





## GRAND CANYON STAR PARTY

by Dean Ketelsen  
from the Feb. SACNEWS

For four years now, the Tucson Amateur Astronomy Association (TAAA) has been going to the canyon in the June dark-of-the-moon for what has to be one of the largest public star parties.

The objective of the star party is to maintain an astronomical presence there for two weekends and the week in between. The first year, in 1991, we had seven TAAA members spread out thinly, but we had enthusiastic crowds and have grown every year. In June of 1993, we had over 25 amateurs showing the sky to thousands of canyon visitors.

The concept is simple and lots of fun. The canyon has millions of visitors yearly, though only about 10% stay overnight. The mostly international crowd is always surprised to see us there, but as is mostly the case, the unexpected pleasures are the most treasured. We have been showered with gratitude on every return.

In 1994 the viewing was dominated by Jupiter, and of course the galaxies of the spring sky highlighted by the Milky Way. We had an incredible 8 clear nights in a row—the second year in a row—a record I would like to see any other star party match. In addition the seeing is amazingly good for being so close to a mile deep trench!

The dates for 1995 are June 17-24, and if you are interested in attending and want a real bed to sleep in, you haven't a moment to lose. June is the Grand Canyon National Park's busiest time, and it is never too early to book a room. Most hotels fill up 3-4 months in advance so you need to act now. Camping is a different story, as sites are available days before your visit. Refer to the phone list below for hotels and camping. The TAAA charges no registration fee—just take care of a place to stay and let us know you are coming (you need to sign liability waivers for TAAA and the National Park Service.)

Come join us and have a great time, but be prepared to be exhausted, because with the canyon calling by day and the incredible skies by night, who has time to sleep?

- **Housing:** For reservations at any of the motels or lodges at the South Rim or for the Trailer Village (camping trailers or RVs) call Fred Harvey Inc. at (602) 638-2401 as soon as you make your plans! Expect long telephone waits while making your reservations. If you can tolerate a 7 mile drive, you can also try the following motels at Tusayan (all area code 602): Squire Inn 638-3515, Moqui Lodge 638-2424,

Quality Inn 638-2673, Red Feather Inn 638-2414, or the 7 Mile Lodge 638-2291.

- **Camping:** To make reservations for campsites at the regular rates (\$10.00 per night), call MISTIX at 1-800-365-2267, no more than 8 weeks ahead.

For questions concerning the Grand Canyon Star Party, please call or write to me at:  
1122 E. Greenlee Place, Tucson, AZ 85719.  
Home phone (602) 293-2855 or  
E-mail to ketelsen@as.arizona.edu.

**Editor note:** The entrance fee to the Park is waived for participants. Dean says they also give a few of the \$10.00 campsites to participants. He will take names for this list after March 1st. You can also find peaceful camping in the Kaibab National Forest about 10 miles south of Tusayan (provided by your tax dollars). Lastly, the area code changes for all Arizona locations except Phoenix on March 19th from 602 to 520.

### UPDATE YOUR STAR CHARTS

Many star charts depict Polaris as a variable star, but as of last year, this Cepheid variable star no longer pulsates! An excellent article on stellar evolution and this recent development appears in the March issue of *Astronomy*.

For those interested in optical quality of telescopes, two articles on the subject appear in the March issue of *Sky&Telescope*. Those wanting a closer look at Dick Suiter's new book on star testing telescopes as reviewed in the magazine can look through my copy at the upcoming meeting. See you then. (Editor)

### ASTRONOMY NETWORK NEWS

The *Astronomy Network News* has ceased publication and is no longer uploaded to Compuserve or other online services. Issue #15 was the last one.

### MARCH NEWSLETTER

Deadline is March 7th for material to be included in the next newsletter. Look for details from Don Wrigley on LED flashlights and a poem from Don Farley. Please submit your thoughts and stories to:

Sam Herchak  
145 S. Norfolk Cir  
Mesa, AZ 85206-1123  
76627.3322@compuserve.com

# The Deep Sky Notebook

by Robert Kerwin

## Deep Sky "Doubles" in the Winter Sky

It's a given fact that two of anything are almost always more exciting than one. This is certainly true to the amateur astronomer. Without question, the Double Cluster is standard fare during fall and winter star parties and is sure to elicit a few "oohs and ahs" from even non-astronomers. Furthermore, what observer hasn't been thrilled by the sight of a close planetary conjunction or the passage of a planet close to a star? Fortunately, the winter sky offers some good examples of close pairings of deep sky objects. Although none of them approach the Double Cluster in terms of sheer magnificence, each one is fascinating in its own way.

Our first target is the open cluster **M46** and its companion **NGC 2438**, a planetary nebula. The cluster contains about 75 - 100 stars and is about half a degree across. The stars seem to be evenly distributed across the area with no evidence of a central condensation. This cluster is an impressive sight even in small telescopes. The planetary nebula is on the northern edge of the cluster. This nebula is a rather easy target for moderate telescopes. In an eight-inch scope the view is fascinating; the nebula appears slightly oval with a darker center

and a faint star near the center. The star near the center is not the actual central star (which, at magnitude 17.5, is invisible in amateur instruments).

Our next pair of objects is farther south in Puppis, near a triangle of stars composed of  $\phi$ ,  $\eta$  and  $\xi$  Puppis. The cluster **NGC 2467** and nebula **Sharpless 2-311** are about  $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  southeast of  $\xi$  Puppis. The cluster appears as a bright, scattered clump of about 50 stars. The cluster is approximately 15 arc-minutes across. The nebula is quite prominent in moderate apertures and is generally round with a bright star offset to the north of its center. With my eight-inch reflector at about 100x with a UHC filter, I noticed several very subtle dark patches and brighter filaments to the south of the star. Along the southern edge of the nebula is a brighter area running approximately east-west.

A mere two degrees to the southwest is the next pair of objects, the cluster **NGC 2453** and the planetary nebula **NGC 2452**. In my eight-inch telescope, this cluster appears rather faint, with about five bright stars and 15 fainter stars

against a hazy background of unresolved stars. I find the cluster to be somewhat triangular and about three arc-minutes across. The nebula is just to the southwest of the cluster. It is about 20 arc-seconds in diameter and has a diffuse edge. I also noticed a very faint star near the south edge of the nebula. Larger telescopes may reveal the nebula's annular structure as well as subtle brightness variations within the annulus.

Our final object lies considerably farther east, in the nondescript constellation Pyxis. **NGC 2818** and **NGC 2818A** is yet another cluster and planetary nebula combination. Since it is at a rather southerly declination, try viewing it while it is on or near the meridian. **NGC 2818** is fairly faint and is just over ten arc-minutes across. I find the cluster's 50 or so stars to be unevenly distributed, giving the cluster a blotchy appearance. The nebula is located on the southern edge of the cluster and although faint, is rather difficult to miss. The planetary appears as a round disk about 30 arc-seconds across. Overall, this pair of objects looks like a dimmer version of M46 and **NGC 2438**.

Name	Type	Mag.	Dimensions	Const	SkyAtlas	U2000	R.A.	Dec
M46	open cl	6.1	27'	Pup	12	274	07h 42m	-14° 49'
NGC 2438	plan neb	11.0	66"	Pup	12	274	07h 42m	-14° 44'
NGC 2467	open cl	7.1	14'	Pup	19	320	07h 53m	-26° 23'
Sh2-311	diff neb	—	16' x 12'	Pup	19	320	07h 53m	-26° 24'
NGC 2453	open cl	8.3	5'	Pup	19	320	07h 48m	-27° 14'
NGC 2452	plan neb	12.0	19"	Pup	19	320	07h 47m	-27° 20'
NGC 2818	open cl	8.2	9'	Pyx	20	364	09h 16m	-36° 37'
NGC 2818A	plan neb	11.6	38"	Pyx	20	364	09h 16m	-36° 38'

DAY/TIME-UT	Ⓟ	AC	USNO	Ⓞ	MAX	SP	PCT	ELG	SN	MN	MN	CA	PA	VA	WA	LONG	LAT	A	B	C	DM	SAO	HA	DECL.	RT.	ASC.	
H M S	D		REF NO	V	MAG	SNLT			AL	AL	AZ					LIB	LIB	M/O	M/O	S/K	REF NO	REF NO	O / / /	O / / /	H M S		
SEPTEMBER																											
6/04	11	05/DA	3	2968	87	6.2	B9	89+	141		41	168	24N	16	27	30	2.2-5.8	-1.2	3.1	1.7	-15	5626	163471	-92339-144742	202033.6	SEPTEMBER	
6/04	16	29/DI	2	2969	79	3.2	G0	89+	141		41	170	29N	21	30	35	2.1-5.8	-1.4	2.7	1.5	-15	5629	163481	-80524-144730	202047.7		
12/11	55	05/RX	4	0272	98	5.9	F0	88-	140		54	238	45N	295	248	317	4.8	.5	-2.4	-2.5	.4	+10	0252	092659	302005	110125	15039.9
1/42	32/RX	2	1281	78	6.4	K0	18-	50			28	92	77N	292	352	278	-2.6	6.9	-.9	-3	-1.1	+13	1940	097913	-653730	131616	83330.5
OCTOBER																											
7/10	19	29/DV	5	3508	97	5.8	A2	98+	164		24	254	34S	130	76	155	4.3-3.0	-1.4	-4.2	.5	+0	5054	128401	612331	10320	234916.1	
NOVEMBER																											
1/06	05	52/D	2	3185	29	5.3	K0	65+	107		24	240	82S	80	32	100	4.5-5.6	-1.1	-.7	.9	-9	5829	145637	533305	-90557	214447.6	
8/07	06	13/RA	2	0527	97	6.3	G5	99-	169		69	142	83S	264	297	279	3.2	3.8	-2.4	-.7	-3	+16	0484	093536	-130130	163124	33913.5
9/02	35	12/RJ	1	0648	98	3.9	K0	97-	159		9	75	80S	261	318	271	2.9	5.1	.1	1.2	-.7	+17	0712	093897	-905145	173156	42243.6
9/02	59	28/R	4	0653	98	4.8	A5	97-	159		14	78	41S	223	282	233	2.9	5.1	.3	2.3	-.2	+17	0714	093907	-850348	172602	42353.3
9/09	17	53/RM	2	0684	97	6.2	B8	96-	157		73	205	65S	246	224	256	1.8	4.9	-2.5	1.1	.4	+17	0750	094002	72512	180026	43320.3
11/06	10	21/R	2	0934	97	6.4	K0	86-	136		33	89	44S	231	292	230	.3	6.7	-.5	2.7	-.5	+18	1112	095337	-615840	180745	61048.7
11/09	33	05/RV	2	0951	77	6.8	K0	85-	135		71	141	80S	267	301	266	-.4	6.6	-2.6	.5	-.3	+18	1141	095456	-121744	181748	61528.3
14/09	22	10/RV	2	1309	68	5.7	A3	60-	102		41	103	88N	288	345	273	-3.6	6.9	-1.5	3.1	-.0	+13	1972	098069	-485752	124137	84259.4
16/11	26	28/RC	5	1519	88	6.5	F2	40-	78		43	117	15N	5	54	343	-5.6	5.5	-.0	-7.5	-2.0	+6	2301	118271	-404903	54252	102301.9
20/13	05	02/R	1	1984	97	7.8	M0	6-	28		14	114	72N	308	359	286	-4.7	-.1	-.4	-2	-1.1	-10	3768	158194	-640518	-112010	135035.3
DECEMBER																											
6/12	41	28/DA	4	0658	97	4.3	A2	100+	173		12	284	85S	56	357	66	1.8	4.9	-.4	.0	1.3	+17	0719	093923	870537	175503	42517.2
NOVEMBER																											
9/03	58	50/RV	3	1029	98	5.1	A0	96-	156		22	83	37S	234	294	230	.1	6.9	-.1	2.4	-.5	+17	1357	096015	-751129	173848	64211.9
11/13	33	41/RX	2	1281	77	6.4	K0	83-	131-10		46	253	70N	309	253	294	-4.1	7.0	-1.1	-2.3	.3	+13	1940	097913	430255	131606	83332.9
16/11	02	54/R	2	1798	88	6.3	K0	37-	75		30	120	44N	339	26	314	-6.8	2.1	-.5	-1.9	-1.3	-4	3296	138832	-491816	-50148	123126.4
18/11	43	01/RU	2	2053	99	4.6	A2	17-	49		13	116	42S	241	292	221	-5.8	-1.1	-1.3	2.5	-.6	-12	4018	158489	-640743	-132102	141853.1
24/00	59	55/D	1	X27837	87	7.6	F5	6+	28	-7	18	236	84N	63	17	75	2.4	-6.0	-.7	-.2	1.0	-16	5478	163173	551356	-155347	200015.4
25/01	47	11/D	2	X29204	67	7.3	K2	13+	42		22	237	79S	80	34	97	4.2	-5.7	-1.0	-.7	.9	-13	5830	164080	523459	-122743	210212.1
27/04	32	47/DT	6	3366	47	6.6	A0	32+	69		17	254	12N	348	294	12	6.5	-3.9	1.2	9.8	2.3	-4	5793	146402	672243	-31557	225654.5
GRAZE OF 3366 NEARBY -- APPROXIMATE N. LIMIT -- LAT. = 33.742 - .174(W. LONG. -111.788), CA= 2N, SEC. RA=54.457, DEC=57.27.																											
3366 DISTANCES TO TERMINATOR=.0 33.6100.8 A.S., DIST. TO 3-KM SUNLIT PEAK=.0 .0 36.9 A.S. FOR C.A.= -2 2 6, RESP.																											
28/02	11	54/D	2	3502	17	7.4	G5	43+	81		52	215	77S	79	50	104	7.3	-2.5	-2.2	-.1	.6	-0	4566	128375	204107	3030	234622.6
28/04	24	28/DV	3	3508	18	5.8	A2	43+	82		31	249	65N	41	350	66	7.0	-2.6	-.9	.9	1.2	+0	5054	128401	531055	10316	234915.4

## LUNAR OCCULTATION PREDICTIONS

I recently received these predictions that I sent for. For years now as a public service to amateur astronomers, Walter Morgan of the International Occultation Timing Association (IOTA) has been providing predictions for basically the cost of a SASE. The amount of postage depends on the limiting magnitude of stars you specify which then determines the number of pages of predictions. I use an Option Code Limit of "7" which will generate a list of stars occulted above 8th magnitude. This costs \$0.50 and includes detailed instructions for reading the tables. Walter requests the postage stamps not be applied to the envelope however for more efficient use by IOTA. If you are interested in your own predictions or just want to thank him for these, contact him at:

Walter Morgan  
10961 Morgan Territory Road  
Livermore, CA 94550-9452

### HOW TO USE THESE TABLES

The geographic coordinates that these predictions were generated for are the center of Phoenix Sky Harbor Int'l Airport, a pretty central location for the Valley. Use the underlined dates to practice with the recent occultation of Spica, the upcoming one of the Messier cluster M67, and the June graze of Spica. You'll notice the list actually begins on the other side of this page.

The first column is the DAY and TIME down to seconds in Universal Time. These times are accurate to within 10 seconds for the airport. Give yourself a few minute pad for other locations. Also subtract 7 hours to obtain Mountain Standard Time.

P stands for phenomena, meaning disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) of the star from behind the Moon. An additional letter indicates a double star. The code letter tells you more info about the double with the expanded instructions.

O stands for observability which is affected by the magnitude, twilight conditions, etc. The higher the number, the easier to observe the event.

MAX MAG is maximum magnitude (many stars are variables)

PCT SNLT is the percent of the Moon's disk sunlit with 100% being a Full Moon. With a lot of illumination the events become harder to observe.

MN ALT is the Moon's elevation above the horizon.

CA is cusp angle of the event. This is the angle in degrees from the nearest lunar cusp to the star. It's positive on the dark limb and negative on the bright one. The letters identify the north or south cusp.

For the casual observer, the other codes are either self explanatory or unimportant. I have the detailed information on them if you need them. Hope you enjoy watching these beautiful examples of the cosmos in motion as much as I do. (Editor)



# East Valley Astronomy Club

# March 1995

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>26</b> *4:43 and 5:32 AM Galilean moons *5:45 AM Venus-Nept conjunction	<b>27</b> *6:39 AM Galilean moon *Lunar Libration Sunset: 6:20 PM    Sunrise: 6:55 AM	<b>28</b> *3:56 and 4:57 AM Galilean moons	<b>1</b> ● *2:22, 3:17, and 4:32 AM Galilean moons. RS 3:33 AM *ALL MONTH NOTES *6:22 PM Young Moon	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> (Deep Sky 5 P) *Moonset: 9:48 PM
<b>5</b> *Moonset: 10:43 PM *3:39 AM Galilean moon *6:10 AM Venus occ	<b>6</b> *Moonset: 11:37 PM	<b>7</b> *Moonset next day *2:28, 4:58, 5:02, and 5:49 AM Galilean moons *3:00 AM Asteroid Hera	<b>8</b> *Moonset: 12:29 AM *3:01, 4:16, and 5:11 AM Galilean moons. RS 4:20 AM	<b>9</b> ◐ *Moonset: 1:19 AM *2:16 and 3:42 AM Galilean moons	<b>10</b> *Moonset: 2:06 AM *7:15 PM PAS Mtg	<b>11</b> *Moonset: 2:51 AM
<b>12</b> *Moonset: 3:33 AM *5:32 AM Galilean moon	<b>13</b> Sunset: 6:31 PM    Sunrise: 6:37 AM	<b>14</b> *5:04 AM Galilean moon	<b>15</b> ◐ *7:30 PM EVAC Mtg *4:54 and 6:08 AM Galilean moons. RS 5:06 AM	<b>16</b> ◐ *2:10, 2:20, 2:21, 2:41, 4:47, and 5:34 AM Galilean moons!	<b>17</b> *2:46 AM Galilean moon *7:30 PM SAC Mtg	<b>18</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b> *Moonrise: 10:55 PM *R Leonis peaks *7:14 PM Vernal Equinox	<b>21</b> *Moonrise: 11:59 PM	<b>22</b> *Moonrise: next day	<b>23</b> ◐ *Moonrise: 12:59 AM *2:27, 4:03, 4:27, 4:48, and 4:54 AM Galilean moons!	<b>24</b> *Moonrise: 1:53 AM *2:28, 3:26, and 4:38 AM Galilean moons	<b>25</b> (Local 5 Parties) *Moonrise: 2:42 AM
<b>26</b> *Moonrise: 3:26 AM	<b>27</b> *Moonrise: 4:06 AM Sunset: 6:42 PM    Sunrise: 6:19 AM	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b> ● *3:28, 5:00, 5:38, and 5:56 AM Galilean moons. RS 2:29 AM *3:28 AM Ganymede eclipse	<b>31</b> *3:10, 4:18, and 5:20 AM Galilean moons	<b>1</b> (Messier Marathon)

All times are LOCAL - add 7 hrs for Universal Time

Flip over for event details

Date	Start	Title	Description
3/1/95	12:00 AM	ALL MONTH NOTES	<p>CALENDAR NOTES: Times for "Galilean moons" refer to eclipses, transits, occultations, etc of Jupiter's four largest satellites. Consult ASTRONOMY (ASTRO) and SKY&amp;TELESCOPE (S&amp;T) magazines, or almanacs for the exact event or just go out and watch what happens. On mornings with satellite events, applicable central meridian crossing times for the Great Red Spot (RS) are also listed.</p> <p>PLANETS: MERCURY reaches greatest western elongation on the 1st but is not well placed for observation from our latitude as it only reaches about 10 degrees above the SE horizon before dawn interferes. VENUS is bright and unmistakable low in the SE before dawn and rapidly closing on the Sun. MARS still dominates the evening skies at -0.5 magnitude but shrinks in apparent size to 10 arc seconds by month's end. JUPITER rises after midnight and is well placed for observation in the AM sky. SATURN in conjunction with the Sun on the 6th and appears in the AM sky next month. URANUS and NEPTUNE are found near Venus in the AM sky. PLUTO is stationary on the 6th but starts westward motion relative to the stars (retrograde) after that. It rises just before Jupiter.</p> <p>OBJECTS OF INTEREST: Comet Borrelly, Zodiacal Light, Gegenschein, asteroids Ceres, Metis, and Vesta. See magazines for details.</p> <p>ASTRONOMICAL TWILIGHT TIMES: 1st: 5:38 AM and 7:43 PM. 31st: 5:00 AM and 8:09 PM.</p> <p>LUNAR LIBRATIONS: There are no favorable Lunar librations all month!</p>
3/1/95	6:22 PM	6:22 PM Young Moon	Look for Young Moon right after Sunset with a telescope or binoculars. See Jan. issue of newsletter for details.
3/5/95	12:00 AM	6:10 AM Venus occ	At approximately 6:10 AM, a 9th magnitude star (SAO 163482) reappears from behind the dark limb of Venus. (Mar. S&T)
3/7/95	12:00 AM	3:00 AM Asteroid Hera	Minor planet Hera will cross the galaxy M 95, passing just north of the galaxy's center at about 3:00 AM. A 6 inch or larger telescope will show this event. (Mar. S&T)
3/10/95	12:00 AM	7:15 PM PAS Mtg	Phoenix Astronomical Society will meet at Keith Parizek's home. Call Terri Renner at 971-3355 for directions.
3/17/95	7:30 PM	7:30 PM SAC Mtg	Saguaro Astronomy Club meeting, Grand Canyon University, Fleming Bldg, Rm 105. Camelback and 33rd Ave.
3/20/95	12:00 AM	R Leonis peaks	The long period variable star R Leonis peaks around this date at a naked eye magnitude of 4.4, up from it's minimum of about 11.31 (Mar. ASTRO)
3/20/95	7:14 PM	7:14 PM Vernal Equinox	Sun's apparent path crosses the celestial equator northward and higher in our daytime sky. Note where the Sun rises and sets for due East and West.
3/30/95	12:00 AM	3:28 AM Ganymede eclipse	The geometry is outstanding for observing the eclipse of Jupiter's satellite Ganymede this AM. It will appear to vanish in thin air while near lo at 3:28 AM and reappear from nowhere at 5:38 AM. (Mar. ASTRO)



# **EVAC Members as of 2/8/95**

## **Name**

**Manfred Alber**

**Enrico Alvarez**

**Bob Anderson**

**Brady & Jan Barnes**

**Dan Beck**

**Jerry Belcher**

**David Brown**

**Sheri Cahn**

**Walter Carruthers**

**Cliff DeVlieg**

**Paul Dickson**

**John & Nellie Durham**

**Don Farley**

**Bill Greiner**

**Tom Harvey**

**Ted & Brenda Heckens**

**Sam Herchak & Anne Beeby**

**Frank Honer**

**Paul Honsinger**

**Terry & Denise Hutchins**

**Silvio Jaconelli**

**Mark Johnston**

**Jane & Bob Kearney Jr.**

**Kirk Keating**

# **EVAC Members as of 2/8/95**

## **Name**

**Bob Kelley**

**Robert & Beth Kerwin**

**Leon & Fannie Knott**

**George Kohl**

**Frank Kraljic**

**Roger Kubeck**

**Bob & LIn Leivian**

**Julie Levin**

**Paul Lind**

**Dana Lowery**

**Gene Lucas**

**Gordon MacKay**

**Stewart & Matthew Mann**

**Jerry Misner**

**Tony & Joyce Muller**

**Joe Murray**

**Fred Newman**

**Bob Norby**

**Steve O'Dwyer**

**John Osborne**

**Eric Peterson**

**Jim Peterson**

**Randy Peterson**

# **EVAC Members as of 2/8/95**

**Name**

**Tom Polakis**

**Dave Porter**

**Kelton Rhoads**

**Lika Romney**

**Gene Rose**

**Bernie Sanden**

**Charlie & Paul Santori**

**Mike Sargeant**

**Pierre Schwaar**

**Stanley R. Shorb**

**Dick Simmon**

**Bill & Becky Smith**

**Steve Smith**

**Cary & Shirley Stegman**

**Emerson Stiles**

**Bob Swanson**

**Tom Trollen**

**W. D. Westmoreland**

**Homer & Ginny Willard**

**Russell Wilson**

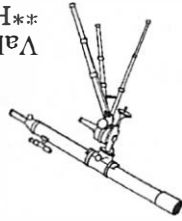
**Don Wrigley**

**Mrs. Mazier's Science**

**Art Zarkos**

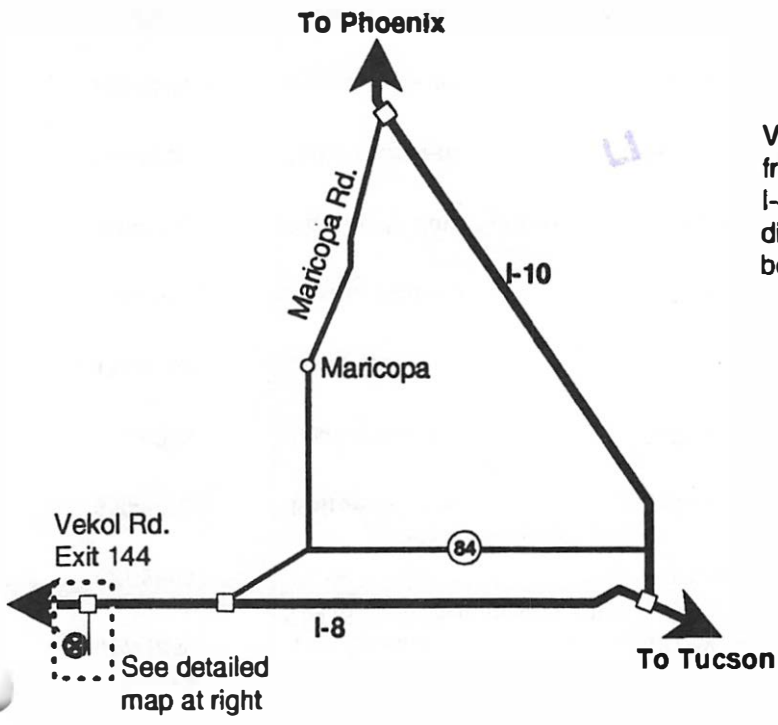
**Frank Zullo**

Valued EVAC member since 1/17/92!  
\*\*Hope to see you at the next star party\*\*



**EAST VALLEY ASTRONOMY CLUB**  
Sam Herchak, Editor  
145 S. Norfolk Circle  
Mesa, AZ 85206-1123

### Vekol Road Site



Vekol Interchange: Exit freeway, turn left. Take I-8 east onramp. Look for dirt road to the left just before entering the freeway.

