

# Pacific readies for 'Super Blood Moon' celestial show

May 25 2021, by Andrew Beatty

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A so-called Super Blood Wolf Moon, as viewed from Marina Del Rey, California, in January 2019.

Stargazers across the Pacific Rim can cast their eyes skyward on Wednesday night and behold a "Super Blood Moon", as the heavens

align to bring a rare celestial twin treat.

The first total lunar eclipse in two years is happening at the same time as the [moon](#) is closest to Earth, in what astronomers say will be a once-in-a-decade show.

If the skies are clear, anyone living between Australia and the central United States will be able to see an enormous, bright, orangey-red moon.

The main event will be between 1111-1125 GMT—late evening in Sydney and pre-dawn in Los Angeles—when the moon will be entirely in the Earth's shadow.

The moon will darken and turn red—a result of sunlight refracting off the Earth's rim onto the [lunar surface](#)—basking our satellite in a sunrise- or sunset-tinged glow.

Unlike a [solar eclipse](#), the phenomenon will be safely visible to the naked eye.

This eclipse will be different because it happens during a "super moon", when the moon passes a mere 360,000 kilometres (225,000 miles) from Earth.

At that point, it can appear 30 percent brighter and 14 percent larger than at its farthest point—a difference of around 50,000 kilometres (30,000 miles).

"Interest has been high," said Andrew Jacobs curator of astronomy at Sydney Observatory, who is hosting a Covid-safe viewing event with telescopes and expert speakers. "I'm expecting a clear night."

The event will also be live-streamed, and 20,000 users have already

registered.

For those wanting to see the event in person, Jacobs predicted the best view will be in "Australia, New Zealand, and large parts of the Pacific. New Guinea also gets a good view."

"The Americas see it in the early morning, but they don't necessarily see all parts of the eclipse," he said.

"Europe and Africa and the Middle East are missing out completely, on this particular one."

According to NASA's Bill Cooke, "folks in Hawaii and the Aleutian Islands will get to see the entirety of this eclipse — it will be quite a show for them."

Lunar eclipses have not always been so warmly anticipated throughout history. In many cultures lunar and solar eclipses were seen as harbingers of doom.

The Inca believed a lunar eclipse occurred when a jaguar had eaten the moon. Some Aboriginal Australian groups believed it signalled someone on a journey had been hurt or killed.

In "King Lear" William Shakespeare warned, "eclipses in the sun and moon portend no good to us".

But so far no apocalyptic consequences have been recorded from these celestial shows and, assuming all goes well on Wednesday, the next Super Blood Moon is expected to take place in 2033.

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