

## 日食及月食

2017 年共有 2 次日食及 2 次月食：

2 月 11 日	半影月食
2 月 26 日	日環食
8 月 7 日	月偏食
8 月 21 日	日全食

其中 2 次月食可以在香港見到，詳情如下：

### 2 月 11 日的半影月食

半影食始	2 月 11 日	6 時 32 分
月落	2 月 11 日	6 時 54 分

### 8 月 7 日的月偏食

月出	8 月 7 日	18 時 41 分
半影食始	8 月 7 日	23 時 48 分
初虧	8 月 8 日	1 時 22 分
食甚	8 月 8 日	2 時 21 分
復圓	8 月 8 日	3 時 19 分
半影食終	8 月 8 日	4 時 53 分



日食資料

[www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/  
event-solar-eclps1\\_c.htm](http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/event-solar-eclps1_c.htm)



月食資料

[www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/  
event-lunar-eclps1\\_c.htm](http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/event-lunar-eclps1_c.htm)

## 曙暮光

民用曙暮光指黃昏時從日落至太陽中心移到地平下 6 度的一段時段或晨早太陽中心由地平下 6 度上升至日出的時段。航海及天文曙暮光分別為太陽中心在地平下 12 和 18 度至日出及日落至太陽中心在地平下 12 和 18 度的時段。

太陽在不同俯角的照明度無法準確描述，況且照明度同時受到其他因素，如月光及天氣狀況等的影響。大致來說，在民用曙暮光期間，如果沒有燈光照明，一般的戶外活動將較為困難，但對於那些祇需認清物件輪廓的大規模操作來說，光線還是足夠的。這時候最光亮的行星及恆星（一等亮度）肉眼可以看見。天文曙暮光標記著除了月光和星光外，再沒有其他的自然光的黑夜的界限。航海曙暮光的照明度則在前兩者之間，在這段期間雖然再不易清楚辨認地平線，但物件的一般輪廓仍可見到，需要顧及事物細節的活動不能進行，所有較為光亮的星星都可以見到。

## ECLIPSES

There are four eclipses in 2017, two of the Sun and two of the Moon:

11 February	Penumbral eclipse of the Moon
26 February	Annular eclipse of the Sun
7 August	Partial eclipse of the Moon
21 August	Total eclipse of the Sun

Of these four eclipses, two eclipses of the Moon will be visible in Hong Kong. Details are given below:

### Penumbral eclipse of the Moon on 11 February

Moon enters penumbra	0632	11 February
Moonset	0654	11 February

### Partial eclipse of the Moon on 7 August

Moonrise	1841	7 August
Moon enters penumbra	2348	7 August
Moon enters umbra	0122	8 August
Middle of eclipse	0221	8 August
Moon leaves umbra	0319	8 August
Moon leaves penumbra	0453	8 August



Information of Solar Eclipse

[www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/  
solar-eclps1\\_e.htm](http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/event-solar-eclps1_e.htm)



Information of Lunar Eclipse

[www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/  
lunar-eclps1\\_e.htm](http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/event/event-lunar-eclps1_e.htm)

## TWILIGHT

The duration of civil twilight is the interval in the evening from sunset until the time when the centre of the Sun is 6 degrees below the horizon or the corresponding interval in the morning from the time when the centre of the Sun is 6 degrees below horizon until sunrise. The durations of nautical and astronomical twilight are, respectively, the intervals between sunrise or sunset and the times at which the centre of the Sun is 12 and 18 degrees below the horizon.

It is difficult to give precise statements on the degree of illumination at varying angles of depression of the Sun, and in any case, such illumination is dependent upon other causes such as moonlight and weather conditions. It will be found, in general that civil twilight marks the time when ordinary outdoor operations are difficult without artificial light, although there will still be ample light to make possible large scale operations that require outline of objects only. The brightest planets and stars (first magnitude) will be visible to the eye. The limits of astronomical twilight are times at which complete darkness, save moonlight and starlight, begins in the evening and ends in the morning. Nautical twilight represents an intermediate state of illumination when the general outline will still be visible, even though the horizon probably cannot be distinguished. All detailed operations are not possible and all brighter stars can be seen.