Observer's Name

Observation Event (must be at least 1 hour long)

Signature:

Date of Observation

Time of Start of Observation

Time of End of Observation

Time Zone used for Observations — UT, ET, CT, MT, PT

Location Name

Latitude — degrees

Longitude — degrees

Altitude — Units — ft., m.

Instructions:

1. Each time you go out to observe, use another one of these cover sheets.
2. If you run out of space on one form use additional ones as needed.
3. Include a comment that indicates any changes in sky conditions or percent cloudiness with a time noted.
4. You MUST show the percent cloudiness in a comment at least once per hour.
5. You sometimes have hours with no meteors observed. This is ok, but darker skies would be more rewarding.
6. You MUST unclude a comment with the time noted when you take a break and return from a break.
7. Fields required are: Time, Magnitude, Shower Membership, Color, Speed, Train, and Comments.
8. Time is the time when the meteor was observed. Use the same time zone as on this cover sheet.
9. Magnitude (Mag.) is the estimated magnitude of the meteor.
10. Shower is the shower of which the meteor may be a part.
11. Each meteor track should be traced back to see if it may have come from a known active radiant.
12. Color is the color as it appeared to the observer. They are often white, but may appear other colors as well.
13. Speed is the estimated speed of the meteor: very fast, fast, medium, or slow.
14. Train is the length of time that a smoke trail was visible after the meteor passed. Use comments to elaborate.
15. Comments should include anythin else that is relevent to the meteor. It should include the length of the visible meteor, any special characteristice or events, or any other details that might be useful.
16. Observations should be submitted in 6 hour groups to Aaron Clevenson to be processed.
17. The Astronomical League issues certificates for each 6 hoursm and a pin at 36 hours.
18. Plan to lie on the ground or lean way back in a comfortable chair.
19. Drink plenty of water, and remember your bug spray.
20. Look in the darkest part of the sky, many meteors are quite faint. Get as dar from light pollution as possible. Red lights only.
21. You do not ned to be looking at the radiant. Meteors will be longer further from the radiant.
22. The best time to observe is when the radiant is higher in the sky. Mornings are usually better.

Observer's Name

Observation Details:

Observation Altitude		degrees
Observation Azimuth		degrees
Initial Coudiness		percent
Sky Conditions:		
Seeing		
Transparency		

Shower - Indicate Shower membership.
Speed - very fast, fast, medium, slow.
Train - indicate how long it lasted if it occurred.
Comments - Indicate anything special about the meteor.
Seeing - Steadiness: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor.
Transparency - faintest naked-eye observable star.

Meteors:

#	Time	Mag.	Shower	Color	Speed	Train	Comments
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							