



THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

OBSERVER'S CALENDAR

2001



JANUARY

Multi-Coloured Lunar Eclipse

Not all lunar eclipses are merely dark or monochromatic. Here, the angle of the Sun's light and dust in Earth's atmosphere shadow the Moonscape in varying hues: crimson, red, orange, yellow, and white. The range of colours gives the illusion of converging on the rayed crater Tycho at lower centre.

Photo by Alan Dycr

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																																																																																												
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FEBRUARY

The Great Orion Nebula (M42)

Rarely does an image of Orion's great stellar nursery reveal its delicate wisps and curtains of glowing clouds as well as its young, hot stars, such as the Trapezium in its bright core. Irradiating the entire region, the energy of these new stars calls forth subtle expressions of blue, magenta, crimson, and red light.

Digital composite of images by Kevin Black, John Mirtle, and Jack Newton

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		<p>Lunar golf debut, by Alan Shepard of Apollo 14, 30 years ago</p>	<p>Closest Lunar Perigee of 2001 5 pm</p>	<p>Largest Full Moon of 2001</p>		
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	<p>Sueberg Observatory, Gotha, Germany, destroyed by fire 100 years ago</p> <p>Winter Star Party, W. Summerland Key, FL (through February 25)</p>		<p>Anderson and Borissiak discovered Nova Persei 100 years ago</p>	<p>Daniel W. Morehouse, discoverer of Comet 1908c, born 125 years ago</p>		
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		<p>Wilhelm von Biela discovered comet named for him 175 years ago</p>			<p>*...an unformed fiery mist, the chaotic material of future suns.*</p> <p>William Herschel</p>	



MARCH

The LMC at Solstice

Due south of Orion, the Large Magellanic Cloud majestically rides at its highest in the southern summer sky. The young blue stars of this irregular companion galaxy to the Milky Way have emerged from emission nebulae such as the Tarantula at left centre, a stellar cauldron over 100 times larger than the Great Orion Nebula.

Digital montage of photos by Doug George

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














APRIL

Northern Star-Trails over Aurora

The stark trees of a Canadian prairie landscape frame a long exposure of star trails, whose colours denote their different spectral classes and temperatures. Bright Capella sweeps upward at lower right, Polaris dominates the middle, and the hotter, blue stars of the Big Dipper at left centre head for the green and yellow glow of the aurora.

Photo by Alan Dyer

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Daylight Savings Time Begins 2 am		2 Shadows on Jupiter, best in central N. America 10:49 pm	Luna X imaged far side of Moon 35 years ago			Compton Gamma Ray Observatory deployed from Atlantis 10 years ago
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			Donald Menzel, author of "A Field Guide to the Stars and Planets," born 100 years ago	Columbia, first space shuttle, launched 20 years ago Mars 1.3°S of Moon 10 pm	Good Friday	
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 50°N 40°N Rise 6:00 6:04 Set 18:57 18:50 22	 Rise 6:20 6:31 Set 20:09 19:54 New Moon 11:26 23	 Rise 6:43 7:01 Set 21:23 21:00 24	 Rise 7:09 7:35 Set 22:38 22:08 25	 Rise 7:42 8:14 Set 23:51 23:15 26	 Rise 8:23 9:01 Set -- -- 27	 Set 0:59 0:19 Rise 9:16 9:56 28 Sunrise 5:42 6:04 Sunset 20:14 19:52
Lyrid meteors peak 12 am						International Astronomy Day
 50°N 40°N Set 1:58 1:18 Rise 10:19 10:58 29	 Set 2:46 2:10 Rise 11:32 12:06 1st Quarter 13:08 30	"But like a wheel whose circling nothing jars Already on my desire and will prevailed The Love that moves the sun and the other stars." Dante, Divine Comedy		Times in the upper half of the daily boxes are in the 24-hour clock; times in the lower half are given in the 12-hour clock. Eastern time is used, except for rise and set events which are given in local time. Detailed instructions on adjusting times for location are given in the back pages. Please see back pages for photo details and additional information about this Calendar.		MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
						MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



MAY

Stellar Nursery in Cassiopeia

When we look at the winter Milky Way, we are looking away from the centre of our galaxy and its great concentrations of bright nebulae. In the outer reaches of its spiral arms, we also find star-forming regions such as NGC281 in western Cassiopeia which presents dark pockets and lanes within the nebula's enveloping glow.

Digital composite of photos by John Mirtle

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Times in the upper half of the daily boxes are in the 24-hour clock; times in the lower half are given in the 12-hour clock.</p> <p>Eastern time is used, except for rise and set events which are given in local time. Detailed instructions on adjusting times for location are given in the back pages.</p> <p>Please see back pages for photo details and additional information about this Calendar.</p>		<p>50°N 40°N Set 3:24 2:55 Rise 12:50 13:16</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Set 3:55 3:34 Rise 14:09 14:28</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Set 4:21 4:08 Rise 15:29 15:39</p> <p>3</p>	<p>Set 4:44 4:39 Rise 16:48 16:49</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Set 5:06 5:09 Rise 18:06 17:58</p> <p>Sunrise 5:29 5:55 Sunset 20:25 19:59</p> <p>5</p>
					<p><i>η-Aquarid meteors peak</i> 7 pm</p>	
<p>50°N 40°N Set 5:28 5:39 Rise 19:23 19:07</p> <p>6</p>	<p>Set 5:51 6:10 Rise 20:39 20:15 Full Moon 9:52</p> <p>7</p>	<p>Set 6:18 6:44 Rise 21:52 21:21</p> <p>8</p>	<p>Set 6:49 7:22 Rise 23:01 22:24</p> <p>9</p>	<p>Set 7:27 8:05 Rise -- 23:22</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Rise 0:02 -- Set 8:12 8:53</p> <p>11</p>	<p>Rise 0:55 0:15 Set 9:05 9:45</p> <p>Sunrise 5:18 5:48 Sunset 20:35 20:06</p> <p>12</p>
<p>50°N 40°N Rise 1:38 1:01 Set 10:03 10:40</p> <p>13</p>	<p>Rise 2:13 1:40 Set 11:06 11:37</p> <p>14</p>	<p>Rise 2:42 2:15 Set 12:10 12:36 3rd Quarter 6:11</p> <p>15</p>	<p>Rise 3:06 2:45 Set 13:16 13:34</p> <p>16</p>	<p>Rise 3:27 3:13 Set 14:22 14:34</p> <p>17</p>	<p>Rise 3:46 3:39 Set 15:30 15:34</p> <p>18</p>	<p>Rise 4:05 4:05 Set 16:39 16:35</p> <p>Sunrise 5:09 5:41 Sunset 20:45 20:12</p> <p>19</p>
<p><i>Mother's Day</i> Texas Star Party, Fort Davis, TX (through May 20)</p>			<p><i>Mercury 3°N of Jupiter</i></p>			<p><i>Mars 2 launched by Soviets to Mars</i> 30 years ago</p>
<p>50°N 40°N Rise 4:24 4:31 Set 17:50 17:38</p> <p>20</p>	<p>Rise 4:45 5:00 Set 19:04 18:44</p> <p>21</p>	<p>Rise 5:10 5:32 Set 20:20 19:52 New Moon 22:46</p> <p>22</p>	<p>Rise 5:40 6:10 Set 21:36 21:02</p> <p>23</p>	<p>Rise 6:18 6:54 Set 22:49 22:09</p> <p>24</p>	<p>Rise 7:08 7:47 Set 23:53 23:12</p> <p>25</p>	<p>Rise 8:09 8:49 Set -- --</p> <p>Sunrise 5:01 5:36 Sunset 20:54 20:18</p> <p>26</p>
	<p><i>Victoria Day (Canada)</i></p>	<p><i>Mercury greatest elong. E (22°), favourable 2001 evening view</i></p>			<p><i>Riverside Telescope Makers Conference, Big Bear, CA (through May 27)</i></p>	
<p>50°N 40°N Set 0:46 0:08 Rise 9:20 9:56</p> <p>27</p>	<p>Set 1:27 0:56 Rise 10:38 11:07</p> <p>28</p>	<p>Set 2:01 1:36 Rise 11:58 12:19 1st Quarter 18:09</p> <p>29</p>	<p>Set 2:28 2:11 Rise 13:17 13:30</p> <p>30</p>	<p>Set 2:51 2:43 Rise 14:35 14:39</p> <p>31</p>	<p>APRIL S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>JUNE S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>
<p><i>Pallas at opposition</i></p>	<p><i>Memorial Day (USA)</i></p>		<p><i>Mariner 9 launched by U.S. to Mars</i> 30 years ago</p>			



JUNE

The Heart of the Milky Way (M8, M20, M21)

It all comes down to stars. Here in Sagittarius, near the galactic centre, dark lanes wreath around the fiery stellar furnaces of the Lagoon Nebula (M8). At upper right, the Trifid (M20) juxtaposes a red star-forming region with a blue reflection nebula of light glancing off dusty particles. Out of this, stars, as in the cluster M21, are born. Digital composite of photos by Stephen Barnes and Rajiv Gupta
































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<p>☾ Set 3:55 4:11 Rise 18:22 18:01</p> <p>3</p>	<p>☾ Set 4:20 4:43 Rise 19:35 19:07</p> <p>4</p>	<p>☾ Set 4:48 5:18 Rise 20:45 20:11</p> <p>Full Moon</p> <p>5</p>	<p>☾ Set 5:23 5:59 Rise 21:50 21:11</p> <p>6</p>	<p>☾ Set 6:04 6:44 Rise 22:47 22:06</p> <p>7</p>	<p>☾ Set 6:54 7:34 Rise 23:35 22:55</p> <p>8</p>	<p>☾ Set 7:50 8:29 Rise -- 23:38</p> <p>9</p> <p>Sunrise 4:51 5:31 Sunset 21:07 20:28</p>
<p>☾ Rise 0:13 4:00N Set 8:52 9:26</p> <p>10</p>	<p>☾ Rise 0:44 0:14 Set 9:56 10:24</p> <p>11</p> <p>Pluto at opposition</p>	<p>☾ Rise 1:10 0:46 Set 11:01 11:23</p> <p>12</p>	<p>☾ Rise 1:32 1:15 Set 12:07 12:21</p> <p>3rd Quarter</p> <p>13</p>	<p>☾ Rise 1:51 1:41 Set 13:13 13:20</p> <p>14</p> <p>Death of Joseph von Fraunhofer, known for dark absorption lines, 175 years ago</p>	<p>☾ Rise 2:10 2:06 Set 14:20 14:20</p> <p>15</p> <p>Venus greatest elong. W (46°)</p>	<p>☾ Rise 2:28 2:32 Set 15:29 15:21</p> <p>16</p> <p>Sunrise 4:50 5:31 Sunset 21:11 20:31</p>
<p>☾ Rise 2:48 2:59 Set 16:41 16:25</p> <p>17</p> <p>Father's Day</p>	<p>☾ Rise 3:10 3:29 Set 17:56 17:32</p> <p>18</p>	<p>☾ Rise 3:37 4:04 Set 19:13 18:41</p> <p>19</p>	<p>☾ Rise 4:11 4:45 Set 20:28 19:51</p> <p>20</p> <p>Mars at opposition</p>	<p>☾ Rise 4:56 5:35 Set 21:38 20:58</p> <p>New Moon</p> <p>21</p>	<p>☾ Rise 5:53 6:34 Set 22:38 21:59</p> <p>22</p>	<p>☾ Rise 7:03 7:41 Set 23:25 22:51</p> <p>23</p> <p>Sunrise 4:51 5:32 Sunset 21:13 20:33</p>
<p>☾ Rise 8:21 8:53 Set -- 23:36</p> <p>24</p> <p>St.-Jean-Baptiste Day (Quebec)</p>	<p>☾ Set 0:03 -- Rise 9:43 10:07</p> <p>25</p>	<p>☾ Set 0:32 0:13 Rise 11:04 11:20</p> <p>26</p>	<p>☾ Set 0:57 0:46 Rise 12:24 12:31</p> <p>1st Quarter</p> <p>27</p>	<p>☾ Set 1:19 1:16 Rise 13:41 13:39</p> <p>28</p> <p>Summer Solstice Total Solar Eclipse, visible in S of Africa 3:38 am</p>	<p>☾ Set 1:40 1:45 Rise 14:56 14:46</p> <p>29</p>	<p>☾ Set 2:01 2:14 Rise 16:10 15:52</p> <p>30</p> <p>Sunrise 4:54 5:34 Sunset 21:15 20:33</p> <p>Death of three cosmonauts, returning from Salyut space station, 30 years ago RASC General Assembly, London, ON (through July 1)</p>



JULY

The Eagle or Star Queen Nebula (M16)

The Hubble Space Telescope has made famous the "Star Queen" pillar in this star-forming nebula north-east of the galactic core. That pillar is the small dusky "check-mark" at the centre of this image, whose field of view encompasses very hot and luminous stars that energize the region with ultraviolet light and elicit its fluorescence. Photo by Ben Gendre

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
 50°N 40°N Set 2:24 2:45 Rise 17:23 16:57 1 <i>Canada Day</i> Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum opened 25 years ago	 Set 2:51 3:19 Rise 18:34 18:01 2	 Set 3:22 3:56 Rise 19:40 19:02 3	 Set 4:01 4:39 Rise 20:39 19:59 4	 Set 4:47 5:28 Rise 21:30 20:50 Full Moon 11:04 5	 Set 5:41 6:20 Rise 22:12 21:35 6	 Set 6:41 7:17 Rise 22:46 22:14 7 Sunrise 5:00 5:38 Sunset 21:10 20:31	
 50°N 40°N Set 7:44 8:15 Rise 23:13 22:47 8	 Set 8:49 9:13 Rise 23:36 23:17 9 <i>Mercury greatest elong. W (21°)</i>	 Set 9:54 10:12 Rise 23:56 23:43 10	 Set 11:00 11:10 Rise -- -- 11 <i>Earth at aphelion (152,100 Mm) 10 am</i> <i>Pons discovered his first comet 200 years ago</i>	 Rise 0:15 0:09 Set 12:06 12:08 12 <i>Mercury 1.9°S of Jupiter</i>	 Rise 0:33 0:34 Set 13:12 13:08 3rd Quarter 14:45 13	 Rise 0:51 0:59 Set 14:21 14:09 14 <i>Ceres at opposition</i> Sunrise 5:07 5:43 Sunset 21:04 20:28	
 50°N 40°N Rise 1:12 1:27 Set 15:33 15:13 15 <i>Venus 0.7°S of Saturn, separation < 3° Jul. 12 - 17 Aldebaran nearby</i>	 Rise 1:36 1:58 Set 16:48 16:20 16	 Rise 2:05 2:35 Set 18:03 17:28 17 <i>Saturn 0.6°N of Moon Venus and Aldebaran nearby 9 am</i>	 Rise 2:44 3:20 Set 19:16 18:37 18	 Rise 3:35 4:15 Set 20:21 19:41 19 <i>Mercury 1.0°S of Moon 9 am</i>	 Rise 4:39 5:19 Set 21:16 20:39 New Moon 15:44 20 <i>Viking A landed on Mars in Chryse Planitia at 12:12:07 GMT 25 years ago</i>	 Rise 5:55 6:31 Set 21:59 21:28 21 Sunrise 5:15 5:49 Sunset 20:57 20:24	
 50°N 40°N Rise 7:19 7:47 Set 22:32 22:10 22	 Rise 8:43 9:03 Set 23:00 22:46 23 <i>Death of Giuseppe Piazzi, discoverer of first asteroid, Ceres. 175 years ago</i>	 Rise 10:07 10:17 Set 23:23 23:18 24	 Rise 11:27 11:28 Set 23:45 23:48 25	 Rise 12:45 12:37 Set -- -- 26	 Set 0:06 0:17 Rise 14:00 13:45 1st Quarter 6:08 27	 Set 0:29 0:48 Rise 15:14 14:51 28 Sunrise 5:24 5:55 Sunset 20:48 20:18 <i>First daguerreotype of total solar eclipse, at Königsberg, East Prussia 150 years ago</i> S δ-Aquarid meteors peak 2 pm	
 50°N 40°N Set 0:54 1:20 Rise 16:25 15:55 29	 Set 1:24 1:57 Rise 17:33 16:56 30 <i>Neptune at opposition</i>	 Set 2:00 2:38 Rise 18:34 17:54 31	Times in the upper half of the daily boxes are in the 24-hour clock; times in the lower half are given in the 12-hour clock. Eastern time is used, except for rise and set events which are given in local time. Detailed instructions on adjusting times for location are given in the back pages. Please see back pages for photo details and additional information about this Calendar.			JUNE S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	AUGUST S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



AUGUST

The Milky Way in Large Scale

The centre of our galaxy lies just below the Lagoon (M8) in the middle of this image, which, from upper left to lower right, highlights the Eagle (M16), the Swan (M17), the great star-cloud M24, M8, and the red emission nebulae NGC6357 and 6334 ("Cat's Paw"). To the right of centre is the large dark nebula, the Prancing Horse. Photo by Ben Gendie































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<p>5</p> <p>50°N 40°N</p> <p>Set 6:39 7:06</p> <p>Rise 21:41 21:19</p>	<p>6</p> <p>7:45 8:04</p> <p>22:02 21:47</p>	<p>7</p> <p>8:50 9:02</p> <p>22:20 22:12</p>	<p>8</p> <p>9:55 10:01</p> <p>22:38 22:37</p>	<p>9</p> <p>11:01 10:59</p> <p>22:56 23:02</p>	<p>10</p> <p>12:08 11:59</p> <p>23:15 23:28</p>	<p>11</p> <p>13:17 13:00</p> <p>23:37 23:57</p> <p>Sunrise 5:44 6:08</p> <p>Sunset 20:25 20:02</p>
<p>Venus 1.2°S of Jupiter, separation < 3° Aug. 3 - 8</p>	<p>Civic Holiday (Canada)</p>					
<p>12</p> <p>40°N</p> <p>Set 14:29 14:04</p> <p>Rise -- 3:53</p> <p>3rd Quarter</p>	<p>13</p> <p>0:03 0:30</p> <p>15:42 15:10</p>	<p>14</p> <p>0:36 1:10</p> <p>16:54 16:17</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1:20 1:58</p> <p>18:02 17:22</p>	<p>16</p> <p>2:16 2:57</p> <p>19:01 18:22</p>	<p>17</p> <p>3:26 4:04</p> <p>19:49 19:15</p>	<p>18</p> <p>4:47 5:19</p> <p>20:27 20:01</p> <p>New Moon 22:55</p> <p>Sunrise 5:54 6:15</p> <p>Sunset 20:12 19:52</p>
<p>Perseid meteors peak 6 am</p>	<p>Saturn 0.2°N of Moon 11 pm</p>		<p>Uranus at opposition</p>	<p>Starfest, Mount Forest, ON (through August 19)</p> <p>Venus 1.9°S of Moon 9 am</p>		<p>Mount Kobau Star Party, BC (through August 26)</p>
<p>19</p> <p>50°N 40°N</p> <p>Rise 6:13 6:36</p> <p>Set 20:58 20:40</p>	<p>20</p> <p>7:39 7:53</p> <p>21:24 21:15</p>	<p>21</p> <p>9:04 9:09</p> <p>21:47 21:46</p>	<p>22</p> <p>10:25 10:21</p> <p>22:09 22:17</p>	<p>23</p> <p>11:45 11:32</p> <p>22:32 22:48</p>	<p>24</p> <p>13:02 12:40</p> <p>22:56 23:20</p>	<p>25</p> <p>14:16 13:47</p> <p>23:25 23:56</p> <p>1st Quarter 15:55</p> <p>Sunrise 6:05 6:21</p> <p>Sunset 19:58 19:42</p>
<p>26</p> <p>50°N 40°N</p> <p>Rise 15:25 14:50</p> <p>Set 23:59 --</p>	<p>27</p> <p>0:36</p> <p>16:29 15:50</p>	<p>28</p> <p>0:41 1:21</p> <p>17:25 16:44</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1:30 2:10</p> <p>18:11 17:32</p>	<p>30</p> <p>2:25 3:04</p> <p>18:50 18:14</p>	<p>31</p> <p>3:27 4:01</p> <p>19:20 18:50</p>	
	<p>Voyager 2's closest approach to Saturn 20 years ago</p>			<p>Magellan's discovery on Venus of longest channel known, 10 years ago</p>		<p>"They toiled and built a thousand years. In love's all powerful might. And so the Milky Way was made - A starry bridge of light."</p> <p>Topelius</p>



SEPTEMBER

The Veil Nebula and a Bow-Shock

In this image, a remnant of the supernova explosion that produced the Veil Nebula is expanding toward a bright star (52 Cygni) and clearing away dust so that more background stars shine below the bow-shock in comparison to the area above it. The green strands of excited oxygen are observable, but the red appears only in photographs. Digital composite of photos by John Mirtle

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<p> Set 13:29 12:59 Rise 22:34 23:05 9</p>	<p> Set 14:40 14:04 Rise 23:11 23:49 3rd Quarter 14:59 10</p> <p>Saturn 0.2°S of Moon Occultation visible in W of U.S.A. 9 am</p>	<p> Set 15:48 15:08 Rise -- -- 11</p>	<p> Rise 0:00 0:41 Set 16:49 16:08 12</p> <p>Alberta Star Party, Caroline, AB (through September 16) Jupiter 1.0°S of Moon 8 am</p>	<p> Rise 1:03 1:43 Set 17:40 17:03 13</p>	<p> Rise 2:17 2:53 Set 18:22 17:51 14</p>	<p> Rise 3:29 4:09 Set 18:55 18:32 15</p> <p>Sunrise 6:36 6:41 Sunset 19:13 19:08</p> <p>Venus 3°S of Moon 3 pm</p>																																																																																					
<p> Rise 5:05 5:25 Set 19:22 19:09 16</p> <p>Zodiacal Light visible in E before morning twilight for next two weeks</p>	<p> Rise 6:32 6:41 Set 19:46 19:42 New Moon 6:27 17</p>	<p> Rise 7:56 7:57 Set 20:09 20:13 18</p> <p>Mercury greatest elong. E (27°)</p>	<p> Rise 9:19 9:10 Set 20:31 20:44 19</p>	<p> Rise 10:40 10:22 Set 20:56 21:17 20</p> <p>Venus 0.5°N of Regulus, separation < 3° Sep. 18 - 22</p>	<p> Rise 11:58 11:32 Set 21:24 21:52 21</p>	<p> Rise 13:13 12:39 Set 21:56 21:31 22</p> <p>Sunrise 6:47 6:45 Sunset 18:58 18:57</p> <p>Fall Equinox 7:04 pm</p>																																																																																					
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OCTOBER

Auroral Burst in Autumn

The vast area of this auroral display is suggested by the background constellations: Cygnus at upper right, Delphinus at lower right, and the Great Square of Pegasus rising behind the tree. A riot of purples, blues, greens, and reds emanates from solar particles bombarding atmospheric oxygen and nitrogen roughly 100 km overhead.

Photo by Stephen Barnes

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<p>50°N 40°N Rise 13:10 12:29 Set 21:13 21:54</p> <p>21</p> <p>Orionid meteors peak 10 pm</p>	<p>Rise 14:06 13:24 Set 22:05 22:47</p> <p>22</p>	<p>Rise 14:51 14:11 Set 23:05 23:43 1st Quarter 22:58</p> <p>23</p> <p>Mars 0.1°N of Moon 4 pm</p>	<p>Rise 15:27 14:52 Set -- --</p> <p>24</p> <p>William Lassell discovered Uranus' moons, Ariel and Umbriel, 150 years ago Death of Tycho Brahe 400 years ago</p>	<p>Set 0:08 0:42 Rise 15:56 15:27</p> <p>25</p> <p>Discovery of Ra-Shalom, smallest-orbit asteroid, 25 years ago</p>	<p>Set 1:13 1:41 Rise 16:19 15:57</p> <p>26</p>	<p>Set 2:19 2:39 Rise 16:39 16:24</p> <p>27</p> <p>Sunrise 7:42 7:24 Sunset 17:45 18:04</p> <p>2 Shadows on Jupiter, vis. in N. Amer. except far W 12:06 am</p>																																																																																												
<p>50°N 40°N Set 2:26 2:38 Rise 15:57 15:49</p> <p>28</p> <p>Great Britain became 6th spacefaring nation by launching Prospero 30 years ago Daylight Savings Time Ends 2 am</p>	<p>Set 3:32 3:37 Rise 16:15 16:13</p> <p>29</p> <p>Galileo made 1st asteroid fly-by, of Gaspra, 10 years ago Mercury greatest elong. W (19°), best morning view in 2001</p>	<p>Set 4:39 4:37 Rise 16:32 16:38</p> <p>30</p>	<p>Set 5:48 5:37 Rise 16:50 17:04</p> <p>31</p> <p>Halloween</p>	<p>SEPTEMBER</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							<p>NOVEMBER</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
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NOVEMBER

The Horsehead Beholds Barnard's Loop

The close-up of the Horsehead discloses a startling cap of blue which is outlined by the brightest red regions of fluorescing emissions in the background. On the large scale, Barnard's Loop forms a semi-circle to the left of the bright Great Orion Nebula and the barely discernible "notch" of the Horsehead below the leftmost "belt" star.

Photos by Peter Ceravolo and Jack Newton

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	<p>2 Shadows on Jupiter, visible in far E of N. America 9:30 pm</p>		<p>Jupiter 1.7°S of Moon 2 am</p>		<p>S Taurid meteors peak 9 pm</p>	<p>2 Shadows on Jupiter, visible in all of N. America 1:21 am 5 pm</p>
<p>50°N 40°N</p> <p>Set 10:34 9:55</p> <p>Rise 18:50 19:30</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Set 11:40 10:57</p> <p>Rise 19:42 20:25</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Set 12:35 11:54</p> <p>Rise 20:46 21:27</p> <p>6</p>	<p>Set 13:21 12:44</p> <p>Rise 22:00 22:35</p> <p>7</p>	<p>Set 13:57 13:27</p> <p>Rise 23:19 23:46</p> <p>3rd Quarter 7:21</p> <p>8</p>	<p>Set 14:26 14:05</p> <p>Rise -- --</p> <p>9</p>	<p>Rise 0:40 0:58</p> <p>Set 14:51 14:37</p> <p>Sunrise 7:05 6:40</p> <p>Sunset 16:22 16:48</p> <p>10</p>
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<p>Remembrance Day (Canada)</p> <p>Veterans Day (USA)</p>	<p>N Taurid meteors peak 8 pm</p>		<p>Mariner 9 first orbited another planet, Mars, 30 years ago</p>			<p>2 Shadows on Jupiter, vis. in central and W.N. Amer. 6:33 am</p>
<p>50°N 40°N</p> <p>Rise 10:55 10:12</p> <p>Set 18:51 19:34</p> <p>18</p>	<p>Rise 11:46 11:04</p> <p>Set 19:49 20:30</p> <p>19</p>	<p>Rise 12:26 11:49</p> <p>Set 20:52 21:29</p> <p>20</p>	<p>Rise 12:58 12:26</p> <p>Set 21:58 22:28</p> <p>21</p>	<p>Rise 13:24 12:58</p> <p>Set 23:04 23:27</p> <p>1st Quarter 18:21</p> <p>22</p>	<p>Rise 13:45 13:26</p> <p>Set -- --</p> <p>23</p>	<p>Set 0:10 0:26</p> <p>Rise 14:03 13:52</p> <p>Sunrise 7:27 6:55</p> <p>Sunset 16:06 16:38</p> <p>24</p>
<p>Leonid meteors peak (additional peaks expected at 1 pm) 5 am</p>				<p>Thanksgiving Day (USA)</p>		
<p>50°N 40°N</p> <p>Set 1:16 1:25</p> <p>Rise 14:20 14:16</p> <p>25</p>	<p>Set 2:23 2:24</p> <p>Rise 14:37 14:40</p> <p>26</p>	<p>Set 3:31 3:24</p> <p>Rise 14:55 15:05</p> <p>27</p>	<p>Set 4:40 4:26</p> <p>Rise 15:15 15:33</p> <p>28</p>	<p>Set 5:53 5:30</p> <p>Rise 15:38 16:04</p> <p>29</p>	<p>Set 7:07 6:36</p> <p>Rise 16:08 16:41</p> <p>Full Moon 15:49</p> <p>30</p>	
		<p>Swedish astronomer and chemist Anders Celsius born 300 years ago</p> <p>Vesta at opposition</p>			<p>Saturn 0.5°S of Moon</p> <p>Occultation visible in U.S.A. except W. and E of Canada 9 pm</p>	



DECEMBER

The Propitious Pleiades

The poet Milton describes the Sisters as "shedding sweet influence." One of the nearest open star clusters, the Pleiades' young hot blue stars and painterly blue reflection nebulae seem to float in front of the cooler yellow background stars, yielding a three-dimensional effect. Merope, Maia, and Alcyone have starring roles in the nebulosity. Digital composite of photos by Rajiv Gupta

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<p>2</p> <p>50°N 40°N Set 9:30 8:49 Rise 17:35 18:17</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Set 10:31 9:49 Rise 18:37 19:18</p> <p>Jupiter 1.6°S of Moon Saturn at opposition 6 am</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Set 11:21 10:43 Rise 19:49 20:26</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Set 12:01 11:28 Rise 21:07 21:37</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Set 12:32 12:07 Rise 22:28 22:49</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Set 12:57 12:41 Rise 23:48 - 3rd Quarter 14:52</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Rise - 0:00 Set 13:19 13:11</p> <p>Sunrise 7:45 7:00 Sunset 15:58 16:30</p>
<p>9</p> <p>50°N 40°N Rise 1:08 1:11 Set 13:39 13:40</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Rise 2:26 2:21 Set 13:59 14:09</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Rise 3:45 3:30 Set 14:21 14:39</p>	<p>12</p> <p>Rise 5:03 4:40 Set 14:46 15:12</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Rise 6:20 5:49 Set 15:16 15:50</p>	<p>14</p> <p>Rise 7:34 6:56 Set 15:54 16:33 New Moon 15:47</p> <p>Death of Donald Menzel, a leading authority on the Sun, 25 years ago</p> <p>Annular Solar Eclipse, partial phase visible in U.S.A. and W and S of Canada</p>	<p>15</p> <p>Rise 8:40 7:58 Set 16:39 17:22</p> <p>Sunrise 7:52 7:15 Sunset 15:58 16:39</p>
<p>16</p> <p>50°N 40°N Rise 9:37 8:54 Set 17:34 18:17</p>	<p>17</p> <p>Rise 10:22 9:42 Set 18:36 19:15</p>	<p>18</p> <p>Rise 10:58 10:23 Set 19:41 20:15</p>	<p>19</p> <p>Rise 11:26 10:58 Set 20:48 21:15</p>	<p>20</p> <p>Rise 11:49 11:27 Set 21:55 22:14</p> <p>Geminid meteors peak 11 pm</p>	<p>21</p> <p>Rise 12:08 11:54 Set 23:01 23:12</p> <p>Winter Solstice 2:21 pm</p>	<p>22</p> <p>Rise 12:26 12:18 Set - - 1st Quarter 15:26</p> <p>Sunrise 7:57 7:19 Sunset 16:01 16:39</p>
<p>23</p> <p>50°N 40°N Set 0:06 0:10 Rise 12:42 12:42</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Set 1:12 1:09 Rise 12:59 13:06</p>	<p>25</p> <p>Set 2:20 2:09 Rise 13:18 13:32</p> <p>Christmas Day</p>	<p>26</p> <p>Set 3:30 3:11 Rise 13:39 14:01</p> <p>Boxing Day (Canada)</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Set 4:43 4:16 Rise 14:05 14:34</p> <p>Walter S. Adams, known for stellar spectra and distance, born 125 years ago</p>	<p>28</p> <p>Set 5:58 5:23 Rise 14:39 15:15</p> <p>Winter Solstice 2:21 pm</p>	<p>29</p> <p>Set 7:11 6:31 Rise 15:23 16:04</p> <p>Sunrise 7:58 7:21 Sunset 16:06 16:43</p> <p>Ursid meteors peak 7 am</p>
<p>30</p> <p>50°N 40°N Set 8:18 7:35 Rise 16:21 17:03 Full Moon 5:40</p> <p>Penumbral Lunar Eclipse, visible in all of N. America Jupiter 1.2°S of Moon 3:25 am 9 am</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Set 9:14 8:34 Rise 17:31 18:10</p>			<p>Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade, Glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid."</p> <p>Tennyson, Locksley Hall</p>		

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada Observer's Calendar

How to Use this Calendar

A pictorial representation of the Moon's phase at midday is given in each daily box. The size of the Moon in the Calendar varies from day to day reflecting the change in the apparent size of the Moon in the sky as it moves closer to or further from the Earth.

Daily Moon and weekly Sun rise and set times, and the times of Moon phases, are shown in the top portion of the boxes. If no Moon rise or set time is given, this event occurs the next day. Special astronomical events, such as eclipses, meteor showers, occultations, interesting planetary events, and equinoxes and solstices, are given at the bottom of the boxes.

The Calendar lists events observable in some part of Canada or the United States. Days on which particularly interesting phenomena occur are highlighted with light green shading. Detailed information on all events, including their visibility from particular locations, may be determined by consulting the *RASC Observer's Handbook*.

Adjusting Times for Actual Location

All times are adjusted for Daylight Savings Time. Moon phases and special events are given in Eastern time. The user's local time for events *other than* Moon and Sun rise and set may be determined by converting the given time to the user's time zone (e.g., Pacific time is Eastern time minus 3 hours).

Two sets of rise and set times are given to accommodate North American observers in mid-northern latitudes. Times are displayed for locations 50° N latitude and 75° W longitude and for 40° N, 75° W. The actual times for a given location must be calculated using the tables at the right.

The tables give corrections in minutes to the tabulated rise and set times for selected Canadian and US cities. In the column labelled **Correction**, an entry such as 50° N + 25 means add 25 minutes to the displayed 50° N time. This computed time is an approximation. In the column labelled **Accuracy**, the approximate maximum error in minutes for Moon rise and set using this method is indicated. The error for Sun rise and set is less. These errors can be substantially reduced by interpolating according to latitude, as explained in the following section.

Note that the rise and set times calculated using the above method *will be local times*. It is not necessary to adjust them for time zone.

Canadian Locations

City	Correction	Accuracy	Latitude
Calgary	50° N + 36	15	51
Edmonton	50° N + 34	25	54
Halifax	40° N + 14	25	45
Hamilton	40° N + 20	15	43
Kingston	40° N + 6	20	44
Kitchener	40° N + 22	15	43
London	40° N + 25	15	43
Montreal	50° N - 6	20	46
Niagara	40° N + 16	15	43
Okanagan	50° N - 2	10	50
Ottawa	50° N + 3	20	45
Quebec	50° N - 15	15	47
Regina	50° N + 58 ⁽¹⁾	10	50
St. John's	50° N + 1	20	48
Sarnia	40° N + 30	15	43
Saskatoon	50° N + 67 ⁽¹⁾	15	52
Thunder Bay	50° N + 57	10	48
Toronto	40° N + 18	20	44
Vancouver	50° N + 12	15	49
Victoria	50° N + 13	20	49
Windsor	40° N + 32	15	42
Winnipeg	50° N + 29	5	50

⁽¹⁾ Subtract 60 minutes in the summer.

U.S. Locations

City	Correction	Accuracy	Latitude
Atlanta	40° N + 37	30	34
Boston	40° N - 16	10	42
Chicago	40° N - 10	15	42
Cincinnati	40° N + 38	10	39
Denver	40° N + 0	10	40
Flagstaff	40° N + 27	30	35
Kansas City	40° N + 18	10	39
Los Angeles	40° N - 7	35	34
Minneapolis	40° N + 13	25	45
New York	40° N - 4	5	41
San Francisco	40° N + 10	20	38
Seattle	50° N + 9	20	48
Tucson	40° N + 24	40	32
Washington	40° N + 8	5	39

Other Locations, and Improving Accuracy

For locations not listed in the tables to the left, the user should calculate a correction factor. This amount is +4 minutes for each degree that the user's location is west of the central meridian of the user's time zone or -4 minutes for each degree that it is east. This correction factor should be added to the displayed 50° N or 40° N time for the location whose latitude is nearest that of the user's site. The accuracy in minutes for Moon rise and set can be calculated by multiplying the difference in latitude between the user's location and that of the 50° N or 40° N site used by 4.5 and adding 0.2 times the difference in longitude.

Improvement in accuracy may be obtained for many sites by interpolating or extrapolating the 50° N and 40° N times depending on the user's latitude. For example, the latitude of Ottawa is approximately midway between 50° N and 40° N. An observer in Ottawa can improve accuracy to better than 5 minutes by averaging the given 50° N and 40° N times and then adding the correction factor for Ottawa, which is 3 minutes. Western observers may gain additional accuracy by adding about 10% of the difference between the listed time and the next day's time.

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

Since it was founded in 1890, the RASC has filled a special role in both amateur and professional astronomy. Today, it has over 4200 members who share a passion for the night sky and make contributions to astronomy in many ways.

The RASC has a long tradition of high-quality, volunteer-produced publications. The *RASC Observer's Handbook* has been published since 1908 and is recognized worldwide as the leading handbook of its type. The *Journal*, now in its 94th year of publication, contains articles of interest to amateur and professional astronomers. The *Beginner's Observing Guide* is an introduction to the night sky for the novice observer, and the *RASC Observer's Calendar* is a forum for astrophotography by members of the Society.

For information on joining the Society, or to order an RASC publication, contact the National Office at:

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5R 1V2
888-924-7272 (toll free) or 416-924-7973

rasc@rasc.ca

www.rasc.ca

The Photos and the Calendar

The majority of the images appearing in this Calendar are digital composites of two or more component photos. These images were registered and combined using Auriga Imaging's *RegiStar* and then further manipulated and enhanced using Adobe Systems' *Photoshop*.

Monthly grids with data were generated using special software written in the Fortran and Postscript programming languages.

All photographs were taken by members of the RASC, with details given at the right.

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Historical Anniversaries

Diane Brooks
David Chapman

Digital Film Output

Scan Art International Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Printing

University of Toronto Press Inc.



Cover / August *The Milky Way in Large Scale.* 25-minute exposure on medium-format Kodak Pro PPF 400 film, piggyback using a Mamiya 645 camera with an 80-mm lens at f/4.5 (Ben Gendre).



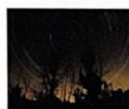
January: *Multi-Coloured Lunar Eclipse.* 20-second exposure on Ektachrome E200 film using a 5-inch f/6 Astro-Physics refractor at f/12, taken January 20, 2000 (Alan Dyer).



February: *The Great Orion Nebula (M42).* Three separate colour images digitally combined using *RegiStar*; 26-minute exposure on Kodak RJ400 film using a 5-inch f/6 Astro-Physics refractor (Kevin Black); 50-minute exposure on chilled Kodak Gold 400 film with a Deep Sky Filter using an 8-inch f/6 Newtonian reflector (John Mirtle); colour CCD image formed with 3/6/6/12-minute L/R/G/B exposures on a Meade 1616XTE CCD camera using a 5-inch f/9 Meade refractor at f/5 (Jack Newton).



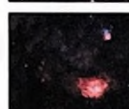
March: *The LMC at Solstice.* Montage of eight 10-minute exposures on Ektachrome E200 film using a Ceravolo 300-mm f/2.2 Maksutov-Newtonian astrograph (Doug George), digitally combined using *RegiStar*.



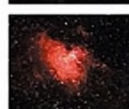
April: *Northern Star-Trails over Aurora.* 4-hour exposure on Fujichrome Velvia film using a 15-mm ultra-wide-angle lens at f/8, taken from southern Alberta (Alan Dyer).



May: *Stellar Nursery in Cassiopeia.* Two exposures digitally combined using *RegiStar* and *Photoshop*; an 80-minute exposure on gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film and a 55-minute exposure with a Deep Sky Filter on chilled Kodak Royal Gold 400 colour film, using an 8-inch f/6 Newtonian reflector (John Mirtle).



June: *The Heart of the Milky Way (M8, M20, M21).* Three exposures digitally combined using *RegiStar* and *Photoshop*; a 70-minute exposure on medium-format gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film using a 5-inch f/6 Astro-Physics refractor (Rajiv Gupta) and two 10-minute exposures on Fuji Super G 800 colour film using a Celestron 8-inch f/1.5 Schmidt camera (Stephen Barnes).



July: *The Eagle or Star Queen Nebula (M16).* 50-minute exposure on Ektachrome E200 film pushed one stop and transferred to an internegative, using a Celestron C-8 at f/6.3 (Ben Gendre).



September: *The Veil Nebula and a Bow Shock.* Two exposures digitally combined using *RegiStar* and *Photoshop*; a 70-minute exposure on gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film and a 50-minute exposure with a Deep Sky Filter on chilled Kodak Royal Gold 400 colour film, using an 8-inch f/6 Newtonian reflector (John Mirtle).



October: *Auroral Burst in Autumn.* 30-second exposure on Fuji Super G 800 film using a 50-mm Pentax lens at f/2.8, taken August 26, 1998 at Hardwood Lake, Ontario (Stephen Barnes).



November: *The Horsehead Beholds Barnard's Loop.* *Barnard's Loop:* three 10-minute exposures on Ektachrome E200 film, piggyback using a 50mm lens (Peter Ceravolo), digitally stacked using *RegiStar*. *Horsehead:* 10/10/10/20-minute L/R/G/B exposures on a Meade 1616XTE CCD camera using a 16-inch Meade LX200 at f/6.3 (Jack Newton).



December: *The Proptious Pleiades.* Three exposures digitally combined using *RegiStar* and *Photoshop*; 60-minute unfiltered and 110-minute cyan-filtered exposures on medium-format gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film, and 60-minute exposure on medium-format Kodak PPF colour film, using a 5-inch f/6 Astro-Physics refractor (Rajiv Gupta).

2001

January							February							March							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3			1	2	3					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April							May							June							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30						27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
July							August							September							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
October							November							December							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

2002

January							February							March							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5			1	2					1	2						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
April							May							June							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
July							August							September							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
28	29	30	31				26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
October							November							December							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

New Moon Dates are displayed in bold.

"Look at the stars! look, look up at the skies!
O look at all the fire-folk sitting in the air!
The bright boroughs, the circle-citadels there!"

Hopkins



All photos in this unique calendar were taken by amateur astronomers using ordinary camera lenses and small telescopes. Volunteer members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada provided all the images and handled all aspects of this Calendar's assembly and production.

This Calendar includes comprehensive listings of astronomical data such as lunar and planetary conjunctions, Sun and Moon rise and set times, eclipses, and major meteor showers.

	Set Rise	50°N 6:39 21:41	40°N 7:06 21:19	5		Set Rise
Venus 1.2°S of Jupiter, separation < 3° Aug. 3 - 8						
	Set Rise 3rd Quarter	50°N 14:29 —	40°N 14:04 —	12		Rise Set

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- 1998 Best Calendar
- 1999 Award of Excellence
- 1999 Best Calendar
- 2000 Best Calendar

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