NIAGARA COUNTY RESIDENT'S GUIDE TO PREPARE FOR THE SOLAR ECLIPSE ON APRIL 8, 2024

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Expect heavy traffic Thursday 4/4 - Tuesday 4/9. Especially Monday, 4/8.

All Niagara County Schools will be closed on Monday, April 8th.

Fill up your gas tank during the week prior to Saturday, April 6th.

Stock up on supplies prior to Thursday, April 4th
Things to think about: Groceries, Medicines, Water, Eclipse Viewing Glasses
https://eclipse.aas.org/eye-safety/viewers-filters

Avoid scheduling appointments or running errands on Monday, April 8th.

Coordinate with your employer about your options. Can you work from home? If you must commute, have a plan for additional traffic.

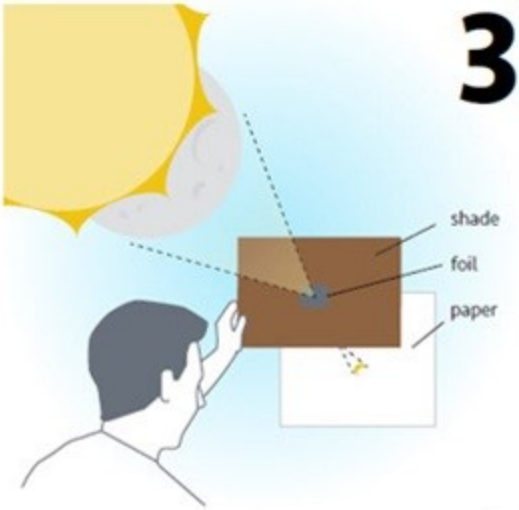
Be aware of mass egress post totality . Plan to delay your departure from Eclipse Events to avoid extreme traffic delays and overcrowded roadways.

Cell and internet service may become overwhelmed with additional crowds and demand. Be sure to have a backup communication plan.

Be mindful that First Responders, and Law Enforcement will be in extreme demand during this event.

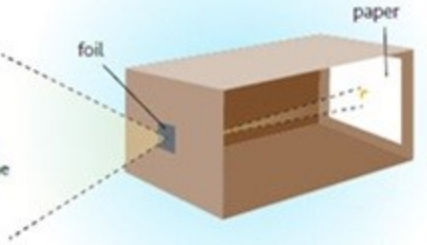
Download our
Prepare Niagara App
to stay informed

3 ways to safely view an eclipse

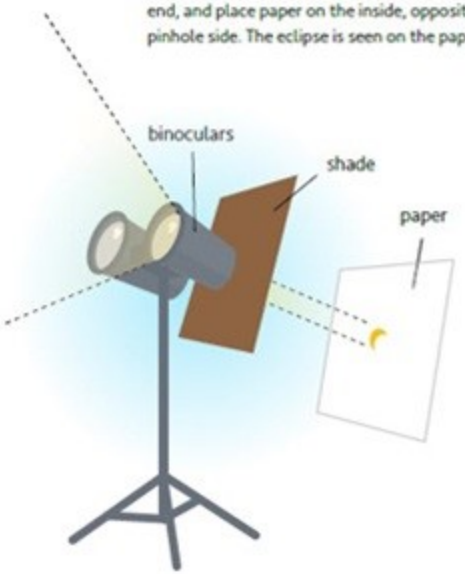


Foil window pinhole
The solar eclipse can be safely viewed by making a pinhole in a foil window, mounted on a cardboard shade.

Simply hold the shade so sunlight passes through it, and see the eclipse on the paper.



Pinhole projector
A pinhole projector can be made using a cardboard box. Create the foil window on one end, and place paper on the inside, opposite the pinhole side. The eclipse is seen on the paper.



Binocular magnification
To get a better view of the eclipse, use binoculars to magnify the image. **Be sure not to look at the eclipse through the binoculars.** Place a cardboard shade around one eyepeiece, and with the binoculars mounted and pointed toward the sun, position the binoculars to project the image clearly onto a sheet of paper.

Niagara County Eclipse Schedule

Time	Event
14:05:28	**Partial eclipse begins.** The moment the edge of the Moon touches the edge of the Sun is called first contact.
14:06*	**Moon bites Sun.** Using eclipse glasses, the eclipse starts to become visible to the eye.
14:27*	**Obscuration around 20%**. One-fifth of the area of the Sun's disk is covered by the Moon.
14:34*	**Temperature changes.** As the Moon covers the Sun, the amount of solar energy decreases.
14:42*	**Sharp & blurry shadows**. Shadow edges that are aligned with the Sun's narrowing crescent become sharper.
14:49*	**Darkness sets**. As the eclipse progresses, the sky starts to become noticeably darker.
14:56*	**Temperature, humidity & wind.** Conditions continue to change as the amount of solar energy decreases.
15:04	**Light levels & colors**. Surroundings start to darken, while colors start to turn grayish.
15:11*	**Reaction of nature.** The behavior of animals and plants starts to be affected by falling levels of light.
15:13*	**Dark shadow on horizon.** The Moon's umbral shadow may become visible as it approaches from the west.
15:16*	**Shadow bands.** Faint waves of light may be seen moving across the ground and walls.
15:18:27*	**Corona appears.** The corona—the outer part of the Sun's atmosphere—starts to become visible.
15:18:32*	**Dark shadow sweeps in.** The Moon's umbral shadow arrives from the west and envelops the surroundings.
15:18:37*	**Diamond ring.** The corona forms a ring around the dark Moon, while the Sun dazzles like a jewel.A jewel in the sky
15:18:42*	**Baily's beads.** Just before totality, beads of sunlight stream through valleys along the edge of the Moon.
15:18:47	**Totality begins. The moment the edge of the Moon covers all of the Sun is called second contact.**
15:18:48*	**Chromosphere.** The chromosphere—a thin, red layer of the Sun's atmosphere—is briefly visible.
15:18:49*	**Prominences.** Reddish, tounge-like prominences may poke out from the Sun during totality.
15:18:50*	**Corona.** During totality, the ghostly corona shines as brightly as a Full Moon.
15:20:36	**Maximum eclipse.** The deepest point of the eclipse, with the Sun at its most hidden.
15:22:19*	**Chromosphere.** Just before the end of totality, the chromosphere briefly reappears.
15:22:24	**Totality ends. The moment the edge of the Moon exposes the Sun is called third contact.**
15:22:25*	**Baily's beads.** A new set of Baily's beads appears, signalling the end of totality.
15:22:26*	**Shadow bands.** Faint waves of light may reappear along the ground and walls.
15:22:29*	**Diamond ring. B**aily's beads come together to form another dazzling jewel of sunlight.
15:22:39*	**Dark shadow sweeps out.** The Moon's umbral shadow departs toward the east.
15:22:44*	**Corona fades.** The ring of the corona around the Moon disappears from view.
15:27*	**Dark shadow on horizon.** The Moon's umbral shadow may be visible in the distance as it retreats to the east.
15:29*	**Nature returns to normal.** Animals and plants are going back to their usual behavior.
15:43*	**Light levels & temperature.** The conditions of the sky and surroundings are returning to normal.
16:11*	**Obscuration around 20%**. One-fifth of the area of the Sun's disk is covered by the Moon.
16:32:22	**Partial eclipse ends.** The moment the edge of the Moon leaves the edge of the Sun is called fourth contact.