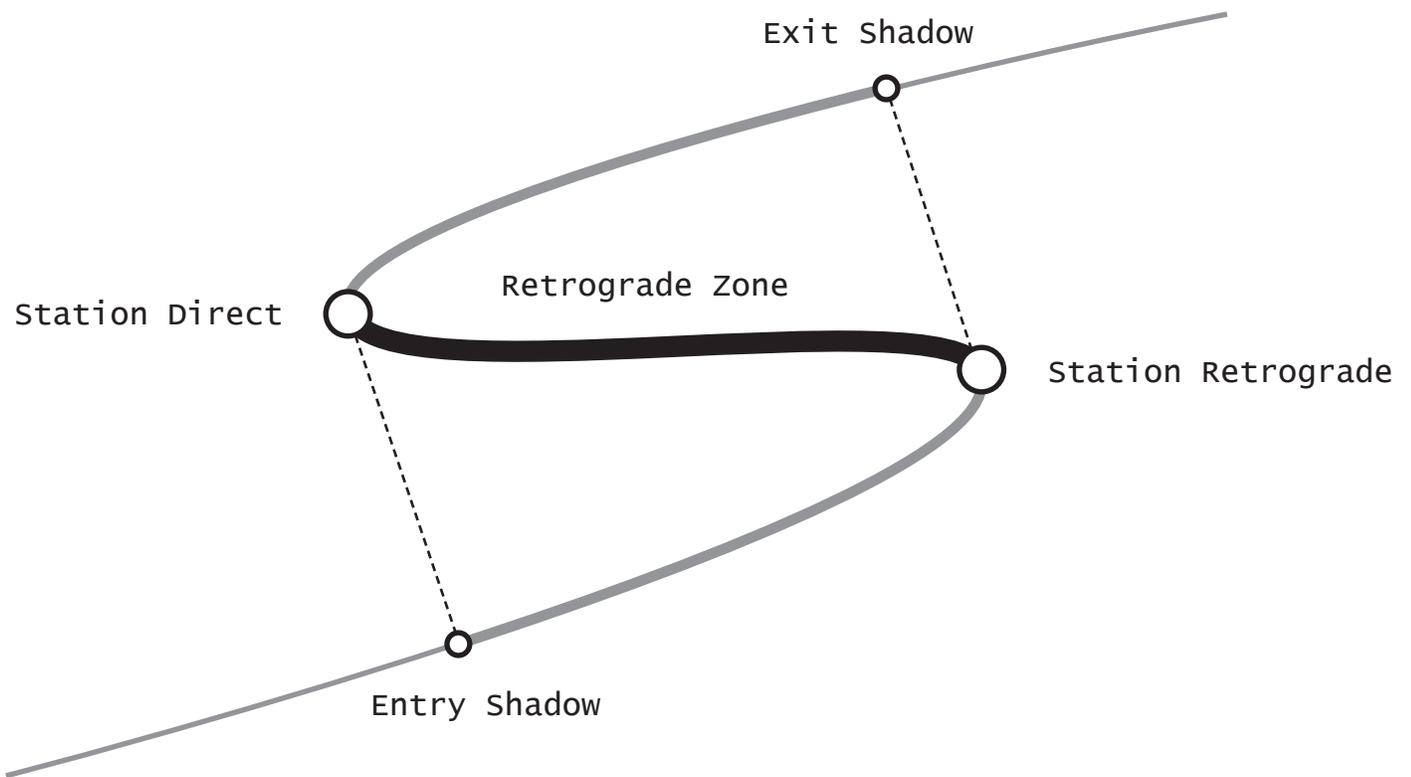


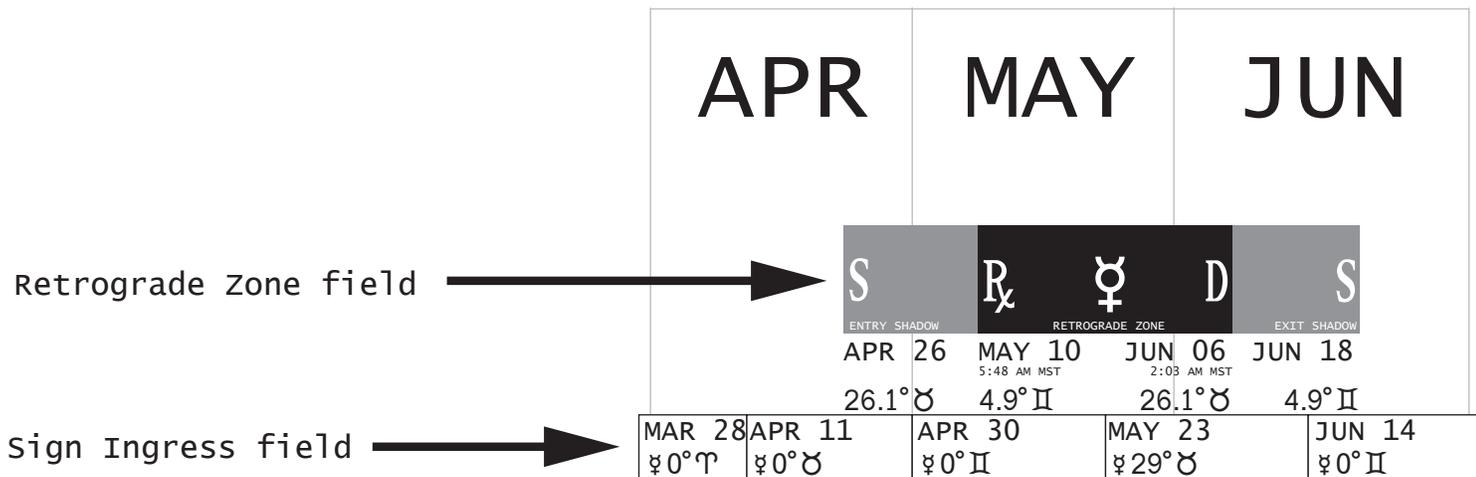
R_x = Retrograde
D = Direct
S = Shadow

S ENTRY SHADOW	R_x ♀ D RETROGRADE ZONE	S EXIT SHADOW	
DEC 29	JAN 14 5:30 AM MST	FEB 03 10:16 PM MST	FEB 24
24.4° ⚞	10.3° ⚞	24.4° ⚞	10.3° ⚞



When a planet goes retrograde, it appears to move backwards in the sky from our perspective on Earth. This is similar to passing a slower car on a freeway. As you pass it, the other car appears to move backwards. You're both traveling forward, just at different relative speeds.

On the approach to the retrograde, is the shadow period. The shadow is the portion of the sky that a planet will occupy inside the retrograde zone, while it's still moving forward. There is an entry shadow leading up to the retrograde, as well as an exit shadow after it's gone direct and moves forward again.



The left edge of the box indicates where a planet enters the sign. It typically moves through the full 30° before crossing into the next sign. During a retrograde, the planet will appear to move backwards. The numeric degrees will get smaller, and sometimes reverse back into the previous sign. This will be indicated as 29° in the following box. Excursions through retrograde zones can sometimes substantially lengthen the time a planet spends in a sign.

The sign ingress fields only indicate when a planet moves into a sign, and it's duration in that sign. Other data has been eliminated to save space.

To reduce confusion, the sign ingress fields are also marked with the planetary glyph they apply to.

If no numeric data is present, this indicates that it already entered the sign during the previous year.