

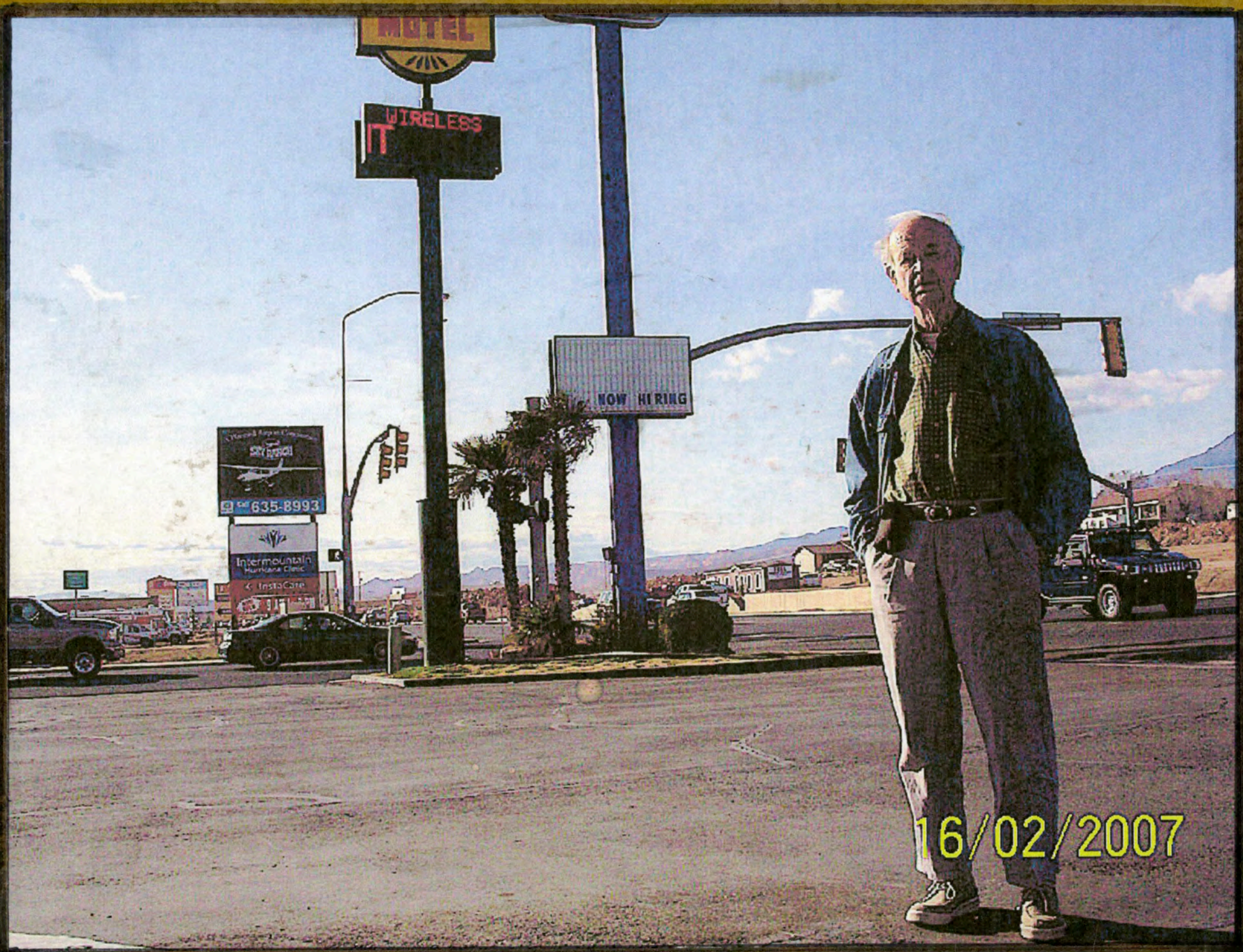


PHOTO DIARY VOL.XXII
1 FEB. 2007--#7,671-8,035

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Article published Aug 19, 2007

Leon McCollum Vick

WASHINGTON - Leon McCollum Vick of Washington, Utah, age 69, passed away on August 11, 2007. Leon was born on October 14, 1937 in Durham, North Carolina to Leon McCollum Vick and Annie Louise Cooper.

Leon served in the USAF from 1955 to 1959 and was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Alabama. During his career, he served as a flight controller in Mission Control at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas for the Apollo 10_17 and Apollo_Soyuz Test programs supporting NASA's Human Spaceflight program. Leon also supported NASA Space Science programs at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland. He was recognized on numerous occasions for the success of the projects for which he was responsible.

Leon's interests included com--puters, music, photography, travel, and art. He specialized in panoramic views of the American Southwest and was particularly adept at capturing light in the way that few others do. Leon was very active in the Color Country Camera Club and started initiatives into the teaching of modern technology applied to Photography. Leon displayed photographs frequently at exhibits at the St. George Art Museum, at Zion National Bank, and at galleries in Springdale, Utah. His worked was published numerous times in the local area.

Leon is fondly remembered and missed by his friends and family. He is survived by four daughters, Erika Vick of Washington, DC, Lara Vick of Daphne, AL, Kara Carter (Scott) of Houston, TX, and Carol Eppes (Marshall) of Daphne, AL and six grandchildren.

Arrangements were made under the direction of Metcalf Mortuary, 288 West St. George, St. George, Utah. Leon's family and friends held a memorial service close to Zion National Park, an area that greatly inspired his photography endeavors. Friends may send condolences to the family at www.metcalfmortuary.com.



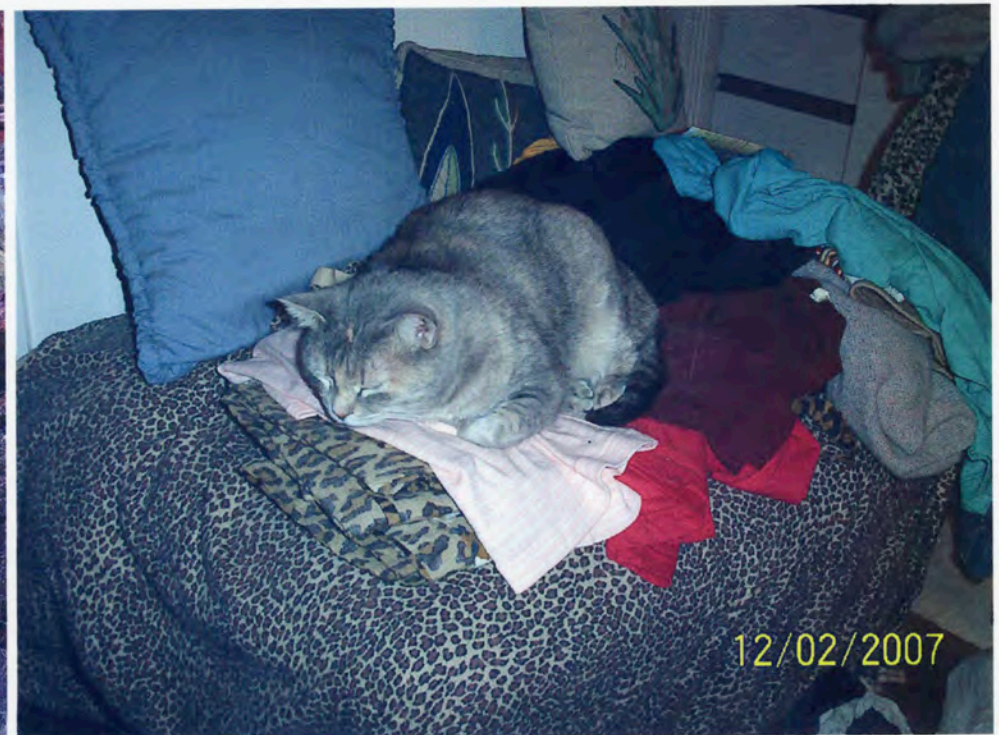
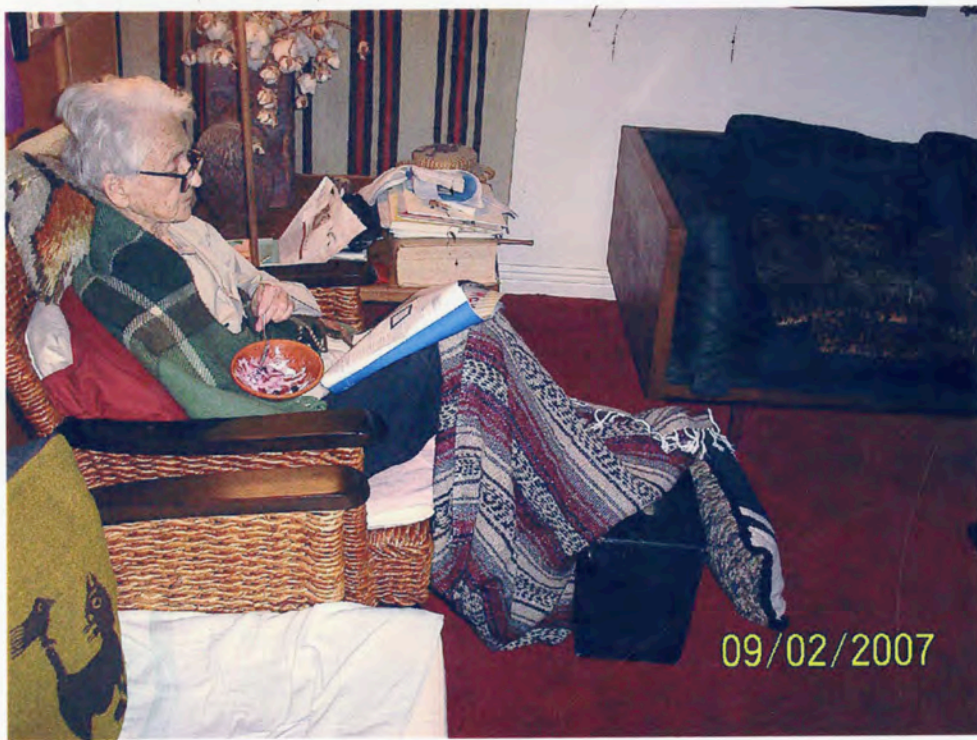
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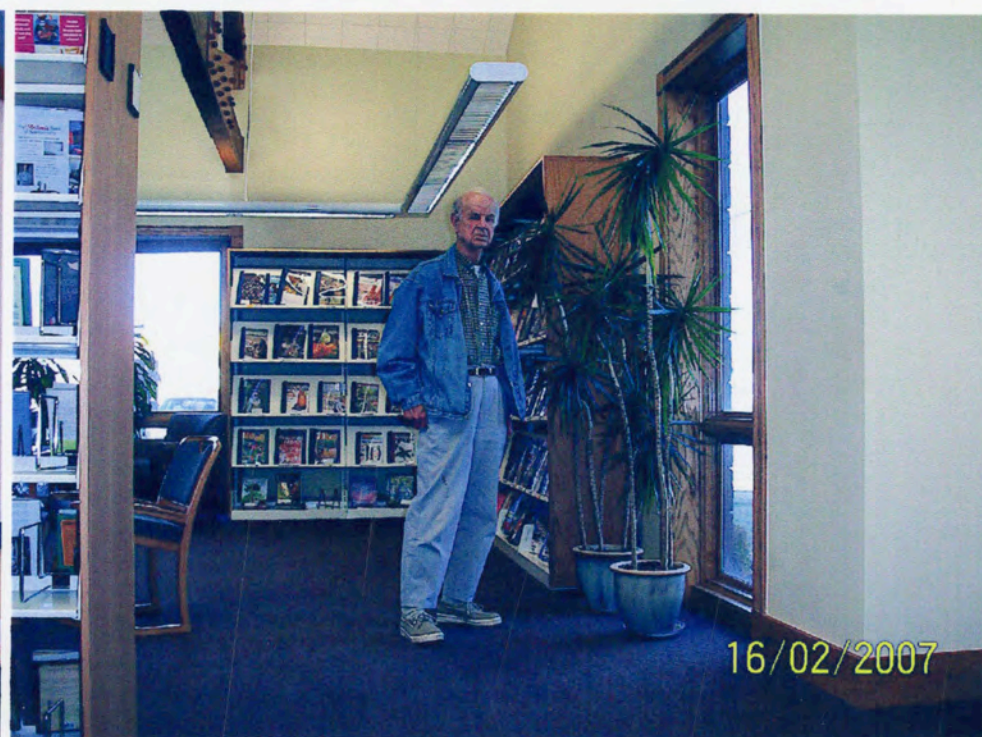
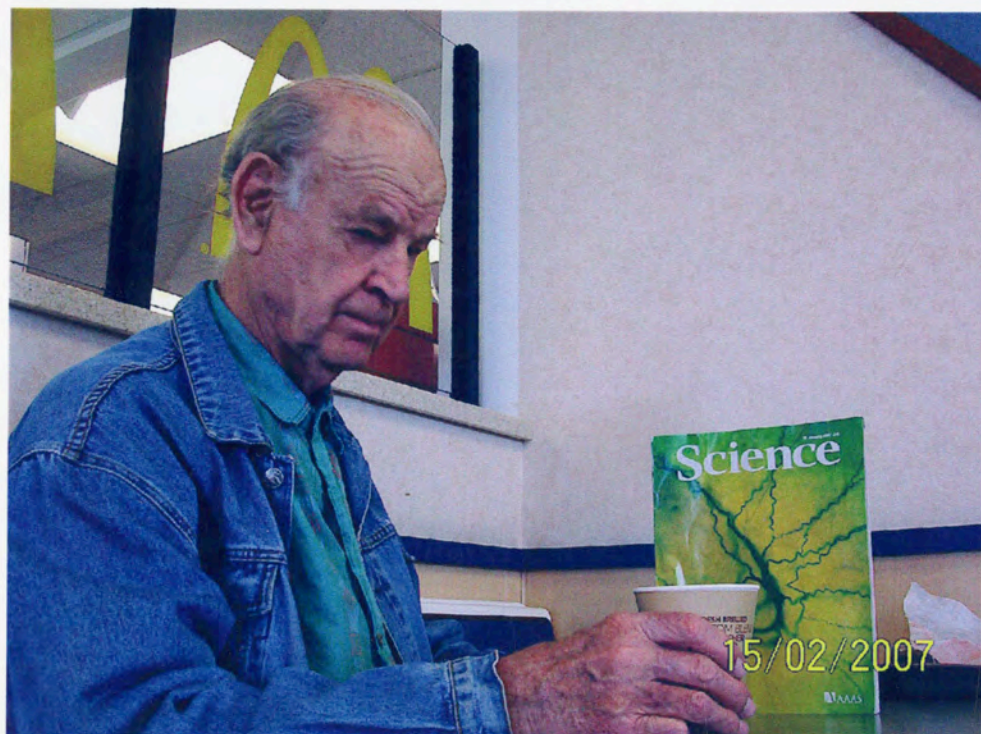
The Progressive

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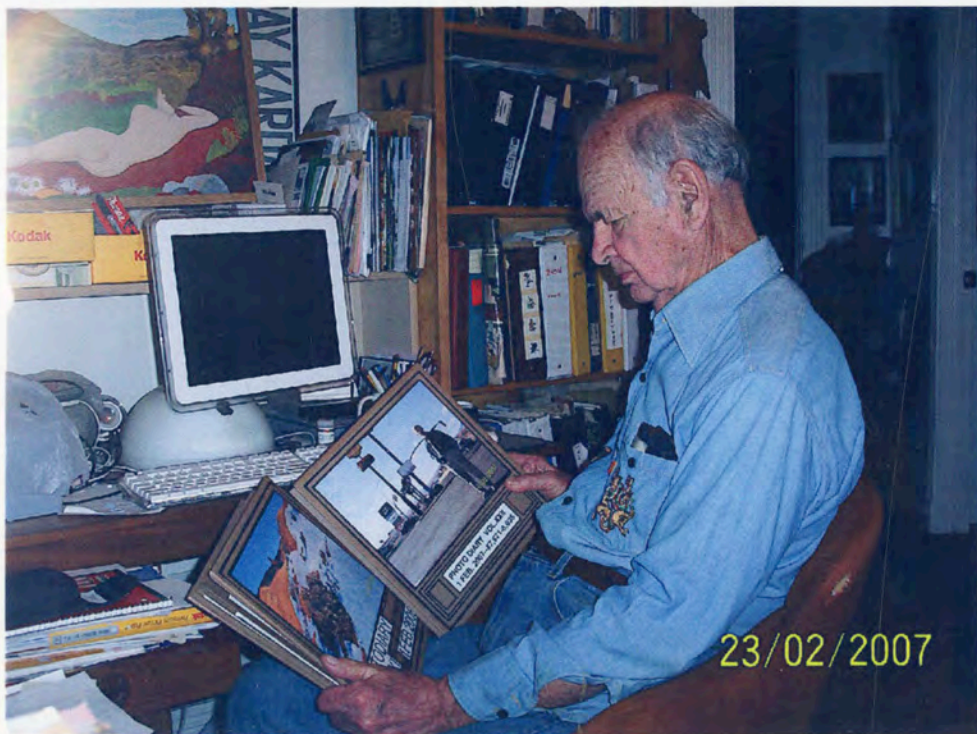
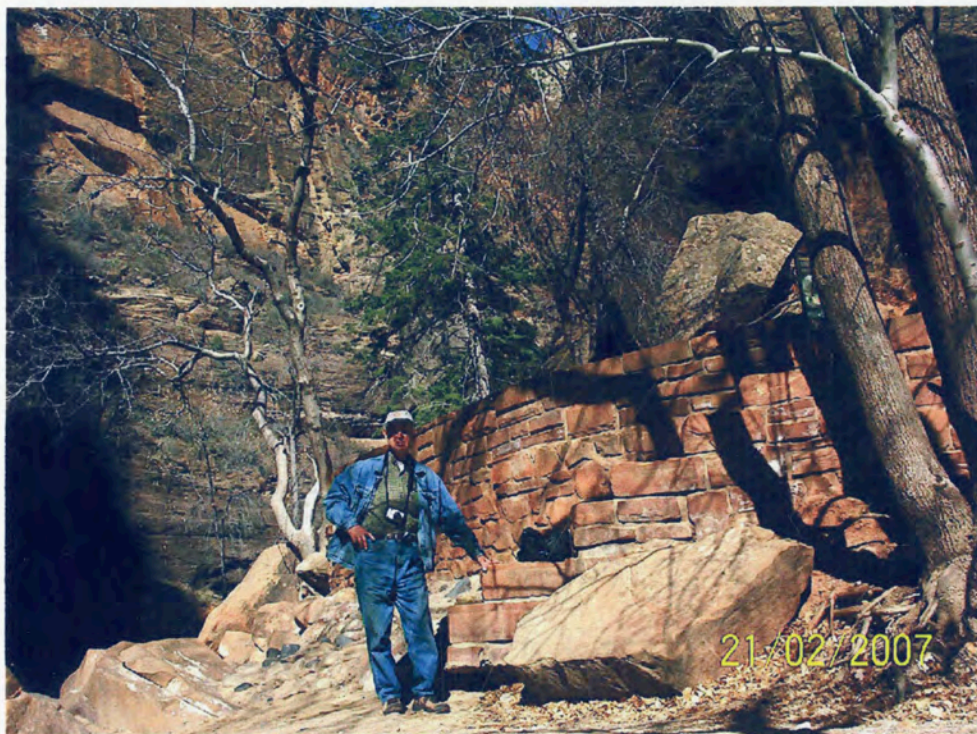
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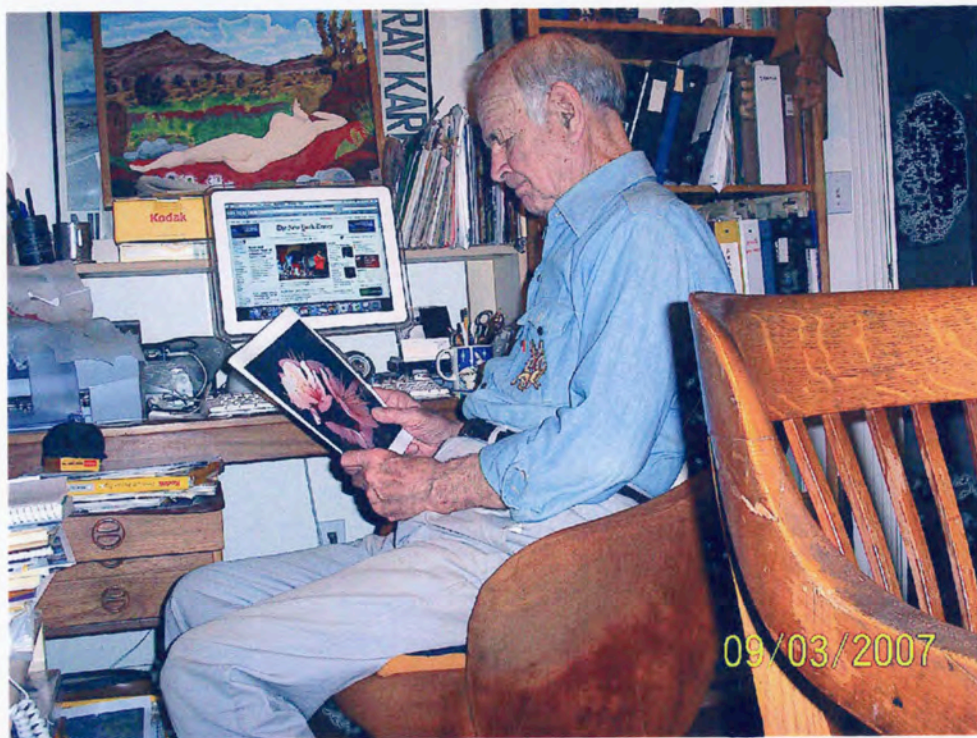




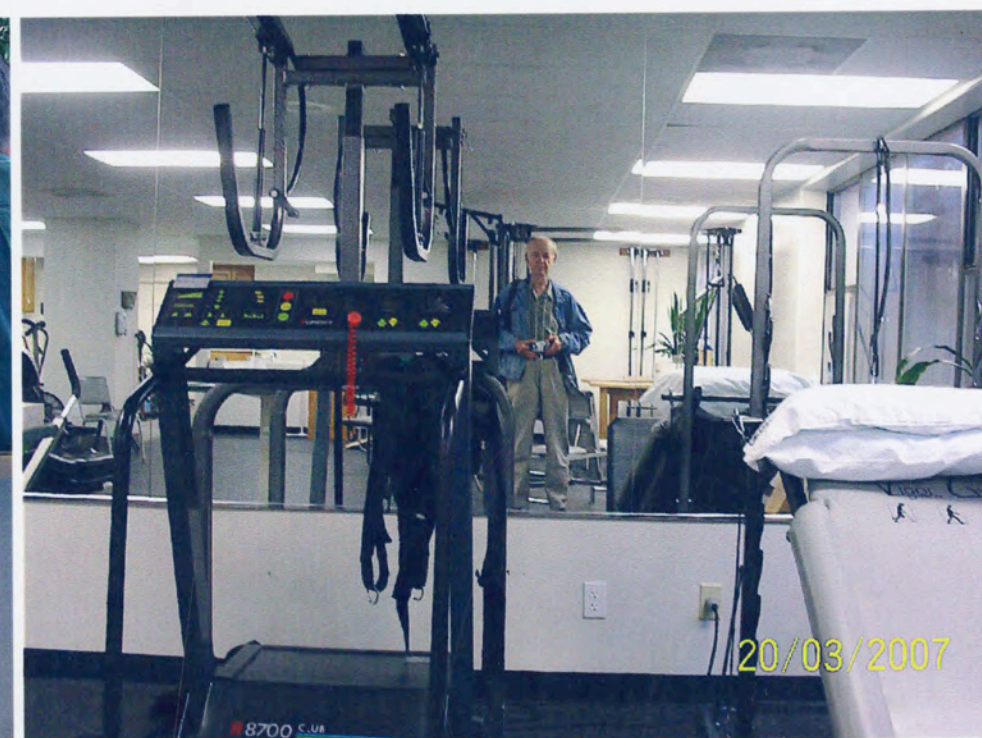
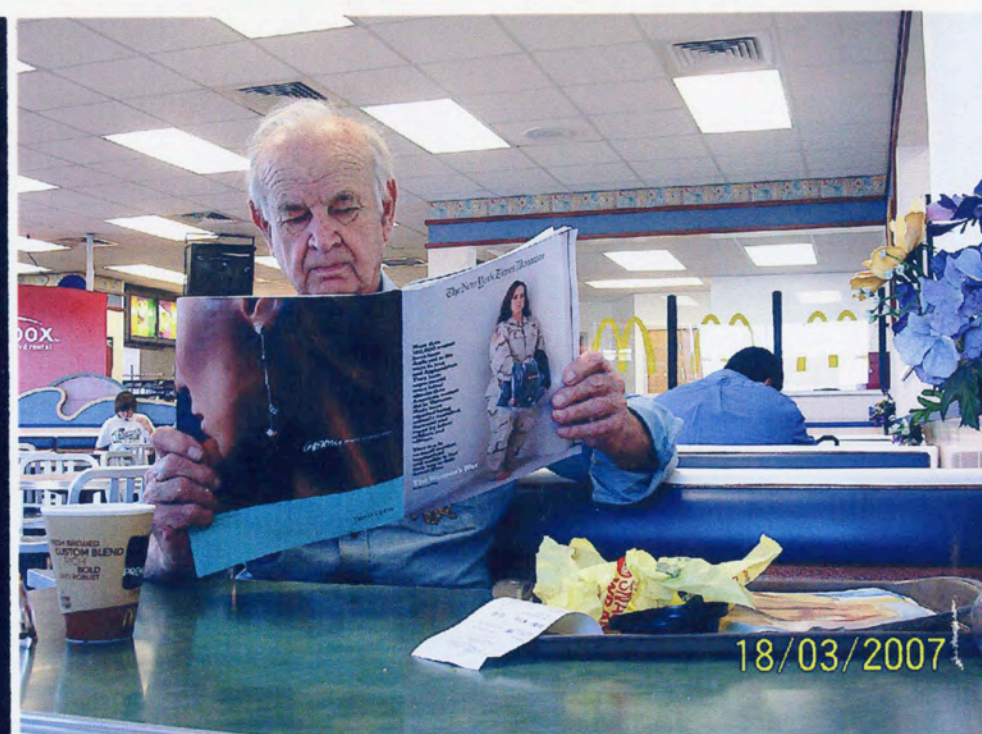


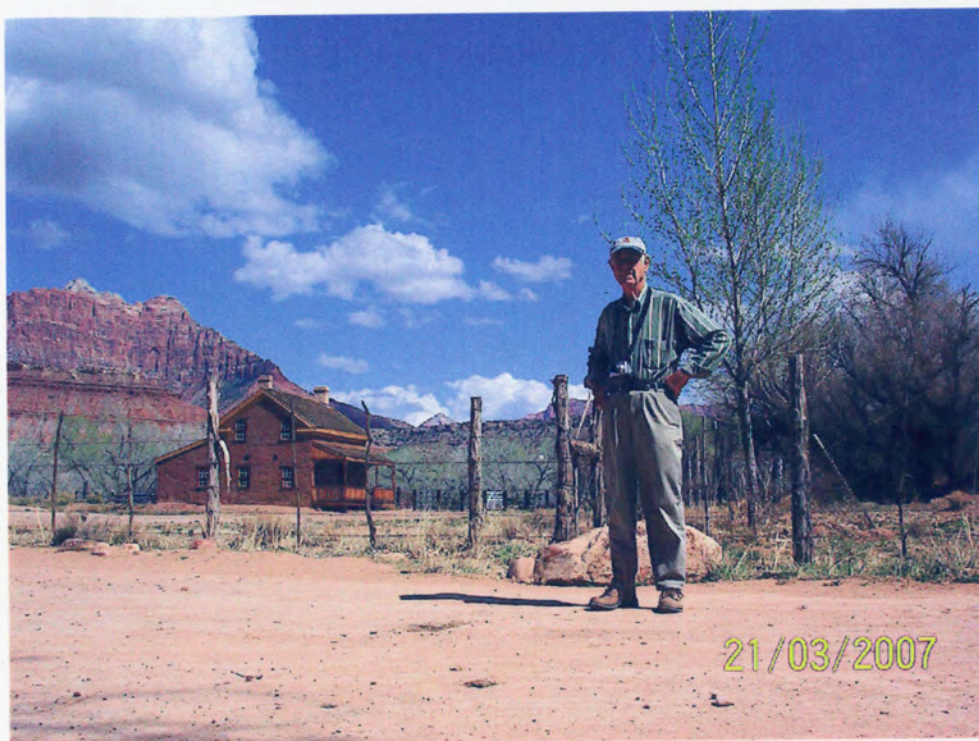




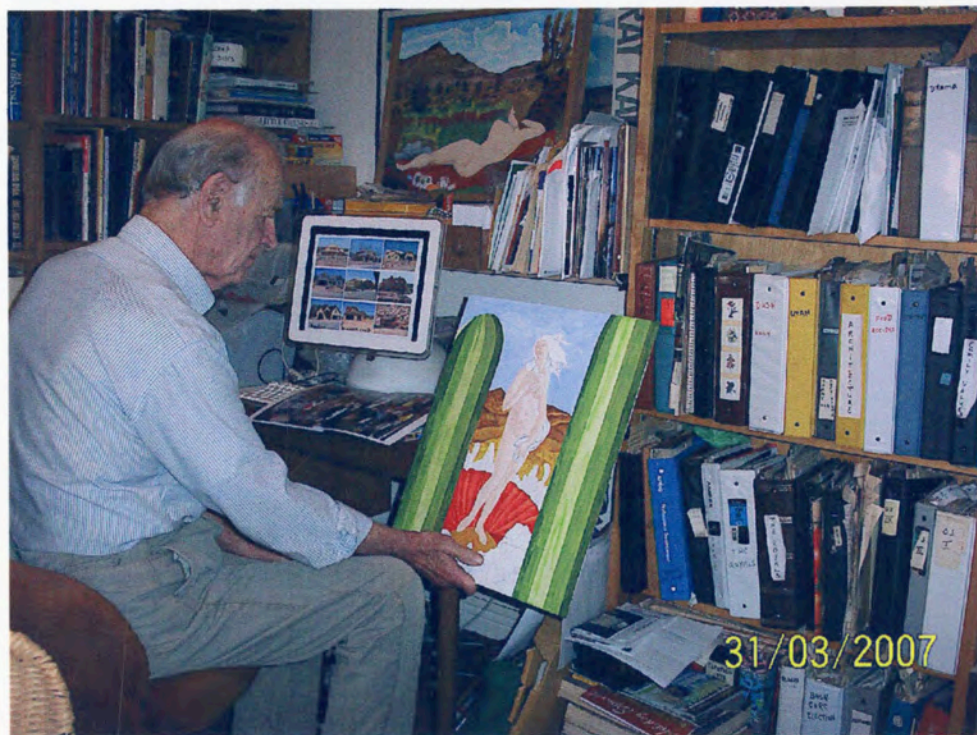


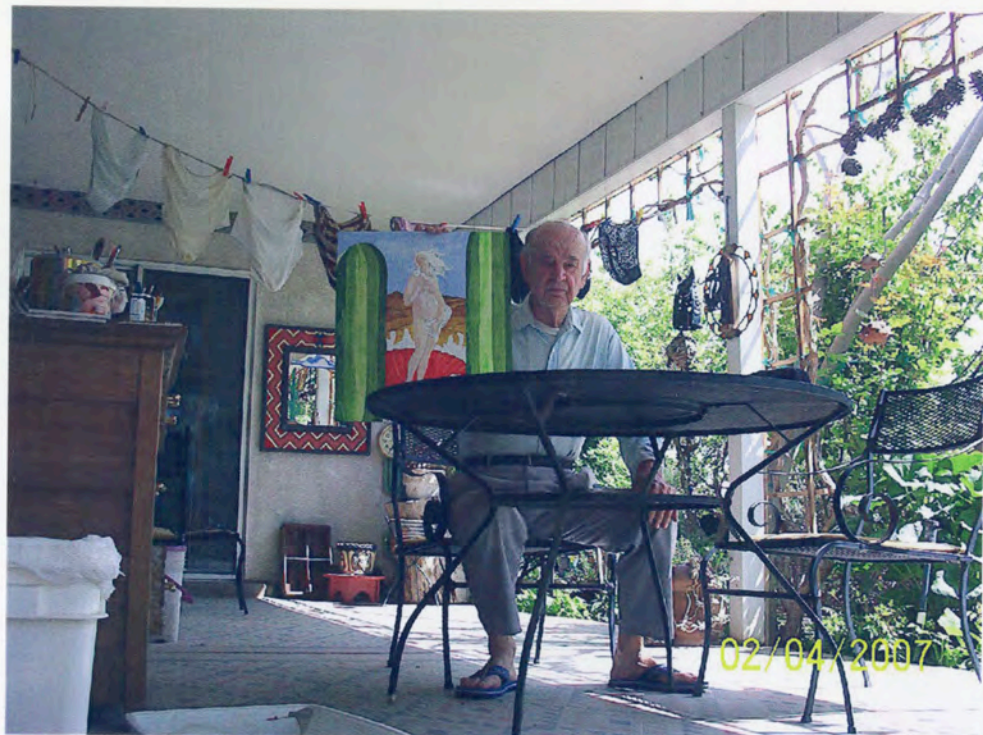


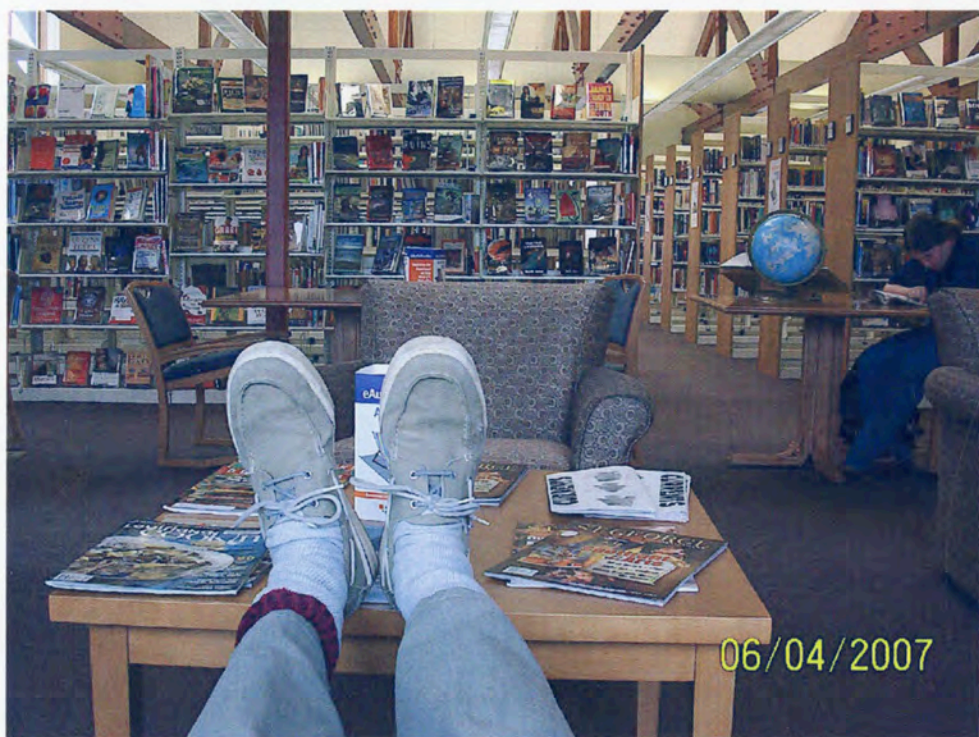


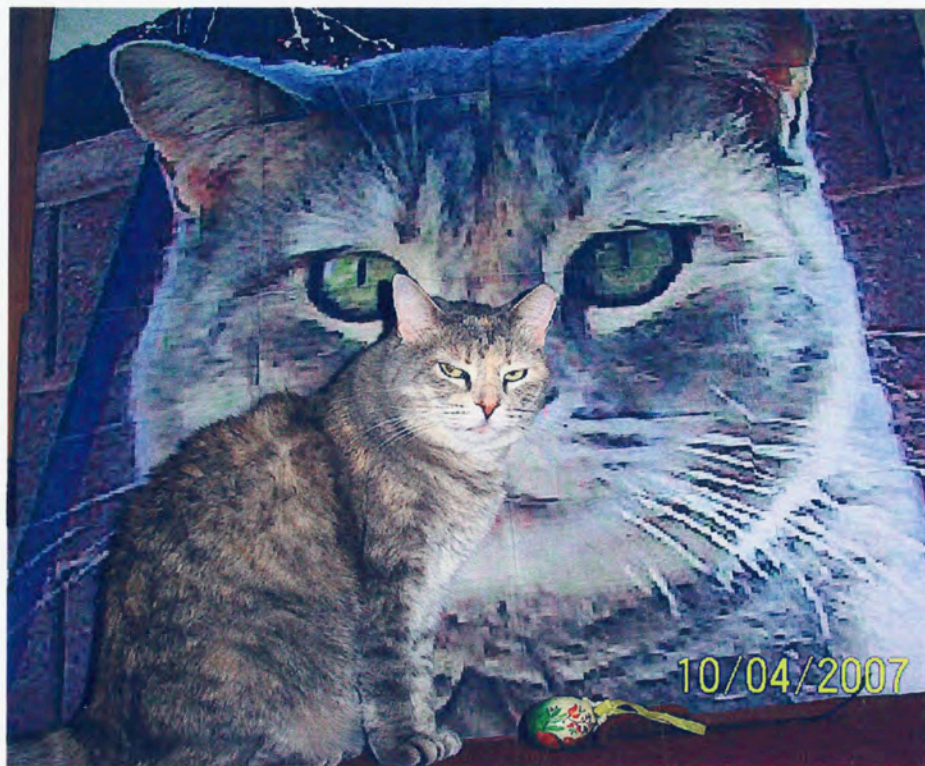














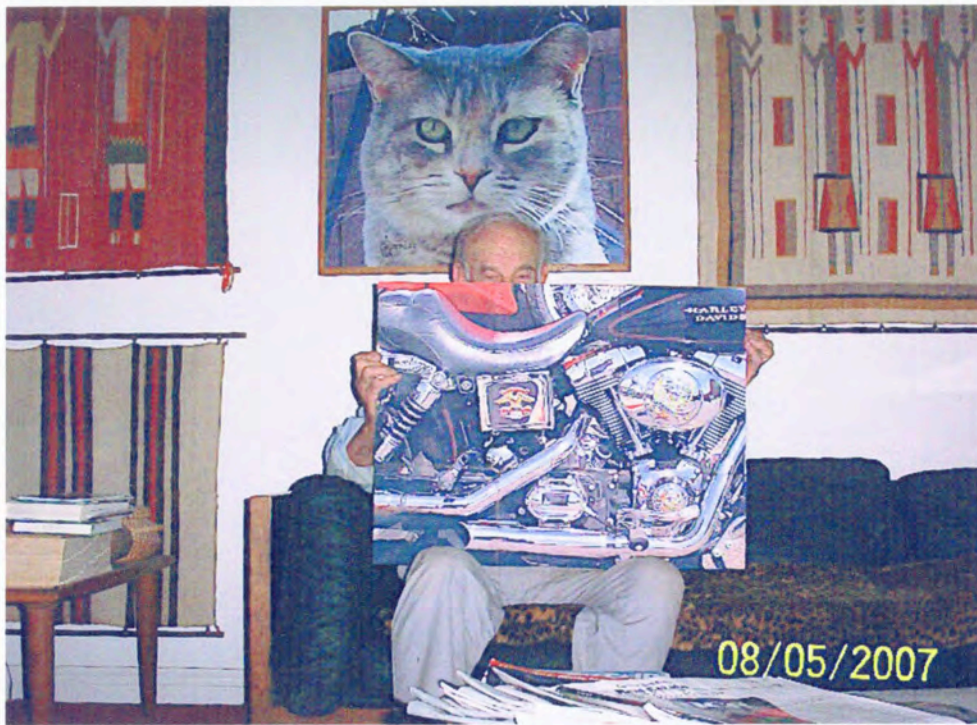




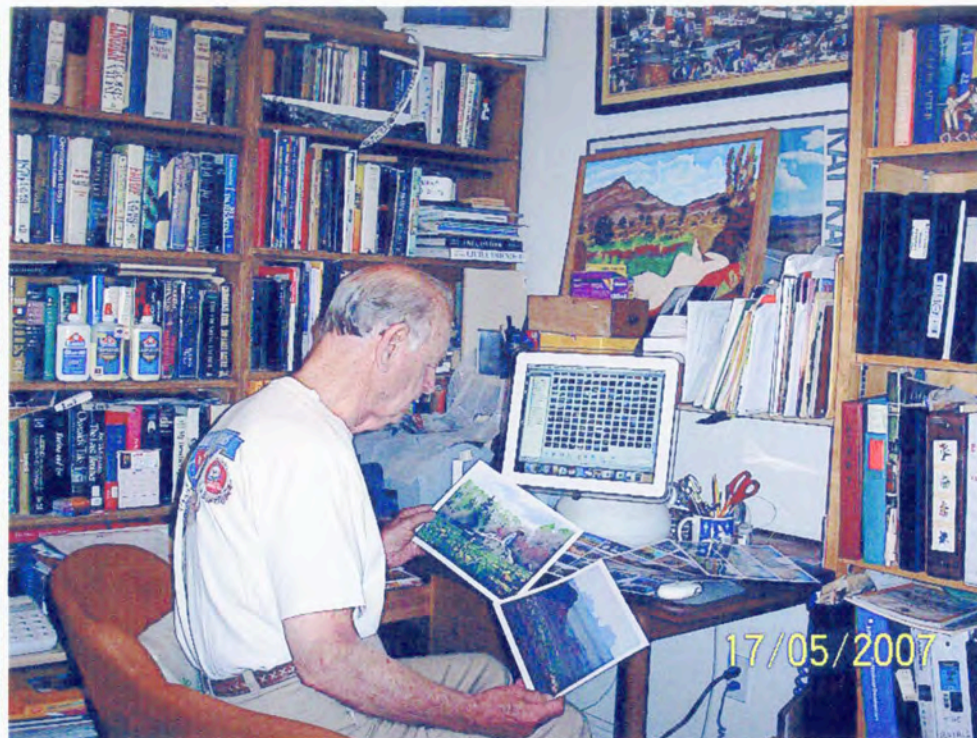












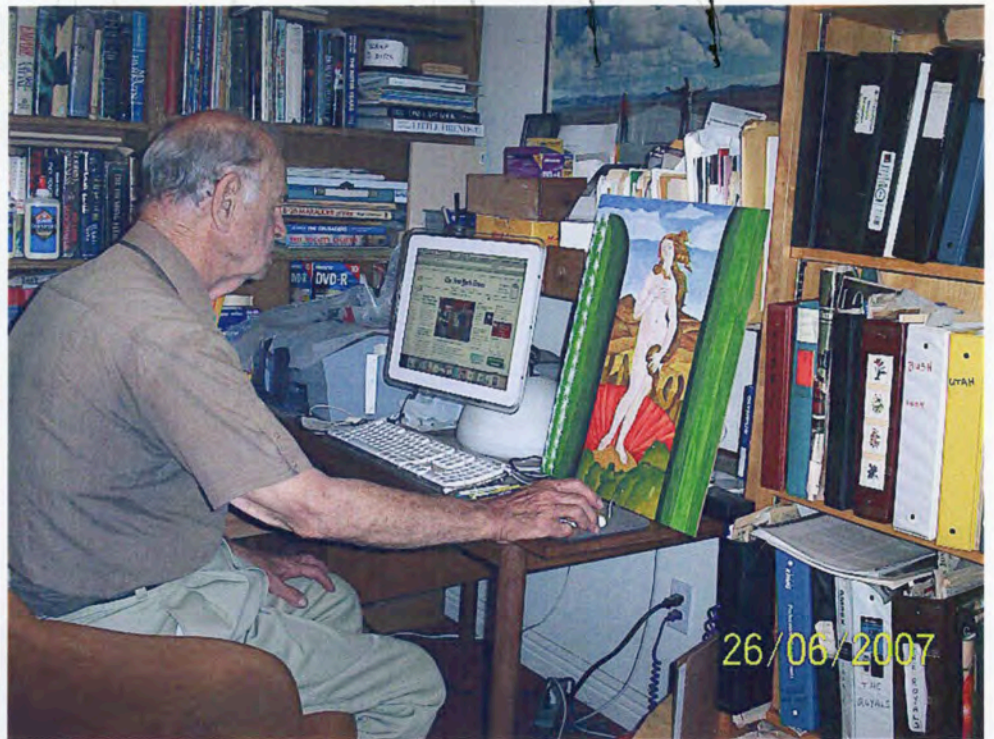






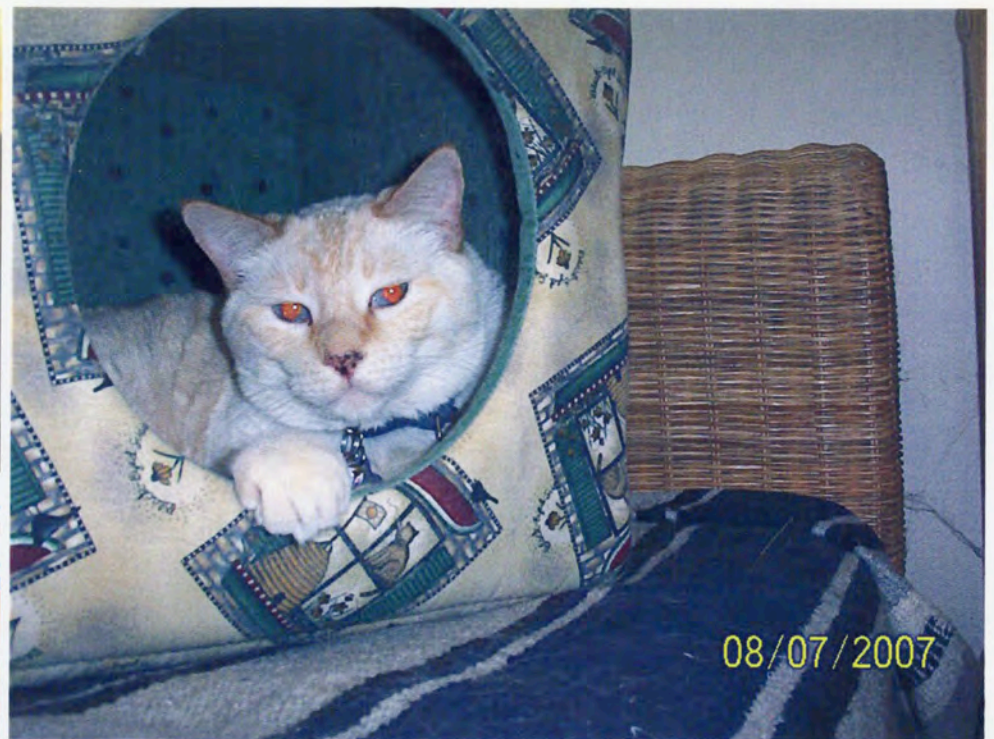


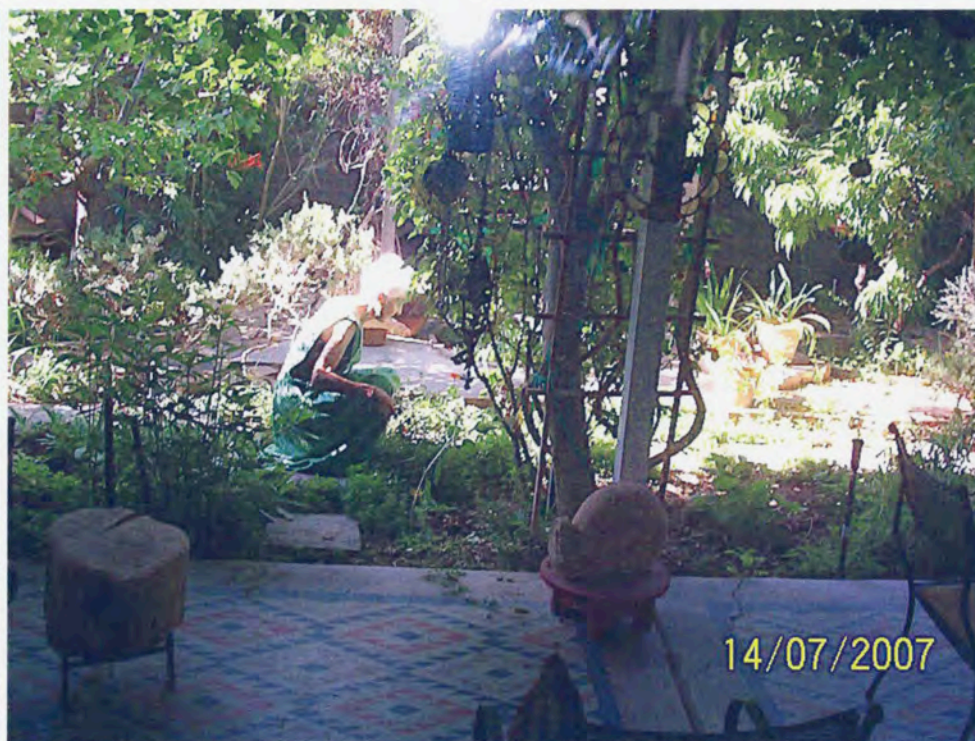
















19/07/2007



Barbara Ann Hendrickson

June 1, 1933 - July 16, 2007



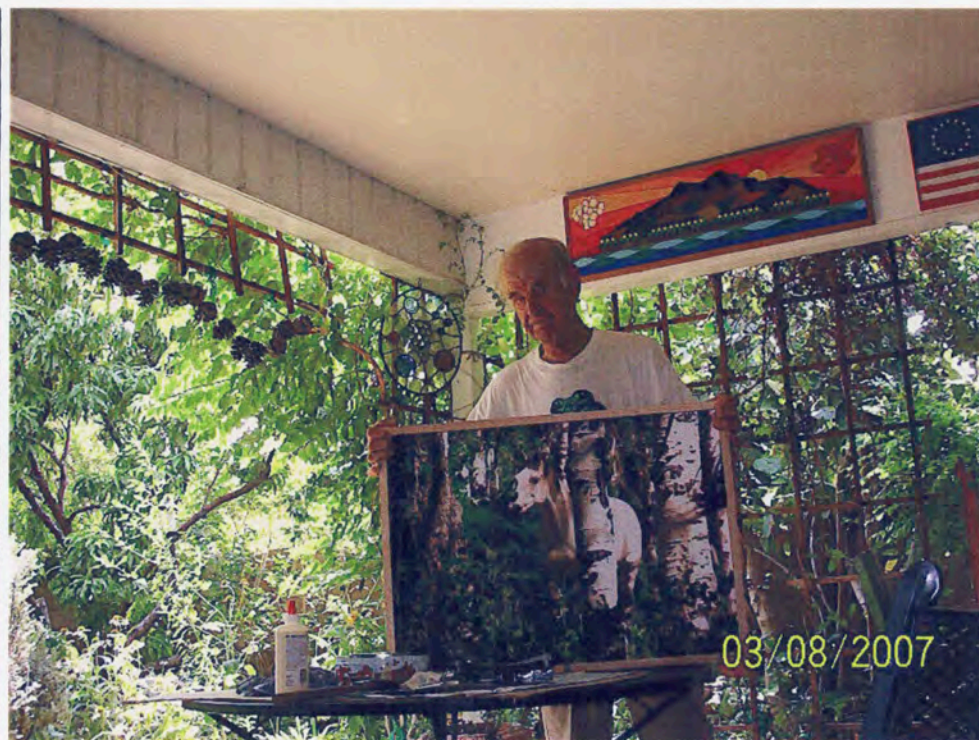
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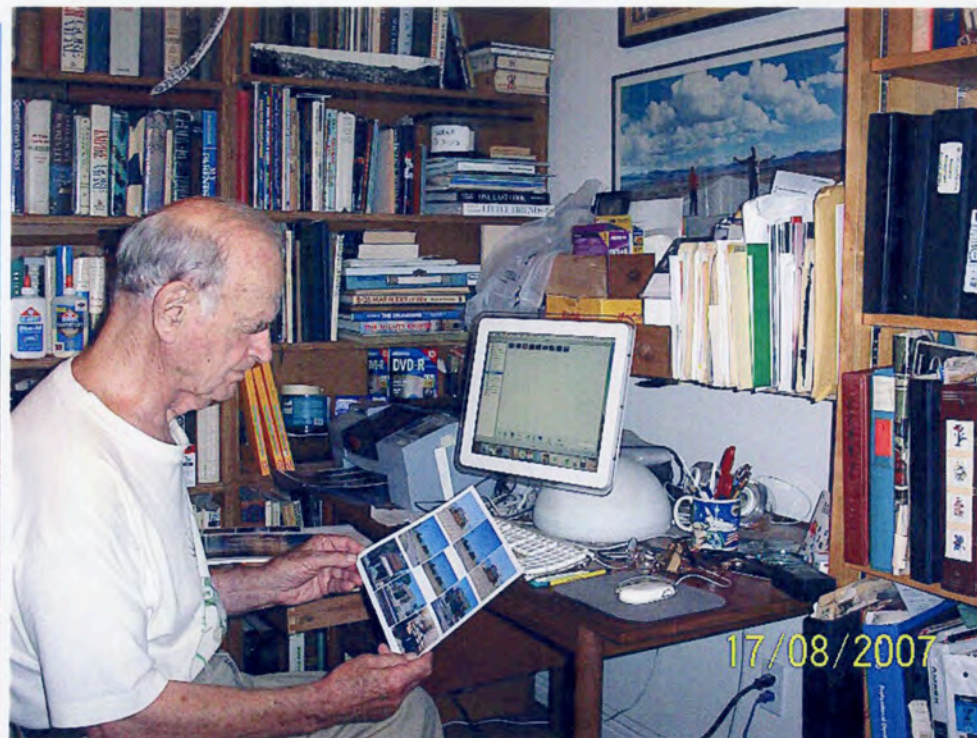




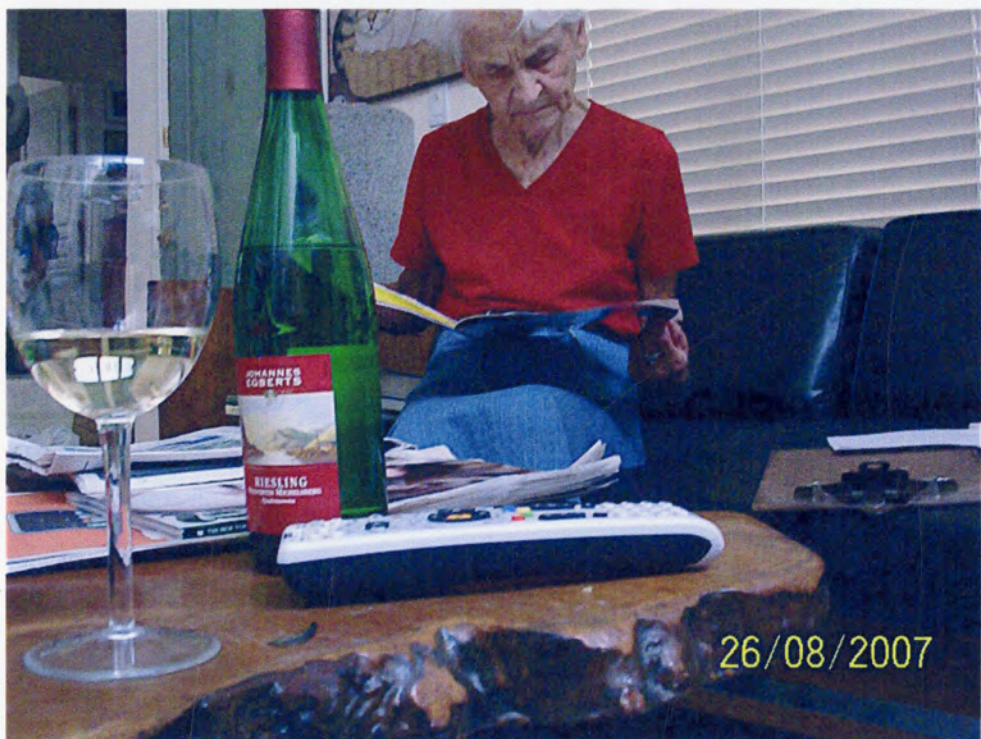












skygazer's 2007

FOR LATITUDES NEAR 40° NORTH

almanac • SUPPLEMENT TO SKY & TELESCOPE

What's in the sky tonight?

When does the Sun set, and when does twilight end? Which planets are visible? What time does the Moon rise?

Welcome to the *Skygazer's Almanac* 2007 — a handy chart that answers these and many other questions for every night of the year. This version is plotted for skywatchers near latitude 40° north — in the United States, Mediterranean countries, Japan, and China.

For any date, the chart tells the times when astronomical events occur during the night. Dates on the chart run vertically from top to bottom. Time of night runs horizontally, from sunset at left to sunrise at right. Find the date you want on the left side of the chart, and read across toward the right to find the times of events. Times are labeled along the chart's top and bottom.

In exploring the chart you'll find that its night-to-night patterns offer many insights into the rhythms of the heavens.

The Events of a Single Night

To learn how to use the chart, consider some of the events of one night. We'll pick January 14, 2007.

First find "January" and "14" at the left edge. This is one of the dates for which a string of fine dots crosses the chart horizontally. Each horizontal dotted line represents the night from a Sunday evening to Monday morning. The individual dots are five minutes apart.

Every half hour (six dots), there is a vertical dotted line to aid in reading the hours of night at the chart's top or bottom. On the vertical lines, one dot is equal to one day.

A sweep of the eye shows that the line for the night of January 14–15 crosses many slanting *event lines*. Each event line

tells when something happens.

The dotted line for January 14–15 begins at the heavy black curve at left, which represents the time of sunset. Reading up to the top of the chart, we find that sunset on January 14th occurs at 4:58 p.m. Local Mean Time. (All times on the chart are *Local Mean Time*, which can differ from your standard clock time. More on this later.)

Moving to the right, we see that Mercury sets at 5:14 p.m. (too soon after sunset to be visible). At 6:04 the bright star Sirius rises. We know that brilliant Venus has already been prominent, because it sets at 6:29. Evening twilight ends at 6:34 p.m., marking the time when the Sun is 18° below the horizon.

At 7:04 Polaris, the North Star, is at upper culmination. This is the moment when Polaris stands directly above the north celestial pole (by 42' this year), a good opportunity to check the alignment of an equatorial telescope.

The Pleiades transit the meridian at 8:11 p.m.; this is when the famous star cluster is due south and highest in the sky. The Orion Nebula transits at 9:59, as does Sirius at 11:08. Transits of such celestial landmarks help indicate where the constellations are during the night.

Running vertically down the midnight line is a scale of hours. This shows the sidereal time (the right ascension of objects on the meridian) at midnight. On January 14–15 this is 7^h 37^m. To find the sidereal time at any other time and date on the chart, locate the point for the time and date you want, then draw a line through it parallel to the white event lines of stars. See where your line intersects the sidereal-time scale at midnight. (A star's event line enters the top of the chart at essentially the same time of night it leaves the bottom. Sometimes one of these segments is left out in order to avoid crowding.)

Near the midnight line is a white curve labeled *Equation of time* weaving narrowly right and left down the chart. If you regard the midnight line as noon for a moment, this curve shows when the Sun crosses the meridian and is due south. On January 14th the Sun runs slow, transiting at 12:09 p.m. This variation is caused mainly by the tilt of Earth's axis.

As the hours continue to pass, a star we usually associate with a much later season, Antares, rises at 4:27. Interestingly, so does the Moon! They'll make a fine early-morning spectacle, close together in the sky.

The first hint of dawn — the start of morning twilight — comes at 5:45 a.m. The Sun finally peeks above the horizon at 7:20 on the morning of January 15th.

Other Charted Information

Many of the year's chief astronomical events are listed in the chart's evening and morning margins. Some are marked on the chart itself.

Conjunctions (close pairings) of two planets are indicated on the chart by a ♂ symbol on the planets' event lines.

Here, conjunctions are considered to occur when the planets actually appear closest together in the sky (at appulse), not merely when they share the same ecliptic longitude or right ascension.

Opposition of a planet, the date when it is opposite the Sun in the sky and thus visible all night, occurs when its transit line crosses the Equation-of-time line (*not* the line for midnight). Opposition is marked there by a ♀ symbol. For instance, Saturn is at opposition on the night of February 10–11.

Moonrise and *moonset* can be told apart by whether the round limb — the outside edge — of the Moon symbol faces right (waxing Moon sets) or left (waning Moon rises). Or follow the nearly hori-

zontal row of daily Moon symbols across the chart to find the word *Rise* or *Set*. Quarter Moons are indicated by a larger symbol. Full Moon is always a large bright disk whether rising or setting; the circle for new Moon is open. *P* and *A* mark dates when the Moon is at perigee and apogee (nearest and farthest from Earth, respectively).

Mercury and *Venus* never stray far from the twilight bands. Their dates of greatest elongation from the Sun are shown by ♀ symbols on their rising or setting curves. Asterisks mark the dates of Mercury's and Venus's greatest illuminated extent in square arcseconds. This observing parameter was recently introduced by California skywatcher Mark Gingrich (*S&T*: May 2001, page 62). In the case of Venus, the date of this event is very nearly the same as that of greatest brilliancy.

Meteor showers are marked by a starburst symbol at the date of peak activity and at the time when the shower's radiant is highest in the night sky. This is often just before morning twilight begins.

Julian dates can be found from the numbers just after the month names on the chart's left. The Julian day, a seven-digit number, is a running count of days beginning with January 1, 4713 BC. Its first four digits this year are 2454, as indicated just off the chart's upper-left margin. To find the last three digits for evenings in January, add 101 to the date. For instance, on the evening of January 14th we have 101 + 14 = 115, so the Julian day is 2,454,115. For North American observers this number applies all night, because the next Julian day always begins at 12:00 Universal Time (6:00 a.m. Central Standard Time).

Time Corrections

All events on this *Skygazer's Almanac* are plotted for an observer at 90° west longitude and 40° north latitude, near the population center of North America. However, you need not live near Peoria, Illinois, to use the chart. Simple corrections will allow you to get times accurate to a couple of minutes anywhere in the world's north temperate latitudes.

To convert the charted time of an event into your civil (clock) time, the following corrections must be made. They are given in decreasing order of importance:

Rising or Setting Corrections

	Declination (North or South)					
	0°	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°
North Latitude	50°	0	7	14	23	32
	45°	0	3	7	10	14
	40°	0	0	0	0	0
	35°	0	3	6	9	12
	30°	0	5	11	16	23
	25°	0	8	16	24	32

• **DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME.** When this is in effect, add one hour to any time obtained from the chart.

• **YOUR LONGITUDE.** The chart gives the *Local Mean Time* (LMT) of events, which differs from ordinary clock time by a number of minutes at most locations. Our civil time zones are standardized on particular longitudes. Examples in North America are Eastern Time, 75° W; Central, 90°; Mountain, 105°; and Pacific, 120°. If your longitude is very close to one of these (as is true for New Orleans and Denver), luck is with you and this correction is zero. Otherwise, to get standard time *add 4 minutes* to times obtained from the chart for each degree of longitude that you are *west* of your time-zone meridian. Or *subtract 4*

Local Mean Time Corrections

Atlanta	+38	Los Angeles	-7
Boise	+45	Memphis	0
Boston	-16	Miami	+21
Buffalo	+15	Minneapolis	+13
Chicago	-10	New Orleans	0
Cleveland	+27	New York	-4
Dallas	+27	Philadelphia	+1
Denver	0	Phoenix	+28
Detroit	+32	Pittsburgh	+20
El Paso	+6	St. Louis	+1
Helena	+28	Salt Lake City	+28
Honolulu	+31	San Francisco	+10
Houston	+21	Santa Fe	+4
Indianapolis	+44	Seattle	+10
Jacksonville	+27	Tulsa	+24
Kansas City	+18	Washington	+8

Athens	+25	Lisbon	+36
Baghdad	+3	Madrid	+75
Beijing	+14	New Delhi	+21
Belgrade	-22	Rome	+10
Cairo	-8	Seoul	+32
Istanbul	+4	Tehran	+4
Jerusalem	-21	Tokyo	-19

minutes for each degree you are *east* of it. You can look up your location's longitude on a map.

For instance, Washington, DC (longitude 77°), is 2° west of the Eastern Time meridian. So at Washington, add 8 minutes to any time obtained from the chart. The result is Eastern Standard Time.

Find your time adjustment and memorize it; you will use it always. Below are the corrections from local to standard time, in minutes, for some major cities.

• RISING AND SETTING CORRECTIONS.

Times of rising and setting need correction if your latitude differs from 40° north. This effect depends strongly on a star or planet's declination. (The declinations of the Sun and planets can be found in each issue of *Sky & Telescope*.)

If your site is *north* of latitude 40°, then an object with a *north* declination stays above the horizon *longer* than the chart shows (it rises earlier and sets later), while one with a south declination spends less time above the horizon. At a site *south* of 40°, the effect is just the reverse. Keeping these rules in mind, you can gauge the approximate number of minutes by which to correct a rising or setting time from the table above.

Finally, the Moon's rapid orbital motion alters lunar rising and setting times slightly if your longitude differs from 90° west. The Moon rises and sets about two minutes earlier than the chart shows for each time zone east of Central Time, and two minutes later for each time zone west of Central Time. European observers can simply shift each rising or setting Moon symbol leftward a quarter of the way toward the one for the previous night.

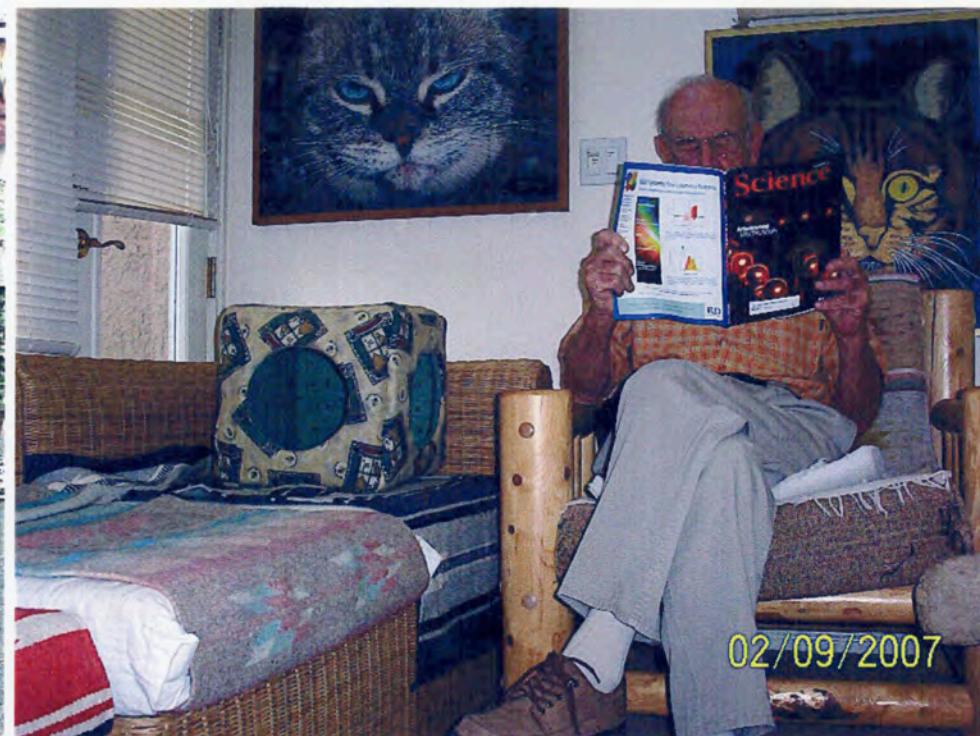
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For reprints (item SGA07R, \$2.25 each postpaid) or to order a similar chart for latitude 50° north or 30° south, contact Sky Publishing, 90 Sherman St., Cambridge, MA 02140; phone 800-253-0245, fax 617-864-6117, e-mail custserv@SkyandTelescope.com. Or visit our online store at SkyTonight.com.

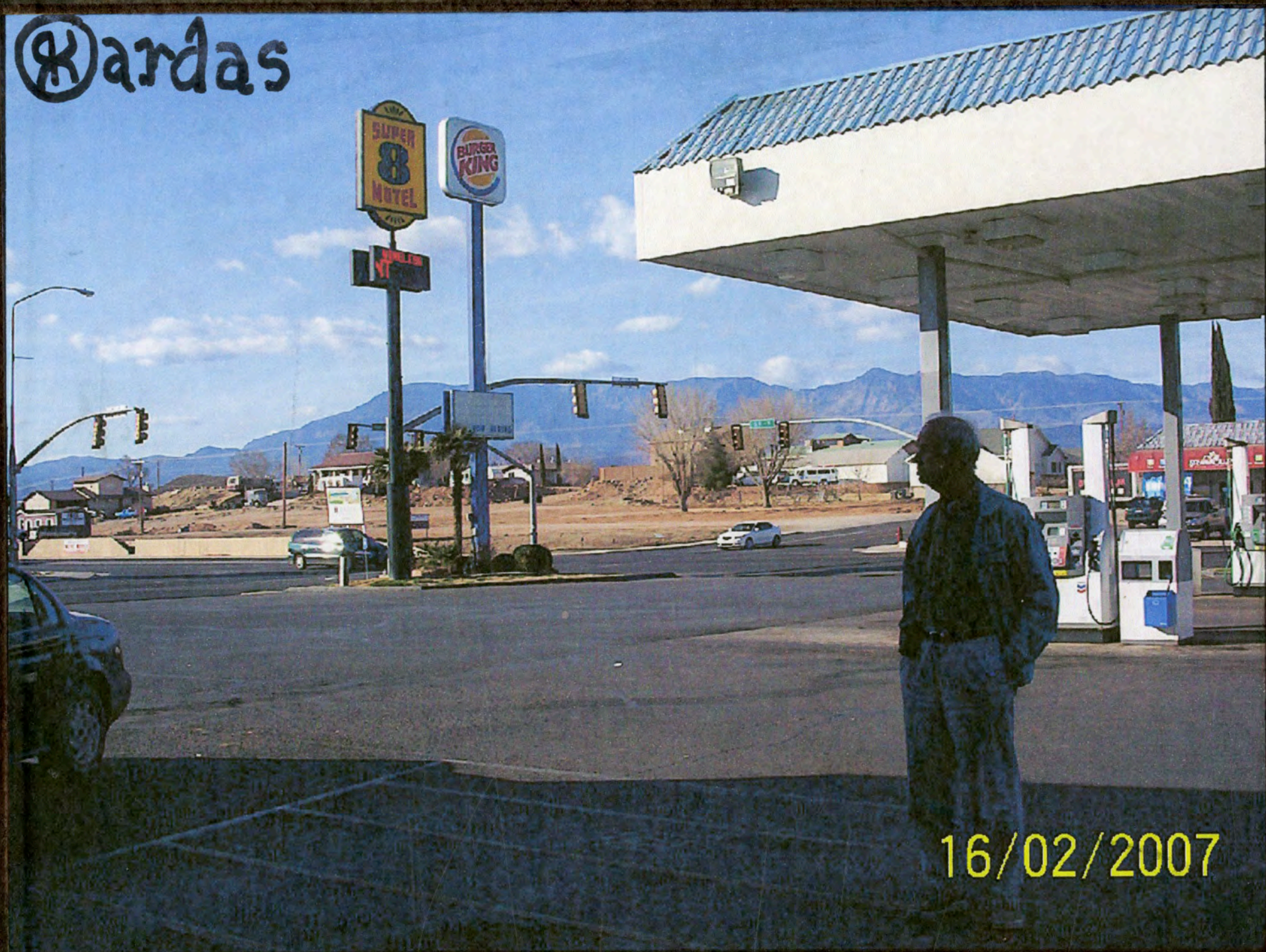
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Kardas



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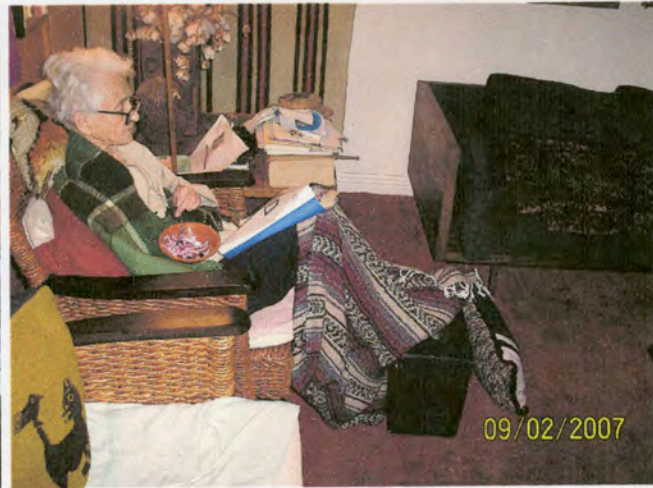
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skygazer's almanac 2007

FOR LATITUDES NEAR 40° NORTH

SUPPLEMENT TO SKY & TELESCOPE

EVENING

MORNING

5 p.m. 6 7 8 9 10 11 Midnight 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 a.m.

EVENING SKY

- Jan 3 Earth is 91,399,744 miles from the Sun (perihelion) at 3 p.m. EST
- Jan 18 Neptune is 1.4° north of Venus
- Feb 7 Mercury attains greatest elongation, 18° east of the Sun; Uranus is 0.7° northwest of Venus
- Feb 10 Saturn stands at opposition tonight
- Mar 3 Total eclipse of the Moon, best seen in Europe and Africa; in North America the Moon rises during the total phase, which ends at 6:58 p.m. EST
- Mar 19 Partial eclipse of the Sun for eastern Asia; a minimal eclipse is also visible from parts of Japan and (on the 18th) Alaska
- Mar 20 Spring begins at the equinox, 8:07 p.m. EDT
- Jun 1 Mercury reaches greatest elongation, 23° east of the Sun
- Jun 5 Jupiter is at opposition tonight
- Jun 8 Venus reaches greatest elongation, 45° east of the Sun
- Jun 19 For much of North America, the waxing crescent Moon occults Regulus around sundown
- Jun 21 Longest day, 15^h 01^m at latitude 40° north; summer begins at the solstice, 2:06 p.m. EDT
- Jun 24 Latest twilight
- Jun 28 Latest sunset
- Jun 30 Saturn is 0.7° above Venus
- Jul 6 Earth is 94,508,722 miles from the Sun (aphelion) at 8 p.m. EDT
- Jul 12 Venus and Regulus are 1.7° apart
- Aug 13 Neptune comes to opposition tonight
- Sep 2 North Americans can see the Moon cross over the Pleiades
- Sep 9 Uranus reaches opposition tonight
- Sep 21 Spica is 0.5° to the left of Mercury, but they are very low
- Sep 29 Mercury reaches greatest elongation, 26° east of the Sun
- Dec 4 Earliest end of evening twilight
- Dec 8 Earliest sunset
- Dec 18 Mars is nearest Earth tonight, at 54,783,381 miles, and appears 15.9" across
- Dec 21 Shortest day, 9^h 20^m at latitude 40° north
- Dec 23 The full Moon occults Mars for northwestern Canada
- Dec 24 Mars reaches opposition tonight

MORNING SKY

- Jan 4 Latest sunrise of the year at latitude 40° north
- Jan 8 Latest onset of morning twilight
- Mar 22 Mercury is at greatest elongation, 28° west of the Sun
- Mar 25 Neptune is 1° north of Mars
- Apr 1 Uranus is 1.6° north of Mercury
- Apr 25 One day past first quarter, the Moon occults Saturn before sunrise in northwest Canada and Alaska
- Apr 26 The gibbous Moon hides Regulus before sunrise in northwestern North America
- Apr 29 Uranus is 0.7° northwest of Mars
- Jun 14 Earliest sunrise
- Jun 17 Earliest morning twilight
- Jul 20 Mercury reaches greatest elongation, 20° west of the Sun
- Aug 28 Total eclipse of the Moon for Pacific Rim countries including the US, the total phase lasting from 2:52 a.m. to 4:23 a.m. PDT
- Sep 1 Saturn and Regulus are 0.8° apart on this and the next two mornings, but low in the east-northeast
- Sep 11 Partial eclipse of the Sun for southern South America and Antarctica
- Sep 23 Fall begins at the equinox, 5:51 a.m. EDT
- Oct 8 Regulus is 2.8° to the upper left of Venus this morning and tomorrow
- Oct 14 Saturn is 2.9° to the upper left of Venus this morning and tomorrow
- Oct 28 Venus reaches greatest elongation, 46° west of the Sun; Spica is 2.8° to the right of Mercury
- Nov 3 The waning crescent Moon covers Regulus near sunrise in southern North America
- Nov 8 Mercury reaches greatest elongation, 19° west of the Sun
- Dec 22 Winter begins at the solstice, 1:08 a.m. EST

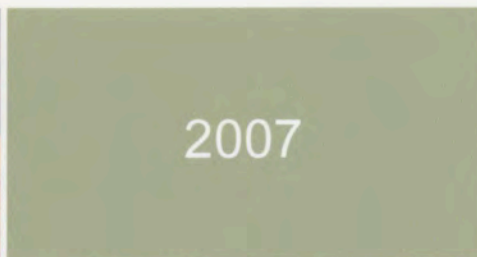
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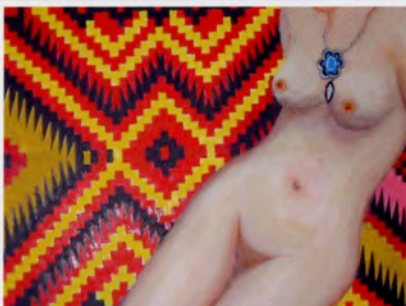
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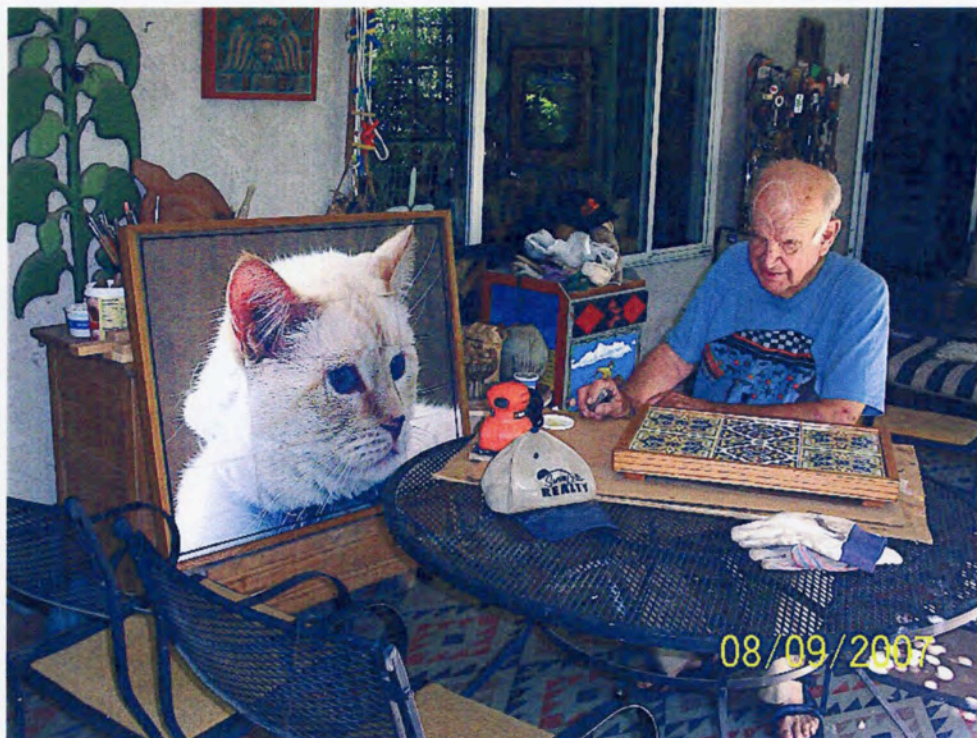
Conjunction (appulse) Greatest elongation Greatest illuminated extent Opposition New Moon First Quarter Full Moon Last Quarter A Apogee P Perigee Waxing (moonset) Waning (moonrise)

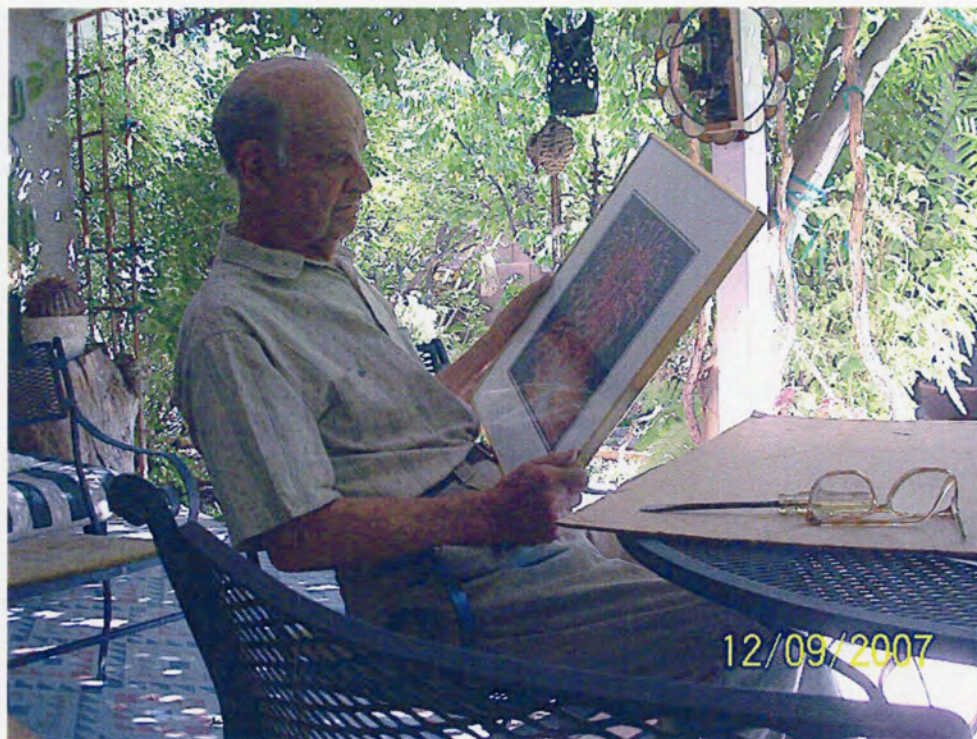


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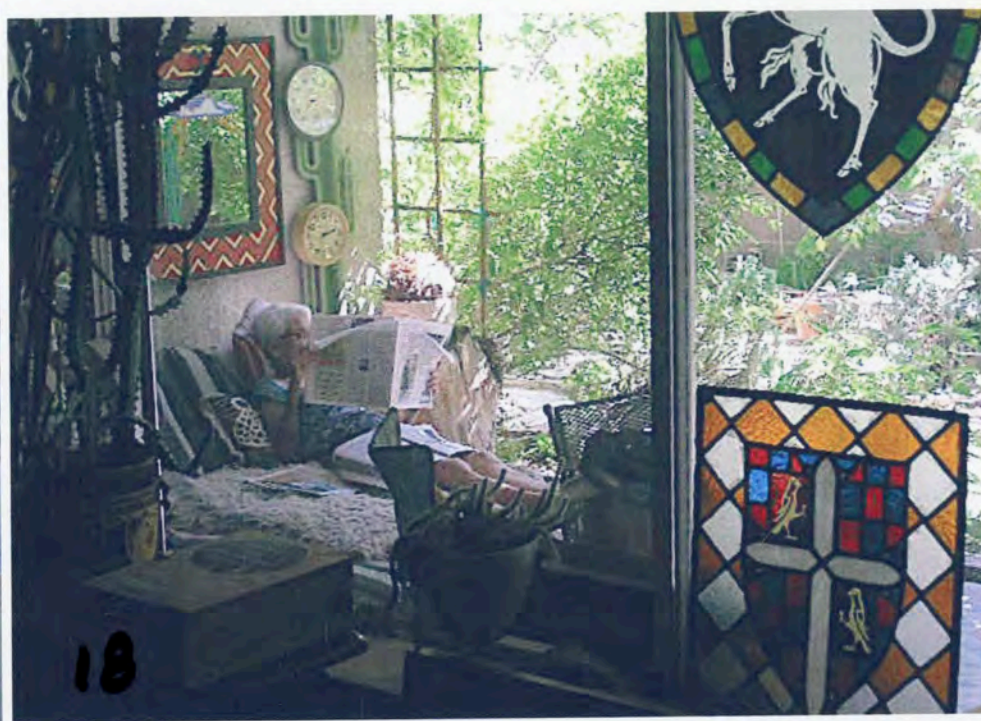


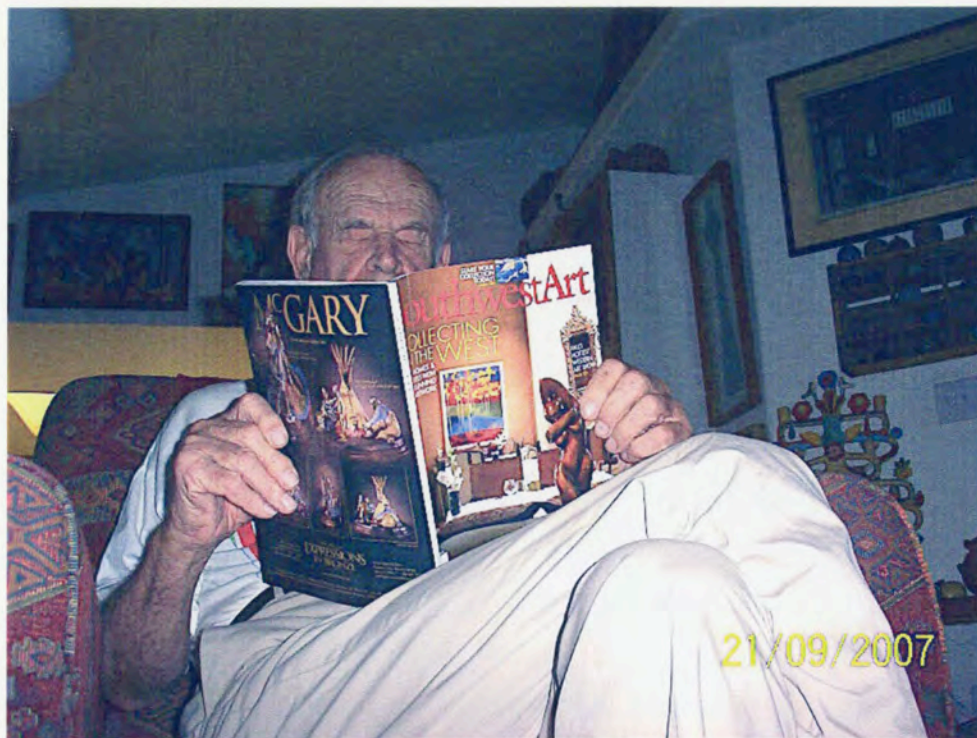
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SAT. 22 SEPT



SUN. 23 SEPT.



MON. 24 SEPT.



~~THURS~~, TUES. 25 SEPT.



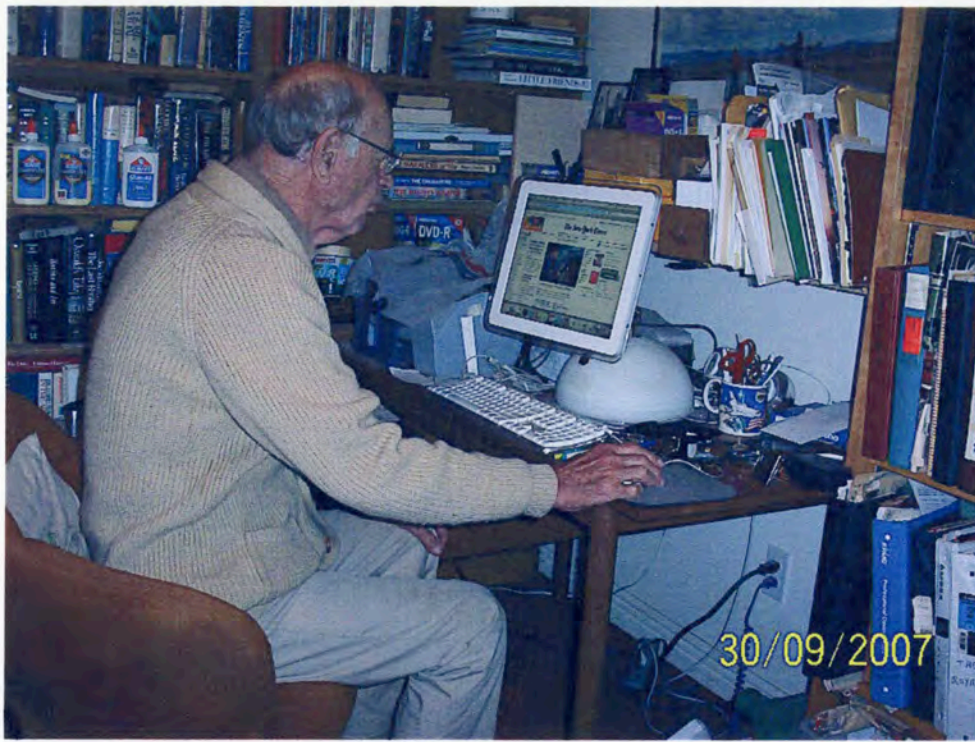
~~THURS~~, 26 SEPT. WED



~~THURS~~, 27 SEPT. THURS.



FRI. 28 SEPT.



MON, 1 OCT. 2007

TUES. 2 OCT.



WED. 3 OCT. 2004



THURS. 4 OCT.



FRI. 5 OCT.



SAT. 6 OCT



TUES 9 OCT 2007 END CHUCKWALLA HIKE



SUND. 17 OCT 2007 END



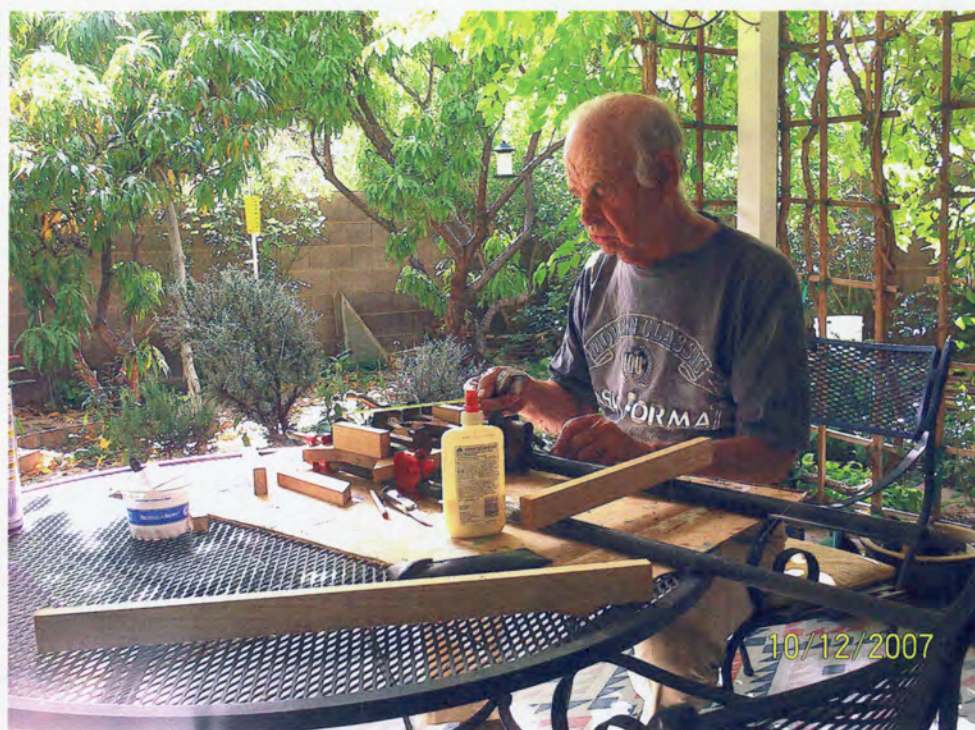
WED, 10 OCT 2007



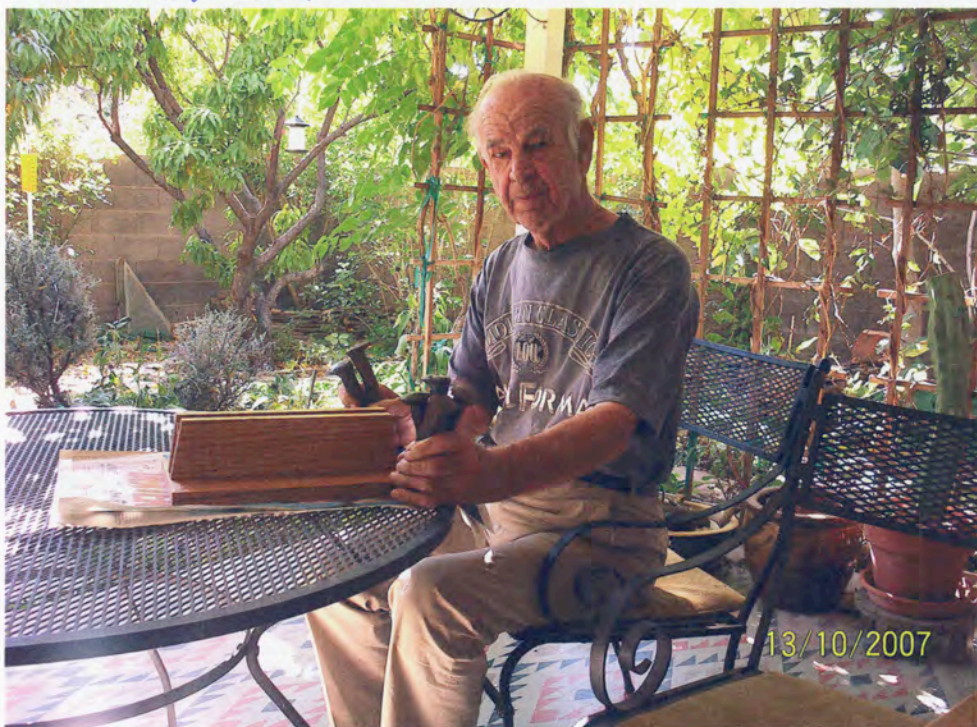
MOND, 8 OCT 2007 END



11 Oct 2007 eus



10/12/2007

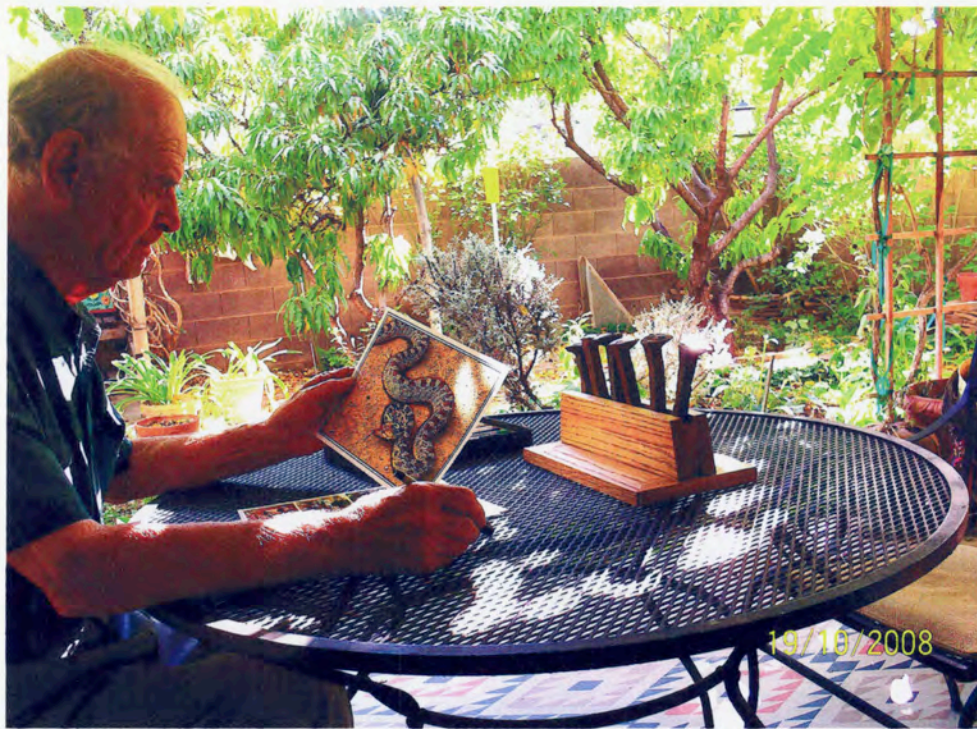


13/10/2007



14/10/2007













THURS. 8 NOV. 2007 cws



FRI. 9 NOV. 2007

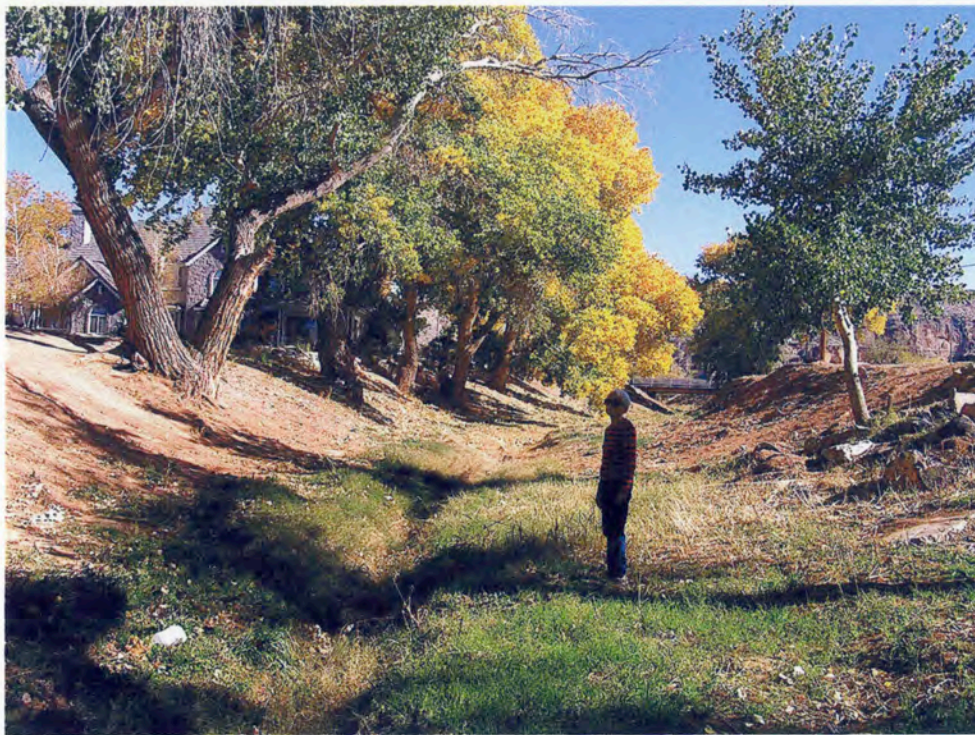


SAT, 10 NOV. 2007 cws



SUN. 11 NOV. 2007 cws

MON. 12 NOV. 2007 CHD



TUES. 13 NOV. 2007 CHD



WED. 14 NOV. 2007 CHD



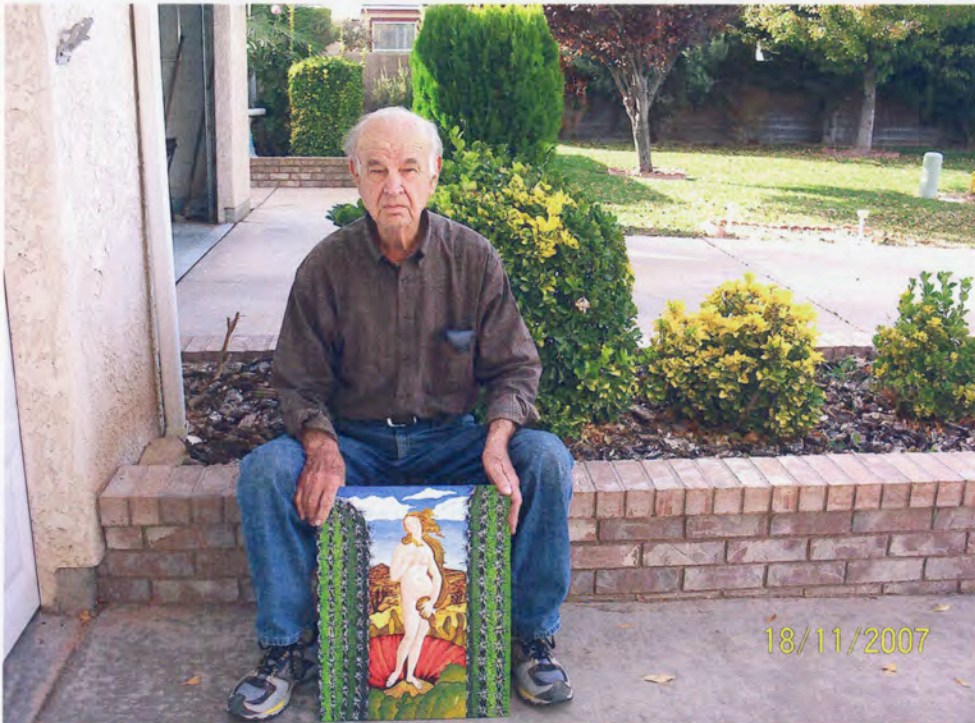
THURS. 15 NOV. 2007 CHD



A PROBLEM w/ JOE !!
FRI, 16 NOV, 2007 cto



SAT. 17 NOV, 2007



18/11/2007

SUN, 18 NOV, 2007 cto



MON, 19 NOV, 2007 cto



20/11/2007

TUES,



21/11/2007

WED. 21 NOV. 2007 CHD

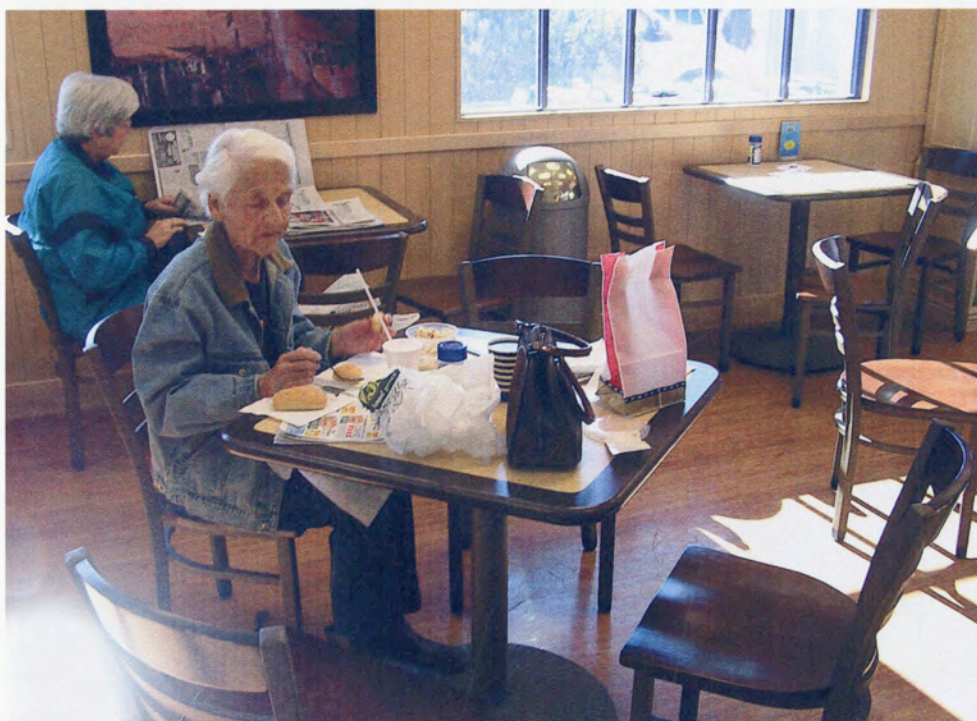


22/11/2007

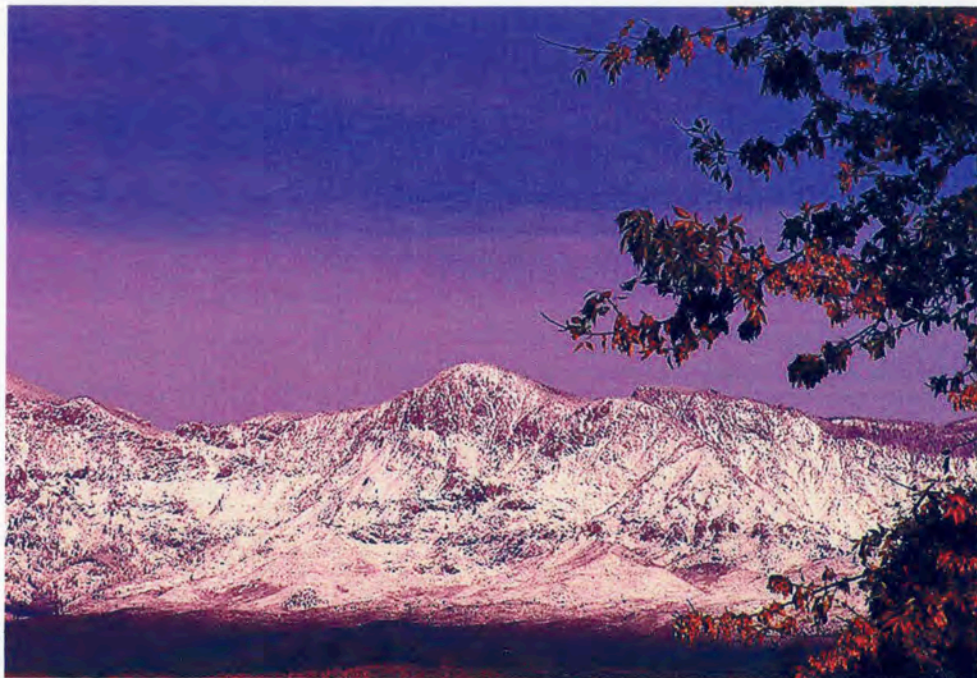
THURS. TURKEY DINNER



FRI. 23 NOV. 2007 CHD







SUNDAY 2 DEC, 2007



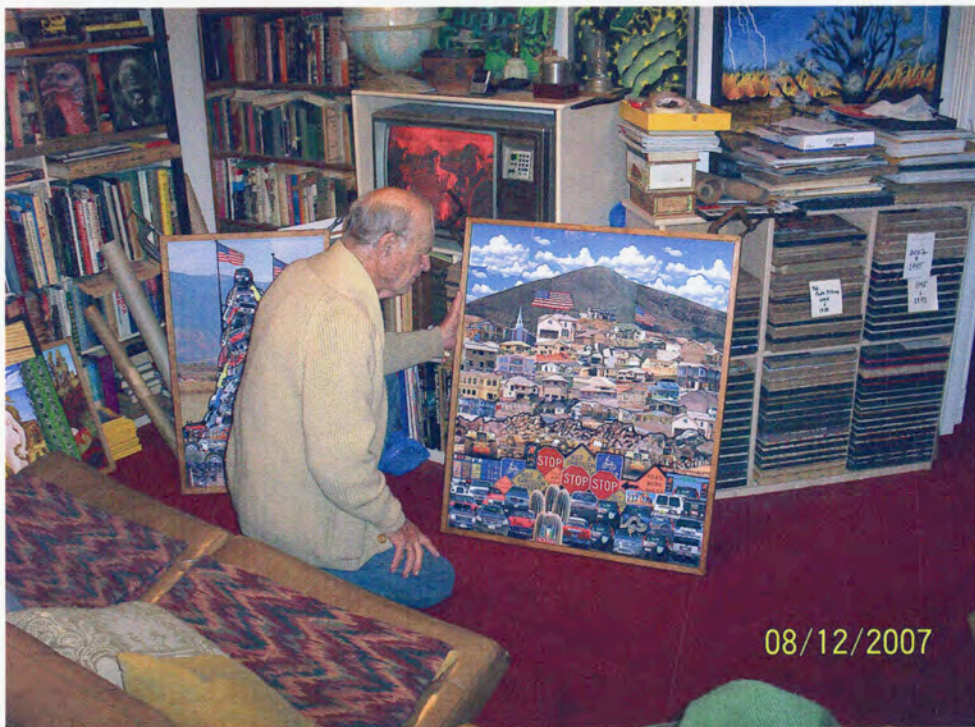
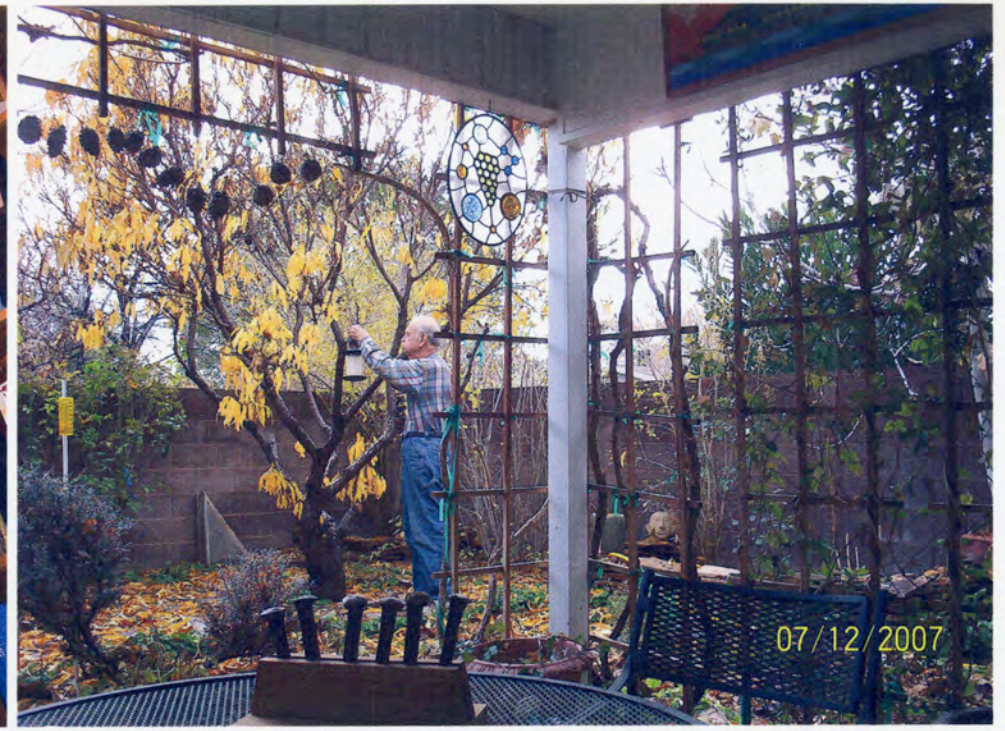
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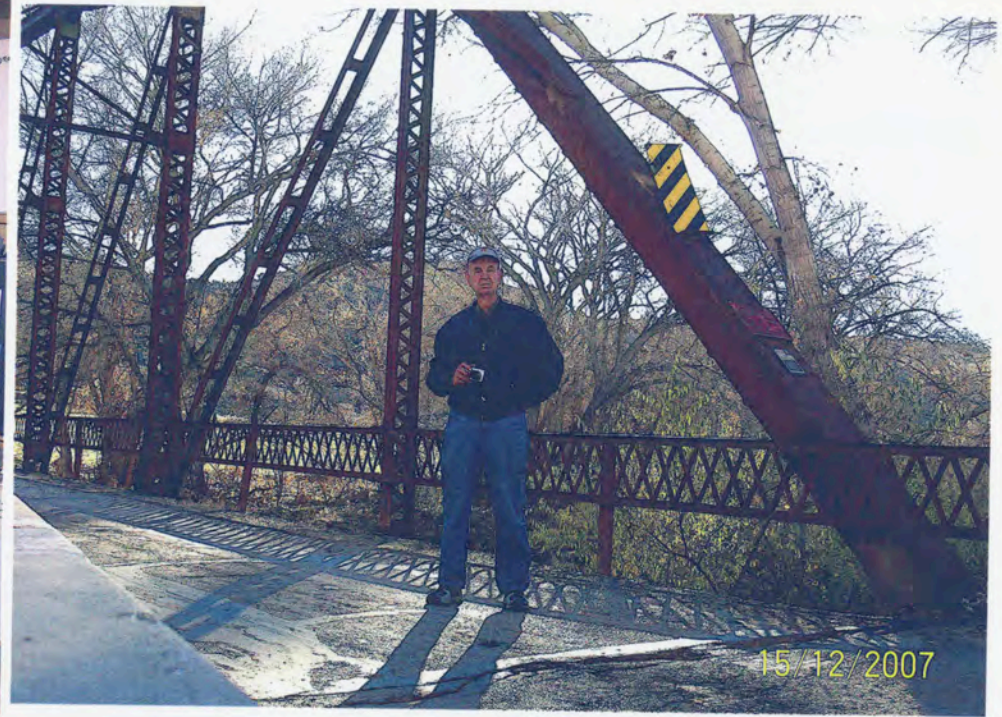
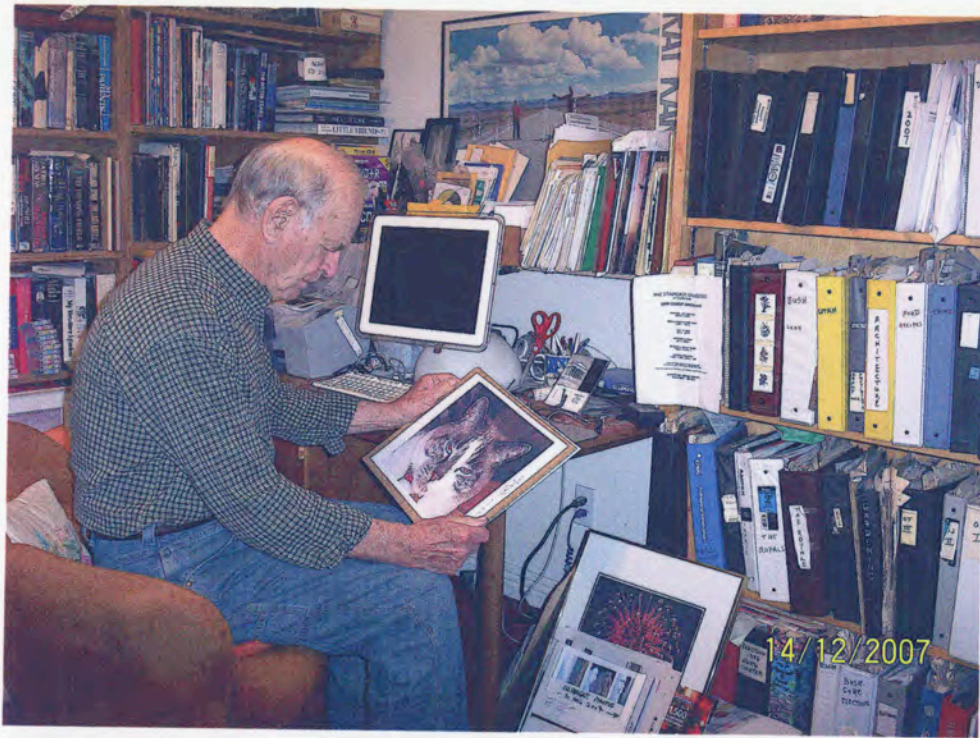


TUES. 4 DEC.



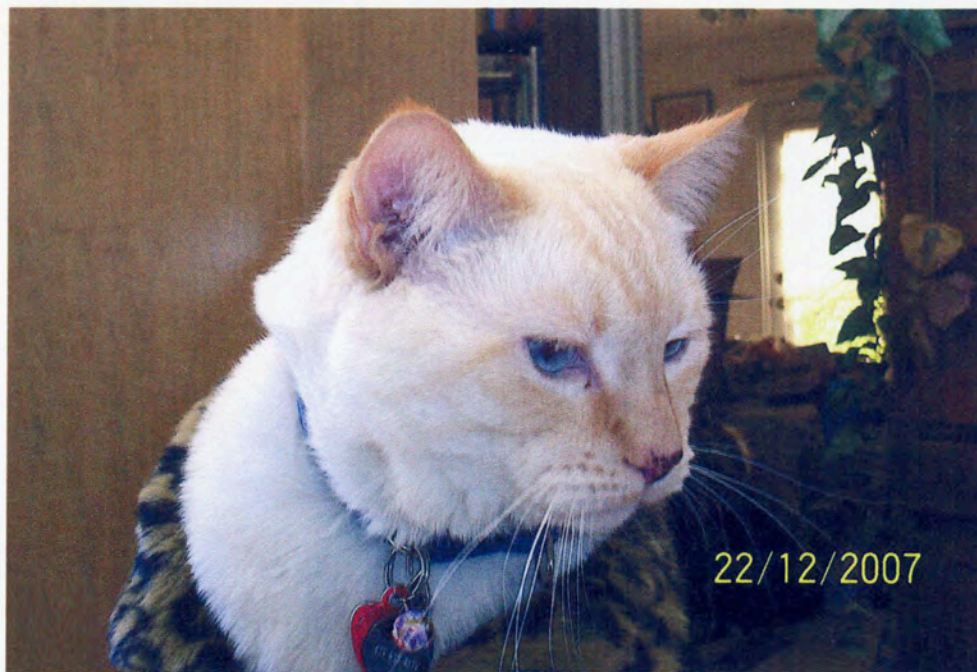
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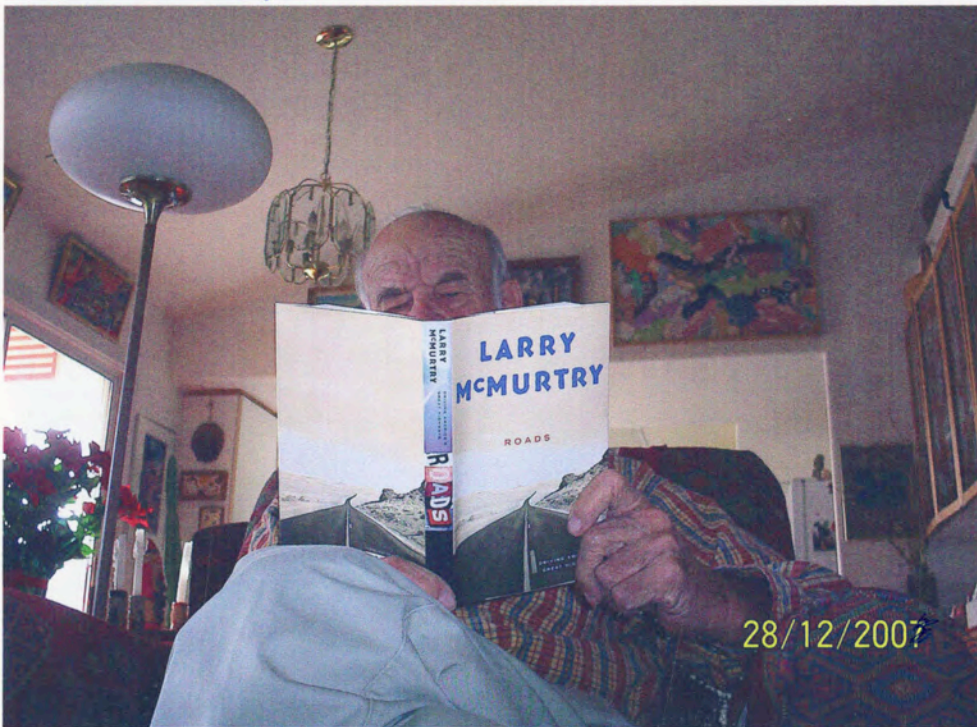








26 DEC 1 2008



29 DEC, 2008



30 DEC



31 DEC, 2007 E40



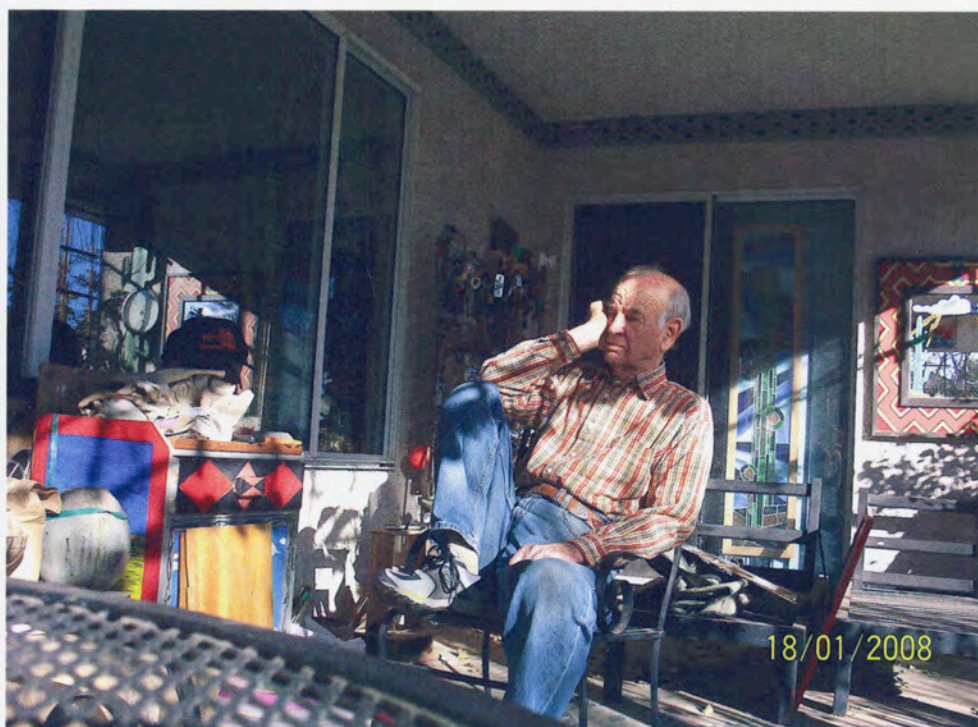
1 JAN, 2008 RKS

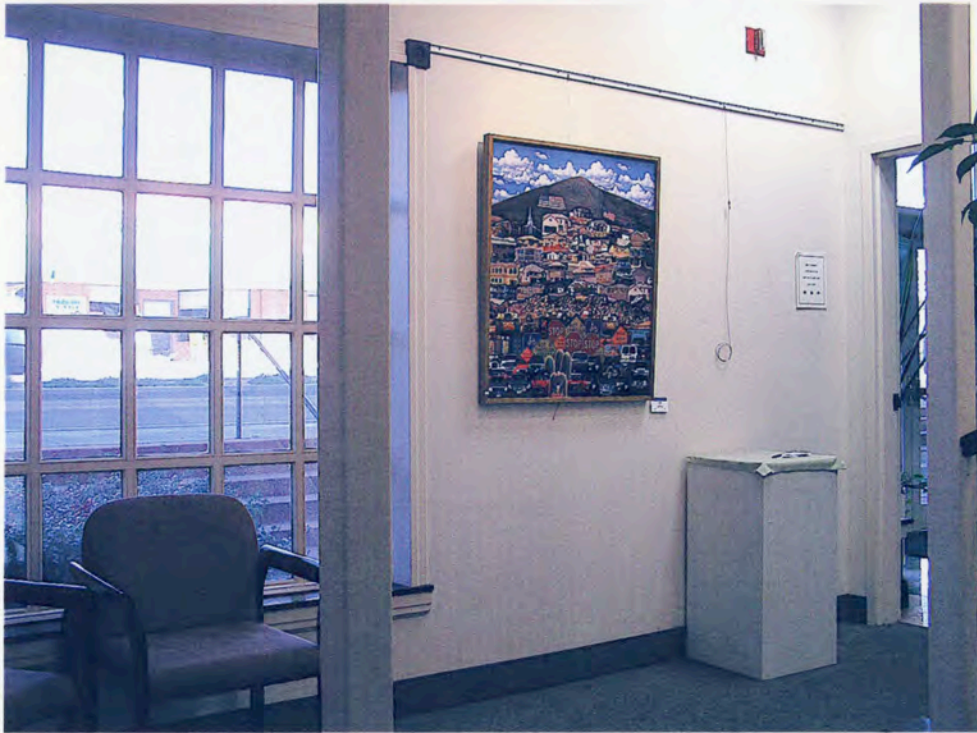


02/01/2008















29 JAN. 2008 etc ZION



30 JAN 2008 etc



