



Mare Australe: A lunar mare in the southern hemisphere of the Moon's near side. Mare Tranquillitatis: The landing site of Apollo 11, the first manned Moon landing. Mare Fecunditatis: A lunar mare in the eastern part of the Moon's near side. Mare Crisium: A large lunar mare in the Moon's Crisium basin. Rupes Altai: A long, curved escarpment in the southeastern part of the ???



Floating serenely in the sky, the Moon presents an enticing target for photographers on Earth. We've all seen moonlit moments that take our breath away and make us wish we could capture them forever. With some basic techniques and practice, you can be on your way to snapping great Moon images. Always start by experimenting [???



Last, as the Moon was only about two degrees above the horizon, the large volume of air between the camera and the horizon scattered a lot of light away from the background Moon. Twelve minutes after this image was acquired in 2012, the Sun peeked over the horizon and the Moon set. Tomorrow's picture: comet, planet, or star?

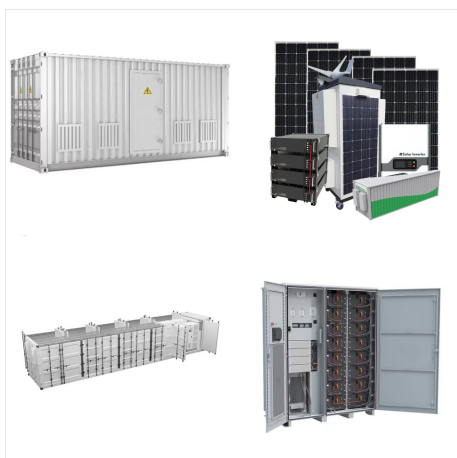
# PICTURE OF THE MOON RIGHT NOW



The Moon is currently in the constellation of Sagittarius. The current Right Ascension is 19h 12m 57s and the Declination is -28° 01' 40". Right now, from the selected location (Greenwich, UK), The Moon is not visible because it is below the horizon. You can check The Moon Rise and Set Times to know when The Moon will rise from your location.



NASA scientists calculated that Earth should have captured a "second moon" on Sunday (Sept. 29). The "mini-moon" is actually the tiny asteroid 2024 PT5, which usually orbits the sun as part of a



Moon Phase calendar for the current month of October 2024. This calendar shows the Moon Phase for every day in the current month of October 2024. The first day starts with a phase that is illuminated. Explore this October Moon Phase Calendar by clicking on each day to see detailed information on that days phase.

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Like Earth, the Moon has a day side and a night side, which change as the Moon rotates. The Sun always illuminates half of the Moon while the other half remains dark. NASA's LRO mission has used its seven science instruments to map the entire lunar surface, including the Moon's near and far sides, down to a scale of one meter.



The Moon is Earth's constant companion, the first skywatching target pointed out to us as children. We watch its appearance change as the month progresses, and see patterns and pictures in its geological features. It's the object in the night ???



What causes moon phases? The moon's phases are determined by the relative positions of the Earth, moon, and sun. As the moon orbits the Earth, the amount of the moon's illuminated surface visible from the Earth changes. This change in the moon's appearance is known as the moon's phase.

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Last quarter moon: The moon is at a right angle with respect to the Sun from Earth. Moon phase type: Primary; Percentage of Illumination: 50 percent; Description: the left side is illuminated ; The last quarter moon phase is named ???



"Right now, we are working to downlink the first images from the lunar surface." As it falls to the surface, the device will snap photos of Odysseus landing on the moon's surface ??? a



And watch our video "till the end for photos of highlights from last month's skies. Sky chart showing Mars near the Moon on October 23. The pair appear quite high overhead, along with Jupiter. NASA/JPL-Caltech Now a look at Moon and planet pair-ups for October. On the 13th and 14th after dark, look for the nearly full Moon with Saturn

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Over the past few weeks, you've probably heard somewhere that Earth was going to get a second moon. Well, we can now confirm that Earth now officially has two moons after capturing asteroid 2024 PT5. On Sunday, September 29, our planet captured the tiny asteroid named 2024 PT5, turning it into a temporary mini-moon.



And watch our video 'till the end for photos of highlights from last month's skies. Sky chart showing Mars near the Moon on October 23. The pair appear quite high overhead, along with Jupiter. NASA/JPL-Caltech Now a look at Moon and planet pair-ups for October. On the 13th and 14th after dark, look for the nearly full Moon with Saturn



? The Moon displays these eight phases one after the other as it moves through its cycle each month. It takes about 27.3 days for the Moon to orbit Earth. However, because of how sunlight hits the Moon, it takes about 29.5 days to go from one new moon to the next new moon. Here's what the Moon looks like right now from Earth:



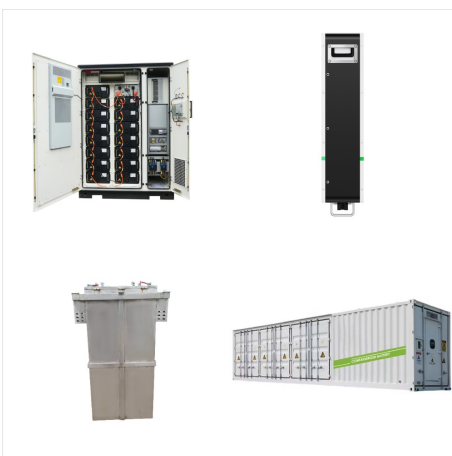
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? November 9: 1st quarter moon. The moment of 1st quarter moon will fall at 5:55 UTC on November 9, 2024. That's 11:55 p.m. CST on November 8. A 1st quarter moon rises around noon your local time



? All the Moon phases in order. There are eight traditionally recognized Moon phases. The four major phases are the Full Moon, New Moon, First Quarter, and Last Quarter between, there are four minor ones: the ???



Last quarter moon: The moon is at a right angle with respect to the Sun from Earth. Moon phase type: Primary; Percentage of Illumination: 50 percent; Description: the left side is illuminated ; The last quarter moon phase is named this because the moon has now completed approximately three-quarters of its orbit.

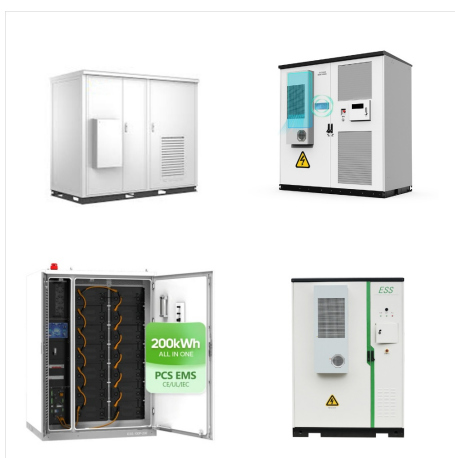
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? The Sun, Moon, planets, have a perceptible movement over days (or weeks) to the background of stars while stars are so distant that they appear stationary in a human life. How to use outside: print this map, and place it over your head, directing "Northern Horizon" to the north. Compare to the real sky!



The Moon is now a quarter of the way through its monthly journey and you see half of its illuminated side. People may casually call this a half moon, but remember, that's not really what you're witnessing in the sky. If you look right, the ramp slopes down. In front of you, the horizon looks higher on the right and lower on the left. If



? The Moon getting close to a planet is one of the easiest astronomical events to observe: the lunar disc and most of the Solar System planets (e.g. Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn) are visible to the naked eye, so you don't need any special skills or complex equipment. The only thing you need to know is the date and time of the Moon's approach to a ???