












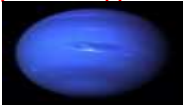









	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	CALENDAR ASTRONOMIC 2018					
3	JANUARY					
4						
5	1	Full Moon, Supermoon 		The Moon will be located on the opposite side of the Earth as the Sun and its face will be fully illuminated.		
6	3, 4	Quadrantids Meteor Shower 		The Quadrantids is an above average shower, with up to 40 meteors per hour at its peak.		
7						
8	31	Total Lunar Eclipse 		A total lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes completely through the Earth's dark shadow, or umbra.		
9						
10						
11	FEBRUARY					
12	15	New Moon 		The Moon will be located on the same side of the Earth as the Sun and will not be visible in the night sky.		
13						
14	15	Partial Solar Eclipse 		A partial solar eclipse occurs when the Moon covers only a part of the Sun, sometimes resembling a bite taken out of a cookie.		
15						
16	MARCH					
17	2	Full Moon 		The Moon will be located on the opposite side of the Earth as the Sun and its face will be fully illuminated.		
18						
19	15	Mercury at Greatest Eastern Elongation 		The planet Mercury reaches the greatest eastern elongation of 18.4 degrees from the Sun.		
20						
21	20	March Equinox 		The March equinox occurs at 16:15 UTC. The Sun will shine directly on the equator and there will be nearly equal amounts of day and night throughout the world.		
22						
23						
24	APRIL					
25		New Moon				

	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	16			The Moon will be located on the same side of the Earth as the Sun and will not be visible in the night sky.		
27		Lyrids Meteor Shower				
28	22, 23			The Lyrids is an average shower, usually producing about 20 meteors per hour at its peak. It is produced by dust particles left behind by comet C/1861 G1 Thatcher, which was discovered in 1861.		
29		Mercury at Greatest Western Elongation				
30	29			The planet Mercury reaches the greatest western elongation of 27 degrees from the Sun.		
31	MAY					
32		Eta Aquarids				
33	6, 7			The Eta Aquarids is an above average shower, capable of producing up to 60 meteors per hour at its peak.		
34		Jupiter at Opposition				
35	9			The giant planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun.		
36		Full Moon				
37	29			The Moon will be located on the opposite side of the Earth as the Sun and its face will be fully illuminated.		
38	JUNE					
39	DAY	EVENT				
40		New Moon				
41	13			The Moon will be located on the same side of the Earth as the Sun and will not be visible in the night sky.		
42		June Solstice				
43	21			The June solstice occurs at 10:07 UTC. The North Pole of the Earth will be tilted toward the Sun, which will have reached its northernmost position in the sky.		
44		Saturn at Opposition				
45	27			The ringed planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun.		
46	JULY					
47		Mercury at Greatest Eastern Elongation				
48	12			The planet Mercury reaches the greatest eastern elongation of 26.4 degrees from the Sun.		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
49			Total Lunar Eclipse			
50	27			A total lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes completely through the Earth's dark shadow, or umbra.		
51		Delta Aquarids Meteor Shower				
52	28,29			The Delta Aquarids is an average shower that can produce up to 20 meteors per hour at its peak.		
53	AUGUST					
54	DAY	EVENT				
55		Perseids Meteor Shower				
56	12, 13			The Perseids is one of the best meteor showers to observe, producing up to 60 meteors per hour at its peak.		
57		Venus at Greatest Eastern Elongation				
58	17			The planet Venus reaches the greatest eastern elongation of 45.9 degrees from the Sun.		
59		Mercury at Greatest Western Elongation				
60	26			The planet Mercury reaches greatest western elongation of 18.3 degrees from the Sun.		
61	SEPTEMBER					
62		Neptune at Opposition				
63	7			The blue giant planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun.		
64		September Equinox				
65	23			The September equinox occurs at 01:54 UTC. The Sun will shine directly on the equator and there will be nearly equal amount of day and night throughout the world.		
66		Full Moon				
67	25			The Moon will be located on the opposite side of the Earth as the Sun and its face will be fully illuminated.		
68	OCTOBER					
69		Draconids Meteor Shower				
70	8			The Draconids is a minor meteor shower producing only about 10 meteors per hour. It is produced by dust grains left behind by comet 21P Giacobini-Zinner, which was first discovered in 1900.		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
71	21, 22	Orionids Meteor Shower 	<p>The Orionids is an average shower producing up to 20 meteors per hour at its peak. It is produced by dust grains left behind by comet Halley, which has been known and observed since ancient times.</p>			
72						
73	23	Uranus at Opposition 	<p>The blue-green planet will be at its closest approach to Earth and its face will be fully illuminated by the Sun.</p>			
74						
75	NOVEMBER					
76	5, 6	Taurids Meteor Shower 	<p>The Taurids is a long-running minor meteor shower producing only about 5-10 meteors per hour. It is unusual in that it consists of two separate streams.</p>			
77						
78	6	Mercury at Greatest Eastern Elongation 	<p>The planet Mercury reaches the greatest eastern elongation of 23.3 degrees from the Sun. This is the best time to view Mercury since it will be at its highest point above the horizon in the evening sky.</p>			
79						
80	17, 18	Leonids Meteor Shower 	<p>The Leonids is an average shower, producing up to 15 meteors per hour at its peak</p>			
81						
82	DECEMBER					
83	13, 14	Geminids Meteor Shower 	<p>The Geminids is the king of the meteor showers. It is considered by many to be the best shower in the heavens, producing up to 120 multicolored meteors per hour at its peak.</p>			
84						
85	21	December Solstice 	<p>The December solstice occurs at 22:23 UTC. The South Pole of the earth will be tilted toward the Sun, which will have reached its southern most position in the sky.</p>			
86						
87	21, 22	Ursids Meteor Shower 	<p>The Ursids is a minor meteor shower producing about 5-10 meteors per hour. It is produced by dust grains left behind by comet Tuttle, which was first discovered in 1790.</p>			
88						
89	www.seasky.org					