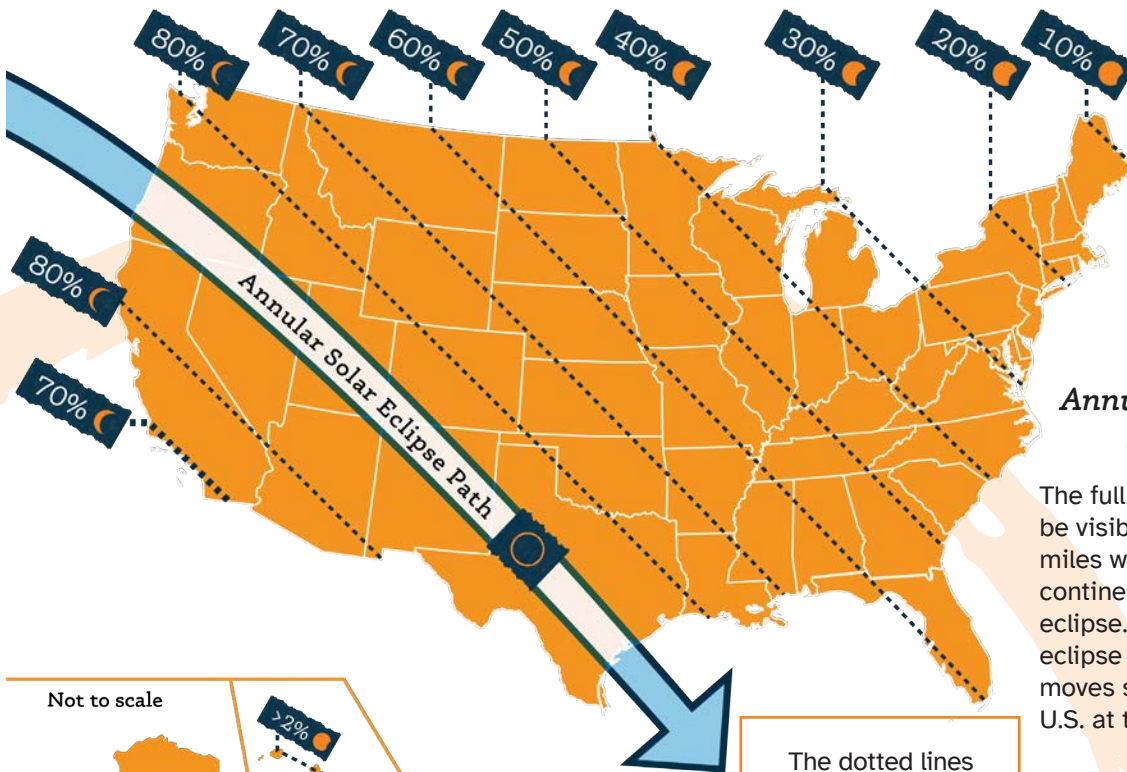


Annular Solar Eclipse

Courtesy of your Library, the *Space Science Institute*, and the *Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation*



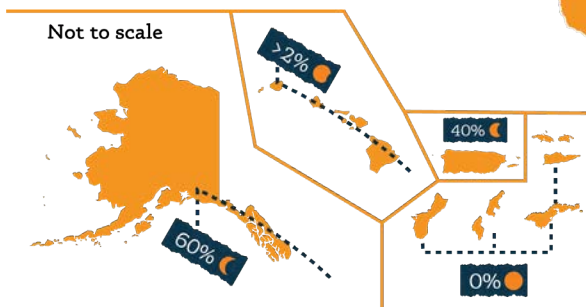
Saturday, October 14, 2023



In an eclipse of the Sun, the Moon gets in front of the Sun and covers some or all of it. This is possible because, as seen from Earth, the Sun and the Moon are roughly the same size in the sky.

Annular and Partial Solar Eclipse Visibility

The full annular eclipse will be visible over a path ~125 miles wide, and all parts of the continental U.S. will see a partial eclipse. The path of the annular eclipse starts in Oregon and moves southeastward, leaving the U.S. at the Texas Gulf Coast.

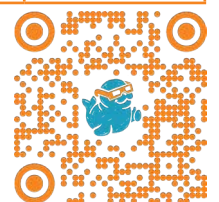


The dotted lines show percentage of Sun's diameter covered (partial eclipse)

Local Eclipse Times

Your town	Partial Begins	Annular Begins (when applicable)	Eclipse Maximum	Annular Ends (when applicable)	Partial Ends

Scan the QR code or go to scigames.org/eclipse to find out what the eclipse will be like in your area. There is also info on safe eclipse glasses and other safe viewing techniques.



The 2023 Annular Eclipse

A partial eclipse of the Sun will be visible in all parts of North America on October 14, 2023, with those along a narrow path seeing a full annular eclipse. During an annular eclipse the Moon passes in front of the Sun but is too far away from Earth in orbit to cover the Sun completely. Thus, a “ring of fire” (an annulus) can be seen around the dark sphere of the Moon. The full annular eclipse can be viewed in parts of Oregon, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas.

How Can I Observe the Sun Safely?



Because some part of the Sun will be showing throughout this eclipse it will be important to use safe-viewing strategies to protect your eyes.

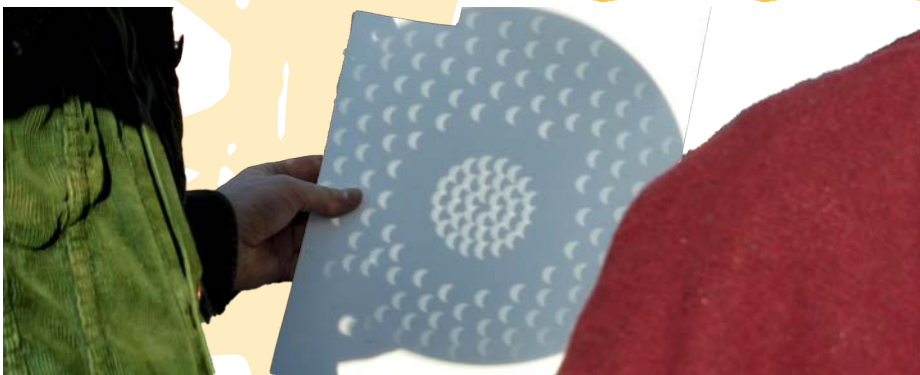
Solar-Viewing Glasses



“Solar eclipse viewing” by [NCIL](#)

It is never safe to look directly at the Sun, and this eclipse is no different. Regular sunglasses, swimming goggles, and most camera filters are NOT safe for looking directly at the Sun. You can safely protect your eyes with certified solar-viewing glasses from your library or another reliable institution (such as a local science museum or college/high-school science department). Make sure that on the back, in small print, they say that they are ISO 12312-2 certified.

Project an image



Stand with your back to the Sun and use a colander or a piece of cardboard with a small hole in it to project images of the eclipsed Sun on any light-colored surface.

“Colander community”
by [John Lord](#) is licensed
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