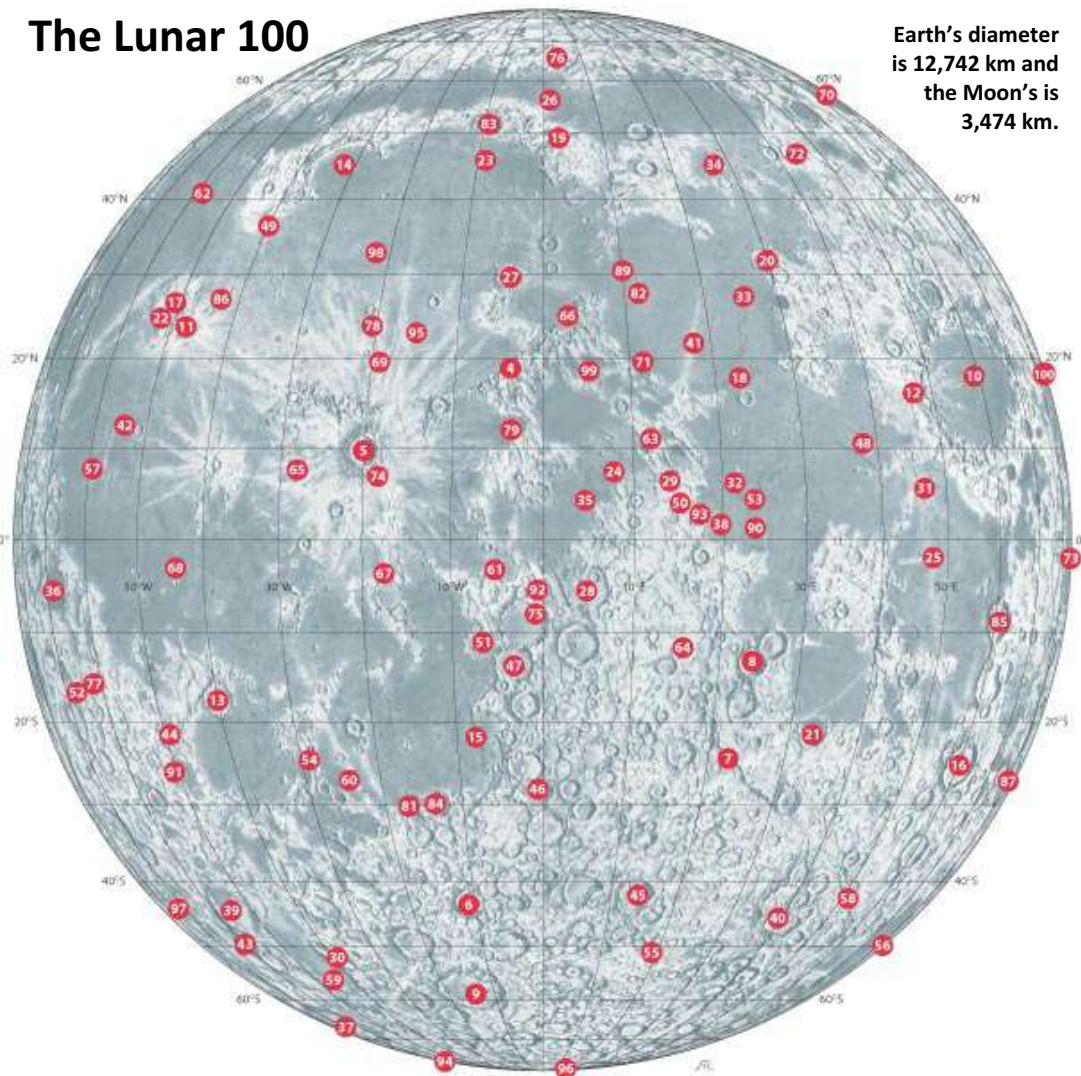


The Lunar 100

Planetary scientist Charles Wood's Lunar 100 is a list of telescopic sights designed to ignite interest in the Moon and enhance understanding of its geology.
<http://www.skyandtelescope.com/observing/celestial-objects-to-watch/the-lunar-100/>
 Source: Antonin Rukl



Earth's diameter is 12,742 km and the Moon's is 3,474 km.

Earth

Distance = 60 Earth Radii

The average distance between the Earth and the Moon is 384,399 km.

Take the NASA Lunar Observing Challenge

<https://eclipse2017.nasa.gov/lunar-challenge>

NakedEye Moon Observing Challenge

Waxing Crescent Moon

Primary naked eye feature:

☐ Mare Crisium

First Quarter Moon

Primary naked eye features:

☐ Mare Crisium

☐ Mare Serenitatis and Mare Tranquillitatis combined

Full Moon

☐ Primary naked eye features:

☐ Mare Crisium

☐ Mare Serenitatis and Mare Tranquillitatis combined

☐ Mare Imbrium

Binocular Moon Observing Challenge

Waxing Crescent Moon

Primary binocular features:

☐ Mare Crisium

☐ Langrenus

☐ Theophilus and Cyrillus

First Quarter Moon

Primary binocular features in addition to those at crescent phase:

☐ Proclus crater ray system

☐ Mare Serenitatis, Mare Tranquillitatis, and Mare Fecunditatis

☐ Furnerius A and Stevinus A crater ray systems

☐ Mare Nectaris

☐ Alps, Caucasus, and Apennine Mountains

☐ Plato

Moon

Incoming Sunlight

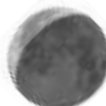


Noon

0 days



Midmorning
25.9 days

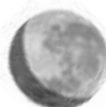


Sunrise

22.2 days



Early Morning
18.5 days



Midnight

14.8 days



Evening
11.1 days



Sunset

7.4 days



Midafternoon
3.7 days

