



TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE AT THE EDGES

AUGUST, 12 2026

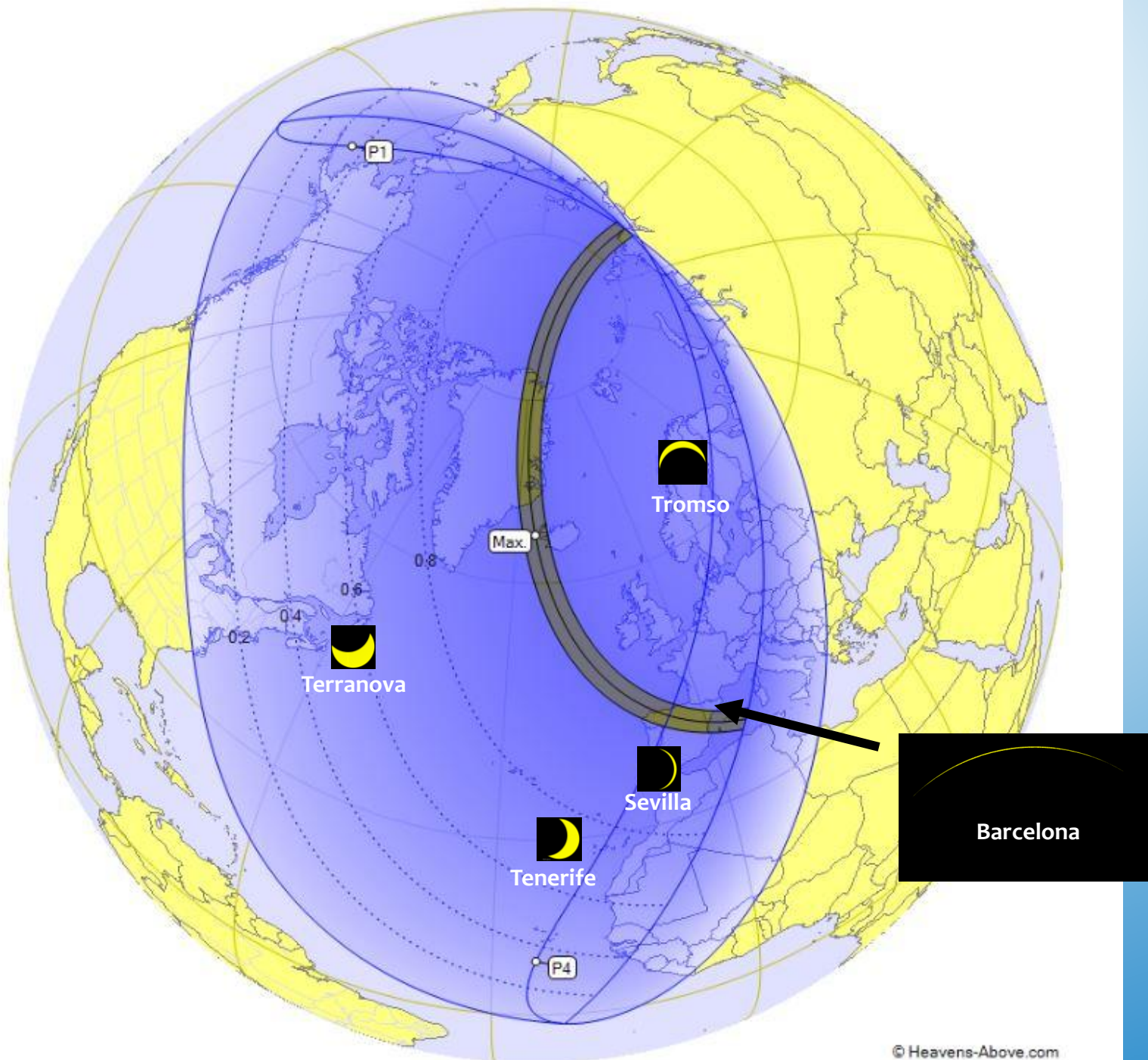
Carles Schnabel – IOTA/ES – Agrupació Astronòmica de Sabadell

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

AUGUST, 12 2026

Areas of visibility:

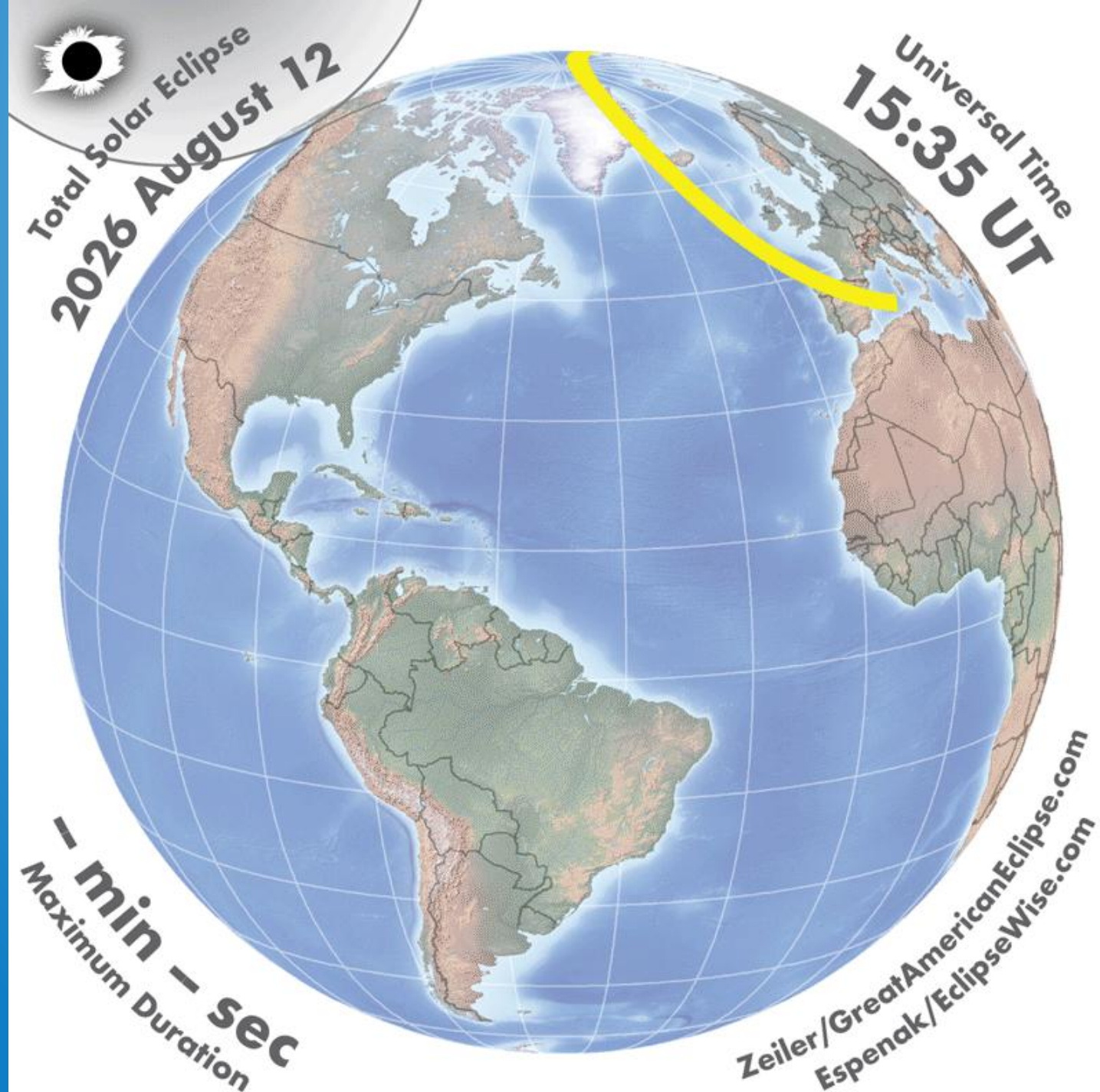
- Partiality (blue area)
- Totality (gray path)



 Total Solar Eclipse
2026 August 12

Universal Time
15:35 UT

— min — sec
Maximum Duration



Zeiler/GreatAmericanEclipse.com
Esenak/EclipseWise.com

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

AUGUST, 12 2026

Google Maps Interactive Google Maps

http://xjubier.free.fr/en/site_pages/SolarEclipsesGoogleMaps.html

Solar Eclipses

These interactive maps display the solar eclipses paths across the Earth's surface. The umbral or antumbral northern and southern limits of a solar eclipse are plotted in pink while the central line is blue; non-central solar eclipses, only in polar regions, have no centerline. Navigating the maps is just like for any regular Google Maps. The drop-down menu in the top right corner turn on either a map view, a terrain view, a satellite view, a night lights or a night sky brightness view. You can append a query string to each map web page URL in order to alter the default display. The parameters can be specified in any order or can be omitted. It should look something like :

?Lat=24.4958333&Lng=17.9600000&Zoom=11&MapT='HYBRID' ([example](#))

- **Latitude** is a number in decimal notation and is positive in the Northern hemisphere,
- **Lng** for longitude is a number in decimal notation and is positive if East of Greenwich,
- **Zoom** is a number between 0 and 17 specifying the zoom level (17 is highest),
- **MapT** is a constant specifying the map type (ROADMAP, SATELLITE, HYBRID or TERRAIN).

Other icons let you find the time-zone and terrain elevation profile, but also zoom in on a selected area, display the areas where it's dark or else geolocate yourself.

Clicking anywhere inside the map will show the local circumstances of the eclipse at the location of the click. A "[Google Map](#)" [help](#) is available too. This [animated map](#) shows you how to embed an interactive map into your web site. The [Five Millennium Canon of Solar Eclipses Database](#) will give you access to every eclipses over the -1999 to +3000 period.

If you prefer to use [Google Earth](#), available under MacOS X, Windows and Linux, you can download the [Google Earth files \(kml, kmz\)](#) for each eclipses. The best locations to observe prolonged Bailey beads can be established with the help of [special Google Maps showing the grazing zones](#). A [Solar Eclipse Calculator Widget](#) is also bound to those maps and files.

You can also create your own solar eclipses log map by visiting [Solar-Eclipse.info](#).

Total or Hybrid Solar Eclipses

Total on [Monday, June 20, 1955](#)
 Total on [Wednesday, February 15, 1961](#)
 Total on [Sunday, September 22, 1968](#)
 Total on [Saturday, March 7, 1970](#)
 Total on [Monday, July 10, 1972](#)
 Total on [Saturday, June 30, 1973](#)
 Total on [Monday, February 26, 1979](#)
 Total on [Friday, March 18, 1988](#) in the Pacific Ocean, in the Philippines or in Indonesia
 Total on [Sunday, July 22, 1990](#) in the Chukotka Okrug, Soviet Union or in Finland
 Total on [Thursday, July 11, 1991](#) in Hawaii, USA
 Total on [Tuesday, June 30, 1992](#)
 Total on [Thursday, November 3, 1994](#) in Bolivia
 Total on [Tuesday, October 24, 1995](#) in India, Pakistan or Afghanistan
 Total on [Sunday, March 9, 1997](#) in Russia
 Total on [Thursday, February 26, 1998](#) in Aruba
 Total on [Wednesday, August 11, 1999](#) near Coucy-le-Chateau, France
 Total on [Thursday, June 21, 2001](#) south of Lucusse, Angola
 Total on [Friday, December 4, 2002](#) near Andamooka, Australia
 Total on [Sunday, November 23, 2003](#) in the Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica
 Hybrid on [Friday, April 8, 2005](#) in the Pacific Ocean
 Total on [Wednesday, March 29, 2006](#) in Serir Tibesti, Libya
 Total on [Friday, August 1st, 2008](#) in China, Mongolia or Russia
 Total on [Wednesday, July 22, 2009](#) in China or on Ishinomura-Kitaio Island, Japan
 Total on [Sunday, July 11, 2010](#) on Easter Island, Chile, in French Polynesia or in Argentina
 Total on [Wednesday, November 14, 2012](#) in Australia or in the Southern Pacific Ocean
 Hybrid on [Sunday, November 3, 2013](#) in Africa or airborne, over the Atlantic Ocean
 Total on [Friday, March 20, 2015](#) airborne, in Svalbard, the Faroe Islands or at the North Pole
 Total on [Wednesday, March 9, 2016](#) in Indonesia or Micronesia
 Total on [Monday, August 21, 2017](#) in the United States of America
 Total on [Tuesday, July 2, 2019](#) in Chile or Argentina
 Total on [Monday, December 14, 2020](#) in Argentina or Chile
 Total on [Saturday, December 4, 2021](#) from Union Glacier or Patriot Hills, Antarctica

Donate



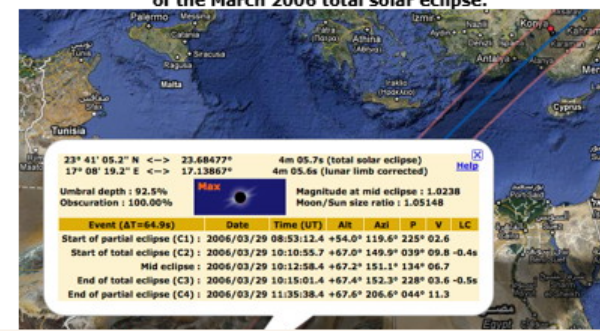
Please consider making a donation to support my work and show your appreciation. These innovative maps were the first to reach the market in 2005 and have since constantly evolved to bring more added value to the visitors.

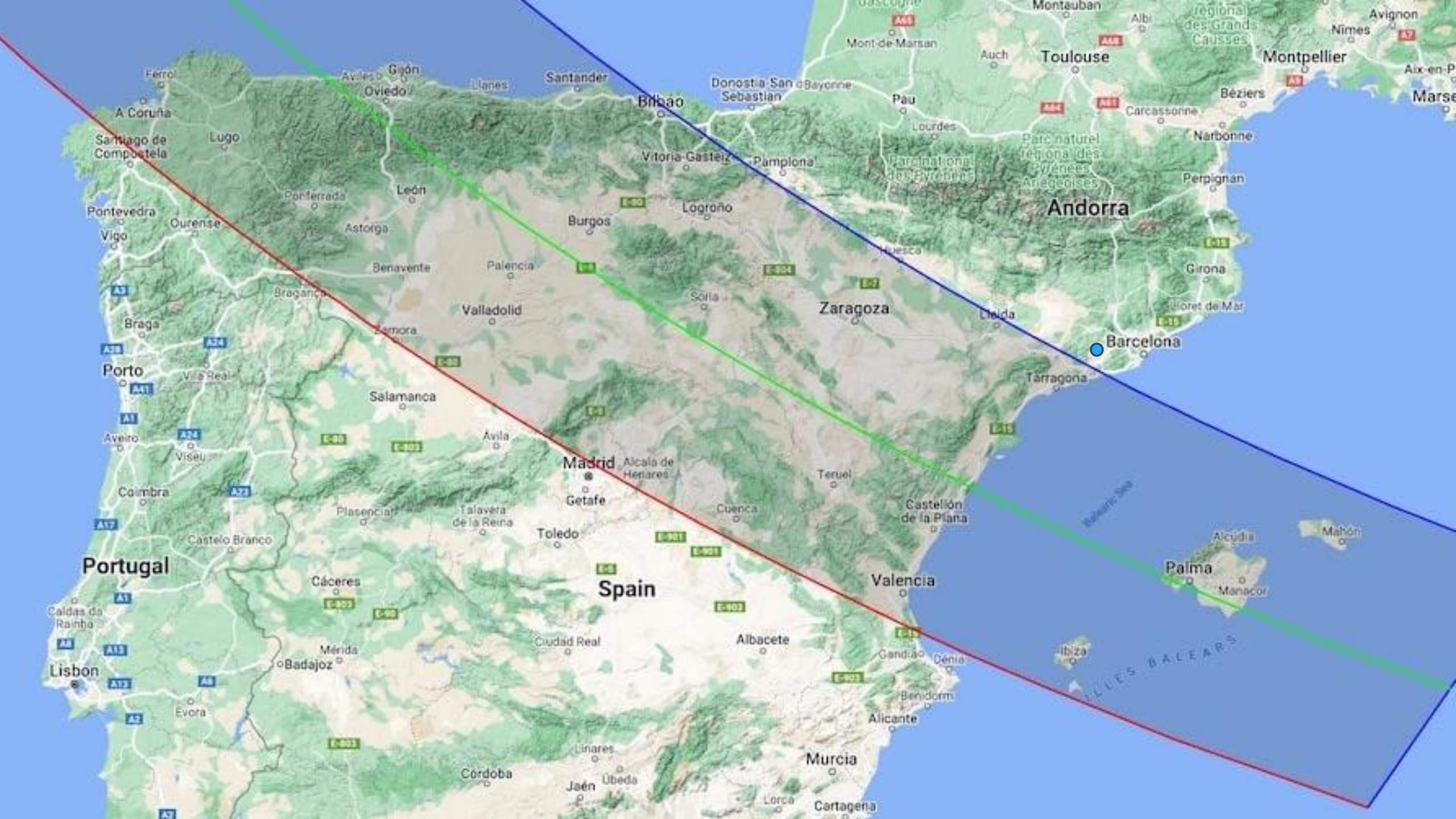
Post

World Atlas of Solar Eclipse Paths (Fred Espenak, [NASA/GFSC](#))

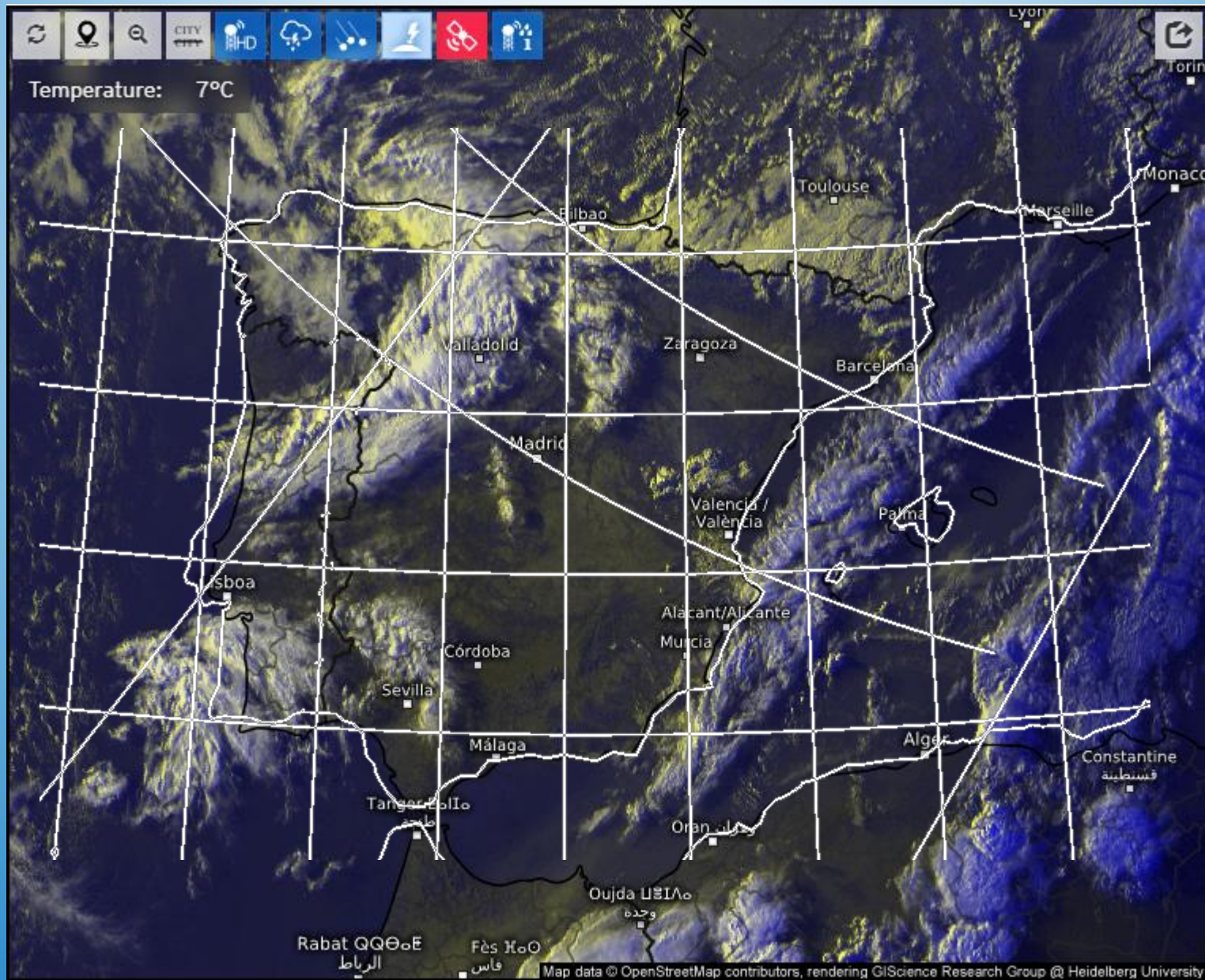
[1961-1980](#) [1981-2000](#) [2001-2020](#) [2021-2040](#) [2041-2060](#) [2061-2080](#) [2081-2100](#)

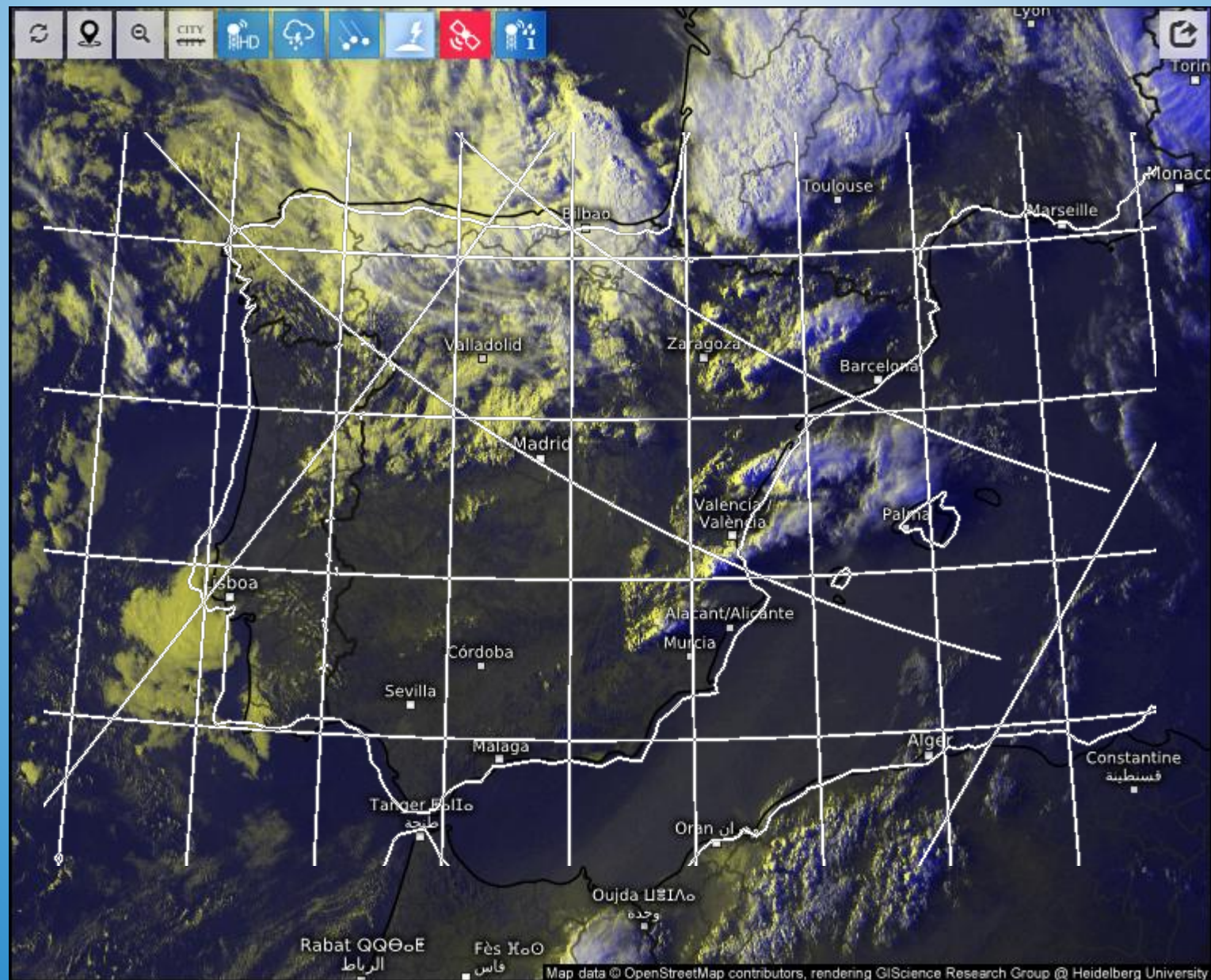
Interactive Google Map screenshot showing the track of the March 2006 total solar eclipse.

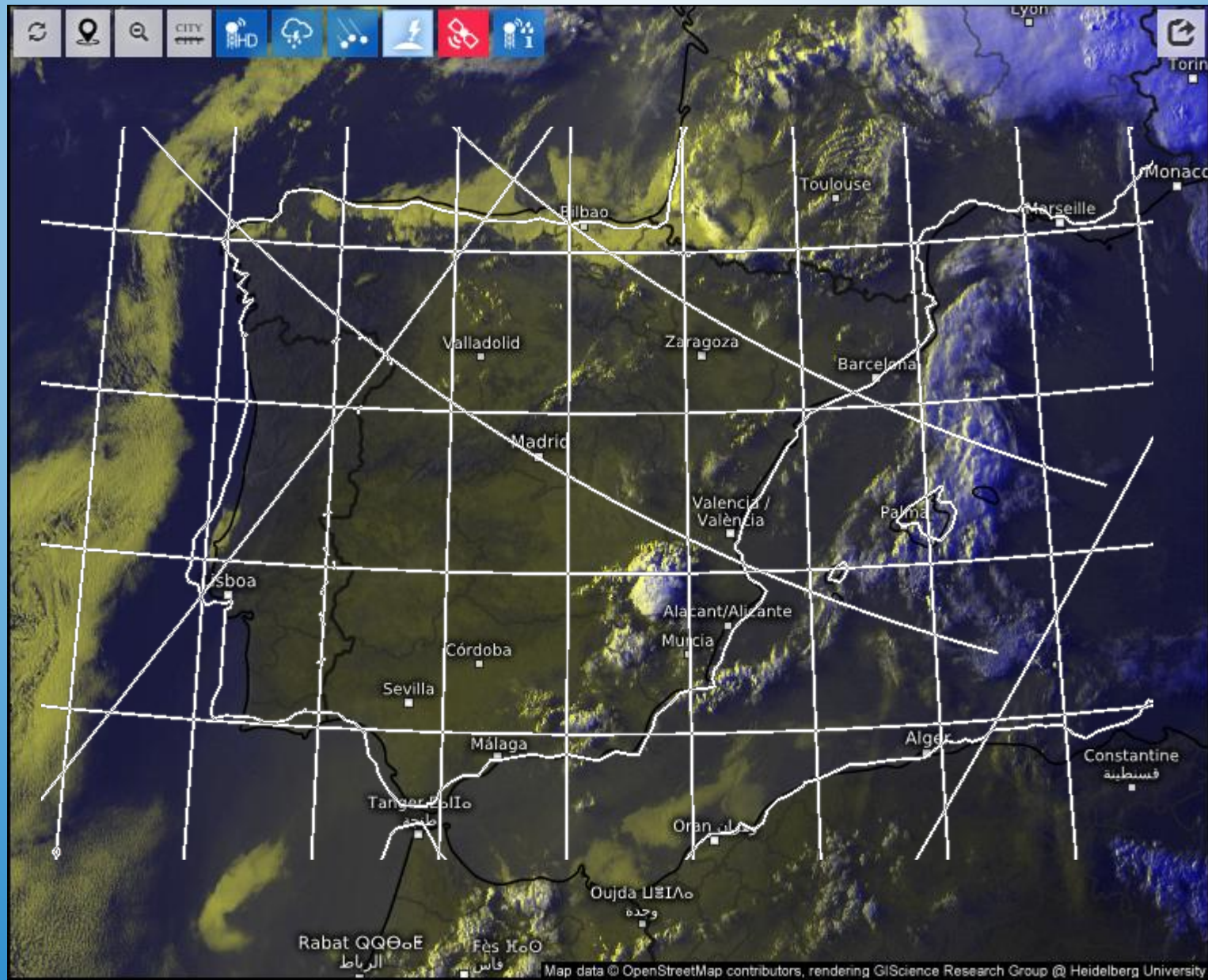


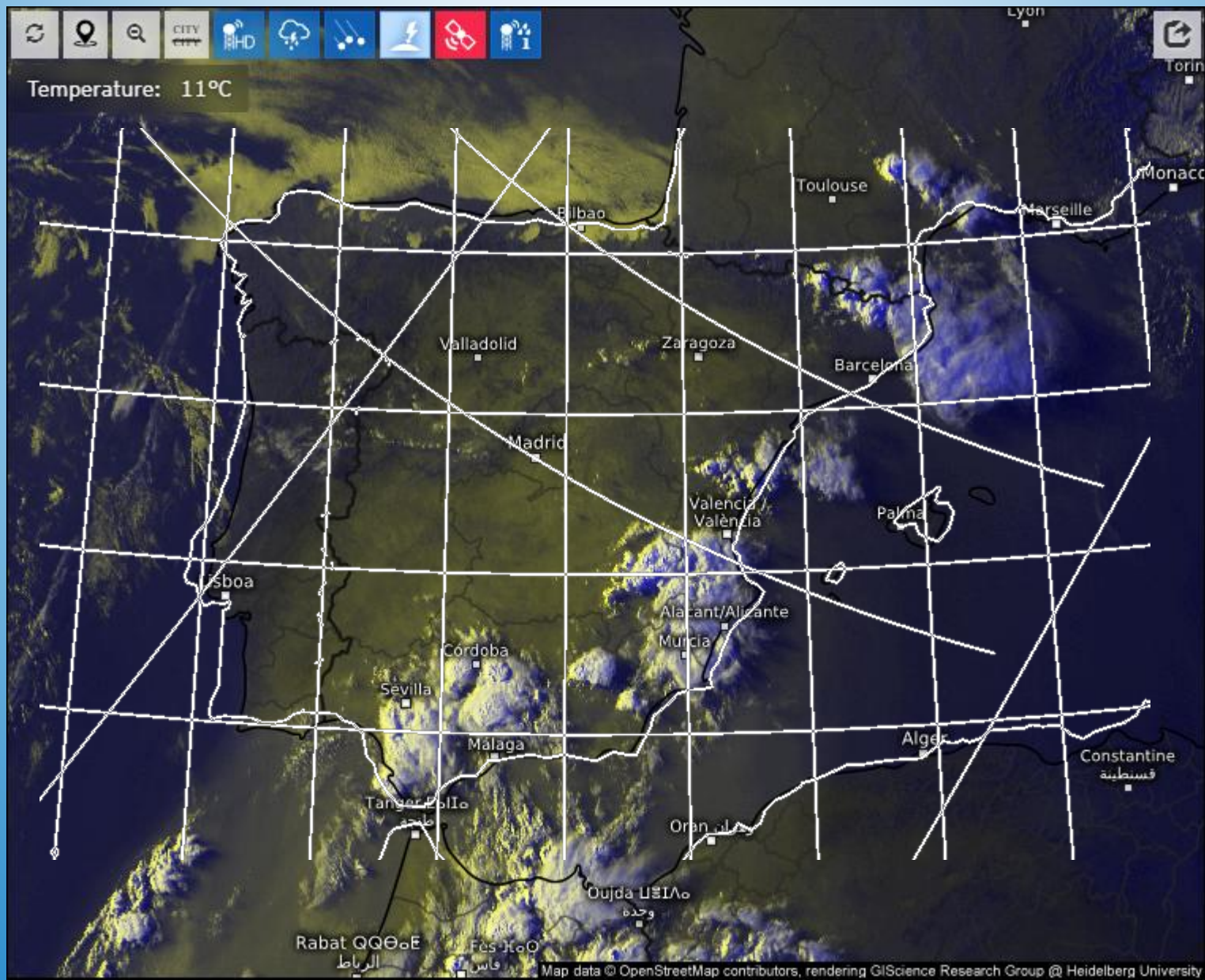


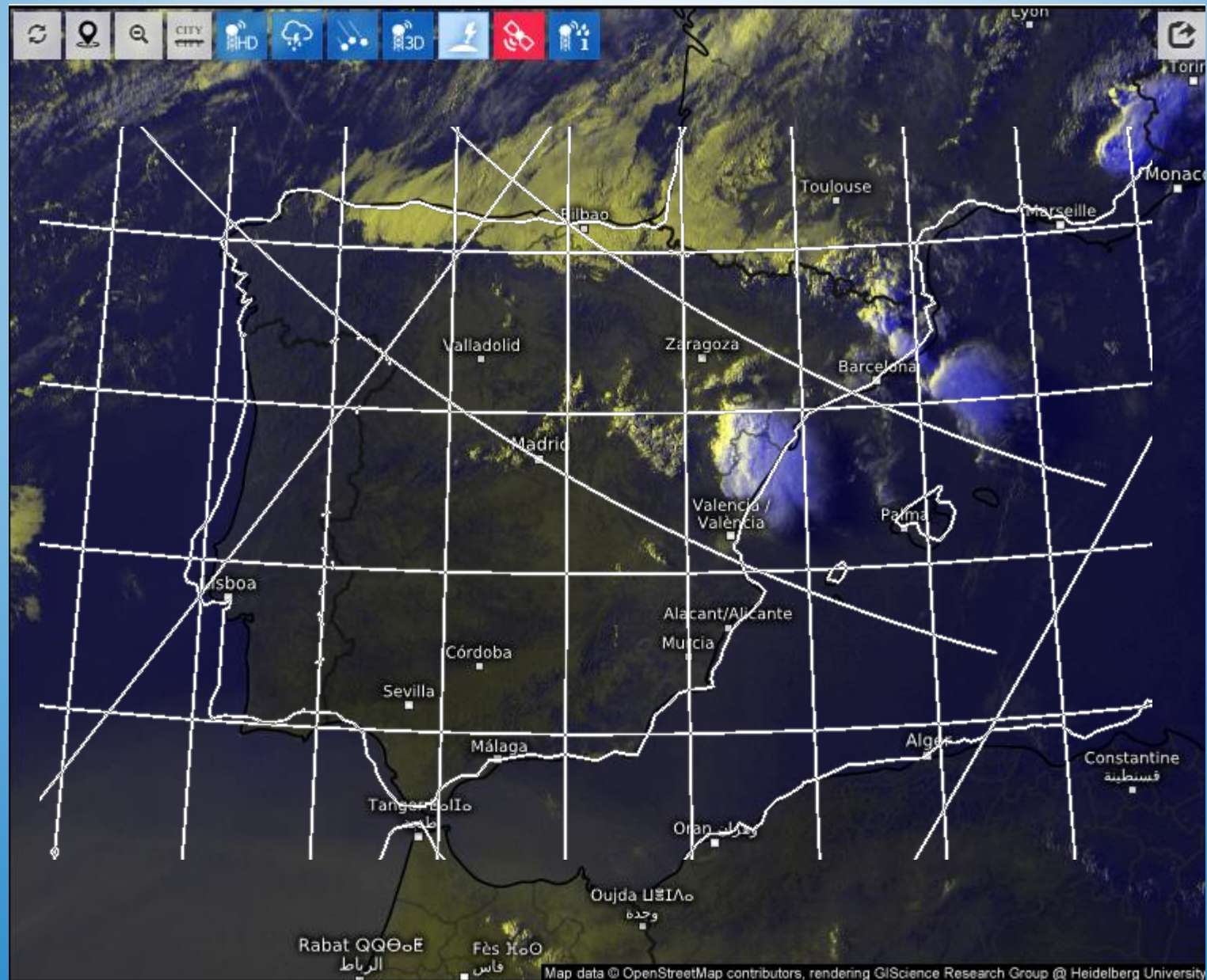
Fighting
the weather,
forest fires
and low altitude

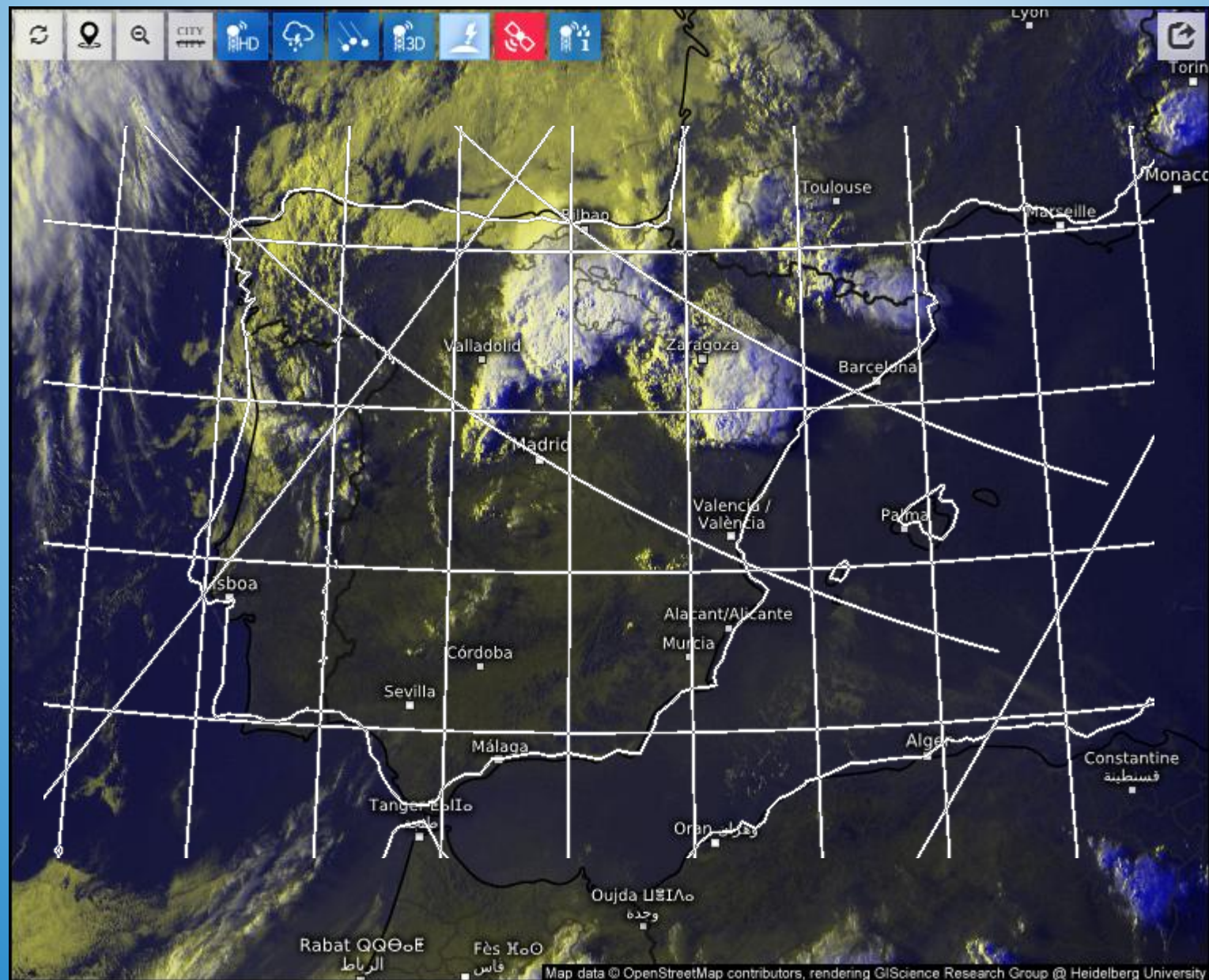


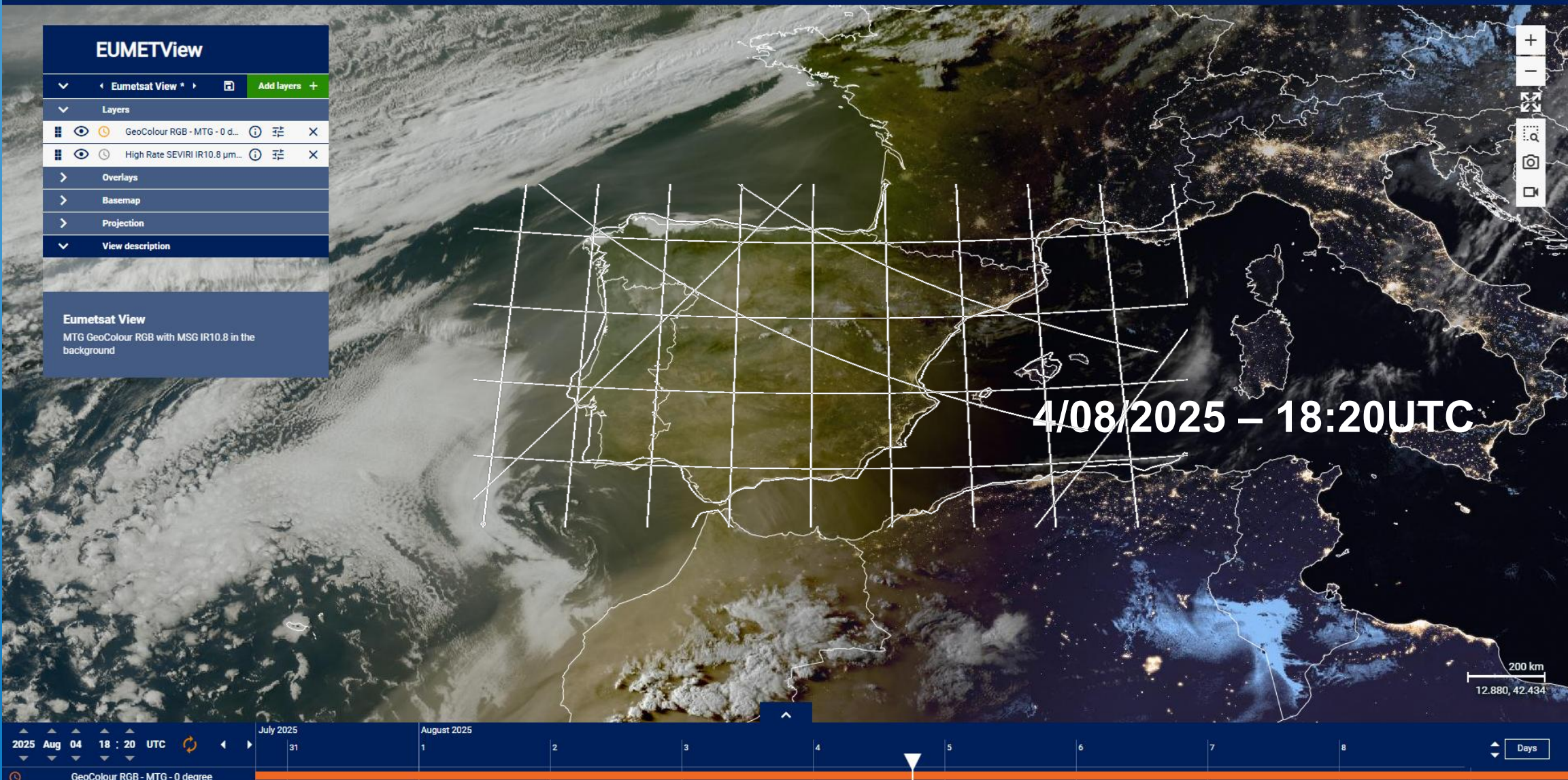


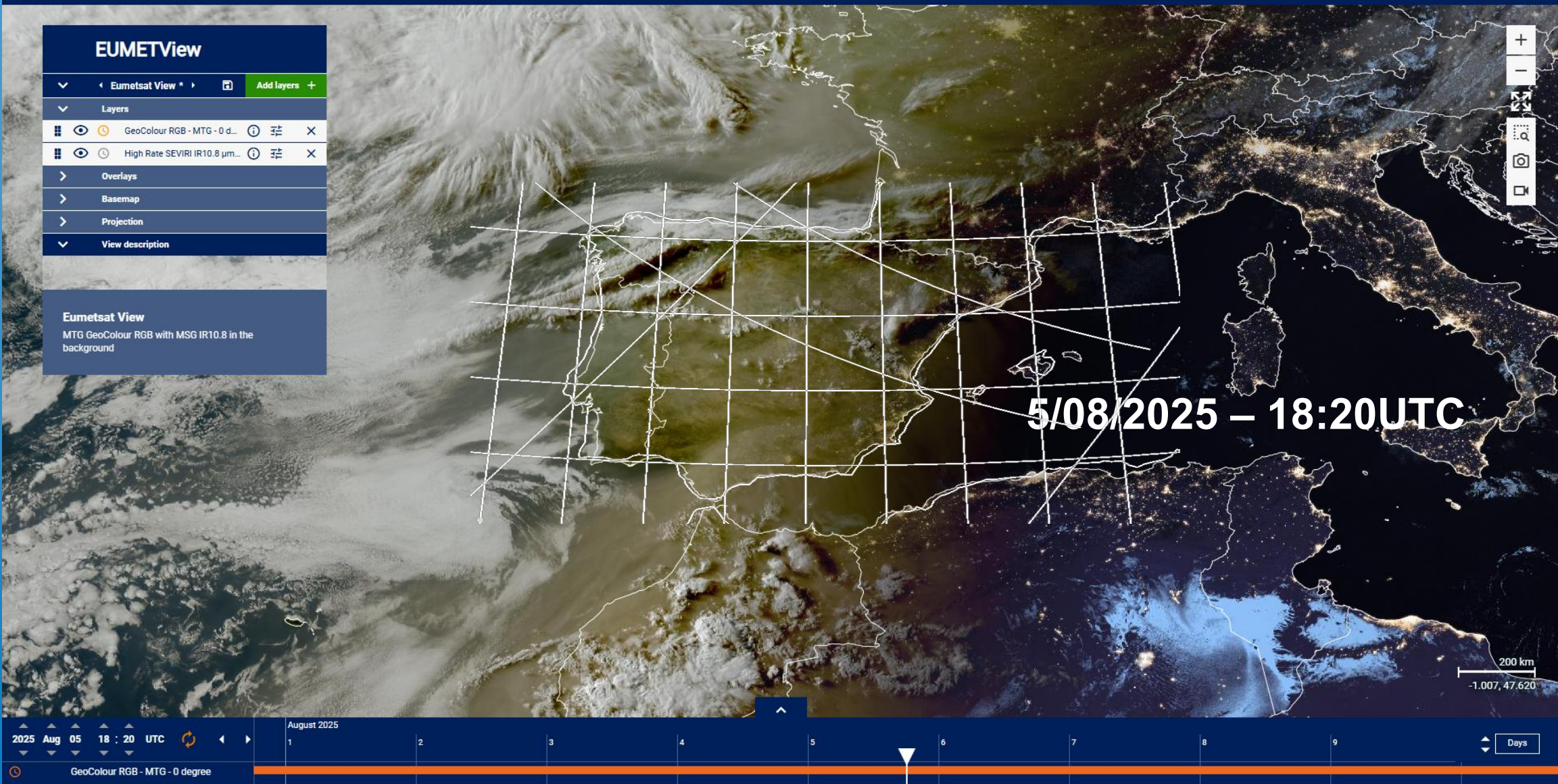


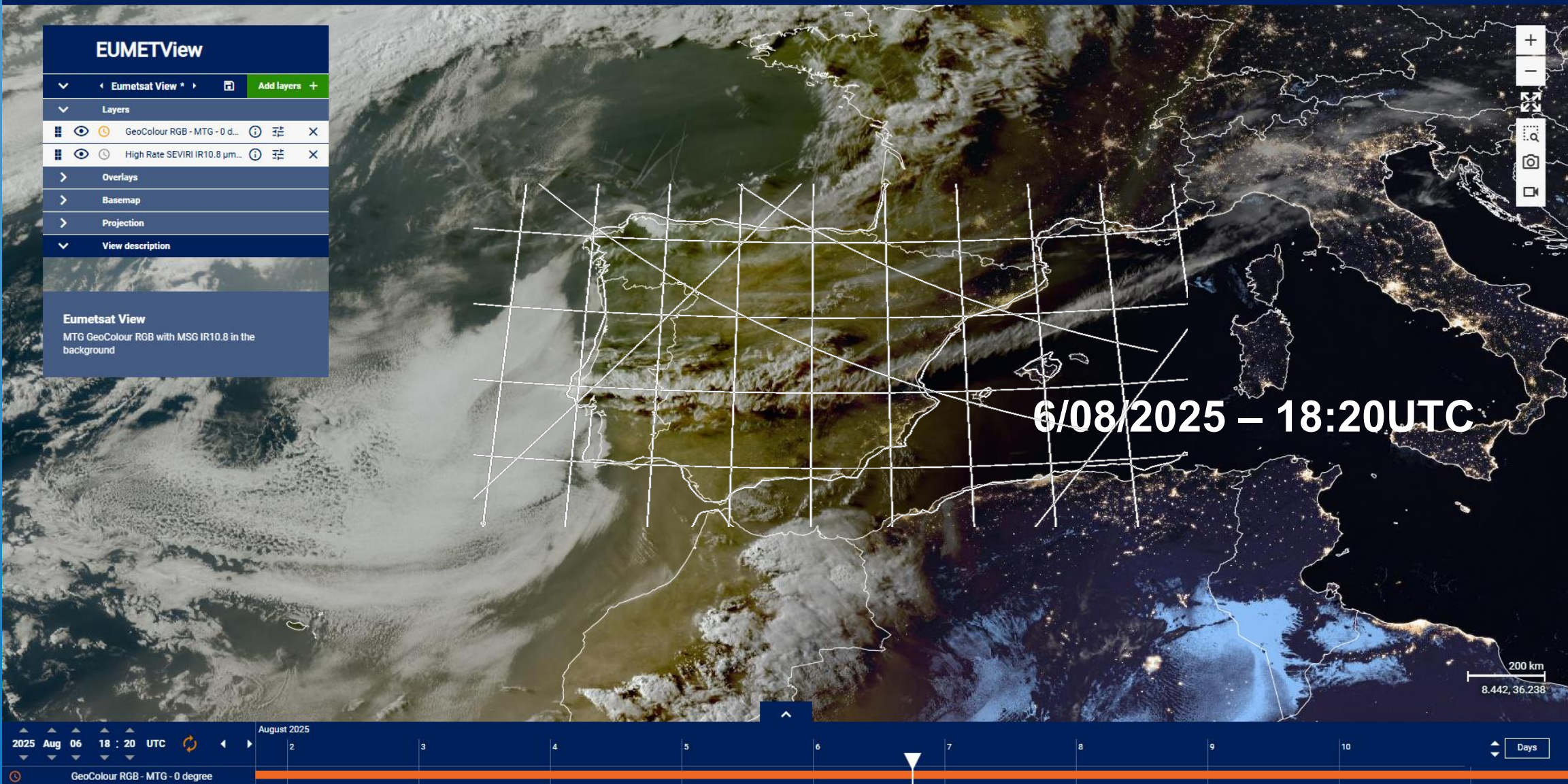


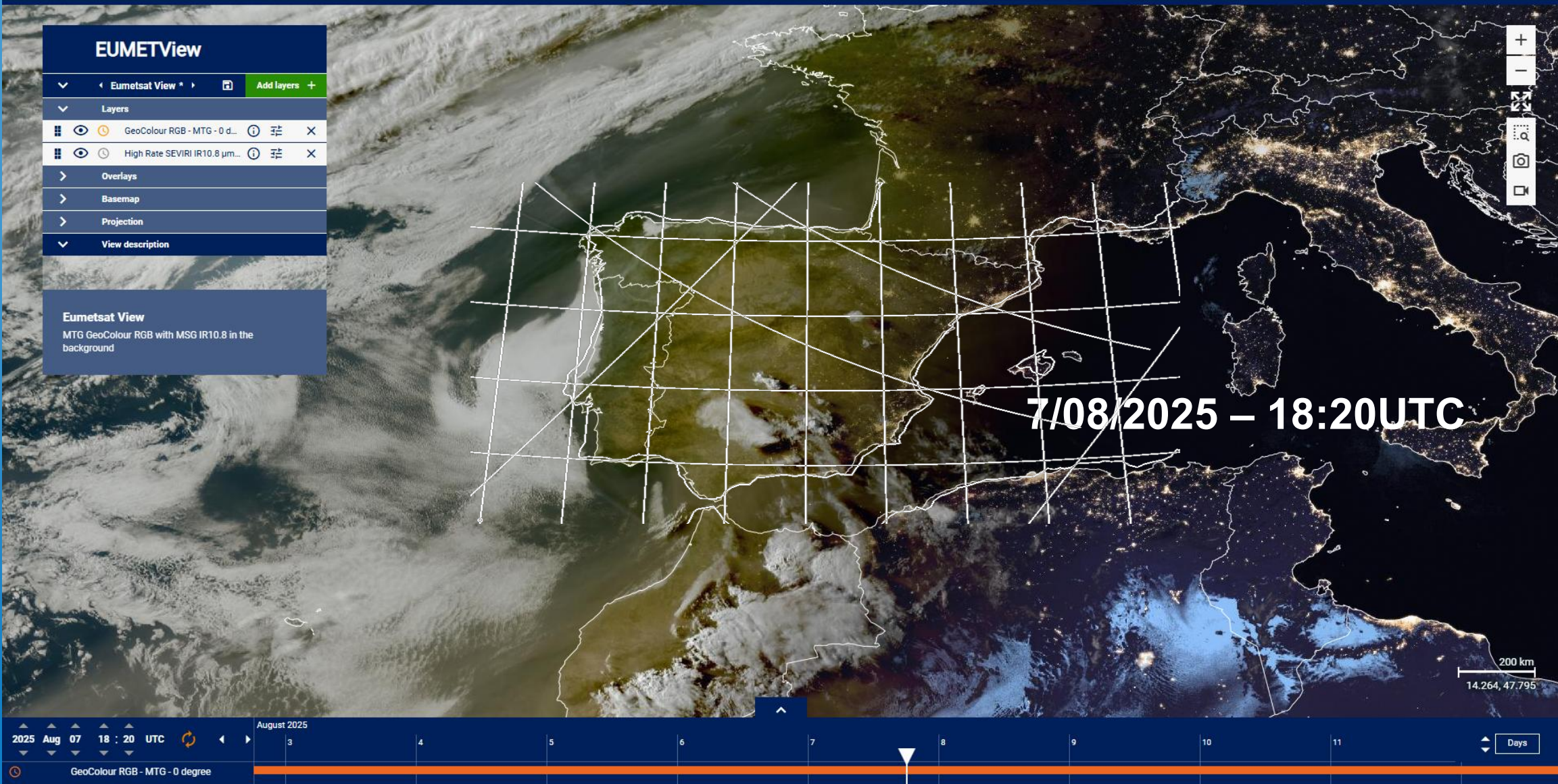


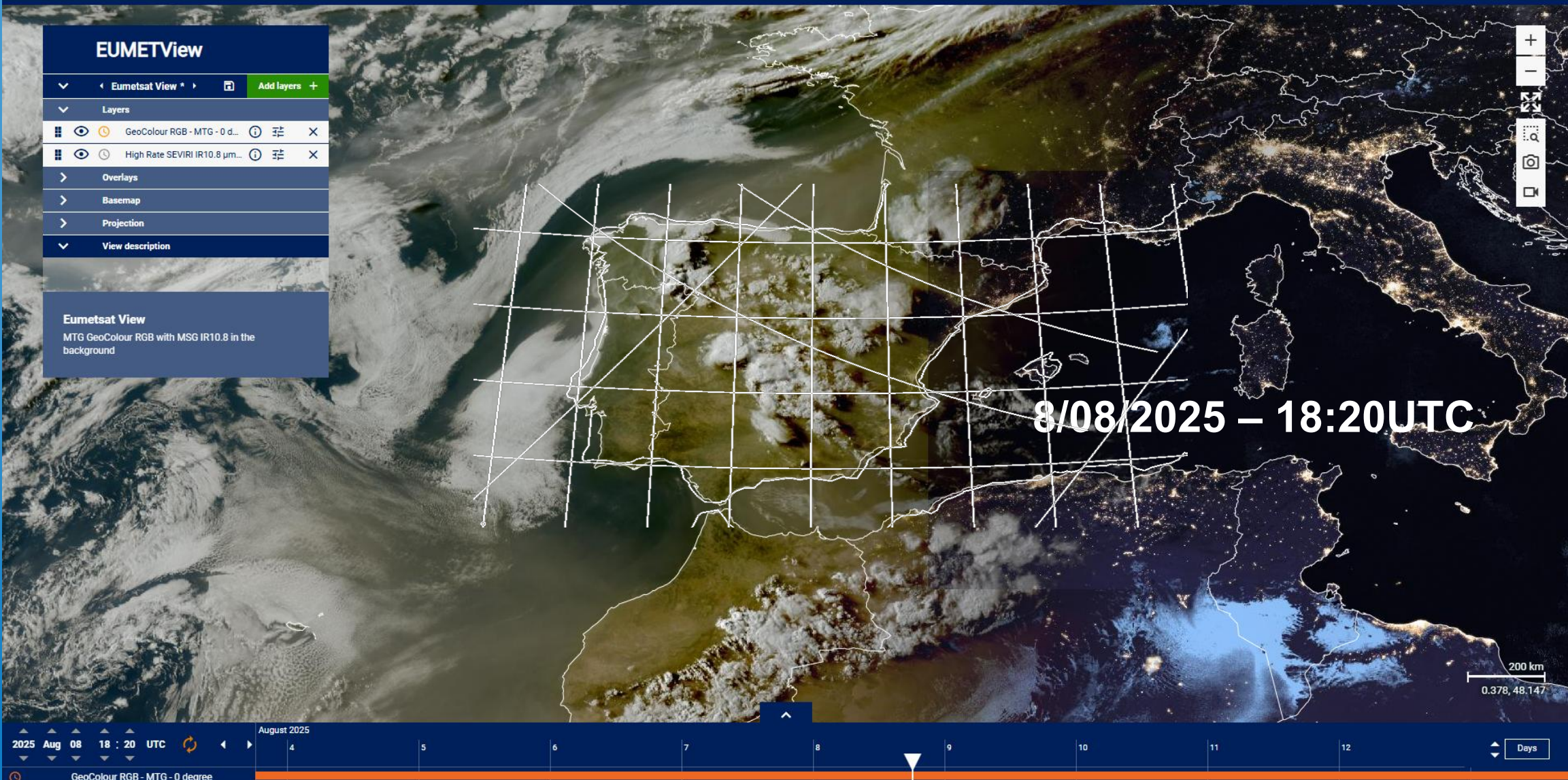


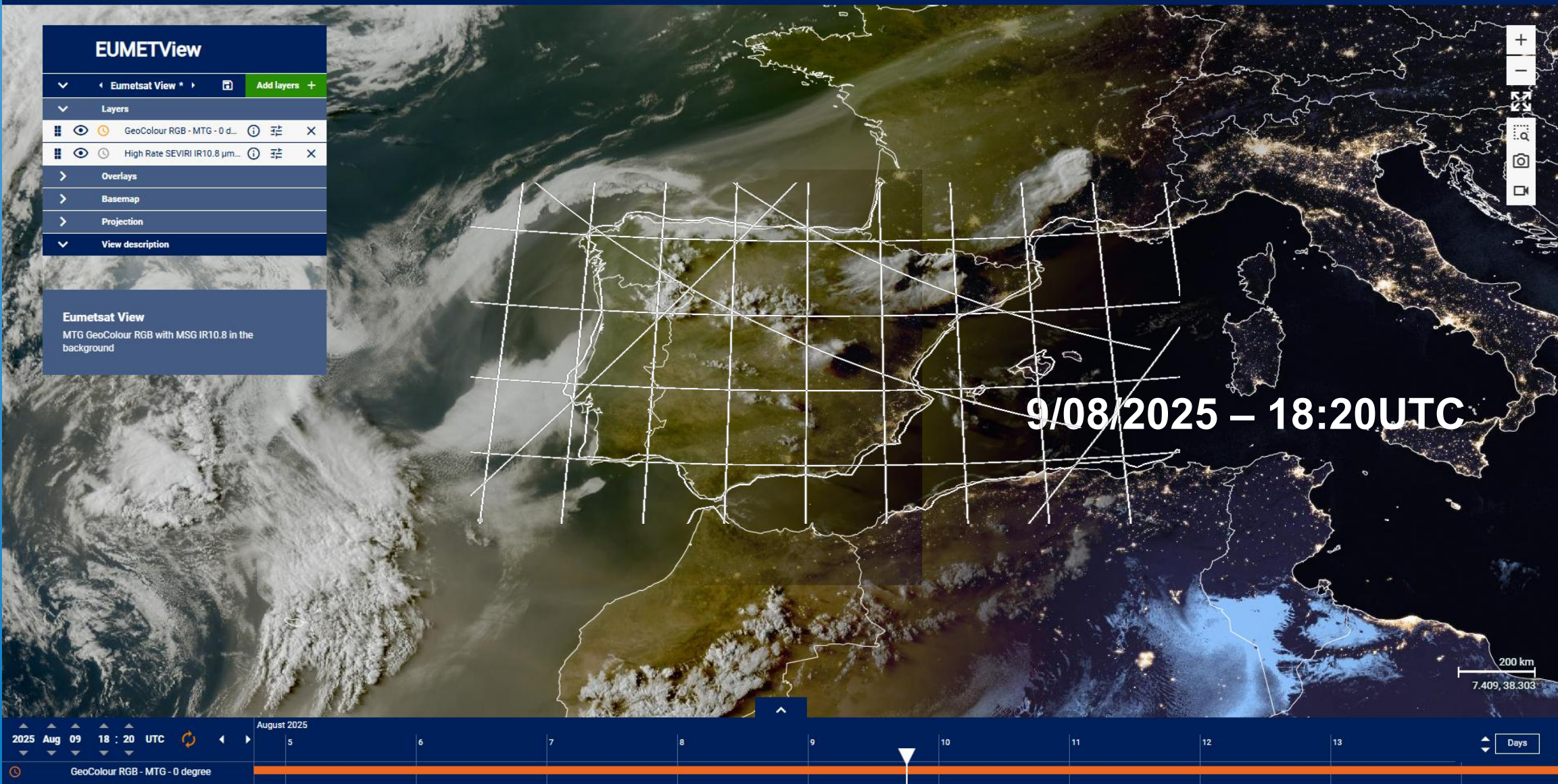


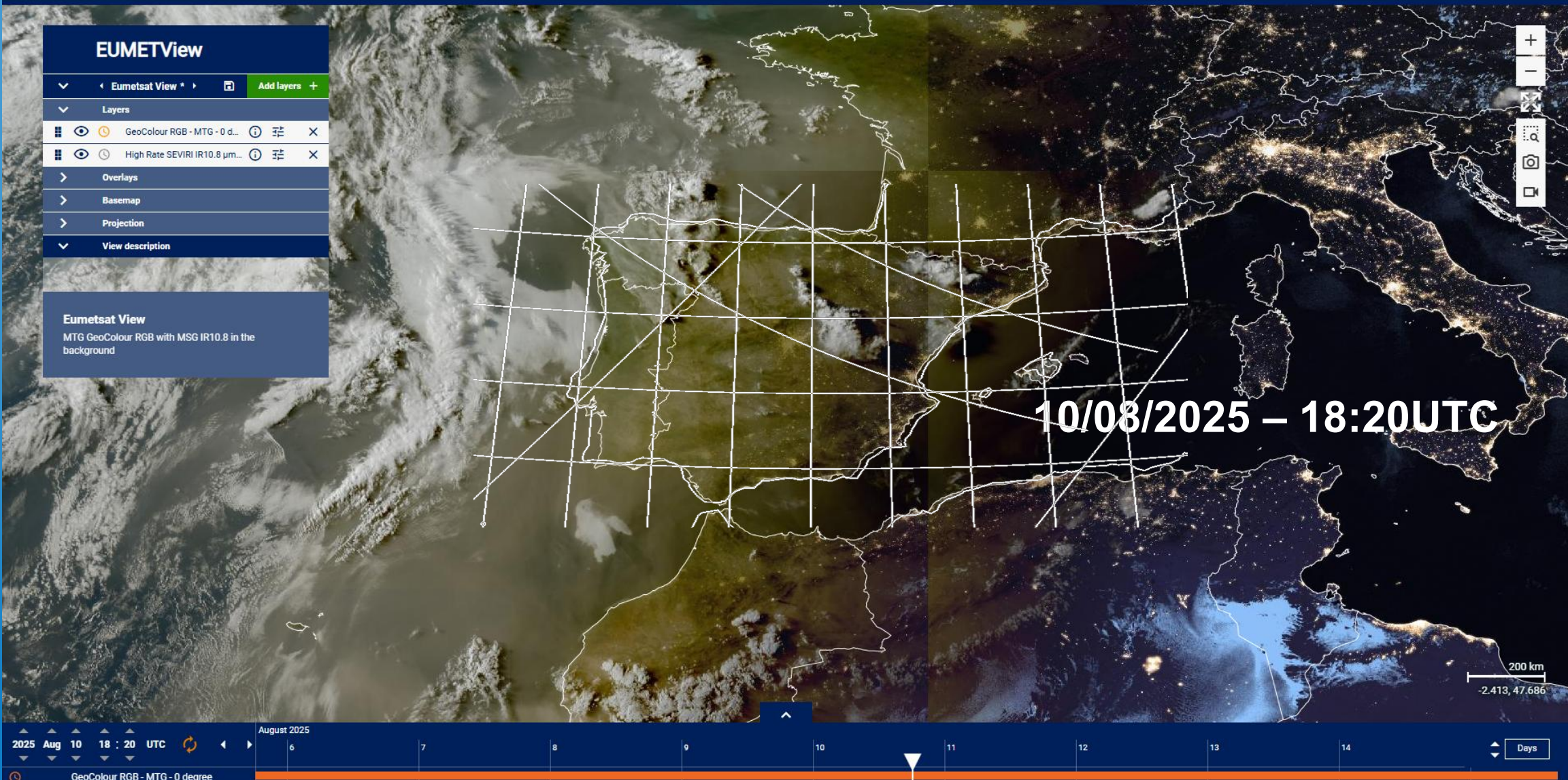


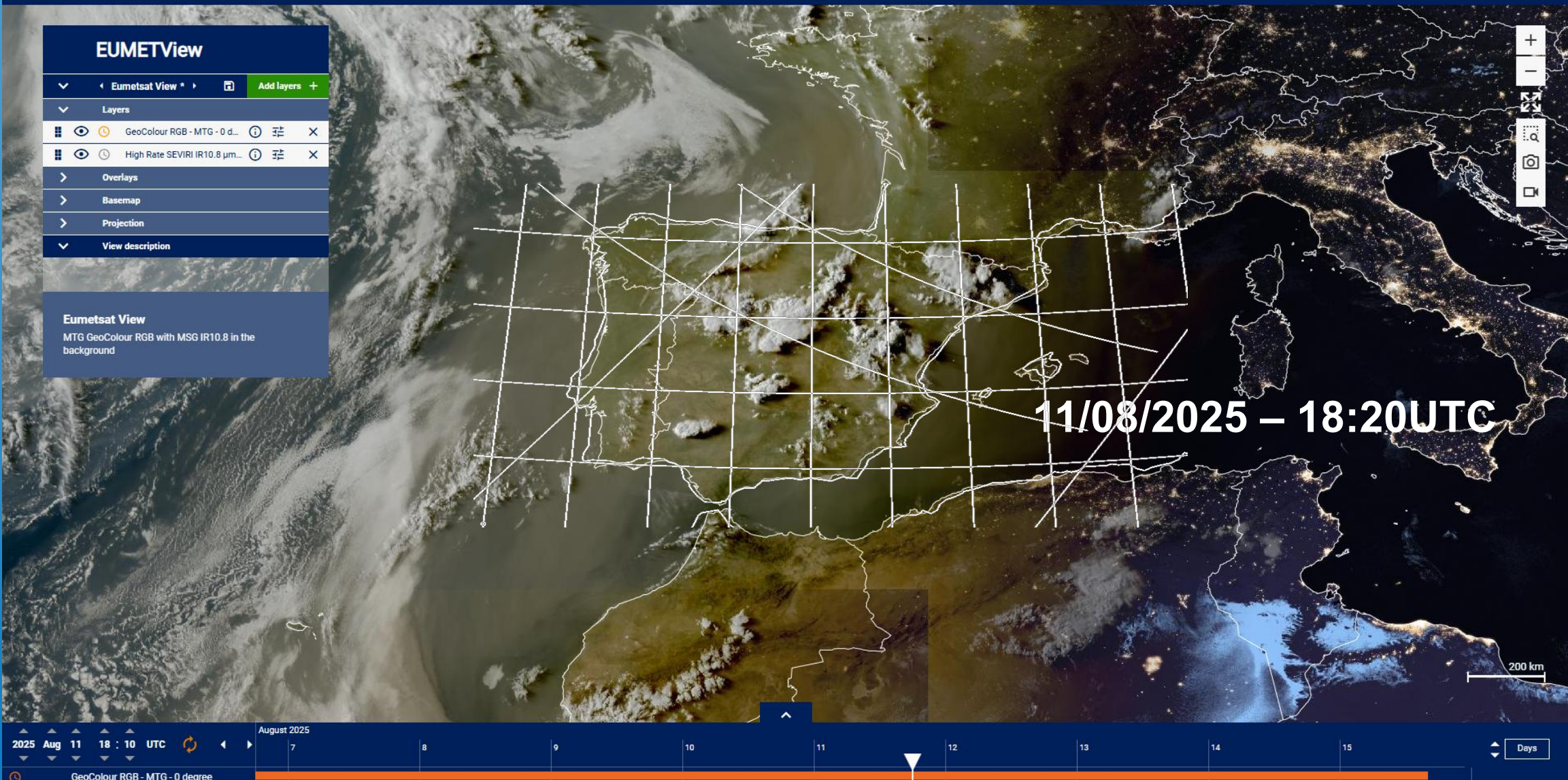


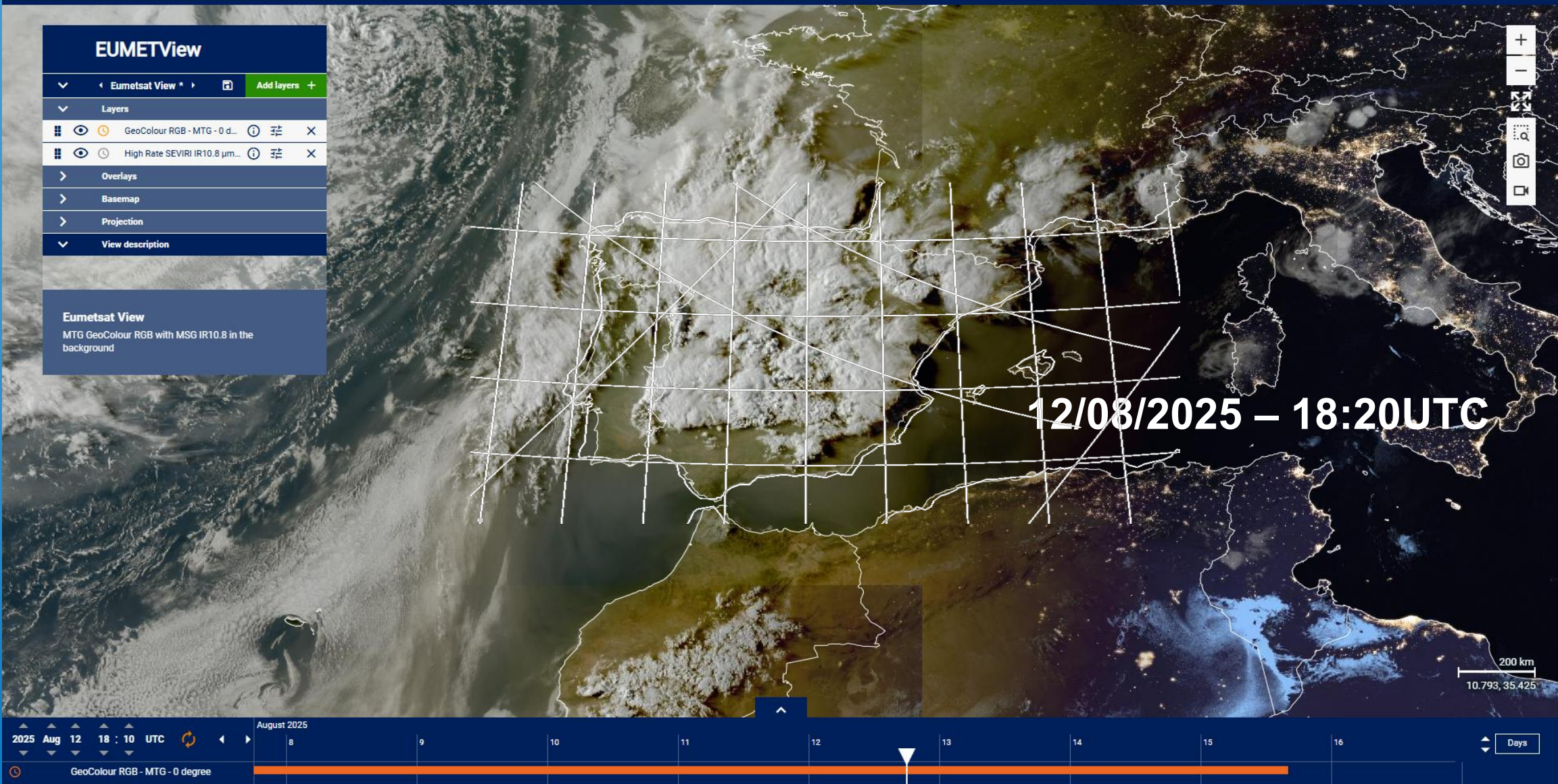


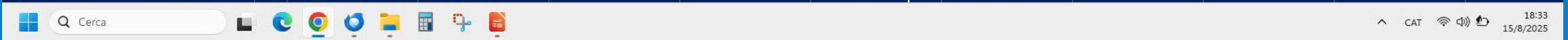


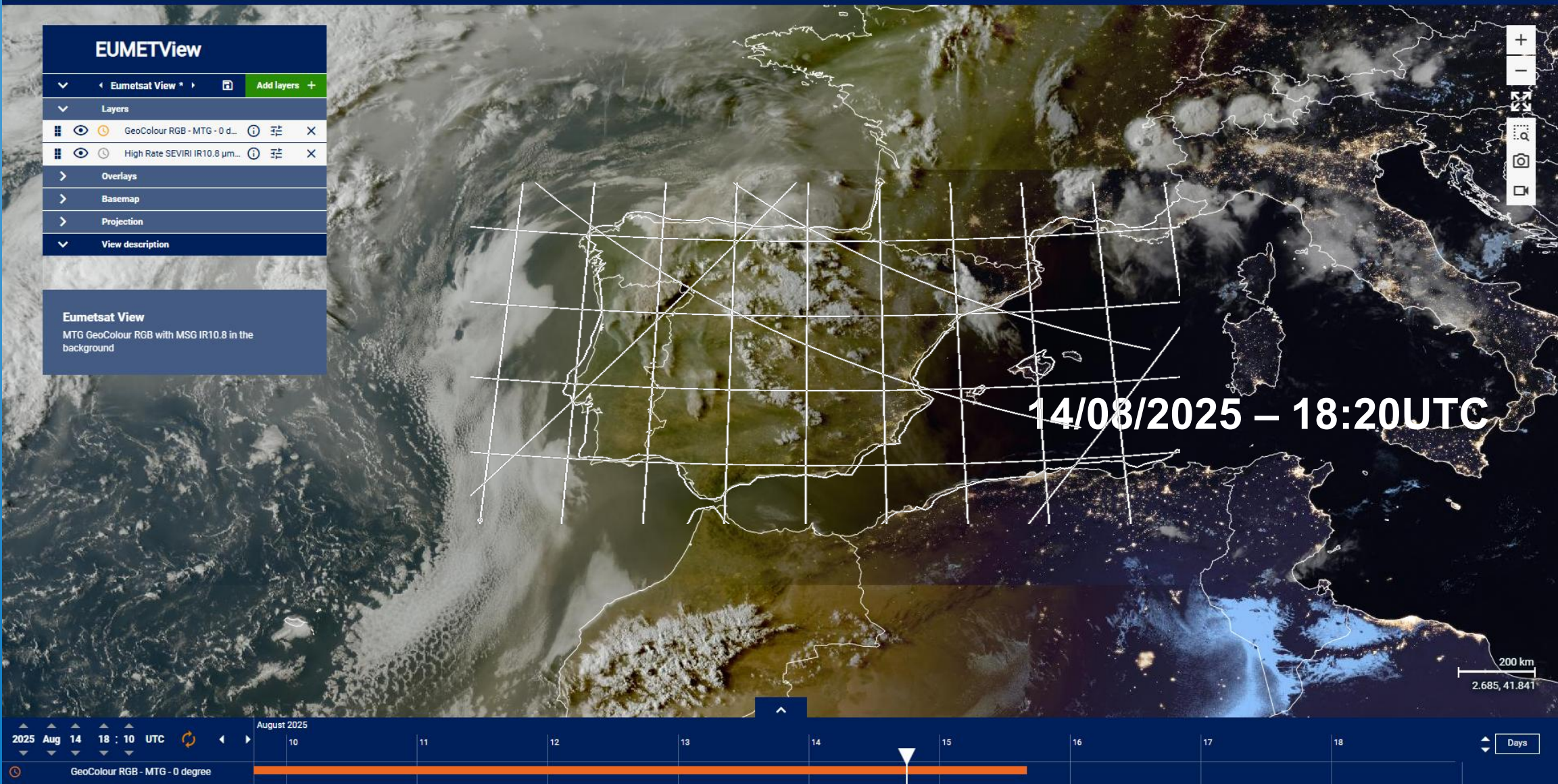


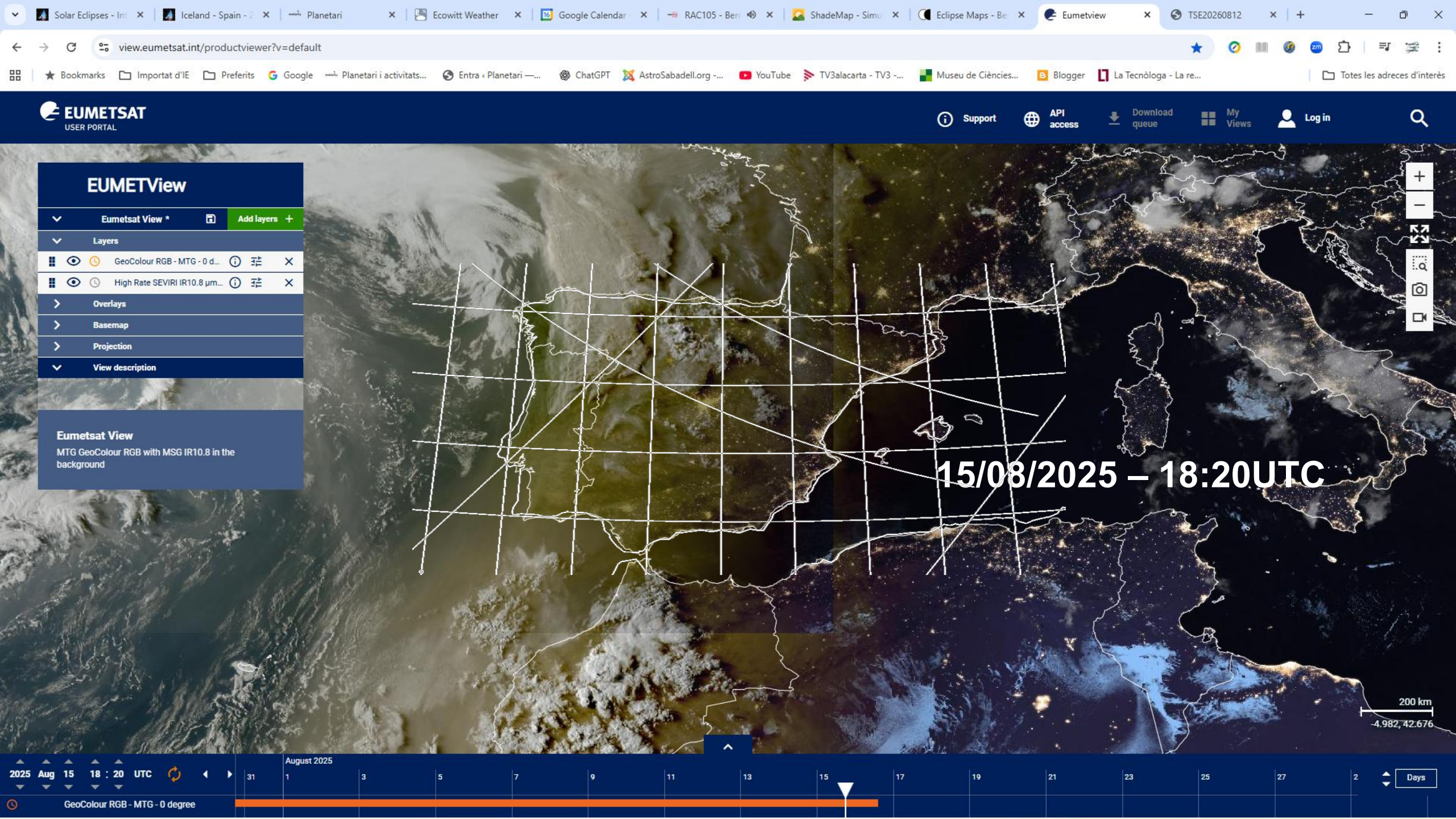


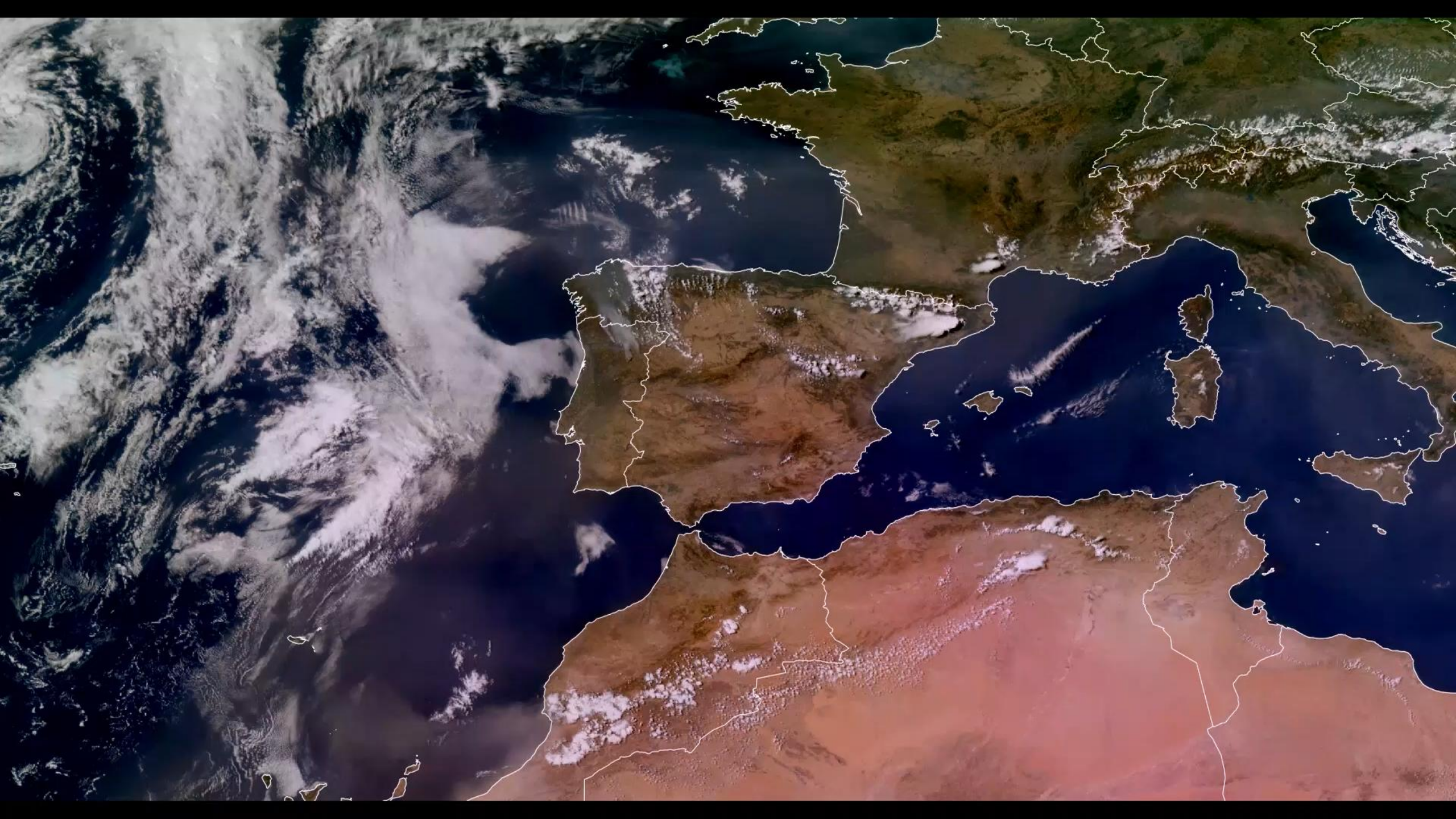












<https://shademap.app/about/>

Your online toolkit for Sun and Shadow

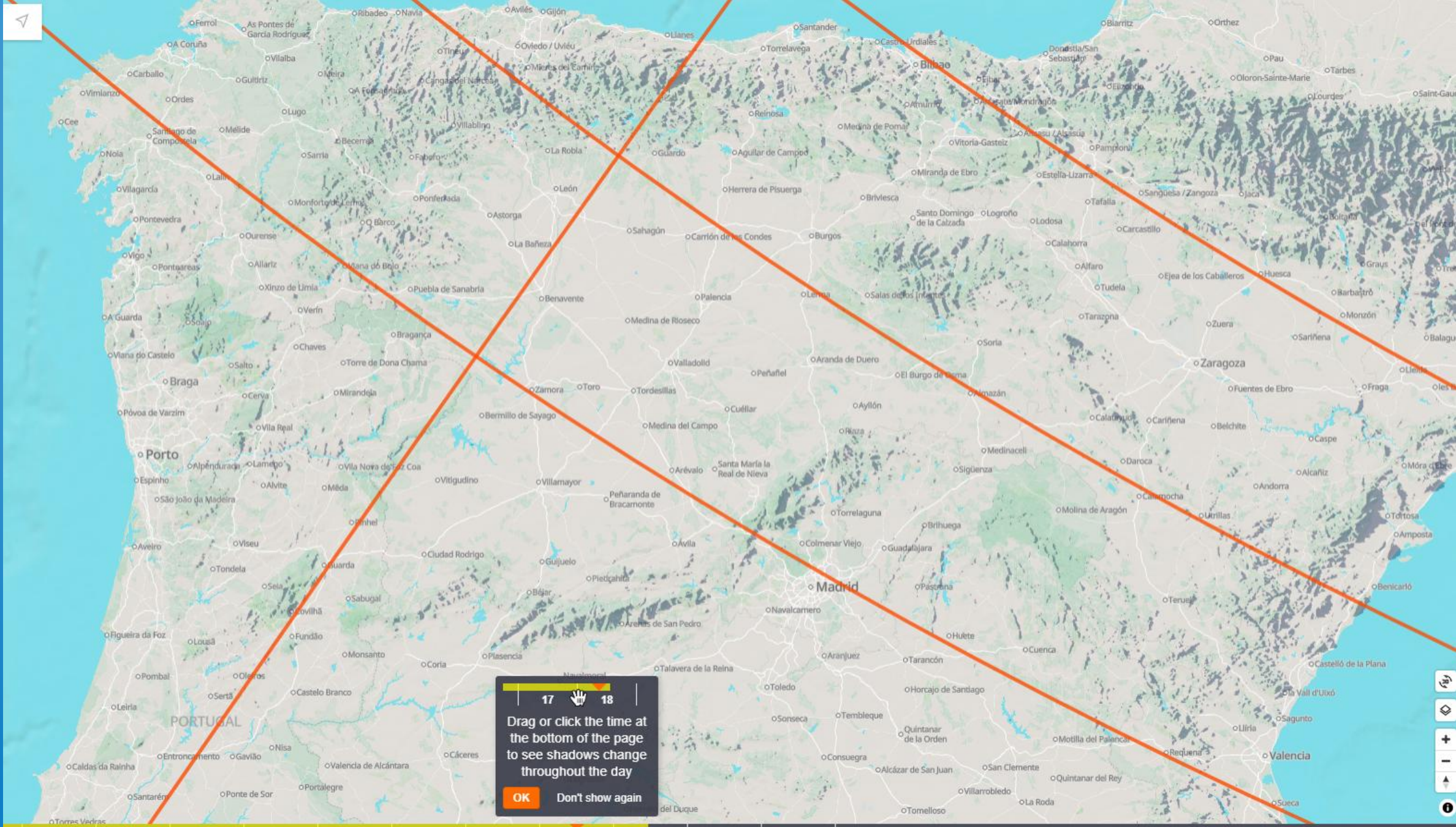
 mapbox  MapLibre  Leaflet

Simulate, visualize and analyze sunlight and shadow in any modern browser using your own terrain, real-estate, and vegetation data and share it on the web.

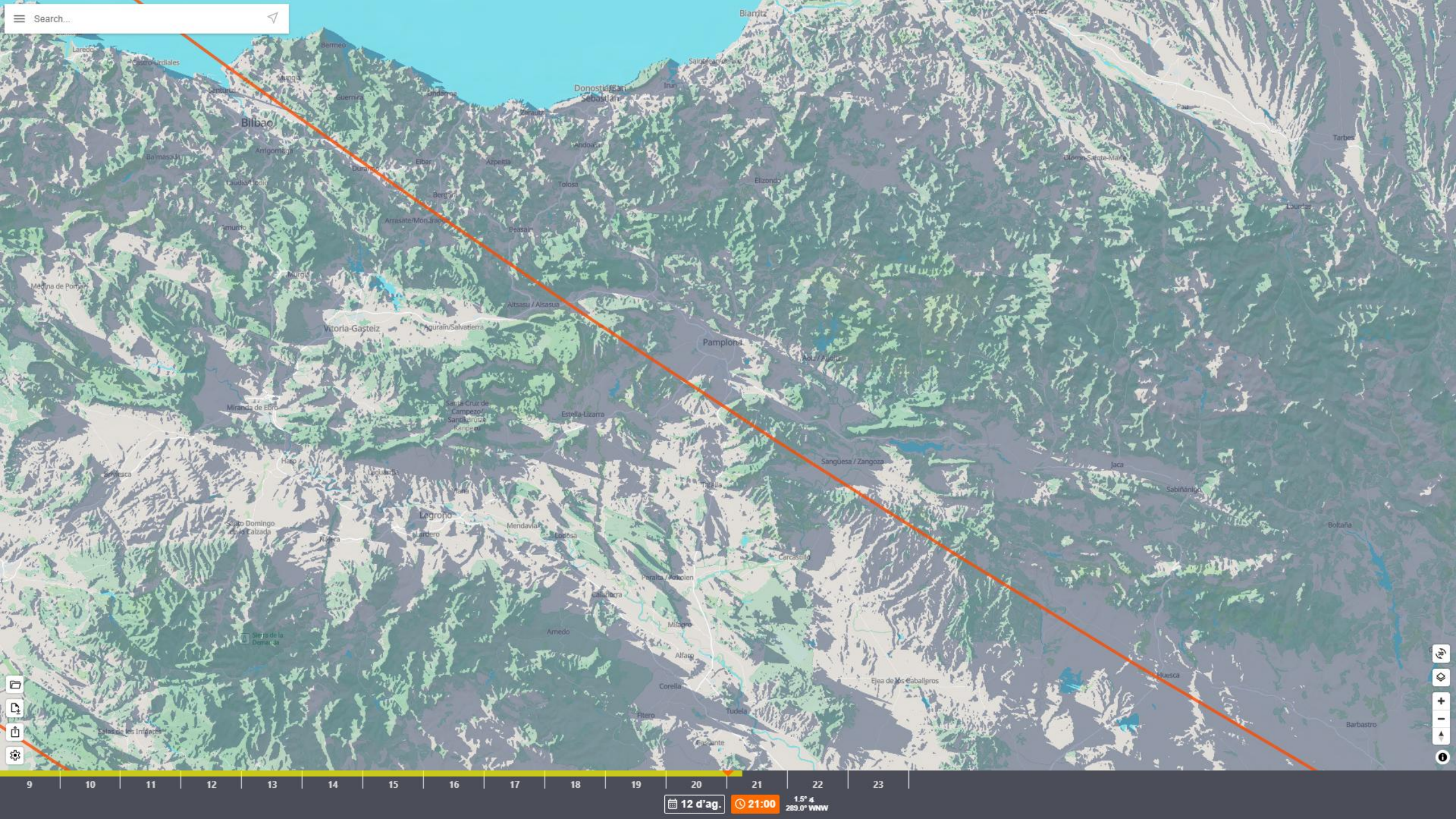
[Get API key](#)

[Documentation](#)











REDEFINING THE SOLAR RADIUS

Besselian Elements Team

Your guide to Solar Eclipses

Luca Quaglia, John Irwin, Konstantinos Emmanouilidis, Alessandro Pessi, Lucian Kafka



2026 Eclipse Map

Display local circumstances computed using the IQP eclipse computational method that accounts for both the lunar limb, observer site topography, and it relies on an improved value for the eclipse solar radius (i.e. 959.95")

[Go](#)



Eclipse App

Download our Countdown App to plan and observe your next eclipses powered by the most accurate computational method

[Go](#)



Solar Radius Calculation

Read about our mission to determine the best solar radius value for eclipse computations by analyzing the flash spectrum, especially from the path edge. This improves eclipse maps and predictions

[Go](#)

IQP ECLIPSE MAPS

These eclipse maps display local circumstances computed using the IQP eclipse computational method. This method is based on an accurate 3D numerical technique devised in 2011 by team member John Irwin. The IQP method is less computationally demanding than the 3D one but it aims to compute internal contact times (i.e. second and third contact) to within 0.1 seconds of the times derived from the 3D method.

The IQP method accounts for the topography on both the lunar limb and at the observer site, as well as relying on an improved value for the eclipse solar radius ($959.95'' \pm 0.05''$, based on research by the Besselian Elements Team). The eclipse centreline and the northern and southern limits of the umbral shadow path also account for these three factors. Hence, these lines are not smooth lines, as in most publicly-available eclipse maps, but are noticeably jagged. Two lines are presented at each path limit corresponding to two values of the eclipse solar radius ($959.90''$ and $960.00''$) in order to display a region of uncertainty rather than a simple line.

The shadows shown on the map are calculated based on the azimuth and altitude of the Sun's centre at maximum eclipse for every location. A correction for refraction is applied based on Sæmundsson's formula.

The following table summarises technical aspects of the computations. The map will be updated a couple of months before the eclipse when accurate EOP predictions become available.

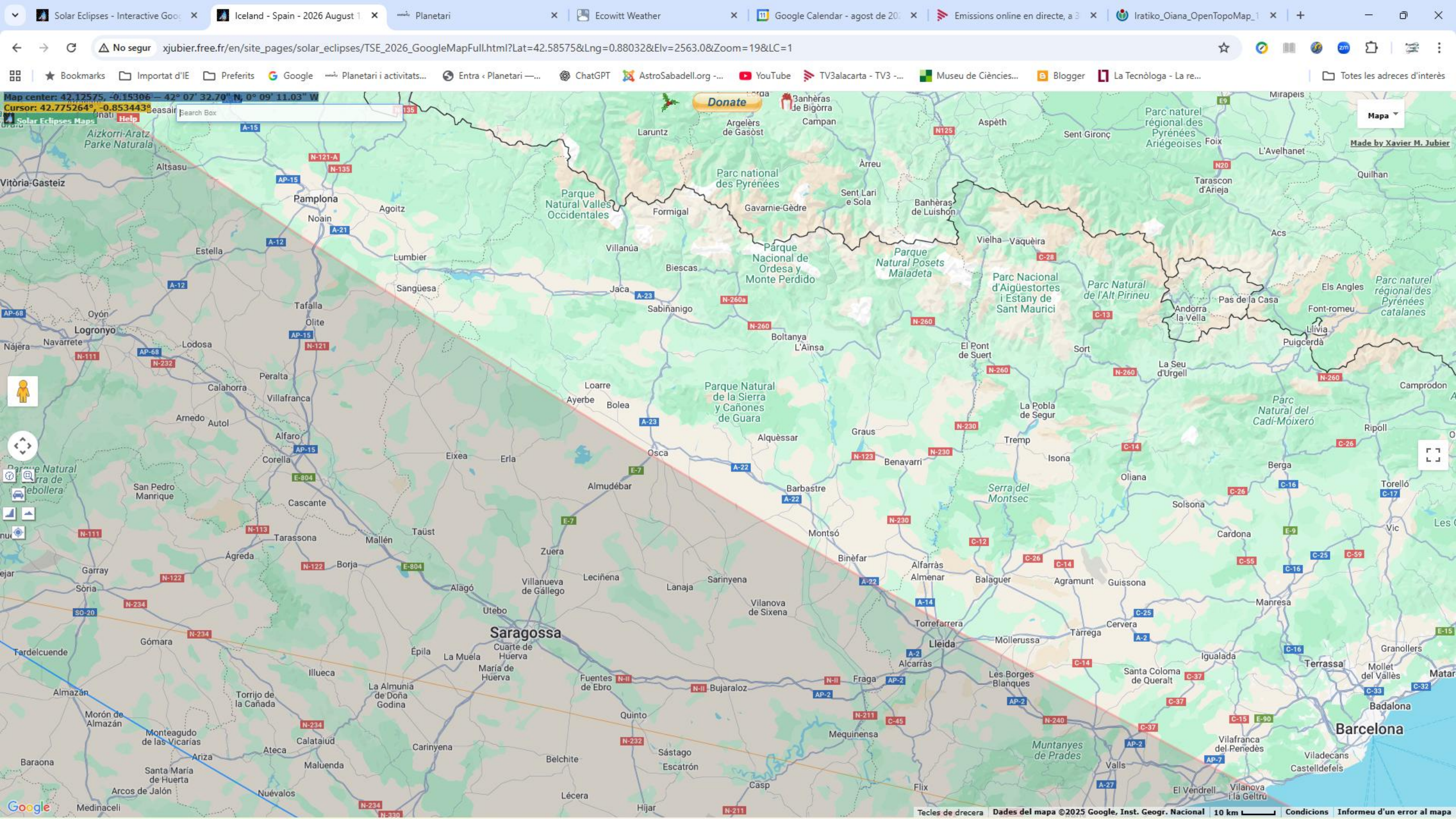
Planetary ephemeris	JPL/DE440.
Astrometric method	Light-time + gravitational light deflection + planetary aberration.
Astrometric origin	Hybrid (topocentric & geocentric).
Earth orientation model	IAU2006A-EQX + EOP (TT-UT1 = +69.1840 s).
Earth orientation parameters	TAI-UTC = +37 s, UT1-UTC = +0.0000 s, polar motion = (+0.000, +0.000)".
Moon orientation model	ME421 (relative to PA440).
Mean solar radius	(696221 $\pm$ 36) km or (959.95 ± 0.05)" at one au.
Mean lunar radius	1738.091 km.
Terrestrial radii	6378.137 km, 6356.752 km (WGS84).
Lunar DEM	SLDEM2015/LDEM128 (256/128 pixels per degree).
Terrestrial DEM	SRTM3 (1200 pixels per degree) + EGM96 geoid undulation.



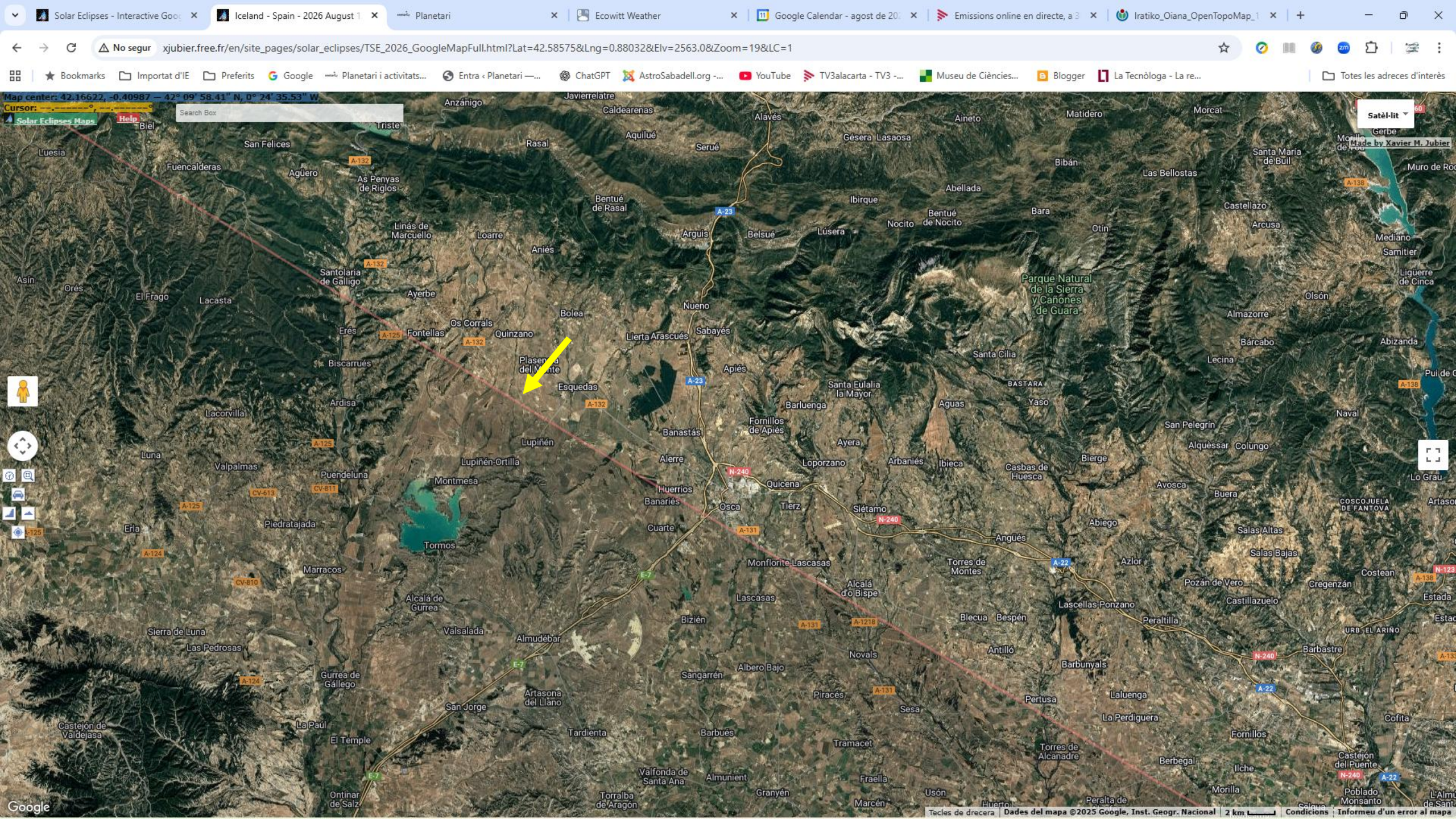
$X Y d \mu$
 $L_1 L_2$
 $\tan f1 \tan f2$



Northern limit







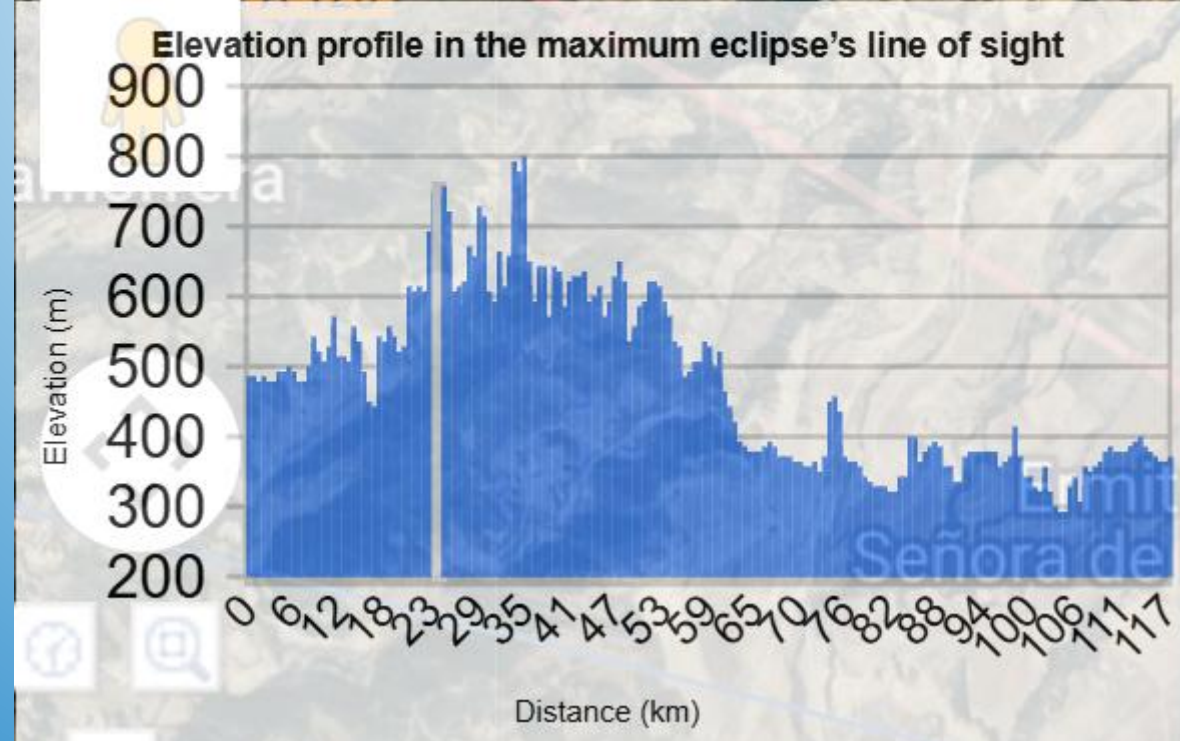
Umbral depth : 0.01% (0.0km)
Umbral depth : 150.2km (93.3mi)
Path width : 300.4km (186.7mi)
Obscuration : 100.00%

C₁

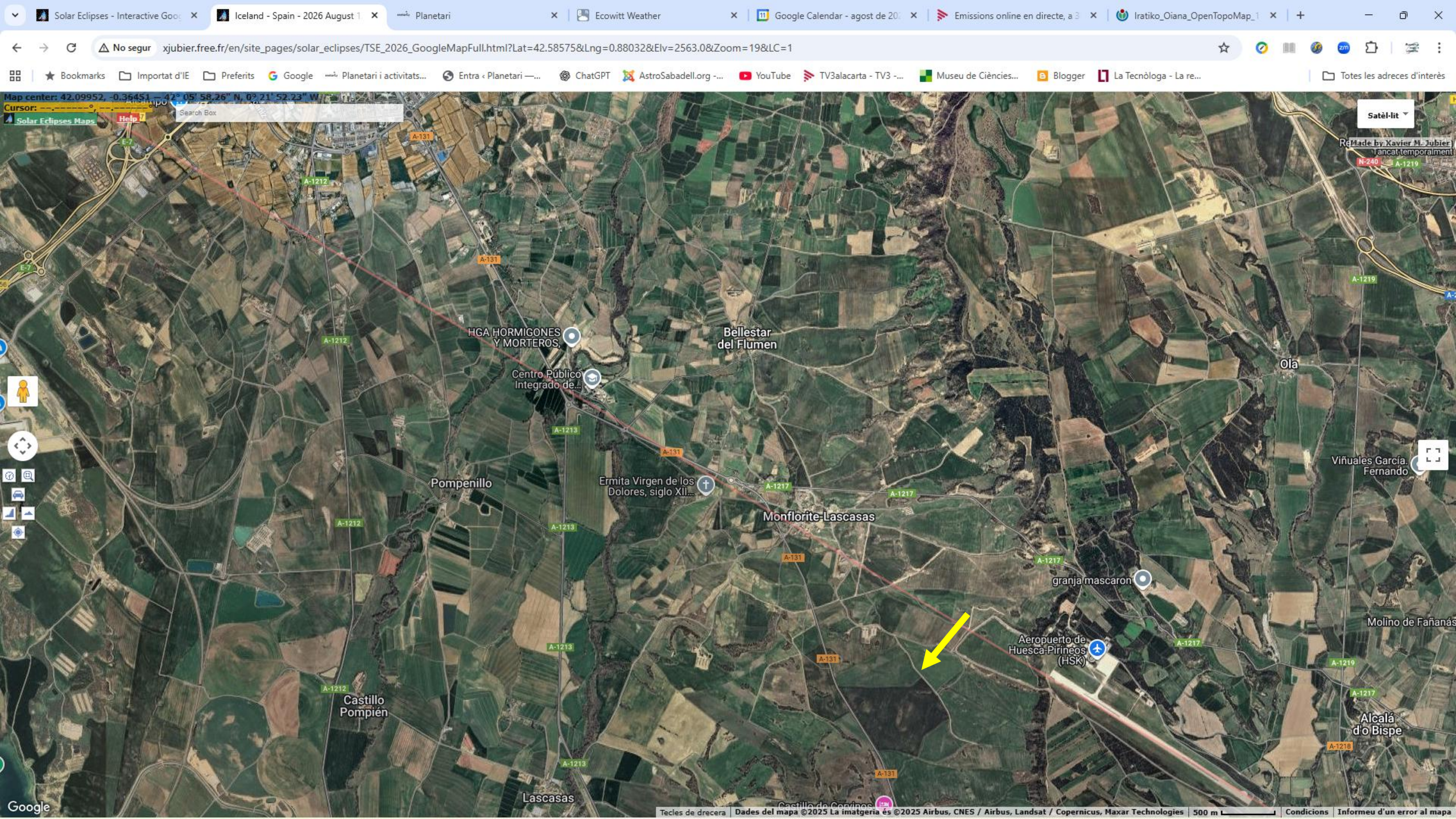
Magnitude at maximum : 1.00000
Moon/Sun size ratio : 1.03242
Umbral vel. : 2.384km/s (5334 mph)

Event ($\Delta T=69.1$ s)	Time (UT)	Alt	Azi
Start of partial eclipse (C1) :	17:33:45.5	+16.1°	275.6°
Start of total eclipse (C2) :	18:28:48.0	+06.0°	284.5°
Maximum eclipse (MAX) :	18:28:48.9	+06.0°	284.5°
End of total eclipse (C3) :	18:28:49.7	+06.0°	284.5°
Sunset (SET) :	19:08	-00.8°	290.9°
End of partial eclipse (C4) :	19:20:34.2*	-03.1°	293.2°

Elevation: 758m at 24km
Visible horizon: 0.6° (Δ : +5.2°)
Fontellas

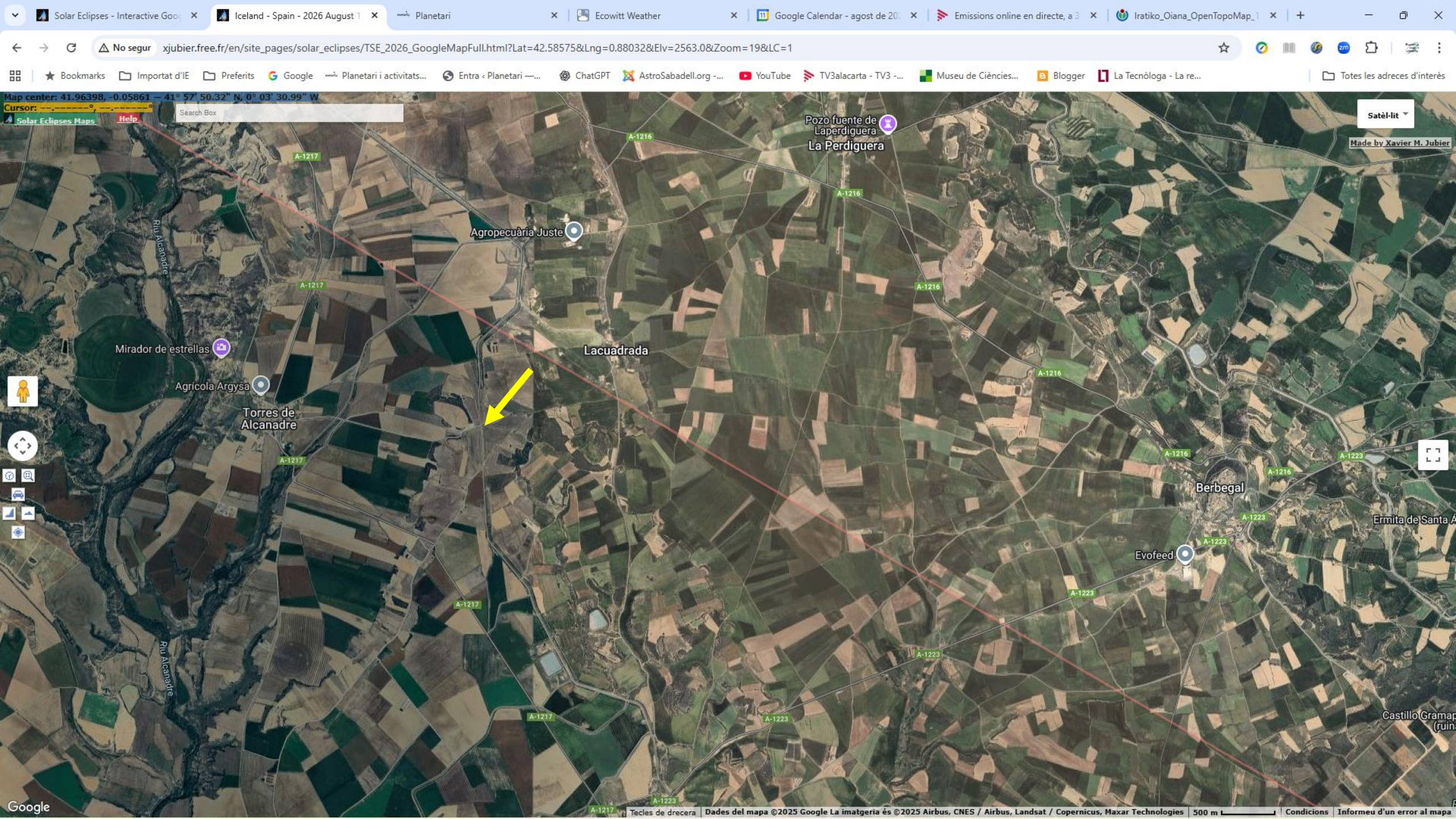








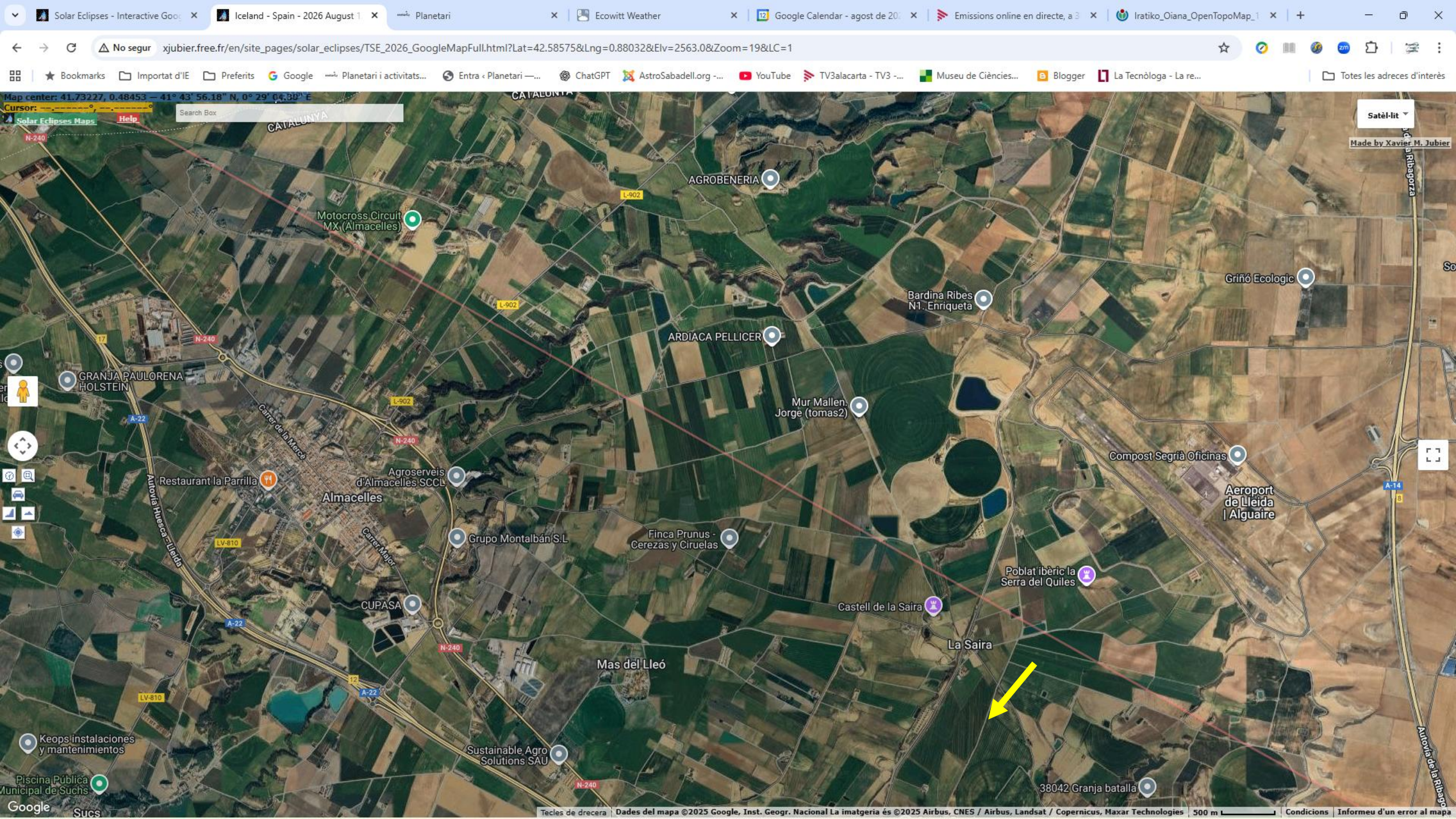
Location: 42.086561°, -0.354917°

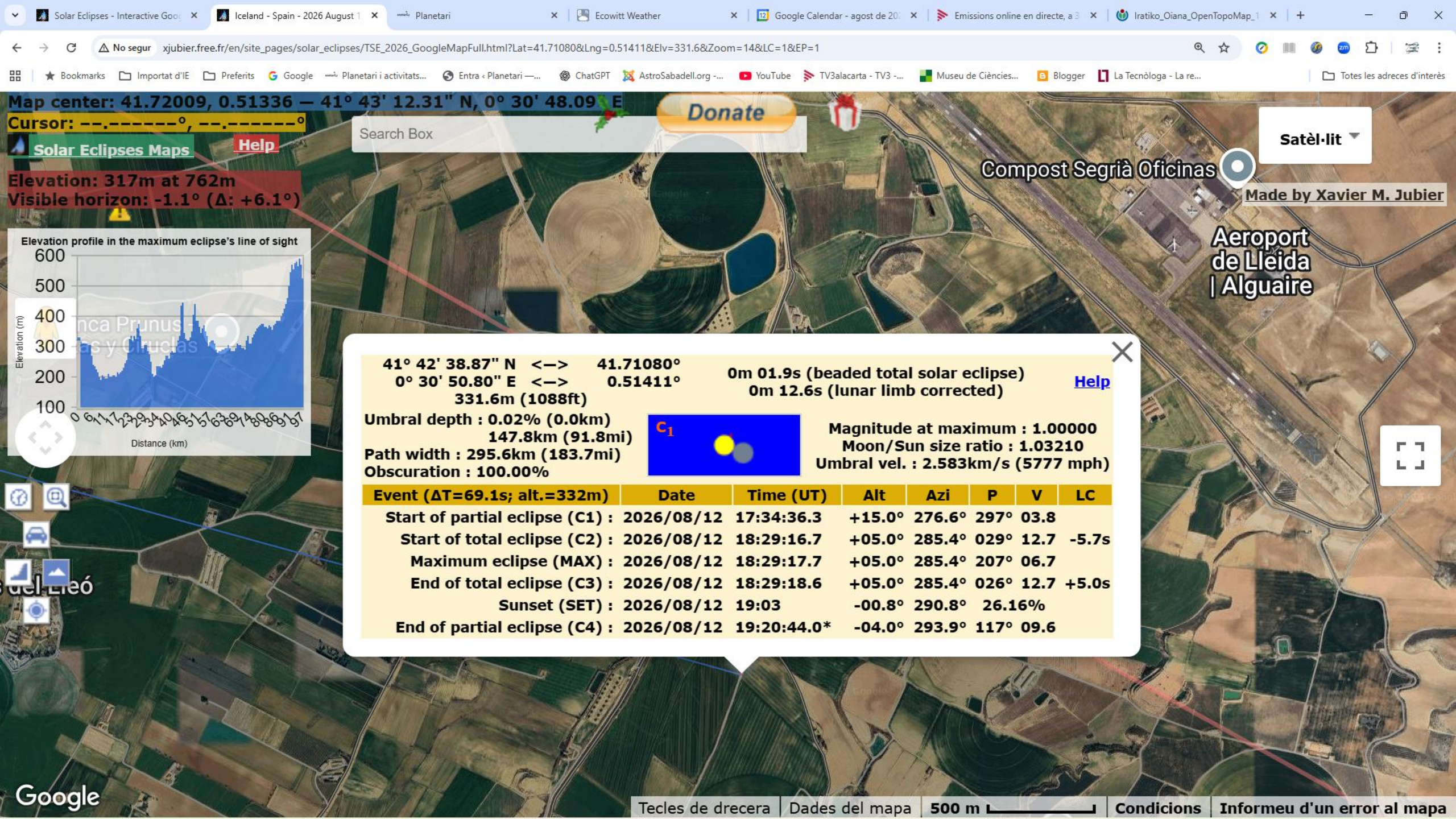


Map center: 41.96398, -0.05861 - 41° 57' 50.32" N, 0° 03' 30.99" W
Cursor: -0.05861, 41.96398
Solar Eclipses Maps | Help



Location: 41.947623°, -0.034519°





Map center: 41.72009, 0.51336 — 41° 43' 12.31" N, 0° 30' 48.09" E

Cursor: ---° ---°

Solar Eclipses Maps

Help

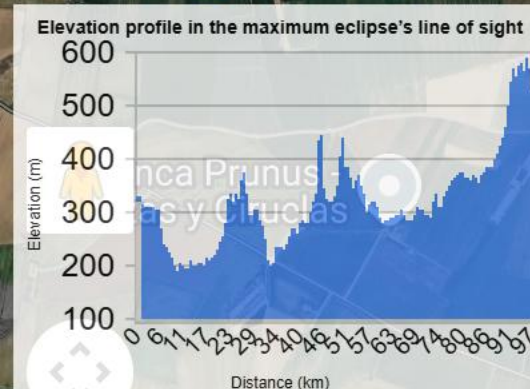
Search Box

Donate

Satèl·lit

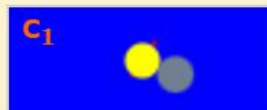
Elevation: 317m at 762m

Visible horizon: -1.1° (Δ: +6.1°)



41° 42' 38.87" N <—> 41.71080°
0° 30' 50.80" E <—> 0.51411°
331.6m (1088ft)

Umbral depth : 0.02% (0.0km)
147.8km (91.8mi)
Path width : 295.6km (183.7mi)
Obscuration : 100.00%



0m 01.9s (beaded total solar eclipse)
0m 12.6s (lunar limb corrected)

Help

Magnitude at maximum : 1.00000
Moon/Sun size ratio : 1.03210
Umbral vel. : 2.583km/s (5777 mph)

Event (ΔT=69.1s; alt.=332m)	Date	Time (UT)	Alt	Azi	P	V	LC
Start of partial eclipse (C1) :	2026/08/12	17:34:36.3	+15.0°	276.6°	297°	03.8	
Start of total eclipse (C2) :	2026/08/12	18:29:16.7	+05.0°	285.4°	029°	12.7	-5.7s
Maximum eclipse (MAX) :	2026/08/12	18:29:17.7	+05.0°	285.4°	207°	06.7	
End of total eclipse (C3) :	2026/08/12	18:29:18.6	+05.0°	285.4°	026°	12.7	+5.0s
Sunset (SET) :	2026/08/12	19:03	-00.8°	290.8°		26.16%	
End of partial eclipse (C4) :	2026/08/12	19:20:44.0*	-04.0°	293.9°	117°	09.6	

Google

Tecles de drecera

Dades del mapa

500 m

Condicions

Informe d'un error al mapa



Location: 41.712676°, 0.515236°

Southern limit

Map center: 40.38648, -3.16026 — 40° 23' 11.33" N, 3° 09' 36.92" W

Cursor: 40.748681°, -0.248878°

Solar Eclipses Maps

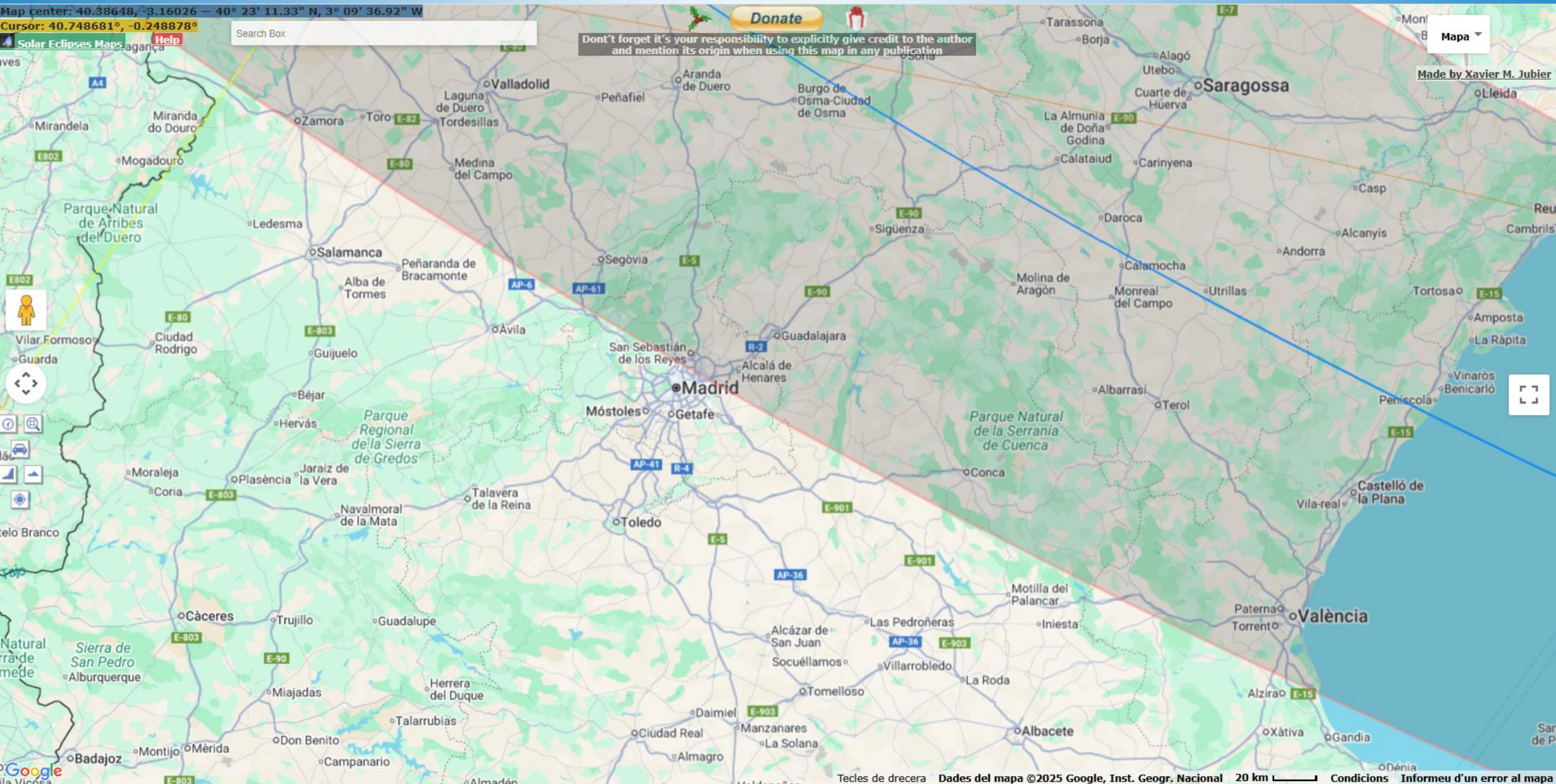
Search Box

Donate

Don't forget it's your responsibility to explicitly give credit to the author and mention its origin when using this map in any publication

Mapa

Made by Xavier M. Jubier



Google

Teclles de dredera

Dades del mapa ©2025 Google, Inst. Geogr. Nacional

20 km

Condicions

Informe'u d'un error al mapa

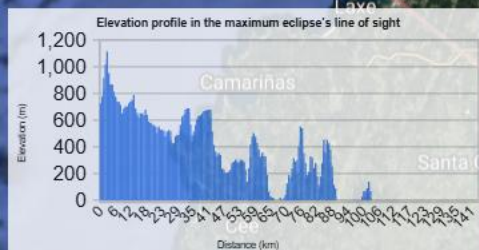


Map center: 42.63035, -7.48241 — 42° 37' 49.27" N, 7° 28' 56.69" W

Cursor: --.---⁰, --.---

 Solar Eclipses Maps

Elevation: 720 m



42° 36' 42.33" N <-> 42.61176° 0m 18.9s (total solar eclipse)
 7° 52' 30.63" W <-> -7.87517° 0m 16.6s (lunar limb corrected) [Help](#)
 719.5m (2361ft)

Umbral depth : 1.46% (2.1km)
144.8km (90.0mi)
Path width : 293.8km (182.6mi)
Obscuration : 100.00%



Magnitude at maximum : 1.00025
Moon/Sun size ratio : 1.03403
Umbral vel. : 2.713km/s (6068 mph)

Event ($\Delta T=69.1s$; alt.=720m)	Date	Time (UT)	Alt	Azi	P	V	LC
Start of partial eclipse (C1) :	2026/08/12	17:32:26.7	+21.7°	270.5°	301°	03.6	
Start of total eclipse (C2) :	2026/08/12	18:29:23.8	+11.2°	279.8°	099°	07.0	+1.5s
Maximum eclipse (MAX) :	2026/08/12	18:29:33.3	+11.2°	279.9°	029°	12.7	
End of total eclipse (C3) :	2026/08/12	18:29:42.7	+11.2°	279.9°	218°	06.3	-0.8s
End of partial eclipse (C4) :	2026/08/12	19:22:58.9	+01.7°	288.6°	117°	09.7	
Sunset (SET) :	2026/08/12	19:38	-00.8°	291.1°			

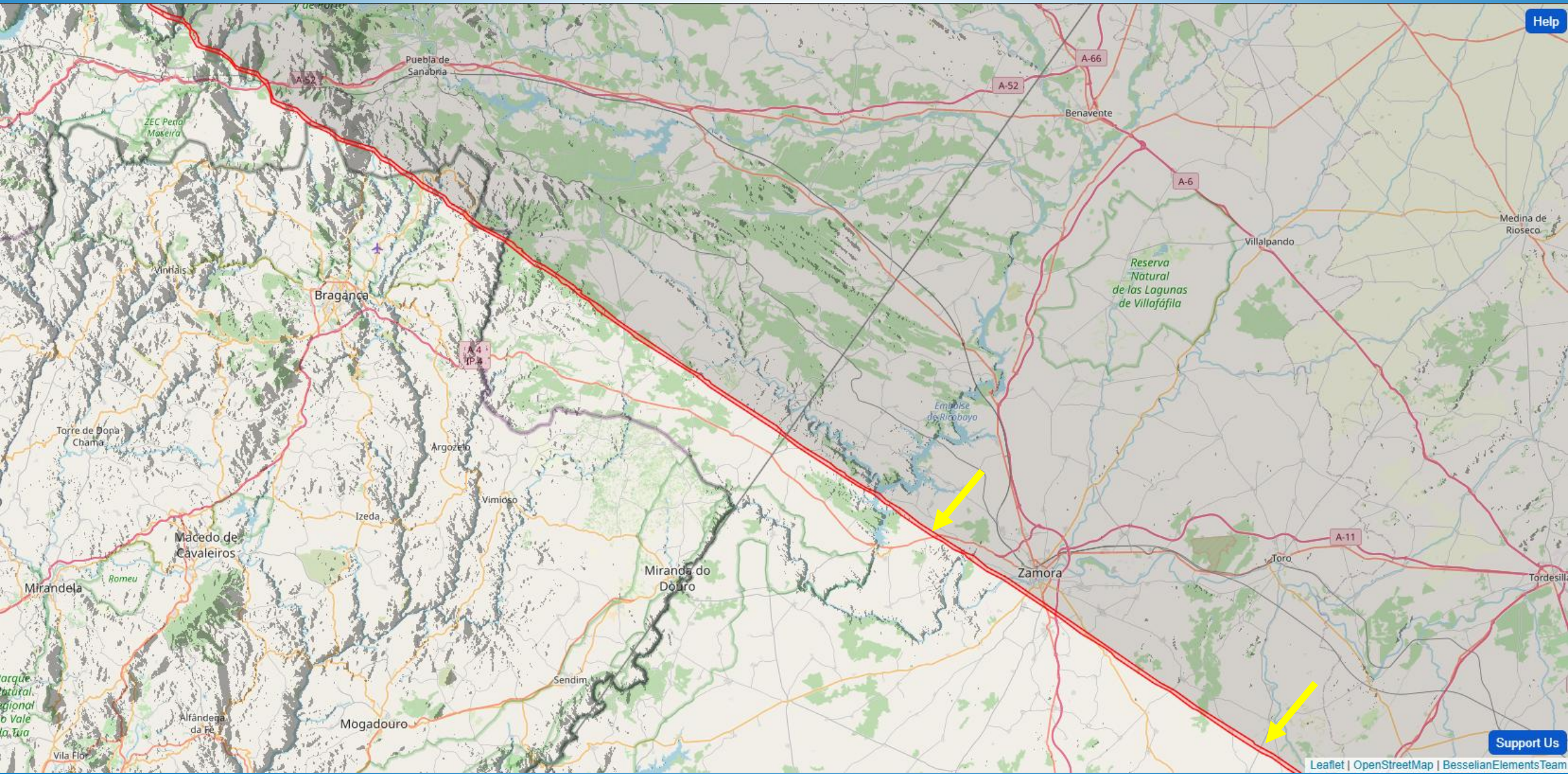


Location: 42.976215°, -8.506146°



Location: 42.797345°, -8.210439°





Help

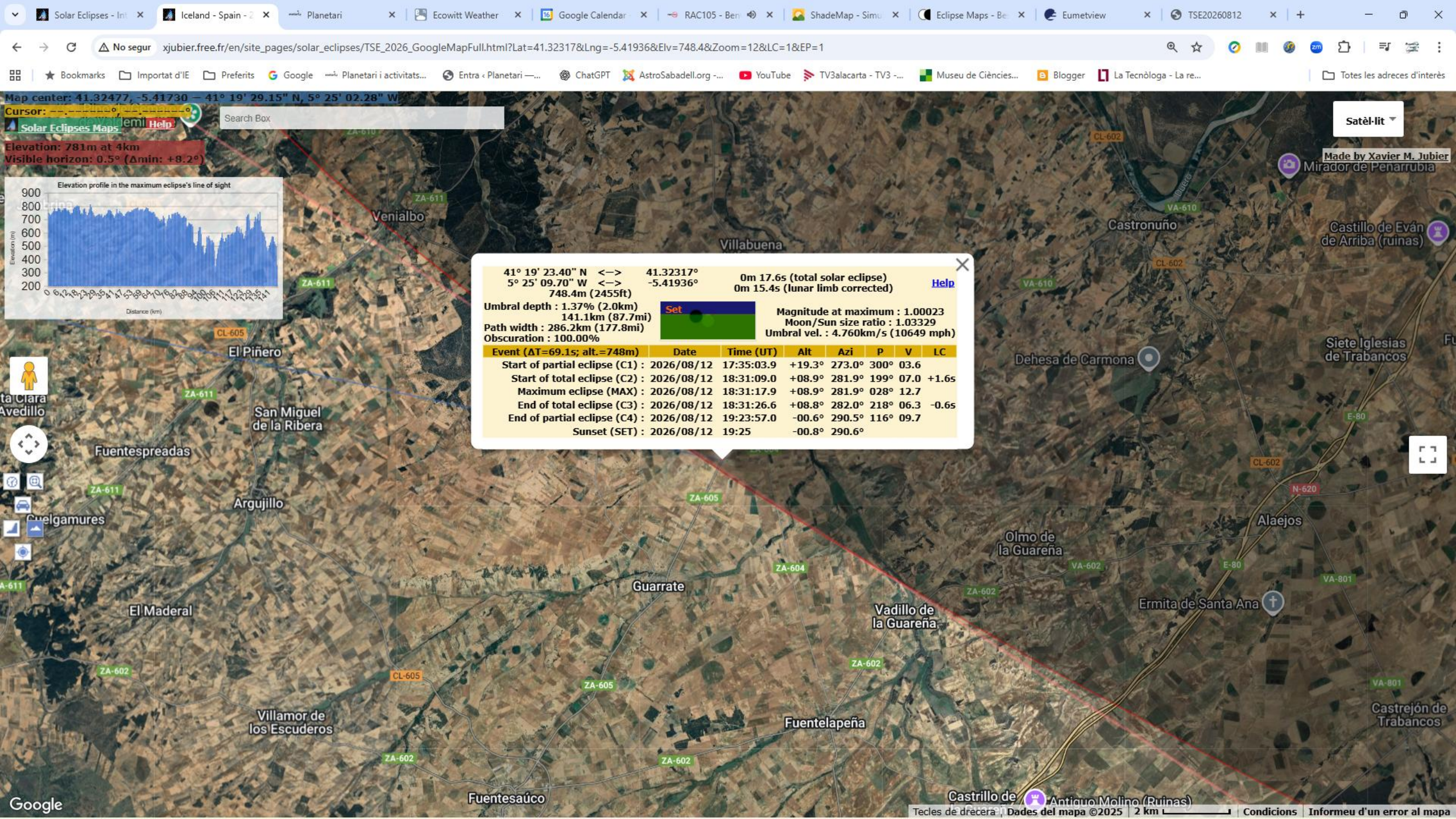
Support Us

Leaflet | OpenStreetMap | BesselianElementsTeam



Location: 41.572579°, -5.917763°

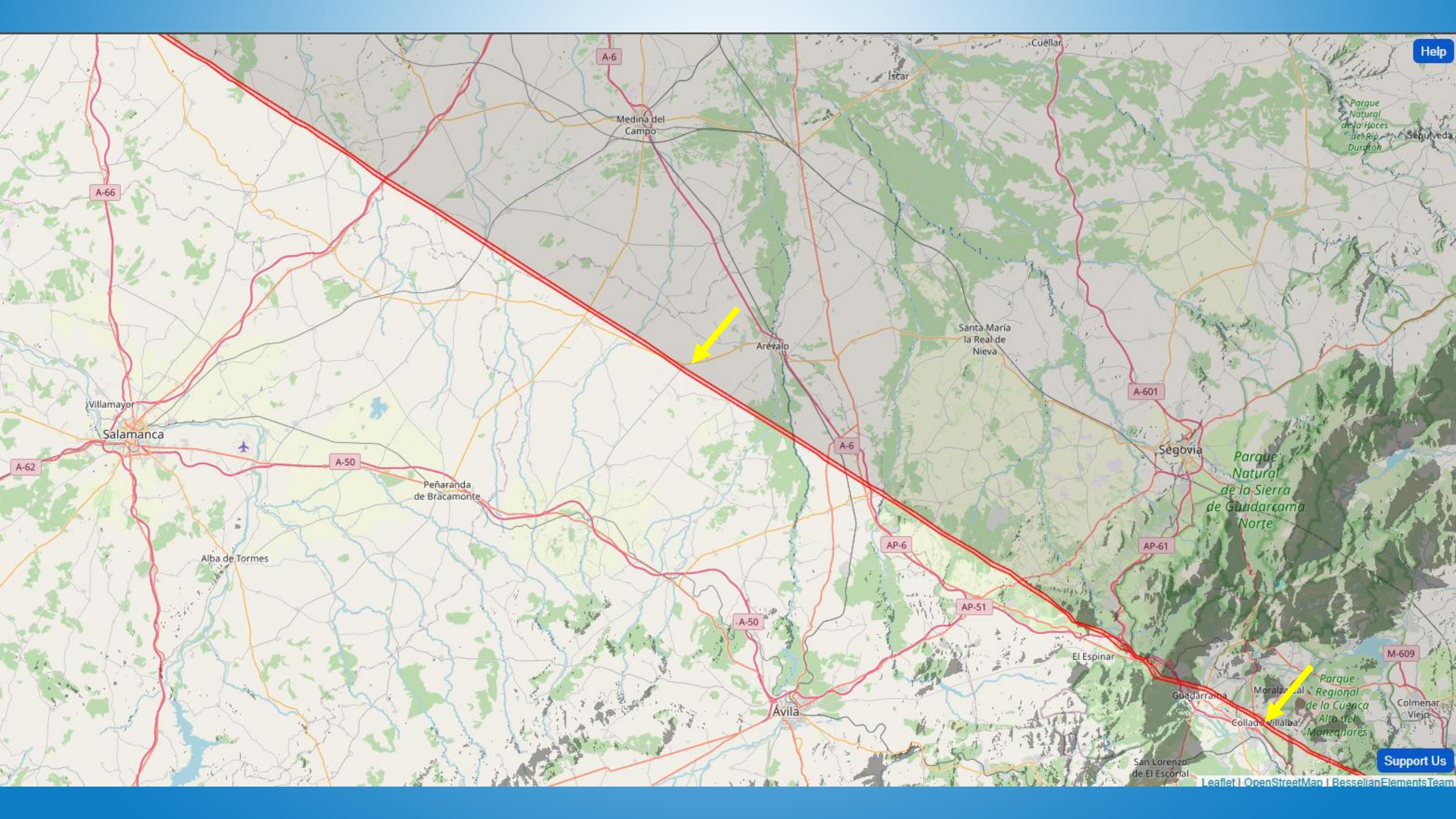






Location: 41.318799°, -5.422293°



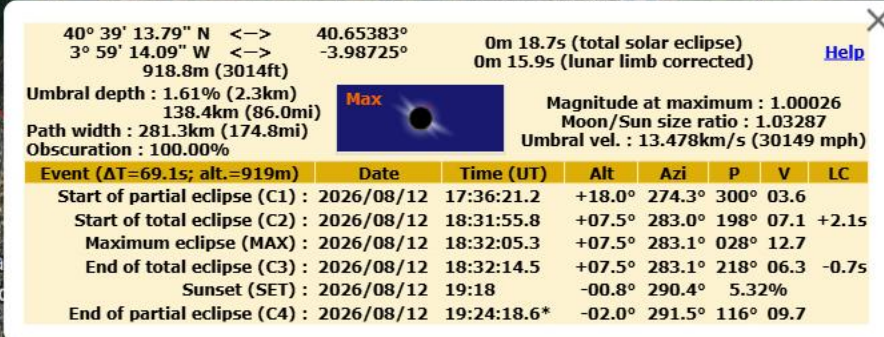
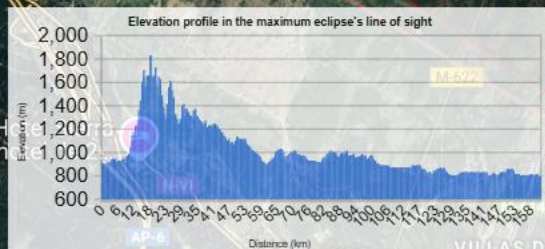
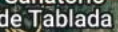


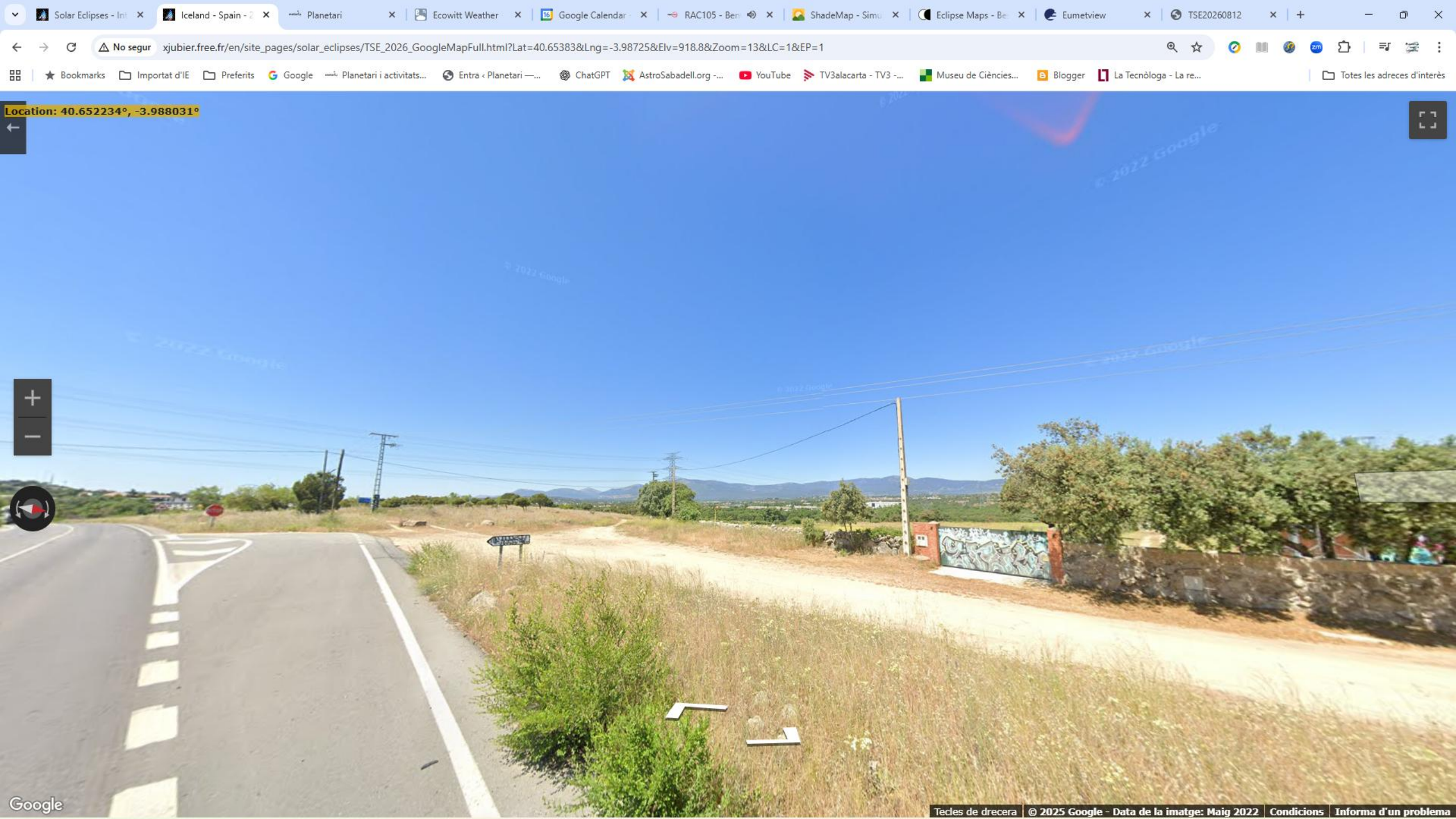
Help

Support Us

Leaflet | OpenStreetMap | BessellianElementsTeam



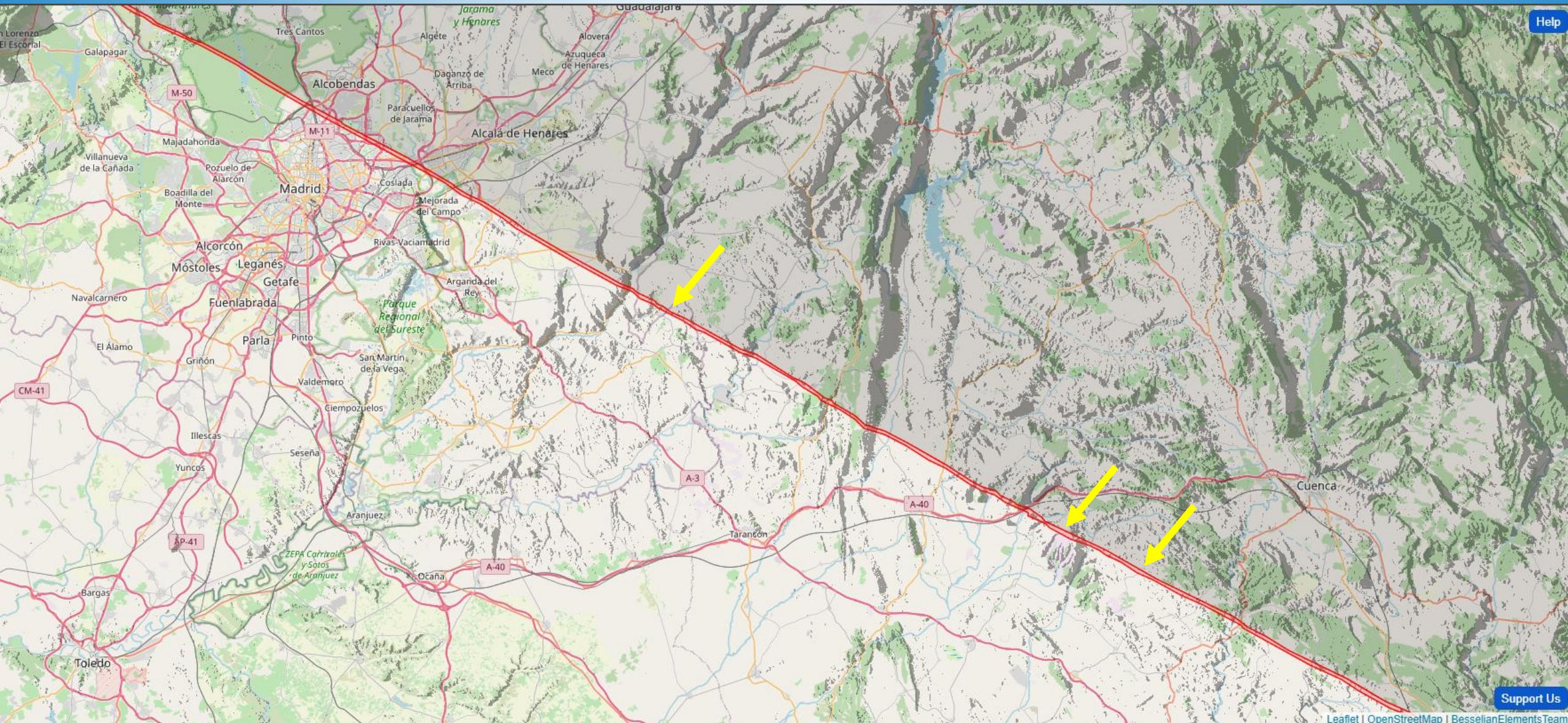




Location: 40.652234°, -3.988031°

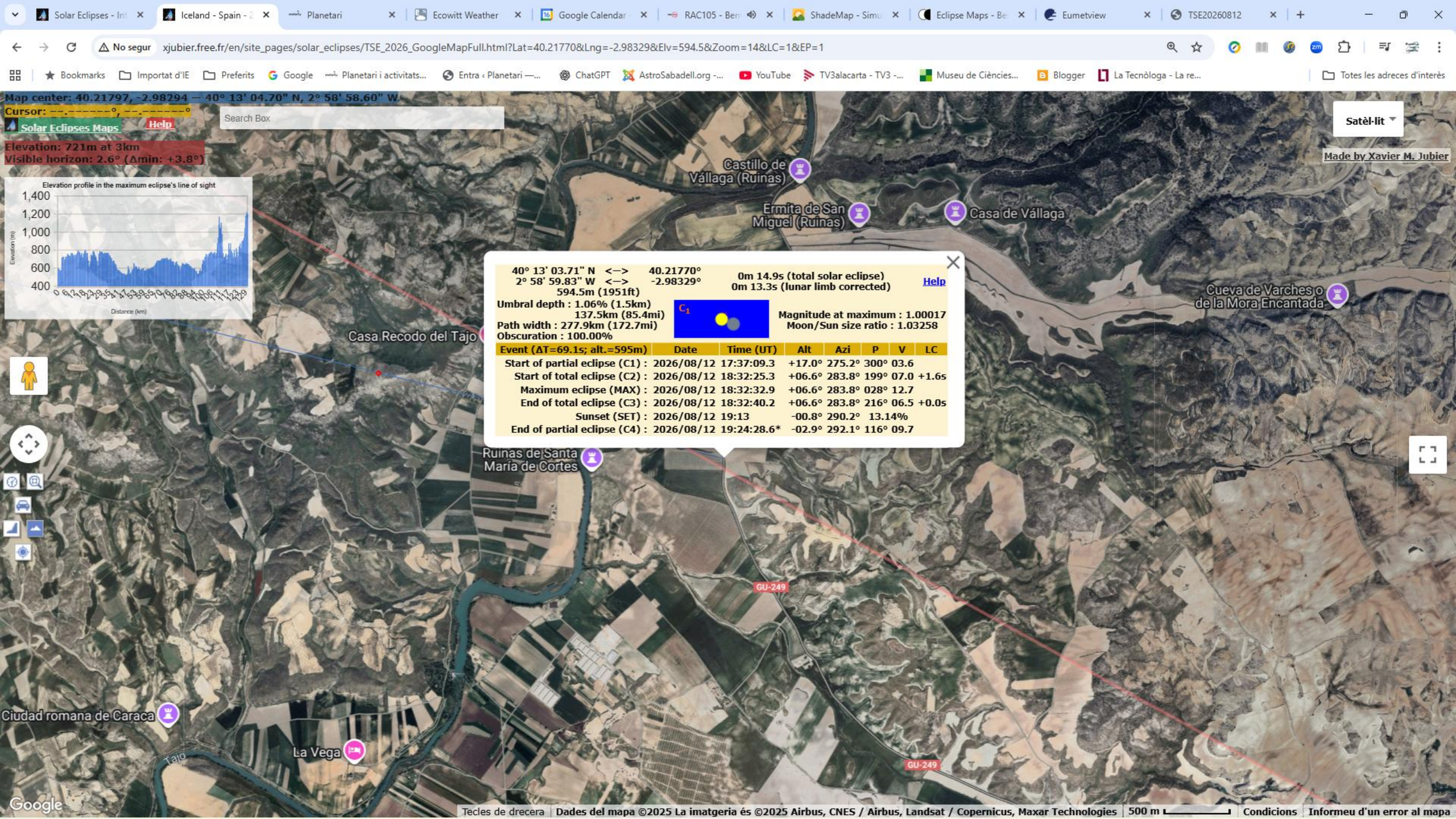


Google



Help

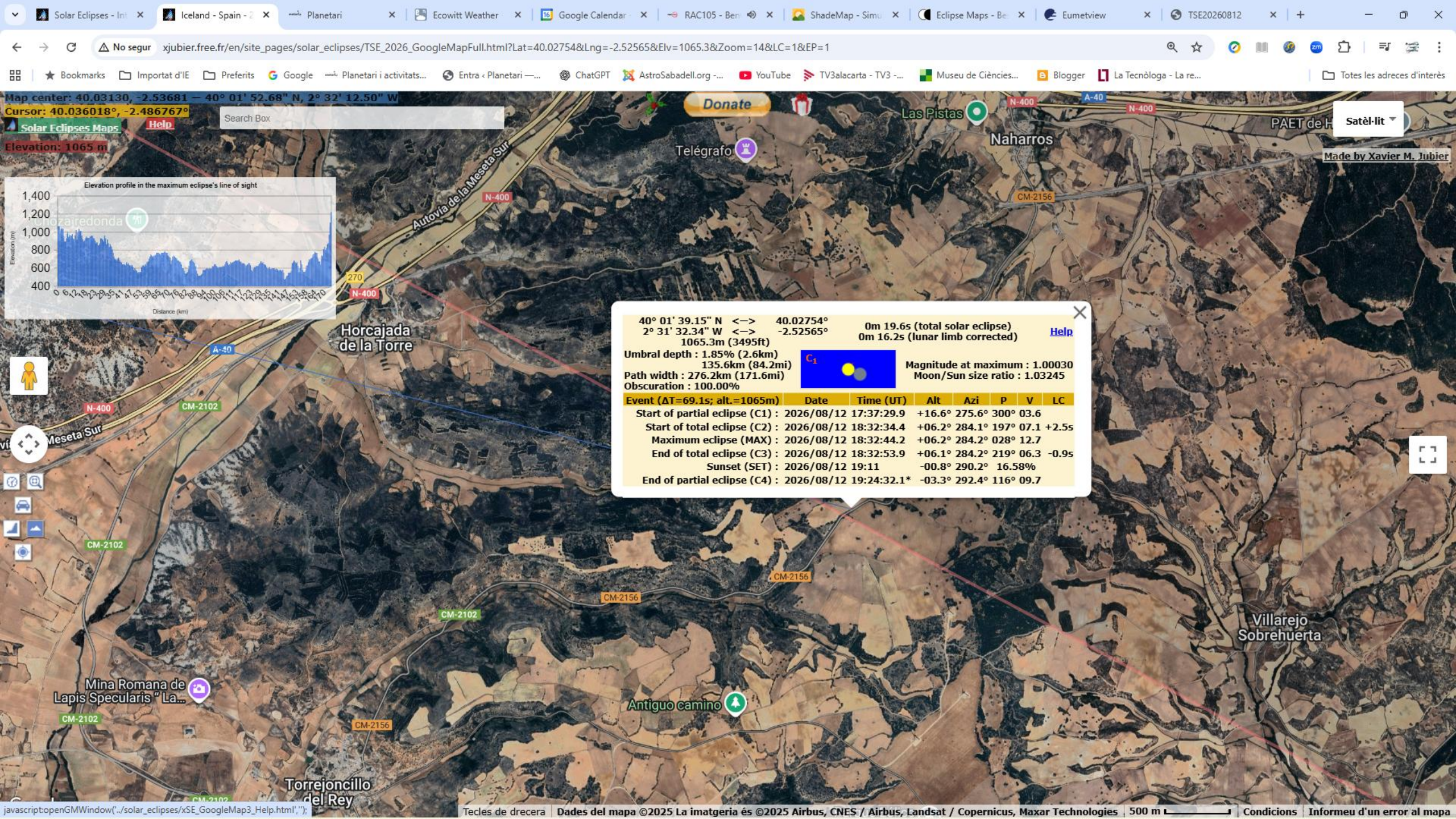
Support Us





Location: 40.219710°, -2.983805°



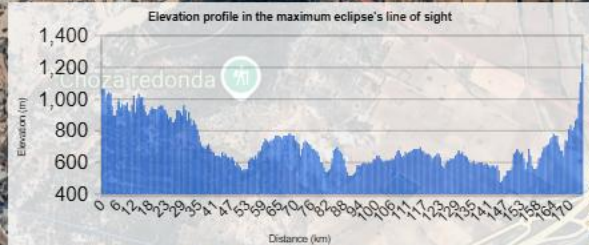


Map center: 40.03130, -2.53681 — 40° 01' 52.68" N, 2° 32' 12.50" W

Cursor: 40.036018°, -2.486767°

Solar Eclipses Maps

Elevation: 1065 m



40° 01' 39.15" N <-> 40.02754°
2° 31' 32.34" W <-> -2.52565°
1065.3m (3495ft)

0m 19.6s (total solar eclipse)
0m 16.2s (lunar limb corrected)

Help

Umbral depth : 1.85% (2.6km)
135.6km (84.2mi)
Path width : 276.2km (171.6mi)
Obscuration : 100.00%

Magnitude at maximum : 1.00030
Moon/Sun size ratio : 1.03245

Event (ΔT=69.1s; alt.=1065m)	Date	Time (UT)	Alt	Azi	P	V	LC
Start of partial eclipse (C1)	2026/08/12	17:37:29.9	+16.6°	275.6°	300°	03.6	
Start of total eclipse (C2)	2026/08/12	18:32:34.4	+06.2°	284.1°	197°	07.1	+2.5s
Maximum eclipse (MAX)	2026/08/12	18:32:44.2	+06.2°	284.2°	028°	12.7	
End of total eclipse (C3)	2026/08/12	18:32:53.9	+06.1°	284.2°	219°	06.3	-0.9s
Sunset (SET)	2026/08/12	19:11	-00.8°	290.2°		16.58%	
End of partial eclipse (C4)	2026/08/12	19:24:32.1*	-03.3°	292.4°	116°	09.7	

javascript:openGMWindow("../solar_eclipses/xSE_GoogleMap3_Help.html","");

Tecles de dreuera

Dades del mapa ©2025 La imatgeria és ©2025 Airbus, CNES / Airbus, Landsat / Copernicus, Maxar Technologies

500 m

Condicions

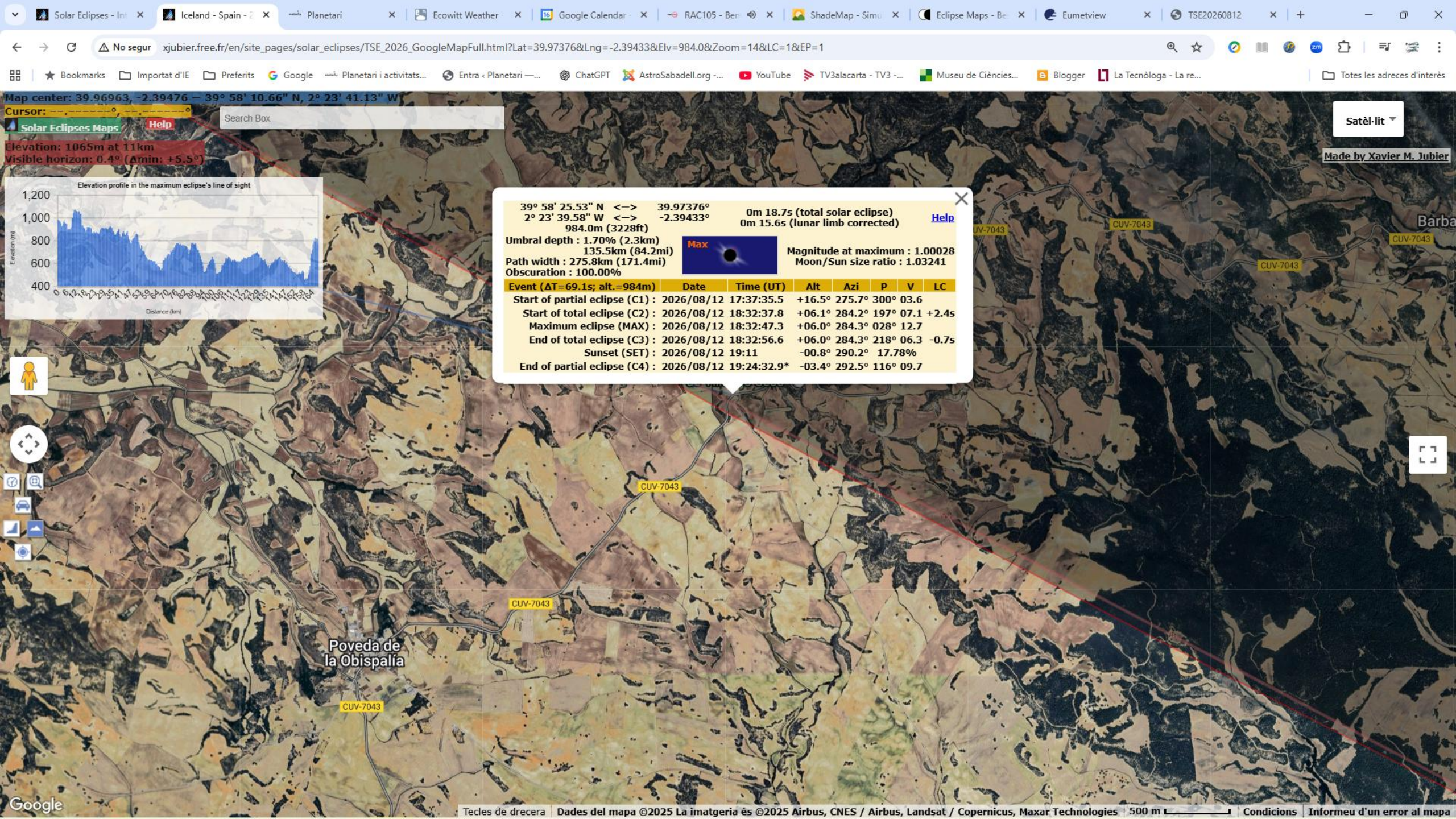
Informe d'un error al mapa



Location: 40.028117°, -2.523968°



Google

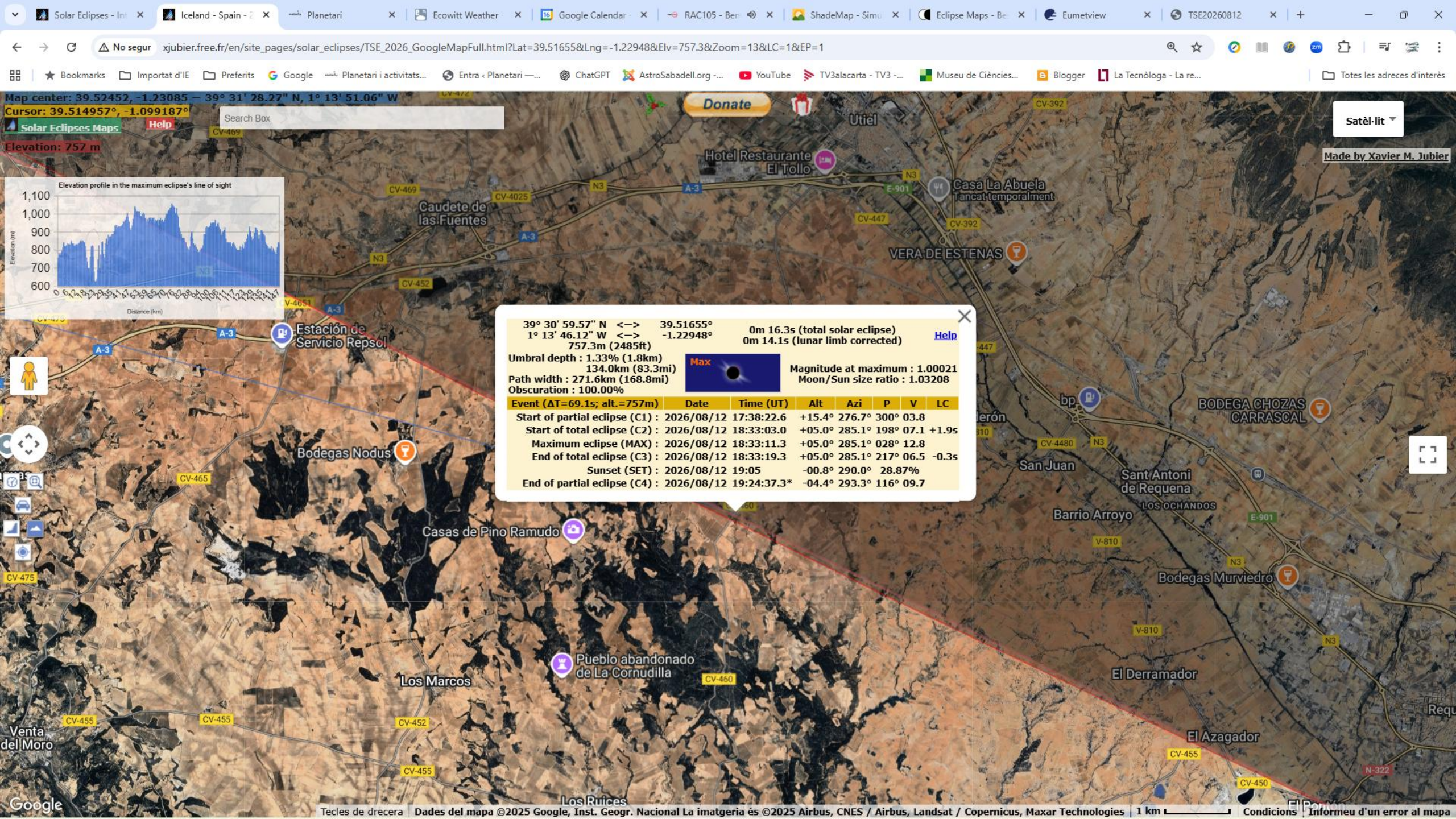




Location: 39.973822°, -2.393659°



Google





Location: 39.517931°, -1.228204°

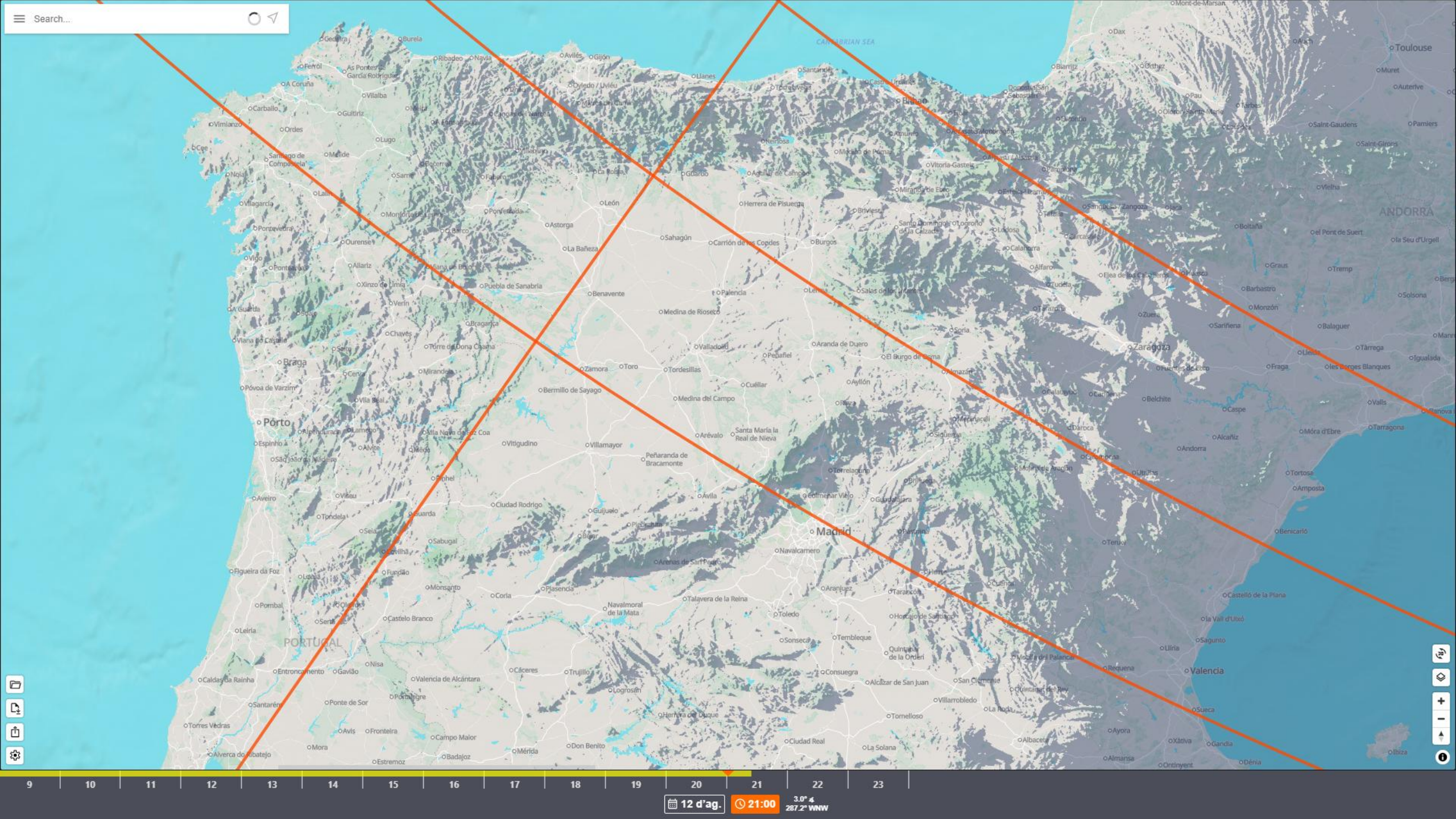


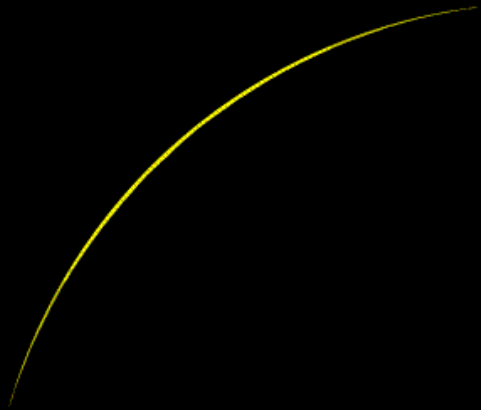


Location: 39.190834°, -0.346081°



Google





Simulation for **Observatori Astronòmic del Parc del Garraf**

Thank you! – Dziękuję!