THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

STANDING COMMITTEE ON OBSERVATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Bulletin No. 7

LUNAR SECTION

Lunar Training Program: This bulletin introduces the Lunar Training Program, a course for the beginner who needs guidance in becoming familiar with the more prominent features on the moon.

Attached are forms which should assist the newcomer in Lunar crater identification. An outline of the lunar disk showing craters and other features is supplied. By reference to a lunar map, the observer should be able to identify all of the craters, clefts, mountain ranges and mare. These have been numbered consecutively from South to North in successive segments of longitude, to assist the observer in identifying these in sequence under optimum lighting conditions.

In the right hand column of "Astronomical Phenomena Month by Month" (OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK 1967, p.33) may be found the selenographic colongitude for any given date. The north-south lines on the lunar chart show selected values of colongitude (120° , 145° etc.) for both sunrise and sunset, which may be interpolated to predict appropriate solar lighting for any selected area of the moon. A more complete explanation of colongitude is given either in Lunar Information Bulletin No.2, or on page 61 of the OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK.

After completing the identification of the numbered features, the observer should then plot on this chart an equal number of craters of his own selection. With the aid of a Lunar map, these should be identified and listed.

Once the observer has become familiar with the general topography of the moon, a study of individual craters can be started. For this training course, the following have been selected:

Petavius	Aristotles	Bullialdus
Posidonius	Plato	Gassendi

If the study is confined to these selected craters, progress can be compared with that of other observers in the group. The trainee should make three drawings of each of the six craters on different nights to appreciate fully the changing aspects a lunar feature exhibits under differing lighting conditions. The enclosed LC-1 form has been designed for recording observational drawings of lunar features. Instructions may be found on the reverse side.

As the representative of each Centre in Lunar observing may wish to check the observer's results recorded on the Lunar Chart, the correct names in numerical sequence of the features as preplotted on this form have been listed on the next page. A supply of these forms is available from the National Co-ordinator on request.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Individuals planning to submit lunar drawings or other material in this discipline for display at the General Assembly in Montreal are requested to advise the President of your Centre. All material will be attractively displayed and returned at the close of the meetings. The deadline for these submissions is May 1, 1967. (Members unattached to a Centre should advise the National Co-ordinator.)

CRATERS

1. Janssen
2. Fabricius
3. Metius
4. Petavius
5. Langrenus
6. Macrobius
7. Cleomedes
8. Atlas
9. Hercules
10. Piccolomini
11. Fracastorius
12. Posidonius
13. Cuvier
14. Stöfler
15. Catharina
16. Cyrillus
17. Theophilus
18. Plinius
19. Julius Caesar
20. Eudoxus
21. Aristoteles
22. Aliacensis
23. Werner
24. Albategnius
25. Hipparchus
26. Manilius
27. Clavius
28. Maginus
29. Tycho
30. Purbach
31. Thebit
32. Arzachel
33. Alphonsus
34. Ptolemaeus
35. Autolycus
36. Aristillus
37. Cassini
38. Archimedes
39. Plato
40. Pitatus
41. Parry
42. Copernicus
43. Eratosthenes
44. Timocharis
45. Longomontanus
46. Bullialdus
47. Reinhold
48. Shickard
49. Gassendi
50. Kepler
51. Aristarchus
52. Grimaldi
53. Otto Struve
54. Pythagorus

MARIA

A - Mare Foecunditatus
B - Mare Crisium
C - Mare Nectaris
D - Mare Tranquillitatis
E - Mare Serenitatis
F - Mare Imbrium
G - Mare Frigoris
H - Oceanus Procellarum
I - Mare Humorum
J - Mare Nubium
K - Sinus Medii
L - Sinus Aestum
M - Mare Vaporum
N - Mare Humboldtianum
P - Lacus Somniorum
Q - Lacus Mortis
R - Mare Undarum
S - Mare Smyth

OTHER FEATURES

a - Hyginus Cleft
b - Rheita Valley
c - Carpathian Mountains
d - Alpine Valley
e - Caucasus Mountains
f - Apenine Mountains
g - Serpentine Valley
h - Altai Mountains
i - Riphaeus Mountains
j - Straight Wall

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