

26 dec solar eclipse in ghana

This page features an interactive Google map [1] showing the regional visibility of the Total Solar Eclipse of 2038 Dec 26 . The Google map allows the user to zoom and scroll the map as desired. Clicking the cursor on any location will immediately generate a prediction of the eclipse circumstances from that location. The small global map to the right is for reference and illustrates the overall visibility of the eclipse (for an explanation of this map's features, see Key to Solar Eclipse Maps).

The narrow track running through the penumbral shadow is the path of the Moon's umbral shadow. This is the geographic region from which the total eclipse can be seen. The northern and southern path limits are blue and the central line is red. You **MUST** be somewhere within the central path (shaded zone framed by the blue lines) to see the total phase of the eclipse. The eclipse is longest on the central line (red). The yellow lines crossing the path indicate the position of maximum eclipse at 10-minute intervals.

The red marker labeled GE is the point of Greatest Eclipse. The green marker labeled GD is the point of Greatest Duration. This is the location where the total eclipse lasts the longest along the entire path. In this case, the Greatest Duration is 02m18.2s . This prediction does not take into account the mountains and valleys along the edge of the Moon. For the sake of speed and simplicity, the effects of the lunar limb profile are **NOT** used in the predictions and map presented on this page.

You can be hundreds of miles from the theoretical point of Greatest Duration and still enjoy totality lasting within a second of the maximum possible (as long as you stay within several miles of the central line). It's much more important to watch the weather forecasts a day or two before the eclipse and choose a location with the best chance of a cloud-free sky during the eclipse. Good weather is the key to successful eclipse viewing - better to see a shorter eclipse from clear sky than a longer eclipse under clouds [2].

Google Maps uses the Web Mercator projection, and therefore cannot accurately show areas around the poles. As a consequence, eclipse paths at high latitudes will appear highly distorted and may degrade into a series of straight line segments.

The zoom buttons (the "plus" and "minus" buttons to the lower right corner of map) are used to change the magnification [3]. The user's cursor can be used for navigating around the map. Just hold the left mouse button down while the cursor is on the map, and drag the map around to reposition it. The two map buttons (top left) let you switch between map view and satellite view.

Below the lower left corner of the map are three readouts. The first gives the geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the map center while the second gives the geographic coordinates of the cursor. The third line gives the distance of the cursor from the last marker. For more information, see Google Eclipse Map Instructions.

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When you click on the map a blue marker is added and a pop-up window opens giving the Eclipse Circumstances calculated for that location. The predictions in the pop-up window can be divided into two sections.

In the top part of the window, the decimal Latitude and Longitude of the marker are given. The Eclipse Type (either total, annular or partial) seen from that position is given. The duration of Totality (or duration of Annularity) lists the length of the total (or annular) phase in minutes and seconds. The Eclipse Magnitude is the fraction of the Sun's diameter eclipsed. The Eclipse Obscuration is the fraction of the Sun's area eclipsed.

The bottom part of the window consists of a table listing the times for important stages of the eclipse. The Event column lists eclipse phase, followed by the date and time (both in Universal Time). Finally, the Altitude and Azimuth of the Sun is given for each event. The altitude is measured from the horizon (0°) to the zenith (90°). The azimuth is measured from due North and rotating eastward (North = 0°, East = 90°, South = 180°, and West = 270°).

Below the lower left corner of the map is a drop-down menu labeled Time Zone. By default, the Time Zone is set to UT1 (GMT/London). This is the time zone used in the Eclipse Circumstances pop-up window described above. The drop-down menu offers the user the choice of twenty-four different time zones around the world. After choosing a new time zone, click on a marker (or create a new one). The Eclipse Circumstances pop-up windows will now display eclipse times for this new time zone.

Important Note: The eclipse predictions in this interactive map DO NOT include the effects of mountains and valleys along the edge of the Moon. Such corrections for the lunar limb profile may change the contact times and eclipse durations by 1-3 seconds. The exact location of Greatest Duration may also change by 10-20 kilometers.

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