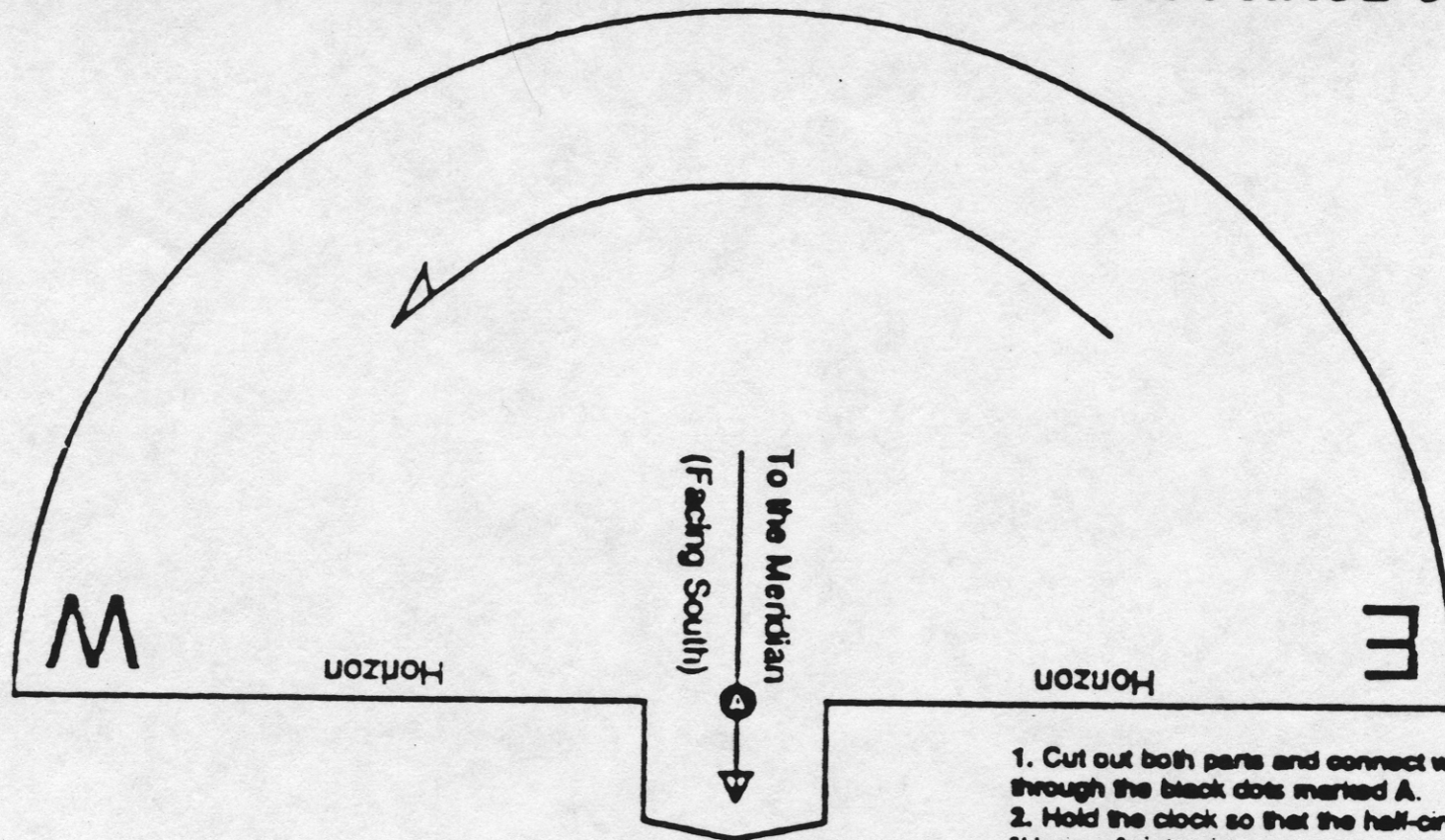
**WANING GIBBOUS**  
Moon gets "thinner"  
each night



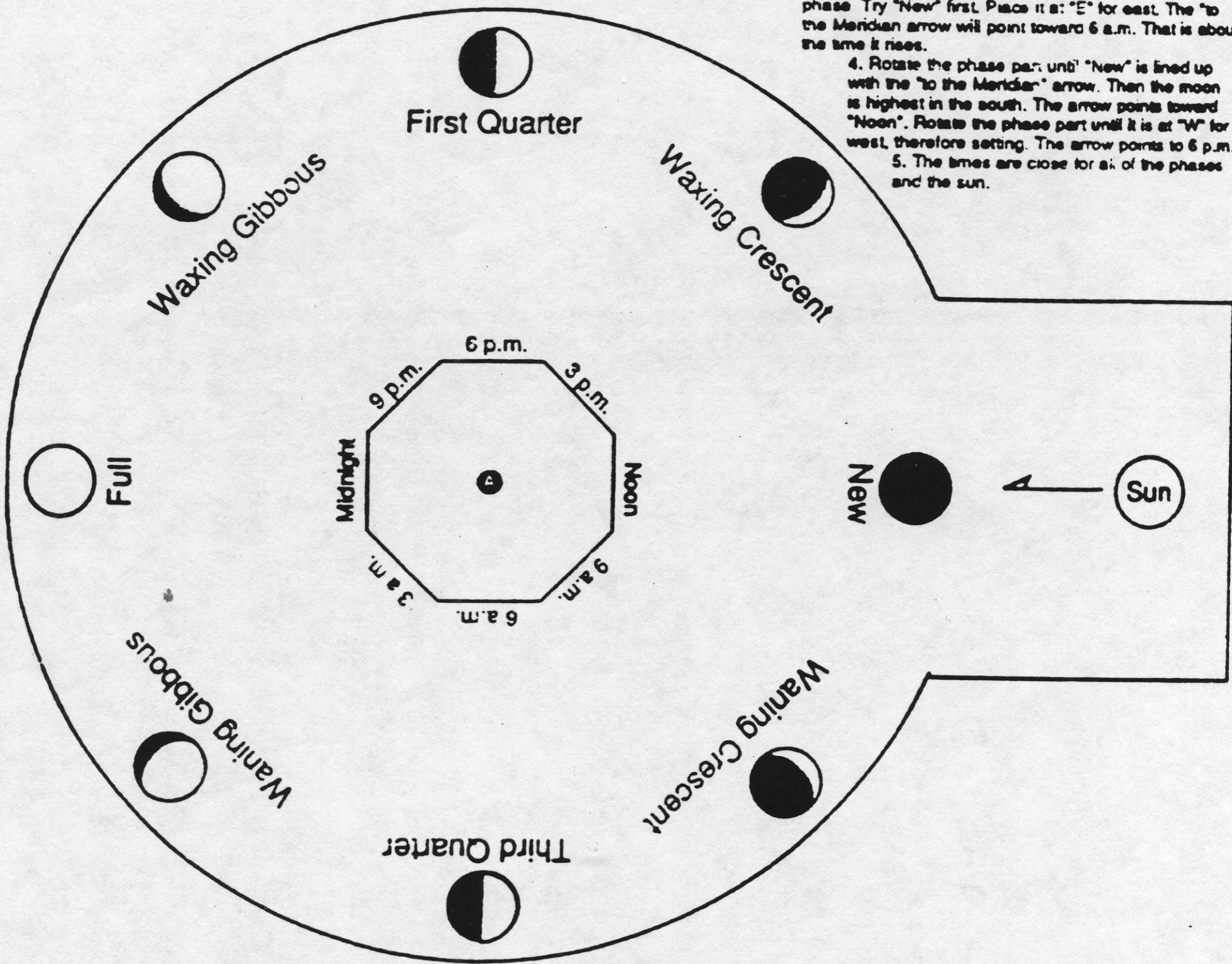
**WANING CRESCENT**  
Left side lighted



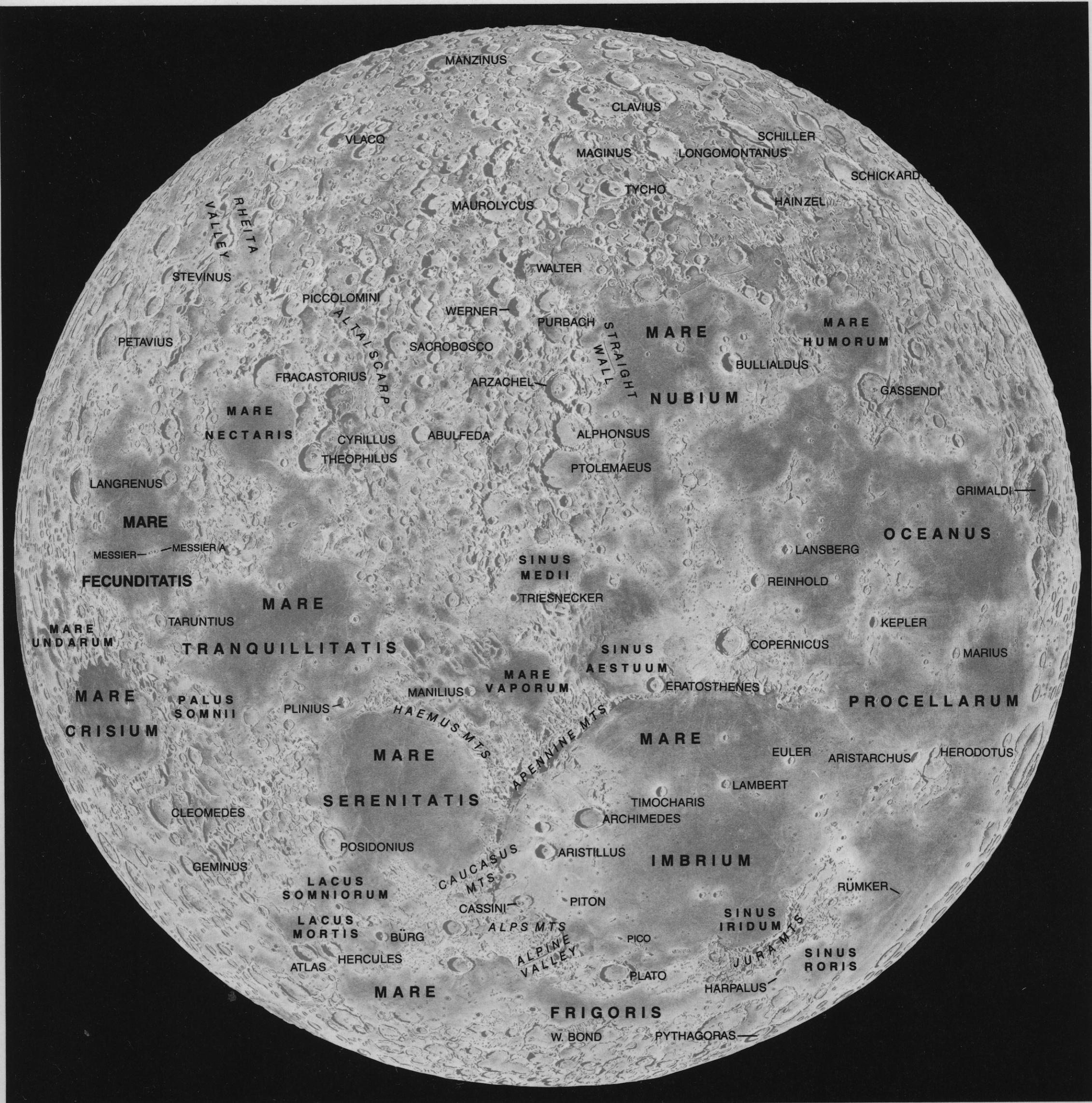
# WASHINGTON COUNTY PLANETARIUM MOON PHASE CLOCK



1. Cut out both parts and connect with a brass fastener through the black dots marked A.
2. Hold the clock so that the half-circle part has the word "Horizon" right side up.
3. To find the time that the moon rises, find the desired phase. Try "New" first. Place it at "E" for east. The "to the Meridian" arrow will point toward 6 a.m. That is about the time it rises.
4. Rotate the phase part until "New" is lined up with the "to the Meridian" arrow. Then the moon is highest in the south. The arrow points toward "Noon". Rotate the phase part until it is at "W" for west, therefore setting. The arrow points to 6 p.m.
5. The times are close for all of the phases and the sun.







## Exploring the Moon

**T**HE MOON is by far the most rewarding celestial object for a small telescope. Even a very small instrument will reveal its bleak, blasted landscape of mountain ranges, plains, hills, valleys, and craters. There are enough interesting sights on the Moon to keep a telescopic explorer busy forever.

You'll notice right away that except when the Moon is full, it is divided by the *terminator*, the line separating lunar day

and night. Here is where detail shows best. When the Moon is a waxing crescent, we see the parts on the left edge of the map. At first-quarter phase we see the entire left half, and so on.

This is a somewhat simplified version of our Lunar Map. To use it, turn the chart until it matches the view in your telescope. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Many telescopes give a mirror image, which will not match a map no matter how you turn it. Refrac-

tors and Cassegrains give mirror images when used with a star diagonal; so does any other instrument containing an odd number of mirrors. If you find this to be a problem, you can obtain correct images by taking out the star diagonal and viewing "straight through." A correct image is much easier to compare with any map, either of the Moon or stars.

Once the map is oriented, it will be simple to identify the major craters, mountains, and other features. In time, the geography of this alien world will become as familiar to you as that of our own.