SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

10:00 AM **Event Start/Welcome** Live telescope view of eclipse from Junction, TX Hempstead Hall Theater Campus Tour (30 min.) 11:00 AM Live eclipse coverage from Junction, TX by the San Francisco Exploratorium Hempstead Hall Theater Campus Tour (30 min.) Cobertura en vivo en espanol. Hempstead Hall Blevins/Washington Suites 12:30 PM Beginning of partial eclipse Campus Tour (30 min.) 1:00 PM Beginning of Total Eclipse 1:48 PM 1:50 PM End of Total Eclipse 2:00 PM Eclipse Lecture Hempstead Hall Blevins/Washington Suites End of Eclipse 3:09 PM 4:00 PM **Event Ends**

STAGES OF A TOTAL ECLIPSE

Partial eclipse: As the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, at first it does not completely cover the Sun. The Sun appears to have a crescent shape.

Shadow bands: Shadow bands are rapidly moving, long, dark bands separated by white spaces that can be seen on the sides of buildings or the ground just before and after totality, though they can be very faint and difficult to photograph.

Baily's Beads: As the Moon continues to move across the Sun, several points of light shine around the Moon's edges. Known as Baily's Beads, these are light rays from the Sun streaming through the valleys along the Moon's horizon.

Diamond Ring: Baily's Beads will begin to disappear until eventually, only a single bright spot will remain along the edge of the Moon's shadow. This bright spot resembles the diamond in a giant diamond ring formed by the rest of the Sun's atmosphere.

Totality: Totality is when the Moon completely blocks the bright face of the Sun. This is the only stage of the eclipse that you can view with your naked eye. This stage can also reveal the chromosphere (a region of the solar atmosphere, appearing as the thin circle of pink around the Moon) and the corona (the outer solar atmosphere, appearing as streams of white light).

EYE SAFETY

The rods and cones in the human retina are very sensitive to light. During daylight conditions, the iris contracts so that only a small, safe amount of light passes through the lens and then reaches the retina. However, the Sun's surface is so bright that even a thin sliver of its light can still permanently damage retinal cells.



