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OBSERVATIONS

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■ CMO 2005 Mars Note (10)

"Remnant" Novus Montis

ノウス・モンスの髪頭

■ 南政次 M MINAMI

Best Wishes for The 2007 Mars Apparition

2007年は火星の年です 今年もどうぞ宜しく お願い致します

丁室2007年4月



CMO Editors

南 政 次 MINAMI Masatsugu 村上 昌己 MURAKAMI Masami 中 島 孝 NAKAJIMA Takashi 西田 昭徳 NISHITA Akinori 常間地 ひとみ TSUNEMACHI Hitomi

『火星通信』は1986年一月発刊、まる二十年 刊行を続け、今年で二十一年目に入りました。今 後とも宜しくお願い致します。

I. The white peninsula or island called Novus Mons when it is isolated from the main south polar cap always provides us an Aha moment: It appears to be located from $(\Omega=300^{\circ}\text{W}, \Phi=75^{\circ}\text{S})$ to $(\Omega=330^{\circ}\text{W}, \Phi=68^{\circ}\text{S})$ and it is known to vanish away around the season $\lambda=270^{\circ}Ls$ (autumnal equinox of the southern hemisphere). In 2005, the Martian season reached $\lambda=270^{\circ}Ls$ in mid-August quite before opposition when the apparent diameter was δ = 12.6", and hence the 2005 apparition was never pertinent to the watching of the spectacular Novus Mons. In 2003, the southern autumnal equinox reached at the end of September slightly after opposition, and hence we should say that apparition was really very suitable to the observations of Novus Mons: In fact at the vanishing season, the δ kept still δ =20.9", while we should say no more than a few detailed data looked to be obtained concerning the final stage (perhaps because of the low altitude in Europe (see below)).

Here we pick out a particular season in 2005 in mid-September 2005 when the white-silver Novus Mons should have already disappeared. For example let us make an access to the 2005 CMO Mars Gallery on 13 Sept (λ =287°Ls) in which the European images made by PEACH (*DPc*), ARDITTI (*DAr*), PELLIER (*CPl*) (and others) respectively at ω =317°W \sim 330°W, ω =323°W, ω =330°W (R: 329°W) (and others) are recorded and all

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show a conspicuous light segment at the place where Novus Mons existed: Here we cite *CPI*'s image in which it is easy to find the fact that the place is differently light. Since we can regard that no ice remains there any longer, we

may ask whether it is a ground lit, or a dust segment, or due to another reason. We in the following deny the possibility of any dust disturbance, but it should still look mysterious.

We should mention that the images on the day show up the phenomenon quite definitely, but the precursors are also seen in the preceding images by TYLER (DTy) on 9 Sept (λ =285°Ls) at ω =347°W, by *DPc* on 10 Sept (λ =285°Ls) at ω =326°W (see R), and before that YUNO-KI (Yn)'s images on 27 Aug (λ =277°Ls) at ω =350°W(R) also suggest it. After 13 Sept, a lot of images convey the characteristics more explicit or less: As to LAZ-ZAROTTI (PLz)'s images on 14 Sept (λ=288°Ls) at ω=329°W we reviewed in the preceding issue. On 16 Sept (λ =289°Ls) at ω =344°W, Don PARKER (*DPk*) also proves it. It is particularly clearly shown also on WALKER (SWk)'s image on 19 Sept (λ =291°Ls) at ω =327°W, and OWENS (*LOw*)'s made on 20 Sept (λ =292°Ls) at ω =346°W. DICKINSON (*WDc*) produced on both days 22 and 23 Sept (λ=293°Ls) sequentially at ω =326°W. We also find PHILLIPS (*JPh*)'s image on 24 Sept (λ =294°Ls) at ω =324°W, and MOORE (*DMr*)'s ones on 29 Sept (λ =297°Ls) at ω =325°W also show it, and so on. In the Oriental, AKUTSU (Ak)'s images on 10 Oct (λ =304°Ls) at ω =345°W may also depict it. One month later on 13 Oct (λ =306°Ls) at ω =351°W, *CP1* again caught it though too east declined. On 16 Oct $(\lambda=308^{\circ}Ls)$, KOWOLLIK (SKw), DTy and DPc shot it respectively at ω =008°W, ω =009°W, and ω =010°W. On 17 Oct (λ =308°Ls), *DTy* produced the images at ω = 338°W, DPc at ω =342°W, CPl at ω =352°W, and DPcagain within 24hrs at ω =315°W. Since the angular diameter has grown, the object was more easily shot. It should be said this kind long life at the fixed place does never imply the possibility of dust disturbance. It is another story after the October dust influenced it or not.

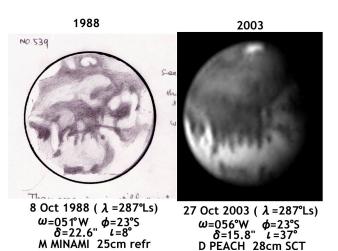
II. As to the rise and fall of Novus Mons (the Mountains of Mitchel), we reviewed in 1986 in CMO #007 (25 Apr 1986) based on the Viking results (P B JAMES, G BRIGGS and others, *JGR* **84** (1979) 2889): Novus Mons is always evident if it still lies inside the young large spc, and begins to protrude from the perimeter of the spc at around λ =242°Ls, and then around λ =263°Ls it is made separated and vanishes around λ =270°Ls. Figure 13 of the above cited article shows still a faint remnant of Novus Mons at λ =275°Ls. We also introduced the work of the late prof S MIYAMOTO in 1971 as well as the preceding E C SLIPHER's summary.

It was for the observations in 1986 and 1988: As to the detachment season observed by the OAA in 1988 we reported in CMO #111 Note (16) in which a sequence of drawings by the present writer (Mn) at Taipei during the period λ=239°Ls~243°Ls was presented. On the other hand the final status of Novus Mons was chased by many, and particularly ISHADOH (Id) visually caught the final remnant on 6 Sept 1988 (λ =266°Ls) at ω = 324°W, MIYAZAKI (My) also visually did on 10 Sept 1988 (λ =269°Ls) at ω =271°W. At Taipei, the writer (Mn) chased it from the end of August (Mn's drawing on 10 Sept 1988 (λ =269°Ls) at ω =308°W is found in the *Sky* Watcher's Handbook (edited by J MUIRDEN, 1993) at p74), and finally saw the last sight on 12 Sept 1988 $(\lambda=271^{\circ}Ls)$ at $\omega=271^{\circ}W$. Thus the stage was played at the eastern hemisphere. By the use of TP photos, My's excellent photos show it on the images at latest on 4 Sept (λ =265°Ls), and it is also possible to trace the remnant even after. MURAKAMI (Mk) produced an image of Novus Mons in terms of a TP photo by the use of a 10cm Nikon refractor at the end of August at λ =262°Ls (shown on the cover of CMO #116).

The place then went to Europe and so we have no data about the further remnant, but we should say the light area looked to stay also there. At Taipei, the scene came to sight around 25 January 2007 Ser2-0535

from 3 Oct, and on 6 Oct 1988 (λ =286°Ls), *Mn* noticed the presence of remnant-like area, and on the following day wrote "the area around the trace of Novus Mons [is] slightly light" in the Observing Note on 7 Oct 1988 (λ =286°Ls) at ω =322°W, and on 8 Oct 1988 (λ =287°Ls) at ω =345°W, he also wrote: "The fainter area near the spc (maybe the trace of Novus Mons) is evident." The day the seeing was unstable because of the passing clouds, but it was also seen at ω =335°W, quite evident near the evening limb at ω =051°W (see below). Note however that the season is quite the same as in 2005, but in 1988 the season was after opposition with t=08° while in 2005 it was before opposition with t=39°.

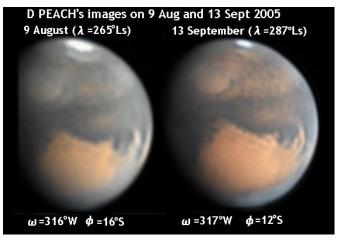
The observational status of the final state of Novus Mons in 2003 was reported in CMO #280 Report #15. Again the former part was watched at the Far Orient including Oceania: The visual observations from 16 Sept 2003 (λ =262°Ls) to 27 Sept 2003 (λ =269°Ls) were carried out by Mk, T IWASAKI (Iw), T NAKAJIMA (Nj), TSUNEMACHI (Ts), P LAU (PLa) and the present writer (Mn). In the ccd framework, ASADA (As), KUMA-MORI (Km), MORITA (Mo), AKUTSU (Ak), OKANO (Ok), Eric NG (ENg), Van der VELDEN (EVl^{\dagger}) , VALIMBERTI (MVI) and others were active. However the observations of the final state were left to the European observers: On 26 Sept 2003 (λ=268°Ls) BIVER (NBv) made a drawing at ω =019°W. However few observations were made there (maybe because of the seeing condition) while DPc's images on 28 Sept 2003 (λ = 269°Ls, δ =21.1") at ω =351°W, 002°W show a remnant which lacks a whitish tint. This must have been in accord with the prediction of λ =270°Ls.



As to the further remnant after λ =280°Ls, the 2003 CMO-Gallery does not give full answers: the Japanese images should convey it, but the seeing condition seemed to remain poor here. MVI's images on 22 Oct 2003 (λ =284°Ls) at ω =342°W may show it. DPc's images on 27 Oct 2003 (λ =287°Ls) at ω =056°W (R) shows it as a light patch near the limb (here compared with Mn's drawing which was obtained in 1988 at Taipei at the same Martian season). The 2005 observations of the present writer (Mn, at Fukui by a 20cm refractor) were reported in CMO #282 (10 Nov 2003 issue) Report #17: http://www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~cmo/cmomn2/282OAA/index.htm

in which we explicitly wrote "on 19 Oct (λ = 282°Ls) at ω =357°W, 007°W we were able to detect the light ruin of Novus Mons where no explicit snow remained." A bit more in details, at ω =007°W, Mn's Observing Note records as follows: "Remnant of Novus Mons or its preceding part still visible." A drawing on 24 Oct 2003 at ω =006°W also shows the bright streak (λ =286°Ls) at the same area.

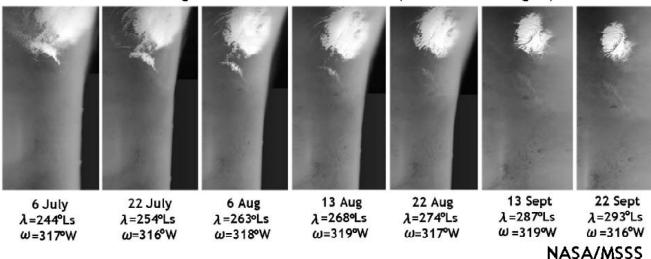
III. In the case of 2005, if we display two images of DPc; one being taken on 9 Aug (λ =265°Ls) and the other on 13 Sept (λ =287°Ls), the former clearly proves the presence of ice or snow and the later should not be associated with the ice since it was taken in the season quite after λ =270°Ls; that is, on the very day of 13 September. Apparently the place where the remnant stayed shows a peculiar tinge.



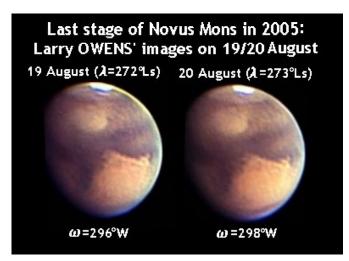
Fortunately, in 2005, Larry OWENS (*LOw*) obtained an excellent set of images which show the final critical moment of Novus Mons on 19~20 Aug 2005 (λ = 272°Ls ~273°Ls) as shown here (next page). The critical data

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Shrinking of Novus Mons in 2005 (MGS-MOC images)



 λ =273°Ls (20 Aug, δ =12.9") made by LOw on this occasion may be the best ever secured concerning the white Novus Mons. These images also show an interesting halo around the spc which may cover the original big spc.



On the other hand, we can now refer to the images made by MGS-MOC: Here we pick out some swaths from the following site each of which is taken around ω =316°W \sim 319°W, near ω =317°W, conforming to DPc's image on 13 Sept: http://www.msss.com/moc gallery/ (unfortunately, the MGS-MOC images sometimes lack when necessary, and so not sequentially). Though not so easy to check in the printing, but possible on the PDF image (please try to make the file large), apparently the swath on 22 Aug (λ =274°Ls) looks to show a bit of snow remnants at the eastern side of the remaining Novus Mons area. And so this proves the excellency of OWENS' image on 20 August if the "whiteness" of the image is genuine. Otherwise we should note that the swath on 13 September (λ =287°Ls) does never show any

snow remnant though a shape of Novus Mons is marked (here again an enlarged MOC image of the 13 Sept one).

At the same time, we never find any dust disturbance around here.

Incidentally we here add that an MGS-MOC Lambert-Azimuthal Equal Projection composite image of the week from 30 Jan 2002 to 5 Feb 2002, when the





had just subsided, shows also a relief of Novus Mons (without snow) located far from the peren-

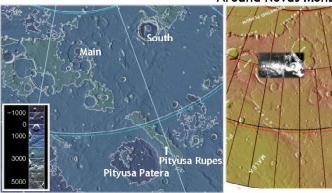
nial spc (shown here as a cut \leftarrow from

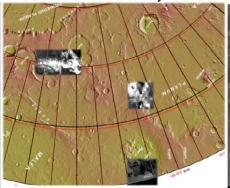
http://www.msss.com/mars images/moc/weather reports/30JAN 5FEB02/020502 weather rpt.jpg) The season corresponds to λ =318°Ls~322°Ls. That year a set of real circumpolar dusts were seen occurred later at λ =345°Ls.

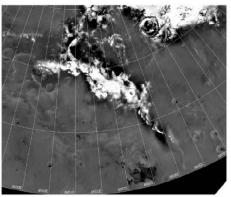
IV. Now then how should we figure out the outstanding light patch seen around 13 Sept 2005 near the melted Novus Mons? We first notice in the series of swaths that a dark spot inside Pityusa Patera has gradually augmented its density, and the rather bright remnant of Novus Mons without snow remains long. We here so try to con-

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Around Novus Mons and Pityusa Patera







from MOLA and MOC data: NASA/MSSS & USGS

sult the MOLA images, and we select three kind pictures here. We easily see the snow of Novus Mons does not necessarily stay on a plateau or mountain, nor especially on a low land. It is interesting to note Pityusa Patera is quite a lowland or depression but looks dried earlier: Most interesting fact, suggested by the MOLA map, is that Pityusa Rupes is made of a long and wide slope facing to north down to Pityusa Patera. On the other hand the opposite southern side of Pityusa Rupes looks made of a complex cliff, and this is the very place to which the remnant icy snow has frozen. In a slightly earlier season the snow must have crept up on southern side of Pityusa Rupes. The topography of the eastern area of Novus Mons looks to show another story. These three pictures are from

http://pubs.usgs.gov/imap/i2782/i2782 sh2.pdf

http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/images/mc30 mola.pdf

http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/mgs/msss/camera/images/moc_atlas/mc30.html

At least we can be suggested that the remnant seen after around 13 September on the series of MGS-MOC swaths was due to a geographic reason caused by the southern side seven sisters cliffs of Pityusa Rupes. More concerned should we be, however, with the northern slope of Pityusa Rupes which more faces to us. In mid-September, the sub-Earth latitude was ϕ =DE=11°S, and sub-Solar latitude Ds=24°S, and hence the inclined plane may need an angle of about 50 degrees if we expect the brightest reflection from the slope. It is unlikely such a strong inclination exists on the whole slope, but if a bit of an albedo and an irregular inclination are mixed there, we can expect such a bright streak or patch over there. We may need to stress again that the inclined plane has a considerably long range.

As to the fact that the dark patch inside Pityusa Patera gradually gains the density, we may suggest that the weak frost-like matter inside the shallow crater gradually vanishes: We here cite an MOC image taken at λ =

232°Ls (on 17 June 2005) which shows a more rapid melting than its south but still shows an relief of Patera because of still-remaining weak frost fragments. If we refer to the succeeding series of swaths which we cited before, we can see the relief gradually becomes fainter,



and then the dark spot shows up more clearly. This dark spot is also suspected on *CPI*'s and *DPc*'s images on 13 September, and so we may regard this as another evidence of absence of the dust disturbance.

Apart from the above consideration, the area of Novus Mons shows quite an interesting topography, and the relationship with the rise and fall of Novus Mons looks complex partly having something to do with the meteorological circulation of the south circumpolar region: We are still confronted with such problems as the reasons why Novus Mons is quite kept long and detaches from the spc while the topography of the eastern part of the Novus Mons area looks mediocre, why the condensation of ice is concentrated on the southern seven sister cliff of Pityusa Rupes while the northern depressions becomes rapidly free from the snowy aspect, and so on. Unfortunately however MGS ceased to gather the images and we ourselves also have no occasion to observe until next perihelic oppositions.

(NB) The MGS staffs seem to believe that Novus Mons is frosty at λ =033°Ls (or has been so) because of the following swath:

http://www.msss.com/moc_gallery/e13_e18/full_jpg_non_map/E17/E1701611.jpg

This is the image taken on 26 June 2002 at ω =318°W (click it here; the ω is to be compared with the aforecited). Naturally the northern district of the 77°S line is outside the darkness, and receives lower sunshine, and hence the area of Novus Mons is really outside. However it is another story if Novus Mons is white silver before the spc has not yet grown fully.

I. 白銀の離れ小島ノウス・モンス((Ω =300°W, Φ =75°S)→(Ω =330°W, Φ =68°S))は λ =270°Ls(南半球の秋分)邊りには消失することが知られており、2005年には八月中旬頃に λ =270°Lsに達したが、未だ δ =12.6"に過ぎなかったから、2005年はノウス・モンス自體の觀測には向いていなかったと云える。2003年には南半球の秋分は九月の月末であったから、ノウス・モンスの観測の好機であったが、最終状態に至っても未だ δ =20.9"であったものの、詳しい紀録が得られたとは云えなかった(後述)。

扨て、ここでの主たる話題はノウス・モンスが消失した筈の例えば13Sept(λ =287°Ls)にはピーチ (DPc)氏やアルディッチ(DAr)氏、ペリエ(CPI)氏のそれぞれ ω =317°W \sim 330°W、 ω =323°W、 ω =330°W (R:329°W)にはノウス・モンスの殘滓の存在した跡と思われるところに際立った明斑の流れていることである。最初にCPI氏の像を舉げてあるが、この部位が特異な色を成して明るいのが見て取れるであろう。既に氷片は存在しない筈で、地肌か、或いは見たところ黄塵くさいと思う人もいるだろう。或いは他の原因が考えられるか、と云ったところである。以下で黄塵説は否定するが、では何かというと簡單ではない。

實は、この日の像では特に顕著だが、兆候は既に9Sept(λ =285°Ls)のタイラー(DTy)氏の ω =347°Wや10Sept(λ =285°Ls)の DPc氏の ω =326°Wの R等でも垣間見られるし、その前の柚木(Yn)氏の27Aug(λ =277°Ls) ω =350°W(R)などでも云々するのは可能であろう。更には13Sept以後も仰山の觀測が描出している。14Sept(λ =288°Ls) ω =329°Wのラッザロッチ(LPz)氏の像は前號で觸れた。また、16Sept(λ =

289°Ls)ω=344°Wの 唐那・派克(DPk)氏の像にも出 ている。 19Sept($\lambda=291$ °Ls) $\omega=327$ °Wのウォーカー (SWk)氏の像やオーエンス(LOw)氏の20Sept(λ= 292°Ls)ω=346°Wにも特に明確である。ディッキン ソン(WDc)氏は22Sept-23Sept(λ=293°Ls)兩日にはω= 326°Wで撮っている。他に24Sept(λ=294°Ls)のフィ リップス(JPh)氏のω=324°W、29Sept(λ=297°Ls)のム ーア(DMr)氏のω=325°Wにも出ている、等々であ る。 東洋に渡って阿久津(Ak)氏の10Oct(λ=304°Ls) ω=345°Wにも出ているとみるがどうであろうか。 先に擧げたCPI氏の像の一ヶ月後13Oct(λ=306°Ls)の ω=351°Wでもやや東寄りだが、未だ見られるよう である。16Oct(λ=308°Ls)のDPc氏のω=010°W、コ ヴォッリク(SKw)さんの ω =008°W、タイラー(DTy) 氏の ω =009°W、17Oct(λ =308°Ls)のDTy氏の ω =338°W、 DPc氏のω=342°W、CPl氏のω=352°W、一回り後の DPc氏のω=315°Wなど、視直徑δが大きくなってい る分だけ存在が明白である。これだけ長く、強弱 はあるものの一箇所に存在するとなれば、黄塵で はあり得ないことは明らかである。十月黄雲が蔽 うようになってからに就いては別問題とする。

II. ノウス・モンス(ノウゥス・モンスまたはミッチェル山)の消長に就いては早くはCMO#007 (25 Apr 1986)に解説している(佐伯著や『惑星ガイドブック』の大澤項には殆ど名稱以外解説がない)。CMO#007の内容の多くは1977年のヴァイキングの觀測に據っているが(P B JAMES, G BRIGGS et al, JGR 84 (1979) 2889)、ノウス・モンスは南極冠の大きいときも内部に見えていること、 λ = 242°Ls邊りから溶解している南極冠の外に突起として顔を出し、 λ =263°Ls邊りでほぼ分離、 λ =270°Ls邊りで消失といった具合である。實は上の論文のFig.13によれば λ =275°Lsでも未だ淡い痕跡がみえている、等。他にスライファー氏の記述や1971年の宮本正太郎氏の觀測にも觸れている。

實際の1988年の觀測では、分離の部分についてはCMO#111のNote (16)で可成り詳しく要約し、筆者(Mn)の臺北での λ =239°Ls~243°Lsでの分離前の様子を傳えている。一方最終段階は、伊舎堂(Id)氏が6Sept1988(λ =266°Ls) ω =324°Wで、宮崎(My)氏が10 Sept1988(λ =269°Ls) ω =271°Wで眼視で捉えている。臺北の25cmの筆者(Mn)は八月の終わりから殆ど

捕捉しているが (筆者の 10Sept $1988(\lambda=269^{\circ}Ls)$ $\omega=308^{\circ}W$ のスケッチは"Sky Watcher's Handbook" (ed by J MUIRDEN, 1993)p74に出ている)、最終12Sept $1988(\lambda=271^{\circ}Ls)$ $\omega=271^{\circ}W$ が打ち止めになった様だ。この時は東洋の獨壇場となったのではないかという程度に追い詰めている。TP写真ではMy氏の像に4Sept $(\lambda=265^{\circ}Ls)$ 頃までは明確に確認でき、その後も存在は分かる。村上(Mk)氏のNikonの10cm屈折によるTP写真像でも八月末 $\lambda=262^{\circ}Ls$ で好く見える(CNC)

では、2005年の如くノウス・モンス跡に明斑が見えていたかというと、見えていた様である。臺灣で當該域が見え始めたのは3Oct邊りだが、6Oct 1988(λ =286°Ls)で片鱗に氣附き、7Oct1988(λ =286°Ls) ω =322°WにはObserving Noteに"The area around the trace of Novus Mons [is] slightly light"とあり、8Oct 1988(λ =287°Ls) ω =345°Wでも"The fainter area near the spc (maybe the trace of Novus Mons) is evident"としている。この日は雲が通ってシーイングが安定しなかったが、 ω =335°Wでも見え最終の ω =051°Wでは夕端で更に明確になっている(この圖は英文部で2003年のDPc氏の像と比較してある)。但し2005年の場合は同じ季節でも衝前の ι =39°であり、1988年は衝後 ι =08°であったから見え方は違うであろう。

2003年に於ける最終段階はCMO#280/Report#15 に紀録してある:矢張り東洋が主戦場になり、16 Sept03(λ =262°Ls)から27Sept03(λ =269°Ls)まで眼視では、Mk氏、岩崎徹(Iw)氏、中島孝(Nj)氏、常間地(Ts)さん、劉啓業(PLa)氏および筆者(Mn)が眼視で追跡し、ccdでは淺田(As)氏、熊森(Km)氏、森田(Mo)氏、阿久津(Ak)氏、岡野(Ok)氏、呉偉堅(ENg)氏、ヴァソ・ディ・ヴェールデン(EVI)氏、ヴァリンハーティ(MVI)氏などが良像を殘している。但し、最終段階のチェックには至らない。その後は歐羅巴に移って、26 Sept03(λ =268°Ls) ω =019°Wのビヴェール(NBv)氏のスケッチがあるが、DPc氏の28Sept03(λ =269°Ls、 δ =21.1") ω =351°W、002°Wでは稍白味に欠ける殘滓がみえる他は、觀測が揃っていないが、矢張り λ =270°Lsが限度であったろうか。

では、2003年の λ =280°Ls臺の畫像ではどうであろうか。CMO-Galleryを見る限り、日本から好い機會であるにも拘わらずシャッキリした像がない。22Oct03(λ =284°Ls)の MVI氏の ω =342°Wの畫像

に稍現れているかという感じである。27Oct03 (λ =287°Ls)のDPc氏の ω =056°WのR像には夕端の明斑が出ている(1988年と同じである)。

筆者の觀測(福井、20cm屈折)ではCMO#282 Report #17

j wr 4by y y 0hy cucp0h (qw/wbe0r keo qko qo p4282OAAj/index.htm で「19Oct03(λ =282°Ls) ω =357°W、007°Wでは、ノウウス・モンスの消え去った跡が形好く明白に見えた」と述べた様に、矢張りシーイング次第では痕跡が見えているらしい。もう少し詳しくノートを覗くと ω =357°Wでそれらしく窺えたが、 ω =007°Wではもっと陽になり"Remnant of Novus Mons or its precedding part still visible"とある。確かにこの頃はシーイングが安定しなかったが、24Oct03 (λ =286°Ls) ω =006°Wでも結構明るく見ている。

III. 2005年の場合、先ずDPc氏の9Aug(λ =265°Ls) と13Sept(λ =287°Ls)を並べてみる(英文の部參照)。明らかに前者はまだノウス・モンスが氷片を持っているとき、後者は λ =270°Lsを遙かに過ぎ、實はIで採り上げたCPIの像と同じ日のものである。同じく特異な色をしていることは明らかであろう。

2005年の場合、幸いなことにオーエンス(LOw) がノウス・モンスの臨界状態を把握しているので、英文の部に19Augと20Augの像を掲げてある。 λ =273°Ls(20Aug、 δ =12.9")というのはノウス・モンスの最終を捉えた多分これ迄の最良紀録であろう。とくに南極冠の消え去った痕の乾いた傘のような法王キャップも併せ示している。

一方、われわれは幸いMGSの結果も参照できる。p0536のトップに掲げるのは

http://www.msss.com/moc gallery/

に據って選擇されたもので、DPc氏の ω =317°Wに依って、 ω =316°W~319°Wを選んでいる(殘念ながらMOC像の屢々失敗した時期が間に入り、必ずしも揃わない)。これを見ると、22Aug(λ =274°Ls)に於いてノウス・モンスの東側にのみ若干雪片が殘っている様にみえ(印刷では適わないが、pdfでは倍率を掛けることが出來るので試みられたい)、もし「白」の發色が眞正なものなら、これは同時にLOw氏の結果の素晴らしさを示している。一方、13Sept(λ =287°Ls)となると痕跡は從來のノウス・モンスを示すが、氷片のない状態ではないかと思わ

れる(擴大圖參照)。同時に、黄塵が舞っている風 もない。黄塵の可能性は否定できると思う。現在 十月の像は未發表であるが、九月末まで變わらな い様である。

尚、2001年の大黄雲がようやく沈下したと思われる30Jan2002~5Feb2002の週の合成像(Lambert-Azimuthal Equal Projection)が

http://www.msss.com/mars_images/moc/weather_reports/30JAN_5FEB02/020502_weather_rpt.jpg に出ているが、問題の箇所を切り抜く(英文の部 参照)と最早極冠部と遙か離れているが矢張りノウス・モンスの面影を遺している。季節は λ = 318°Ls~322°Lsに相當する。この周邊での黄雲は 2002年の場合 λ =345°Ls邊りで起こっている。

IV. では13Sept2005前後で見られた明斑はどう考えたら好いであろうか。

上のMGS-MOCの連續像で特徴的なのは、ピテュウサ・パテラ(Pityusa Patera、(Ω =323°W、 Φ =67°S)) 内の暗斑が濃くなって來ることと、氷片の消えた痕にも元のノウス・モンスの形状が殘滓の如く殘ることである。多分後者はアルベドーに據るであろう。

事の序でにMOLAおよびMOCで拵えたと思われる地圖から三枚を抽出してp0537に並べてある。 先ず、雪片は必ずしも高地ではないところに殘り、また特別凹地でもない。興味あるのはピテュウサ・パテラの邊りだが、ここの窪みと殘滓氷片の無關係が面白いところである。MOLAの影像を參照するとピテュウサ・ルペスの斜面がピテュウサ・パテラに落ち込んでいるのが特徴的である。一方、ピテュウサ・ルペスの斜面の反對側は崖となり、ここに雪片が食い附いていたことが分かる。ノウス・モンスの東部は稍凹凸に關係なく殘雪が擴がるようであるが、西部はともかく崖に氷片が食い附き、やや時期が早いとピテュウサ・ルペスの斜面にも雪が這い上がっているという風であると思われる。尚、これら三像は

http://pubs.usgs.gov/imap/i2782/i2782_sh2.pdf

http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/images/mc30_mola.pdf

http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/mgs/msss/camera/images/moc_atlas/mc30.html から得ている。

では、少なくとも、先のMOC連續像の13Sept以降の殘滓の影像は單に地形的な形状の違いで多分

に崖がやや明るく見えているに過ぎないとして、 寧ろ地球から明るい切片が觀測されたのは何故か という問題であるが、それは多分にピテュウサ・ ルペスの北面が斜面になっていることと關係があ るように思われる。比較的に周りよりも太陽光を こちらに向けて亂反射していそうである。

九月中頃にはφ=De=11°Sであるのに對し、Ds=24°Sであるから、ピテュウサ・ルペスの位置だとほぼ50度の傾斜がなければ、衝効果は起きないが、そんなに強くなくても傾斜面のアルベドーが適當であれば周りより明るくなることは可能である。而もこの斜面は可成りの長さがある。

尚、ピテュウサ・パテラの内部の暗部が、次第に濃くなることについては、矢張り微量なりとも表面を覆う霜状のものがゆっくり溶けるのであろうと思われる。英文の部には最後に λ =232°Ls(17 June2005)の MGS-MOC畫像を掲げてあるが、パテラは低地であるにも拘わらず、速い雪解けで、形が分別でき、これを先の連續像に繋げると寧ろー旦溶解によって形が判別出來なくなり、更に溶けてゆくと暗斑が明瞭になって來ることが分かる。この暗斑は例えば13Septの DPc氏像にも出ていると考えられるから、寧ろ黄雲の有無の判定條件にもなる。

この邊りは地形的にたいへん興味のあるところで、而もノウス・モンスの消長との絡みは複雑怪奇で、面白い問題(何故、ノウス・モンスの東部は地形的に平凡に見えるのにも拘わらず、本體から分離存續し、一方ピテュウサ・ルペスの南側の崖に凝結が集中し、北側の低地は速く解放されるか、等々)を孕んでいるが、殘念ながら更なる觀測の機會は次の近日點接近迄は來ないであろう。

(**附記**) MGSのスタッフは次の畫像をもって λ=033°Lsに於いて既にフロストが降りている(或 いは持續している)と見做しているが、どうであ ろうか。

http://www.msss.com/moc_gallery/e13_e18/full_jpg_non_map/E17/E1701611.jpg
これは26June2002ω=318°Wの畫像である。多分77°S
以北は太陽に晒されるから、ノウス・モンスの領域は闇から外に出ている。南極冠が成長していない段階で、外側のノウス・モンスが存在して白銀であるかどうか、外側から成長するかどうかは検證の必要な別問題である。

Forthcoming 2007/2008 Mars (3)

The Season of the Northern Hemisphere (北半球の季節)

Masatsugu MINAMI & Masami MURAKAMI

http://www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~cmo/cmomn2/2005Coming_9.htm

南 政 次(Mn)、村上 昌己(Mk)

TOW, a series of the apparitions of the northern hemisphere is around the corner. It is long believed that the north polar cap (npc) and its surroundings must be much simpler than the opposite spc region, but nowadays it is well known that the northern moist atmosphere which much depends heavily on the fall-andrise of the npc is as active and complex as or more than the southern hemisphere. The northern hemisphere really provides us a lot of interesting phenomena: For example there has been known an activity of the north polar hood (nph) which causes sometimes the Dawes slit, and recently the northerly originated dust storms gather interest since they sometimes come across the equator because of the pole-to-pole circulation. It is quite possible for the activity of the nph which gives rise to the Dawes slits to have a strong relationship with the northern moist dusts.

We so first describe something about the Dawes slits as a phenomenon that can be observed this apparition.

On the occasion of the last apparition, we alluded in CMO #305 (25 May 2005 issue) to the famous observation by William R DAWES (1799-1868) in 1864, and since then we called the dark segment inside the nph Dawes' slit (mostly in Japanese; In DAWES's observation on 15 Nov 1864 at 00:00GMT, he wrote it was a "short and rather thick dark line"). See also our Web-Site:

In the article we predicted it was possible to check in 2005, but it was also possible to do in the 2007 apparition. This was based on a theorem proposed by one of us (*Mn*) in 1984 (in "*The Heavens*": the OAA Journal), and repeated several times in the CMO also (eg CMO #106 (15 June 1991) p910). In the CMO-Web, refer to:

http://www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~cmo/cmomn2/Cahier03.htm

The proposition is simple; In order to find an apparition which resembles a specific apparition, find a recurrence year which has a *rational* magic number akin to the *irrational* number 7.390···(the rule to find the *rational* magic number is in the above references). That 2005 and 2007 are similarly akin to 1864 is due to the fact that the 141 year recurrence has the magic number 7.333···, and the 143 year recurrence has 7.444···: As is clear, they closely pinch 7.390··· (1864+141=2005, 1864+143=2007; we are discussing the affair of one hundred and forty three years ago!).

We also stated that the 1990 apparition gave us a chance to watch the Dawes slit: This was because the recurrence of 1990-1864=126 years has the magic number 7.375... which is more close to 7.390...; that is 1990 apparition was quite similar to the apparition in 1864 (the year 1943 was much more akin in this respect, but we don't see there were efficient observations at that

difficult times).

φ 40°S 1973 1975 20°S 1990/91 0° 1992/93 δ 20° N 2005 25" 2007/08 20 " 15" δ 10" 5"

So in order to show how the years 2007/2008 and 2005 as well as the pair $1990/91 \cup 1992/93$ and as a third pair $1973 \cup 1975$ year apparitions were approximate each other, we depict here how the angular diameters δ and the central latitudes ϕ of six apparitions vary as functions of the season λ (°Ls). The ϕ is important because it makes

us aware easily how the northern hemisphere is favourably facing to us or not. Unfortunately we lack the ephemerical data of the 1864 apparition, but we suppose its curves lie between 2005 and 2007/08 curves. In fact the maximal diameter δ_{Max} in 1864 read 17.5" which really falls between the 2005 δ_{Max} =20.2" and the 2007 δ_{Max} =15.9" as is expected. As well ϕ may fall between the 2005 and the 2007/08 curve. So in respect of ϕ at least, 2007 looks more favourable than in 1864.

In 2005, we really experienced the case: The interesting intervention between the nph and the dark marking beneath the npc in 2005 was observed for instance on 9 Oct 05 (λ =303°Ls, φ =11°S) by PELLIER (*CPl*) at ω = 077°W, FLANAGAN (WFl) at ω=153°W, GRAFTON (EGf) at ω =162°W, and then again in Europe by KARRER (*MKr*) at ω =355°W where the Dawes slit and a yellow-whitish disturbance nearly north of Nilokeras were shot. On 11 Oct 05 (λ =304°Ls) AKUTSU (Ak) took a morning nph over M Acidalium at ω=341°W, but unfortunately it must have been already be at dawn at Cebu. On the other hand on 12 Oct 05 (λ =305°Ls, φ = 12°S) LAZZALOTTI (PLz) was late in the morning, but late at night MKr again shot the Dawes slit and the Nilokeras yellow bright patch at ω=010°W. On 15 Oct 05 (λ =306°Ls, φ =12°S), KOWOLLIK (*SKw*) chased the slit from ω=011°W to 041°W. CPl's images of the slit at ω=0.17°W, 025°W are excellent. On 16 Oct 05 (λ=307°Ls, φ =12°S), TYLER (*DTy*) took it at ω =009°W, PEACH (DPc) at ω=019°W, and ADELAAR (JAd) at ω=024°W. Among others following, WFl's image of Dawes slit on 22 Oct $05(\lambda=311^{\circ}Ls, \phi=13^{\circ}S)$ at $\omega=$ 026°W was just as any expected. Mn's drawing on the day is in #326. Sorry we here omit others made at the end of October.

As shown in the Figure, δ in 2005 was rather large for λ =300°Ls~310°Ls, while ϕ was a bit too south, and hence the situation was inferior to the conditions in 1864. On the other hand on this 2007 season ϕ is north but δ must be insufficient. We however consider that DAWES' case in 1864 happened around λ =337°Ls, and so we can be sure this phenomenon can be long traced, and it is expected that we may check the slit phenomenon with a favourable δ under at the best ϕ in 2007. In fact ϕ goes

down to 7°N: on λ =310°Ls, φ =1°S, on λ =320°Ls, φ =3°N, on λ =330°Ls, φ =6°N, and on λ =345°Ls, φ reads 7°N.

The drawing of Mn in 1990 was made at λ =321°Ls: http://www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~cmo/cmomn2/2005Coming_9.htm

where δ was inferior to the case in 2005, while ϕ was better than in 2005. *Mn*'s set of drawings of the M Acidalium area was shown in:

 $http://www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/\sim\!cmo/cmomn2/1990Oct_nph.gif$

where the area is checked four days every 40 minutes. Note that the Dawes slit was not necessarily visible every day.

In 1992, ϕ was further northern. But appropriate δ was not associated, as shown on the Figure.

In 1973, at the season λ =300°Ls, the apparent diameter δ was the most favourable, but the deep north was outside our eyes, and unfortunately or fortunately at the very season the encircling great dust storm was entrained at the Solis L area. Even if this belonged to the northern originated dust storm category, we could have not been able to search its origin in the deep north.

From the Figure, we may judge the following case of 1975 was quite akin to our 2007 case. However in 1975 we have never heard about the detection of the Dawes slit: Prof MIYAMOTO had just retired and did not stay any longer at Kwasan. The Kwasan and Hida Observatories took a total of 229 R and B images (sometimes G) by the use of TriX (non-composites), but as far as we see their report (in *Contri. Kwasan and Hida Obs. Kyoto Univ* No233, 1976), some nice images show the interventions of the nph with Utopia and M Acidalium which however look normal. On 20 Nov 75 (λ =346°Ls, φ =2°S) at ω =017°W a B image shows a thin hood over M Acidalium but without the slit.

In 1975, one of us (Mn) was not productive. M Acidalium was caught frequently at $\lambda=355^{\circ}\text{Ls}\sim360^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ and at $\lambda=014^{\circ}\text{Ls}\sim018^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ (both were made by the use of a 15cm refr atop the Astrophysics Dept, Kyoto Univ). In 2007 we hope everybody be more attentive.

We are now in a position to talk about the northern originated dust cases. This was also touched in CMO #305 (25 May 2005): The season around λ =350°Ls is the last of the period when pole-to-pole circulation of the

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northern originated dust raising (period B: λ =310°Ls~350°Ls in the article in CMO #305). So, in addition to the nph watching, we should be careful about the dust raising around the area of M Acidalium and Utopia.

Letting the cross-equatorial propagation of the dusts aside, we should continue to watch the dust disturbances around the perimeter of the npc when the nph is weakened and eventually vanishes even if they do not propagate southward. The dusts around and inside the npc are also seen even after $\lambda=360^{\circ}$ Ls when the npc begins to thaw or sublime. The northern spring visits at the end of 2007 at the time when the angular diameter of the Martian disk is still large, and so it may be quite possible to check the peripheral dusts. Only unfortunately however the tilt φ inclines to the south at this time. The dusts near the north polar cap were not observed by Mariner 9, and so it is not certain whether the polar dust occurs every time, but they have been caught frequently by the HST and MGS, and the HST record in 1996 was press released as "Springtime Dust Storm Swirls at Martian North Pole" in

http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/solar%20system/mars/1996/34 where two images on λ =011°Ls (18 Sept 1996) and on λ =024°Ls (15 Oct 1996) are shown, both being at ω =165°W, and both proving different presences of a dust streak on the npc. They were once treated in CMO#181 (25 Nov 1996 issue), CLICK (3) p1950. Succeeding image was also taken on λ =044°Ls (29 Nov 1996) at the same ω where a dust on the npc was shot as shown in

http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/solar%20system/mars/1996/34/image/f/

The above three have their inlets at Ω =167°W, 173°W, 159°W respectively. These dusts are considered to be associated with fronts which passed through the surface of the npc. P B JAMES *et al* in "*North Polar Dust Storms in Early Spring on Mars*" *Icarus* **138** (1999) 64 also cite, in addition to the above three, another case at λ =020°Ls taken on 2 Jan 1993, which shows an inlet at Ω =052°W: The image can be found in our *CPl*'s Site; http://www.astrosurf.com/pellier/HST2janvier1993Acidalium

As stated above, this kind of polar dust was not trapped by Mariner 9, but MGS frequently observed dusts near and inside the npc. One of the most famous ones is a outburst from the npc observed on λ =042°Ls

(29 Aug 2000), and found in

http://www.msss.com/mars images/moc/9 12 00 dust storm/mars and earth storms.jpg

In 2002, the northern hemisphere greeted the spring equinox in mid-April, while by λ =030°Ls; the end of June 2002, the peripheral dusts near the npc occurred quite frequently and MGS accumulated the data as shown in

http://www.msss.com/mars images/moc/weather reports/

We now move on to other cases in the northern hemisphere: We first note that slightly far from the north circumpolar region Alba might show a white cloud activity around the end of the Baum plateau ($\sim \lambda = 060^{\circ} Ls$), and so we should be attentive though the δ must be smaller. This should be also checked in 2009/2010 more favourably. An example in 1995 can be found in

http://www.kwasan.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~cmo/cmomn0/95Note13.htm

Second, the evening cloud over the higher mountains in the northern hemisphere will revive after the northern spring equinox, and so Olympus Mons and others should be attentively checked.

Last, but not the least, "Novus Pons" on M Acidalium (observed frequently by Elisabeth SIEGEL (*ESg*) in 1992/93, and named by WARELL (*JWr*) of the NMO, and appeared in 2005 on several ccd images) should be another target to check in 2007/08. As to this we shall give another column on another occasion.

We finally note that it's a long way in 2007 to reach the opposition time (as always when the planet is at opposition after the perihelion). Until the northern winter solstice comes in mid-September, ϕ tilts toward south, and it is hard to observe the deep northern districts. However the northern originated dusts are to be raised from April and May, and so we should be prepared for the season of the northern hemisphere to start earlier.

◆いよいよ北半球の季節の接近の始まりである。北半球の現象は単純と考えられてきた向きがあるが、既に北半球は南半球におとらず興味ある気象現象が見られることが知られている。例えば、北半球起源の黄雲がある。これは極-極型の循環に伴って、赤道を越えるときのもの。北半球起源の黄雲は殆ど顧みられてこなかったが、現在でも水蒸氣を伴う点についての意識が濃いとは言えな

い。多分北極雲の働きとも関係し、これから観測を密にしなければならない事柄が幾つもある。例えばドーズ・スリット現象も好事的な意味合いだけでなく、未だ関連は知られていないが、北半球起源黄雲とも関連があるかも知れないのである。

◆先の接近の際、 CMO #305 (25 May 2005号)で1864年のドーズの観測に触れ、その後われわれがドーズ・スリットと呼び習わした北極雲内の暗線分について喚起をおこなった(ドーズの15Nov1864 at 00:00GMTの観測に依る。彼はスリットをshort and rather thick dark lineと呼んでいる)。Webでは

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmomn2/2005Coming_9.htm を見られたい。その中で、ドーズ・スリットは2005年にも検出が可能であるが、2007年にも同様に可能であることを明言した。その根拠とした法則は筆者の一人(Mn)が1984年に『天界』に書き、CMOでは#106 (15 June 1991) p910 他、何度も説明しているもので---Webでは

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmomn2/Cahier03.htm

にある---、その内容は似た接近を見つけだすのに魔法数7.390・・・という無理数が存在し、これに近い有理数を持つ回帰年を近似値として選べばよいというものである。先の2005年と同じく2007年も可能というのは、141年回帰の魔法数は7.333・・・、143年回帰の魔法数は7.444・・・で両者は7.390を挟むからである(1864+141=2005、1864+143=2007、Nov1864年は元治元年、清朝では同治帝三年)。

◇同じくドーズのスリットは1990年にも顕著であった事実を同じところで述べているが、1990-1864=126年回帰は魔法数7.375・・・を持ち、より7.390・・・に近いから、より1864年接近に近い接近だったということになるのである(1943年はもっと近かったかも知れない、が困難な戦時態勢の中で記録があるかどうか)。

令そこで、一般的な事柄にも適用を考えて、先ず、2007/2008年接近のみならず、2005年、更には遡って、1990/91年、1992/93年のコンビ、それに1973年と1975年の六接近についてλの関数として視直径δ、中央緯度φを描いてみたが、それを英文の部に紹介してある。φは特に北半球を見る目安として重要である。2007/08年のデータは太くしてある。

残念ながら1864年のデータは揃わないが、2005年と2007年の中間と見れば好いであろう。実際、1864年の最大視直径 δ Maxは17.5"で、いかにも2005年の δ Max=20.2"と2007年 δ Max=15.9"の中間値である。多分 ϕ の曲線もその中間を行くであろう。

◇2005年の北極雲とその下の暗部との絡みは、 例えば9Oct05(λ=303°Ls、φ=11°S)にペリエ(CPI)氏 のω=077°W、フラナガン(WFI)氏のω=153°W、グラ フトン(EGf)氏のω=162°Wに見られるが、再びョ ーロッパに渡ってカッレル(MKr)氏がω=355°Wで ドーズ・スリットとニロケラスの北で黄白斑を撮 し出している。11Oct05(λ=304°Ls)ω=341°Wで阿久 津(Ak)氏は角度が浅いが、セブでは夜明けであろ う。12Oct05(λ=305°Ls、φ=12°S)の朝方のラッザロ ッチ(PLz)氏のは少し遅れたが、夜半前のMKr氏の ω=010°Wには再びドーズ・スリットと光斑が見え る。15Oct05(λ=306°Ls、φ=12°S)にはコヴォッリク (SKw)さんがω=011°W~041°Wでスリットを追跡し ている。CPI氏もω=017°W、025°Wで美事である。 ただ、φが浅いのは不可抗力だが残念である。 16Oct05(λ =307°Ls、 φ =12°S)にはタイラー(DTy)氏の ω=009°W、ピーチ(DPc)氏のω=019°W、アデラール (JAd)氏のω=024°W等が面白い。22Oct05(λ=311°Ls、φ = 13°S)のWFI氏の ω =026°Wはドンピシャである。

実は図から分かるとおり、2005年の場合、 $\lambda=300^{\circ}\text{Ls}\sim310^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ の季節では δ が大きいのだが、 ϕ が南を向いている点で多分1864年より不利であった。一方、2007年の場合はこのあたりで ϕ は北を向くのだが δ が不足である。しかし、ドーズの場合 $\lambda=337^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ あたりと考えられるから、この現象は長く見られるはずで、2007年の場合は結構な δ のもとで、最良とも言える ϕ で観測が出来る。 ϕ は 7°N まで上がる分けであるから、北半球丸見えに近い。やや詳しく砕くと、 $\lambda=310^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ では $\phi=1^{\circ}\text{S}$ だが、 $\lambda=320^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ では $\phi=3^{\circ}\text{N}$ 、 $\lambda=330^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ では ϕ は δ 0、 $\lambda=345^{\circ}\text{Ls}$ では $\phi=7^{\circ}\text{N}$ というわけである。

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmomn2/2005Coming_9.htm に引用したMnの1990年のスケッチは λ =321°Lsで、 δ は2005年に負けるが ϕ が2005年よりよほどよくなっているのがわかる。なお、この時の連作は

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmomn2/1990oct_nph.gif に四日間、四十分ごとに纏められている。この年 のスリットは必ずしも毎日見えるものではなかっ たことに注意する。1992年にはφは更に下がったが、δが伴っていないことが図から解る。

◆1973年はλ=300°Lsの時点でδは最高であった が、北半球奥地は殆ど見えなかった上、この時点 で大黄雲が発生した。もし北半球起源であったと しても把握しきれなかったろうと思われる。◇図 から見ると1975年は2007年とよく似た接近であっ たといえる。しかし、ドーズ・スリットの検出に ついては寡聞にして聞いていない。宮本正太郎氏 は退官されて觀測されていない。ただ、花山と飛 騨で229枚のRもしくはB(時にはG)のTriX写真(非 合成)が撮られている(Contri. Kwasan and Hida Obs. Kyoto Univ No233, 1976)。 良像も混じってウトピア あたりで北極雲がBで複雑な様相を示すが、マレ ・アキダリウム方面の画像は少なく、20Nov75 (λ=346°Ls、φ=2°S)ω=017°WにB像がありマレ・ア キダリウムで北極雲は薄くなっているように見え るがスリットは見えていない。

1975年のMnの場合は不作で、マレ・アキダリウムの機会は λ =355°Ls~360°Lsと λ =014°Ls~018°Ls頃しかなく(どちらも京大・宇宙物理の五藤15cm屈折にて)、これらには顕れていない。2007年も同じ様な期間後半部での観測が好機となるから今回は集中した更なる観測が望まれる。

- ◆扨て、これもCMO #305 (25 May 2005号)で触れたことだが、この頃λ=350°Lsは北半球起源の黄雲発生の第二期(Bとした)λ=310°Ls~350°Lsの終末に当たる。したがって、北極雲の観測とともにマレ・アキダリウムやウトピア周辺の黄塵監視は欠かせない。
- ◆しかし、南半球への波及はさておいても、また北極雲が弱くなってからも北極冠域は要注意である。北極冠周辺での黄塵はλ=360°Ls後の北極冠が蒸発を始める北半球初春にも続くから周辺部の監視は重要で、以下に述べる様にこれらのλは、今回の観測期では最接近後の2007年十二月末に訪れるので、視直径の大きな内にチェックできる可能性がある。ただ今回は、この頃は図から判る様にφが南を向くのは残念である。◆北極域の黄雲は必ずしも定期的ではないようだが、HSTやMGSで捉えられていて、HSTでは1996年のプレスリリース"Springtime Dust Storm Swirls at Martian North Pole"は

にあり、 λ =011°Ls (18 Sept 1996)、 λ =024°Ls (15 Oct 1996)の一ヶ月離れた ω =165°Wの二日間の画像が掲載され、北極冠の中に黄雲の筋が写っている。これは、CMO#181(25 Nov 1996号) CLICK CMO -

http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/solar%20system/mars/1996/34

CMO CLICKS (3) p1950 で採り上げたものである。 続けて λ =044°Ls (29 Nov 1996)にも、同じ ω で撮し た画像があり、こちらの画像にも北極冠内の黄塵 が写っている。

http://hubble site.org/newscenter/archive/releases/solar%20 system/mars/1996/34/image/f/solar%20 system/mars/1996/34/image/f/solar/20 system/mars/1996/34/ima

以上の三つはそれぞれ Ω =167°W、173°W、159°W に切り口がある。これらの北極雲内黄塵は北極雲内を通過する前線によって上げられた黄塵と考えられているが、P B JAMES et~al "North Polar Dust Storms in Early Spring on Mars" Icarus 138 (1999) 64には λ =020°Ls(2Jan1993)で起き Ω =052°Wに切り口のある黄雲が同種のものとして挙がっている。画像はペリエ(CPI)氏のサイト

http://www.astrosurf.com/pellier/HST2janvier1993Acidalium

で見られるものであろう。なお、これらの時期ではMariner 9では観測に引っ掛からなかったようである。 \diamondsuit 一方、MGS観測ではそうではない。可成り頻繁で、有名なものとして λ =042°Ls (29Aug 2000)における北極冠からの吹出し黄塵が知られている(2000年懇談会のホットな話題であった)。

http://www.msss.com/mars_images/moc/9_12_00_dust_storm/mars_and_earth_storms.jpg に掲載され多もの。 \diamondsuit 2002年には四月中旬に北半球の春分を迎えたが、六月終わり迄の λ =030°Ls 頃までの北極冠近辺での黄塵はかなり頻繁で、その各週での動きはMGSによって捉えられ、

http://www.msss.com/mars_images/moc/weather_reports/で把握できるから、参照されたい。

◆また、北極域から離れるがアルバ付近での 白雲活動もボーム・プラトー(~λ=060°Ls)の後に知 られているから、注意が必要である。ただこの 頃はδも小さくなっているが、次の接近の前哨戦 として追跡があってよいと思う。1995年の例は 次にある:

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmo/95Note13.htm

- ◆接近後半では北半球特有ではないがオリュム プス・モンス等の夕雲が活動を開始するので、機 会を逃さず記録するのが望ましい。
 - ◆他に、1992/93期にデンマークのシーゲル(ESg)

さんが何度も検出したノウゥス・ポンス(命名はヴァレッル(JWr)氏による、マレ・アキダリウムに掛かる新しい橋という意味、2005年には幾つか例が出た)の検証等があるが、また別稿で扱う。

◆最後に、近日点後の接近の特長として、最接 近までの道のりが長い。北半球の冬至まではφは

南に偏っていて、北半球の観測は難しい。九月の中頃までそういう状態が続くわけで、當然南半球の現象に集中することになるが、北半球起源の黄雲は四月、五月には始まっているわけであるから、その頃から北半球の季節は始まるという覚悟があってよいと思う。

便り

Letters to the Editor

• · · · · · · Date: Sun, 24 Dec 2006 08:30:50-0000 Subject: Re: Season's Greetings/CMO

all the best to you guys too, and thank you for all your hard work.

O····· Date: Sun, 24 Dec 2006 20:28:31 -0000 Subject: SAME PROMINCES ON 3 DAYS

Hi Guys, This image shows the same prominence imaged on 3 occasions spanning 4 days. It is disappearing beyond the solar horizon, with just the highest half showing in the last image. Ecliptic south is at the top. The same foreground mask has been used on all three frames.

Best wishes , happy whatever you celebrate, and a great new year

O · · · · · · · Date: Sat, 30 Dec 2006 12:42:04 -0000 Subject: new spot

Hi Guys, At last a clear morning here in Southern England. A new spot was captured. Definition is poor due to seeing at 13 degrees altitude. The white dot is a real phenomena and was seen throughout capture jigging about in the turbulence.

There were some nice prominences too, images to follow. best wishes for the new year

O····· Date: Sat, 30 Dec 2006 20:57:56 -0000 Subject: Prominences from today

Hi Guys, Here are two prominences from this morning, taken with the sun at between 12 and 13 degrees alt.

The lower edge of the images are parallel to the dec axis of a GE mount. 6 inch achromat at f30. Daystar ATM.65Å. Best wishes

Dave TYLER (デヴィド・タイラー Bkh UK 英)

http://www.david-tyler.com/

• · · · · · · Date: Sun, 24 Dec 2006 18:53:55 +0100 Subject: Merry Christmas

Dear friends, I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year. This animated Gif shows the changes of Saturn's Ringsystem during 4 years. I hope that I can take pictures until December 2008, when the Ringsystem will change to a line and then will be invisible. I remember 1995, when I first saw it... best wishes

O····· Date: Tue, 26 Dec 2006 01:56:20 +0100 Subject: Re: Merry Christmas

Dear Masatsugu, we have a marvelous time, my husband has vacation until Jan 7th and we enjoy to spend so much time together:

Every thing was green the last days - the grass, the trees and we had even some spring flowers. It was not cold enough for snow ... And suddenly on 24th in the morning we got strong fog. Then the temperature went down and the fog began to froze. Tiny small snowflakes fall quietly to the earth. Now every thing is covered with a thick ice crust and the air is still foggy. It looks like a brightly sparkling miracle world... But on the roads we have totally chaos, they are also frozen and we have some traffic accidents. Every one was surprised by the fog and ice. Even during the first hour of strong fog the local weatherforecast told us in the radio "no white christmas, no snow and warm weather". I am glad to have enough food at home for a whole company, the next days I wount get out of my house...

My experience is, that the number of troubble will grow untill every on has realised, that icy winter roads are no safe place for cars without wintertire...

It is every year the same, a lot of people don't believe that winter comes into the city... best wishes

Silvia KOWOLLIK

(シルウ・ィア・コウ・ォッリク Ludwigsburg 徳)

• · · · · · · Date: Sunday, Dec 24, 2006 19:20+9000 Subject: Re: Season's Greetings/CMO

村上様、梅田@福井市自然史博物館です。素敵なemailカード、ありがとうございました。CMOにとっても福井市自然史博物館にとってもすばらしい2007年になりますように!

梅田 美由紀

(Miyuki UMEDA 福井市自然史博物館 Fukui)

• · · · · · · · Date: Sun, 24 Dec 2006, 09:55:16-0500 Subject: Re: Season's Greetings/CMO



Photos I took on Okinawa in 1960: Teahouse of August Moon and Naminoue Castle.

Jeff BEISH (ジェフ・ビーシュ FL美)

• · · · · · · · Date: Sun, 24 Dec 2006 17:13:17 -0500 Subject: RE: Season's Greetings/CMO

Hello Masami Murakami: Thank you very much for sending me the CMO issues. I appreciate them very much. May you and your family have a blessed Holiday Season.

Richard SCHMUDE (リチャート・・シュマト GA 美)

•••••• Date: Mon, 25 Dec 2006 14:51:49 +0100 Subject: Saturn: the Lord of the ring

Between the Turkey and al the Christmas stuff, a little gif animation from Saturn and his ring in almost 3 years. Kindly regards

Richard BOSMAN (リヒャルト・ホース マンEnschede 荷蘭)

• · · · · · · Date: Sun, 24 Dec 2006 23:36:04 -0500 Subject: RE: Season's Greetings/CMO

Dear Friends, Thank you for the Season's Greetings and

the beautiful photograph of Mt. Fuji. I long for all of us to have peace on Earth and good will toward mankind.

Thank you for continuing to send the CMO. I do read and enjoy it, and maybe one day I can send some more useful observations. Best wishes,

Sam WHITBY (サミュエル・ホイットヒ Hopewell VA 美)

..... Date: Mon, 25 Dec 2006 08:01:50 -0800 Subject: Re: CMO #326

Masami, Thank you for your Christmas and New Year greetings and for your fine articles about Mars.

May you also have a joyous Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

David ANDERSON (デヴィッド・アンダートソン SC 美)

●・・・・・・ Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2006 00:14:07 +0900 Subject: 土星画像061225 帰国しました。



こんばんは、12 月26日、日本に 帰国しました。 当日朝方、Chris の C-11で 土星を 撮りました。上 空の風で揺れて いましたが変化 はない様です。 O · · · · · · · Date: Fri, 29 Dec 2006 11:04:46 +0900 Subject: Re: RE: ± 星画像061225

南様、おはよう

ございます。先ずは連絡が遅れましたマニラの件 ですが、直前に日本からお得意様が会社見学とい う形で來比し、どうしても日程の変更が出来ず、 マニラ行きを諦めせざるを得ませんでした。日本 人が一人の現状では身動きが限定され、困ってし まいます。ASIANサミットの直前の開催日変更は 全く変な話なんですが、台風の直撃やテロの情報 は言い訳で本当は会場建設の完成(Cebu Internatinal Convention Center)が終わらず、周りが完成したも のの、内部が終わっていなかったのが本音のよう です。・・・

さてこの十一ヶ月間のセブ滞在では星を見る環 境は改善されませんでした。現在のホテルの屋上 が使えるかどうか?聞いて貰っていますが分かり ません。セブでは夜に星を不自由なく見るには一 戸立ての家の庭に望遠鏡を置いて見る方法がベス トですが、単身赴任の身分では会社の許可が出ま せん。家賃が今の倍以上の経費がかかりますので 現状では困難でしょう。ホテルのコンドミニアム タイプの屋上が使えれば出来ますが、エアコンの 影響がありますので少し厳しいですね。

阿久津 富夫(Tomio AKUTSU セブThe Philippines)

• · · · · · · Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2006 06:25:31 +0900 Subject: Re: 画像研究会?

> さて、昨日西田昭徳(Ns)さんから仄聞したのですが、一月7日頃に福岡教育大 > で、画像に関する、とくに教育部門に関して研究會か何かあるそうですね。

fits画像教育利用研究会ですね。締め切りが昨 日までだったので、先ほど急遽申し込んだのです が、出席できるかどうか微妙です。・・・うまく出 席できれば、西田さんとお話ししたいと思います。

- > 私は湯川さんの生誕百年の同窓会で京都へ行くかも知れません(一月23日
- > が誕生日)。週日なので、小郷原一智さんに会えるかも知れません。年明
- > けてから一度連絡してみようかと思っています。直ぐ帰ってきてしまう 二三時間しか会えないと思うけど。

ぜひ連絡してみてください。話をされたらきっ

と面白いと思います。ご連絡まで。

南様:本日お昼過ぎにCMO#326届きました。 いつもありがとうございます。・・・

> 淺田 **正** (Tadashi ASADA 宗像 Fukuoka)

●・・・・・・ Date: Sat, 30 Dec 2006 11:00:40 +0900 Subject: RE:カンパ有り難うございます

『火星通信』は昨日(29日)到着しました。あり がとうございます。

2007年4月から、ソフィア・堺は指定管理者制 度により、民間委託となり、私はプラネタリウム、 望遠鏡担当から外れることになりました。60cm を使えるかどうかは微妙で、どちらにしても今ま でのようには使えないかと思います。また、ベラ ンダ天文台?の20cmで出来る範囲で続けていき たいと思います。今後とも宜しくお願い致します。

熊森 照明 (Teruaki KUMAMORI 堺 Osaka)

• · · · · · · · Date: Sat, 30 Dec 2006 15:33:21 +0700 Subject: Re: Fw: Season's Greetings/CMO

村上様、メール及び画像の送信、ありがとうご ざいます。私の方は、今年も11月からベトナム・ ホーチミン市(サイゴン)に滞在しております。

昨年はベトナム南部は雨期が長引きましたが、 今年は既に乾期に入っており、毎日眩しい夏空で す。明け方には、ホテルの窓から南十字が眺めら れます。

年末・年始も帰国しません。代わりに、沖縄か ら家族三名が訪ねてきます(昨年は、鳥インフル エンザのため来越が中止になりました)。

今期の木星は、帰国後4月から始める予定です。 それでは、よいお年をお迎え下さい。

駅 (Isao MIYAZAKI うるまOkinawa)

(註) Isao stays at Ho Chi Minh City from November. He will be back soon & begin to shoot Jupiter from April from Okinawa. -Ed

) · · · · · · Date: Sun, 31 Dec 2006 13:00:23 -0600 Subject: Re: AR-10930

Hi: Last image taken on the 31st of December, seeing bad, full of high thin pony tail clouds. Took this image of AR-10930 during cloud breaks, hope you like it. It has 900 frames aligned and stacked with RegiStax4. The system used was a 6" f/12 A-P refractor + 2× Barcon Barlow+A-P Telecentric & the LU-075M, + a 5.1" ERF.

Thanks for looking an happy New Year. Eric ROEL (エリック・ロエル Mexico)

●······**質正:**今年も御活躍を祈ります。こち らはいよいよ危くなって参りました。(1 Jan 2007) 村山 足男 (Sadao MURAYAMA 東京 Tokyo)

• · · · · · · Date: Mon, 1 Jan 2007 00:36:59 -0500

Dear Masatsugu, Happy Birthday! Hope you are enjoying this day. Another trip around the Sun!

Have a great New Year and 2007 Mars apparition! Best regards and thanks for your friendship over the years.

O Date: Mon, 15 Jan 2007 19:47:35 +0000 Subject: Venus Image

Hi All, I have attached a daylight image of Venus from 13 Jan, taken in UV light. Best,

) · · · · · · Date: Fri, 19 Jan 2007 05:48:15 +0000 Subject: Saturn Images

Hi All, I have attached some belated Saturn images from 8 Jan. Small SEBz spot crossing the CM. Best,

Ser2-0548 CMO No. 327



Don PARKER (唐那·派克 FL 美)

• · · · · · · · Date: Mon, 1 Jan 2007 22:45:31 -0000 Subject: Another new sunspot

Hi Guys, This is our new years day ensemble, including yet another new good sized spot. One image was at 90"efl and the other at 180". Daystar ATM .65Å H α filter and 6" f15 achromat. Seeing was very poor.

O····· Date: Wed, 3 Jan 2007 14:57:48 -0000 Subject: SOLAR IMAGES 2nd Jan 2007

Hi Guys, Here are two images from the 2nd. One in green filtered white light, and one in H α . Spots 0933 0934 and one, as yet, not numbered. Seeing was very bad, with the H α image capturing the best seeing of the morning. Best wishes

O····· Date: Thu, 4 Jan 2007 20:41:11 -0000 Subject: SPOT 0933 TODAY

Hi Guys, This shot of 0933 was grabbed between thick clouds this morning. Very poor seeing again just justifying 180" EFL. Regi 4 failed to put it together in multipoint. No flare activity was noted. Best wishes

O····· Date: Sat, 6 Jan 2007 20:11:06 -0000 Subject: Saturn from this morning



Hi Guys, At last we had a bit of seeing above 4, not by much though! The C14 hastilly replaced the 6"f15 after a seeing check with the 6 inch, but the

sky slowly became hazed over as Saturn gained in altitude. Blue suffering particularly badly. It was good to have another go at it though. Best wishes

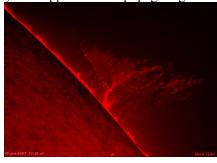
O····· Date: Mon, 15 Jan 2007 19:05:30 -0000 Subject: Saturn this morning

Hi Guys, A spell of bad weather has cleared some, allowing glimpse of the sky over this past week. Comet McNaught was stunning. Unfortunately poor seeing accompanied the very welcome clear sky last night, but at least Saturn was available. The fair red made all the difference in the RGB. C14 around f40. Filters Trutek - type2 green, type 2blue and type1 red. 3 single avis make up the 2800 frame RGB. Lumemera 075 M @15fps.

..... Date: Tue, 16 Jan 2007 16:58:56 -0000 Subject: Solar activity 15th Jan

Hi Guys, A welcome clearing with reasonable seeing too. The active region with a few spotlets proved interesting. I wish I had taken more for an animation, but not having a photographic memory, I did not percieve such rapid movement over the whole field. Prominence hunting intervened too. The Prominence looked unusual to my "new to ha" eyes, as it appears to be popagating from

itself like lightning. The structure is most "fern-like". 6" f15 achromat @ f30. Daystar ATM .65Å 1996 vintage, with 2×Powermate, O····· Date: Wed, 17 Jan 2007 09:47:45-0000



Subject: Bright prominence 15th Jan

Hi Guys, This is another prominence from the 15th. This unusually bright prominence was as bright as the chromosphere, enabling them to be captured simultaneously, without burning out the chromosphere. Best wishes $\bigcirc \cdots \bigcirc Date$: Wed, 17 Jan 2007 23:37:22 -0000 Subject: A prominance from the 17th

Hi guys, we had a bit of a cloud gap today, poor seeing, past the meridian, but better than nothing. You just never know what yer gonna get with this sun. This was a faint fragmented prominence. best wishes

O····· Date: Fri, 19 Jan 2007 22:13:33 -0000 Subject: the sun today

Hi Guys, A nice sunny morning after the gales. The sun was a little quiescent, but for one medium prominence, one large filament and a white pimple. As seen at 52N with Daystar ATM .65Å 6" OG f30 for Prominence, stopped to 3inch f30×90"fl for white pimple, and stopped to 4.5"×90inch. f20, for filament. Seeing: poor to fair. Best wishes

Dave TYLER (デヴィド・タイラー Bkh UK 英)

http://www.david-tyler.com/

• · · · · · · · Date: Tue, 2 Jan 2007 16:59:58 -0500 Subject: Re: From M Minami, CMO/OAA

Hi Masatsugu! The best of the new year to you and your Family! Thank you for the link to the CMO article, I'm glad my images were of use to you! I wish I had more images to share with you but those were the only times where the seeing was good enough to produce acceptable images! One of the disadvantages to the large aperture is that they are more prone to seeing degradations. best wishes

Mike WIRTHS (マイク・ワースス Ontario 加)

•····· Date: Tue, 2 Jan 2007 22:50:30 +0900 Subject: Re: 謹賀新年

新年おめでとうございます。本日夕方、CMO数冊のクロネコ便が着きました。どうもありがとうございます。 本年もよろしくお願いいたします。来週にはセブへ戻ってしまいますが、寒くてもこの季節の日本も本当に良いですね。露天風呂の温泉は最高です。日本人に生まれて良かった(少し大げさですが)と感じました。

横浜から引っ越して来られた中島さんの観測所の記事が『天界』に載っていましたね。

1月7日にセブに戻りますが、観測地の改善の見通しが付ければ良いのですが、厳しいですね。 ではまたセブから連絡します。

阿久津 富夫(Tomio AKUTSU セブThe Philippines)

(註) Tomio (Ak) stayed at home from 26 Dec to 6 Jan. He flied back again to Cebu on 7 Jan. -Ed

●・・・・・・ Date: Thu, 04 Jan 2007 11:56:17 +0900 Subject: 18OctのDustの時間変化

明けましておめでとうございます。今年もよろしくお願いいたします。

たいへん遅くなりましたが、2005年10月18日のDustの時間変化の測定結果を添付いたします。若干大きくなっているかもしれませんが、ほぼ同じ大きさというのが結論かと思われます。測定の元になった画像も添付いたします。カラー画像のG成分で面積を求めました。以上、報告まで。

○・・・・・・ Date: Thu, 11 Jan 2007 08;11:58 +0900 Subject: Re: Bruce A. Cantor の論文

- > Bruce Cantor O MOC observations of the 2001 Mars planet-
- > encircling dust storm と題する論文がIcarus に出ているようです。
- >アブストラクトを見ただけでは大したことないようですが。
- > Icarusは九国大にありましたね?

Icarusは、九国大でも切られてしまったので、 私が個人的に購入しています。ただ年末ぎりぎり に更新手続きをしたので、ご依頼の号は未着です。 到着しだい、お送りいたします。

一月7日~8日の福岡教育大学のワークショップは面白かったのですが、西田さんにはお目にかかれず(低気圧通過のため小松から飛行機が飛ばなかったようです)、残念でした。機会がありましたら、彼によろしくお伝えください。

達田 正 (Tadashi ASADA 宗像 Fukuoka)

• · · · · · · · Date: Sat, 6 Jan 2007 16:15:38 +0000 Subject: Some lunar mosaics from Dec 28

Dear All, On the early evening of Dec 28, before it clouded over, seeing was good, and I bagged as many shots as possible of the 1st Q moon in a somewhat un-methodical manner. The consequence of this is that I have been able to assemble two mosics, which unfortunately do not quite overlap.

These were taken with a C11 at prime focus, a Baader IR-R filter, and a mono-modded Toucam from Modern Astronomy. Processing in Registax 4, usually 2 alignment points per AVI, assembly in Photoshop. Reproduced 80% original size.

I notice the S polar cap to be surprisingly wide and dark in the R on this occasion.

O····· Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 18:00:37 +0000 Subject: Comet McNaught

At last, a clear evening, and a great naked-eye comet as in the 19thC engravings.



The most beautiful comet I have ever seen. Easily imagable with no special equipment.

This was taken with a hand-held camera braced against an upstairs window frame.

O · · · · · · Date: Thu, 11 Jan 2007 19:00:24 +0000

Subject: There she blows - it's that comet again

Comet McNaught made a moody and atmospheric reappearance here tonight, through the stiff wind and hazy purple-brown atmosphere low down, which made it look fainter than yesterday.

I used a telescope this time, an ST80, f=400mm, at prime focus with a Canon EOS 350D. However, the larger image scale doesn't really show any more (as has been evident with other telescopic images I have seen). I have left these uncropped, just reduced to 20% original size. Also, a picture of the equipment precariously perched half in and half out of a window which only opens to achieve an aperture of about 3 inches.

David ARDITTI (デヴィット・アーディチ Edgware ME 英) Author: "Setting-Up a Small Observatory", pub. Springer, 2007 http://www.davidarditti.co.uk/observatory.html

•····· Date: Sun, 7 Jan 2007 19:06:43 +0800 Subject: Re: 謹賀新年/CMO

南政次様、村上昌己様、中島孝様、 西田昭徳様、常間地ひとみ様、謹賀新年。

美しい富士山の写真をありがとうございます。 私は、いつかは写真でなく、自分の目で、富士山 を見たいものだと思っています。少年時代から数 え年八十四の去年まで、二、三十回も東海道線で 富士山が見えるはずのところを通過しましたが、 いつも雲か霞に隠れていました。去年は花見を目 的に桃園空港から成田空港へ飛び、東京に一週間 滞在して、上野、隅田川、千鳥が淵の桜と東京の 町見物をして、次に富士山を目当てに東海道で大 阪まで「のぞみ」に乗りました。そして例によっ て富士のお山からは面会を拒絶されました。大阪 に四日滞在し、関西空港から台湾へ帰りました。 この旅行では長女と三女とを付添い人としてつれ て行きました。二人とも五十台のおばさんです。 一行三人のうち、日本語がわかるのは私だけ、あ との二人は英語ならできます。今年も日本へ行く かどうか今のところ予定がたちません。私は「い のしし」年うまれです。

丁亥太陽曆一月七日

賴 武揚 (W.- Y. LAI 臺北 Taipei)

• · · · · · · · Date: Mon, 8 Jan 2007 13:34:26 -0000 Subject: New Lunar Gallery Online.

Hi all, Finally months of work is complete, and here is my new greatly expanded and redesigned lunar galery ecompssing all the work and more i did on my trip back in April 2006. It is the frontpage of my website. http://www.damianpeach.com/

Rather than just a gallery, ive made it a more informative guide and hopefully it will help others to appreciate the geological history of the lunar formations.

All the best for 2007,

O····· Date: Thu, 18 Jan 2007 22:41:20 -0000 Subject: Website is back-up.

Hi all, Just a quick note that my whole website is finally back up and online after a long update process of everything (of which there is still a few remianing bits to be done). Best Wishes

Damian PEACH (デミアン・ピーチ BKh 英)

• · · · · · · Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 12:59:33 -0600 Subject: mars in 1907

Dear Masatsugu, I hope the new year is going well for you. I have been quite busy with professional preoccupations, alas, and astronomy has been shoved into a minuscule corner of my time. I have, however, recently de-

lighted in seeing Laurie's splendid series of drawings of Mars from the last opposition, and have been absorbed in reading the installments of your meteorological observations in the CMO. I cannot regret having been preoccupied with a certain visitor during so much of the opposition when I see what splendid results were accomplished by all of you at the 36-inch telescope! I do only wish I

could have had you down to Mt. Wilson for a night of observing Mars with the 60-inch. Some other day.

Tony Misch and I have written for *Sky & Telescope* an article on the Lowell Expedition to the Andes for Mars in 1907 -- we will be celebrating the centennial this year. I am sending you the text.

Edwin Aguirre, who was the editor who worked with us

TEN YEARS AGO (137)

----CMO #183 (25 January 1997) pp1971-1986----

巻頭は、右画像のように1997年丑年の年頭の挨拶と干支にちなんだ画像が掲載されている。これは八幡縁起絵巻からのもので、フラムスチードの牡牛にソックリだが、描かれたのが1322年とあってこちらが先。草下英明氏紹介のものとは違う。

The year 1997 was a year of Cow or Bull with respect to the Chinese *twelve* horary years (2007 is a year of Wild Boar or Pig), and so the Cover of the first issue in 1997 shows an old picture showing the origin of the famous shrine called USA Hachiman (not in the U.S.A, but in Kyushu district). The picture was said painted in 1322, and hence very before the times of FLAMSTEED. なお、下欄には今期も集中観測日が企画され、その日程の告知があるがある。

第二頁から、LtEとなり、新年の挨拶も含めて以下の各氏からの来信が紹介されている。 国外からは、Elisabeth SIEGEL (Denmark), Detlev NIECHOY (Germany), Harry SUDWISCHER (USA), San Gelsolè Planetary Group (Italy), Carlos HERNANDEZ (USA), Gérard TEICHERT (France), Wolfgang MEYER(Germany), Audouin DOLLFUS (France),



八幡縁起絵卷(The origin of the Usa Hachiman Shrine)から, Artist unknown, Dated 1322 (出来等後額)

★今週の接でも集合管理等と会議する単になりました。第一回は二月の8、9、10日、第二回は三月 の19、20、21、22日、モレマ第三回を得月26、27、28日とします。四十分毎週間で参加して下さい。 ☆ We coordinate the allinight Mars Watch Days three times on 1) 8,9 & 10 Feb, 2) 19, 20、21、8.2 Mar and 3) 26,2 7 & 28 Apr. We invite any overseas observers to join us. CAD

1 9 7 1

Nelson FALSARELLA (Brasil), Jim BELL (USA), Giovanni QUARRA Sacco (Italy), Daniel TROIANI (USA)から寄せられた。国内からは、尾代孝哉氏、阿久津富夫氏、伊舎堂弘氏、村山定男氏、森田行雄氏、岩崎徹氏、日岐敏明氏のものが紹介された。そのほかにも、国内外から多くのクリスマスカード・年賀状が届いているとの挨拶がある。

OAA Reportは、16 Dec 1996~15 Jan 1997の観測の成果が報告されている。 この期間に火星は西矩をすぎて、観測時間も夜半から朝方までと伸びてきている。 視直径は δ =9.1"まで大きくなり、季節は λ =065°Lsまで進んだ。岩崎徹氏がスタートして、国内からは十名の報告、国外からは一名の報告があった。朝縁のシュルティス・マイヨル、アルバ、 エリュシウム、クリュセの夕靄などに注意がはらわれている。

COMING 1996/97 MARS (5)として「北極冠ガイド(ドルフュス図による)」"A Guide to the North Polar Cap by the DOLLFUS Map" by M MINAMI で、1996/97年観測期の観測目標としての北極冠の縮小の様子がドルフュス氏のピク・デュ・ミディでの過去の観測からの図を引用して紹介されている。 リマ・テヌイス疑問についても触れられている。

Ten Years Ago (13)にはCMO#024(10 Jan 1987), CMO#025(25 Jan 1987)の二号が採り上げられている。 廿年前当時の火星は観測期終盤で、 δ は7秒角と小さくなり、夕方の「うお座」にあった。12 月末には λ =310°Lsに達して、南極冠の後退期となっていた。傾きは南へ大きく残留南極冠が観測されていた。 南氏の帰国の挨拶、『火星通信』発行開始から一年経過の報告も載せられていた、等の報告がある。

その他、シー·エム·オー·フクイからのカンパ受領の報告が巻末に見られる。 村上 昌己 (Mk)

25 January 2007 Ser2-0551_

on the Noto article for S&T, has been laid off, and indeed there have been major changes at Sky & Telescope. The magazine seems to have suffered decreasing circulation and advertising revenues. Apparently astronomical observing has become an activity that most people prefer to do at their computers rather than at the eyepiece of telescopes -- telescope sales have been off for sometime.

My best wishes to you, my dear friend, in the New Year. I hope we may get together somewhere in 2008 or 2009. Perhaps we shall have to decide whether Meudon or Flagstaff is more favorable.

O · · · · · · Date: Sat, 13 Jan 2007 13:48:34 -0600 Subject: don osterbrock

Dear Masatusgu, Sad news. My good friend and mentor Don Osterbrock, who ultimately was behind our visit to Mt. Hamilton last year for Mars, passed away suddenly on Thursday. ... Kind regards,

Bill SHEEHAN (ウィリアム・シーハン MN 美)l

• · · · · · · Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 14:34:23 -0500 Subject: Comet McNaught in Daylight

Brightest comet I've seen. I captured this image at 8:38 EDT today (1-10-2007) using a 178mm Maksutov Newtonian telescope at 1062 mm focal length, using a Lumenera LU075 and Baader IR pass filter (685 nm and up). Note the faint ion (?) tail above the main dust tailthe feature seems to be real, as it shows up even when I recorded with the camera rotated 90 degrees. The left image is a stack of the two movie clip totals, the right is stretched to show the fainter tail better. The comet was also visible in a 11mm evepiece.

Sean WALKER (ショーン・ウォーカー MA 美) MAS IL Observatory East

http://masil-astro-imaging.netfirms.com/home.html

...... Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 15:28:13 -0500 Subject: Re: Comet McNaught

David - Nice shot and Jamie Cooper too! Take a look at the list of the brightest comets seen since 1935. Already Comet McNaught is the 4th brightest and it may surpass Comet West (1976) shortly!

Frank J MELILLO (フランク・メリッロ NY 美)

••••• Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 18:07:30 -0000 Subject: Re: Comet McNaught

Great comet picture David (DAr), I have one too! ..it was absolutely stunning through my 15×50 image stabilised binoculars. I could not stop staring at it - almost forgot to take the picture! regards

O····· Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 18:28:12 -0000 Subject: Re: Comet McNaught

Hi again, This one is nicer. I guess there will be a few more shots of this comet coming in as we had a decent evening in the UK for the first time in ages! Cheers

Jamie COOPER (ジェミー・クーパー Nmp 英)

···· Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 18:25:44 -0000 Subject: RE: Comet McNaught

Hi David, Thanks - nice shot. Here are some of mine from near Selsey, West Sussex, UK, Isle of Wight in the

I don't have a telephoto lens, so these are cropped from a 18-55mm zoom on a Canon 300D at 55mm.

http://www.astro-sharp.com/images/mcnaught/2006P1_2007.01.10_17.12_1024.jpg http://www.astro-sharp.com/images/mcnaught/2006P1_2007.01.10_17.17 1024.jpg $http://www.astro-sharp.com/images/mcnaught/2006P1_2007.01.10_17.20_1024.jpg$ $http://www.astro-sharp.com/images/mcnaught/2006P1_2007.01.10_17.28_1024.jpg$

Cheers

lan SHARP (イアン・シャープWS 英)

• · · · · · · Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2007 20:38:10 -0000 Subject: Re: Comet McNaught in Daylight

Just unpacked all of the gear from the car and have just started to look at the 360+ images taken from the beach this evening. Two DSLR's and a SKYnyx firing away from just after 16:30 UT. Will take a while to wade through all of the data, some of which is suitable for stacking enhancement.

The wind was atrocious at the beach and everything now has a layer of salt which needs to be cleaned off! I'm amazed that the scopes stayed as still as they did to be honest. Managed to image the comet through an 80ED Pro until the head disappeared behind the edge of the silhouetted Isle of Wight. A wonderful sight; even my children have forgiven me for exposing them to a Selsey freeze drying session. Here are three early results...

O · · · · · · Date: Mon, 15 Jan 2007 19:55:24 -0000 Subject: Saturn Jan 14

Hi all, Well following on from the burst of Saturn observations and for a break in trying to drag comet McNaught out of the UK daylight skies (it's coming slowly) here's a capture of Saturn from the morning of January 14th 2007. C-14@f/33 using Astronomik LRGB filters. L channel captured at 60fps, with the RGB data captured at 30fps, all with a Lumenera SKYnyx 2-0M. Seeing 6/10 (quite large undulations noted; in the AVI there are many frames with one side of the planet sharp and the other distorted), transparency 7/10. I do intend (as time allows) to re-work this capture and will include the component channels when this occurs.

It was lovely and clear for the first part of the night last night but I was just too tired to follow it up with an observation. I'm glad to see others did though. Best regards,

O····· Date: Sun, 21 Jan 2007 11:02:17 -0000 Subject: Final views of McNaught from 51°N

Amazingly, the last vestiges of comet C/2006 P1 McNaught are still visible from mid-northern latitudes. Here are a couple of shots taken last evening which show faint synchrones at the end of McNaught's tail.

http://www.digitalsky.org.uk/comets/P1 McNaught/2007-01-20 synchrones001.jpg http://www.digitalsky.org.uk/comets/P1 McNaught/2007-01-20 synchrones002.jpg

◆ Date: Sun, 21 Jan 2007 22:28:13 +1100 Subject: RE: Final views of McNaught from 51°N

Thanks Peter, I have just come in and from head to tail, I estimate 25+ degrees and fanning out in a curve around 7 -10 degrees wide. Truly spectacular!

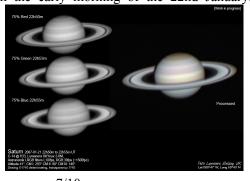
David PRETORIUS (Tasmania Australia 43°S)

O····· Date: Mon, 22 Jan 2007 17:15:04 -0000 Subject: Saturn 2007 Jan 21

An ok sort of night although the seeing deteriorated as Saturn climbed higher in the sky. Nice to observe without being wind blasted for a change though! Regards, **Subject: Saturn 2007-01-22**

Saturn from the early morning of the 22nd January.

C-14@f/33, Lumenera SKYnyx 2-0M camera, Astronomik Type II RGB filters. Seeing jumping from 6/10 to 7/10 for brief



moments, transparency 7/10.

I have NIR and R shots showing the equatorial disturb-

ances which I'll post later. Best regards,

Pete LAWRENCE (ピーター・ローレンス Selsey 英)
http://www.digitalsky.org.uk

• · · · · · · · Date: Sun, 14 Jan 2007 06:46:09 +0100 Subject: McNaught during sunset...

Dear friends, after 5 days with clouds on the horizon, on January 13th I caught the bright comet McNaught 5

minutes befor sunset. This was the first time in my life to see a comet naked eye near the Sun. I was lucky to get enough pictures with my digital camera (the sun was behind



the forrest) to proceed this picture. I middled 24 pictures, then strong contrast and so I was able to get the trail... Here you wil find more pictures:

 $http://www.sternwarte-zollern-alb.de/mitarbeiterseiten/kowollik/kometen/index.htm \\ best \ wishes$

O····· Date: Mon, 15 Jan 2007 06:44:24 +0100 Subject: First light: Saturn from 15.01.2007

Dear Friends, I got my new 8" Newton, tonight I had first light. best wishes



Silvia KOWOLLIK

(シルヴィア・コヴォッリク Ludwigsburg 德)

• · · · · · · · Date: Tue, 16 Jan 2007 19:48:30 -0600 Subject: Re: Solar activity 15th Jan

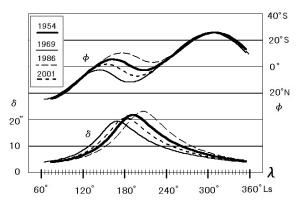
····I am sending two taken the 13th with the 6"f/12 A-P refractor + a 5.1" ERF and the DayStar 0.45Å working @f/28, the camera the LU-075M. Best regards and good seeing.

Eric ROEL (エリック・ロエル Mexico)

☆ ☆ ☆ ----- ERRATA ·--

(**厂正**) 前號埋め艸に「**廿年如一日**」(五)を周章てて起艸したが、 拙い文章の上に變換間違いや編集ミスが起った。特にMk氏の圖はPDF用(カラー)と印刷用(白黒)の二種類を拵えて貰ってあった のに、スッカリ忘れて(最近はこういうことが多い)印刷の際、圖 を取り替えなかった。そこで、印刷用訂正版を載せるが、序で

 ϕ and δ as functions of Ls in 1954, 1969, 1986 and 2001



に ϕ の南北上下を換えて貰ったので、スッキリ區別がつくと思う。最大視直徑 δ の大きいときはどうしても ϕ が南寄りになる。北寄りを觀測したいときは δ については我慢しければならない。

尚、みっともない誤植の主なものは、p530左欄 \downarrow 13行「淳→純」p530右欄 \downarrow 08行「ビラがタイトルの→タイトルのビラが」。また最後の三行目邊りは編集時に一行ソックリ抜けてしまった。ほぼ次のようになる「私には場の量子論と雙對模型を廿年やって腹膨(ふく)るる境地だったし、火星觀測もこの廿年で一杯一杯だったように思う。」他に細かい訂正はPDFではしている筈だが、シッカリ見直しているわけではないのでご容赦。どうもどうも今年も豫めご容赦下さい。 (Mn)

シー・エム・オー・フクイー

一中島 孝 Ni ──

★前号報告以降、**熊森 照明**様(387)よりカンパを頂戴しました。有難うございました。不一

☆ Kasei-Tsûshin CMO (Home Page: http://www.mars.dti.ne.jp/~cmo/oaa_mars.html) 『火星通信』<mark>#327</mark> (25 January 2007) 編集:南 政次(Mn)、村上 昌己(Mk)、中 島 孝(Nj) 西田 昭徳(Ns)、常間地 ひとみ(Ts)



Edited by: Masatsugu MINAMI, Masami MURAKAMI, Takashi NAKAJIMA,

Akinori NISHITA and Hitomi TSUNEMACHI

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☆ Any e-mail to CMO is acknowledged if addressed to

cmo@mars.dti.ne.jp (Masami MURAKAMI at Fujisawa) vzv03210@nifty.com (Masatsugu MINAMI at Mikuni-Sakai)

☆ Usual mails to CMO are acknowledged if addressed to

Dr Masatsugu MINAMI, 3-6-74 Midori-ga-Oka, Mikuni, Sakai City, Fukui, 913-0048 JAPAN

■ 913-0048 福井県坂井市三國町緑ヶ丘3丁目6-74 南 政 次 (☎/FAX 0776-82-6222)