

Clear Skies (50% clear nights)

Sources of weather information available will be used.

The percentage of clear nights can also be measured objectively by analyzing satellite images.

Protocol designed by technical "ad hoc" who have developed will be assessed the proposal.

Darkness (>21mag/arcsec²)

Measurements at the zenith Measures in at zenith (and a zenith angle of 30 degrees) on clear moonless night. Obtaining

Measurements so f to this parameter can be gathered by done with different portable devices average medium oo low costcost or low: photometers as SQM (Sky Quality Meter), spectrophotometers and CCD cameras (or Aall large field Ssky Cameras). Protocol designed by the technical measurements s "will be assessed ad hoc " who developed the proposal.

Seeing ($\leq 3''$)

The seeing is measured at the zenith (and zenith angle of 30 degrees). In the case of unavailability of adequate techniquesinstrumentation (seeing monitors or analysis of astronomical images) image analysis

astronomical telescopes taken) procedures can be applied

based on visual tests, for example the identification of structures in the Moon or the distinction of binary stars.

Transparency (mag 6)

The transparency can be determined from the naked eye limiting magnitude provided by the SQM or by measuring the atmospheric extinction coefficient at the zenith (and zenith angle of 30 degrees) on clear mooneless. Ifis measured at the height (and a zenith angle of 30 degrees). If

there is not adequate proper instrumentation you can use one specific constellation and to count the number of stars within that one constellation. is proposed development of an individualized world map where a series of be defined stars in different regions of the sky and various zenith distances, so that it can assess its transparency at various altitudes on horizon.