

The Sky This Month

July 7 – August 3, 2021

Ojibwe star lore



Ajiijaak – Crane

Noondeshin Bemaadizid – Exhausted Bather



Madoodiswan – Sweat Lodge

Jiiboy Ziibi – River of Souls



Nanaboujou – hero figure

Arnold Brody
The Royal Astronomical Society
of Canada, Toronto Centre
July 7, 2021



Observing

RASC Observing programs
<https://rasc.ca/certificate-programs>



Explore the Universe*
introductory observing
program



Explore the Moon
introductory lunar
observing



Messier Catalogue
intermediate level



Finest NGC
intermediate level



Double Stars
intermediate level

* open to non-members

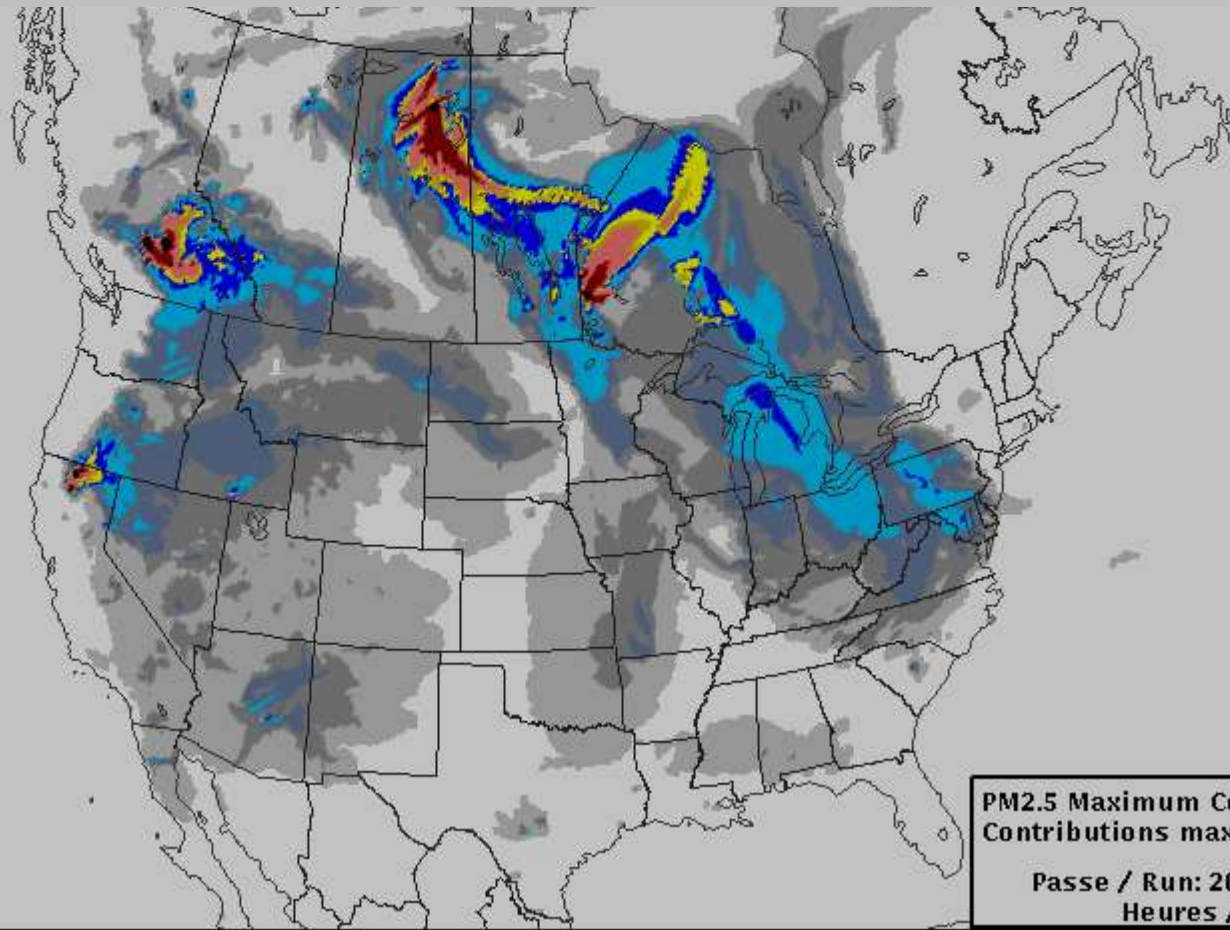


Max PM2.5
(ug/m3)

Wildfire Smoke

https://weather.gc.ca/firework/index_e.html

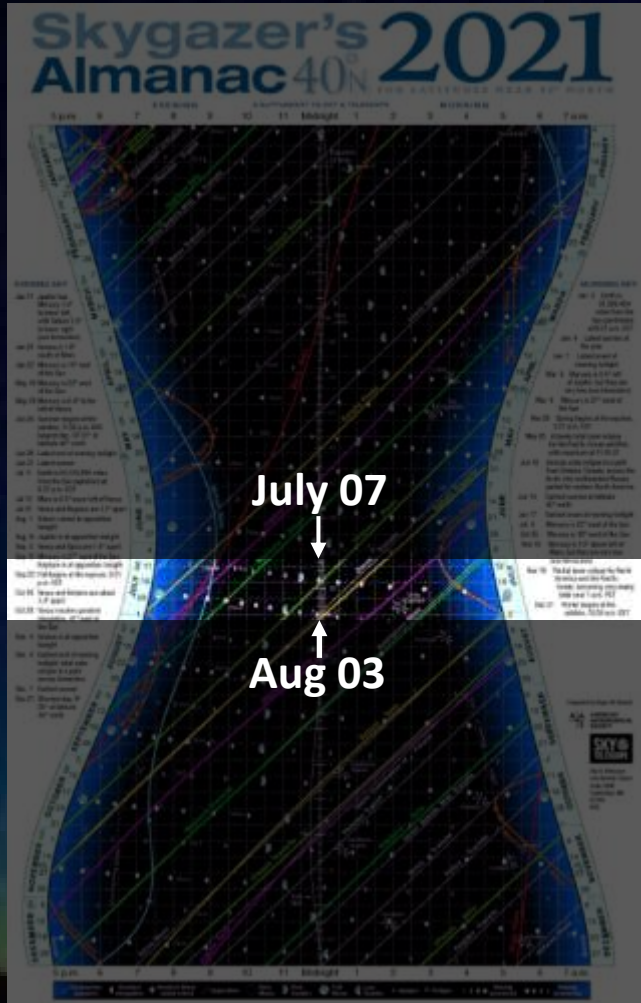
Also: www.firesmoke.ca



PM2.5 Maximum Contributions
Contributions maximales de PM2.5
Passe / Run: 20210702 00Z
Heures / Hours: 48 - 72



Tight (but growing) Night Window

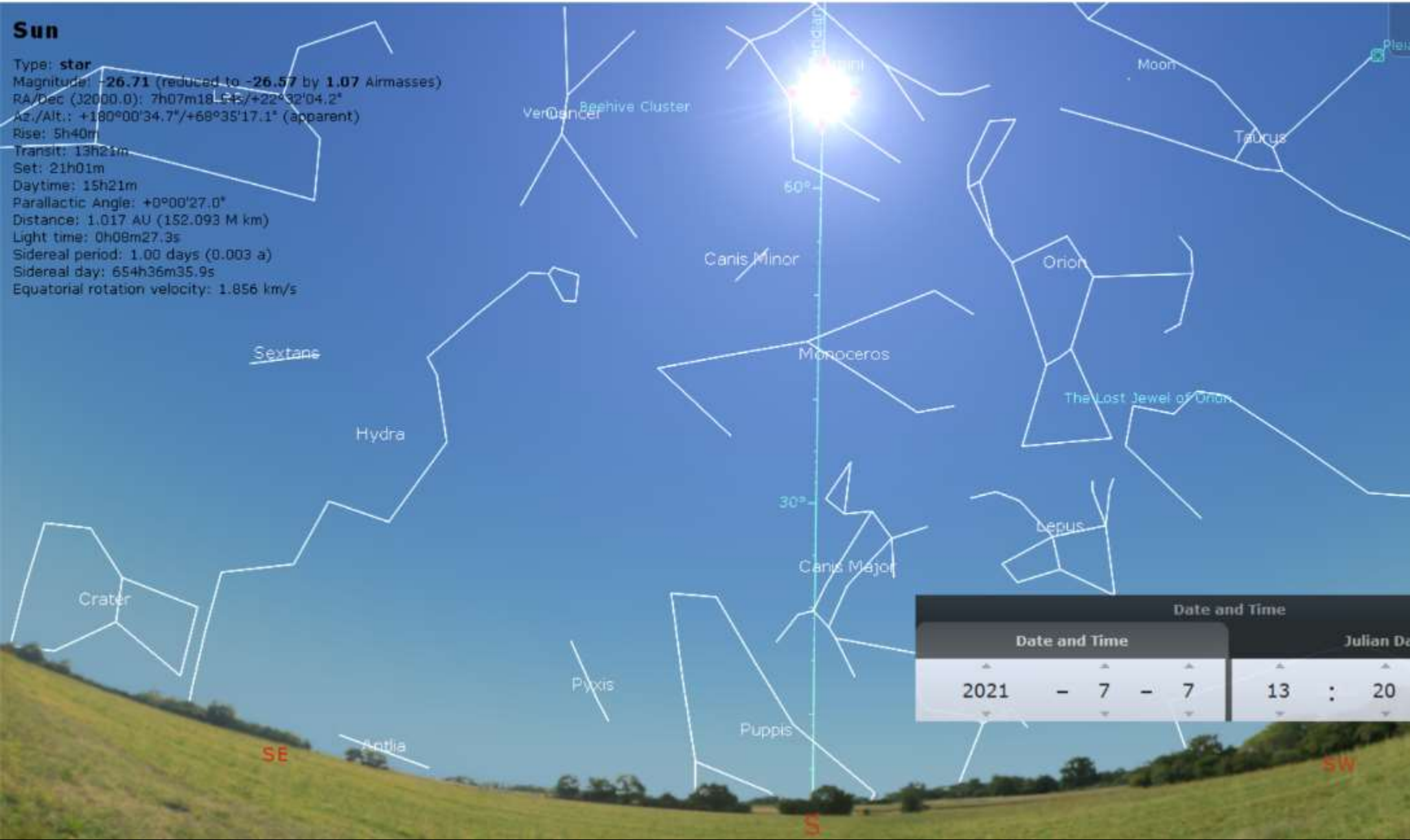


Night: When the Sun is 18° or more below the horizon

| Date | Astronomical Twilight begins | Astronomical Twilight ends | Duration |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| July 7 - 8 | 22:20 EDT | 04:20 EST | 6 hr. 00 min. |
| Aug 3 - 4 | 21:49 EST | 04:54 EST | 7 hr. 05 min. |

| Date | Night begins | Night ends | Duration |
|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| July 7 - 8 | 23:19 EDT | 03:22 EDT | 4 hr. 03 min. |
| Aug 3 - 4 | 22:35 EST | 04:09 EDT | 5 hr. 34 min. |





Sun

Type: **star**
 Magnitude: **-26.71** (reduced to **-26.57** by **1.07** Airmasses)
 RA/Dec (J2000.0): 7h07m18.54s/+22°32'04.2"
 Az./Alt.: +180°00'34.7"/+68°35'17.1" (apparent)
 Rise: 5h40m
 Transit: 13h21m
 Set: 21h01m
 Daytime: 15h21m
 Parallax: +0°00'27.0"
 Distance: 1.017 AU (152.093 M km)
 Light time: 0h09m27.3s
 Sidereal period: 1.00 days (0.003 a)
 Sidereal day: 654h36m35.9s
 Equatorial rotation velocity: 1.856 km/s

Sun's position in the sky

Alt. 68°35'
 tomorrow
 (July 8) at
 local noon

Viewing
 through 1.07
 airmasses.

Excellent
 opportunity
 to view or
 image spots,
 filaments,
 etc.

| Date and Time | | | | | | Julian Day |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|------------|
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 7 | 13 | : 20 |



Space Weather Prediction Centre Subscription Service

From: SWPC Product Subscription Service <SWPC.Products@noaa.gov>
Date: Sun, Jul 4, 2021 at 11:36 PM
Subject: Space Weather Outlook
To: <arnbrody@gmail.com>

Official Space Weather Advisory issued by NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center
Boulder, Colorado, USA

SPACE WEATHER ADVISORY OUTLOOK #21-29
2021 July 4 at 9:31 p.m. MDT (2021 July 5 0331 UTC)

**** SPACE WEATHER OUTLOOK ****

Summary For June 28-July 4

R3 (Strong) Solar Radiation Storms were observed on 03 Jul.

R1 (Minor) Solar Radiation Storms were observed on 04 Jul.

No other space weather storms were observed during the summary period.

Outlook For July 5-11

No space weather storms are expected during the outlook period.

Data used to provide space weather services are contributed by NOAA, USAF, NASA, NSF, USGS, the International Space Environment Services and other observatories, universities, and institutions. More information is available at SWPC's Web site <http://swpc.noaa.gov>

To Subscribe:

<https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/content/subscription-services>



July 7 – August 3, 2021

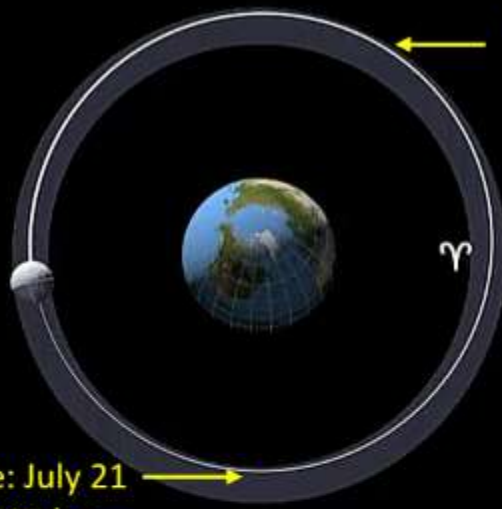
Moon Phases 2021

Including Libration and Position Angle



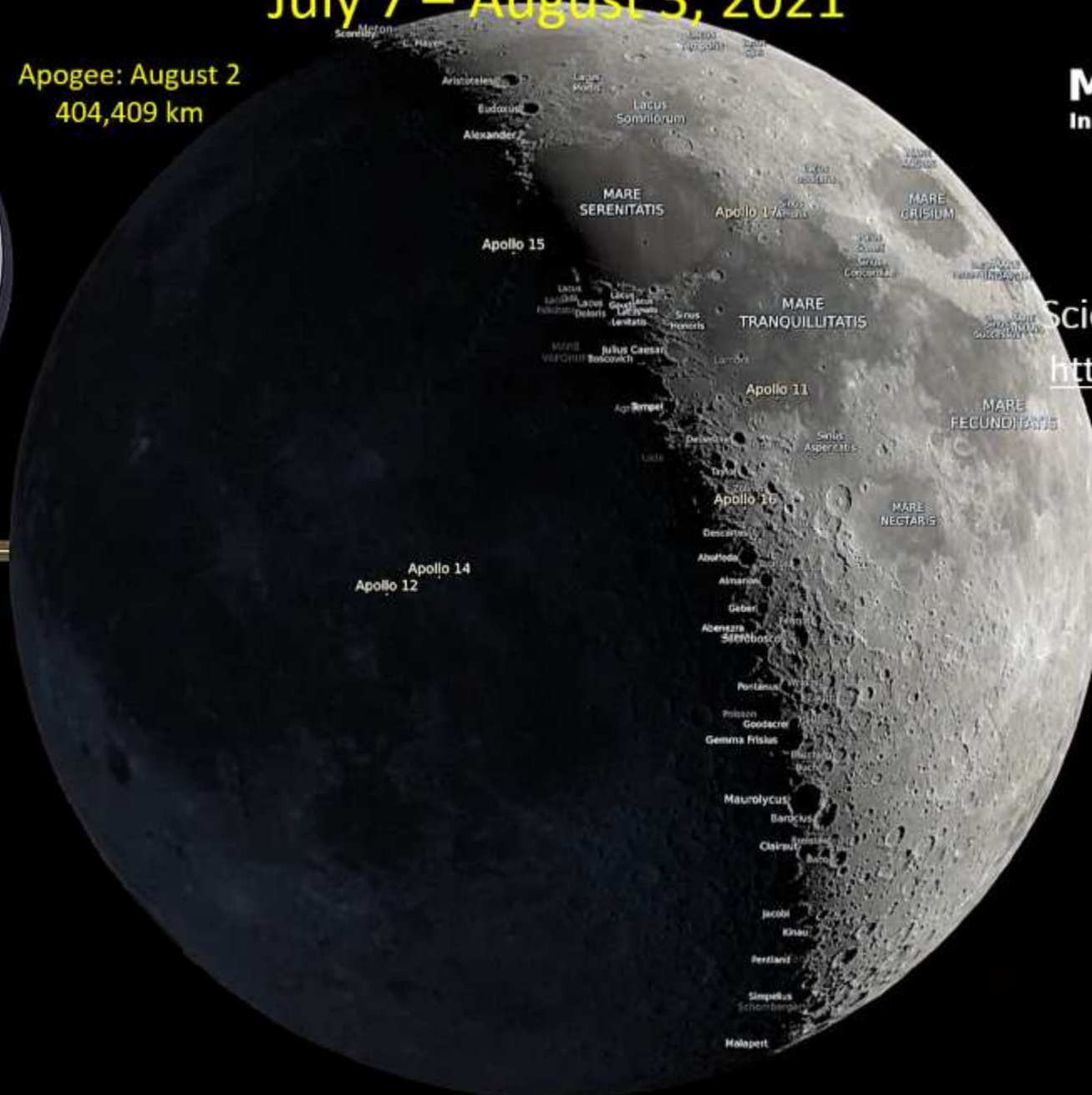
Scientific Visualization Studio

<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4874>



Apogee: August 2
404,409 km

Perigee: July 21
364,523 km



| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Time | 16 Jul 2021 03:00 UT |
| Phase | 35.8% (6d 01h 43m) |
| Diameter | 1902.2 arcseconds |
| Distance | 376786 km (29.57 Earths) |
| Position | 12h 32m 11s, 01° 31' 09"N |
| Subsolar | 1.066°N 101.572°E |
| Sub-Earth | 5.940°S 4.950°W |
| Pos. Angle | 22.547° |

Libration



Moon at Perigee appears $\approx 12\%$ larger than at Apogee. Same ratio as quarter and nickel coins!



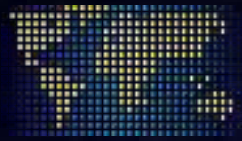
Lunar Calendar

July 7 – August 3, 2021

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|------------|--|--|
| | | | July 7 | 8 * | 9 New Moon | 10 |
| 11 * | 12 * | 13 * | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 First Quarter  |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 Moon at Perigee 364,523 km | 22 | 23 Full Moon  | 24 * |
| 25 | 26 * | 27 | 28 * | 29 | 30 | 31 Last Quarter  |
| Aug 1 | 2 Moon at Apogee 404,409 km | 3 | | | | |

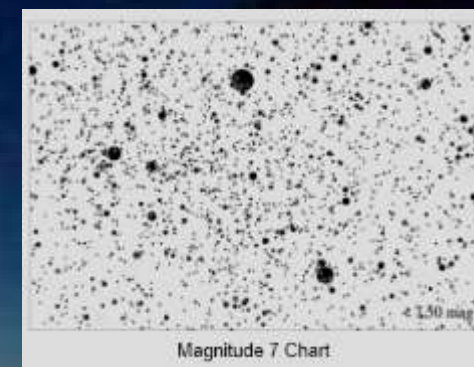
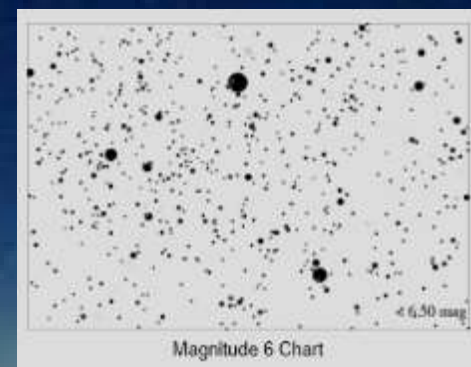
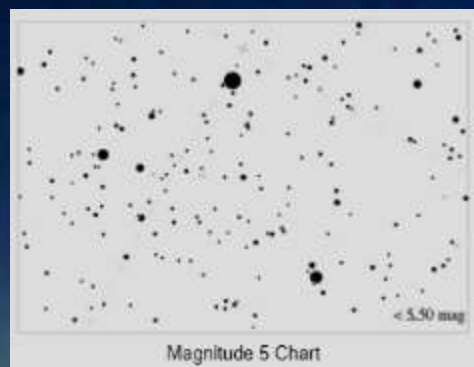
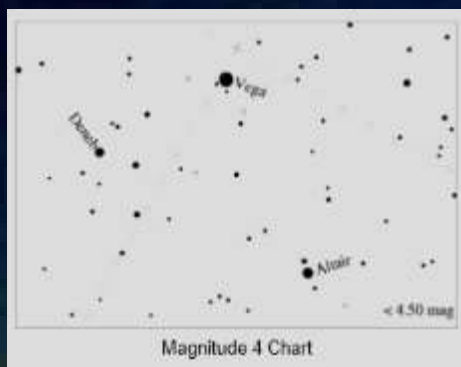
Full Moon names
Buck Moon,
Thunder Moon





Globe at Night

Cygnus July 30–August 8, 2021



Get charts: www.globeatnight.org/magcharts/cygnus
(Be sure to select your latitude)

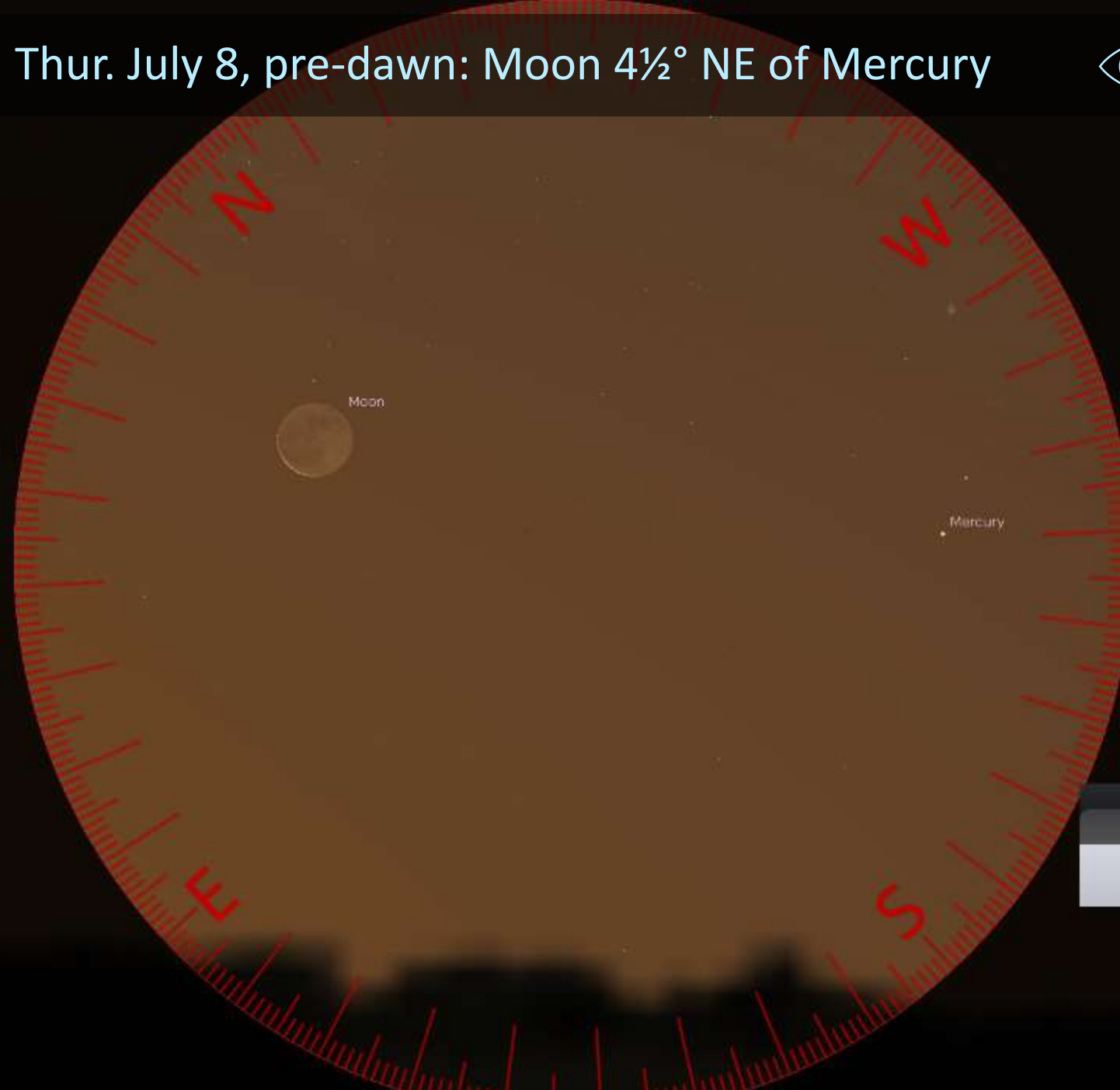
Submit report: www.globeatnight.org/webapp/



Thur. July 8, pre-dawn: Moon $4\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ NE of Mercury



Binocular #15: Jencoptem
10x50W
Magnification: 10.0x (0.05D)
Exit pupil: 5.00 mm
FOV: 7.3000°



10 x 50 binocular view

| Date and Time | | Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
|---------------|---|---------------|---|------------|--------|
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 8 | 4 : 45 |

July 11, dusk: Mars, Venus, Moon form 6° line



Binocular #15: Jencoptem
10x50W

Magnification: 10.0x (0.05D)
Exit pupil: 5.00 mm
FOV: 7.3000°

10 x 50 binocular view



| Date and Time | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|------------|----|-----|
| Date and Time | | | Julian Day | | |
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 11 | |
| | | | | 22 | : 0 |

After sunset (9 pm)

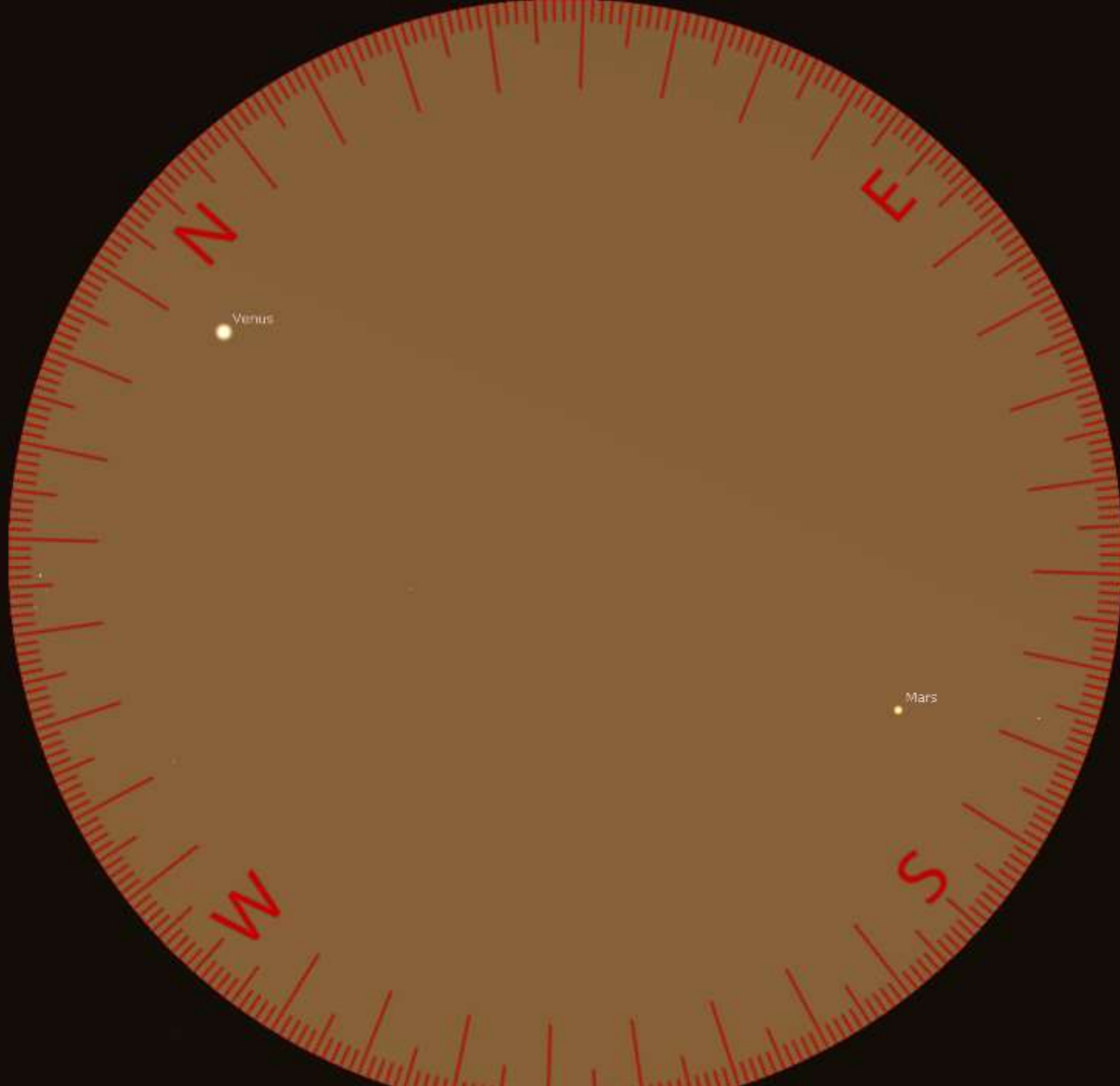
July 12, 13 at dusk: Mars, Venus only $1/2^\circ$ apart



WINN



Celestron C8
26mm Plössl (62° aFOV)
Magnification 78X
FOV .8°



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← Ocular #4: Plossl 26mm (62deg) →

Ocular FL: 26.0 mm
Ocular aFOV: 62.00°

← Telescope #5: Celestron C8 f/10 →

Magnification: 78.2 (0.38D)
Exit pupil: 2.60 mm
FOV: 0.7933°

← Lens: None →

Multiplicity: N/A

July 24, all night: Saturn 9° from the Full Moon



Saturn



Moon

July 26, all night: Jupiter 4° north of the gibbous Moon



Binocular #15: Jencoptem
10x50W

Magnification: 10.0x (0.05b)
Exit pupil: 5.00 mm
FOV: 7.3000°

10 x 50 binocular view



July 28, 03:18: 30 Piscium reappears from lunar occultation



Moon Targets



Targets are from the RASC
Explore the Moon – Telescope
Observing Program

Sea of Crises (Mare Crisium)

Type: mare
RA/Dec (J2000.0): 10h46m02.64s/+12°39'06.1"
Az./Alt.: +262°26'37.1"/+25°58'27.5"
Rise: 9h45m
Transit: 16h36m
Set: 23h26m
Parallactic Angle: +47°14'43.2"
Planetographic long./lat.: +59°06'13"/+16°10'38"
Celestial body: Moon
Landform description: 'Sea'; low albedo, relatively smooth plain, generally of large extent.
Solar altitude: 21.4°

| Date and Time | | | | | | Julian Day | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|----|----|------------|---|---|---|
| Date and Time | | | | | | Julian Day | | | |
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 13 | 21 | : | 0 | : | 0 |

Explore the Moon – Telescope Target #3 – Mare Crisium

- Very flat floor
- 556 km wide
- Location of a mass concentration in centre of basin

Best opportunity to study near terminator:

- Waxing: Tue. July 13 after sunset
- Waning: Mon July 25, 11 pm & overnight



Moon Targets

Macrobius

Type: **crater**

RA/Dec (J2000.0): 10h48m07.03s/+12°24'39.6"

Az./Alt.: +272°50'07.2"/+14°58'46.4" (apparent)

Rise: 9h42m

Transit: 16h35m

Set: 23h28m

Parallactic Angle: +47°25'47.9"

Planetographic long./lat.: +45°58'12"/+21°15'20"

Celestial body: Moon

Landform description: A circular depression.

Solar altitude: 9.1°



Explore the Moon – Telescope Target #11 – Macrobius crater

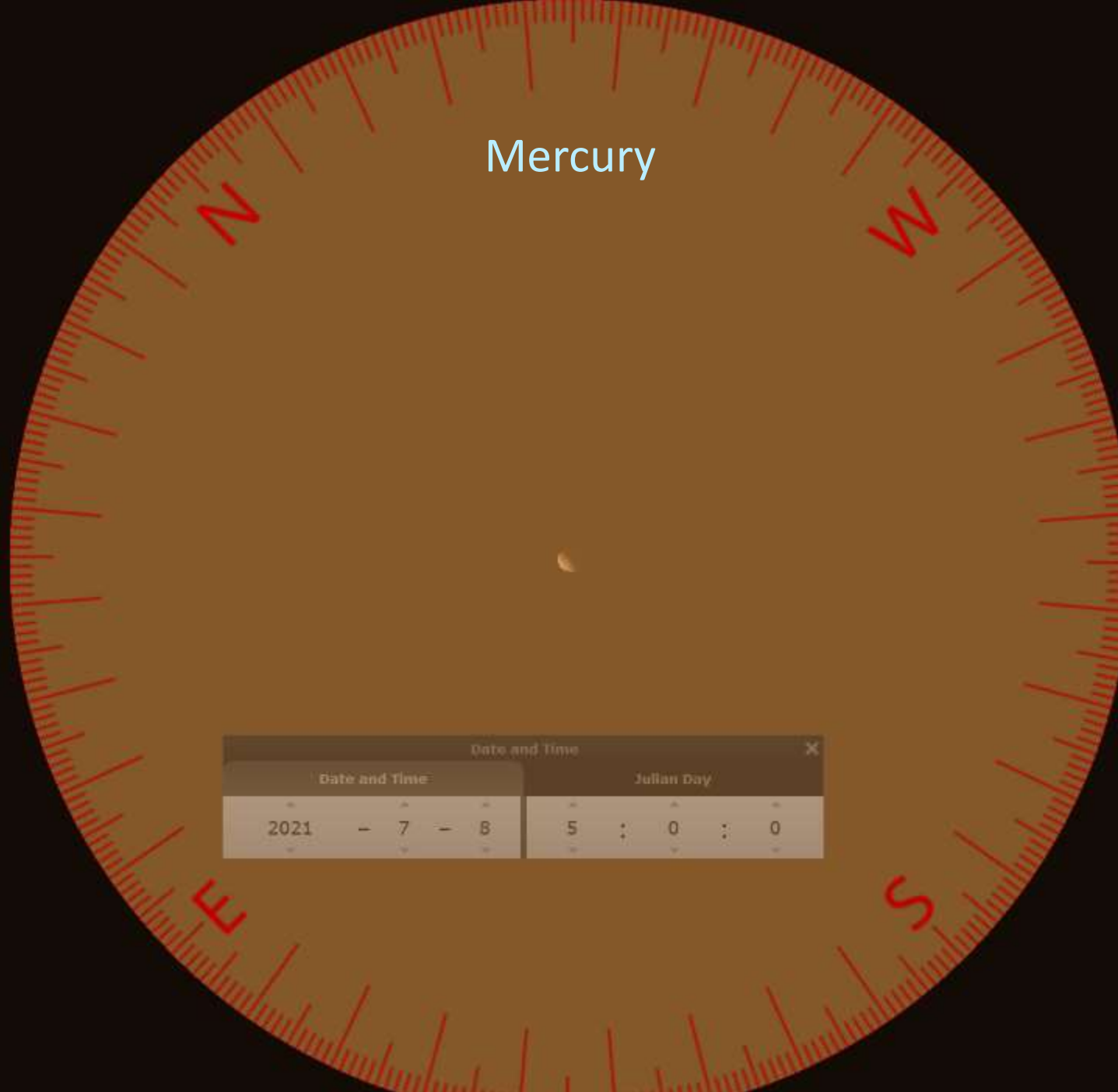
- 63 km-wide impact crater
- Macrobius B – small crater on western wall
- Terraced walls
- Central peaks

Best opportunity to study near terminator:

- Waxing: Tues. July 13 after sunset
- Waning: Mon. July 26 after 11 pm



Celestron C11
3.5mm Delos (72° aFOV)
Magnification 800X
FOV .09°



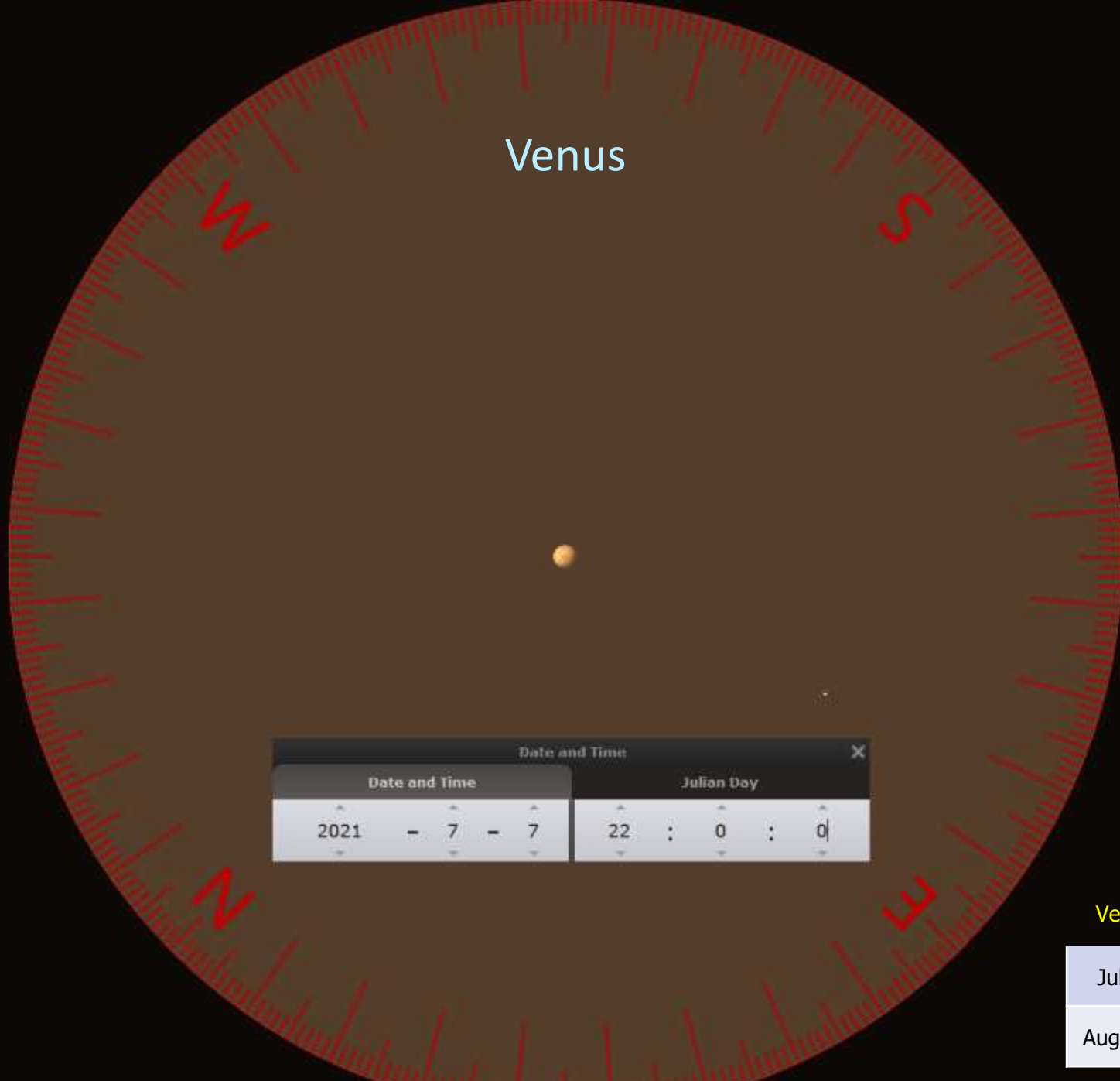
← Ocular #22: Televue Delos 3.5
Ocular FL: 3.5 mm
Ocular aFOV: 72.00°

← Telescope #6: Celestron C11 710
Magnification: 800.0 (2.860)
Exit pupil: 0.35 mm
FOV: 0.0900°

← Lens: None
Multiplicity: N/A

| Date and Time | | Julian Day | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|---|-------|
| 2021 | - 7 - 8 | 5 | : | 0 : 0 |

Sky-Watcher 10" Dob
 6.9mm Plössl (50° aFOV)
 2x Barlow
 Magnification 348X
 FOV .14°

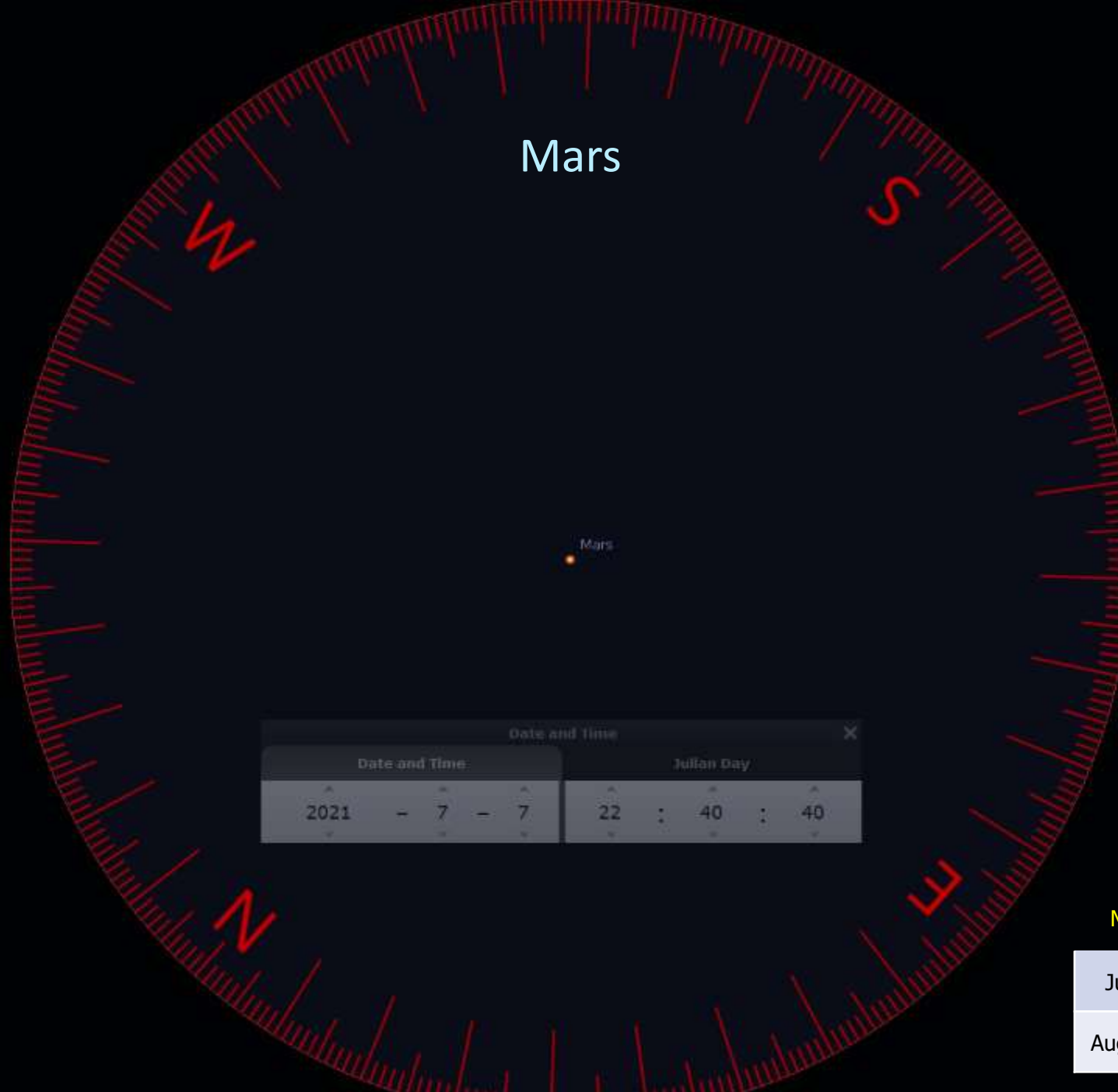


← Ocular #0: Plossl 6.9mm (50deg) →
 Ocular FL: 6.9 mm
 Ocular aFOV: 50.00°
 ← Telescope #24: Skywatcher Classic 10 inch Dob →
 Magnification: 347.8x (1.350)
 Exit pupil: 0.74 mm
 FOV: 0.1437°
 ← Lens #0: Barlow 2x →
 Multiplicity: 2

| Date and Time | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|------------|---|---|
| Date and Time | | | Julian Day | | |
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 7 | |
| | | | 22 | : | 0 |
| | | | | : | 0 |

| Venus | Magnitude | Illumination | Angular size |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| July 7 | -3.92 | 88% | 11" |
| August 3 | -3.95 | 81% | 13" |

Sky-Watcher 10" Dob
 6.9mm Plössl (50° aFOV)
 2x Barlow
 Magnification 348X
 FOV .14°



◀ Ocular #0: Plossl 6.9mm (50deg) ▶

Ocular FL: 6.9 mm
 Ocular aFOV: 50.00°

◀ Telescope #24: Skywatcher Classic 10 inch Dob ▶

Magnification: 347.8x (1.350)
 Exit pupil: 0.74 mm
 FOV: 0.1437°

◀ Lens #0: Barlow 2x ▶

Multiplicity: 2

Date and Time

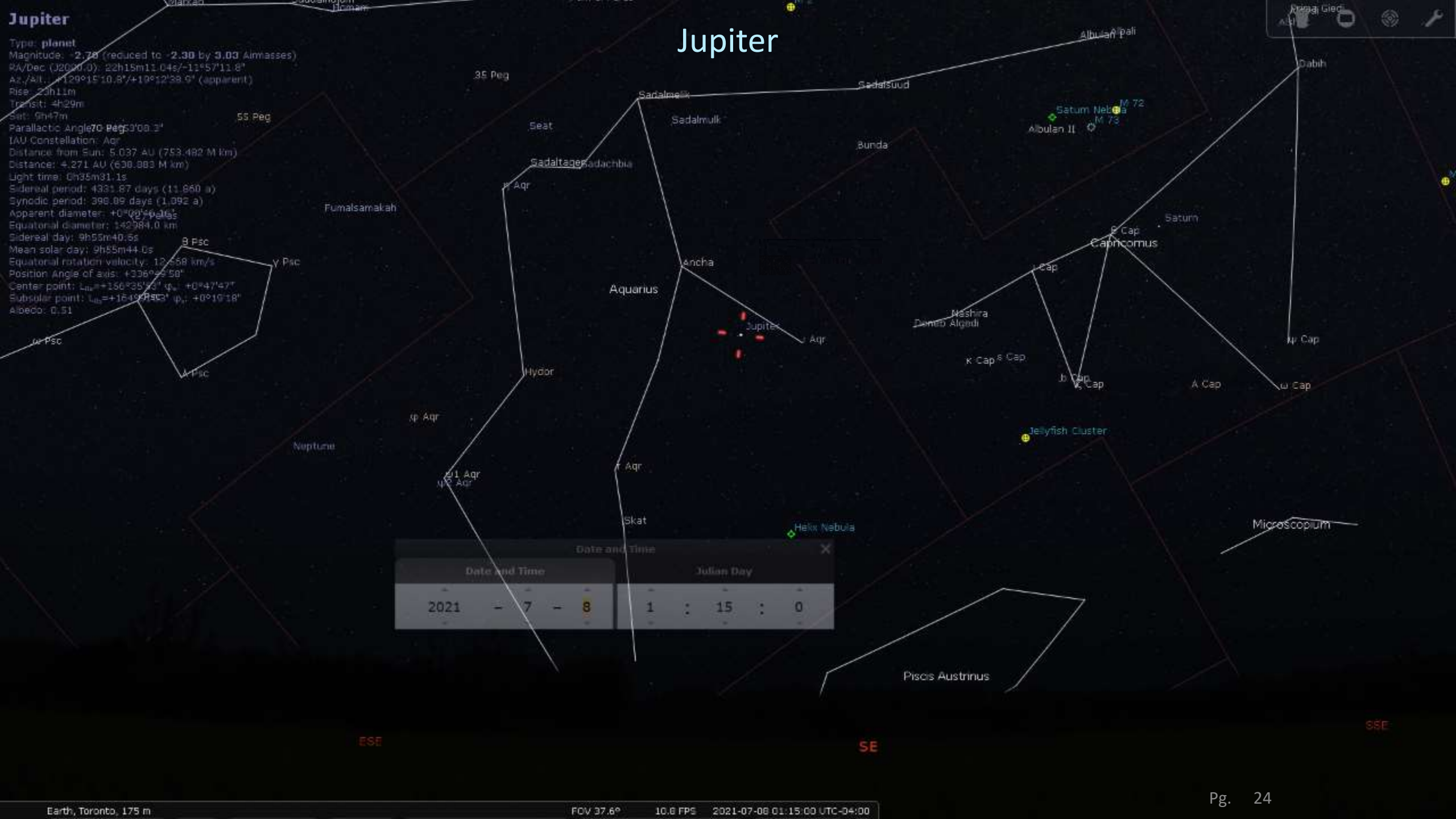
| Date and Time: | | | Julian Day | | |
|----------------|---|-------|------------|---|---------|
| 2021 | - | 7 - 7 | 22 | : | 40 : 40 |

| Mars | Magni-tude | Illumi-nation | Angular size |
|----------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| July 7 | 1.83 | 97.6% | 3.8" |
| August 3 | 1.83 | 98.8% | 3.6" |

Jupiter

Type: planet
 Magnitude: -2.78 (reduced to -2.30 by 3.00 Airmasses)
 RA/Dec (J2000.0): 22h15m11.04s/-11°57'11.8"
 Az./Alt.: 129°15'10.8"/+19°12'38.9" (apparent)
 Rise: 20h11m
 Transit: 4h29m
 Set: 9h47m
 Parallax: 70.86 mas
 Parallax angle: 70.86 mas
 IAU Constellation: Aqr
 Distance from Sun: 5.037 AU (753,482 M km)
 Distance: 4.271 AU (638,983 M km)
 Light time: 0h35m31.1s
 Sidereal period: 4331.87 days (11.860 a)
 Synodic period: 398.09 days (1.092 a)
 Apparent diameter: +0°00'46.06"
 Equatorial diameter: 142,984.0 km
 Sidereal day: 9h55m40.5s
 Mean solar day: 9h55m44.0s
 Equatorial rotation velocity: 12,558 km/s
 Position angle of axis: +336°55'50"
 Center point: $\lambda_{\text{HP}} = +156^{\circ}35'53"$ $\phi_{\text{HP}} = +0^{\circ}47'47"$
 Subsolar point: $\lambda_{\text{HP}} = +154^{\circ}49'53"$ $\phi_{\text{HP}} = +0^{\circ}10'18"$
 Albedo: 0.51

Jupiter



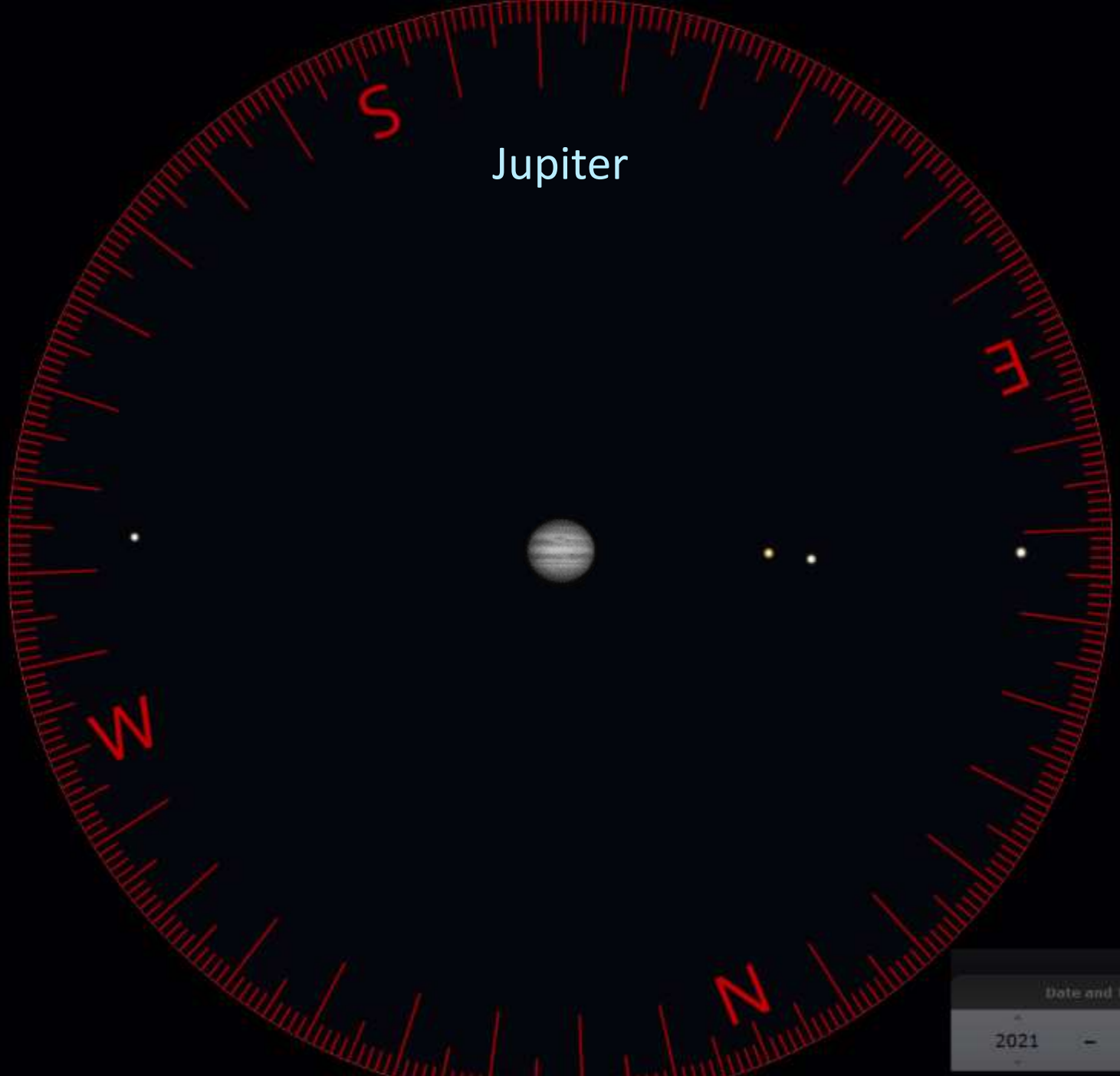
Date and Time

| Date and Time | | | Julian Day | | |
|---------------|---|----|------------|---|--|
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 8 | |
| | : | 15 | : | 0 | |

◀ Ocular #22: Televue Delos 3.5 ▶
 Ocular FL: 3.5 mm
 Ocular aFOV: 72.00°

◀ Telescope #24: Skywatcher Classic 10 inch Dob ▶
 Magnification: 342.9 (1.330)
 Exit pupil: 0.75 mm
 FOV: 0.2100°

◀ Lens: None ▶
 Multiplicity: N/A



Jupiter

Sky-Watcher 10" Dob
 Delos 3.5mm ep (72°aFOV)
 Magnification: 343X
 FOV 0.21°

July 7:
 Mag -2.69
 Size 46"

Aug 3:
 Mag. -2.83
 Size 48.6"

Date and Time

| Date and time | | | Julian Day | | |
|---------------|---|--------|------------|---|-------|
| 2021 | - | 7 - 31 | 1 | : | 0 : 0 |

Coloured filters for Jupiter



#11 Yellow-Green

Enhances darker details in belts



#21 Orange

Slight contrast enhancement



#82a Light Blue

Clouds stand out in contrast. Enhances spots



July 10-11 Jupiter moons events

2021/07/10 23:30:00 (Local)

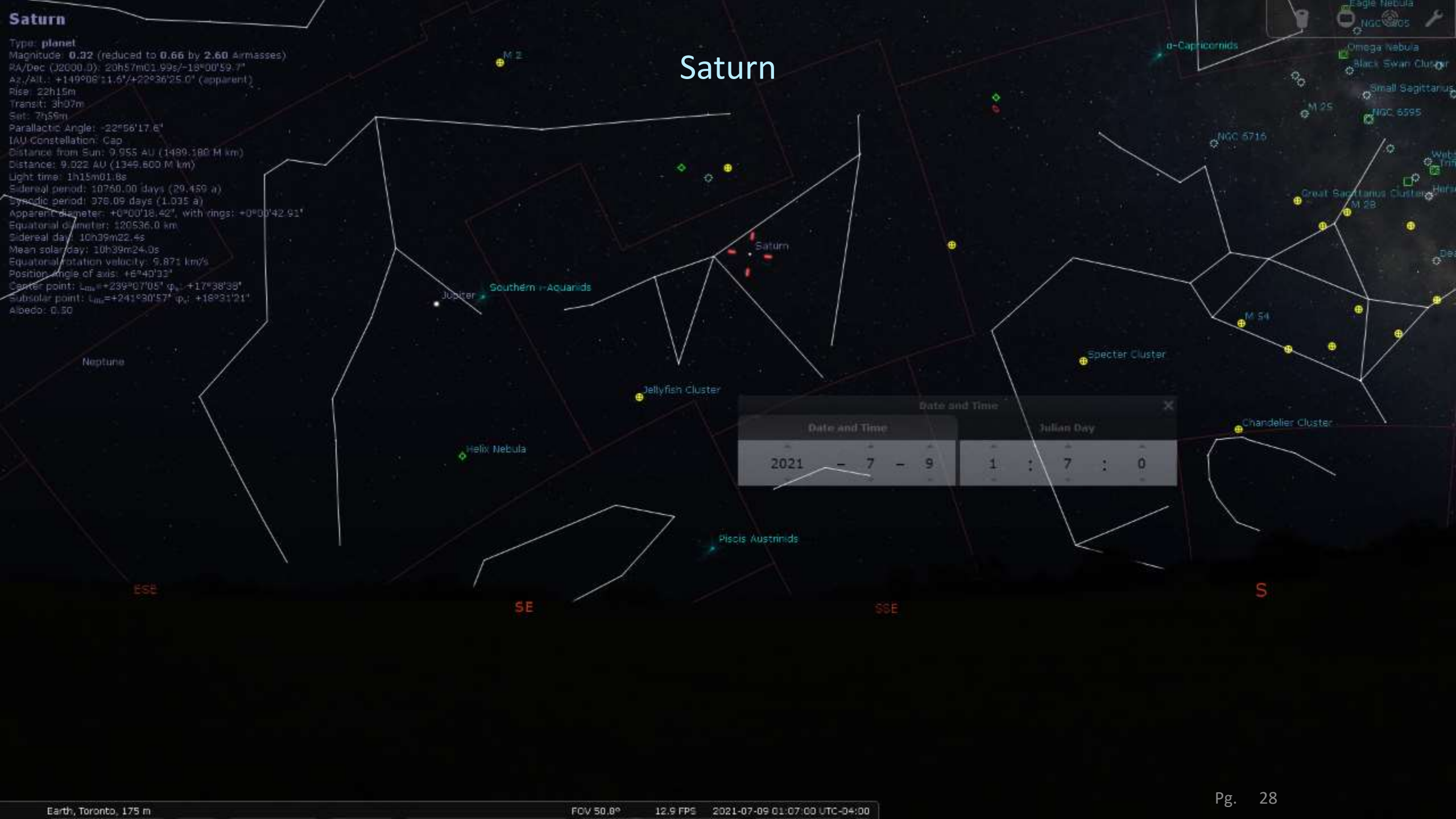


When Jupiter rises at 23:30 Saturday, July 10, Europa's shadow will be transiting across Jupiter's equator. You won't see the shadow when Jupiter is close to the horizon, but the shadow transit continues for another 90 minutes, so you can wait for Jupiter to climb higher into Sunday morning to spot it. Meanwhile, Io's orbit is taking it behind Jupiter. But before disappearing behind Jupiter, Io seems to vanish into thin space as it enters Jupiter's shadow around 2 am, just as the Great Red Spot rotates into view. Good opportunity for a time-lapse movie.

Saturn

Type: planet
 Magnitude: 0.22 (reduced to 0.66 by 2.60 Airmasses)
 RA/Dec (J2000.0): 20h57m01.99s/-18°00'59.7"
 Az./Alt.: +149°06'11.6"/+22°36'25.0" (apparent)
 Rise: 22h15m
 Transit: 3h07m
 Set: 7h59m
 Parallax: -22°56'17.6"
 IAU Constellation: Cap
 Distance from Sun: 9.955 AU (1489,100 M km)
 Distance: 9.022 AU (1349,600 M km)
 Light time: 1h15m01.8s
 Sidereal period: 10760.00 days (29.459 a)
 Synodic period: 076.09 days (1.035 a)
 Apparent diameter: +0°00'18.42", with rings: +0°00'42.91"
 Equatorial diameter: 120536.0 km
 Sidereal day: 10h39m22.4s
 Mean solar day: 10h39m24.0s
 Equatorial rotation velocity: 5.871 km/s
 Position angle of axis: +6°40'33"
 Center point: $\lambda_{\text{ms}} = +239^{\circ}07'05''$ $\phi_{\text{ms}} = +17^{\circ}38'38''$
 Subsolar point: $\lambda_{\text{ms}} = +241^{\circ}30'57''$ $\phi_{\text{ms}} = +18^{\circ}31'21''$
 Albedo: 0.50

Saturn



| Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 2021 | - 7 - 9 | 1 | : 7 : 0 |

August 2 - Saturn at opposition

Celestron C8
Delos 3.5mm (72° aFOV)
Magnification 580X
FOV .12°



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◀ Ocular #22: Televue Delos 3.5 ▶
Ocular FL: 3.5 mm
Ocular aFOV: 72.00°

◀ Telescope #5: Celestron C8 f/10 ▶
Magnification: 580.5x (2.860)
Exit pupil: 0.35 mm
FOV: 0.1240°

◀ Lens: None ▶
Multiplicity: N/A

Magnitude 0.18 (.47 thru 2.26 airmass)
Angular size 18.6", with rings 42"

| Date and Time | | Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|------------|---------|
| 2021 | - 8 - 2 | 2021-08-02 01:07:00 UTC-04:00 | | 1 | : 7 : 0 |

Coloured filters for Saturn



#8 light yellow

The light yellow filter can help increase the contrast in Saturn's faint cloud belts and polar regions.



Baader Neodymium

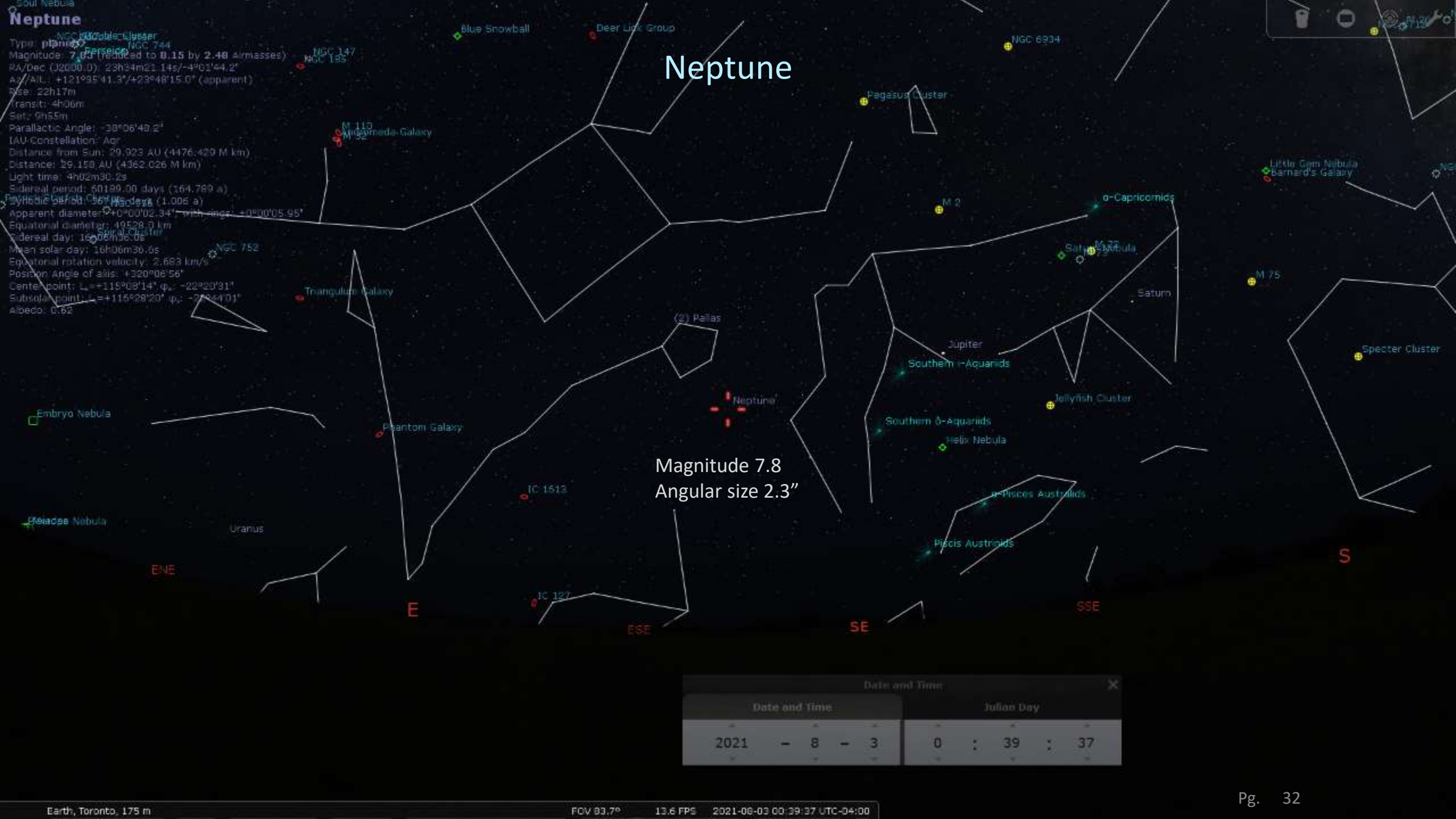
The Neodymium filter blocks yellow light, slightly enhancing cloud belts, similar to light yellow.

Uranus
 Type: planet
 Magnitude: 5.02 (reduced to 6.05 by 4:10 Airmasses)
 RA/Dec (J2000.0): 2h45m51.90s/+19°35'19.3"
 RA/Dec: +8:30:06.17/+14:00:46.7" (apparent)
 Rise: 1h49m
 Transit: 8h56m
 Set: 16h03m
 Parallax: -47°50'10.2"
 IAU Constellation: Ari
 Distance from Sun: 19.747 AU (2954.106 M km)
 Distance: 20.164 AU (3019.504 M km)
 Light time: 2h47m52.0s
 Sidereal period: 30685.084 days (84.0133 a)
 Synodic period: 369.66 days (1.012 a)
 Apparent diameter: +0°00'03.49", with rings: +0°00'13.35"
 Equatorial diameter: 51118.0 km
 Sidereal day: 17h14m24.0s
 Mean solar day: 17h14m22.5s
 Equatorial rotation velocity: 2.588 km/s
 Position Angle of axis: +65°50'30"
 Center point: L_s=+182°08'04" p_s+55°29'31"
 Subsolar point: L_s=+181°07'45" p_s+52°55'23"
 Albedo: 0.66

Uranus

Magnitude 5.8
 Angular size 3.5"

| Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
|---------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
| 2021 | - 7 - 9 | 3 | : 12 : 49 |



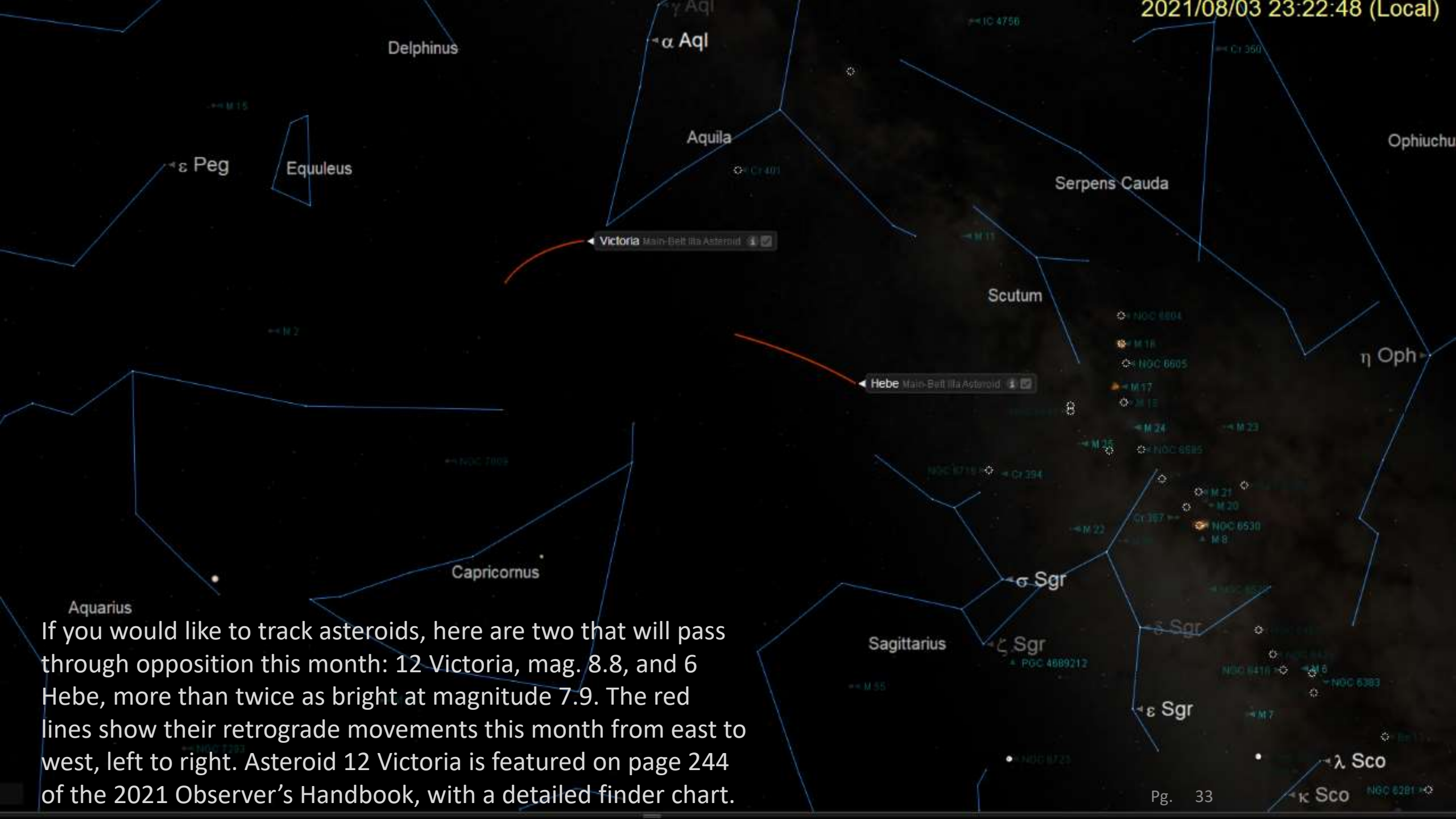
Neptune

Type: planet
 Magnitude: 7.03 (reduced to 0.15 by 2.48 Airmasses)
 RA/Dec (J2000.0): 23h34m21.14s/-49°01'44.2"
 Az/Alt.: +121°35'41.3"/+23°48'15.0" (apparent)
 Rise: 22h17m
 Transit: 4h06m
 Set: 9h55m
 Parallax: Angle: -38°06'40.2"
 IAU Constellation: Aqr
 Distance from Sun: 29,923 AU (4476,420 M km)
 Distance: 29,150 AU (4362,026 M km)
 Light time: 4h02m30.2s
 Sidereal period: 60189.00 days (164,789 a)
 Synodic period: 367.73 days (1.006 a)
 Apparent diameter: $2^{\circ}00'02.34''$ with rings: $+0^{\circ}00'05.95''$
 Equatorial diameter: 49528.0 km
 Sidereal day: 16^h06^m36.0s
 Mean solar day: 16^h06^m36.6s
 Equatorial rotation velocity: 2,683 km/s
 Position Angle of axis: +320°06'56"
 Center point: L = +115°08'14" φ = -22°20'31"
 Subsolar point: L = +115°28'20" φ = -22°44'01"
 Albedo: 0.62

Neptune

Magnitude 7.8
 Angular size 2.3"

| Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
|---------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 2021 | - 8 - 3 | 0 | : 39 : 37 |



If you would like to track asteroids, here are two that will pass through opposition this month: 12 Victoria, mag. 8.8, and 6 Hebe, more than twice as bright at magnitude 7.9. The red lines show their retrograde movements this month from east to west, left to right. Asteroid 12 Victoria is featured on page 244 of the 2021 Observer's Handbook, with a detailed finder chart.

2021/07/26 02:06:12 (Local)



Hebe passes within 5.5 arc-seconds of an 8.25 magnitude star on Monday July 26, at 1:21 in the morning. This close pass would make for an interesting time-lapse movie

Meteor Showers



E

W

The Southern delta-Aquariids peak on July 28-29. Unfortunately, as the radiant rises, so does a fat gibbous Moon right next door. The SDAs have a ZHR of 16 to 20. Hopefully some will strike near the zenith, away from the rising Moon.

Perseids

Jupiter

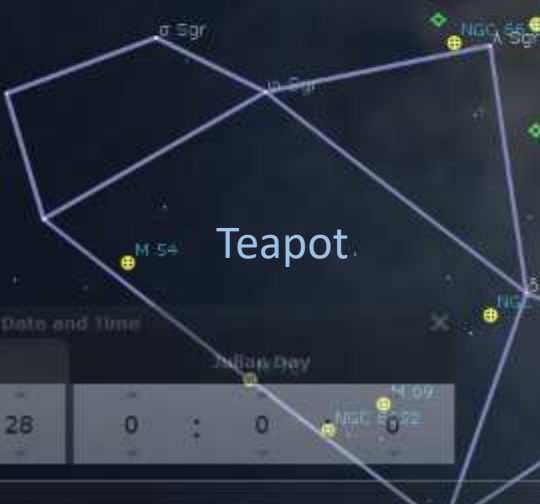
Southern δ -Aquariids

Saturn

S

Earth begins to pass through the debris trail from Comet Swift-Tuttle in mid-July, signaling the start of the Perseid meteor shower which peak in mid-August.

The stream gets thicker as the month wears on, so as darker conditions return at the start of August, our chance of seeing Perseids is excellent.



Teapot



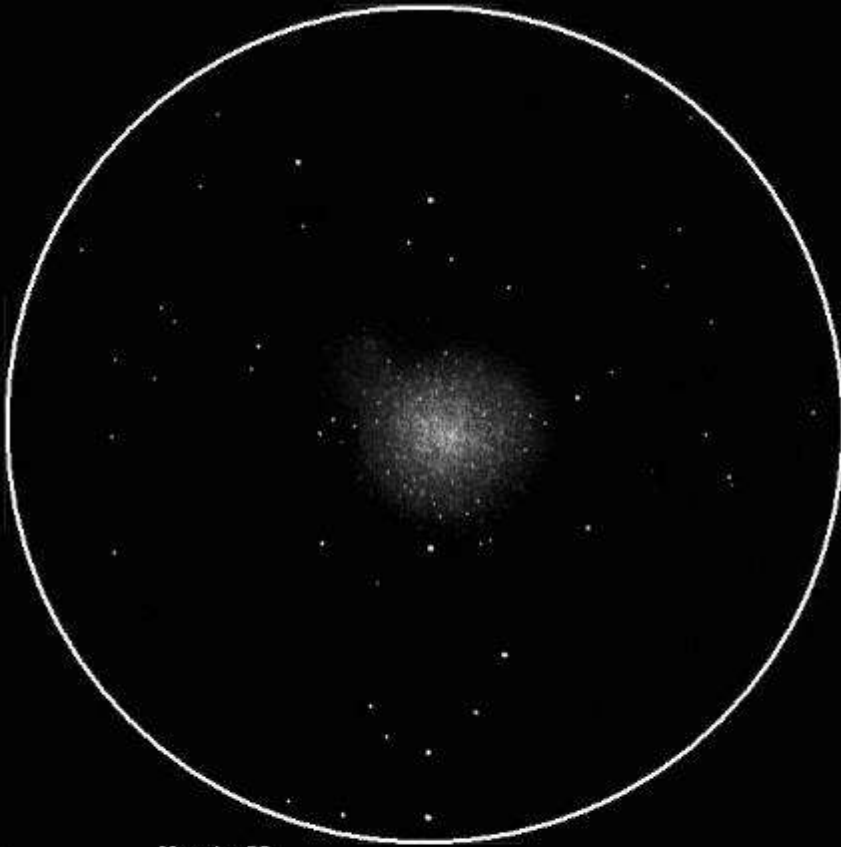
| Date and Time | | Julian Day | |
|---------------|----------|------------|-----|
| 2021 | - 7 - 28 | 0 | : 0 |



Messier 22 (NGC 6656)



Messier Catalogue



Messier Catalogue #22 – Globular Cluster

- Magnitude 5.1
- Distance 10.4 K LY
- RA 18h 36.4m
- Dec -23° 54'
- 32 arc-minutes wide
- Excellent in binoculars,
low power telescope

Name: Messier 22
Type: Globular cluster
Date: 16.07.2007.
Lim mag: 6.10
Telescope: 200/1200 Dobson
Eyepiece: 10.5mm Hyperion
Field of view: 36'
Magnification: 114x

Sketch by Vedran Vrhovac
<https://zvjezdopisi.com/category/galerija/>





Date and Time

| | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|----|
| 2021 | - | 7 | - | 28 |
| 0 | : | 0 | : | 0 |

Julian Day

| |
|---------|
| 2459300 |
|---------|

NGC 6369 – The Little Ghost Nebula



Finest NGC

Finest NGC number 91
NGC 6369

Planetary Nebula

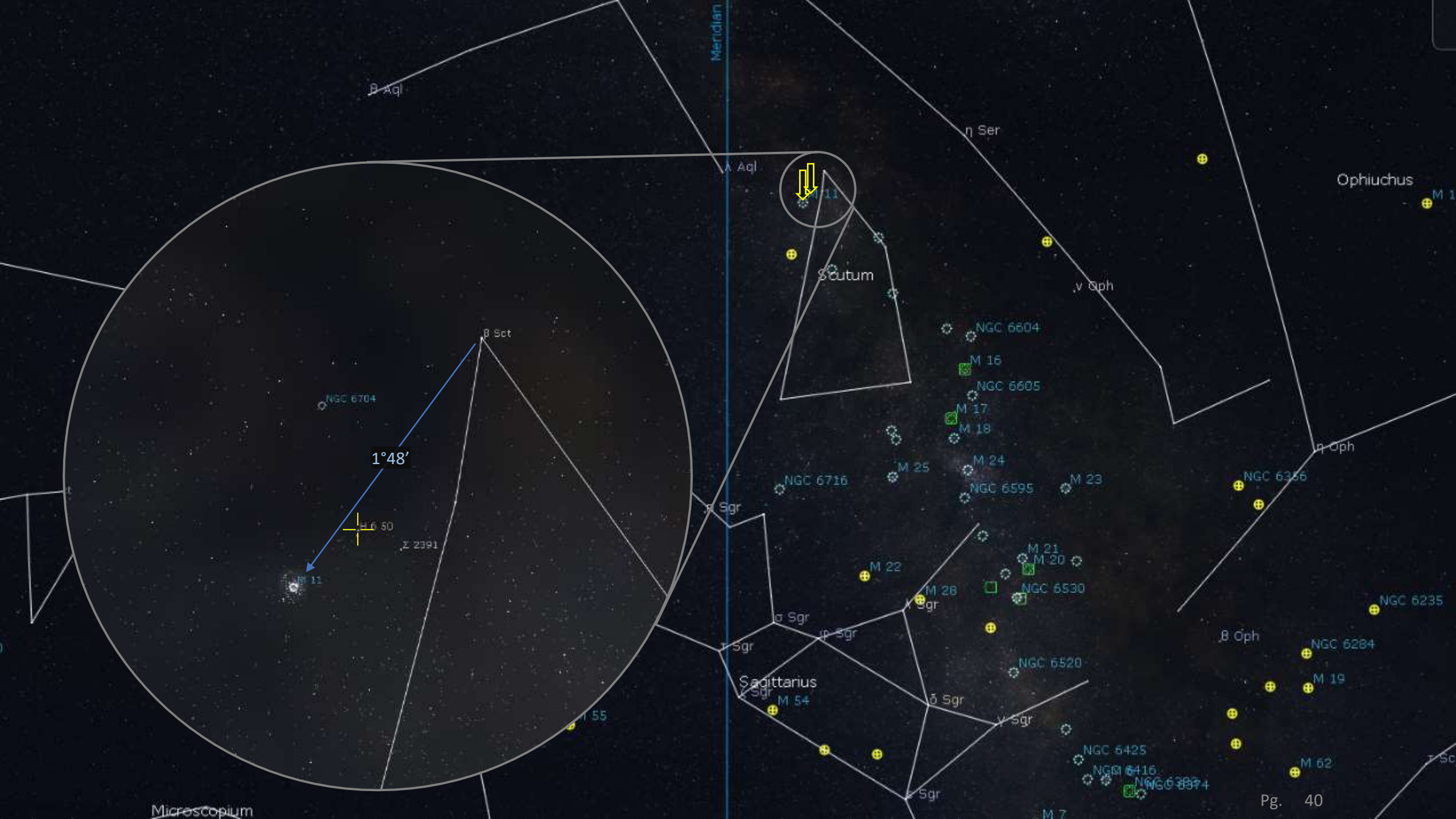
- Magnitude 11.4
- Distance 3,900 LY
- RA 17h 29.3m
- Dec -23° 46'
- 30 arc-seconds wide

Classic 10" Dob
9.6mm Plössl (62° aFOV)
Magnification 125X
FOV .96°



Ultra High Contrast filter can help you see nebula by cancelling sky glow and allowing nebula emissions to pass through.





β Aql

Meridian

η Ser

Ophiuchus



Scutum

ν Oph

β Sct

NGC 6704

NGC 6604

M 16

NGC 6605

M 17

M 18

1°48'

NGC 6716

M 25

M 24

NGC 6595

M 23

ϵ 50

Z 2391

γ Sgr

M 22

M 28

M 21

M 20

NGC 6530

NGC 6356

NGC 6235

δ Sgr

ρ Sgr

ν Sgr

ζ Sgr

NGC 6520

β Oph

NGC 6284

Sagittarius

M 54

δ Sgr

ν Sgr

M 19

Microscopium

NGC 6425

NGC 6416

NGC 6394

M 62

Pg. 40

M 7



Messier 11 (NGC 6705) – The Wild Duck Cluster



© 2018 Ian Wheelband

Generic 8" (200mm) Dob
20mm Plössl (52° aFOV)
Magnification 60X
FOV 0.9° (52')



Messier Catalogue

Messier Catalogue #11 – Open Cluster

- Magnitude 6.3
- Distance 6,200 ly
- Age: 220 million years
- RA 18h 51m
- Dec -6° 16'
- 14 arc-minutes wide
- Trumpler class' II.2.r
(detached from surround,
little concentration,
richly populated –
over 100 stars)



HR 7083 – Double Star



1/2° NW of M11



Double Stars

Double Star Observer
Log page 64

- Magnitude 6.0
- Separation 111.8 arc-seconds (1' 51.8")
- RA 18h 49.7m
- Dec -5° 55'

Celestron Onyx 80EDF
15mm Plössl (52° aFOV)
Magnification 33X
FOV 1.56°



Messier 29 (NGC 6913) – The Cooling Tower Cluster



1° 45' S of Gamma Cygni



Messier 29
Open star cluster in Cygnus
Ian Wheelband, 2010

© 2010 Ian Wheelband



Messier Catalogue

Messier Catalogue #29 – Open Cluster

- Magnitude 6.6
- Distance 4,000 ly
- Age: 10 million years
- RA 20h 40m
- Dec +38° 32'
- 7 arc-minutes wide
- Trumpler class' III, 3, p, n
- III - detached, no concentration
- 3 - wide range of brightness
- p - poor, less than 50 stars
- n - some nebulosity



M29 is an extremely young cluster of stars, just 10 million years old. The cluster's five most brilliant stars are supermassive B0 stars, 17 times more massive than our Sun, and 160,000 times more luminous. Stars this massive live for only 10 million years, putting an upper limit on the cluster's age. As a cluster, it's apparent magnitude is 6.6, but it would appear an amazing 1000 times brighter if not for extinction caused by leftover material from the cluster's birth cloud and dust in the Milky Way arms.

NGC 6819 – The Foxhead Cluster



Finest NGC

Finest NGC number 96
NGC 6819

Open Cluster

- Magnitude 7.3
- Distance 7,200 ly
- Age: 2 Gyr
- RA 19h 41m
- Dec +40° 11'
- 5 arc-minutes wide
- Trumpler class' I, 1, r
- l - well detached
- 3 - stars of uniform brightness
- r - rich, more than 100 stars (150)



5° S of Delta Cygni



Classic 10" Dob
26mm Plössl (62° aFOV)
Magnification 46X
FOV 1.1°



HR 7529 – Double Star



2° 21' NW of Eta Cygni



Double Stars

Double Star Observer
Log page 72

- Magnitude 5.9
- Separation 14.8 arc-seconds
- RA 19h 45.7m
- Dec +36° 05.5'

SkyWatcher 10" Dob
9.6mm Plössl (52° aFOV)
Magnification 174X
FOV 0.29°



Credits and Resources

| Slide | Credit/Resource |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Ojibwe constellations: https://www.utoronto.ca/news/indigenous-star-lore-night-skies-over-turtle-island |
| 3 | Hubble “down”: https://hubblesite.org/contents/news-releases/2021/news-2021-040 |
| 4 | Starliner: https://spaceflightnow.com/launch-schedule/ |
| 5 | RASC Observing Programs: https://rasc.ca/certificate-programs |
| 6 | Wildfire Smoke: https://weather.gc.ca/firework/index_e.html |
| 7 | Twilight graphic: www.timeanddate.com |
| 9 | Solar images: https://sdo.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/ |
| 10 | Sunspot astrophotograph: by Jeff Booth (RASC, Toronto Centre) July 1, 2021 |
| 11 | SWPC subscription service: https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/content/subscription-services |
| 12 | Dial-A-Moon (Scientific Visualization Studio): https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4874 |
| 16 | Globe at Night: www.globeatnight.org Cygnus charts: www.globeatnight.org/magcharts/cygnus Submit reports: www.globeatnight.org/webapp/ |
| 45 | Sketch of M22: Vedran Vrhovac, https://zvjezdopisi.com/category/galerija/ |
| 52 | Astrophotograph of M29: by Ian Wheelband (RASC, Toronto Centre) 2010 |

