

NITE SKY NOV.-DEC. 2010

Moon Phases: FQ 11/13, Full 1/21, LQ 11/28, New 12/5, FQ 12/13, Full 12/21, LQ 12/27

Events: 11/19 KVAS Nov. Meeting is 7:30 at Hansford Senior Center, St. Albans.

11/21-22 Look NE about 8 PM with binoculars to see Moon and Pleiades east of Auriga.

12/14 Geminid meteor shower peaks about 3 AM.

12/21 Total Lunar eclipse 2:41-3:54AM. At 6:38PM Winter Solstice occurs with longest night.

12/30 Dawn shows waning crescent Moon right of Venus.

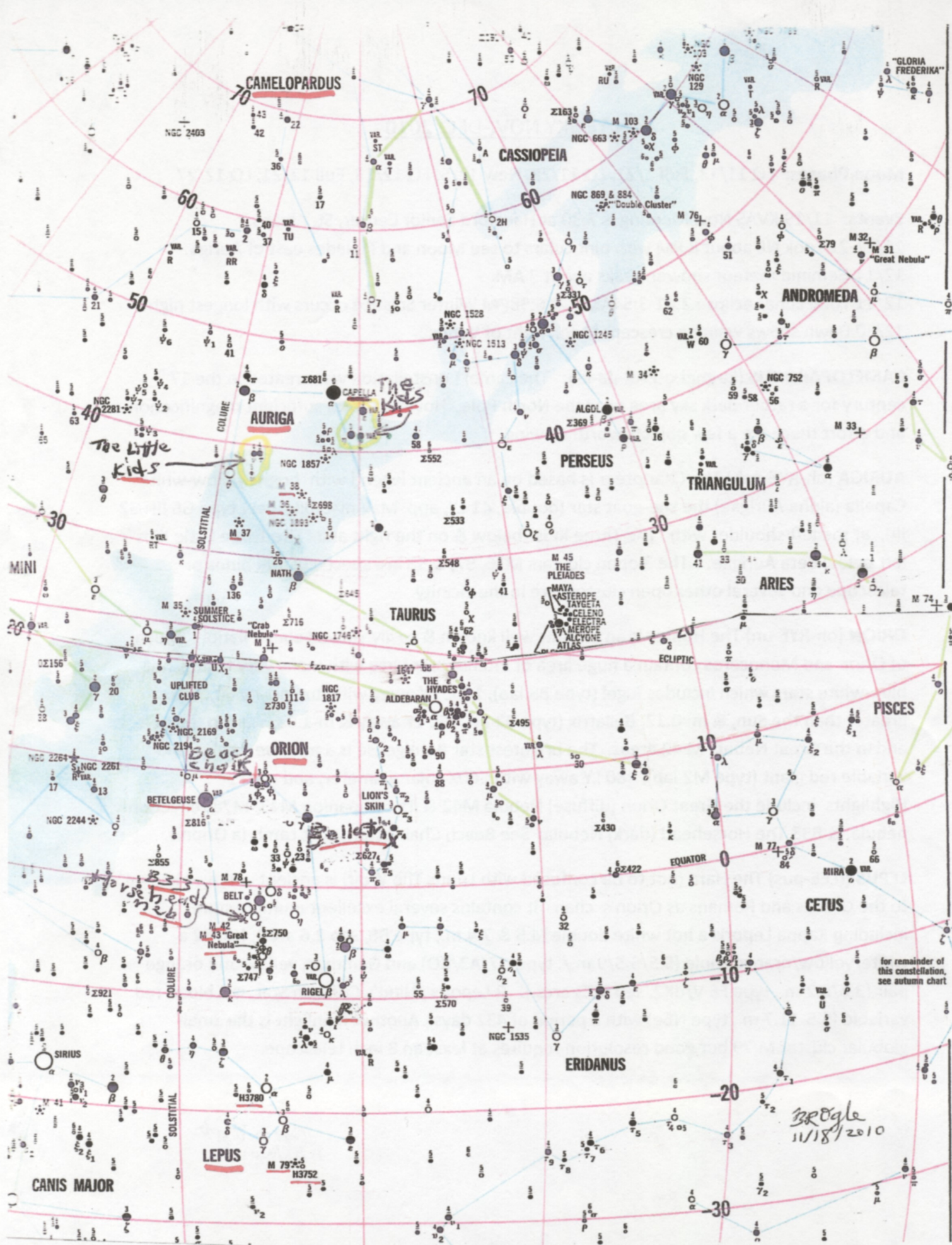
CAMELOPARDALIS (ka-mel-o-PAR-da-lis): The camel Constellation was created in the 17th century for a rather dark sky area near the North Pole. However, with sufficient magnification and effort there are a few objects worth viewing.

AURIGA (oh-RYE-gah) The Charioteer is based on an ancient legend with bright yellow-white Capella (alpha Aurigae) the she-goat star (double, 41 LY, app. Mag $m=0.08$, spect type G6 III+G2 III), at the left shoulder with "The Three Kids" below & on the right and "The Three Little Kids" left below Beta Aurigae. The 3 open clusters M36, 37, & 38 are spectacular in binos or telescope and several other open clusters are in the vicinity.

ORION (oh-RYE-un) The Hunter is an ancient well known & easily viewed constellation. Much of Orion and Monoceros contain a huge area of intense star birth with many very young, hot blue-white stars which includes Rigel (type B8 Iae), 1400 LY away with luminosity 60,000x greater than the Sun, & $m=0.12$, Bellatrix (type B2 III), 350 LY away & $m=1.63$, stars in the belt and in the Great Nebula M 42 areas. The brightest star Betelgeuse is a massive orange and variable red giant (type M2 Iab), 480 LY away with 500X solar diameter, and $m=0.5$ ~. Highlights include the Great Orion (diffuse) Nebula M42 & its companion M43, M78 reflection nebula, & B33 The Horsehead (dark) Nebula. See Beach Chair asterism at Lambda Orionis.

LEPUS ((LEE-pus) The Hare (not to be confused with Lupus The Wolf) is ancient and well known to the Greeks and Romans as Orion's chair. It contains several excellent multiple stars including Kappa Leporis a hot white double (4.5 & 7.4 m., type B8, sep 2.6 arcs), H3752 a white/yellow/orange triple (5.5/5.5/9 m., type G7/A3/KO) and Gamma a yellow and orange pair (3.6/6.2 m., type F6 V/dK2, sep 96.3 arcs.). R Leporis, Hind's Crimson Star, is a blood red variable (5.5-11.7 m., type N6e) with a period of 432 days. Another highlight is the small globular cluster M 79 but good resolution requires at least an 8 inch telescope. .

-BR. & glk
11/18/2010



CAMELOPARDUS

CASSIOPEIA

ANDROMEDA

AURIGA

PERSEUS

TRIANGULUM

TAURUS

ARIES

PISCES

ORION

CETUS

ERIDANUS

CANIS MAJOR

LEPUS

for remainder of this constellation, see autumn chart

Brogly
11/18/2010

The Little Kids

Beach Club

Belt

Lion's Skin

SOLSTITIAL

ECLIPTIC

EQUATOR

SOLSTITIAL

SOLSTITIAL

NGC 2403

NGC 869 & 884
"Double Cluster"

NGC 1528
NGC 1513

ALGOL
3369

M 45
THE PLEIADES
MAY
MASTEROPE
TARGETTA
CELEND
ELECTRA
MEROPE
ALCYONE
ATLAS

NGC 2169
NGC 2194

BETELGEUSE
Z816

M 43
Great Nebula

RIGEL
Z570

NGC 1535

H3780

M 79
H3752

"GLORIA FREDERIKA"

M 31
"Great Nebula"

M 33

M 74

M 74
M 74
M 74

MIRA
2
66

M 72

M 72

M 72

M 72

M 72