

Red planet and 'blood moon' pair up to dazzle skygazers

25 July 2018, by Mariette Le Roux And Pascale Mollard



A "blood moon" seen in January: On Friday, the longest such eclipse this century can be seen in the sky near Mars, which will be its closest in 15 years

The longest "blood moon" eclipse this century will coincide with Mars' closest approach in 15 years on Friday to offer skygazers a thrilling astronomical double bill.

Viewers will need no protective eye gear to observe the spectacle—unlike when watching solar eclipse.

"All you have to do is... go outside!" the Royal Astronomical Society in London advises.

For about half the world, the moon will be partly or fully in Earth's shadow from 1714 to 2328 GMT—six hours and 14 minutes in all.

The period of complete eclipse—known as "totality", when the moon appears darkest—will last from 1930 to 2113 GMT.

"Totality will last for 103 minutes, making it the longest eclipse of the 21st century!" the Royal Astronomical Society said.

At the same time, Mars will hover near the moon in the night sky, easily visible with the naked eye.

Our neighbouring planet will appear unusually large and bright, a mere 57.7 million kilometres (35.9 million miles) from Earth on its elliptical orbit around the sun.

"We have a rare and interesting conjunction of phenomena," Pascal Descamps, an astronomer with the Paris Observatory, told AFP.

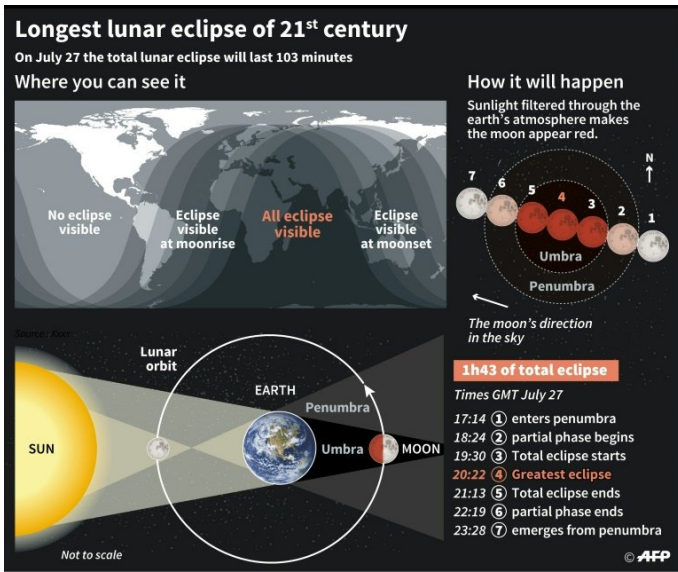
"We should have a coppery red tint on the moon with Mars the 'Red Planet' just next to it, very bright and with a slight orange hue itself."

Amateur astronomers in the southern hemisphere will be best-placed to enjoy the spectacle, especially those in southern Africa, Australia, India and Madagascar, though it will also be partly visible in Europe and South America.

"If you want a close-up view of the moon as it turns red, a pair of binoculars is helpful," Royal Astronomical Society said.

Celestial bodies align

A total lunar eclipse happens when Earth takes position in a straight line between the moon and sun, blotting out the direct sunlight that normally makes our satellite glow whitish-yellow.



through Earth's umbra—the darkest, most central part of the shadow.

'Eerie and beautiful'

Our constant companion will also be at the farthest point on its orbit from Earth, making its movement across the sky slower from our perspective, thus spending longer in the dark.

NASA, meanwhile, has called out social media hoaxers claiming that Mars will appear as big as the moon during the eclipse.

"If that were true, we'd be in big trouble given the gravitational pulls on Earth, Mars, and our moon!" the NASA website states.

The parts of the world that will be able to view the total lunar eclipse on July 27

Mars will more likely appear as a very bright star.

"All eclipses are spectacular," the Royal Astronomical Society's Robert Massey said.

The moon travels to a similar position every month, but the tilt of its orbit means it normally passes above or below the Earth's shadow—so most months we have a full moon without an eclipse.

"In the middle of a lunar eclipse it can look as if a red planet has taken up residence near the Earth—they are both eerie and beautiful and I'll certainly be looking out for it!"

When the three celestial bodies are perfectly lined up, however, the Earth's atmosphere scatters blue light from the sun while refracting or bending red light onto the moon, usually giving it a rosy blush.

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This is what gives the phenomenon the name "blood moon", though Mark Bailey of the Armagh Observatory in Northern Ireland said the colour can vary greatly.

It depends partly on "how cloudy or transparent those parts of the Earth's atmosphere are which enable sunlight to reach the moon", he told AFP.

"During a very dark eclipse the moon may be almost invisible.

"Less dark eclipses may show the moon as dark grey or brown... as rust-coloured, brick-red, or, if very bright, copper-red or orange."

The long duration of this eclipse is partly due to the fact that the moon will make a near-central passage

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