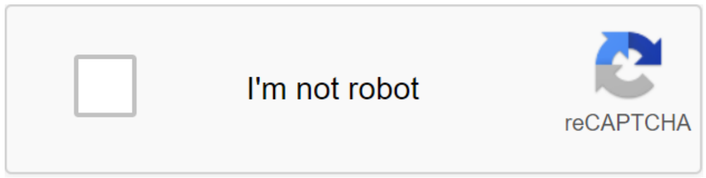

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Complete solar eclipse dates

Photo: JimnistaThe recent solar eclipse was a powerful experience. Whether you've traveled hundreds of miles to see the total, or just popped outside for lunch to share eclipse glasses with a friend, you've experienced a beautiful astronomical and social moment. You may feel a strong connection, intellectually or spiritually, with the sun and moon right now. But this connection does not reach the uterus. You don't know what's from the headline stream, though. On Marie Claire: Women noticed the strange side effect of the solar eclipse today. In Teen Vogue: How a solar eclipse can affect menstrual cycles. Bustle take bears a similar headline-How a solar eclipse can affect your period without you even realizing, but the article quickly debunks the connection. These articles draw on anecdotes-a handful of women say that their periods have been strange in the last few weeks, and refer to astrological and mystical energies. At least the Teen Vogue article was classified on spirituality. Because, physiologically, nothing happens here. Of course, the moon affects the ebb and flow. And yes, the moon's 28-day orbit may be consistent with some people's menstrual cycles. But this does not mean that the attraction of the moon is felt by the lining of the uterus. And even if it were - which isn't - the exact visual alignment of the sun and moon is not significantly different from the standard spring tide, where the moon and sun are on one side of earth.The eclipse was an amazing event that united millions of people around the astronomical phenomenon. There's a lot of real science. And if your period is really weird this week, maybe see your doctor. My doubts first set when my alarm went off before 8am on Sunday morning. Has the total solar eclipse cost to donate sleep more, let alone spend hundreds of dollars and a day's travel to the far corners of North Carolina for an event that will last just a couple of minutes? From the accounts I read, it seemed the answer was a resounding yes. Bill Kramer, founder of Eclipse-Chasers.com, told Esquire that watching the moment of totality was like the eye of God suddenly looking down on you and saying: What happened? Everything I read made it seem seeing a total eclipse in real life will change my life, or at least inspire a visceral and emotional reaction. So, I realized that this would be my best chance to see if it's all worth advertising, since this solar eclipse is the first time a total solar eclipse has touched the bottom 48 since 1979, and the next one won't happen here for another seven years when the shadow of the moon will cross from Texas to Maine on April 8, 2024. But on the way to the airport early Sunday morning, I doubted it. During my two-hour flight from New York to Charlotte, North Carolina, and even more so on my two half an hour's drive on to North Carolina, I doubted it. Is it worth spending my weekend traveling to something that could be ruined by cloudy weather or a little rain? Lindsay Matthews As if the eclipse wasn't completely hyped yet, once I arrived in the small town of Brevard, North Carolina's fervor became even more intense. Although most often come to Brevard (pronounced bre-VARD) to see 250 waterfalls of pisga National Forest or go on a mountain bike along the vast trail network, it seemed that everyone here had one goal now, and it was an eclipse. Signs hawking a $40 eclipse parking lot were scattered across the city, While a woman checking me into my room at the Hampton Inn wore a T-shirt with a cartoon version of one of the city's famous white squirrels watching the solar eclipse on it. and a couple hundred amateur astronomy enthusiasts. While PARI was once a satellite tracking station for NASA in the infancy of the U.S. space program and part of the Department of Defense during the Cold War, it is now a nonprofit science center open to the public where everyone can learn more about astronomy. I thought that if anyone could make me appreciate the importance of what I wanted to see, it was the scientists who have been planning this event for the past 20 years. I've seen a solar eclipse once in my life. By chance, I was on vacation in Paris with my family on August 11, 1999, when a total solar eclipse passed over a large part of Europe. What I remember most about it, however, is my mom hands me glasses and tells me I could go blind if I took them off. I don't remember it getting dark outside, or the birds weren't singing, or getting a tremendously emotional reaction to it. It looked cool, but I almost don't remember what it looked like. Lindsay Matthews This time it was very different. PARI is set on two ridges, so our 360-degree view of the surrounding mountains was beautiful even without such a cosmic coincidence. When the moon began to move over the sun, the sky was clear, and the crowd gathering there began oh-ing and ah-ing. And then the clouds moved in. While it was a welcome respite from the suffocating humidity, it covered up our entire view of the eclipse. Moving to the totality we would have seconds where we could see it peering through the clouds, but when the aggregate approached the forecast was grim. Eclipse - and gorgeous people crown waxing poetic about in the accounts I read - were completely blocked by the clouds. But it didn't matter. as the totality happened, the whole sky remembered. Not only is the twilight dark, but completely black on the outside with barely a sliver of peach-colored sunlight right on the horizon. Like almost everyone I've spoken to in North Carolina, John Sinclair, curator of meteorites and minerals at PARI, had never seen a total solar eclipse before. We didn't get the show number #1 Sinclair said, but it didn't matter to him. It was incredible, I was absolutely amazed at how dark it got. Some are lucky enough to also see the diamond ring as the eclipse comes out of the totality. You get a really bright spot with the contour of the sun as Sinclair describes it. It's like a diamond sitting on the edge of the sun. Don Kline, president of PARI, plans for 20 years to see today's eclipse. Although he knew very well that there was only a 25 per cent opportunity to get a clear picture of the moment of totality, he was not disappointed. We eventually see parts of it, and in total we were able to see Jupiter, Kline said. Others saw stars, some saw birds fly confused by sudden darkness, while others felt the temperature drop. Although the clouds blocked my view of the crown, I was too struck by my unexpected emotional reaction to the sight of the dark sky in the middle of the day to even take even these small details. Curious to see why this time was so different, I realized that where I watched the 1999 solar eclipse in Paris was just from the path of totality. Although I saw the moon bite off the sun that day nearly 20 years ago, I didn't experience the sudden darkness in the middle of the day that I saw in North Carolina today. The difference was literally day and night. If you weren't in the way of totality today, I have to agree with this quote from the total eclipse essay by Annie Dillard, which was reissued by The Atlantic: Partial Eclipse is very interesting. It has almost nothing to do with seeing a total eclipse, how kissing a person does to marry him or how flying in a plane does to fall out of a plane. Although one experience precedes another, it does not prepare you for this... What you see in the total eclipse is completely different from what you know. The next time a total solar eclipse passes over American soil will be April 8, 2024, and you bet I'll be somewhere in the path of totality again. In fact, I am already looking for flights to Buenos Aires for the next total solar eclipse in the world on July 2, 2019. This content is created and supported by a third party, and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar contents on the piano.io When the moon passes in front of the sun during Monday's eclipse California will lose enough solar to power more than 1.5 million homes, homes, underlines the state's growing dependence on the energy of the sun. California is rapidly deploying renewable energy and currently produces 40 percent of the nation's solar energy. The eclipse is an unusual problem for those who control the state's electricity grid, because solar power will fall and re-emerge faster than during normal conditions associated with clouds or after dark. Within about three hours of Monday, solar power will be reduced. Network leaders say they have been actively preparing for more than a year and are confident that no one will lose power. They will build up other energy sources, mainly hydroelectricity and natural gas, as the sky darkens and ramp them back down as the sun re-emerges. Our grid operators will function very much like the orchestra's director, trying to keep everything flowing, said Linsey Paulo, a spokeswoman for Pacific Gas and Electric, which serves electrical customers in Central and Northern California. The grid requires power and demand to fit accurately. Network managers now have a year's experience adjusting energy sources when clouds and gusts affect solar and wind energy, which are much less predictable than a solar eclipse. During the eclipse, however, the sky will darken and lighten up two or three times faster than usual, according to the California Independent System Operator, which operates grids for much of California and a small part of Nevada. Solar power currently accounts for only about 1 percent of U.S. energy supply, but that's much higher in some areas. On Monday morning, solar supplied about 30 percent of the energy to California ISO, said Dean Lyon, the change manager. Solar's exact share fluctuates constantly depending on weather and demand. California ISO projects it will have to replace just over 6,000 megawatts of power in the peak of the eclipse, about two-thirds of lost production on commercial solar farms, and the rest because of higher demand from people and businesses that would otherwise extract from rooftop solar panels. The Solar Energy Industry Association says California solar panels produce enough power to power 258 homes on average. Other parts of the country will also take a hit, albeit less. PJM Interconnection, the nation's largest network operator, manages power in 13 eastern states and Washington, D.C., plans to replace up to 2,500 megawatts of solar power. The biggest impact will be in North Carolina and New Jersey, the eastern states with the most solar power, company officials said. Xcel Energy, which manages more than 1,000 megawatts of solar power in Minnesota, Colorado and New Mexico, says the company plans the eclipse as it does for a storm or cloud. Officials said there would be no impact on electrical service. Network managers caught a few breaks. The vast majority Solar panels are beyond the path of totality, where the sun will be completely hidden, so most solar panels will lose some but not all of their energy source. And in the West, the region most dependent on solar energy, the eclipse will pass in the morning, at a time of relatively low energy demand. However, California regulators are asking people and businesses to retain power during the eclipse to reduce the need for energy from fossil fuels that release greenhouse gases. Many states are adopting renewable portfolio standards that require an increase in the share of energy to come from wind, solar, hydroelectricity and other energy sources that do not use fossil fuels. California requires utilities to get a third of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 and half by 2030. Hawaii has set a goal of reaching 100 percent renewable energy by 2045. The eclipse underscores the need for energy storage technology to balance fluctuations in supplies that come with renewable energy sources, said Daniel Kammen, a professor and chair of the Energy and Resources Group at the University of California, Berkeley. This builds us to the point where we can run the economy from renewable energy and store excess in a diverse range of batteries, Kammen said. The last total solar eclipse in the United States was in 1979, before solar power was connected to the country's power grid. This content is created and supported by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io piano.io