

“ $\Omega > 1$ ”

“Sky-Notes” of the Open University Astronomy Club.

May 2023.

Forthcoming Meetings.

OUAC.

The next “Clubnights” will be held on Tuesdays 2nd May and 6th June.

Details will be circulated to members and placed on the website.

If you have any reports and/or images you wish to present at a “Clubnight” meeting please contact Adrian or myself before the meeting starts.

Webb Deep-Sky Society.

Annual Meeting.

Saturday 17th June.

Institute of Astronomy.

Madingley Road, Cambridge.

Full details at: www.webbdeepsky.com/annual-meeting/

For activities of other organizations please check appropriate websites.

Highlights of the Month.

1 st	Mercury at Inferior Conjunction.
5 th .	Penumbral Lunar Eclipse. Not visible from the UK.
6 th	Peak of eta (η) Aquarids meteor shower.
8 th – 10 th .	Venus tracks north of M35 in Gemini.
17 th .	Daylight Lunar occultation of Jupiter from N British Isles. Near miss from Bedford and Milton Keynes. See notes below.
29 st	Mercury at Greatest Western Elongation.
23 rd - 31 st .	Moon, Venus, Mars, Castor & Pollux. See notes below.
Late May.	Start of the of Noctilucent Clouds season.

Recent Events.

If you have any images and/or reports of recent events please contact Sheridan so that he can put them on the Club website.

Software.

A very useful item of Planetarium software is “Stellarium” and it’s **FREE!**

Go to the website and download it and the associated user manual.

1. The Solar system.

**Note all times shown are UT.
Add One Hour for BST.**

Earth.

Aurora.

Short hours of darkness limit the opportunity for observing potential aurora.

Keep tuned to the www.spaceweather.com site for updates.

Subscribe (free) to the UK AuroraWatch website to receive alerts.

Noctilucent Clouds.

Late May sees the return of the Noctilucent Cloud season. Scan the NW sky about an hour after sunset and the NE sky an hour before sunrise for possible displays. The clouds are distinctive by their silver-blue appearance and are very photogenic. Recent years have produced excellent displays. What will the new season produce?

Artificial Satellites.

For details of passes of the ISS and other “bright” satellites go to the “Heavens Above” website and set-up for your location.

Alternatively go to the “spaceweather” website and click the “Flybys” button and follow the instructions to set-up forecasts for your location.

Add to your “favourites”.

Sunrise and Sunset.

Bedford.

Latitude 52° 6.9’N Longitude 0° 28.1’W

Date.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	04 ^h 33 ^m	11 ^h 59 ^m	19 ^h 27 ^m
08	04 ^h 20 ^m	11 ^h 59 ^m	19 ^h 38 ^m
15	04 ^h 08 ^m	11 ^h 58 ^m	19 ^h 49 ^m
22	03 ^h 58 ^m	11 ^h 59 ^m	20 ^h 00 ^m
29	03 ^h 50 ^m	11 ^h 59 ^m	20 ^h 09 ^m

The Sun.

To prevent permanent damage to your eyes avoid looking at the Sun directly and never with binoculars or a telescope unless special (can be expensive!) filters are used. The safest way is the simplest – project the image of the Sun onto grey or white card.

If you are able to observe in h-alpha the rewards are much greater.

Activity of **Solar Cycle 25** is ahead of predictions. This may indicate an earlier arrival of Solar Max or a higher level of activity for this cycle.

Keep in touch with the Solar Dynamics Observatory satellite at <http://sdo.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
Add the “Spaceweather” and the “Soho Lasco” websites to your “favourite” websites.

The Moon.



Produced using LunarPhase Pro.

Phases:

Full	05 ^d 17 ^h 34 ^m	Penumbral Lunar Eclipse not visible from the UK.
Last Quarter	12 ^d 14 ^h 28 ^m	Near Perigee.
New	19 ^d 15 ^h 53 ^m	
First Quarter	27 ^d 15 ^h 22 ^m	Near Apogee.

The Moon continued.

Apsides:

Perigee	11 ^d 05 ^h	Diameter. 32' 51"	Distance. 369,343km.
Apogee	26 ^d 01 ^h	Diameter. 30' 02"	Distance. 404,510km.

Observing Opportunities.

For northern observers:

The waxing crescent Moon is very well placed providing excellent opportunities for observing and imaging.

The waxing gibbous Moon is becoming less well placed.

The Full Moon is less well placed.

The waning gibbous Moon is less well placed.

The waning crescent Moon is becoming better placed.

Observe the regions along the terminator (sunrise and sunset on the Moon) where the low angle of the Sun highlights lunar topography. A basic lunar map is all you need to get started. *Sky & Telescopes* "Lunar 100 Card" is another good starting point. If you are starting out on photography and/or imaging the Moon provides an excellent target.

On 17th and 18th (very difficult) try locating the very thin crescent Moon very low in the E dawn skies **before sunrise**.

On 20th (very difficult) and 21st try locating the very thin crescent Moon in the NW evening twilight **after sunset**.

If you can take images of the above so much the better.

The 21st to 27th provide excellent opportunities to observe and/or image the thin crescent to First Quarter Moon. Areas close to the terminator can be spectacular!

Lunar Occultations.

Unlike the gradual disappearance of a planet (small disc) a star vanishes instantly demonstrating that it is a point source of light as viewed from the earth.

For all occultation events start observing 10 to 15 minutes before the predicted time to identify the required star and to allow for slightly different time if you are not at Greenwich.

Use an accurate watch to record the time that *you* observe the occultation remembering that times are UT not BST. Disappearance is behind the dark limb (DD) of the Moon unless otherwise stated. Enter details in your observing log.

A daylight Lunar Occultation of Jupiter is visible from N British Isles on 17th.

It will be a "near miss" from Milton Keynes and Bedford.

Closest approach to the limb is about 13:30 so start observing 20 minutes or so earlier.

When locating the Moon (binoculars recommended) take great care to shield from the Sun e.g. a building or screen.

Further details of this and other occultations can be found in current *BAA Handbook* and monthly periodicals such as *Astronomy Now* and *Sky at Night*.

The Planets.

From the 22nd to early June the early evening WNW sky presents some pleasing aspects to the naked eye and binoculars. Imaging opportunities if clear! Enjoy!

On 22nd a thin crescent Moon lies below Venus with Castor and Pollux (Gemini) above and to the right of Venus with Mars above and to the left of Pollux.

On 23rd the crescent Moon will lie between Venus and Pollux,

On the 24th the Moon will be about 4° north of Mars.

The Moon then departs the scene while Venus continues east and by the end of the month and first days of June will form a line with Castor and Pollux.

During the last week of May Mars will have closed in on M44 passing in front of the star cluster on 1st to 3rd of June.

Mercury.

Inferior Conjunction on 1st.

Greatest Elongation W (25°) on 29th.

Poor morning apparition for northern observers and unlikely to be spotted very low in ENE Dawn twilight.

Moon close on 18th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
15	+2.0	11''	0.14	03 ^h 48 ^m	10 ^h 48 ^m	17 ^h 48 ^m
29	+0.5	8.1''	0.39	03 ^h 13 ^m	10 ^h 23 ^m	17 ^h 33 ^m

Venus.

Dominant object in the W to NW evening sky.

Tracks north of the star cluster M35 in Gemini on 8th to 10th.

Greatest Elongation E (45°) on 4th June.

Moon close on 23rd.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	-4.1	17''	0.66	06 ^h 17 ^m	14 ^h 55 ^m	23 ^h 34 ^m
31	-4.3	23''	0.52	06 ^h 54 ^m	15 ^h 17 ^m	23 ^h 39 ^m

Mars.

Moderately bright object in the W to NW evening sky.

Closes in on M44 at the end of the month **passing in front of the star cluster on 1st to 3rd June.**

Increasingly small disc makes surface details difficult to observe and/or image.

Moon close on 24th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+1.3	5.4''	0.91	08 ^h 27 ^m	16 ^h 49 ^m	01 ^h 14 ^m
31	+1.6	4.7''	0.93	08 ^h 06 ^m	16 ^h 03 ^m	23 ^h 59 ^m

Jupiter.

Emerging low in the E predawn sky at the end of the month.

Moon close on 17th. **Daylight Occultation from N British Isles. Near miss from Milton Keynes and Bedford.**

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
17	-2.1	34''	03 ^h 18 ^m	10 ^h 16 ^m	17 ^h 15 ^m
31	-2.1	34''	02 ^h 29 ^m	09 ^h 33 ^m	16 ^h 37 ^m

Saturn.

An “early hour” object low in the SE to S sky.

Fine aspect with rings almost “half-open” providing an excellent target for imaging, although its current low declination does not favour N hemisphere observers.

See BAA *Handbook* and/or monthly periodicals for satellite phenomena.

Moon close on 13th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+1.0	16''	02 ^h 51 ^m	07 ^h 57 ^m	13 ^h 03 ^m
31	+1.0	17''	00 ^h 56 ^m	06 ^h 05 ^m	11 ^h 14 ^m

Uranus.

Conjunction on with the Sun on 9th.

Too close to the Sun to be observed.

Moon close N/A.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
-	-	-	-	-	-

Neptune.

Difficult to spot as it emerges low in the SE predawn sky towards the end of the month.

Moon close on 15th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
15	+7.9	2.2''	02 ^h 31 ^m	08 ^h 22 ^m	14 ^h 13 ^m
31	+7.9	2.3''	01 ^h 28 ^m	07 ^h 20 ^m	13 ^h 12 ^m

Dwarf Planets.

Ceres. A 7th mag object well placed on the Coma Berenices/Leo border tracking N to S east of Denebola.

Eris. Too close to the Sun to be imaged.

Haumea. A CCD target located in Boötes.

MakeMake. A CCD target in Coma Berenices.

Pluto. A mag +14 CCD target in Sagittarius.

Asteroids. (Approx mag +10.5 or brighter).

Vesta (4). To close to the Sun to be observed.

Pomona (32). Located in Libra. Mag +10.4 at Opposition on 3rd.

Psyche (16). Located in Libra. Mag +10.6 at Opposition on 10th.

In 2022 NASA were due to launch a spaceprobe to this large (226km) metal-rich asteroid but the launch was postponed.

Nysa (44). Located in Libra. Mag +10.3 at Opposition on 22nd.

See “heavens above” website for details of moderately bright asteroids currently available for observation.

Comets.

The excellent “Heavens above” website provides details and regular updates of comets currently observable.

Charts and details of selected comets are available at:

http://britastro.org/computing/charts_comet.html

See also the *BAA Handbook* and/or monthly periodicals.

Meteor Showers.

The **eta (η) Aquarids** are active from 24th April to 20th May with peak activity on 6th May, ZHR = 40. A fine “Southern” shower. Associated with Halley’s Comet.

There are always **sporadic** events and the chance of a brilliant fireball. The latter should be recorded and reported. The importance of reporting such events was perfectly demonstrated with the recovery of the “Winchcombe meteorite”.

Near Earth Objects.

Please refer to www.spaceweather.com for updates.

Eclipses.

Penumbral Lunar Eclipse on 5th. Not visible from the UK.

2. The Deep Sky.

Abbreviations used.

M = Messier object (Shown in **bold**).

NGC = New General Catalogue. IC = Index Catalogue (Extension of the NGC).

ds = double star. ts = triple star. ms = multiple star. vs = variable star.

gc = globular cluster. oc = open cluster. pn = planetary nebula.

en = emission nebula. rn = reflection nebula. sg = spiral galaxy.

eg = elliptical galaxy. lg = lenticular galaxy. ir = irregular galaxy.

pg = peculiar galaxy. snr = super nova remnant. ly = light year.

The magnitude of an object, excluding double, triple, multiple and variable stars, is shown in brackets e.g. (6.5).

All magnitudes are + unless otherwise shown.

2.1 Variable Stars of the month.

Beta (β) Persei, Algol. Range 2.2 to 3.4, period 2.7 days. Becoming less well placed for observation as Perseus sinks into the NW by late evening. Favourable minima at “social hours” occur on 16^d 21.4^h.

Delta (δ) Cephei. Range 3.5 to 4.4, period 5.37 days. The prototype for the Cepheid class of variable stars. Their period-luminosity relationship has led them to being used as “standard candles” in measuring distances to nearby galaxies.

Mu (μ) Cephei. Range 3.7 to 5.0, approximate period 755 days. A semi-regular variable star famous for its striking red colour being fittingly called “Herschel’s Garnet Star”. It is the reddest naked eye star visible from the northern hemisphere. Its colour may show signs of variability.

2.2 Double Stars of the month.

Epsilon Boo. See notes below.

Xi Boo. See notes below.

Alpha CVn. See notes below.

2 CVn. See notes below.

24 Com. See notes below.

35 Com. See notes below.

Delta Crv. See notes below.

Epsilon Hya. See notes below.

Xi UMa. See notes below.

Zeta UMa “Mizar”. See notes below.

Gamma Vir “Porrma”. See notes below.

2.3 This Month's Constellations - Double Stars/Star Clusters/Nebulae/Galaxies.

Boötes (Boo).

Noted for the first magnitude star Arcturus, distinctly orange, which at magnitude -0.04 makes it the fourth brightest star in the sky (Sun excluded).

Kappa (κ) ds. 4.6/6.6; separation 13.4". White primary with bluish secondary.

Xi (ξ) ds. 4.7/7.0; separation 6.6". Yellow and reddish orange pair.

Epsilon (ε) ds. 2.9/4.9; separation 2.8". Contrasting yellow and bluish pair.

Mu (μ) ts. 4.3/7.0/7.6; separation AB 108.3", BC 2.3". A = yellowish, B = yellowish, C = orange.

Iota (ι) ds. 4.9/7.5; separation 38.5". Yellowish primary with bluish secondary.

Pi (π) ds. 4.9/5.8; separation 5.6". Fine pair of white stars.

There are few bright star clusters, galaxies or nebulae to locate.

NGC5466 (9.1) gc. Although fairly large its low surface brightness object makes this a difficult object in small telescopes. Locate **M3** in Canes Venatici and move 5° east.

NGC5248 (10.2) sg. The brightest galaxy in Boötes. Bright round hub surrounded by oval haze. Excellent target for large telescopes (12"+) from dark sites.

NGC5660 (11.8) sg. 1° NW of the brighter NGC5676 which should be located first.

NGC5676 (10.9) sg. Bright nucleus surrounded by slight haze.

NGC5669 (11.2) sg. About 1° SE of NGC5676. Barred spiral seen almost edge-on.

Canes Venatici (CVn).

α CVn ds. +2.9/+5.5, separation 19.6". Cor Coroli (Heart of Charles). A fine bluish-white and white double star.

2 CVn ds. +5.8/+8.10, separation 11.4". Fine contrasting deep yellow and pale blue pair.

25 CVn ds +5.0/+6.9, separation 1.8". Pale yellow pair almost in contact in a 6" (150mm) telescope.

NGC4111 (10.7) sg. Almost stellar nucleus in a bright core surrounded by an elongated halo.

NGC4151 (11.2) sg. Barred spiral with a bright nucleus.

NGC4215 (10.5) ir. Located south and slightly west of NGC4244.

NGC4244 (10.7) sg. Spiral galaxy seen edge-on appearing as a needle of faint light. Fine object whose appearance brightens with increasing aperture.

NGC4258 (**M106**) (8.3) sg. Large inclined galaxy located about 5° east of χ UMa on the borders of Canes Venatici and Ursa Major.

NGC4395 (11.0) sg. Bright core with a low surface brightness circular halo.

NGC4449 (10.5) ir. Appears almost rectangular making it an unusual object to view.

NGC4485 (12.5) ir and NGC4490 (10.1) sg. Interacting pair of galaxies.

NGC4631 (9.7) sg and NGC4656 (10.4) pc. "The Whale" and "The Hockey Stick". A fine example of a pair of interacting galaxies, both edge-on to our view, located mid-way between Cor Coroli and the Coma star cluster. One end of NGC4656 has a distinct hook which may be glimpsed in 8" telescopes under good seeing conditions.

NGC4736 (**M94**) (8.2) sg. Locate β CVn and move 3° east to locate the tightly wound spiral galaxy which has a very bright core. 16" (40cm) telescopes reveal a hazy ring infilled with dusky mottling surrounding the core.

NGC5005 (10.8) sg. Located to the SE of α CVn. Bright oval core with stellar nucleus.

NGC5033 (11.0) sg. Appears in the same low power wide field as NGC5005.

NGC5055 (**M63**) (8.6) sg. Easily located 5° east and slightly north of M94. Stellar nucleus in an oval core surrounded by fainter halo.

Canes Venatici continued.

NGC5194 (**M51**) (8.4), sg and NGC5195 (9.3). Interacting pair of galaxies. Aptly named the Whirlpool galaxy M51 was the first galaxy to have its spiral structure recognized. (Lord Rosse 1845). To locate the pair use the bright star η UMa at the end of the Plough and move about 4° SW. Both objects are visible in binoculars. A 12" (30cm) telescope will begin to show the subtle spiral structure and the tenuous bridge between the two galaxies.

NGC5198 (11.8) sg. Faint circular halo with faint stellar nucleus.

NGC5272 (**M3**) (6.4) gc. Superb globular cluster easily seen as a fuzzy spot in binoculars. 12" telescopes will almost resolve this cluster to its core. To locate it move about half the distance between Cor Coroli and the first magnitude star Arcturus (0.0). Often observed as a fine end to a tour of this constellation.

NGC5353/5354 (11.0/11.4) sg/sg. Close pair of interacting galaxies.

Coma Berenices (Com).

To the east of Leo a closer inspection of what at first appears to a casual glance to be a large hazy patch reveals a beautiful scattering of moderate to faint stars. This is the Coma star cluster (Mel 111) best seen in binoculars and well worth a wide field image.

2 Com ds (6.0, 7.5) separation 3.6". Use high power when seeing is good.

24 Com ds. (5.0,6.5) separation 20.3" Wide contrasting yellow and blue pair.

35 Com ds. (5.1,7,2) separation 1.2". Yellow and purple (deep blue).

Σ 1615 ds. 6.9/9.7; separation.26.7" Yellowish primary with pale blue companion.

Burnham (β) 800 ds. 6.6/9.7; separation 106". Orange and red pair. A third component (10.5) lies 92.5" north of the primary.

Coma is a fine hunting ground for galaxies plus a very fine globular cluster.

Start your search from the second magnitude star β Leo (Denebola). Move about 6° east to reach a 5th magnitude star.

NGC4192 (**M98**) (10.1) sg. Appears just before reaching the 5th magnitude star. Seen almost edge-on. Low surface brightness so can easily be missed on first inspection.

NGC4254 (**M99**) (9.8) sg. Slightly southeast of the 5th magnitude near M98. Bright nucleus surrounded by an outer haze.

NGC4321 (**M100**) (9.4) sg. From the 5th magnitude star move 5° northeast. Seen almost face on.

NGC4501 (**M88**) (9.5) sg. Located 4° east of M99. Inclined to our line of sight. Broad central glow surrounded by fainter envelope. Stands high magnification well.

Now examine the rest of Coma.

NGC4274 (10.4) sg. Thin streak of light brightening towards its centre.

NGC4725 (9.4) sg. Bright halo brightening further towards centre.

NGC4559 (10.5) sg. Bright oval smudge. Mottled appearance in large telescopes.

NGC4565 (10.5) sg. One of the finest "edge-on" spiral galaxies. Appears as a thin needle of light with the hint of a central bulge. Moderate apertures begin to show a dark dust lane. The North Galactic Pole is located a few degrees to the East.

NGC4826 (**M64**) (8.6) sg. This bright galaxy is located almost halfway between M53 and NGC4565. Nicknamed the "Black-eye galaxy" because of its appearance due to a dust lane which is visible in 6" and larger telescopes.

NGC5024 (**M53**) (7.7) gc. Locate α Com in the southeast corner of the constellation and move just a little to the northeast. Binoculars will show a fuzzy blob. Moderate aperture telescopes will begin to resolve the cluster into individual stars.

NGC5053 (8.7) gc. Rather sparse globular cluster located 1° to the ESE of M53. Not an easy object in smaller telescopes which provides the challenge.

Corona Borealis (Cor).

An easily recognized attractive circlet of moderately bright stars.

Two variable stars of interest are the R CrB and T CrB.

R CrB is normally around 6th magnitude remaining almost constant for even periods of years. However it can abruptly plunge to 14th or 15th magnitude and then slowly recover to the norm, often with "relapses". Well worth a nightly check.

T CrB is a recurrent nova. Normally about 10th magnitude it can suddenly brighten without warning and reach magnitude 2 or 3 as in 1866 and 1946. Lesser "outbursts" occurred in 1963 and 1975. Another well worth monitoring.

Zeta (ζ) ds. 5.1/6.0; separation 6.3". Blue and green pair.

Sigma (σ) ds. 5.6/6.6; separation 7.1". Pale yellow and deep yellow pair.

Struve (Σ) 1932 ds. 7.3/7.4; separation 1.6". Close pair of yellow stars.

Corvus (Crv).

Delta (δ) ds.3.0/9.2; separation 24.2". White primary with faint pale blue secondary.

Struve (Σ) 1669 ds. 6.0/6.1; separation 5.4". Fine pair of yellow stars.

NGC4027 (11.2) sg. Slightly elongated.

NGC 4038/4039 (10.5/10.3) sg/ir. "The Antennae". A fine example of a pair of interacting (colliding?) galaxies.

NGC4361 (10.3) pn. A fine planetary nebula. 8" telescopes should reveal the +13.2 central star.

NGC4782/4783 eg/sg. (11.7/11.5). Another pair of interacting galaxies.

Crater (Crt).

Gamma (γ) ds. 4.1/9.6; separation 5.2". Attractive white primary with blue secondary.

NGC3511 (11.0) sg. Elongated.

NGC3513 (11.5) sg. In the same field as NGC3511. Almost circular.

NGC3672 (11.4) sg. Elongated.

NGC3887 (10.6) sg. Slightly elongated.

NGC3955 (11.3) sg. Highly elongated.

NGC3962 (10.7) eg. Circular halo with bright core.

Hydra (Hya).

This constellation straggles its way across the southern winter/spring skies. The moderately bright stars forming the monsters head are located east of Procyon. α Hya is located some 15° SE of the head.

Epsilon (ϵ) qs. 3.8/4.7/6.8/12.4. Located in the "head" about five degrees south of M67 in Cancer.

NGC2548 (**M48**) (5.8) oc. A fine open cluster containing some 80 stars. To locate form an equilateral triangle (apex south) with M48 as the apex, Procyon and the hydra's head as the other corners.

NGC3242 (8.6) pn. Nicknamed "The Ghost of Jupiter" as it appears similar in size to the planet. Bright bluish object with irregular edges. The 12th magnitude central star is prominent in 8" and larger telescopes.

NGC4590 (**M68**) (8.2) gc. Located about 4° south of β Crv. Not well seen from UK latitudes.

Ursa Major (UMa).

Zeta (ζ) UMa, **Mizar** ds. +2.3/+4.0, separation 11.8". Closer naked eye inspection shows that Mizar (2.3) has a fainter companion named **Alcor** (4.0). The pair provides a good test for reasonable eyesight. The pair form an optical double i.e. a line of sight effect and not physically associated. Through large binoculars and small telescopes Mizar itself is shown to have a fourth magnitude companion, separation 14", forming a true binary system. Each is a spectroscopic binary.

Xi (ξ) ds. 4.3/4.8; separation 1.8". Close pair of golden stars.

NGC3031 (**M81**) (6.9) sg. One of the more beautiful spiral galaxies seen almost face on. It hosted a supernova in 1993 that reached about 12th magnitude making it visible in small telescopes.

NGC3034 (**M82**) (8.4) ig or sg? An intriguing object that even in moderate apertures appears "strange". It may be an irregular or small spiral galaxy. Once thought to be an exploding galaxy, current theory favours a "starburst galaxy" ie a galaxy undergoing an intense period of star formation, following a close encounter with M81. It hosted a supernova in early 2014.

M81 and M82 are bright enough to be seen in binoculars and close enough to be viewed in the same low power field of a telescope. They are probably physically associated in space. A photograph with both in the same field of view makes for an interesting comparison.

NGC 3077 (9.8) eg. Visible on the edge of the same field as M81 and M82 at low power.

About 2° SE of β UMa a low power field will reveal two very different deep-sky objects:

NGC3556 (**M108**) (10.7) sg. Seen almost edge-on.

NGC3587 (**M97**) (12.0) pn. The "Owl Nebula". Two dark patches in the ghostly disc give the distinct impression of two large eyes requiring moderate apertures to see. It is one of the faintest of the Messier objects.

NGC3992 (**M109**) (10.6) sg. About a degree SE of γ UMa this object is best observed using high power to remove the bright star (a natural form of light pollution!) out of the field of view.

NGC5457 (**M101**) (7.7) sg. About 6° east and slightly north of Mizar. Although large because it is face-on it has a low surface brightness making observation slightly more difficult than one might at first expect.

M40 A pair of ninth magnitude stars just over a degree NE of δ UMa.

Virgo (Vir).

Gamma (γ) Porrima. ds. +3.5/+3.5, separation 2.4". Separation continues to increase so that the equally matched yellowish pair should be easily resolved.

Phi (ϕ) ds. 4.8/+9.3, separation 4.8". Yellow primary, deep yellow secondary.

Theta (θ) ds. 4.4/+4.9, separation 7.1". Fine white primary with yellow companion. A third component bluish +12.4 lies 93" distant.

17 ds. 6.6/9.4; separation 20.0". Yellow primary with white companion.

54 ds. +6.8/+7.3, separation 5.4". Fine pale yellow pair.

84 ds. 5.5/7.9; separation 2.9". Orange primary with yellow companion.

Σ 1627 ds. 6.6/6.9; separation 20.1". Wide pair of yellow stars.

Σ 1788 ds. 6.5/7.7; separation 3.4". Close pair of yellow stars. Part of a quadruple system.

The Virgo Supercluster of galaxies, which extends into the neighbouring constellation of Coma Berenices, contains in excess of a thousand galaxies. Our own Local Group of galaxies is probably an outlying "village" of this "Grand Metropolis".

Virgo and Coma provide the chance to collect a "hatful" of Messier objects in the same area of the sky. Star hopping skills will be well exercised. One note of caution though - there are numerous other galaxies bright enough to be detected in small and moderate instruments to cause confusion if care is not taken! Correct identification of objects in a crowded field presents a very rewarding challenge.

Virgo continued.

A “Virgo Galaxy-Hop”.

I recommend the following as a route for initial exploration.

If at any time you get lost in your exploration don't panic or become dejected. Simply return to a known reference point and start again. Confidence is only gained through practice.

Locate β (Denebola) Leo and move 5° east to reach a 5^{th} magnitude star 6 Com. **M98** (10.1) appears just before reaching 6 Com. Move about a degree SE of 6 Com to reach NGC (**M99**) (9.8) and then move 2° southeast to reach NGC4374 (**M84**) (9.3) and NGC4406 (**M86**) (9.2) easily visible in the same field of view. Scan this field carefully to locate other non-Messier galaxies. Note their positions and sketch the field, then use a suitable star chart to identify them. M84 and M86 form part of an arc of galaxies, “**Makarian’s Chain**”, curving northeastwards towards M88 in Coma Berenices. Superb grouping in widefield images.

About 1° southeast of M84 & M86 is NGC4486 (**M87**) (8.6) also known as “Virgo A” a powerful radio source. M87 is a giant elliptical galaxy and high resolution images reveal a huge jet of material being ejected from its core. There is evidence for an anti-jet. Radio maps reveal huge structure not detected at visual wavelengths. Current theory for the highly active nature of M87 points to a massive black hole at heart of the galaxy. An image of this was published in April 2019 - the first ever image of a Black Hole!

From M87 move about 1° east to locate NGC4552 (**M89**) (9.8) and then half a degree northeast to locate NGC4569 (**M90**) (9.5).

Return to M89 and move 2° eastsoutheast to locate NGC4579 (**M58**) (9.8). From M58 sweep just over a degree east to locate NGC4621 (**M59**) (9.8) & NGC4649 (**M60**) (8.8) visible in the same low-power field.

Return to M87 and move about 4° south to NGC4472 (**M49**) (8.4). 4° southwest of M49 is NGC4303 (**M61**) (9.7).

To complete this exploration of Virgo Locate the first magnitude star Spica and sweep almost 10° west to locate NGC4594 (**M104**) (8.3) the “Sombrero Hat”. The visual effect is caused by the dark dust lane(s) of this galaxy.

For moderate and larger aperture telescopes a final challenge is to locate two “bright” quasars both variable in brightness. A detailed star chart of the areas will be required.

3C273 (mag +11.7 to +13.3) at R.A. $12^{\text{h}} 29^{\text{m}}$. Dec. $+2.3^\circ$

3C279 (mag +11.5 to +17.0) at R.A. $12^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}}$. Dec. -5.8°

P.V.H.