

Transcript: Wake Me Up When It's Time to Go

[sound of phone ringing and being picked up]

Glenn Zorpette: I'm in the Copthorne Hotel in Christchurch, New Zealand, sound asleep, when the phone jangles me awake. It's the front desk calling with dismal news. My flight to Antarctica has been canceled because of bad weather at McMurdo Station, the main U.S. base in Antarctica. I have to kill a few more days in Christchurch.

Julie Deslop: My name is Julie Deslop and I'm at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Glenn Zorpette: And how have you been killing your time?

Julie Deslop: I've been cycling around Christchurch and going for walks in the park and doing a little work with my very intermittent Internet connection. (laughs)

[sound of C-17 idling]

Glenn Zorpette: A few days later, wearing preposterously large white rubber boots, I'm belted into the world's most uncomfortable seat. But I'm jubilant. This is what I've been waiting for. I'm in an Air Force C-17 cargo plane, flying south for five hours, all the way to Antarctica. We circle over McMurdo Station, catching tantalizing glimpses of massive blue glaciers, rugged mountains, an active volcano, huge floating chunks of sea ice. There are even some penguins standing around. But the aircraft suddenly lurches out of its holding pattern and—gimme a break!—we're flying back to Christchurch. An ice fog has descended over McMurdo and the plane can't land. We've been boomeranged!

Julie Deslop: It was a bit long—at first it was pretty exciting, because it's a pretty interesting aircraft to be on, but after 5 hours I was ready to get off, and when we circled McMurdo station for an hour and found out we had to leave and do an 11 hour total, it was a bit much.

Charles Bentley: Well, this week is the first time I've ever had to boomerang.

Glenn Zorpette: That's Charles Bentley, a glaciologist who has been going back and forth to Antarctica for a long, long time.

Glenn Zorpette: So when was your first trip to Antarctica?

Charles Bentley: 1956.

Glenn Zorpette: So you've been doing this for half a century?

Charles Bentley: That's right.

Glenn Zorpette: What was the first kind of transport you took down there?

Charles Bentley: We went by ship all the way from the United States to Little America on the front of the Ross Ice Shelf.

Glenn Zorpette: How long did that take?

Charles Bentley: Overall, it was about a month at sea.

Glenn Zorpette: Hearing about monthlong voyages to Antarctica, I suddenly felt better about my few days' delay in Christchurch. And now it was time to spend a few hours in a terminal at Christchurch airport, beginning what will be an endless series of required briefings. All very informative.

Unidentified briefer: You'll then go to screening and on to the bus. When you get on the bus, head to the back of the bus. If you sit down in the first seat, expect to get smacked on the head with bags as every other person comes through to board that bus. Climb on to the aircraft—no photos on the way through, because if you do, you're likely to be run over by the heavy vehicles that will still be operating.

Glenn Zorpette: The folks I find milling about the terminal are, well, a different crowd from your normal departure-gate zombies.

Carl Whittington: Specifically, I'm looking at how Antarctic fish have evolved to live in their environment.

Glenn Zorpette: Carl Whittington is a grad student at Florida State who's studying biochemical adaptation.

Glenn Zorpette: So when you catch the fish, what are you looking for? Do you dissect them, do DNA samples, what?

Carl Whittington: All of the above—we'll probably be looking at fish hearts and fish muscles, so we'll take them back to the prairie lab, cut out the muscle, grind it up, get whatever protein we need out of it. That's just for the biochemical side of it.

The main thing is how organisms evolve to live in different habitats. That's kind of the big thing. Obviously, the really big picture thing would be climate change. These organisms in Antarctica are kind of on a thin line of existence. They live at a certain temperature, and if that temperature raises, it kills the animals. So that's kind of what we're looking at, how much leeway these animals have with temperature change and habitat change to survive.

Glenn Zorpette: Ken Walker, an ice-drilling technician, was also milling about the terminal, raring to get back on the ice. Antarctica never gets old, he said.

[music up full briefly]

Glenn Zorpette: Is this your first time in Antarctica?

Ken Walker: No, this will be my fourth trip, actually.

Glenn Zorpette: Fourth trip...and is it getting to be boring at this point?

Ken Walker: Oh, heavens no. It's more exciting as time goes on. Anyway, my friends and relatives may all think I have some problems, but hey, I'm enjoying the heck out of it.

[music up full to end]

Transcript: Penguins & Climate Change
Adélie Penguins, part 1

[penguin sounds]

Glenn Zorpette: Here on Cape Royds in Antarctica, you are treated to one of the most poignant scenes this planet can offer: the sight of 4000 Adélie penguins scattered over rocky hills and also on chunks of white sea ice floating in a dark blue sea. And then there's the noise.

Jean Pennycook: The penguins are very noisy at night, so we live about a quarter mile away so we can have some peace at night.

Glenn Zorpette: Jean Pennycook is an education and outreach specialist here in Antarctica. For the past four years, she's focused on the Adélies.

Jean Pennycook: The Adélies are highly animated, they're constantly busy, fussing with rocks, and cleaning up their areas, and building their nest, and stealing rocks from their neighbors, and stealing food, and pecking at each other, and gacking, and arguing over territory, so they're constantly busy and active, and they're fun to watch.

Glenn Zorpette: Do you have any funny stories about the penguins or anything that's happened that was memorable or special for you?

Jean Pennycook: I have one of those almost every day. This is an extraordinary place, and the drama—the penguin drama I call it, in the colony is every day, the dynamics between the birds, between...the birds and the seals, the birds and the weather.

Glenn Zorpette: Parenting is just one of these dynamics. Adélie penguins are strictly monogamous. For a single season, anyway.

Jean Pennycook: Because it takes two to raise a chick. And if one bird dies or doesn't come back to the nest, that nest will absolutely be lost.

Glenn Zorpette: An unattended egg will either freeze in the frigid temperatures or get eaten by a type of huge, nasty seabird called a skua. So the two parents take turns sitting on the egg. The chicks had already hatched by the time I visited, in mid-January.

Jean Pennycook: These chicks need to get to what we call fledging weight and maturity, before the ice closes in the winter. They need to get to their adult plumage so they'll be able to swim.

Glenn Zorpette: Swimming for these young penguins means finding food in the open water. The Adélies depend on sea ice as a platform for jumping into and out of the water. It's crucial to their survival.

Jean Pennycook: These birds are what we call ice obligates, which means they live on the ice, their food is underneath the ice, and this is where they live.

[penguin sounds]

Glenn Zorpette: Because of the connection between the Adélies and the ice, these penguins have something to tell us about our changing climate. We'll get back to the Adélies later in the hour.

[penguin sounds]

Transcript: Antarctica 101: Q&A

[music]

Susan Hassler: My colleague Glenn Zorpette recently returned from Antarctica. He was there as a guest of the National Science Foundation, which runs the U.S. Antarctic Program. So, Glenn, what is it about Antarctica? Why does it have such a hold on us?

Glenn Zorpette: Antarctica was the Earth's last great frontier. No one even laid eyes on it until November of 1820, when an American sea captain named Nathaniel Palmer brought his ship close enough to see it.

Then of course there was the great race to the South Pole. Starting in October of 1911, Roald Amundsen and Robert Falcon Scott raced to the pole from the edge of the continent, a round trip of about 1600 miles. Amundsen got there first, Scott and four of his men got there a month later, and all five of them died on the way back.

Susan Hassler: So tell us about Antarctica. Antarctica 101. How big is the continent? How many people live there?

Glenn Zorpette: It's more than one and a half times the size of the continental United States. As far as the number of people: If you take a random day in the middle of the summer, there might be a little over 3000 people on the whole continent who are living and working there. In the winter, when the temperatures can hit 100 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, and it's dark for 6 months, the whole population of the continent might be just 500 or 600 or less. Here's a nice bit of trivia: Only 1267 people have ever spent a winter at the South Pole.

Susan Hassler: What are the major bases on the continent, and who runs them?

Glenn Zorpette: There are a couple dozen bases on the continent. The United States runs three permanent stations; the largest is McMurdo, which houses 1100 people in the summer. The U.S. also operates the only station at the South Pole. Including the United States, there are 29 countries that are involved with scientific research in Antarctica in one form or another.

Besides the people who work in Antarctica, there are also a lot of tourists. The tourists stay mostly on cruise ships off the coast, typically on the South America side of the continent. Antarctic tourism is booming. Almost 40 000 tourists visit Antarctica every year.

Susan Hassler: What do most of the people who work in Antarctica do down there?

Glenn Zorpette: Science. Almost everybody is a scientist or supporting the science research in such fields as cosmology, astronomy, geology, glaciology, biology, or climate research. In any given season, the U.S. is sponsoring about 150 different science projects. This past year, the U.S. National Science Foundation spent about \$70 million dollars funding science in Antarctica.

Susan Hassler: Who's in charge of Antarctica? Does anybody govern it?

Glenn Zorpette: Good question. Actually, human habitation of Antarctica is governed by the Antarctic Treaty, which was signed in 1959 and has been amended several times since then. The gist of the treaty is that no nation is allowed to claim or to colonize any part of Antarctica, no nation is allowed to use it for commercial purposes, like mining for example, and nobody is allowed to use it for military purposes.

Susan Hassler: What was your most memorable moment on the continent?

Glenn Zorpette: I was in a helicopter that landed on some sea ice near McMurdo. We piled out of the helicopter and started walking towards the water's edge, about 150 yards away. It was a brilliantly sunny day, with the incredibly deep blue water sparkling in the sun, and Mount Erebus, an active volcano, looming beyond the water. All of a sudden, about a dozen Adélie penguins popped up on to the ice from the water and ran and waddled right up to us. They were flapping their flippers and sliding on their bellies and it was absolutely the most uplifting sight I've ever seen. Moments later, a pod of orcas slid gracefully by in the sound, blowing water out of their blowholes. I'll never forget that sight. I'll never forget that day.

Transcript: Briefings, and More Briefings

Mike McElroy: How many people have never been to the ice before? A few of yas. Okay. My name is Mike McElroy. I'm the CDC supervisor, and of course the object is to try your ECW gear on today.

Glenn Zorpette: Traveling to Antarctica as a guest of the U.S. Government is not like taking a vacation. It's exciting, to be sure, but the preparation is more akin to joining the Army than packing for Italy. I went as a guest of the National Science Foundation, which runs the U.S. Antarctic program. First, you have to get the most complete physical and dental examinations of your life.

[medical exam sounds]

Glenn Zorpette: Then you work with your doctor and dentist to fill out 50 pages of forms on your health and health history.

[muttering, papers shuffling]

Glenn Zorpette: Then, if you seem healthy enough...

[jet taking off]

Glenn Zorpette: ...you fly for 18 hours to Christchurch, New Zealand, where you go through several days of briefings, some more essential than others.

Mike McElroy: It does say on the DVD you're not permitted to take alcohol with you. That is not strictly true. You may take alcohol with you, not to consume on the flight south of course. All I suggest you do, if you do decide to take it, is you put it in your hand carry bag and you pack it very well. There's nothing worse than spending a couple hundred dollars on a bottle of whiskey and it gets broken. If you've never seen me cry, you certainly will. One lady did that a while ago, and she had two bottles, so I cried a wee bit longer.

Glenn Zorpette: OK. Got that? The hooch goes in the hand carry. Don't forget. All right, on to the next briefing. This one happened right after I landed at McMurdo, where eleven hundred people live in the summer. It's

the main U.S. base and the largest one in Antarctica. This one was about how to stay healthy at McMurdo.

Doctor: For your protection, there are several problems that are going through McMurdo. The first and most likely for you to get is the crud. The crud is not H1N1; it is just simple viral illness. Everybody who's here much time gets at least one crud, and sometimes three or four.

Glenn Zorpette: Bottom line, drink plenty of fluids. Wash your hands a lot. And wear sunscreen. Simple. So far, so good. But, well, watch your step...

Kevin Pettway: For example, if you're going to go to Cape Royds, your feet are going to be covered in penguin shit. That's just what it is. It's disgusting. Those things are going to smell terrible. And then if you're going straight from there to the Dry Valleys, if you don't wash your boots, you're going to be introducing all this organic matter into the very, very sensitive dry valleys, which could affect—alter the ecosystem.

Glenn Zorpette: Broken whiskey bottles, the crud, penguin dung, what was I getting myself into? I took a few deep breaths and went on to the next briefing. This one was about how to stay alive if you get stranded outside somewhere. No pressure there, huh?

Brian Johnson: So, with your finger, I'd like you to point to the South Pole. Hold it out. I just want to see where the South Pole is.... Lee, where's the South Pole? Okay, pretty...Josh is probably the closest there. New Zealand, over yonder.

Glenn Zorpette: That's Brian Johnson, who teaches Survival 101, also known as happy camper school. His students are mostly scientists and workers on their first visit to Antarctica. Right now he's trying to teach a bunch of clueless journalists how to set up a tent.

Glenn Zorpette: I asked Brian if the survival training ever came in handy.

Brian Johnson: We took a snow machine trip from McMurdo out on the sea ice up to Cape Royds where Shackleton's hut is located. Forty-five minutes into it, the winds picked up from 0 to 20 knots. We could tell a storm was coming in. So we hightailed it to the area, set up camp, and by the time all the tents were up, we had 60-knot winds. Hard to stand up. We ended up

being out there for four nights. Everything broke, we survived, got back to town.

[music]

Glenn Zorpette: That's Antarctica for you. Life-threatening storms can blow up with little or no notice. But it's also a place of breathtaking, rugged beauty.

Brian Johnson: I think, though, my favorite spot is the area right behind me. Mount Erebus. 12 500 foot volcano. It's open. If you're up on the rim looking down on it on a clear day, you can see the molten lava bubbling in there. And my first season down, that's where I spent my birthday. So it was kind of a memorable first year and from then on it's been quite memorable."

[music]

Transcript: The Adélie Penguins of Cape Royds, Part 2

[penguin sounds]

Glenn Zorpette: Earlier this hour, I mentioned that by studying the Adélie penguins—whose biology is completely tied to the sea ice—we can learn a lot about our changing climate. Here's Jean Pennycook again. She specializes in Adélie penguins.

Jean Pennycook: The remarkable thing about this colony is that it's the southernmost colony of birds in Antarctica, so there are no colonies of penguins more south, or for that matter, any animals, more south than right here.

Glenn Zorpette: More and more Adélie penguins are leaving where they usually roost and feed, and they're moving south.

David Ainley: Penguins are moving big time. It's not just like one person moving to some new condo somewhere, it's mass—pretty rapid.

Glenn Zorpette: David Ainley is an ecology researcher who's been studying penguins for 11 seasons.

David Ainley: In the lifetime of our research, changes in numbers of penguins around, and this is the story, this is the message to humans. There's going to have to be some people moving, big time. Penguins are showing what it's like.

Glenn Zorpette: There's a reason why the Adélies are moving south.

David Ainley: The penguins are here because it's usually very windy, and you get this open water here, called a polynya. As long as it's windy, the sea ice, the water will freeze, but it'll keep being shunted north, so it's this continuous freezing process, so as long as that keeps happening, there's this open water, so when the spring comes, there won't be 10 feet of sea ice locked in place here; there will just be a little bit. And if it wasn't for the wind, there'd be no penguin colony here.

Glenn Zorpette: That's because the wind makes life easier for the Adélie penguins. The wind ensures open water, which means access to fish and krill. Remember, penguins have to get to the edge of the ice to dive into the water to go feeding.

David Ainley: If they have to walk more than a few kilometers, they start to feel—it starts to put a bit of a pressure on them.

Glenn Zorpette: The wind determines where that water is.

David Ainley: Yeah. It's all wind. Not a whole lot to do with temperature at least, at this latitude. That's one thing about climate change that doesn't register really well either—that it's not just temperature; it's changing weather patterns.

Glenn Zorpette: Climate changes in Antarctica over the past few decades have altered the continent's wind and weather patterns. And that has an impact on sea ice, which is leading to wholesale shifts in the Adélie penguin populations. Jean Pennycook says it's all connected.

[penguin sounds]

Jean Pennycook: I just hope that people are aware that their actions in the United States, or in the world, do affect what happens down here. Pollution is starting to reach here, and climate change is starting to make an effect. So I want people to be sensitive to their lifestyles, so these animals can be preserved in their habitat.

[penguin sounds]

Transcript: Greetings From the South Pole

[music, ambient noise on airplane to South Pole]

Glenn Zorpette: Moments before our Lockheed LC 130 landed at the South Pole, I was wonderfully agitated and maybe just a little bit spooked. Nervous questions raced through my mind. Will the air be so thin that I pass out? Are my sunglasses dark enough? Does this huge red parka make my butt look fat?

[airplane sounds with intercom noise]

Glenn Zorpette: The plane ski lands onto the ice, we scramble down the gangway, and just like that, we're standing on the ice of the South Pole.

Unidentified Man: How are you feeling?

Glenn Zorpette: Good.

Unidentified Man: You're at about 10 000 feet.

Glenn Zorpette: How should I be feeling?

Man: Just great. Keep drinking that water, you will be feeling great. Vladimir, how's it going?

Glenn Zorpette: Within seconds, euphoria sets in. It's partly the thin air, and partly being at one of the most legendary places on the planet.

Ann Posegate: This is just the most amazing thing. I mean, directly beneath us is a layer of two miles of ice on top of a continent. And it's just—I mean, and also the North Pole is also...way beneath that.

Glenn Zorpette: Ann Posegate was on her first trip to the Pole. She's a weather and environment journalist.

Ann Posegate: So it's just the most beautiful isolated scenery I've seen in my entire life. It's just a very overwhelming and complete feeling, right now.

Glenn Zorpette: I see that there's frost on your neck gaiter.

Ann Posegate: Yeah, I've noticed it's on yours, too. I'm feeling the—uh, my breath in my nose kind of freezes up a little bit. I'm a little bit short of breath. I mean, there's 25 percent of our normal oxygen level here... I'm sure I'll feel the effects over the day.

Glenn Zorpette: And then it got really weird. I saw a man wearing a stovepipe hat.

Glenn Zorpette: Sir! Are you aware you're wearing a top hat?

Ethan Good: I am.

Glenn Zorpette: And furthermore that you're wearing a reggae hat underneath the top hat?

Ethan Good: I—yeah, I'm very aware of that. It's for the purpose of filming for the South Pole International film festival. We're redoing a rap video. We rewrote the lyrics to be Pole-appropriate. Oh, what's something that's family friendly. I forget my lines. "Never thought I'd see the day, where the South Pole coming my way, believe me when I say..." and I'm gonna edit myself there because it goes off the deep end.

Glenn Zorpette: What's your name?

Ethan Good: I'm here through November, 13-month contract. Yeah, it's my second winter. It's nice and quiet. The sky's beautiful, it's a wholly different vibe. They give you head lamps to use; I used it like three times over the whole winter. You get enough starlight, starlight and aurora light. When the moon's up, it's really bright. It's not as pitch black as you might think.

Al Baker: There's no place else on the planet where we can go and lay on the ice and look up at the stars and it's 100 degrees below zero.

Glenn Zorpette: Al Baker is the science liaison officer at the South Pole. He spent the winter there in 2001.

Al Baker: I could go outside, and the auroras were so bright, and I could literally read by the light of the aurora.

Glenn Zorpette: What's the appropriate reading material for reading by the light of the aurora?

Al Baker: [laughs] Well, a lot of us read Harry Potter that year. We wrote to J.K. Rowling and mentioned that 50 people read all 4 volumes of Harry Potter in one night, which is true because our night is six6 months long."

Glenn Zorpette: The South Pole is also the site of the most elite club on Earth. It's called the 300 Club, and it's way harder to get into than the New York Athletic Club or White's in London. Here's why: To get in, you have to winter over at the South Pole, and you have to be willing to run around outside stark naked.

Al Baker: Yes. The 300 Club. I am a member of the 300 Club, and my kids say that I am certifiably one of the stupidest people on the planet for becoming a member. The way it works is, when the temperature at the South Pole drops to 100 degrees below zero, we go to the sauna and crank it up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit above zero, and we sit in there as long as we can, naked. That's about 15 or 20 minutes, until our core temperature rises probably dangerously high. And then we all en masse run outside to the Pole naked. But we can wear our boots so we don't get frostbite on our feet, run around the Pole, and run back inside to the station and into the sauna and warm ourselves back up. So yes, that's the 300 Club.

What happens is—when we actually get away with doing that without killing ourselves—when we run outside, the sweat on our bodies from the sauna freezes. So we have a layer of ice that acts as an insulation. That's only 32 degrees above zero. So we have a zero-degree Celsius layer of ice insulating us. So when I did it—it's only a quarter of a mile round trip. So I run out a quarter of a mile, and we're only outside about 10 minutes or so. By the time we get back inside, we're starting to get cold. But the layer of ice insulates our body.

Glenn Zorpette: How many members are there of the 300 Club?

Al Baker: About 40 percent or so of the station each year joins. So not everyone is as stupid as I am.

[music]

Glenn Zorpette: For Baker, the South Pole is more than just a dot on a globe.

Al Baker: I came to the South Pole in 2000, and mentally I've never left. Even when I'm home in Denver, a part of me is at the South Pole.

[music]

Transcript: Pole-ish Food: The Kitchen at the End of the World

Glenn Zorpette: The South Pole prompts visions of endless ice sheets, arcane science projects, and heroic explorers from a bygone age. But there's lots more going on nowadays at the Pole, where the United States operates a new \$175 million station. To keep that station going requires mechanics, medics, technicians, electricians, logisticians and many other workers. But it was the cooks that really intrigued me. In summertime they're cooking for 250 people in a place where there are few sensory pleasures other than eating. Some of those people need five or six thousand calories a day. And these cooks must get by with absolutely no deliveries from March until September. They must provide four meals a day, including one at midnight. And the air pressure at the pole is so low that special techniques are needed to make bread and cakes rise.

Brian Denim: A little bit of onion, some sautéed onions and some butter. Garlic, and of course the parsnips. Potatoes. A hit of cream, if we've got some, hopefully we do, but if not we'll just have to make do with milk.

Glenn Zorpette: That's Brian Denim, who's making parsnip mashed potatoes at the South Pole. He's one of a dozen cooks and bakers who work culinary magic at the end of the earth.

Brian Denim: We're doing a honey-glazed spiral ham tonight.

Glenn Zorpette: Tonight being midnight.

Brian Denim: Yes.

Glenn Zorpette: So people who stroll in here at midnight will get honey glazed spiral ham and parsnip mashed potatoes with garlic and butter.

Brian Denim: Absolutely.

Glenn Zorpette: Well, I hope I'm here at midnight.

Glenn Zorpette: When Roald Amundsen and Robert Scott raced to the South Pole in 1911, they and their men subsisted for weeks on pemmican, a fairly disgusting mix of dried and powdered meat and fat. Amundsen's men also ate their sled dogs. Scott's men spent most of the expedition slowly starving to death. But times have *really* changed at the South Pole.

James Brown: Every Friday we do steak and once on that five-week rotating menu on a Friday, we'll do crab legs and filet mignon. Some of the other things that they really like for lunch—they like Reubens, they like jambalaya.

Glenn Zorpette: James Brown is in his ninth season as the head chef at the South Pole.

James Brown: Burger day is really popular. Night meals—they like tamale pie, we have shepherd's pie, they really like that. Lasagna is really popular. Thanksgiving, we do the turkeys three ways: smoked, deep-fried, and roasted. And then for Christmas we do beef

Wellington and lobster tail.

Glenn Zorpette: And they do all that with electricity alone.

James Brown: We don't use gas at all, because fire is our worst enemy here. We're the driest place on earth. If something catches on fire, it's a catastrophe. We use a flat top that's electric.

Glenn Zorpette: For seven months every year, including the polar winter, there are no flights to the South Pole. So the kitchen crew has to make do with frozen ingredients. Fortunately, storing all that frozen food is easy.

Chris Brazelton: Yeah, everything's pretty much frozen here. It's brought down earlier and it's all stored up and stockpiled.

Glenn Zorpette: Where are the freezers for that?

Chris Brazelton: Outside

Glenn Zorpette: Oh, you just throw the stuff outside?

Chris Brazelton: Right. Yes, we have the best freezer in the world. And there's no animals or bacteria or insects or anything down here that will contaminate food.

Glenn Zorpette: So how *do* you become the head chef at the South Pole?

James Brown: I looked in the *Denver Post*. I liked the West, liked the mountains. I looked at the *Denver Post*, and it said: 'You want to work in Antarctica? Call this number.' The rest is history. Here I am.

[music]

James Brown: I've worked a lot of different places: Santa Fe, Maine, D.C., right outside of Philadelphia. None of these places compare to the excitement of being here, the uniqueness.

[music]

James Brown: The coldest temperature I ever experienced was a wind chill of 120 below zero. I don't know of many other places in the world where I would have been able to experience that. The sun dogs or sun haloes that we see, when we get the fine grains of ice blowing around in the sky, it creates a halo, or a sun dog as they call it, around the sun. Not too many places in the world where you can see it, especially as clear as we see it here.

[music]