

EXPLANATION OF TABLE OF STAR RISINGS, TRANSITS, and SETTINGS

Stars were selected which are bright (magnitude 1.5 or brighter, or 2.3 if the star's declination is close to JMLC's latitude). Listed below are each star's name, magnitude, Right Ascension in hours and minutes, declination, and the constellation in which the star is located.

Star	Magnitude	R.A.	Decl.	Constellation
		hh:min	deg:min	
Almach	2.10	2:05	42:25	Andromeda
Algol	2.09	3:09	41:02	Perseus
Aldebaran	0.87	4:37	16:33	Taurus
Rigel	0.18	5:15	-8:11	Orion
Capella	0.08	5:18	46:01	Auriga
Betelgeuse	0.45	5:56	7:25	Orion
Menkalinan	1.90	6:01	44:57	Auriga
Sirius	-1.44	6:46	-16:45	Canis Major
Adhara	1.50	6:59	-29:00	Canis Major
Procyron	0.40	7:40	5:10	Canis Major
Pollux	1.16	7:47	27:59	Gemini
Regulus	1.36	10:09	11:52	Leo
Spica	0.98	13:26	-11:16	Virgo
Arcturus	-0.05	14:17	19:05	Bootes
Antares	1.06	16:31	-26:29	Scorpius
Vega	0.03	18:38	38:48	Lyra
Altair	0.76	19:52	8:55	Aquila
Sadr	2.23	20:23	40:19	Cygnus
Deneb	1.25	20:42	45:21	Cygnus
Fomalhaut	1.17	22:59	-29:31	Piscis Austrinus

Each line of data pertains to one day of time on a clock reading Mountain Standard Time (never MDT). The column labeled "Midnight" gives the actual time of local midnight (middle of the night) for the calendar day (MST).

For each star, immediately under the name of the star the approximate offset between the transit time and the rising or setting time is listed. For each star, for each day, the time (MST – never MDT) when the star transits the meridian of JMLC (-103.218689 degrees West) is listed. Note well: the time of transit is very sensitive to the observer's longitude.

The times listed depend on several factors, the least predictable of which is the difference between atomic time and UT1. For dates in the future, this can only be estimated. However, the errors in the listed times over the listed period should generally be less than one second. For this reason, times for dates more than a few months in the future are given after rounding to the nearest second.

The rising and setting times calculated from the transit times will be off by a minute or two from the start, and up to several minutes in addition to that because of weather and the topography of the horizon. However, this table should give users a good idea of when a given star may be viewed.