

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

**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.

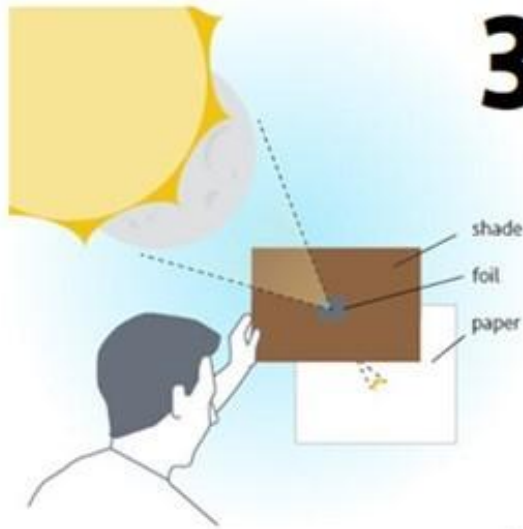
**Be mindful** that First Responders, and Law Enforcement will be in extreme demand during this event.



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# 3 ways to safely view an eclipse



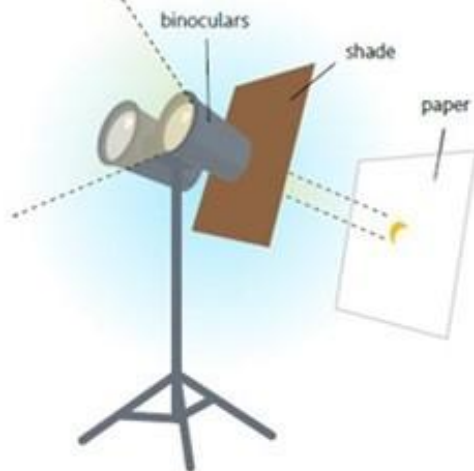
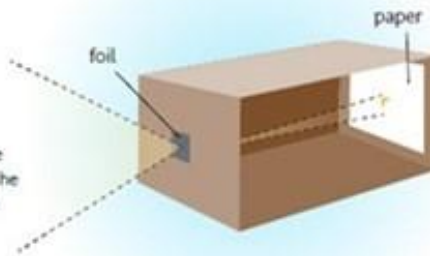
## Foil window pinhole

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

