

# ANNULAR SOLAR ECLIPSE OVER NEVADA ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2023



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## WHAT IS A SOLAR ECLIPSE?

Annular eclipses happen when one object in space passes through the shadow of another object in space. During a solar eclipse, the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, blocking all or part of the Sun for the viewer. If you are inside the path of annular solar eclipse, you will see the dramatic sight of the Sun as a thin ring, almost but not completely eclipsed by the Moon. This is an otherworldly sight often called a “ring of fire”. Daylight will be dimmed considerably, but not dark like a total solar eclipse. This eerie sight can be enjoyed with eclipse glasses and other safe viewing methods.

**WHEN:** The annular solar eclipse begins in Nevada at 9:18 am PDT with the speed of the Moon’s shadow being 5399 mph. The annular solar eclipse leaves Nevada at 9:28 am PDT and the Moon’s shadow diminishes to 3201 mph.

**HOW LONG WILL IT LAST:** The length of the eclipse will depend on your viewing location. The partial phases will last 1 to 2 hours both before and after annularity. For most locations, annularity will last between 2 and 5 minutes, but it will be longer or shorter in some places. The maximum duration of annularity in Nevada is 4 minutes and 37 seconds.

## POPULAR NEVADA LOCATIONS:

Interstate 80 provides excellent mobility to eclipse chasers, especially from Winnemucca to Elko. Within this span from Humboldt River Rand to Well, spectators can quickly relocate from the side of the path of annular eclipse to the other if inclement weather threatens your preferred location.

Great Basin National Park is notable for Lehman Caves, Wheeler Peak, ancient bristlecone pines, and very dark night skies. Inside the park is the Great Basin Observatory, a research grade telescope is open for public viewing events.

Other attractions in this part of Nevada inside the path of annularity include Kyle Hot Springs near Winnemucca, Lamoille Canyon in the Ruby Mountains near Elko, Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, Thunder Mountain Monument, and Black Rock Desert.

To find out what’s happening in your area, go to: <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/eclipses/home/>

**HOW TO WATCH:** The Sun is never completely blocked by the Moon during an annular solar eclipse. Therefore, during an annular eclipse, it is never safe to look directly at the Sun without specialized eye protection designed for solar viewing. You can see the Sun and an eclipse with special eclipse or solar viewing glasses. Except during the total phase of a total solar eclipse, do not look at the Sun without special eye protection.

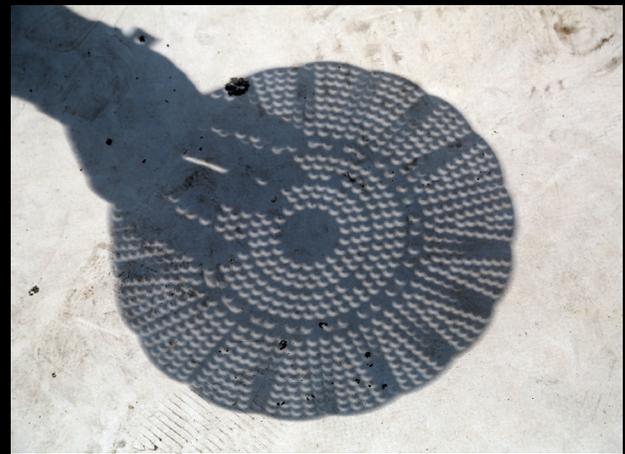
**BEFORE EACH USE:** Check the front and back of each lens for damage such as scratches, pinholes, or separation from the frame. **DO NOT USE IF DAMAGED!** Cut glasses into small pieces and discard. **DO NOT** attempt to clean or disinfect eclipse glasses except with a soft, dry, nonabrasive tissue or cloth. **NEVER** look directly at the uneclipsed or partially eclipsed Sun without appropriate eye wear. Sunglasses are not safe to view an eclipse. For more information, visit: <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/eclipses/safety/>

**SKIN SAFETY:** Even during an annular eclipse, or during the partial phases before and after annularity, the Sun will be very bright. If you are watching an entire eclipse, you may be in direct sunlight for hours. Remember to wear sunscreen, a hat, and protective clothing to prevent skin damage.

For more information go to [www.greatamericaneclipse.com/nevada-2023-eclipse](http://www.greatamericaneclipse.com/nevada-2023-eclipse)



*A woman looks at the Sun through binoculars that have been fitted with solar filters. Binoculars and telescopes can only be used to look at the Sun when used with solar filters specially designed for that purpose. Credits: NASA/Ryan Milligan*



*The circular holes of a colander project crescent shapes onto the ground during the partial phases of a solar eclipse. Credits: Joy Ng*