

* NOVA *

N. 2621 - 7 SETTEMBRE 2024

ASSOCIAZIONE ASTROFILI SEGUSINI

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVE THE MOON NIGHT 2024

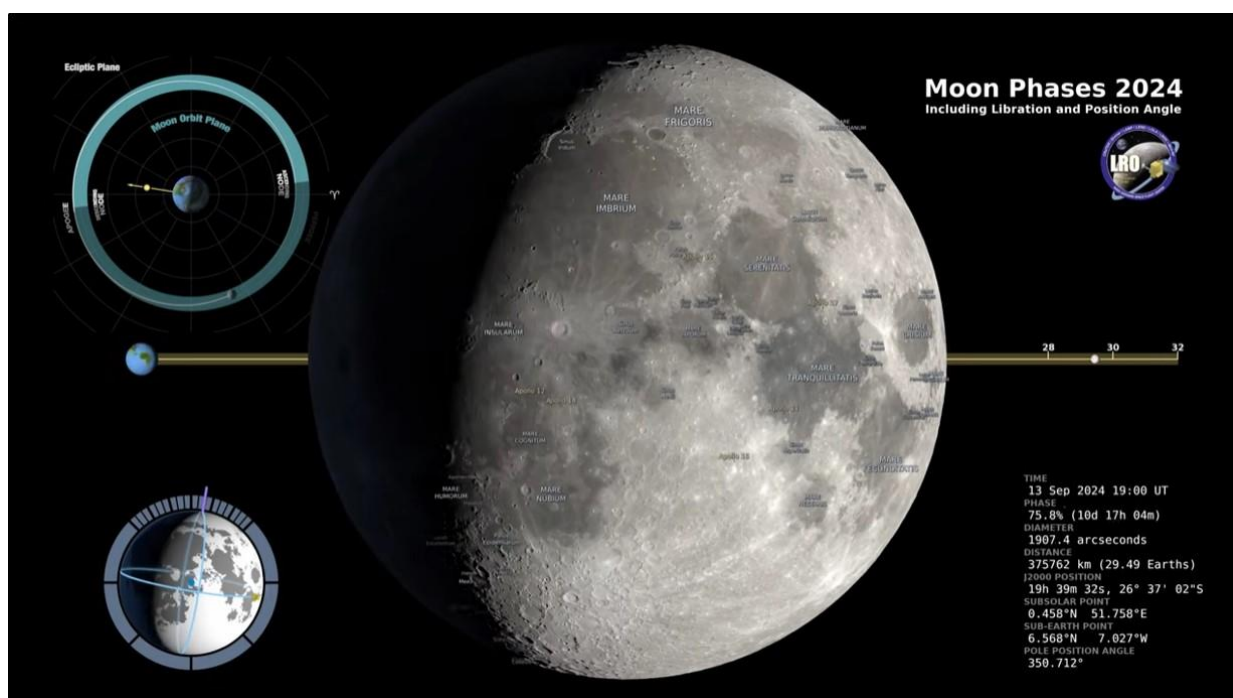


SPE.S.-SPECOLA SEGUSINA
CASTELLO DELLA CONTESSA ADELAIDE
SUSA (TO)

13 SETTEMBRE 2024 - ORE 21:15



Quindicesimo appuntamento, per la nostra Associazione, per l'*International Observe the Moon Night* (InOMN). Si terrà, in uno dei giorni suggeriti dalla NASA, la sera di venerdì 13 settembre 2024, alle 21:15, in sede e in Osservatorio, al Castello della Contessa Adelaide di Susa.



La Luna la sera del 13 settembre 2024. Crediti: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Northern Hemisphere: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dyDlogWH9uE>

Southern Hemisphere: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1xV1y9SHMk>

<https://moon.nasa.gov/observe-the-moon-night/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AYz3_8iNVxs

<https://moon.nasa.gov/resources/443/2024-moon-maps-for-international-observe-the-moon-night/>

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NEWSLETTER TELEMATICA APERIODICA DELL'A.A.S. - ASSOCIAZIONE ASTROFILI SEGUSINI APS – ANNO XIX

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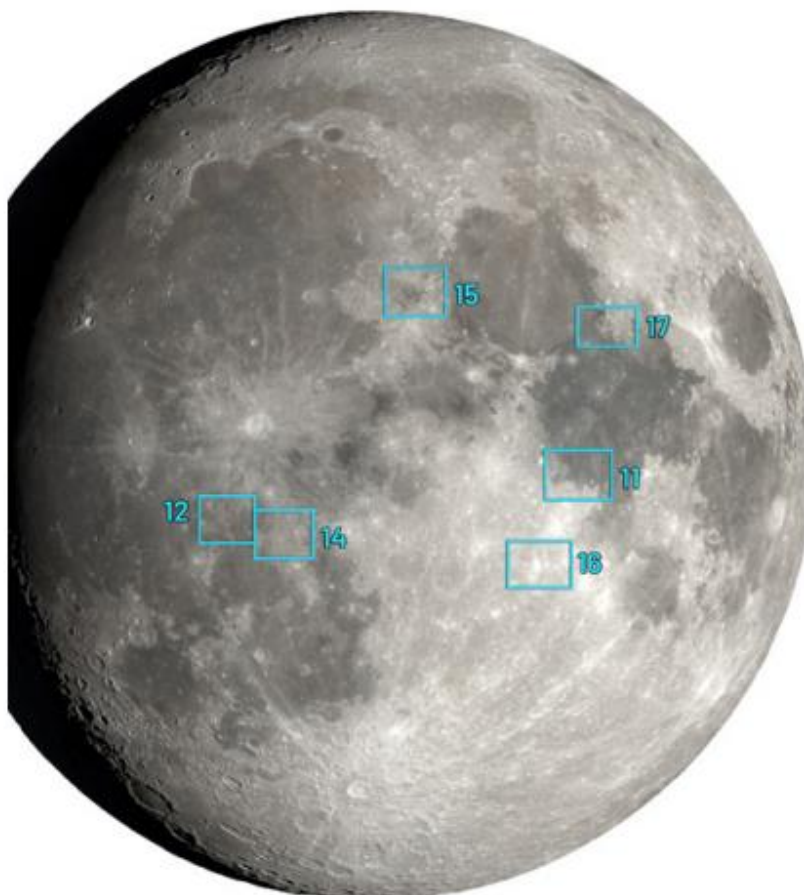
International Observe the Moon Night 2024



HUMAN LANDING SITES • NORTHERN HEMISPHERE • SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

Moon Map

This map depicts the Moon as it will appear from the northern hemisphere on International Observe the Moon Night, September 14, 2024, at 8:00 PM EDT and 5:00 PM PDT (00:00 UTC September 15).



This map is designed for use on September 14, 2024, but can be used on nearby dates or anytime the Moon is at or near the same phase.

Lunar Landing Sites

Between July 1969 and December 1972 a total of 12 astronauts landed on the surface of the Moon for six of the Apollo missions. Apollo missions 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17 each landed in different locations on the lunar surface. These locations, each fascinating for their own particular reasons, sampled a wide range of lunar geology and terrain, from smooth mare plains to rugged ancient highlands. All six landing sites are visible tonight. Use this map and the magnified charts on the other side of this sheet to find and observe these historic sites.

Map generated with NASA's Dial-A-Moon
(<https://ows.gsfc.nasa.gov/5187>)

moon.nasa.gov/observe

#ObserveTheMoon

<https://moon.nasa.gov/resources/443/2024-moon-maps-for-international-observe-the-moon-night/>





International Observe the Moon Night 2024



INTERNATIONAL OBSERVE THE MOON NIGHT 2024 • HUMAN LANDING SITES • NORTHERN HEMISPHERE



Apollo 11

The first human landing site was on the smooth flat plains of the Sea of Tranquility. Despite how flat the area looks from Earth and from lunar orbit, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin had to maneuver their lander at the last minutes of their descent in order to avoid a field of giant boulders.



Apollo 12

In November 1969, a pinpoint landing brought astronauts Charles "Pete" Conrad and Alan Bean down next to the robotic Surveyor 3 spacecraft, which had landed there in April 1967. The astronauts collected samples of material blasted from the formation of Copernicus crater over 350 km away and 800 million years ago.



Apollo 14

Astronauts Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell landed in a broad expanse of low, rolling hills in February 1971. Rock samples returned by the mission told the story of how this landscape was formed nearly 4 billion years ago by debris blasted from the formation of the basin now occupied by Mare Imbrium.



Apollo 15

In July 1971, astronauts David Scott and James Irwin landed at the edge of Mare Imbrium at the base of the towering Apennine Mountains. Driving their rover across the mare and up the lower mountain slope, they gathered samples from the dark plains and the surrounding, light-colored lunar highlands.



Apollo 16

This was the first and only mission to land in the rugged lunar highlands. In April 1972, astronauts John Young and Charles Duke collected rock samples more than 4 billion years old. These showed that the ancient lunar crust formed from rock that crystallized and floated to the top of a global lunar magma ocean.



Apollo 17

The final Apollo mission to land on the Moon visited the spectacular Taurus-Littrow Valley, deeper than Earth's Grand Canyon. In December 1972, astronauts Eugene Cernan and Harrison "Jack" Schmitt (the first professional geologist on the Moon) explored an active fault scarp, a gigantic landslide deposit, and brought back samples that included beads of volcanic glass erupted in an ancient lunar fire fountain.

North is up and lunar west to the left in these close-up views. These images were provided by NASA's Moon Trek portal: <https://trek.nasa.gov/moon>

<https://moon.nasa.gov/resources/443/2024-moon-maps-for-international-observe-the-moon-night/>

