

“ $\Omega > 1$ ”

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

July 2024

### Forthcoming Meetings.

#### OUAC Clubnight.

The next “Clubnight” will be on Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> September.

### Highlights of the Month.

22 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Mercury at Greatest Eastern Elongation.</b>
5 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Earth at Aphelion.</b>
6 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Ceres at Opposition.</b>
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Mars 0.7° from Regulus.</b>
23 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>Pluto at Opposition.</b>
31 <sup>st</sup>	Peak of <b>Southern delta Aquarids</b> meteor shower.
<b>Mercury.</b>	Poor evening apparition for N observers.
<b>Venus.</b>	Very low in NW evening twilight.
<b>Mars.</b>	Gaining height in “early hour” E sky.
<b>Jupiter.</b>	Prominent object in predawn NE sky.
<b>Saturn.</b>	A midnight to dawn object low in SE to S sky.
<b>Uranus.</b>	Gaining height in the E predawn sky.
<b>Neptune.</b>	Gaining height in the ESE to S predawn sky.
	The <b>Noctilucent Cloud</b> season continues. See notes below.

### Attention is drawn to the probable imminent Nova of T Corona Borealis (T CrB).

**T CrB** is a binary system consisting of a Red Giant and White Dwarf. Hydrogen from the Red Giant spills onto the surface of the White Dwarf. After a period of about 79 - 80 years the White Dwarf attains critical mass and a thermonuclear explosion occurs. A Nova but not a Supernova. The process then resets for another 79 - 80 years. **T CrB** is therefore classed as a **Recurrent Nova**.

The full article appeared on "spaceweather" for 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> June.

### Corona Borealis is well placed in the late evening.

Members are encouraged to take a look/image Corona Borealis at every opportunity as it's a once in a life time event when it occurs!

**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.

If you wish to present them at a Clubnight meeting please contact Adrian or myself before the meeting starts.

**Software.**

A very useful item of Planetarium software is “Stellarium” and it’s FREE! Go to their website and download it and the associated user manual.

# 1. The Solar system.

**Note all times shown are UT.  
Add one hour when BST is in operation.**

## Earth.

**Earth at Aphelion July 5<sup>d</sup> 05<sup>h</sup> 06<sup>m</sup>. 152,099,968km**

### **Aurora.**

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

Keep tuned to the [www.spaceweather.com](http://www.spaceweather.com) site for updates.

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

### **Noctilucent Clouds.**

The Noctilucent Cloud season continues.

Scan the NW sky about an hour after sunset and the NE sky at least an hour before sunrise for possible displays. The clouds are distinctive by their silver-blue appearance and very photogenic. Prominent displays have been visible which is unusual for the period around SolarMax.

Images taken from the N hemisphere on the “spaceweather” website.

### **Artificial Satellites.**

For timings 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	03 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup>	20 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup>
08	03 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 07 <sup>m</sup>	20 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup>
15	04 <sup>h</sup> 00 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup>	20 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup>
22	04 <sup>h</sup> 09 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup>	20 <sup>h</sup> 07 <sup>m</sup>
29	04 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup>	19 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup>

Produced using “Starry Night Pro”.

## Sun.

To prevent permanent damage to your eyes avoid looking at the Sun directly and never with binoculars or a telescope unless special (expensive!) filters are used. The safest way is the simplest – project the image of the Sun onto grey or white card. Take additional care if your telescope has plastic components. Plastic melts!

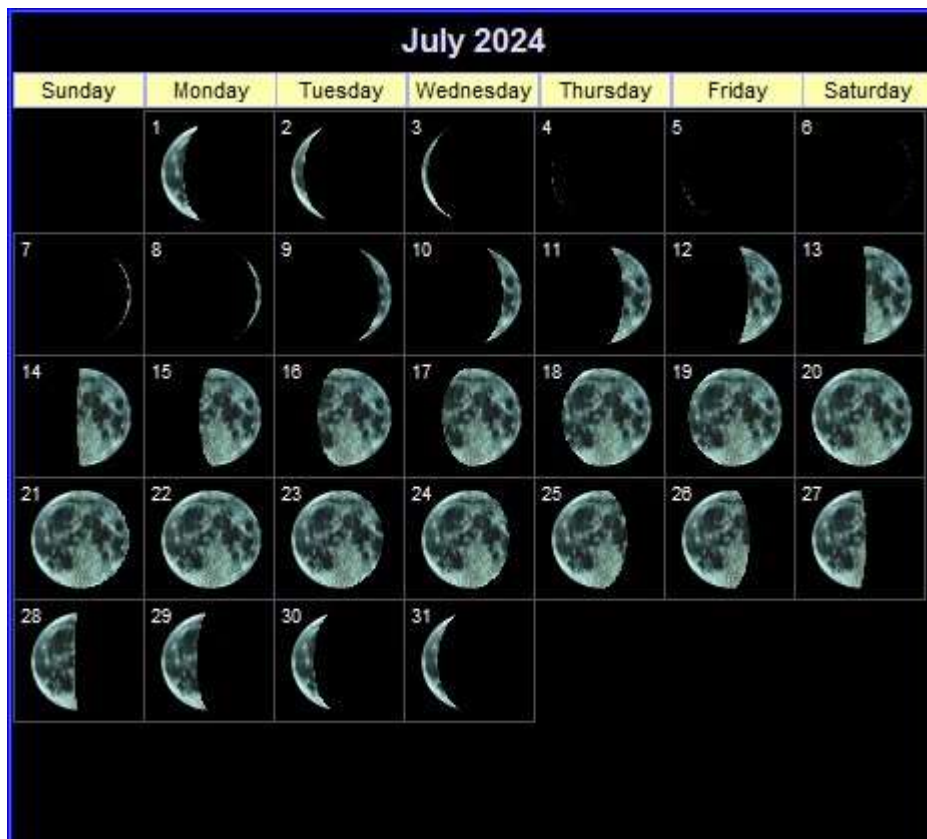
If you have or have access to observe in h-alpha you may be rewarded with views of Granulation, Filaments, Prominences and Flares (when active).

**Solar Cycle 25** continues to impress as it approaches **SolarMax** in 2024/2025.

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

## Moon.

Phases:



Produced using “LunarPhase Pro”.

**New** 05<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> 57<sup>m</sup>  
**First Quarter** 13<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> 49<sup>m</sup>  
**Full** 21<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> 17<sup>m</sup>  
**Last Quarter** 28<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> 52<sup>m</sup>

## Moon cont.

### Apsides:

Apogee	12 <sup>d</sup> 08 <sup>h</sup>	Diameter. 29' 33"	Distance. 404,364km.
Perigee	24 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup>	Diameter. 32' 45"	Distance. 364,913m.

## Observing and Imaging.

### For northern observers:

The waxing crescent Moon is becoming less well placed.

The waxing gibbous Moon is less well placed.

The Full Moon is not well placed.

The waning gibbous Moon is becoming better placed.

The waning crescent Moon is becoming well placed.

Observe the regions along the terminator (sunrise and sunset on the Moon) where the low angle of the Sun highlights lunar topography.

**Libration** plays a key part in what is visible on the limb.

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.

From the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> early risers may wish to take the opportunity (if clear!) to observe and image the terminator and limb of the last quarter and waning crescent Moon in the predawn and dawn skies **before sunrise!**

On 6<sup>th</sup> (difficult) and 13<sup>th</sup> try locating the very thin crescent Moon in the WNW evening twilight **after sunset!**

## Lunar Occultations.

No major events this month.

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

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. Enter details in your observing log.

## The Planets.

A pleasant gathering of planets and the Moon in the ENE morning sky in the last week of July. From west to east - Saturn, Neptune, Uranus, Mars and Jupiter. The Waning crescent Moon is close to Saturn on 24<sup>th</sup> then passing the other planets ending just east of Jupiter on 31<sup>st</sup>.

As an added attraction Mars is between the Hyades and the Pleiades with Jupiter in the Horns of Taurus. Fine imaging opportunities over the week!

### Mercury.

A poor morning apparition for northern observers as it hugs the northwest horizon.

**Greatest Eastern Elongation (26.9°) on 22<sup>nd</sup>.**

Moon close (3° N) on 7<sup>th</sup>.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	-0.5	5.7''	0.78	05 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup>	13 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup>	21 <sup>h</sup> 37 <sup>m</sup>
15	+0.2	7.0''	0.55	06 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup>	13 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup>	21 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup>
<b>22</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>7.9''</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>06<sup>h</sup> 49<sup>m</sup></b>	<b>13<sup>h</sup> 54<sup>m</sup></b>	<b>20<sup>h</sup> 58<sup>m</sup></b>

### Venus.

Difficult to spot low in the NW evening twilight.

Moon close on 6<sup>th</sup>. Challenging!

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	-3.9	9.7''	0.99	04 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup>	20 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup>
31	-3.9	10''	0.96	05 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup>	13 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup>	20 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup>

### Mars.

An "early hour" object gaining height in the E sky.

**0.6" south of Uranus on 15<sup>th</sup>.**

The small distinctly gibbous disc makes surface detail difficult observe and image.

Moon close on 1<sup>st</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup>.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+1.0	5.4''	0.91	00 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup>	08 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup>	15 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup>
31	+0.9	5.9''	0.89	23 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup>	07 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup>	15 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup>

Details and progress of Orbiters, Landers and Rovers are on the appropriate mission websites.

### Jupiter.

Prominent object gaining height in the ENE predawn dark sky.

Moon close on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup>.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	-2.0	34''	01 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup>	09 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup>	17 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup>
31	-2.1	35''	00 <sup>h</sup> 09 <sup>m</sup>	08 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup>	16 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup>

## Saturn.

Becoming better placed for midnight to dawn observation and imaging in the SE to S sky.  
Rings almost closed and will be edge-on in early Spring 2025.  
Moon close on 24<sup>th</sup>.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+1.0	18''	23 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup>	04 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup>	10 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup>
31	+0.9	19''	21 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup>	02 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup>	08 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup>

## Uranus.

Gaining height E predawn sky.  
**0.6'' north of Mars on 15<sup>th</sup>.**  
Moon close on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+5.8	3.5''	01 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup>	08 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup>	16 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup>
31	+5.8	3.5''	23 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup>	07 <sup>h</sup> 03 <sup>m</sup>	14 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup>

## Neptune.

An "early hour" object in the SE to S predawn skies.  
Moon close on 25<sup>th</sup>.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+7.9	2.3''	23 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup>	05 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup>	11 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup>
31	+7.8	2.3''	21 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup>	03 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup>	09 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup>

## Dwarf Planets.

- Ceres.** Poorly placed in Sagittarius for UK observers. Mag +7.3 at **Opposition** on 6<sup>th</sup>.
- Eris.** An 18<sup>th</sup> mag CCD target located in Cetus. Low in the SE predawn sky.
- Haumea.** A 17<sup>th</sup> mag CCD target located in Boötes.
- MakeMake.** A 17<sup>th</sup> mag CCD target in Coma Berenices.
- Pluto.** Located in Capricorn. Mag +14.4 at **Opposition** on 23<sup>rd</sup>.

**Asteroids.** (Approx Mag +10.5 or brighter).

- Vesta (4).** Not observable.  
No moderately bright asteroids at Opposition in July.

Charts and details of asteroids one month either side of opposition are available at:  
[http://britastro.org/computing/charts\\_asteroid.html](http://britastro.org/computing/charts_asteroid.html)  
See also the *BAA Handbook*, "Heavens Above" website and monthly periodicals.

## Comets.

### Comet 13P/Olbers.

Predicted to be 5<sup>th</sup> magnitude when it reaches perihelion on 1<sup>st</sup> July. It emerges into the NW evening sky during the month.

### C/2023 A3 (Tsuchinshan-ATLAS).

Currently not observable from UK. Wait for autumn!

Charts and details of this and other comets are available at:

[http://britastro.org/computing/charts\\_comet.html](http://britastro.org/computing/charts_comet.html)

See also the *BAA Handbook*, "Heavens Above" website and monthly periodicals.

## Meteor Showers.

The **alpha Capricornids**. Weak activity active during July and August with peak activity on 30<sup>th</sup> July, ZHR = 5. Moonlight doesn't interfere.

The southern **Delta Aquarids**. Active from mid July to mid August with peak activity on 31<sup>st</sup> July, ZHR = 20. A fine "southern" shower. Moonlight doesn't interfere.

The **Persids**. Active from 17<sup>th</sup> July to 24<sup>th</sup> August. Low rates but increasing with approach to maximum on 12<sup>th</sup> August, ZHR = 80. More in August "Sky Notes".

There are always **Sporadic** events and the chance of a brilliant fireball. The latter should be recorded and reported.

## Near Earth Objects.

Please refer to [www.spaceweather.com](http://www.spaceweather.com) for updates.

## Eclipses.

No Lunar or Solar Eclipses this month.



## 2. 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 ( $\beta$ ) Persei, Algol.** Range 2.2 to 3.4, period 2.7 days. Low in N “dark sky” so not well placed for observations. Minima at “social hours” occur on 22<sup>nd</sup> 20.5<sup>h</sup>.

**Delta ( $\delta$ ) 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 ( $\mu$ ) 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.

**Pi Aql.** See notes below.

**Beta Cyg. Albireo.** See notes below.

**Nu Dra.** See notes below.

**Alpha Her.** See notes below.

**Kappa Her.** See notes below.

**Epsilon Lyr.** See notes below.

**Omicron Oph.** See notes below.

**Alpha Sco.** See notes below.

**Beta Sco.** See notes below.

**Delta SerCp.** See notes below.

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

### Aquila (Aql).

Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) Aql, Altair (0.8)

Pi ( $\pi$ ) Aql. (6.1/6.9, separation 1.4") ds. Pleasing close pair of yellow stars.

11 Aql. (5.2/8.7, separation 17.5") ds. Pale yellow primary, blue secondary.

15 Aql. (5.5/7.2, separation 38.4") ds. Pale yellow primary, yellow secondary.

NGC6709 (6.7) oc. Fine object for small telescopes.

NGC6741 (11.4) pn. Almost stellar at low power. Requires high magnification. Greenish-blue.

NGC6755 (7.5) oc. Another fine object for small/moderate telescopes.

NGC6756 (10.6) oc.  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  SSW of NGC6755 and visible in the same low power field of view.

NGC6781 (11.4) pn. Fairly large, almost round object in rich star field.

NGC6790 (10.5) pn. Almost stellar at low power. Requires high magnification. Blue.

Aquila contains a number of moderately bright planetary nebulae for the "collector".

### Cygnus (Cyg).

$\beta$  Cyg, Albireo (3.2/5.4, separation. 34.3") ds. Marking the head of the swan this splendid double star consists of a yellow-orange star (3.2) and a bluish star (5.4) providing a beautiful contrast. Easily photographed.

61 Cygni (5.3/5.9, separation 28.4") ds. Worth locating as it holds the distinction of being the first star to have its distance, 3.4pc, measured. (Friedrich Bessel in 1838 using parallax).

NGC6826 (9.8) pn. This interesting planetary nebula is located about  $6^\circ$  north of  $\delta$ . Nicknamed the "Blinking Nebula" because when viewed directly only the central star (10.4) is seen, but, with averted vision the shell of the nebula springs into view and the central star appears to dim or disappear. Look back at the star and the shell disappears and the star "returns". Hence "blink".

NGC6871 (5.2) oc. Lies in rich star fields of the Milky Way.

NGC6888 (11.0) snr. Southwest of M29 this is object provides a difficult visual challenge. Dark transparent skies are essential and a nebular filter will help. A good target for CCD imagers.

NGC6910 (7.4) oc. Fine open cluster.

NGC6913 (**M29**) (6.6) oc. Large scattered cluster of stars. Surrounding the M29 area and centred on  $\gamma$  Cyg is the vast emission nebula IC1318 separated by dark dust lanes into five major areas.

NGC6960/6979/6992-5 (7.0) snr. One of the most beautiful deep-sky objects can be found in the "east wing" of Cygnus. This is the "Veil/Filament nebula", a supernova remnant (SNR). Although it shows up well in photographs it can be frustratingly difficult to see visually, partly because of its large angular size. A dark, transparent sky is essential and the use of a UHC filter will pay rich rewards. The western "Filament" NGC6960 is located by the star 52 Cygni which should be identified first. Then sweep eastwards to locate the slightly brighter "Veil" NGC 6992-95. The central "wedge" NGC 6979 is rather faint but patience will reap rewards. Once the "Veil" and "Filament" have been recognized identification without a filter becomes easier although the view is less impressive. An 8" telescope with increasing magnification begins to reveal the delicate "lacy" structure. A small telescope using a low power wide-field eyepiece + filter reveals the complete circular outline which is some  $3^\circ$  across.

NGC7000 (4.5) en. From a dark site the ghostly glow of the "North American Nebula", may just be detected east of Deneb (1.3) by the unaided eye. It shows up well in photographs together with the adjacent IC5067/70, the "Pelican Nebula".

NGC7027 (10.4) en. Strange object identified as a star, then a planetary nebula and currently an emission nebula.

NGC7048 (11.3) pn.

NGC7092 (M39) (4.6) oc. Compact cluster of stars.

### **Draco (Dra).**

Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) Thuban. Although only a third magnitude object, 5000 years ago Thuban held the distinction of being the Pole Star. Its designation alpha is strange as it is only the seventh brightest star in the constellation.

Mu ( $\mu$ ) ds. 5.6/5.7; separation 1.9". Pair of white stars.

Nu ( $\nu$ ) ds. 4.9/4.9; separation 61.9". Pair of bright white stars.

Psi ( $\psi$ ) ds. 4.9/6.1; separation 30.3". Pair of yellowish stars.

16 & 17 ds. 5.4/5.5; separation 90.3". Pair of bright white stars.

40 & 41 ds. 5.7/6.1; separation 19.3". Pair of pale yellow stars.

Struve ( $\Sigma$ ) 2155 ds. 6.8/10.1; separation 9.8". Pale yellow and blue pair.

NGC4236 (9.6) sg. Seen almost edge and low surface brightness makes it a test for moderate apertures.

NGC4319 (11.9) sg. Elongated haze with prominent core. A Quasar, Makarian 205 (14.5), lies 40" to the south.

NGC5866 (M102) lg. Elongated object. One of the missing Messier objects.

NGC5907 (10.3) sg. Thin needle of light. A fine edge-on galaxy.

NGC6503 (10.2) sg. Distinctly elongated.

NGC6543 (8.1) pn. The Cats Eye Nebula. Bright small disc with greenish tint. 11<sup>th</sup> magnitude central star. Draco's "Showpiece object".

### **Hercules (Her).**

Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) ds. 3.5/5.4 separation 4.7". Orange and blue. The primary is a semi regular variable 3.1 to 3.9 approx period 90 days.

Gamma ( $\gamma$ ) ds. 3.8/9.8; separation 41.6". Unequally bright pair of yellow stars. Part of a triple system.

Delta ( $\delta$ ) ds. 3.1/8.2 separation 8.9". White primary with bluish-purple secondary. Part of a multiple system.

Kappa ( $\kappa$ ) ds. 5.3/6.5; separation 28.4". Fine pair of yellow stars. Part of a triple system.

Mu ( $\mu$ ) ds. 3.4/10.1 separation 10.1". Yellow primary. Secondary 1" wide pair of red stars. Part of a quad system.

Rho ( $\rho$ ) ds. 4.6/5.6 separation 4.1". White pair. Part of a triple system.

56 Herculis ds. 6.1/10.6 separation 18.1". Fine contrasting orange and blue pair.

100 Herculis ds. 5.9/6.0 separation 14.2". Matched pair of white stars.

NGC6205 (M13) (5.9) gc. Arguably one of the outstanding objects in the northern hemisphere. Just visible to the naked eye from dark sites it appears as a fuzzy blob in binoculars. It stands high power well and the outer edges begin to resolve into individual stars in a 4" (100mm) telescope. Increasing aperture brings greater rewards. Lord Rosse and others using the 72" at Birr Castle in the 19th century observed three dark rifts radiating from the centre. Later visual observers confirmed these. However with the advent of photography the rifts disappeared. In the 1950's the late Walter Scott Houston in his "Sky and Telescope" column revised interest in the "propeller". Responses indicated that visibility of the rifts depended on a careful balance of aperture and magnification. Today a dark sky is probably a key factor.

The area around M13 contains a number of faint galaxies requiring a large (12"+) telescope to explore. Identity of the objects can prove interesting as some are wrongly labelled on some charts and catalogues.

NGC6207 (11.6) sg. 40" to the NE of M13 and in the same field as a low power widefield eyepiece. This moderately bright galaxy is often overlooked due to the spectacular blaze of the much closer globular cluster.

NGC6210 (9.3) pn. Located about 4° NE of beta (β) Her.

### **Hercules continued.**

NGC6229 (9.4) gc. Located about 7° NW of M13 and well worth locating and imaging.

NGC6341 (**M92**) (6.5) gc. Slightly fainter and smaller than M13 this globular cluster deserves equal attention. It starts to resolve in a 6" telescope at high power and becomes increasingly impressive with increased aperture.

Abell 2151. The Hercules Galaxy Cluster.

### **Lyra (Lyr).**

Alpha (α) Lyr Vega (0.04). The fifth brightest star (Sun excluded) in the sky is worth mentioning as due to the effects of precession Vega will hold the distinction of being the pole-star in about 12,000 years time. Infrared studies indicate that it may be surrounded by a disc of planetary forming material.

Delta (δ) ds. (4.5/5.5 separation 10.5") ds. Comprises bluish-white and ruddy orange components. One of the finest double stars for small telescopes.

Epsilon (ε) ds/ds. (5.5/6.5 separation 2.8"; 5.0/5.5 separation 2.2"). The two pairs are separated by 208". The famous "double-double" star. Splitting the image into the four components with a small telescope provides a good indication of seeing conditions.

Struve (Σ) 2470 + 2474 ds/ds. (6.6/8.6 separation 13.4"; 6.7/8.8 separation 16.2"). White and blue-white pair together with a pair of pale yellow stars. Lyra's other "double-double".

13-R Lyrae vs. 3.8 to 5.0, period 46 days. Fine red-orange semi-regular variable star well suited for binoculars and small telescopes.

NGC6702 (12.2) eg. Diffuse halo with slight central brightening. Locate NGC6703 and move 12' NNW.

NGC6703 (11.4) lg. Located in the northern reaches of Lyra.

NGC6710 (12.8) lg. Located on the southern borders of Lyra.

NGC6720 (**M57**) (9.7) pn. The famous "Ring Nebula" appears as a ghostly smoke ring. Visible as a faint out of focus star M57 at low power it is best seen in telescopes responding well to high powers. The use of filters, UHC and/or OIII, improve contrast. The magnitude 14.8 central star is unlikely to be seen without a large telescope.

NGC6779 (**M56**) (8.2) gc. Often overlooked this globular cluster is located about halfway between β and λ on the borders of the rich star fields of the Milky Way.

NGC6791 (9.5) oc. Requires medium to large telescopes to begin to resolve into individual stars the brightest of which are 13th magnitude.

### **Ophiuchus (Oph).**

Barnard's Star. (9.5). Located at R.A. 17h 58m Dec. +04° 41m. A red dwarf with the largest proper motion of any star in the sky as seen from the Earth.

Lambda (λ) ds. (4.2/5.2 separation 1.5"). White and pale yellow pair. Part of a quadruple system.

Omicron (ο) ds. (5.4/6.9 separation 10.3"). Fine contrasting pair of orange and yellow stars.

Rho (ρ) ds. (5.3/6.0 separation 3.1"). Close pair of blue stars.

NGC6171 (**M107**) (8.1) gc. Granular texture with brighter core in small apertures.

NGC6218 (**M12**) (6.6) gc. Outer reaches resolved in medium apertures showing with a small core.

NGC6254 (**M10**) (6.6) gc. Granular halo with bright core. Outer reaches resolved in small apertures.

NGC6266 (**M62**) (6.7) gc. Bright off centre core with fainter halo.

NGC6273 (**M19**) (7.1) gc. Small bright globular. Outer reaches begin to resolve in small apertures.

NGC6333 (**M9**) (7.9) gc. Large bright core. Nearby is the dark nebula Barnard 64.

### **Ophiuchus continued.**

NGC6356 (8.4) gc. Requires large apertures to resolve.

NGC6402 (M14) (7.6) gc. Requires large aperture to resolve. The most distant of the Messier gc's.

NGC6572 (8.1) pn. Fine bright greenish object.

NGC6633 (4.6) oc. Large, bright but loose open cluster well suited for small aperture.

### **Sagitta (Sge).**

NGC6838 (M71) (8.3) gc. Almost lost in the foreground stars of the Milky Way. A relatively poor globular which for a time was considered to be a rich open cluster. It is a young cluster containing "metal" rich stars.

### **Sagittarius (Sgr).**

Sagittarius contains many fine objects unfortunately not well seen from our latitudes. The Galaxy centre lies in this direction obscured by intervening stars, gas and dust.

M24 (4.5) originally thought to be an open cluster is now classed as a star-cloud.

NGC6494 (M23) (5.5) oc

NGC6514 (M20) (6.3) en & rn. The "Trifid Nebula"

NGC6523 (M8) (5.8) en. the "Lagoon Nebula".

NGC6531 (M21) (5.9) oc,

NGC6618 (M17) (6.0) the "Omega Nebula",

NGC6626 (M28) (6.9) gc,

NGC6637 (M69) (7.7) gc

NGC6656 (M22) (5.1) gc

NGC6681 (M70) (8.1) gc. Comet Hale-Bopp was discovered close to M70.

NGC6715 (M54) (7.7) gc,

NGC6809 (M55) (6.9) gc,

NGC6864 (M75) (8.6) gc.

IC4725 (M25) (4.6) oc. Pluto currently crossing southern regions of this cluster.

### **Scorpius (Sco).**

Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) Antares ds. 1.2/5.4 separation 2.9". Red-orange primary with fainter greenish companion. Difficult to split requiring very good seeing conditions.

Beta ( $\beta$ ) ds. 2.6/4.9 separation 13.6". Blue-white primary with pale blue companion. Fine object for small telescopes.

Nu ( $\nu$ ) 4.3/6.8 separation 0.9" and 6.4/7.8 separation 2.3". ms. "Double-Double" stars requiring good seeing conditions to split.

NGC6093 (M80) (7.2) gc. Fine object unfortunately not well seen from the UK.

NGC6121 (M4) (5.9) Fine globular unfortunately not well seen from the UK.

NGC6405 (M6) (4.2) oc. Unfortunately it briefly creeps above the southern horizon making it very difficult to observe from the UK.

NGC6475 (M7) (3.3) oc. Another fine object that unfortunately briefly creeps above the southern horizon making it very difficult to observe from the UK.

### **Scutum (Sct).**

Contains a brighter part of the Milky Way known as the "Scutum Star-cloud".

NGC6705 (M11) (5.8) oc. The "Wild Duck" is a fine sight in telescopes and is easily located in binoculars.

NGC6694 (**M26**) (8.0) oc. Fainter than M11 but easily located.

### **Serpens Caput (SerCp).**

Beta ( $\beta$ ) ds. 3.7/9.9; separation 30.6". Pale yellow primary with blue secondary.

Delta ( $\delta$ ) ds. 4.2/5.2; separation 4.4". Fine pair of yellow stars.

5 Serpentis ds. 5.1/10.1; separation 11.2". Yellow primary with reddish secondary. Situated in same field as M5.

NGC5904 (**M5**) (5.8) gc. Splendid object which stands high magnification.

NGC5921 (10.8) sg. Faint oval halo with bright core.

### **Serpens Cauda (SerCd).**

Nu ( $\nu$ ) ds. 4.3/8.3 separation 46.3". Wide pair of green and pale blue stars.

Struve ( $\Sigma$ ) 2303 ds. 6.6/9.1 separation 2.1". Good optical test for small instruments.

Theta ( $\theta$ ) ds. 4.6/5.0 separation 22.3". Bluish-white pair of stars suitable for binoculars.

NGC6611 (**M16**) (6.0) oc & en. Bordering naked eye visibility this nebula and its associated star cluster forms one of the most well known HST images - "Pillars of Creation".

### **Vulpecula (Vul).**

Collinder 399 (3.6) oc. Aptly named the "Coat-hanger" this cluster is visible to the naked eye as a hazy patch. A fine site in binoculars.

NGC6853 (**M27**) (7.6) pn. The "Dumbbell Nebula", is easily seen in binoculars. The "dumbbell" shape becomes more recognizable in telescopes with increasing magnification. In common with other planetary nebulae it responds well to filters especially the OIII type.

PVH.