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The full moon is a peak, and many feel the buzz. It's a crescendo and sometimes brings on a reckoning, or a moment of truth. It's associated with illumination since it lights up the dream time landscape. At the full moon, the luminaries, the sun and moon, are always in opposite Zodiac signs. The polarity brings heightened tension, as balance is sought between the two extremes. When the moon has been waxing (increasing), set new moon intentions, and be ready to act. In the hum of the jolty energies, there can be epiphanies about things that were vague desires at the new moon. Make it real, with tangible actions, perhaps a ritual that signifies you're ready to integrate your intent. Stay open to surprise, too, and divine inspiration. Every month, you have a chance to experience a fresh start. The moon's waxing and waning are like the shortest hand on the cosmic clock. The intentions we set with the moon can get specific, and match the traits of the sign that month. This is a way to stay attuned to cosmic currents and go with the flow. It's a constant in a chaotic time, that the moon waxes and wanes. Each lunation is a chance to set new goals, and feel closer to a bigger mystery. This word is used a lot and is interchangeable with the word goals. Perhaps, though, it suggests an active engagement in what you're co-creating with the universe. Your intent is what you intend to create in your life. Some like to create Vision Boards at the New Moon. But the amped-up energies and clear sight make the full moon ideal for dreaming-while-awake. Each full Moon has a different intuitive feel, and any ritual you do could draw on the essence of the sign. As it approaches, you might gather photos, found objects, meaningful totems, and place them with your intentions in a prominent place. You might light a candle in a simple full moon ritual. The full moon often casts an exuberant vibe, making it a great time to have a party. This also opens the door for meaningful people to step into your life. But keep in mind that it can be intense, too. There's a reason why more patrolmen are sent out on full moons. Take time to honor yourself in some way for any steps you took since the new moon. Sometimes full moons feel like the end of an act in your ongoing life story. It's like in a movie where all the plot points are pulled together, and for a brief moment, you can see the interwoven whole. If you set intentions, the full Moon is a time when you begin to make out the path and can take an exciting step forward. It is both a culmination and a time to act on something you've imagined. In the act of doing, you have brought an idea into reality and made magic. There's a lot we know about the Moon: it's roughly one-sixth the size of the Earth, is about 4.6 billion years old, is approximately 238,000 miles distant from the Earth, has no atmosphere, and is covered with a fine gray powder. We've walked on the Moon during six Apollo missions, and we've sent many more probes there to map it and study it. But there's much we don't know about it, too. We're not sure where it came from. Some think it might be a broken-off chunk of Earth. Although there's evidence that the Moon once had active volcanoes, we're not sure if it's still geologically active. The Moon has more controversial mysteries, too. Some think aliens have or once had bases there. Some think there's stuff on the Moon — other than the Apollo debris — that the government knows about but is not telling us. There are many enigmatic photos that seem to show shapes and structures on the lunar surface that don't fit conventional explanations. Here's a look at some of those lunar anomalies. NASA This one, in a photo snapped by the Lunar Orbiter, has been named "the shard" or "the tower," by Richard C. Hoagland, who comments on this photo at "Richard Hoagland's Lunar Anomalies." Taken from a distance of about 250 miles, the strange structure (if that's what it is) would be enormous — seven miles high, by Hoagland's calculations. (The star-like shape above the tower is a camera registration mark.) It's difficult to believe that such a huge structure actually stands on the moon. So what are we seeing in this photo? Is it a plume of "smoke" from some lunar gaseous emission? Are we seeing the ejecta from a meteorite impact? NASA This strange object, photographed during an Apollo mission, has been named "the castle" by Richard C. Hoagland of The Enterprise Mission. It seems to have a definite structure, like the wall of an ancient building. The bottom looks as if it has rows of support columns, above which is a high spire. Whatever it is, it's much brighter than the surrounding landscape. Is it just a trick of light and shadow? A photographic anomaly? Or is it all that remains of some rich Martian's getaway retreat? NASA The Ukert crater, located near the center of the moon as it is viewed from the Earth, contains this amazing equilateral triangle. According to "Luna: Arcologies on the Moon," each side of the triangle is 16 miles in length. And note the three bright objects around the perimeter of the crater — if they are joined by straight lines, they too would form an equilateral triangle. Is this evidence of intelligent design, or is it merely a fantastic coincidence? NASA This one comes directly from a famous photo taken during the second Apollo mission to land on the moon, Apollo 12. Astronaut Pete Conrad took this shot of Alan Bean as they stood on the lunar surface. You can see Conrad in the reflection in Bean's visor. You can also see some instrumentation in the foreground of the reflection. But what the heck is that thing hovering in the sky in the background, pointed out here as "artifact" by "Luna: Astronauts Among the Ruins"? You can even see the shadow it casts on the ground behind Conrad. It's been seen as everything from a UFO to a hanging light fixture by those who think the Apollo landings were faked. Yet this photo is really puzzling. We can usually find reasonable, or at least plausible, explanations for the other photos shown here and elsewhere, but this one is truly enigmatic. What about it, NASA? What the heck is that thing? Strange things have been spotted on the moon for centuries — usually flashes of light or color, or lights that appear to move across the lunar surface. These are known as transient lunar phenomena (TLP), and many of the reports, dating from 1540 to 1969, have been cataloged by NASA and amateur astronomers. Such flashes of light and color could be attributed to meteor impacts or perhaps some kind of gaseous emissions, but harder to explain are the "fastwalkers" that have been videotaped by several amateur observers. This one, from the now-defunct Lunascan Project, is a capture from a video taken by an amateur Japanese astronomer several years ago. The dark object (circled in the upper photo and pointed out in the close-up in the lower photo) moved from north to south over an unknown distance above the lunar surface. What could account for this anomaly? A satellite orbiting the moon? (It would have to be enormous to show up like this.) A satellite orbiting the Earth that happened to cross the observer's field of view as he or she was videotaping the moon? So what could the unexplained object be? NASA This strange object was photographed by an astronaut on one of the Apollo moon missions. It definitely looks artificial. It seems to have a cylindrical shape, but we have no frame of reference to tell how large it might be. It could be as small as a soda can, as big as a barrel, or as huge as a farm silo. What is it and who left it there? The Moon is Earth's large natural satellite. It orbits our planet, and has done so since early in solar system history. The Moon is a rocky body that humans have visited and are continuing to explore with remotely operated spacecraft. It's also the subject of much myth and lore. Let's learn more about our nearest neighbor in space. Edited and updated by Carolyn Collins Petersen. There have been many theories of how the Moon formed. After the Apollo moon landings and the study of the rocks they returned, the most likely explanation of the Moon's birth is that infant Earth collided with a Mars-sized planetesimal. That sprayed material out to space that eventually coalesced to form what we now call our Moon. A person who weighs 180 pounds on Earth would weigh only 30 pounds on the Moon. It is for this reason that the astronauts could maneuver so easily on the lunar surface, despite all the massive equipment (especially their space suites!) that they toted along. By comparison everything was much lighter. The gravitational force created by the Moon is significantly less than that of Earth, but that doesn't mean that it doesn't have an affect. As the Earth rotates, the water bulge around the Earth is pulled along by the orbiting Moon, creating a high and low tide each day. The Most people are under the mistaken impression that the Moon doesn't rotate at all. It actually does rotate, but at the same rate it orbits our planet. That causes us to always see the same side of the Moon facing Earth. If it didn't at least rotate once, we would see every side of the Moon. This is really a confusion of terms. Many people describe the side of the Moon that we never see as the dark side. It is more appropriate to refer to that side of the Moon as the Far Side, since it is always farther away from us than the side facing us. But the far side isn't always dark. In fact it is lit up brilliantly when the Moon is between us and the Sun. Because it has no atmosphere and rotates so slowly, any particular surface patch on the Moon will experience wild temperature extremes, from a low of -272 degrees F (-168 C) to highs approaching 243 degrees F (117.2 C). As the lunar terrain experiences changes in light and darkness about every two weeks, there is no circulation of the heat as there is on Earth (thanks to wind and other atmospheric effects). So, the Moon is at the complete mercy of whether the Sun is overhead or not. When discussing the coldest places in the solar system, one immediately thinks of the farthest reaches of our Sun's rays, like where Pluto inhabits. According to measurements taken by NASA space probes, the coldest place in our little neck of the woods is on our very own Moon. It lies deep inside lunar craters, in places that never experience sunlight. The temperatures in these craters, which lie near the poles, approach 35 kelvin (about -238 C or -396 F). In the last two decades NASA has crashed a series of probes into the lunar surface to measure the amount of water in or beneath the rocks. What they found was surprising, there was much more H2O present than anyone had previously thought. In addition, there's evidence of water ice at the poles, hidden in craters that get no sunlight. In spite of these findings, the Moon's surface is still dryer than the driest desert on Earth. The Moon's surface has been changed by volcanic flows early in its history. As it cooled, it was bombarded (and continues to be hit) by asteroids and meteoroids. It also turns out that the Moon (along with our own atmosphere) has played an important role in protecting us from the same kinds of impacts that have scarred its surface. Early in its formation, lava flowed on the Moon. Asteroids and comets would come crashing down and the craters they dug out penetrated down to molten rock beneath the crust. The lava oozed up to the surface and fill in the craters, leaving behind an even, smooth surface. We now see that cooled lava as relatively smooth spots on the moon, pockmarked with smaller craters from later impacts. Poll a classroom of undergraduates and you'll get a variety of suggestions to what the term Blue Moon refers. The simply fact of the matter is that it is simply a reference to when the Moon appears full twice in the same month.



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