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## Join us at an event

RASC volunteers will be out in cities across the country with solarfiltered telescopes and binoculars! Join us at one of our many events to get a safe glimpse of this planetary transit.
All events are weather-dependent. Please check our website for more details.

rasc.ca/mercury-transit-2019

## DO NOT LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE SUN. YOU MUST USE A FILTER.

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LITTLE BLACK SPOT Front cover photo: Mercury will be marching across the disc of the Sun much like it last did on May 9

2016, as captured in this photo. Photo Copyright 2016 Alan Dyer/AmazingSky.com


NOVEMBER 11, 2019 MERCURY TRANSITS THE SUN
On the morning of November 11, Mercury will pass directly between the Earth and the Sun. The celestial highlight of the year, this transit is the final time Mercury will cross the face of the Sun until 2032. Catch it through a solar-filtered telescope!

## TIME: MORNING VIEW: FILTERED TELESCOPE

## TRANSIT OF MERCURY

Few celestial sights are as rare and ecliptic. While Mercury slips between historically noteworthy as transits of the Earth and the Sun three or four times a inner planets. Only Mercury and Venus year (an occurrence known as "inferior can cross the solar disc - and Venus won't conjunction"), its inclined orbit ensures perform such a feat again until December that from our perspective, it usually passes 11, 2117. Mercury, on the other hand, well above or below the solar disc. passes between Earth and the Sun much On the morning of November 11, the more frequently, up to 13 times per Sun, Mercury and Earth align perfectly and century. we get to see Mercury slowly traverse the
The two most recent Mercury transits Sun. It's one of the few occasions in which took place on November 8, 2006, and on the motion of a planet can be appreciated May 9, 2016. Transits always occur in May in real time. And you don't want to miss it or November, when Mercury's tilted orbit the next Mercury transit won't occur until carries the planet across the plane of the November 13, 2032.

You will need a telescope with a solar filter to view this transit! Mercury is too small to see just with eclipse glasses.



## VIEWING LOCATIONS

The transit plays out over more than $51 / 2$ nearly three hours' worth.
hours and anyone east of central Ontario If you're determined to witness this rare can see the transit in its entirety. From event,it's a goodideato come up withaPlan those regions, Mercury starts its journey B, in case the weather doesn't cooperate. across the Sun shortly after sunrise. From On the eve of the 2016 transit, I drove from northwestern Ontario and westward, the my home in alberta to Kamloops, British Sun rises with the transit in progress. Columbia, in search of clear skies. It was
From Alberta, the Sun is barely three worth it! If I'd stayed home, I wouldn't have degrees above the horizon when Mercury been able to capture the photos you see is halfway across the solar disc. For those here. However, remember that you will on the West Coast, the Sun will be rising need a solar filtered telescope to see the at mid-transit. Even so, all westerners will transit! qualify for the last half of the transit -

TRANSIT TIMES

| Location | Contact I | Contact II | Greatest <br> transit | Contact III | Contact IV <br> altitude at | egress |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. John's | $9: 05: 56$ | $9: 07: 38$ | $11: 50: 03$ | $2: 32: 33$ | $2: 34: 14$ | $15^{\circ}$ |
| Halifax | $8: 36: 00$ | $8: 37: 42$ | $11: 20: 08$ | $2: 02: 36$ | $2: 04: 17$ | $22^{\circ}$ |
| Montreal | $7: 36: 02$ | $7: 37: 44$ | $10: 20: 13$ | $1: 02: 41$ | $1: 04: 22$ | $24^{\circ}$ |
| Toronto | $7: 36: 04$ | $7: 37: 45$ | $10: 20: 15$ | $1: 02: 43$ | $1: 04: 24$ | $27^{\circ}$ |
| Winnipeg | - | - | $9: 20: 20$ | $12: 02: 52$ | $12: 04: 33$ | $23^{\circ}$ |
| Edmonton | - | - | $8: 20: 23$ | $11: 02: 58$ | $11: 04: 39$ | $17^{\circ}$ |
| Victoria | - | - | $7: 20: 26$ | $10: 03: 02$ | $10: 04: 43$ | $19^{\circ}$ |

Contact I: Mercury first touches the Sun
Contact II: Mercury tangent to the inside edge of the Sun's limb at ingress
Greatest transit: Mercury halfway across the solar disc
Contact III: Mercury tangent to the inside edge of the Sun's limb at egress
Contact IV: Mercury last touches the Sun

