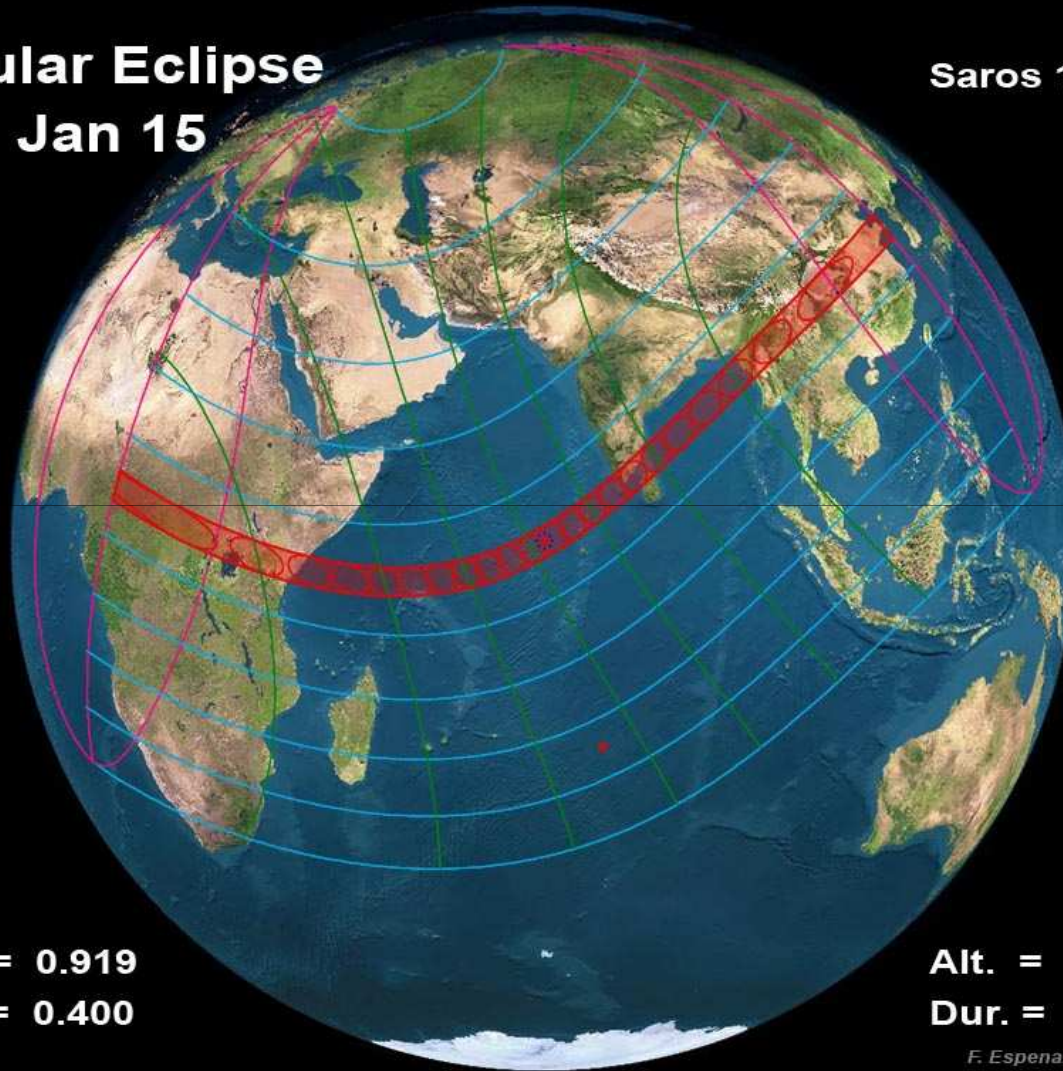


Opsamling på eklipse oplevelsen

Annular Eclipse
2010 Jan 15

Saros 141



Mag. = 0.919
Gam. = 0.400

Alt. = 66°
Dur. = 11^m 08^s

F. Espenak, NASA's GSFC

Mikael Svalgaard, www.leif.org/mikael

**Vi følger forløbet nogenlunde i den rækkefølge som
Månens skygge bevægede sig henover Jorden....**

Det hele startede i Afrika...

Kenya...



Simon Maina / AFP - Getty Images

Shielded from a strange sun

Residents of the Kibera slum in Nairobi, Kenya, share a pair of dark goggles as they look at a solar eclipse on Jan. 15, 2010. An annular eclipse raced across central and eastern Africa, briefly reducing the sun to a blazing ring surrounding a dark disk. The solar coverup, visible from a roughly 185-mile (300-kilometer) band running 8,000 miles (12,900 kilometers) across Earth's surface, set a duration mark that won't be surpassed for more than a millennium.

 Video



Rare solar eclipse

Jan. 15:
Astronomers believe this rare solar eclipse

seen across Africa, Asia and the Indian Ocean may be the longest annular eclipse in more than 1,000 years. Msnbc.com's Dara Brown reports.

Editor witnesses spectacular solar eclipse from Kenya

Posted 01-15-2010 by [David Eicher](#)

They told us we would be up early for the eclipse, with first contact beginning a short time after seven in the morning. But some of us had had no sleep for more than two days, and unfortunately it took a major effort to get me up — your editor almost caused one of the buses to be late setting off for Lion Hill, but I scrambled into repair and we set off for a 20-minute journey to a high ridge running along the hill, overlooking Lake Nakuru, where perhaps 75 people from the *Astronomy* group and several others (from France and Denmark) were stationed with cameras and filters, ready for the sky show.

The sky was mostly clear, and we could look one direction to see Lake Nakuru (with its famous pink flamingoes) and the other to see a wide swath of the Great Rift Valley, which runs from where we were way down south into Tanzania, and marks several areas of recovery of the earliest known hominid fossils. This cradle of creation made a fantastic spot to see one of the great shows of nature.

The eclipse was fantastic. We had just a few small, scattered clouds under a bright sky as the Sun rose and a short time later we registered the first little bite of the Sun's disk. Our group's members grew in excitement as a greater percentage of the Sun continued to disappear. By the time second contact came at 8:24 a.m. local time, there were screams of joy all along the ridge and we had a perfect, thin ring of sunlight visible around the Moon's edge. It was the prettiest annular eclipse I have ever seen, partly because a thin veil of clouds rolled in during the second half of the 8-minute, 32-second annularity, and we could see the eclipsed Sun visually with the eye alone for brief seconds through the layer of cloud. It was magnificent! **Editor's note:** The image above was submitted to our [Online Reader Gallery](#) by [Hannes Pieterse](#).



Kenya...

Strange solar eclipse sparks awe and fear - Space- msnbc.com - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/34878987/ns/technology_and_science-space/

Strange solar eclipse sparks awe and fear

'Ring of fire' visible across narrow track crossing Africa and Asia

By Rafiq Maqbool
Associated Press
updated 11:33 a.m. ET Jan. 15, 2010

DHANUSHKODI, India - Thousands of people in Africa and Asia viewed an eclipse Friday as the moon crossed the sun's path, blocking everything but a narrow, blazing rim of light.

The path of the eclipse began in Africa — passing through Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Somalia before crossing the Indian Ocean, where it reached its peak. The path then continued into Asia, where the eclipse could be seen in Maldives, southern India and parts of Sri Lanka, Myanmar and China.

Clouds obscured the partial solar eclipse in the Kenyan capital Nairobi, disappointing residents who were up early to catch a glimpse.

Story continues below

Slideshow



Launch

A ring of fire

Click through scenes from Friday's rare annular solar eclipse, visible from Africa and Asia.

Video: Space news

Kenya...



Thailand...



Verden i fotos 15. januar 2010

THAILAND: Thailandske studerende kigger efter en delvis formørkelse, når månen bevæger sig hen over solen i Bangkok. Fænomenet var synligt i op til 11 minutter i egne af Afrika og Asien. Foto: AP/Sakchai Lalit

Foto 3 af ialt 16 ► [START](#)

Fillipinerne...



A bite out of the setting sun

The moon casts a shadow on the upper right quadrant of the sun during a partial solar eclipse, as viewed at sunset from the Philippines on Jan. 15.

Ranchi...



Who was that masked man?

A man watches the Jan. 15 annular solar eclipse through makeshift filter eyeglasses over the skies of Ranchi, the capital of the eastern Indian state of Jharkhand.

Bangalore...



Optics at work

An image of the Jan. 15 annular solar eclipse is focused onto the ground in Bangalore, India, through a viewer's spectacle lens.

Kerala...



EyesWideOpen via Getty Images (Top, left), Ali Jarekji / Reuters (Center), Omar Salem / AFP – Getty Images (Right)

Start to finish

This digital composite shows the rare annular solar eclipse as seen from Kerala in South India, and by others glancing skyward around the world on Jan. 15. During the annular eclipse, the moon passes directly in front of the sun, leaving a spectacular ring of fire.

Overtro i Indien...



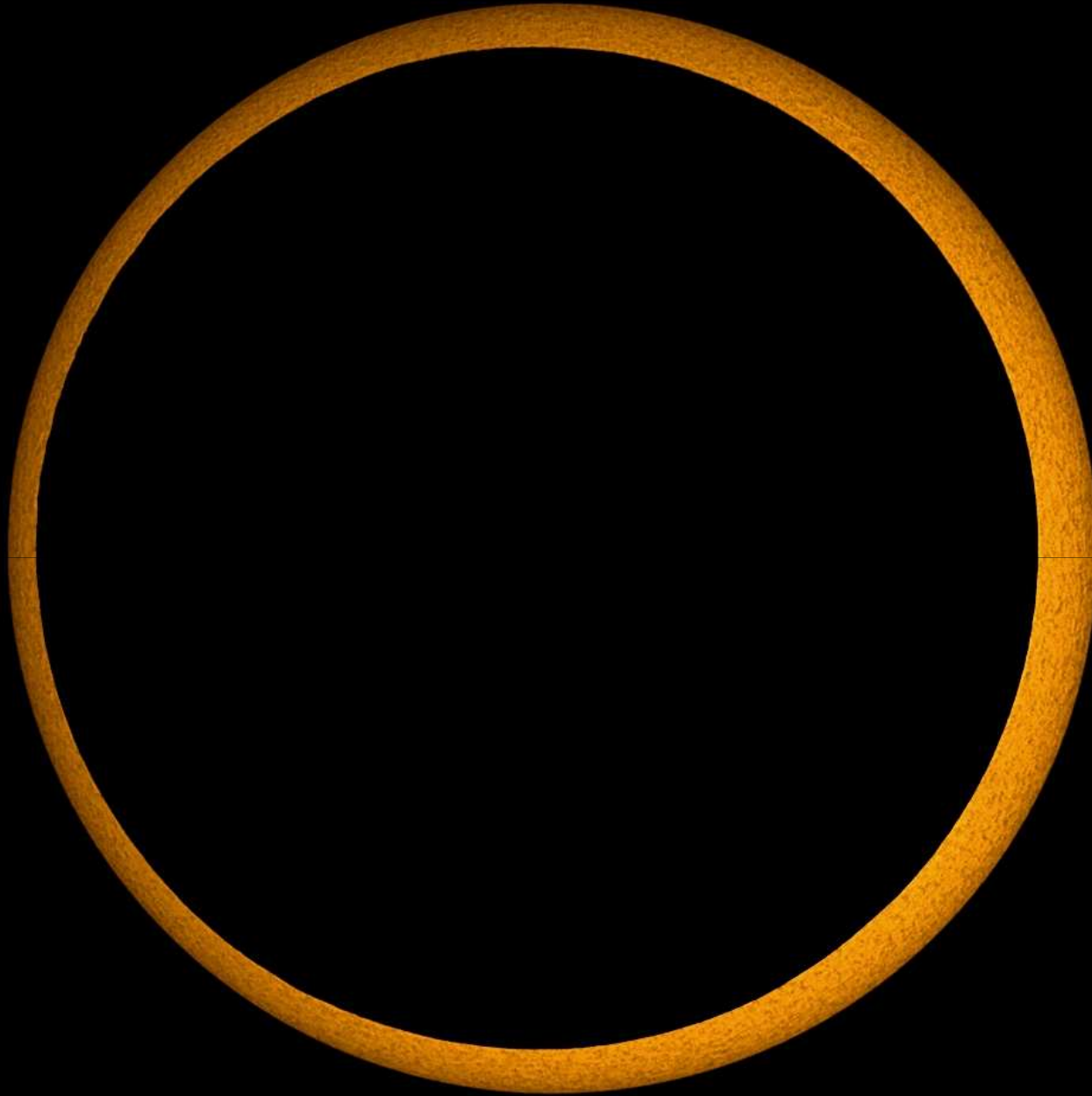
Sun and sand

Children are half-buried at the Indus river bank near Hyderabad, Pakistan, during the Jan. 15 solar eclipse. Superstitious Pakistanis hope that burying ailing people during a solar eclipse will cure them.

Kanyakumari...



Kanyakumari...



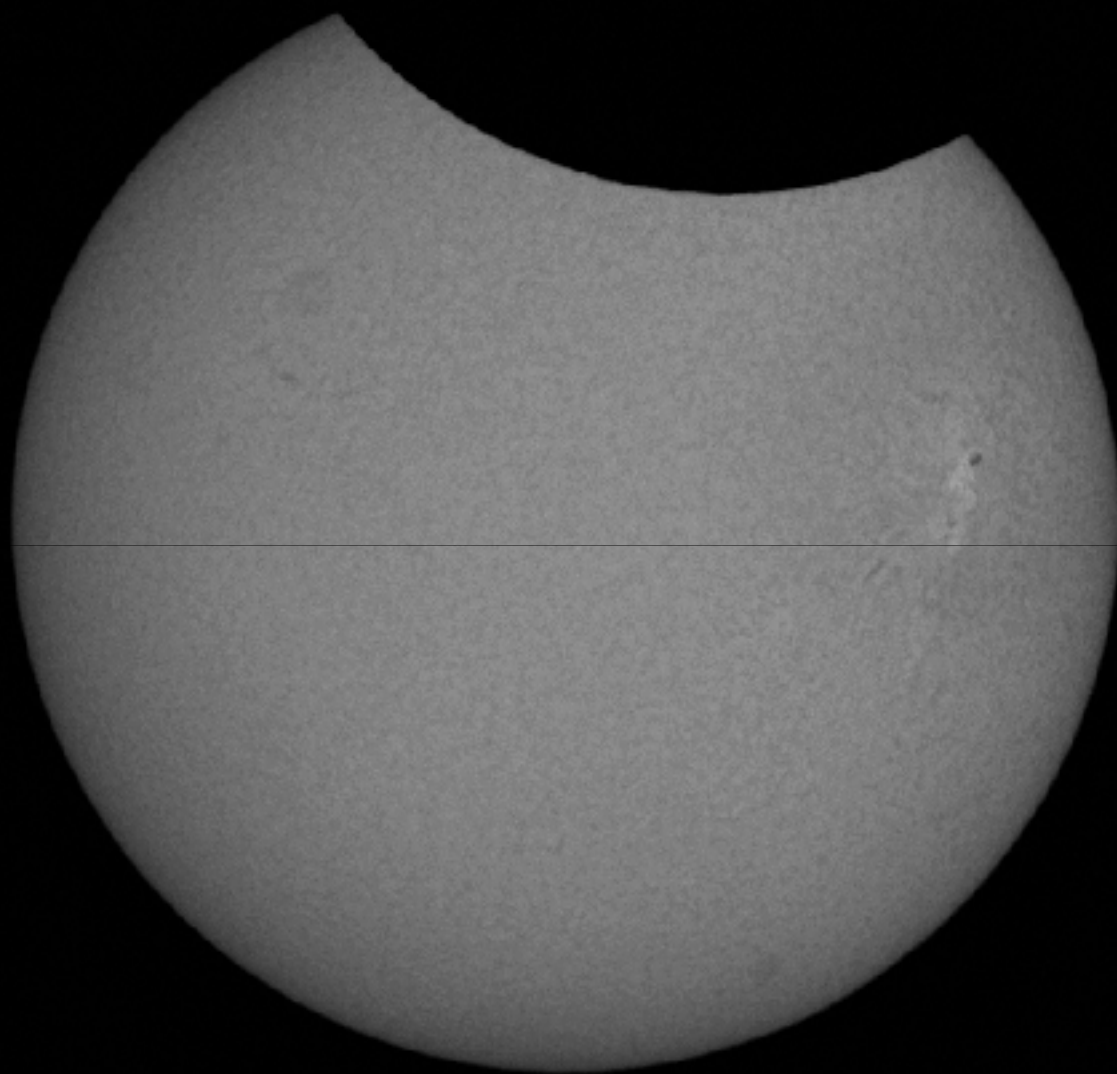
Kanyakumari...

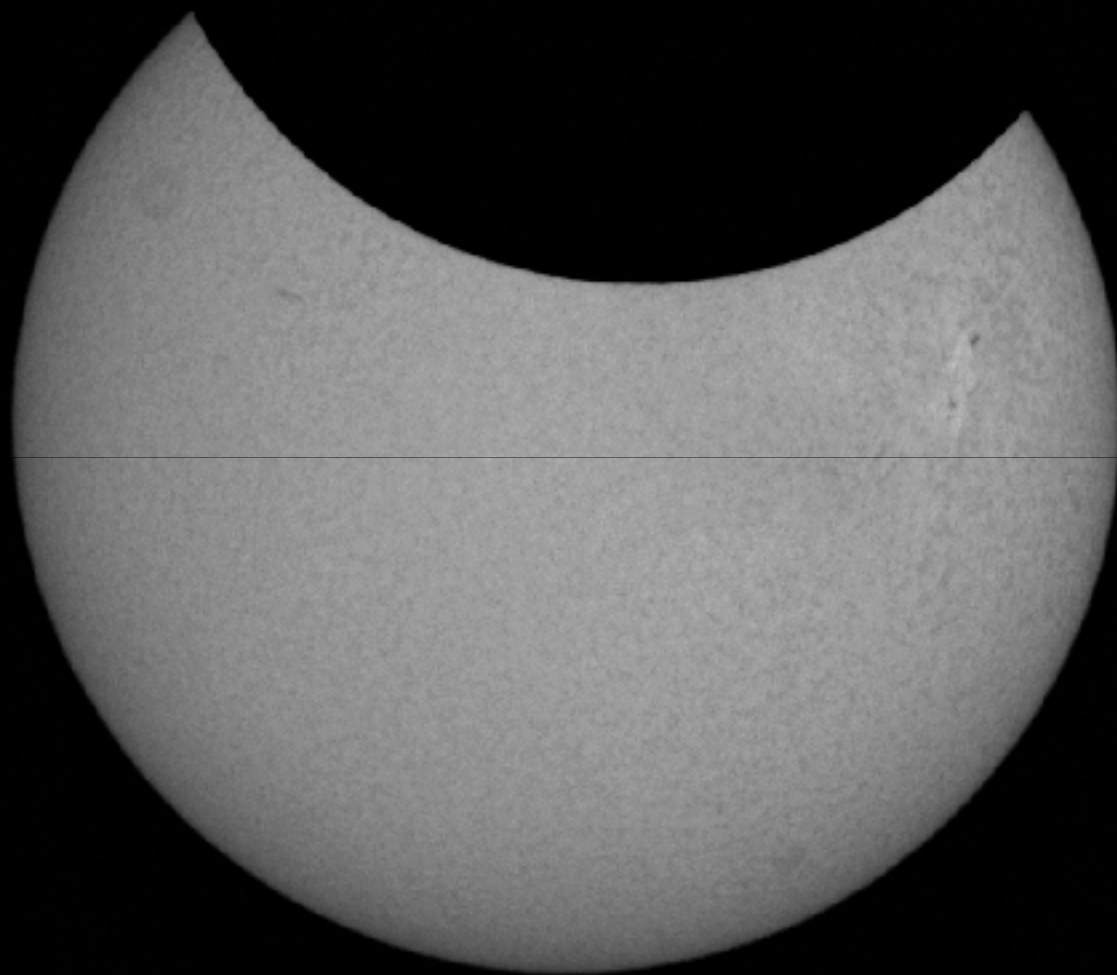


Kanyakumari...





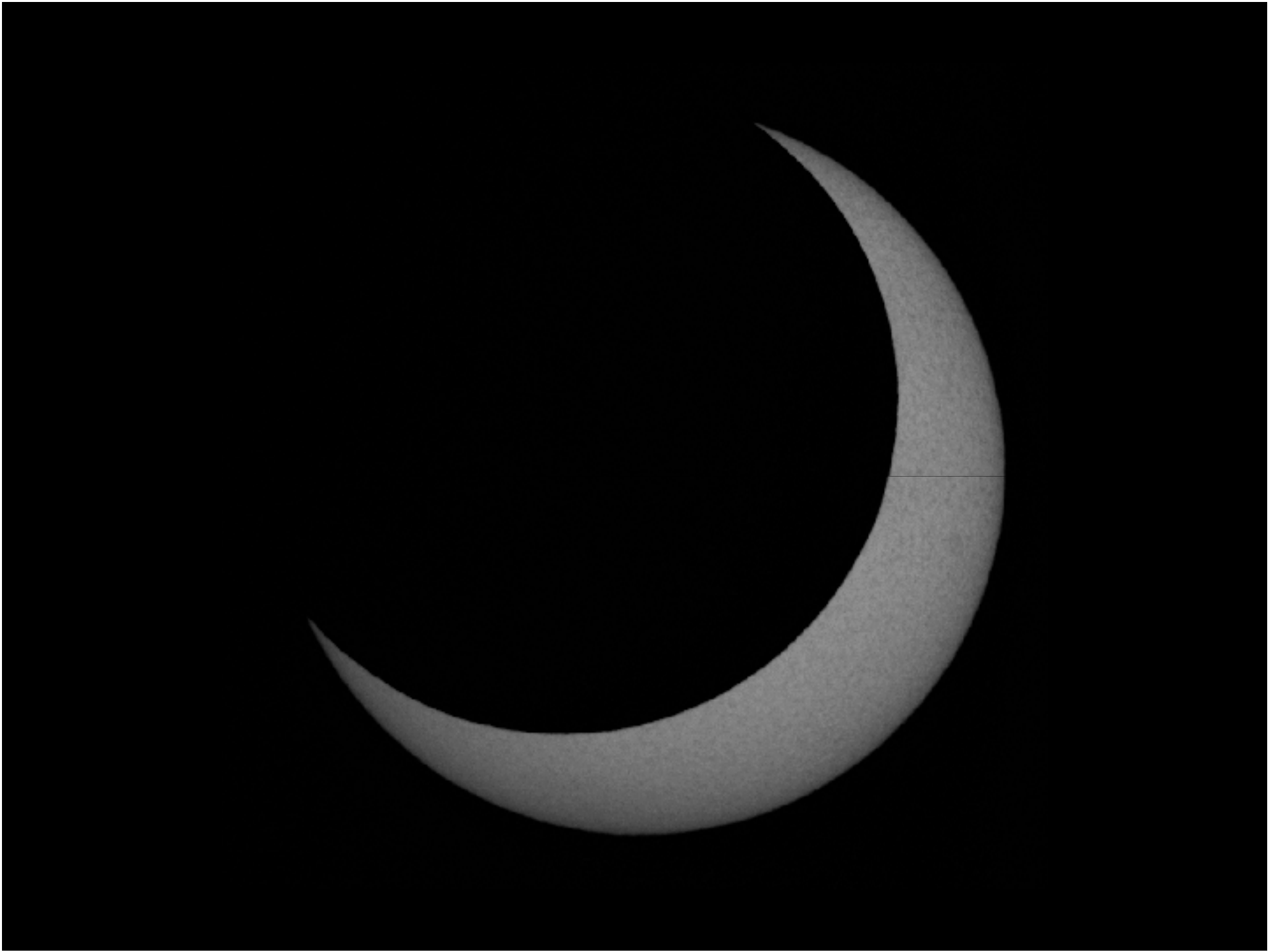




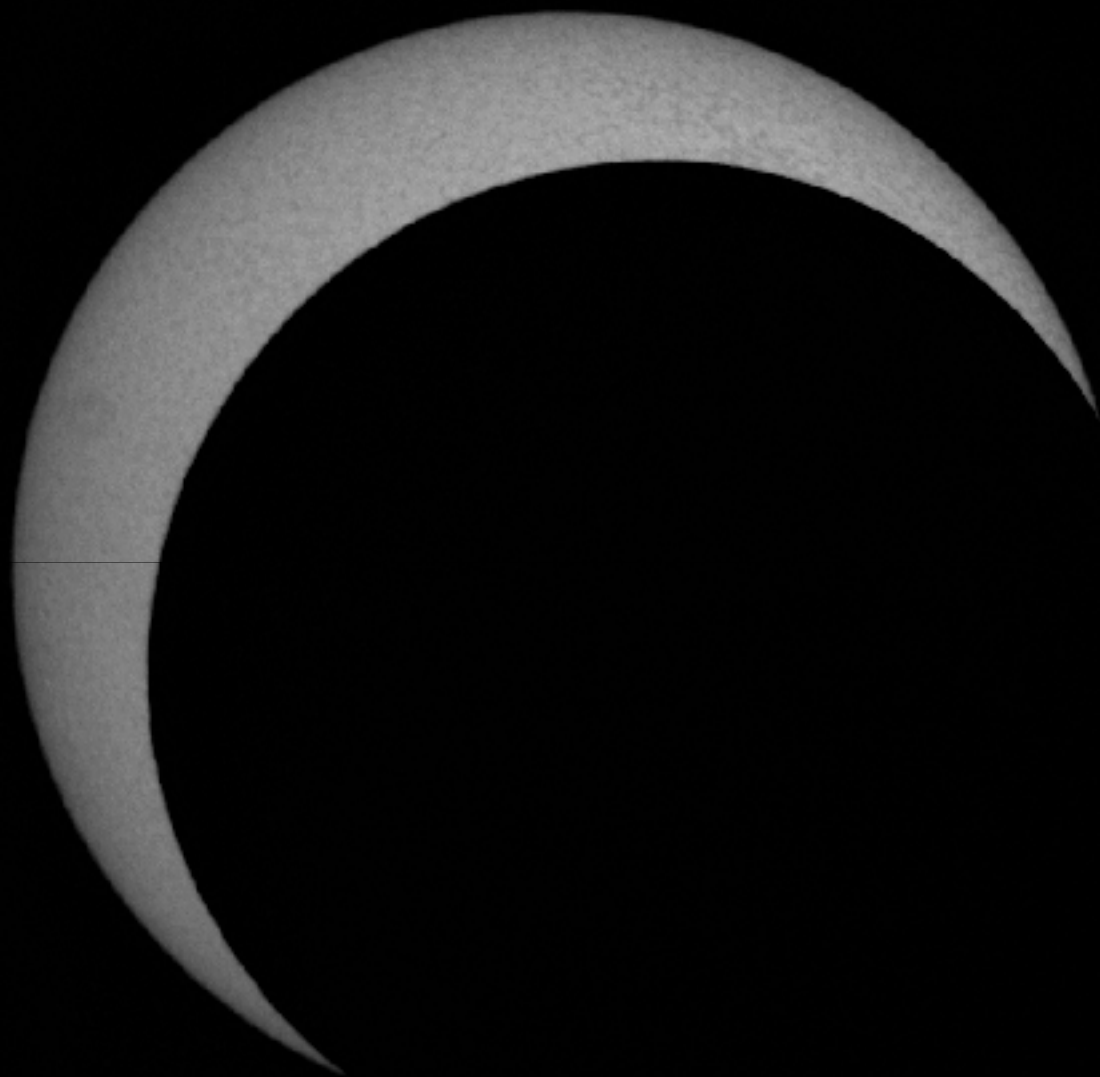






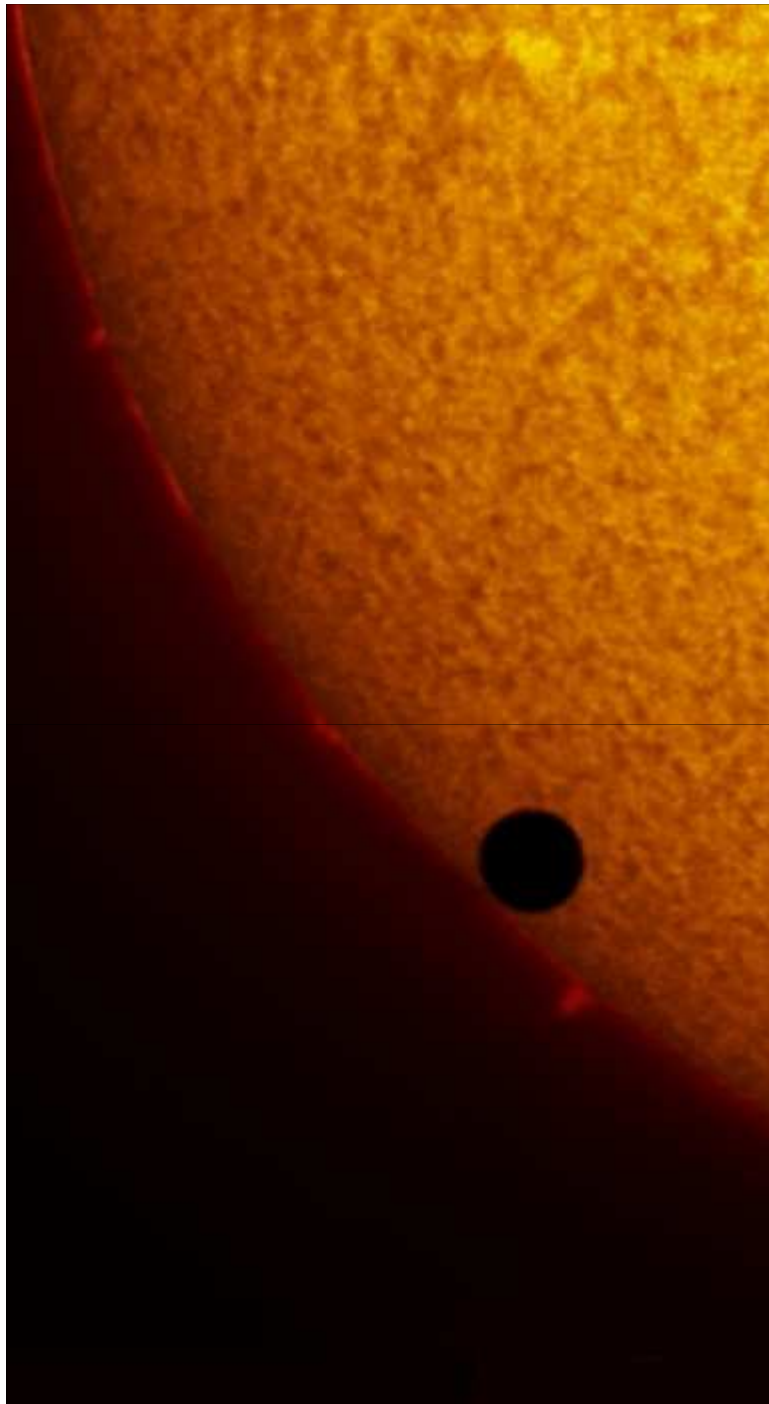




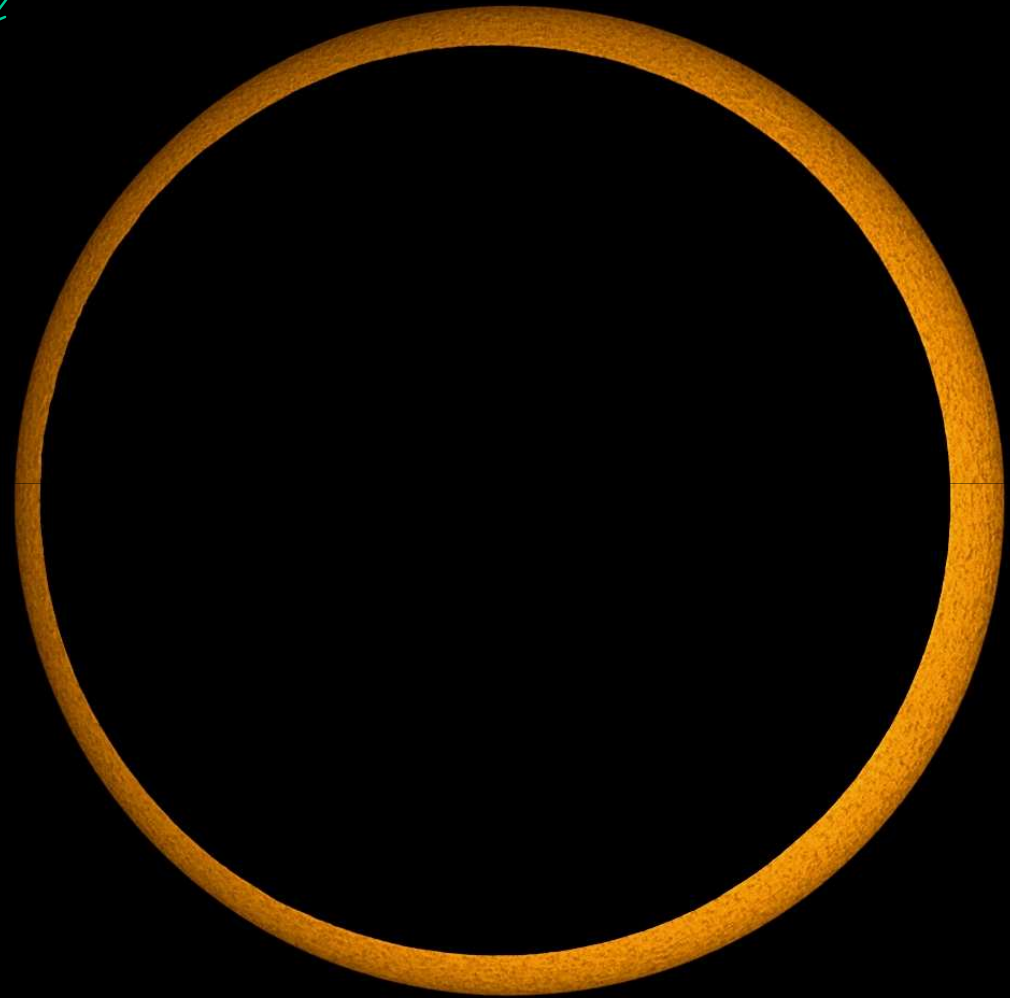








Venus passage - 2004



Ringformet formørkelse - 2010

Kanyakumari...



Kanyakumari...



Kanyakumari...



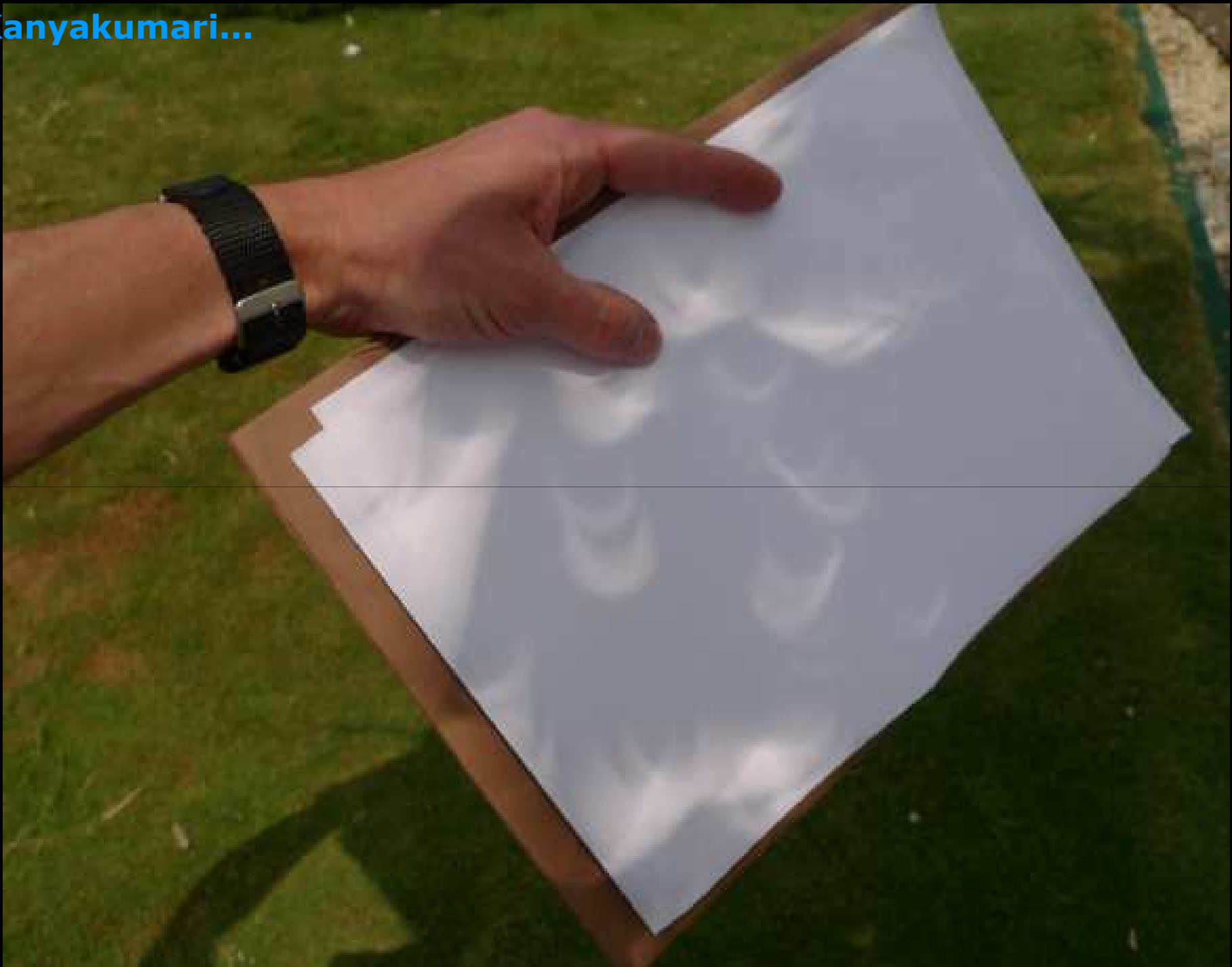
Kanyakumari...



Kanyakumari...



Kanyakumari...



Burma...

Annular solar eclipse moves across Myanmar _English_Xinhua - Windows Internet Explorer

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2010-01/15/content_12816600.htm

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★ Favorites Annular solar eclipse moves across Myanmar _English...

said.

The eclipse entered from Sittway, Myanmar's Rakhine state in the west, and moved towards the northeast covering Shwebo, Mandalay and Monywa in the central part, and Pyin Oo Lwin and Lashio in the east and northeast, the sources added.

In Yangon, a lot of people, young and old, wearing special sun glasses, were curious to watch the partial eclipse when it started.

Viewed from the location at the Shwedagon Pagoda in Yangon, the partially obscured sun looked blazing with strong rays spreading out from the outline of the moon.

The weather in the former capital was a little cloudy without rainfall.

Air temperature fell slightly during the eclipse with little effect on daily activities.

The millennium's longest annular solar eclipse started from central Africa and moved across the Indian Ocean, southern India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar and is moving towards China where the eclipse will end.

Astronomers in Myanmar said after witnessing the solar eclipse this year, the country will only see again such solar eclipse on July 22, 2085.

Myanmar experienced similar event on Oct. 24, 1995 with 88.33 percent seen.

Editor: Li Xianzhi

Kina...

In China, a thoroughly modern view of annular solar eclipse

Many Beijingers did not take note of the once-in-a-millennium annular solar eclipse, a sharp change from the time when Chinese were highly attuned to the movements of celestial bodies.



The moon passes between the sun and the earth during an annular solar eclipse in Chongqing municipality, China, on Friday. The longest, ring-like solar eclipse of the millennium started on today, with astronomers saying the Maldives was the best place to view the phenomenon that will not happen again for over 1,000 years.

Shi Tou/Reuters

[+ Enlarge](#)

[Photos \(1 of 2\)](#)



The annular solar eclipse is seen over Tianjin municipality on Friday.

Vincent Du/Reuters

[+ Enlarge](#)

[Photos \(2 of 2\)](#)

Beijing

O tempora! O mores! There was a time when a once-in-a-millennium event like Friday's annular eclipse of the sun would have struck terror into the hearts of the Chinese, attuned to the movements of celestial bodies and their earthly significance.

Today, however, nobody in Beijing seemed even to notice the fact that 80 percent of the sun was obliterated by the moon for more than 10 minutes, just before people went home from work.

Even in the Southwestern city of Chongqing, where the eclipse was full, leaving only a ring of fire around the moon's black hole, life went on as normal, residents said.

This was mainly because unless you were actually looking directly at the sun, through a strip of unexposed camera film for example, you would not have been aware that anything was happening.

In Beijing and Chongqing, the sun's light was not noticeably diminished even at the fullest point of the eclipse.

Few people were even aware there was going to be an eclipse today, and paid it little heed when they were told about it or saw it for themselves.

Got news of eclipse by cellphone

"I heard about it from the news on my cellphone," said Lei Yulan, a student in Beijing. "An eclipse is just a natural phenomenon. I studied physics so I know how they happen. I don't believe in astrological interpretations."

Qin Yanming, a young man in his twenties, took an equally materialist and dispassionate view. "I don't pay it that much attention", he said. "But eclipses can provide astronomers and archeologists with research material."

"I heard about it from the news on my cellphone," said Lei Yulan, a student in Beijing. "An eclipse is just a natural phenomenon. I studied physics so I know how they happen. I don't believe in astrological interpretations."

Friday's annular eclipse visible across a wide swath of China just before sunset, lasted longer than any other predicted for the next 1,000 years, according to Chinese astronomers.

For traditional Chinese astrologers, the event augurs ill. Eclipses indicate that yin and yang are in conflict, says Lao Yao, a fortune teller, and that makes itself felt on terrestrial affairs. He blames the Cultural Revolution and ten major earthquakes on the three solar eclipses visible in China between 1965 and 1968.

Between 2008 and 2012, he points out, there will be four solar eclipses. How much worse than the Cultural Revolution can you get? Perhaps China's modern citizens are well advised to pay no heed to heavenly hiccups.