## Solar eclipse of March 29 2006 wikipedia



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The path of the annular eclipse begins in Guyana at 09:48 UT when the Moon"s antumbral shadow meets Earth and forms a 323 kilometre wide corridor (Figure 6 [OH2006]). Guyana"s capitol city Georgetown lies just a few kilometres outside the path"s northern limit. Here, a magnitude 0.920 partial eclipse will be seen at sunrise. On the central line 160 kilometres south, the duration of annularity is 5 minutes 31 seconds (color map [Anderson]).

Rushing east, the antumbra quickly enters Surinam where its capital city Paramaribo lies deep within the antumbral path. Maximum eclipse in Paramaribo occurs at 09:51 UT, the Sun's altitude is 5° and the duration of annularity is 5 minutes 1 seconds. Continuing into French Guiana, the capitol city Cayenne stands just 10 kilometres south of the central line. Maximum eclipse occurs at 09:53 UT as the Sun stands 8° above the eastern horizon during an annular phase lasting 5 minutes 42 seconds.

An implementation of Google Map has been created which includes the central path of the 2006 annular solar eclipse. This allows the user to sellect any portion of the path and to zoom in using either map data or Earth satellite data.

Javascript Solar Eclipse Explorer - calculate all solar eclipses visible from a city Solar Eclipse Search Engine - search for solar eclipses from -1999 to + 3000 Five Millennium Canon of Solar Eclipses: -1999 to +3000 -NASA Technical Publication

Although total eclipses happen once every year or two, they are visible over such a small region that few people see more than one during their lifetimes. For most places on Earth, 360 years pass between total eclipses. Since eclipses are both locally rare and dramatic, they were viewed as an omen of doom by nearly all ancient cultures.



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