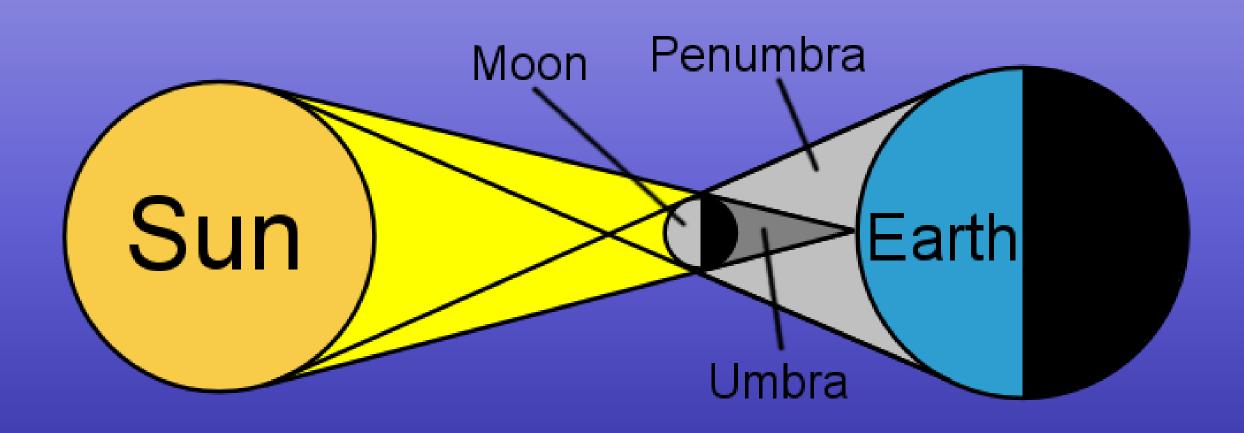


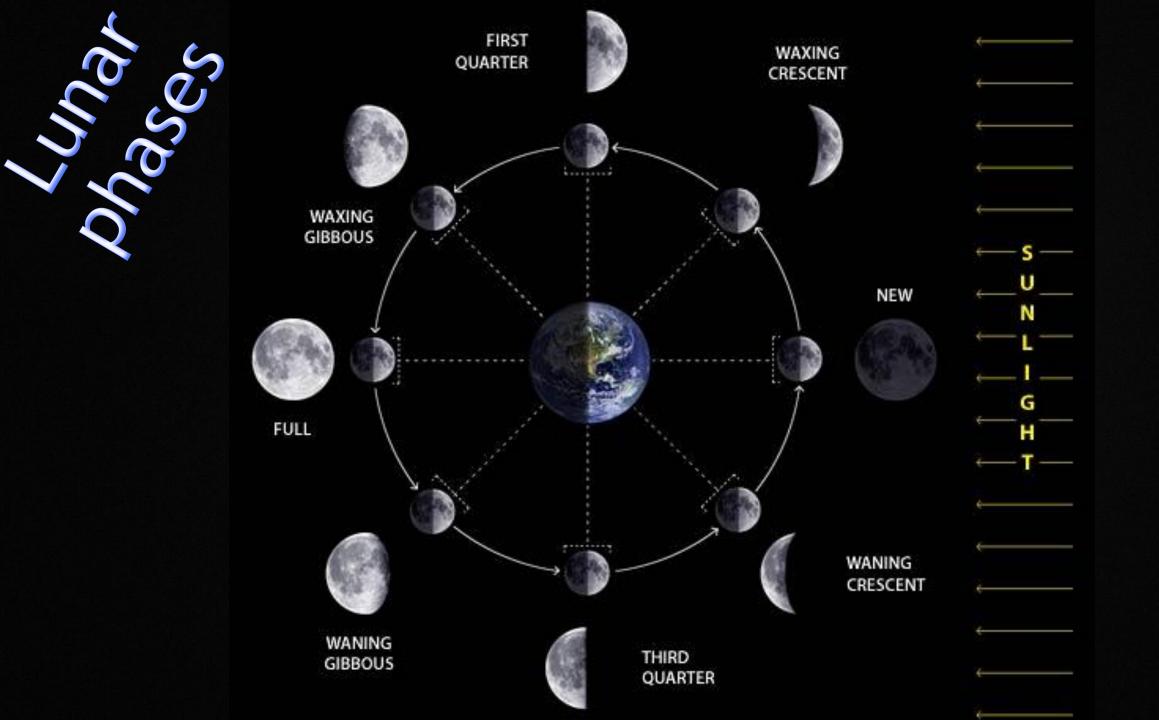




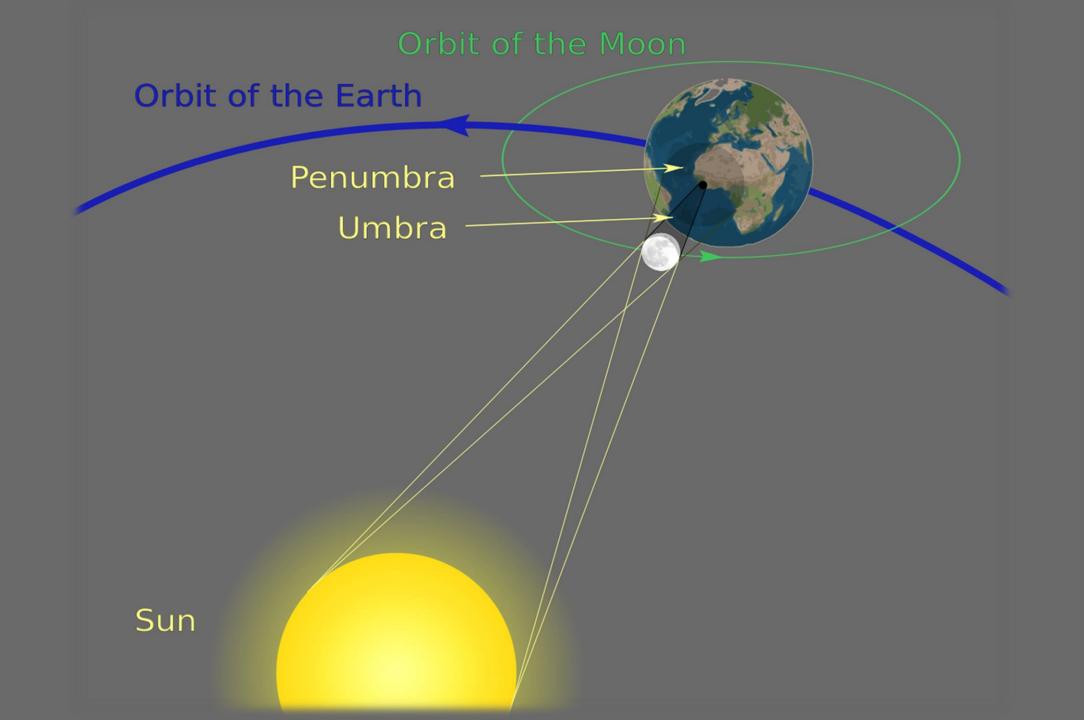


Solar eclipses occur when the Moon gets between the Sun and the Earth



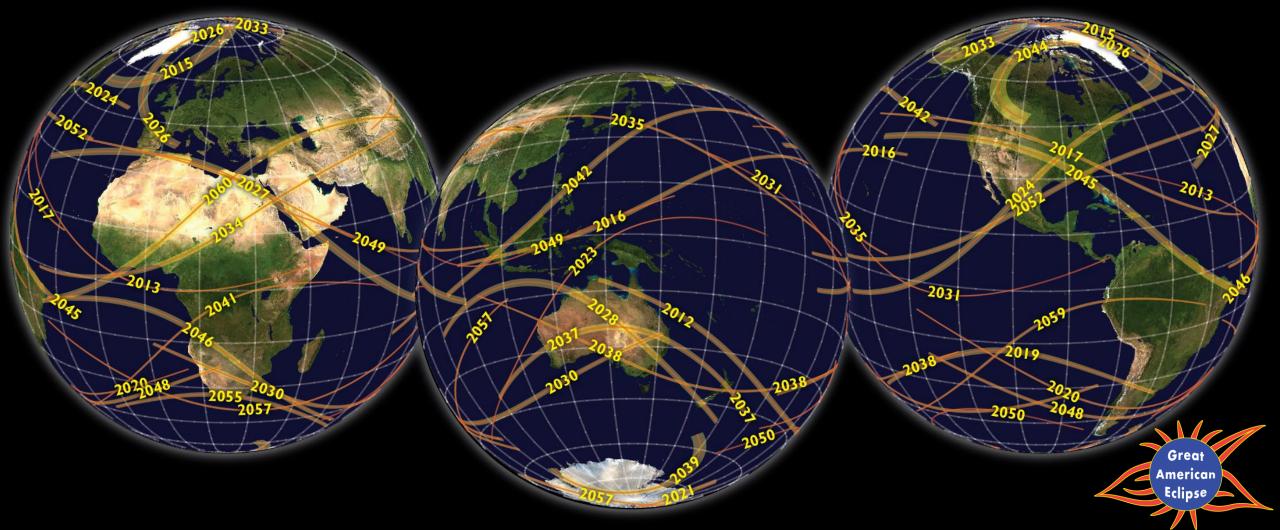






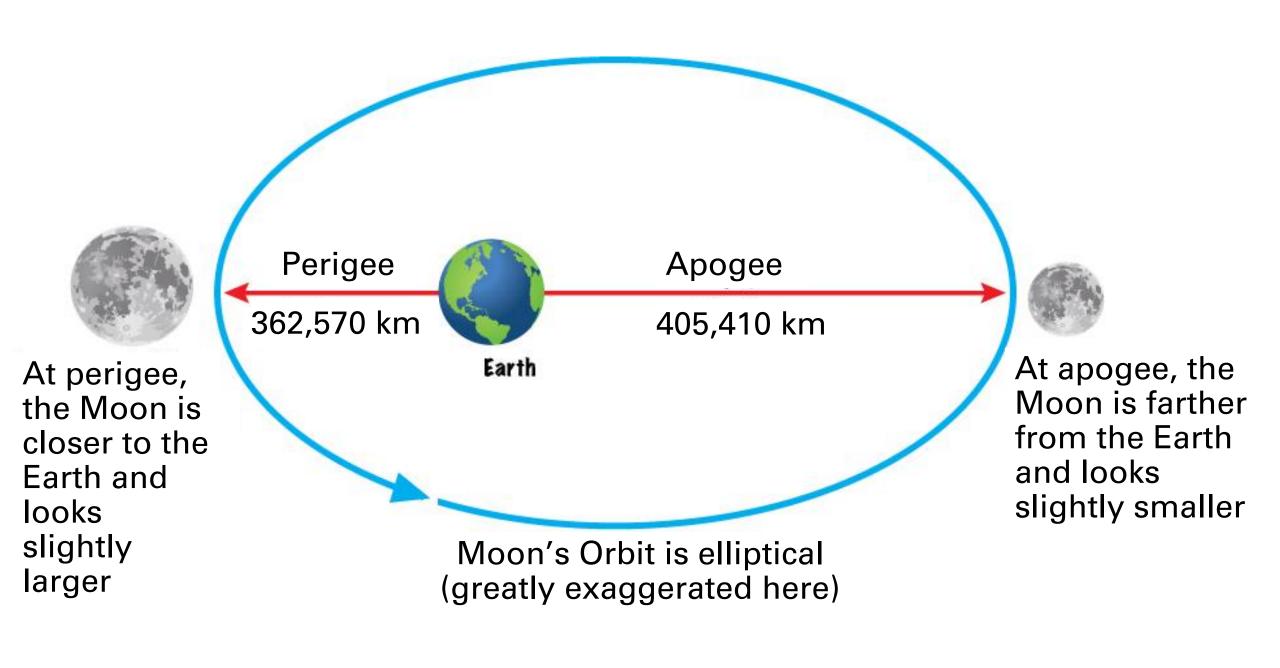
Every total eclipse on the planet in 50 years (2010-2060)

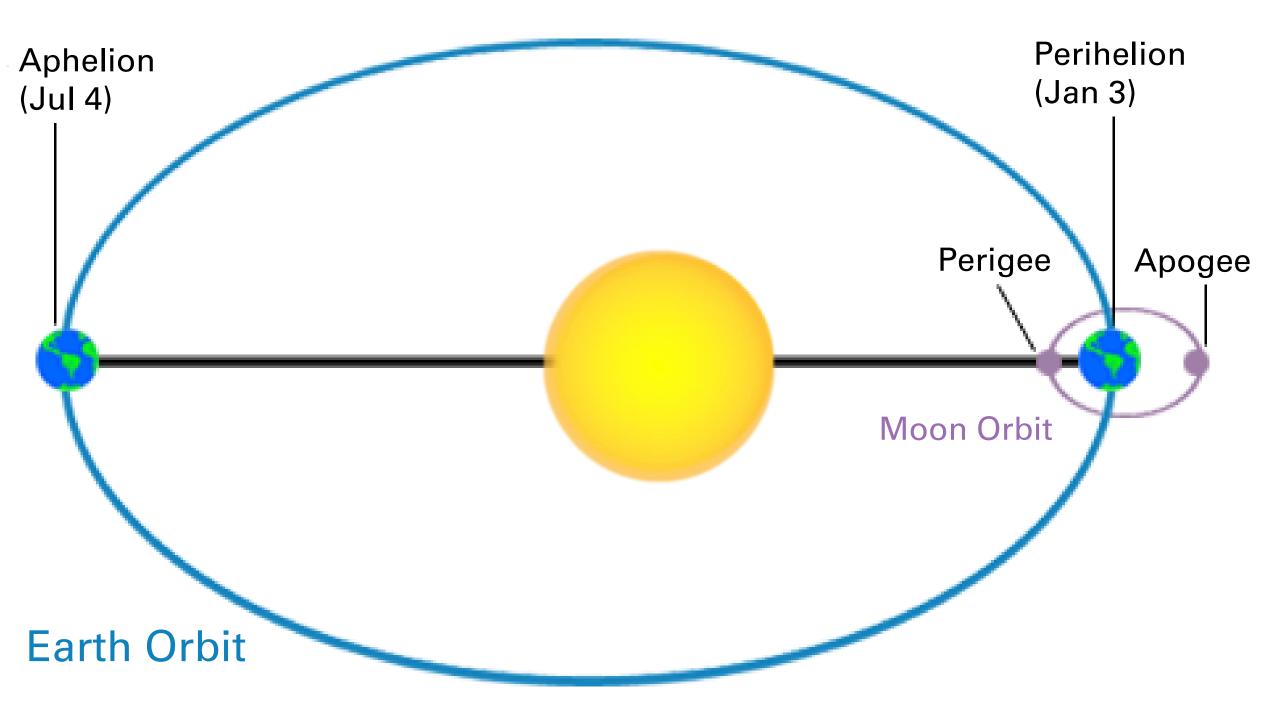
Each total eclipse is seen by one thousandth of the Earths' surface. Most of the planet does not see a total eclipse in 50 years.



Annular eclipses

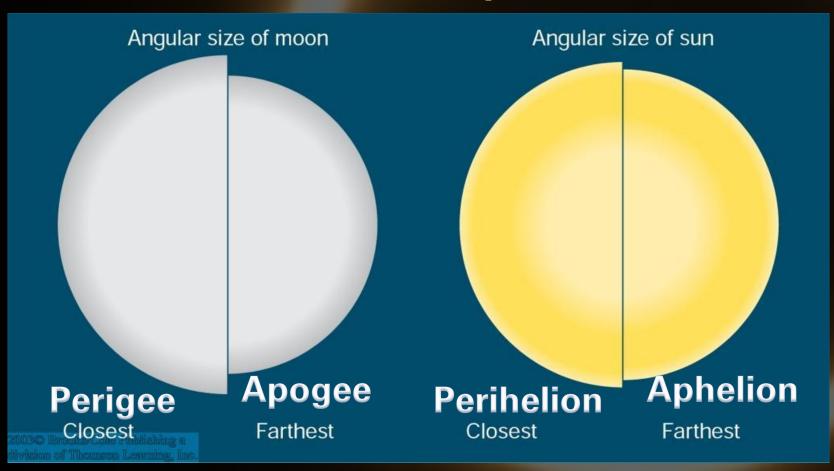






Annular Solar Eclipses

When Earth is near perihelion, and the moon is near apogee, we see an annular solar eclipse.

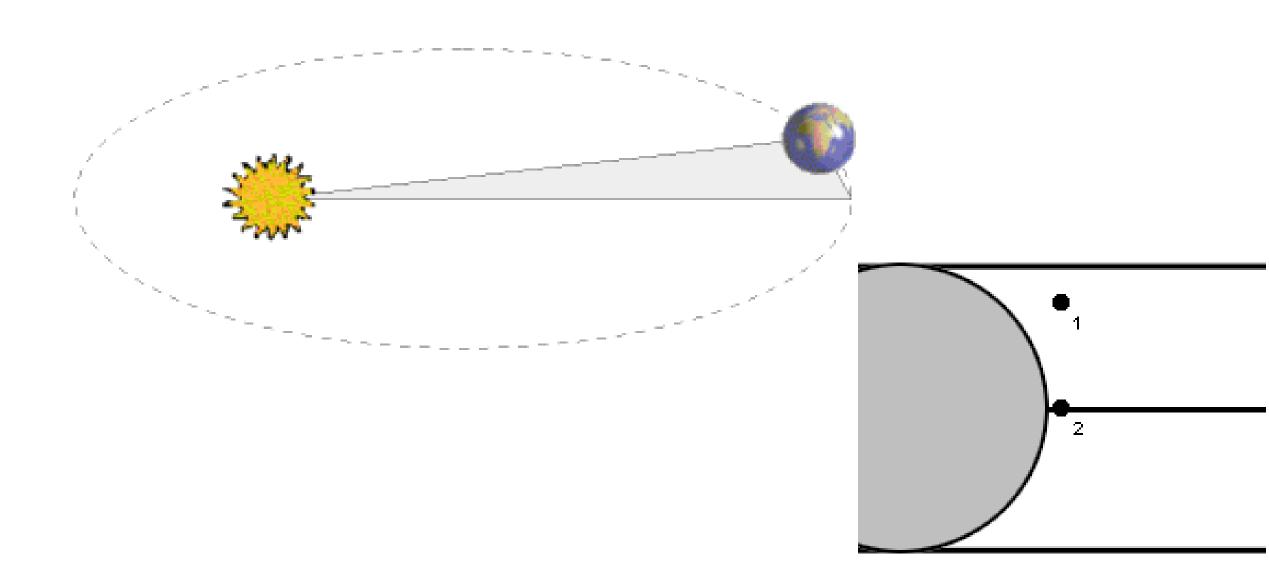




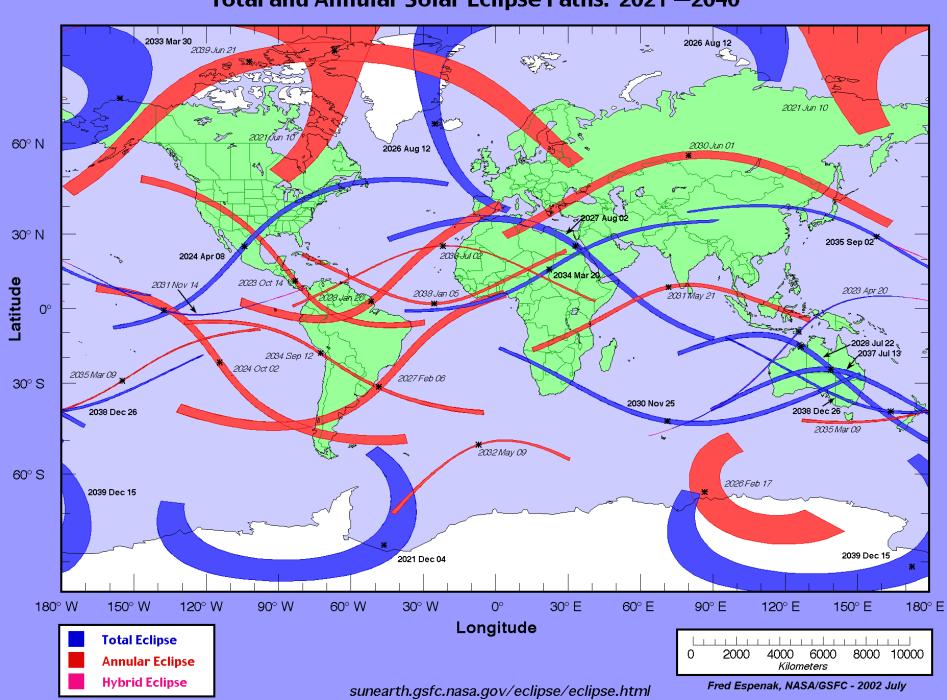
The angular sizes of the moon and the sun vary, depending on their distance from Earth.

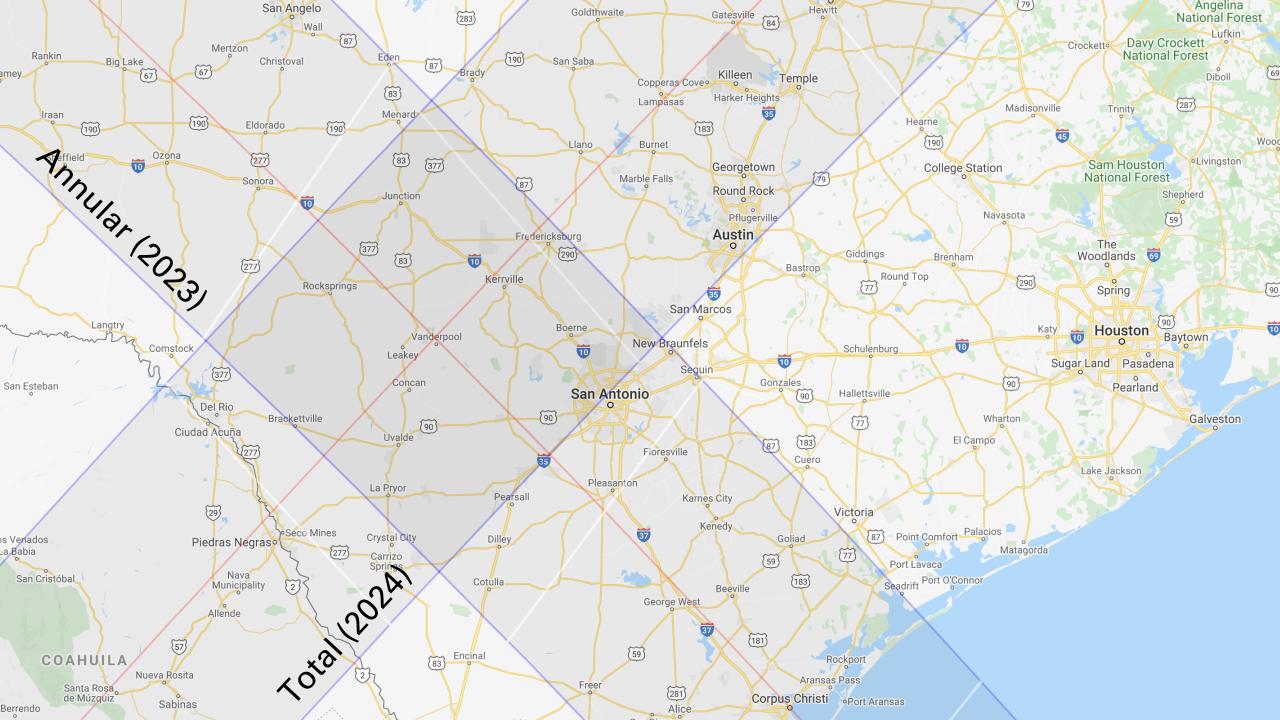


How long do eclipses last?



Total and Annular Solar Eclipse Paths: 2021 -2040

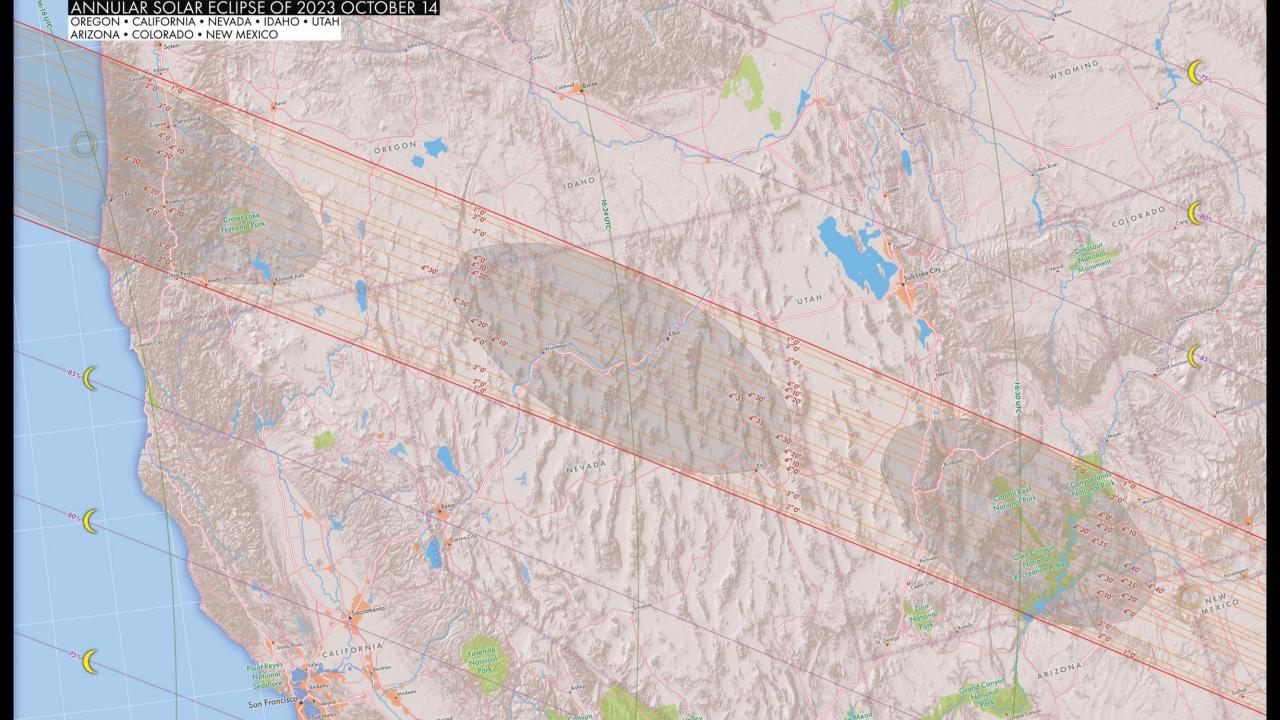


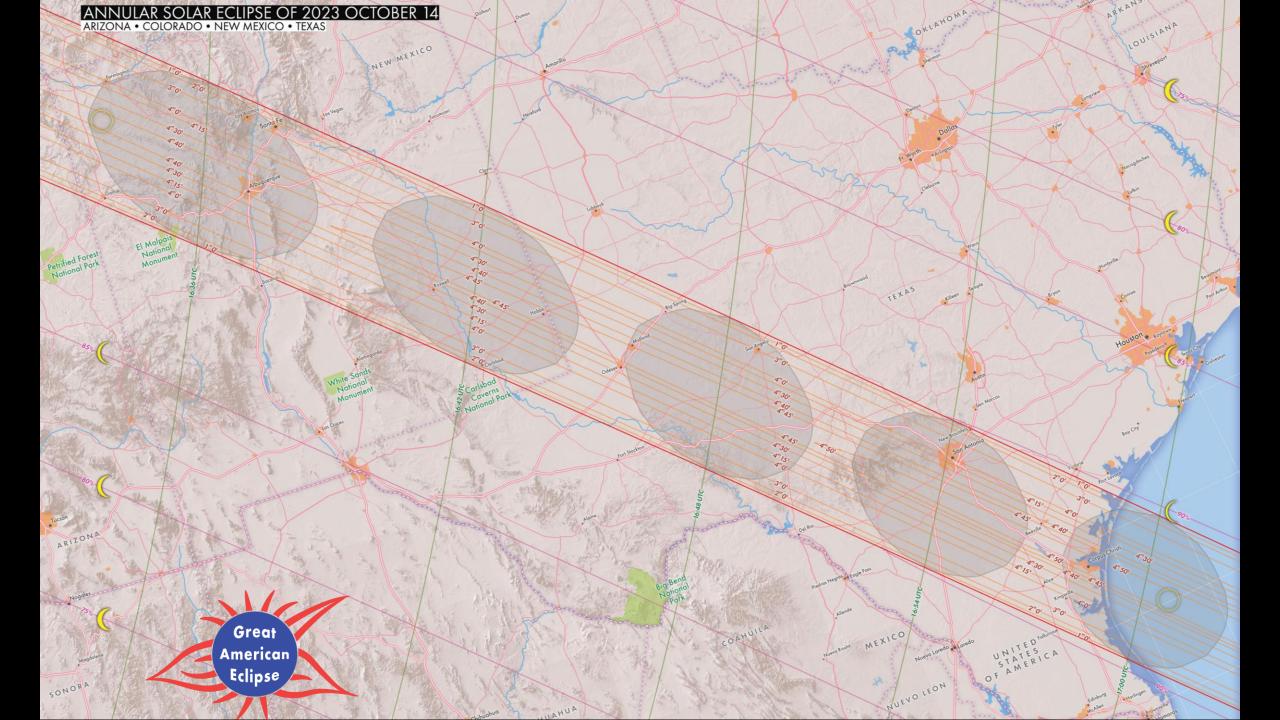


October 14th 2023

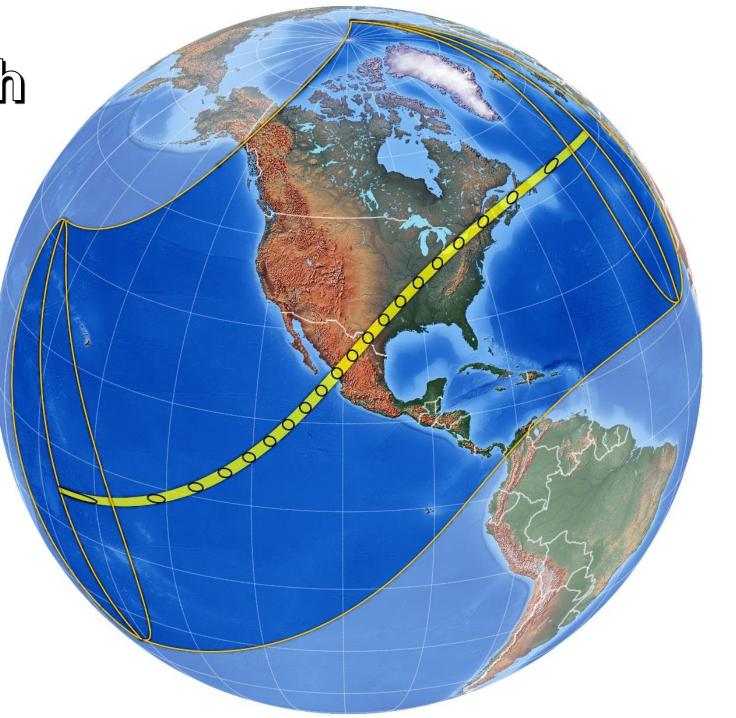




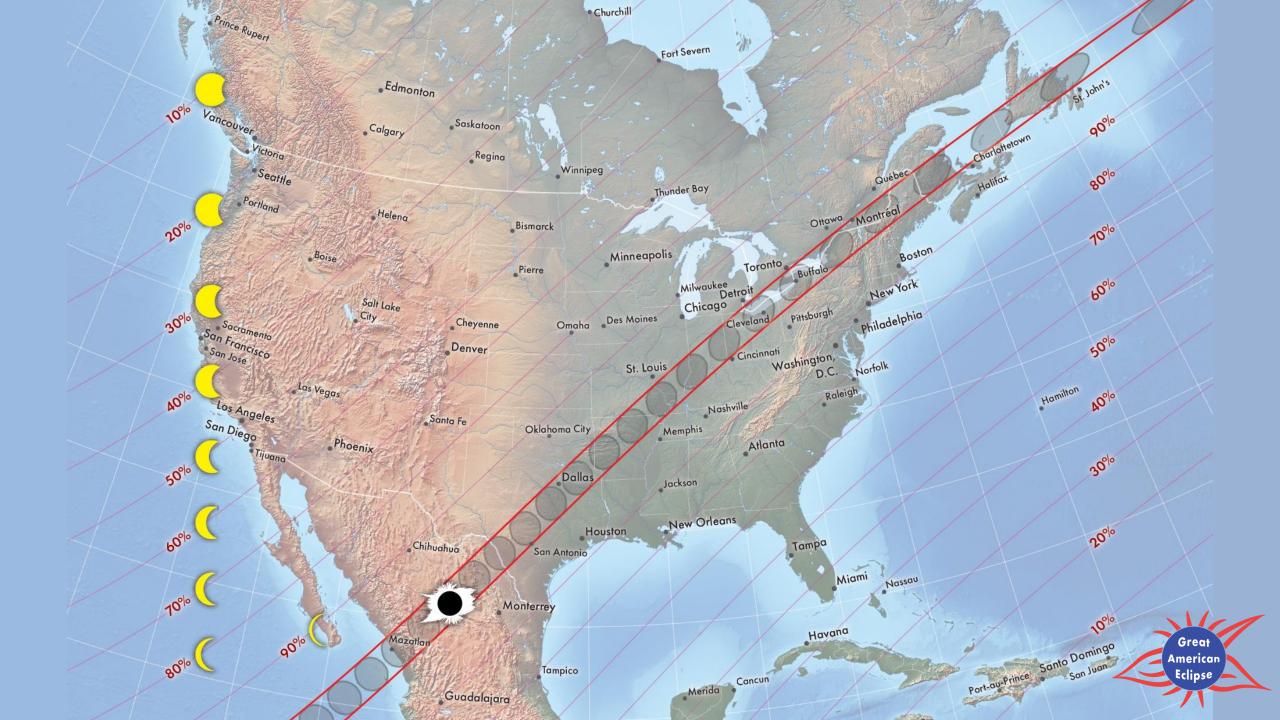




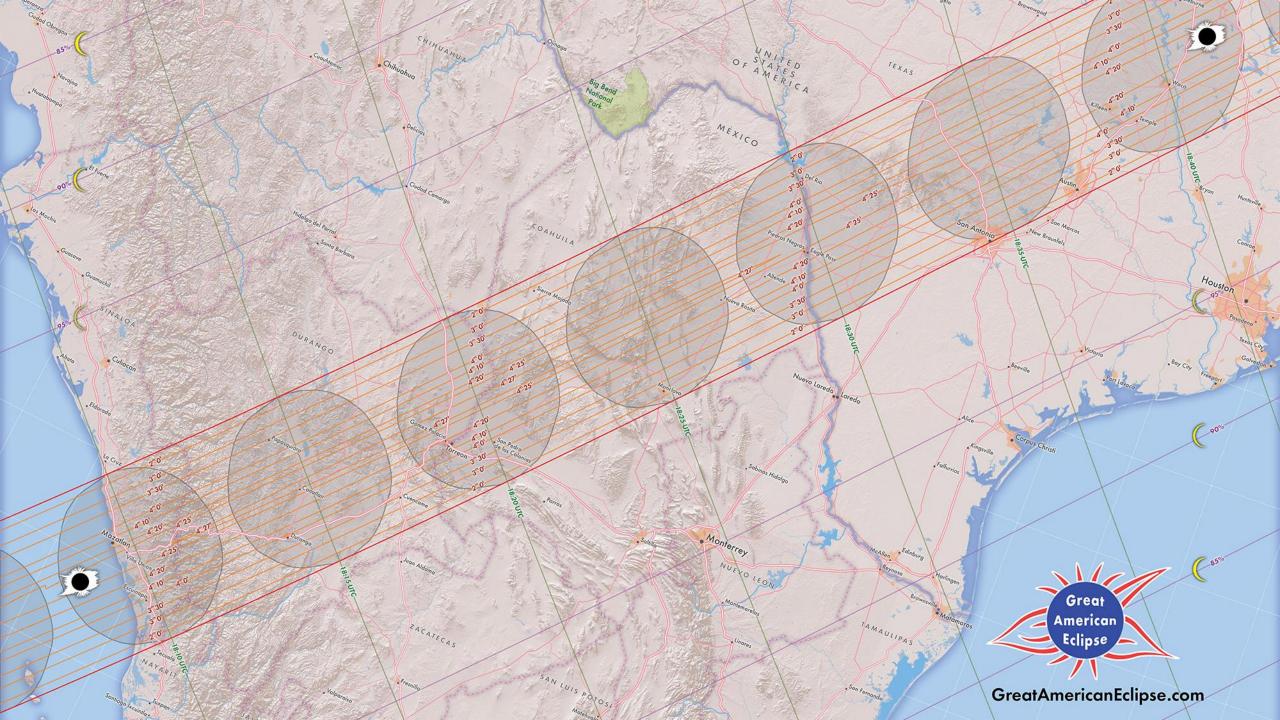
April 8th
2024

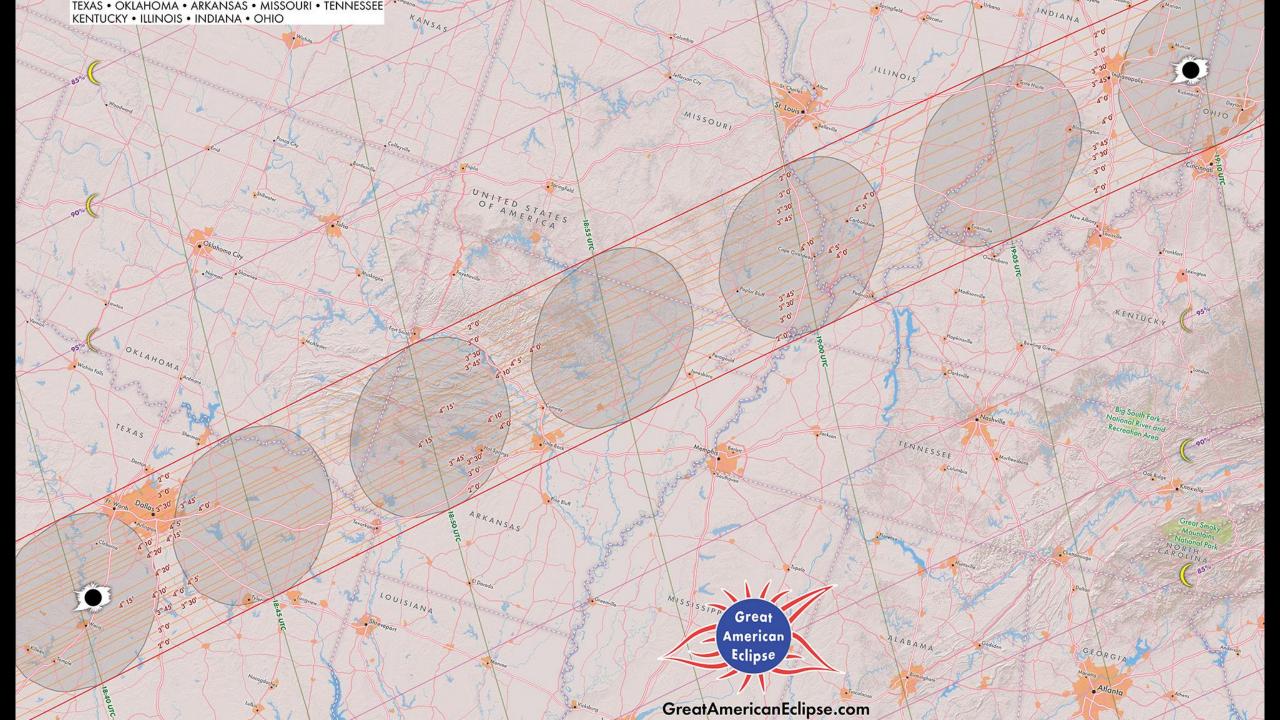


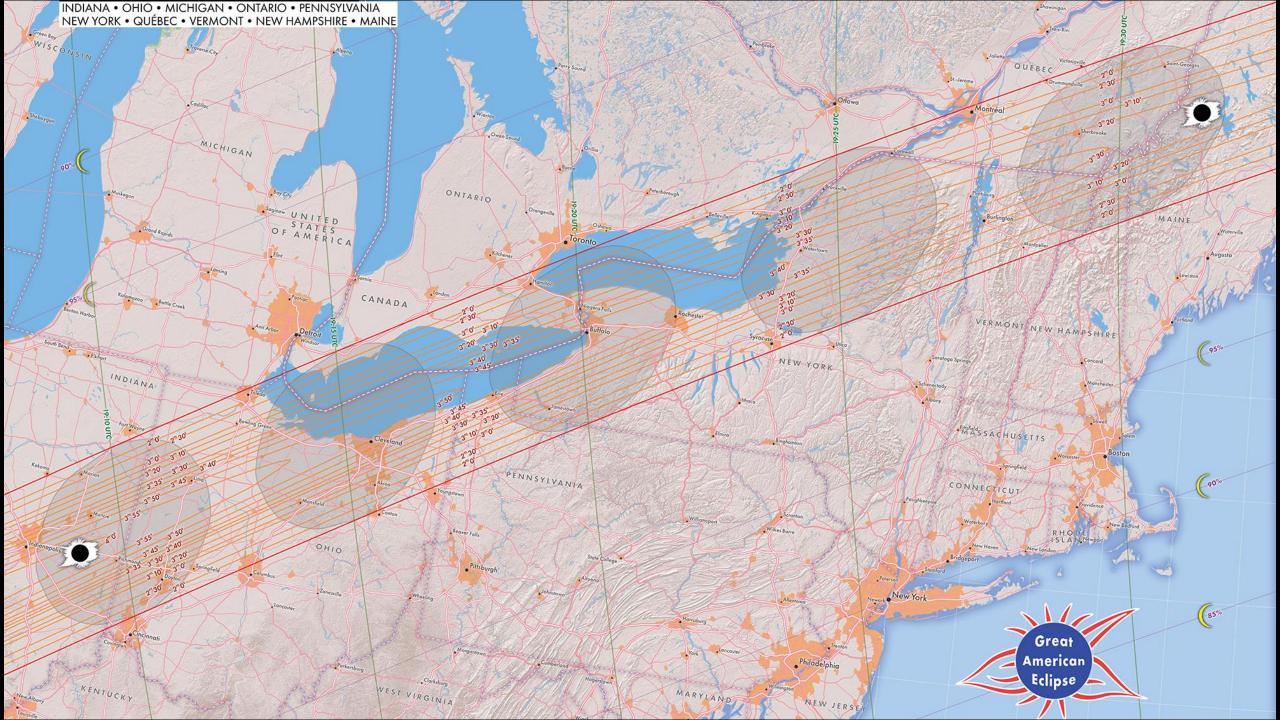


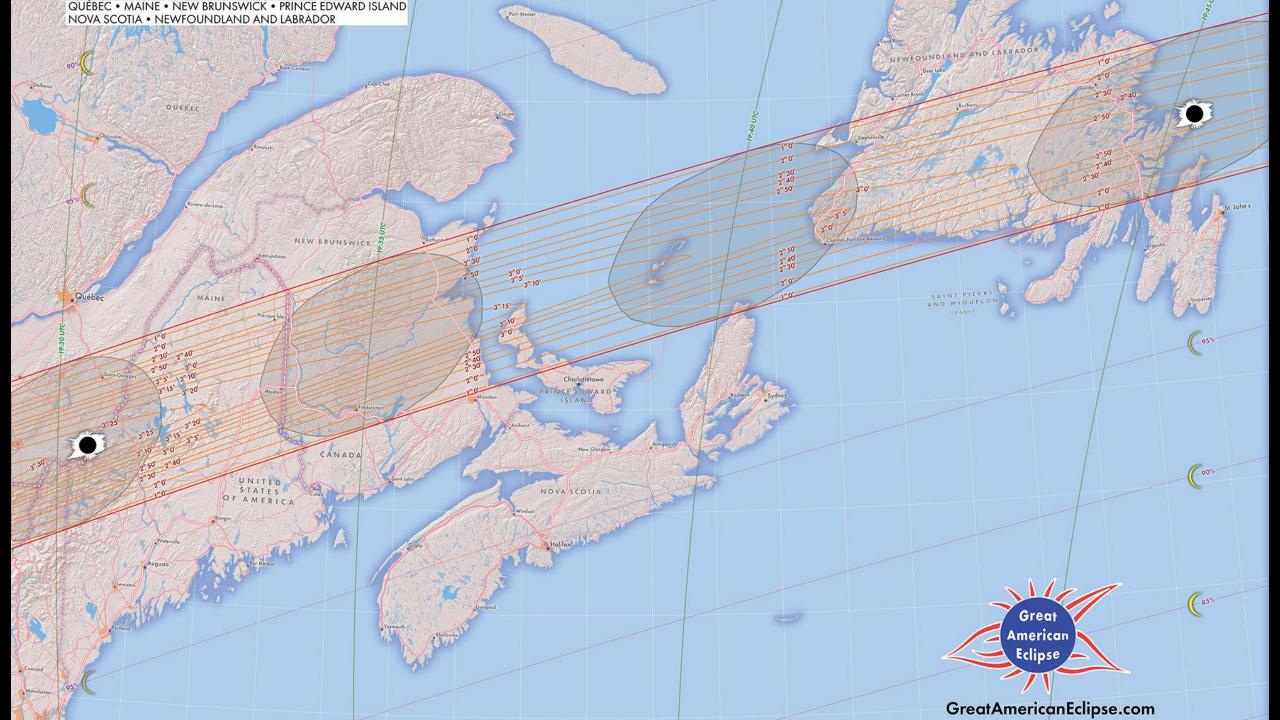


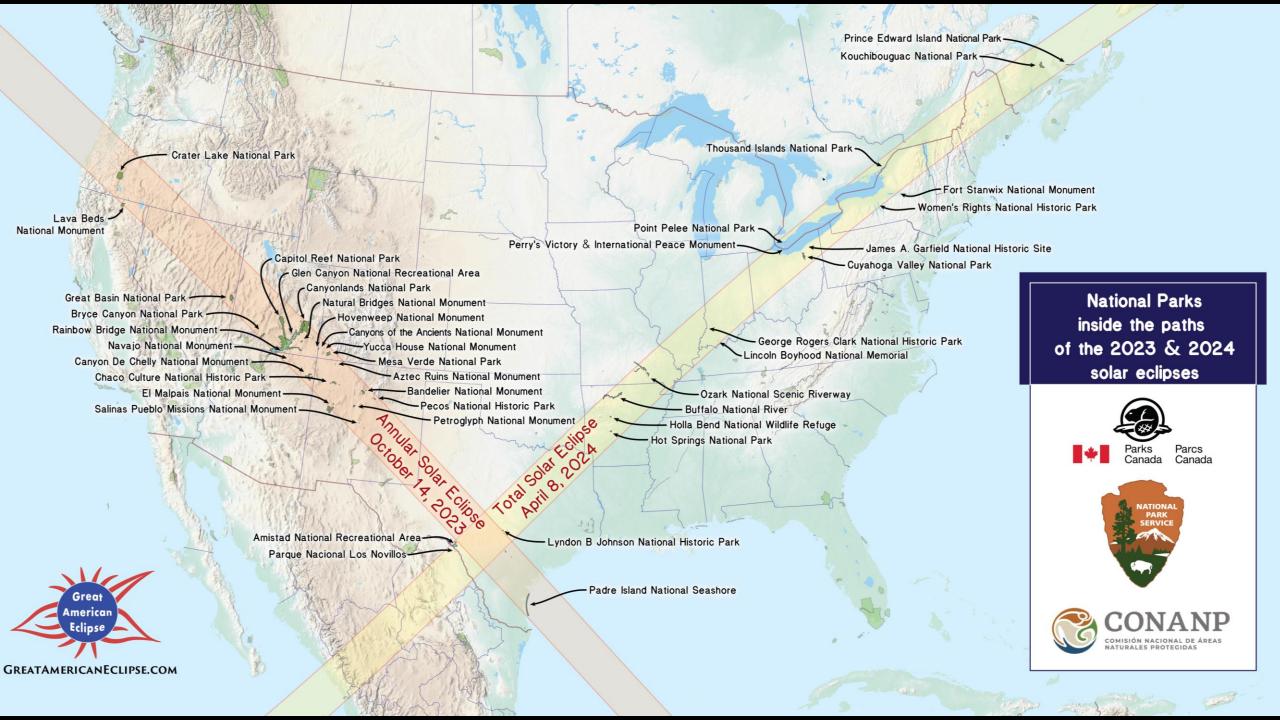




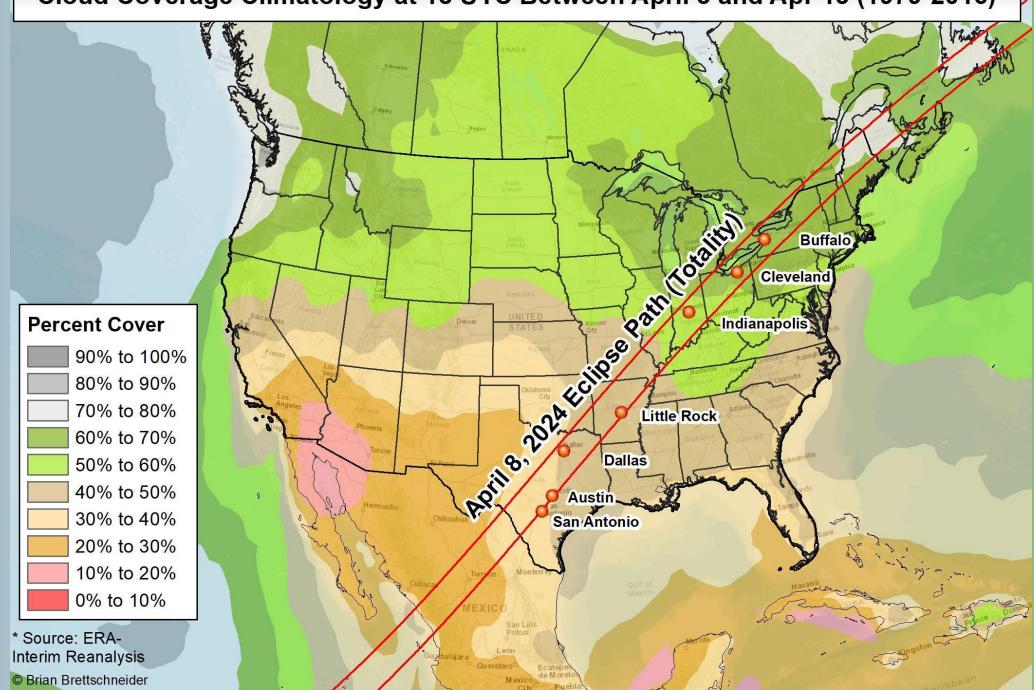




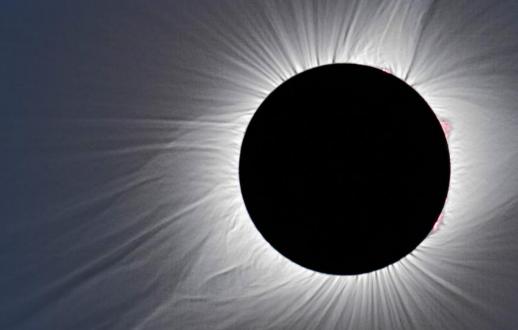




Cloud Coverage Climatology at 18 UTC Between April 3 and Apr 13 (1979-2016)*

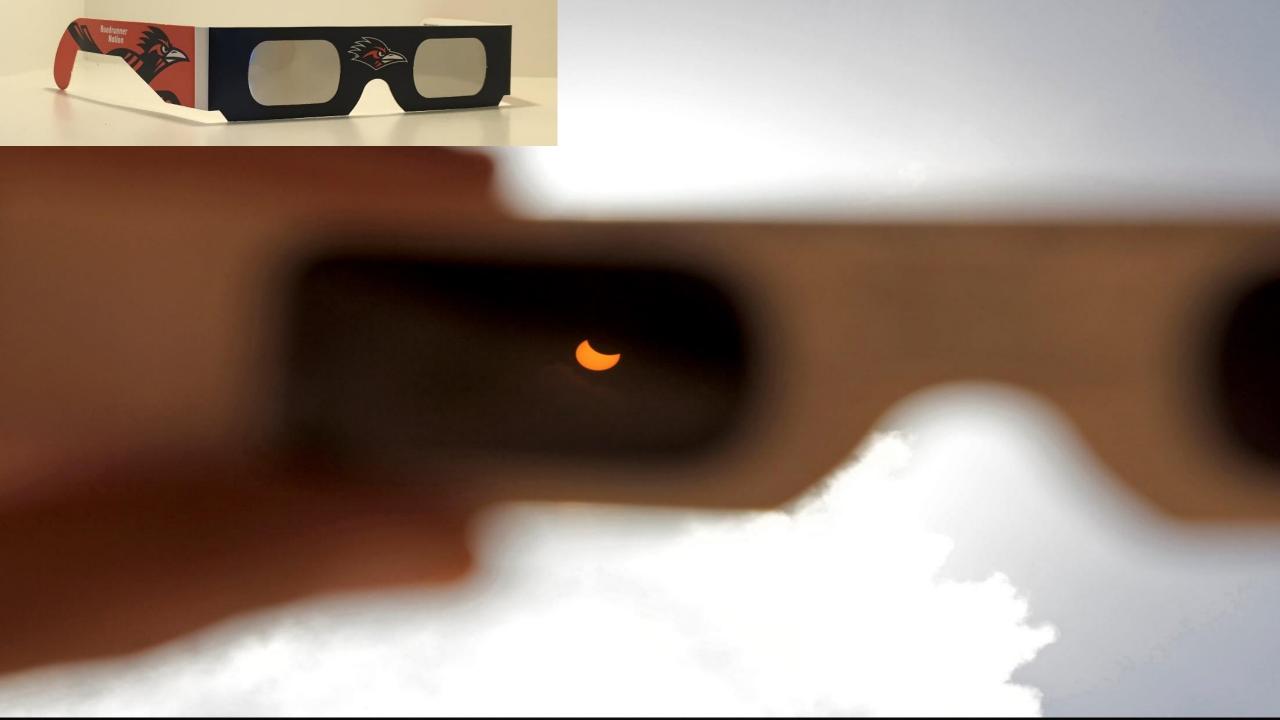


Total Solar Eclipse as seen from Madras, OR, August 21st 2017.

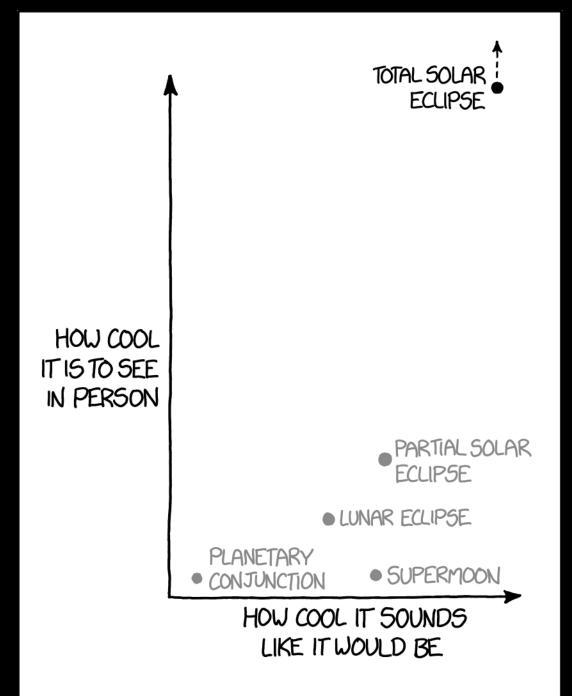


CREDIT: Rick Fienberg (former AAS Press Officer)











https://eclipse.aas.org/





