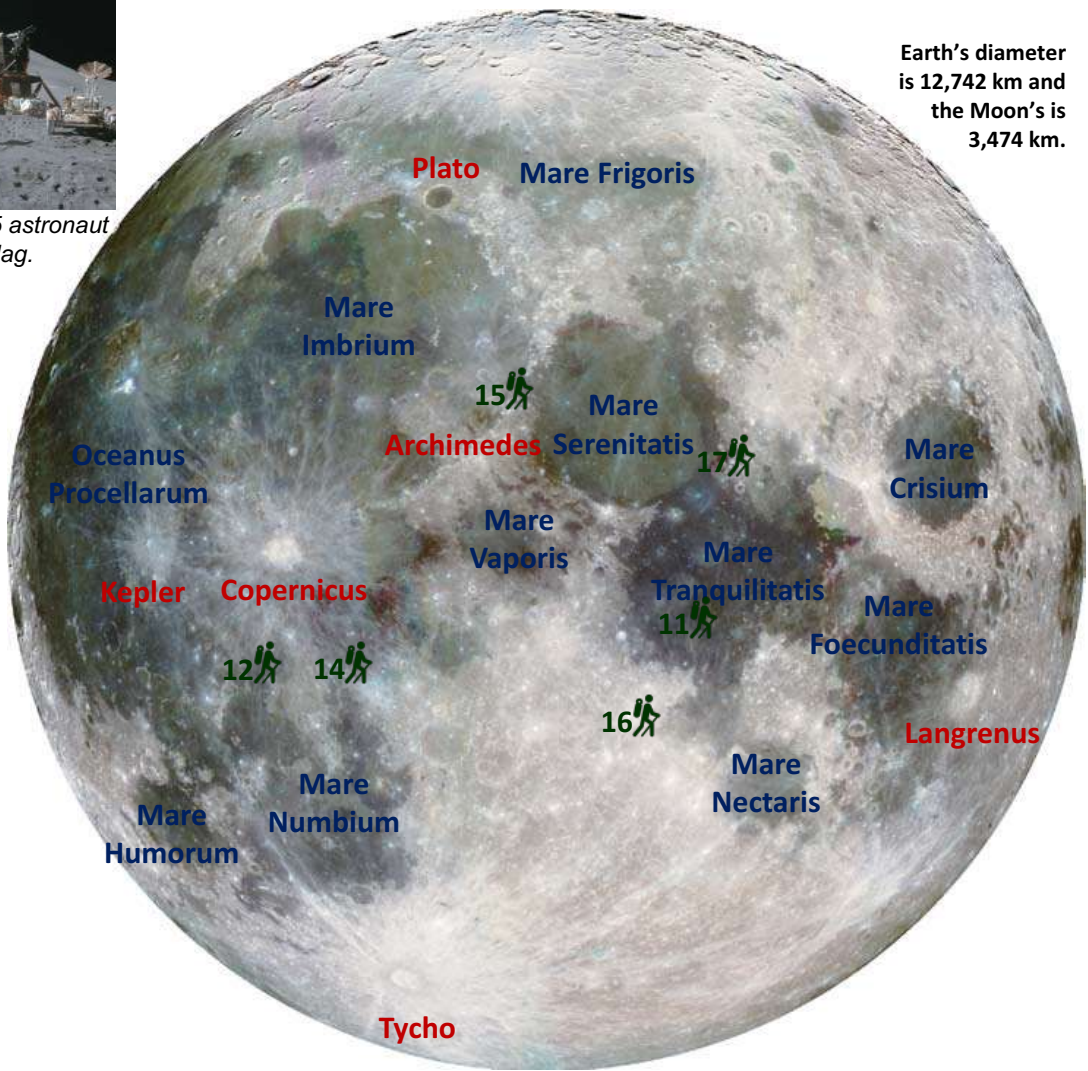




An Apollo 15 astronaut salutes the flag.

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/>



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



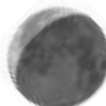
Noon

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



