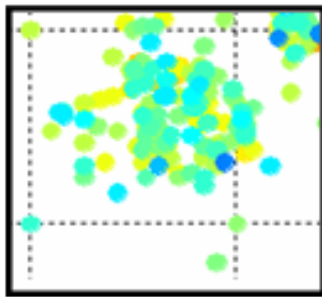
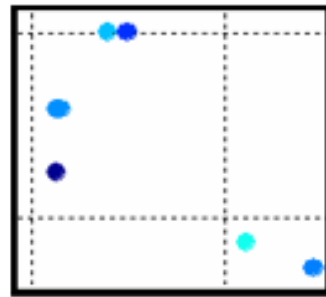


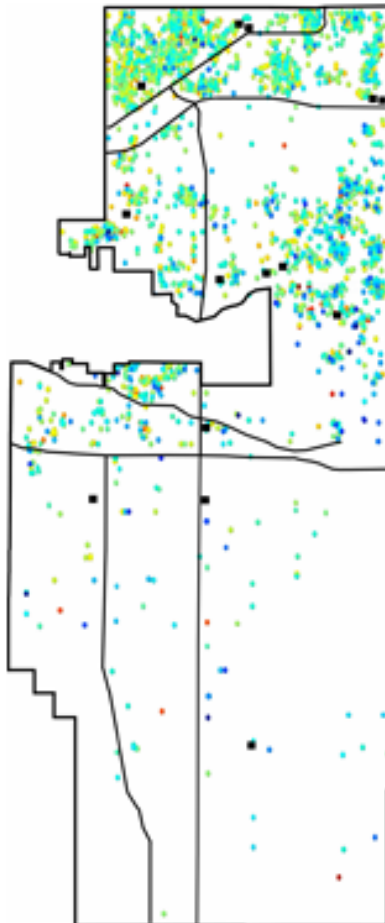
For each site below, by how many magnitudes has the sky changed from ideal (mag=6)? How many times brighter is the sky glow there today?



13. Change = ~2 magnitudes
Sky glow increased ~6.3 times



14. Change = ~1 magnitudes
Sky glow increased ~2.5 times



15. If we had an ideal sky with no moon and no artificial lights, what would this map look like?
All dots would be the color of Magnitude 6.

16. Explain how the upper northwest corner of the map is different than the lower southeast corner.
NW: Yellowish-green; lots of observations in small area
SE: Bluish-green; few observations in same area
(numbers of dots parallel the population density)

17. How much of the night sky have we lost in your neighborhood and school attendance area?
Estimate the average color around your school and compare it to the scale.

18. What is causing the loss, and what can we do about it?
Excessive and errant or misdirected light. Turn lights off; shield lights; use timers or motion sensors.
Change our lighting practices and priorities.

19. Where is the least favorable night sky in our school district for viewing stars, and why?
Near the western and middle sections of the PHM boundary (near yellower hues). Those areas are closer to the retail and commercial districts and have a denser population.

20. Where in our school district is the best place to view stars, and why?
Near the eastern and south central portions of the PHM boundary (near bluer hues). That area is further away from commercial areas, and has less concentrated population.