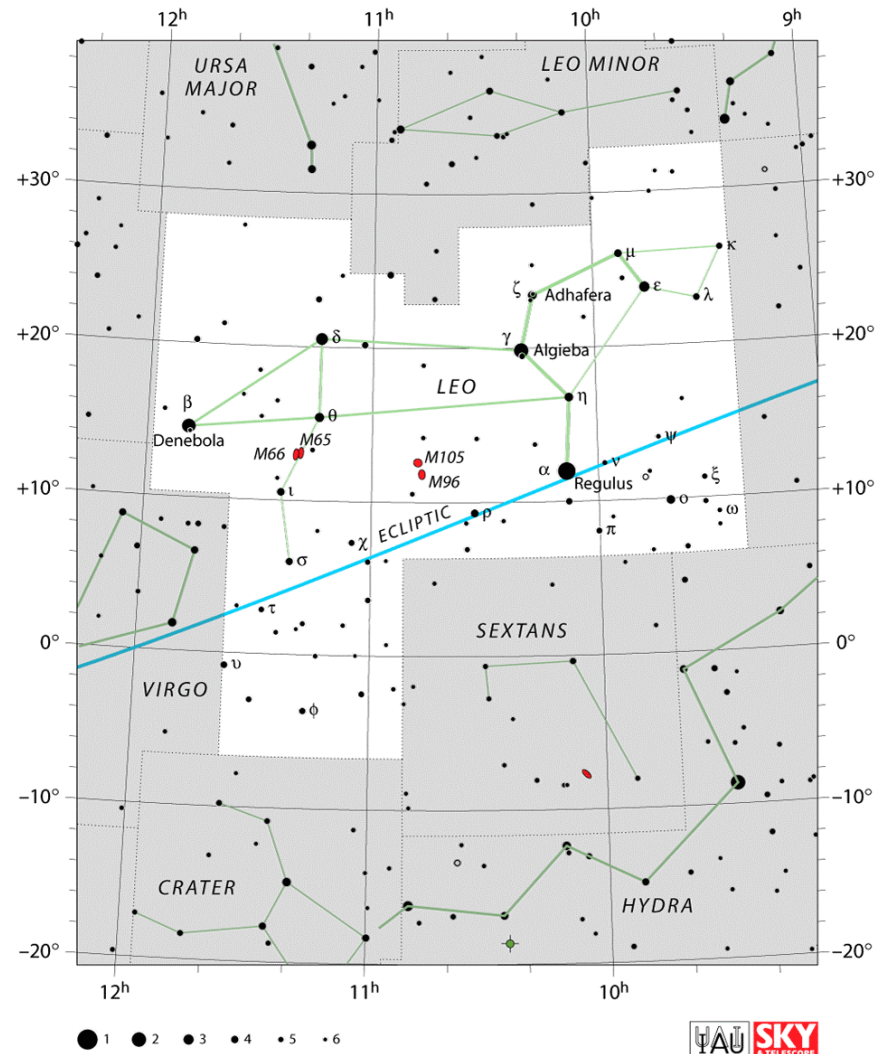


Charlie Elliott Astronomy

February Target List (Leo)

| Object | Description | Magnitude |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|
| M65 | Spiral Galaxy | 9.3 |
| M66 | Spiral Galaxy | 8.9 |
| NGC 3628 | Spiral Galaxy | 9.5 |
| M105 | Elliptical Galaxy | 9.3 |
| Denebola | Variable Double Star | 2.1/15.7 |
| | | |



Charlie Elliott Astronomy

| Object | Description | Magnitude | Date Observed | Notes |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| M65 | Spiral Galaxy | 9.3 | | |
| M66 | Spiral Galaxy | 8.9 | | |
| NGC 3628 | Spiral Galaxy | 9.5 | | |
| M105 | Elliptical Galaxy | 9.3 | | |
| Denebola | Variable Double Star | 2.1/15.7 | | |
| | | | | |

Charlie Elliott Astronomy

The Evening Sky Map

FREE • EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

**NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
FEBRUARY 2015**

Sky Calendar – February 2015

Get Sky Calendar on Twitter
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- 3 Moon near Beehive Cluster (midnight sky) at 9h UT.
- 3 Full Moon at 23:09 UT.
- 4 Moon near Jupiter (midnight sky) at 6h UT. Mag. -2.6.
- 5 Moon near Regulus (morning sky) at 6h UT.
- 6 Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 6h UT (distance 406,150 km; angular size 29.4').
- 6 Jupiter at opposition at 18h UT. Best time to observe the largest planet in the solar system. Mag. -2.6.
- 9 Moon near Spica (morning sky) at 19h UT.
- 12 Last Quarter Moon at 3:50 UT.
- 13 Moon near Saturn (morning sky) at 0h UT. Mag. +0.5.
- 17 Moon near Mercury (26° from Sun, morning sky) at 4h UT. Mag. +0.3.
- 18 New Moon at 23:47 UT. Start of lunation 1140.
- 19 Moon at perigee (closest to Earth) at 7h UT (356,995 km; angular size 33.5').
- 21 Moon, Venus and Mars within circle diameter 2.0° (28° from Sun, evening sky) at 0h UT. Mags. -4.0 and +1.3.
- 21 Moon very near Uranus (41° from Sun, evening sky) at 22h UT. Mag. +5.9. Occultation visible from southeast Canada and northeast USA.
- 22 Venus 0.4° SSE of Mars (28° from Sun, evening sky) at 6h UT. Mags. -4.0 and +1.3.
- 24 Mercury at greatest elongation, 27° west of Sun (morning sky) at 16h UT. Mag +0.1.
- 25 First Quarter Moon at 17:14 UT.
- 25 Moon very near Aldebaran (evening sky) at 23h UT. Occultation visible from Scandinavia.

The Zodiacal Light is caused by sunlight reflected off meteoric dust in the plane of the solar system. Choose a clear, moonless night, about 1–2 hours after sunset, and look for a large triangular-shaped glow extending up from the horizon (along the ecliptic). The best months to view the Zodiacal Light is when the ecliptic is almost vertical at the horizon: March and April (evening) and October–November (morning); times reversed for the southern hemisphere.

More sky events and links at <http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/>
All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Standard Time = UT - 5 hours.)

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Help support the production and free distribution of The Evening Sky Map

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS
EARLY FEB 8 PM
LATE FEB 7 PM

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 40° NORTH AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

Symbols

- Galaxy ☾
- Double Star ●●
- Variable Star ●
- Diffuse Nebula □
- Planetary Nebula ◇
- Open Star Cluster ○
- Globular Star Cluster ⊙

Star Magnitudes ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
-1 0 1 2 3 4

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Charlie Elliott Astronomy

About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. USA Eastern Standard Time (for example, New York) is 5 hours behind UT.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
FEBRUARY 2015

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

Sky maps
.com

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Capella | Aur | • The 6th brightest star. Appears yellowish in color. Spectroscopic binary. Dist=42 ly. |
| Sirius | CMa | • The brightest star in the sky. Also known as the "Dog Star". Dist=8.6 ly. |
| Procyon | CMi | • Greek name meaning "before the dog" - rises before Sirius (northern latitudes). Dist=11.4 ly. |
| δ Cephei | Cep | • Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5.366 days. Mag 6 companion. |
| Deneb | Cyg | • Brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=3,000 ly. |
| Castor | Gem | • Multiple star system with 6 components. 3 stars visible in telescope. Dist=52 ly. |
| Pollux | Gem | • With Castor, the twin sons of Leda in classical mythology. Dist=34 ly. |
| Regulus | Leo | • Brightest star in Leo. A blue-white star with at least 1 companion. Dist=77 ly. |
| Rigel | Ori | • The brightest star in Orion. Blue supergiant star with mag 7 companion. Dist=770 ly. |
| Betelgeuse | Ori | • One of the largest red supergiant stars known. Diameter=300 times that of Sun. Dist=430 ly. |
| Algol | Per | • Famous eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2.1 & 3.4 over 2.867 days. |
| Pleiades | Tau | • The Seven Sisters. Spectacular cluster. Many more stars visible in binoculars. Dist=380 ly. |
| Hyades | Tau | • Large V-shaped star cluster. Binoculars reveal many more stars. Dist=152 ly. |
| Aldebaran | Tau | • Brightest star in Taurus. It is not associated with the Hyades star cluster. Dist=65 ly. |
| Polaris | UMi | • The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals an unrelated mag 8 companion star. Dist=433 ly. |

Easily Seen with Binoculars

| | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| M31 | And | • The Andromeda Galaxy. Most distant object visible to naked eye. Dist=2.5 million ly. |
| M38 | Aur | • Stars appear arranged in "pi" or cross shape. Dist=4,300 ly. |
| M36 | Aur | • About half size of M38. Located in rich Milky Way star field. Dist=4,100 ly. |
| M37 | Aur | • Very fine star cluster. Discovered by Messier in 1764. Dist=4,400 ly. |
| M44 | Cnc | • Praesepe or Beehive Cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Dist=590±20 ly. |
| M41 | CMa | • First recorded observation by Aristotle in 325 BC as "cloudy spot". Dist=2,300 ly. |
| μ Cephei | Cep | • Herschel's Garnet Star. One of the reddest stars. Mag 3.4 to 5.1 over 730 days. |
| Mira | Cet | • Famous long period variable star. Mag varies between 3.0 & 10.1 over 332 days. |
| M39 | Cyg | • May be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly. |
| M35 | Gem | • Fine open cluster located near foot of the twin Castor. Dist=2,800 ly. |
| M48 | Hya | • 12+ stars in 7x binoculars. Triangular asterism near centre. Dist=1,990 ly. |
| γ Leporis | Lep | • Visible with binoculars. Gold & white stars. Mags 3.6 & 6.2. Dist=30 ly. Sep=96.3". |
| 2232 | Mon | • A large scattered star cluster of 20 stars. Dist=1,300 ly. |
| 2244 | Mon | • Surrounded by the rather faint Rosette Nebula. Dist=5,540 ly. |
| M50 | Mon | • Visible with binoculars. Telescope reveals individual stars. Dist=3,000 ly. |
| Cr 69 | Ori | • Lambda Orionis Cluster. Dist=1,630 ly. |
| M42 | Ori | • The Great Orion Nebula. Spectacular bright nebula. Best in telescope. Dist=1,300 light years. |
| Double Cluster | Per | • Double Cluster in Perseus. NGC 869 & 884. Excellent in binoculars. Dist=7,300 ly. |
| M47 | Pup | • Bright star cluster. 15+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,500 ly. |
| M46 | Pup | • Dist=5,400 ly. Contains planetary NGC 2438 (Mag 11, d=65") - not associated. |
| Mizar & Alcor | UMa | • Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion. |

Telescopic Objects

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|--|
| γ Andromedae | And | • Attractive double star. Bright orange star with mag 5 blue companion. Sep=9.8". |
| γ Arietis | Ari | • Impressive looking double blue-white star. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=7.8". |
| M67 | Cnc | • Contains 500+ stars mag 10 & fainter. One of the oldest clusters. Dist=2,350 ly. |
| M94 | CVn | • Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly. |
| M51 | CVn | • Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly. |
| η Cassiopeiae | Cas | • Yellow star mag 3.4 & orange star mag 7.5. Dist=19 ly. Orbit=480 years. Sep=12". |
| 61 Cygni | Cyg | • Attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=11.4 ly. Sep=28.4". |
| θ Eridani | Eri | • Striking blue-white double star. Mags 3.2 & 4.3. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=8.2". |
| γ Leonis | Leo | • Superb pair of golden-yellow giant stars. Mags 2.2 & 3.5. Orbit=600 years. Sep=4.4". |
| β Monocerotis | Mon | • Triple star. Mags 4.6, 5.0 & 5.4. Requires telescope to view arc-shape. Sep=7.3". |
| 2264 | Mon | • Christmas Tree Cluster. Associated with the Cone Nebula. Dist=2,450 ly. |
| α Orionis | Ori | • Superb multiple star. 2 mag 7 stars one side, mag 9 star on other. Struve 761 triple in field. |
| k Puppis | Pup | • Telescope easily shows two blue-white stars of almost equal brightness. Sep=9.9". |
| M1 | Tau | • Crab Nebula. Remnant from supernova which was visible in 1054. Dist=6,500 ly. |
| M33 | Tri | • Fine face-on spiral galaxy. Requires a large aperture telescope. Dist=2.3 million ly. |
| M81 | UMa | • Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope. |
| M82 | UMa | • Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller. |

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CHARLIE ELLIOTT CHAPTER



Atlanta Astronomy Club
Membership Form

(Please PRINT Clearly in BLOCK Letters)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP _____

Home Phone: _____ Day Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Additional Family Members:

Name As to appear on Badge: _____

Name As to appear on Badge: _____

Name As to appear on Badge: _____

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Student Membership (\$15) _____

Online Newsletter (\$ 0) _____

Sky & Telescope Magazine (\$33) _____

Astronomy Magazine (\$34) _____

(Please note magazine prices are subject to change, please check website or contact Treasurer if in doubt.)

Badges _____ (Number x \$1) _____ *(One Badge is included membership. Additional badges are One dollar each)*

Total _____

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Or mail it to: Atlanta Astronomy Club, Inc.

PO BOX 76155

ATLANTA GA 30358-1155

(WEB DOC – 02.24.2014 – CEA)

Charlie Elliott Astronomy

Our next meeting is March 21, 2015 at 4:30 p.m.

CHARLIE ELLIOTT CHAPTER

Please tell us something about yourself and your interest in astronomy. This will assist us in planning programs and activities which you will find the most beneficial.

1. How would you classify yourself as an amateur astronomer? Beginner ___ Intermediate ___ Advanced ___
2. Do you own a telescope? No ___ Yes ___ Type/Size _____
3. Are you looking for assistance in choosing a telescope? _____
4. If you do own a telescope, would you like assistance with using it? _____
5. Which aspects of the Atlanta Astronomy Club and astronomy are you most interested in: (Check as many as you wish.)
 - social
 - meetings
 - observing
 - astrophotography/imaging
 - computing
 - speaker program
 - having access to professional quality equipment
 - Amateur Telescoping Making (ATM)
 - Sidewalk Astronomy
 - other _____

6. Do you have any special skills/job/occupation that might benefit the club: _____

7. Would you volunteer for committee work? _____
8. Questions or Comments: _____

New member packages with badges will be mailed by the Treasurer within 2-3 weeks of receiving your membership application.
The electronic *FocalPoint* is available on the Club's web site: <http://www.atlantaastronomy.org> (usually within the first week of the month.)

(WEB DOC – 02.24.2014 – CEA)

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