

B (15) Detailed description of apparent shape

This description should be as full and complete as possible of what the observer actually saw. If there was any change in shape during the course of the observation such change in shape should be indicated. It is preferred that conclusions as to the actual shape of the object be submitted only as conclusions and quite distinct from the actual observations. A number of normal objects have unusual configurations if viewed from odd angles and it is important that adequate consideration be given to this point in the analysis of the data.

B (16) Detailed description of apparent brightness

It is realized that a description of apparent brightness is extremely difficult. However, if the object is seen at night or after sundown it might be compared to the brightness of the moon. A point of reference might be taken as a comparison with a known source of light such as a search light or automobile head light.

B (17) Detailed description of colour.

In describing colour the simplest terms possible should be used such as red, green, white, etc. If the object appears to be of an unusual colour a simile might be drawn with the colour of some well known object or condition (temperature) which shows approximately the same colour characteristics.

B (18) Apparent size (angle subtended)

The same technique for determining the apparent size of the object could be used as under B (12) for determining its elevation above the horizon. For information purposes the full moon subtends approximately $1/2$ a degree which is approximately the same angle subtended by a $1/4$ " object held at arm's length. Since it is quite impossible to form even a rudimentary estimate of size unless the distance is known, the size should be stipulated so far as possible in terms of the angle subtended by the object from the observer.