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3 - 124. Weekly Planets. 3 - 129. Monthly Planets. 4 - 160. Naval nautical almanac - monthly, horizontal. 270 (W) xx, vi. (W) 23. The COSC Nautical Almanac is the official nautical publication of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. It is published monthly, under the authority of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the principal part of which is a set of Nautical Charts. The nautical almanac covers the course of the Sun, Moon, Planets, Star Charts, Moon Phases, Meteorology, and the Earth's axial tilt. and inclinations. The contents of the Nautical Almanac are derived from the formal observations of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. In this publication, the Moon appears in her crescent, or 3/4 visible, forms. Her true phase (crescent or 3/4) is calculated in the formulae at the end of the almanac. The following chapter is a comparison of this lunar form to the true lunar phase as observed. The Moon is very fortunate in being an object with constant phases. As it travels in its orbit around the Earth, its diameter and luminosity change by less than 1/30 of 1%. This causes the phase to change slowly, while the apparent position of the Sun does not change. The time is measured by the Earth's rotation. For the observation of the phase of the Moon, the almanac includes the following pages: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Para cular Parallax and semi-diameters 2. Horizontal Parallax and semi-diameters This formulae describes how the vertical lines joining two points at a distance of X from each other at a certain day of the month, will produce two unequal lengths (horizontal parallax) at other days of the month at a distance (Y) of the Sun along the ecliptic. The standard nautical charts are based on the average of all 12 months. However, the almanac may show the distances of the Sun from the center of the chart for a certain day or days of the year. X and Y are defined in degrees; with X and Y scaled in astronomical units. The Lunar Distances are calculated using the semi-diameter (solar diameter) and the true lunar phase. This table is intended

Her Majesty's Nautical Almanac Office (HMNAO) is part of Space Data. of five large satellites of Uranus taken on La Palma in 1990-1991 (Jones et al.). In this project, four satellites were completed: Uraniobac, Uraniocor, Uraniometer and Uranioboot. Scientists from universities and other research centers also took part in the work, in particular, from Cambridge, Harvard, MIT, the University of California, Pasadena, Texas and others. In the work, various samples were used as experimental spacecraft, but most often it was a piece of titanium with a microcircuit glued to it. fffad4f19a