

“ $\Omega > 1$ ”

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

June 2025.

Forthcoming Meetings.

OUAC.

The next OUAC “Clubnight” will be on Tuesday 3rd June.

We then take a summer recess and "Clubnights" restart on Tuesday 3rd September which will include an SGM to decide the future of the Club.

Enjoy your summer break!

Other.

Saturday 28th June.

Webb Deep-Sky Society.

Annual Meeting.

Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge.

Full details at: <https://www.webbdeepsky.com>

Highly Recommended!

Highlights of the Month.

1st. Venus at Greatest Elongation W (45.9°).

6th. Asteroid Astraea (5) at Opposition.

24th. Jupiter in Conjunction with the Sun.

21st. Summer (Northern Hemisphere) Solstice.

Mercury. Emerging low in the NW evening twilight mid-month.

Venus. Low in the E predawn sky.

Mars. Sinking into the W evening twilight.

Jupiter. May just be spotted in the evening twilight at the start of the month.

Saturn. Low in the E predawn sky.

Asteroids. See notes below.

The **Noctilucent Cloud** season is underway in the northern hemisphere.

Recent Events.

If you have any images and/or reports of recent events to put on the Club website please contact Sheridan.

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

Software.

An excellent 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 1 hour to convert to BST.

Earth.

Summer (Northern Hemisphere) Solstice 21^d 02^h 42^m

Aurora.

Short hours of darkness limit the opportunity for observing potential aurora but remember the truly spectacular display on night of 10/11 May 2024!

More to come?

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

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

Noctilucent Clouds.

The NC season is underway. 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 very photogenic.

Fine displays in recent years but increasing solar activity may adversely affect displays.

Artificial Satellites.

Details of passes of the ISS and other “bright” artificial satellites will be found on the “Heavens-Above” website. Go to their website and follow the instructions to 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 ^h 47 ^m	12 ^h 00 ^m	20 ^h 13 ^m
08	03 ^h 43 ^m	12 ^h 01 ^m	20 ^h 20 ^m
15	03 ^h 41 ^m	12 ^h 02 ^m	20 ^h 24 ^m
21*	03^h 41^m	12^h 04^m	20^h 26^m
30	03 ^h 45 ^m	12 ^h 06 ^m	20 ^h 26 ^m

***Solstice.**

The Sun.

To prevent permanent damage to your eyes avoid looking at the Sun directly and never with binoculars or a telescope unless special (some are expensive!) filters are used.

The safest way is the simplest – project the image of the Sun onto grey or white card. Take care if using telescopes with any plastic components – plastic melts!

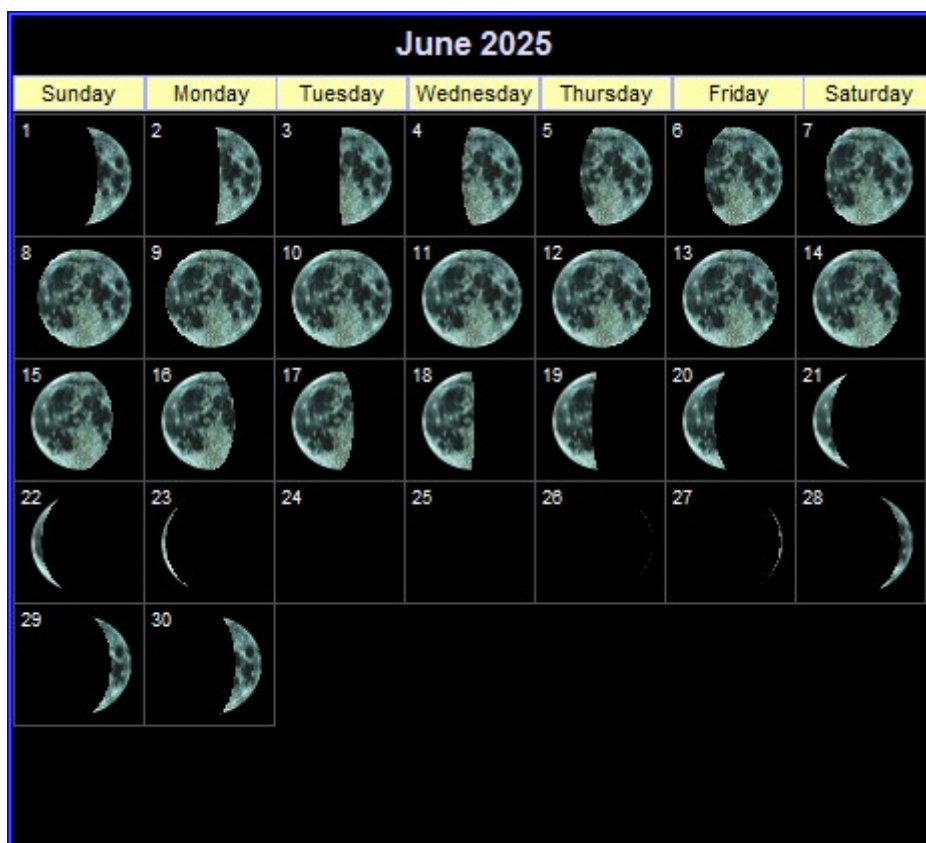
If you are able to observe in h-alpha the rewards are much greater.

Solar Cycle 25 now at **Solar Maximum** continues to produce good activity.

Keep in touch with the at the “Spaceweather”, “SOHO” and Solar Dynamics Observatory websites. Add them to your “favourites” websites.

The Moon.

Phases:



Produced using LunarPhase Pro.

First Quarter 03^d 03^h 41^m
Full 11^d 07^h 43^m
Last Quarter 18^d 19^h 19^m
New 25^d 10^h 32^m

The Moon continued.

Apsides:

Apogee	07 ^d 11 ^h	Diameter. 29' 27"	Distance. 405,552km.
Perigee	23 ^d 05 ^h	Diameter. 32' 53"	Distance. 363,174km.

Observing/Imaging opportunities.

For Northern Observers:

- The waxing crescent Moon is very well placed.
- The waxing gibbous Moon is becoming less well placed.
- The Full Moon is not well placed.
- The waning gibbous Moon is less well 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. A basic lunar map is all you need to get started. *Sky & Telescopes* "Lunar 100 Card" is another good starting point. The Moon is an excellent target if you are starting out on imaging.

On 23rd and 24th (difficult) try locating the very thin waning crescent Moon in the ENE dawn sky **before sunrise**.

On 26th try locating the thin waxing crescent Moon low in the WNW evening twilight **after sunset**.

Do not search with binoculars/telescope if sunrise is imminent or until the Sun has completely set!

The 1st to 3rd and 26th to 30th provide excellent opportunities to observe and image the thin waxing crescent to First Quarter Moon.

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.

On the 23rd from about 02:00 to 03:30 the thin crescent Moon passes the southern stars of the Pleiades. Not easy to observe in the predawn sky and dawn sky. Simulate the event on "Stellarium" or similar software.

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

The Planets.

Mercury.

Emerging low in the NW evening twilight mid-month.

2° north of Jupiter on 8th. Tricky!

Wait until the Sun has completely set if searching with binoculars/telescope.!

Moon close on 27th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
08	-1.2	5.4''	0.90	04 ^h 14 ^m	12 ^h 50 ^m	21 ^h 26 ^m
30	+0.3	7.5''	0.47	06 ^h 00 ^m	13 ^h 55 ^m	21 ^h 48 ^m

Venus.

Brilliant object low in the eastern predawn sky.

Greatest Elongation W (45.9°) on 1st.

Moon close on 22nd.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	-4.3	24''	0.50	02 ^h 15 ^m	08 ^h 59 ^m	15 ^h 43 ^m
30	-4.1	18''	0.63	01 ^h 28 ^m	09 ^h 02 ^m	16 ^h 36 ^m

Mars.

Moving through Leo.

About 1° north of Regulus on 17th.

Small apparent diameter makes surface details difficult to observe/image.

Moon close on 1st and 30th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Phase.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+1.3	5.5''	0.91	09 ^h 29 ^m	16 ^h 57 ^m	00 ^h 25 ^m
30	+1.5	4.9''	0.92	09 ^h 10 ^m	16 ^h 04 ^m	22 ^h 58 ^m

Jupiter.

Becoming lost in the NW evening twilight at the start of the month..

About 2° south of Mercury on 8th.

Wait until the Sun has completely set if searching with binoculars/telescope.!

Conjunction with the Sun on 24th.

Moon close on 5th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	-1.9	32''	04 ^h 55 ^m	13 ^h 13 ^m	21 ^h 31 ^m
08	-1.9	32''	04 ^h 34 ^m	12 ^h 52 ^m	21 ^h 10 ^m

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

Run simulations on “Stellarium” or similar software.

Saturn.

An “early hour” object low in the E sky.

The Rings are almost edge-on and will slowly “open” over the next years.

About 1° south of Neptune on 29th.

Moon close on 19th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+1.1	17”	01 ^h 33 ^m	07 ^h 27 ^m	13 ^h 21 ^m
30	+1.0	18”	23 ^h 42 ^m	05 ^h 38 ^m	11 ^h 34 ^m

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

Uranus.

Not observable in the E dawn sky..

About 5° north of Venus at the end of the month.

Moon close on 23rd.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
30	+5.8	3.5”	01 ^h 23 ^m	09 ^h 17 ^m	17 ^h 11 ^m

Neptune.

Not easy to spot as it gains height in the E predawn skies.

About 1° north of Saturn on 29th.

Moon very close 19th.

Date.	Mag.	Dia.	Rise.	Transit.	Set.
01	+7.9	2.3”	01 ^h 30 ^m	07 ^h 31 ^m	13 ^h 31 ^m
30	+7.9	2.3”	23 ^h 33 ^m	05 ^h 38 ^m	11 ^h 39 ^m

Dwarf Planets.

Ceres. An 8th mag object located in Cetus.

Eris. Emerging into predawn E sky at end of month.

Haumea. A CCD target located in Boötes.

MakeMake. A CCD target in Coma Berenices.

Pluto. A 14th mag object in Capricornus.

Asteroids. (Approx Mag +10.5 or brighter).

Vesta (4). A 6th mag object in Virgo. At the start of the month it is less than 2° north of globular cluster NGC5634 mag +10.05. It then tracts westward and on ? it will be approx midway between NGC5634 and iota Vir +4.05. Worth a series of widefield images.

Astraea (5). Located in Ophiuchus. Mag +10.6 at **Opposition** on 6th.

The “Heavens above” website carries up to date details of selected asteroids.

Charts and details of asteroids one month either side of opposition are available at:

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

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

Comets.

No “Bright” comets at present.

The excellent “Heavens above” website carries up to date details of selected comets. 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 **June Boötids** are active from 22nd June to 2nd July with peak activity on the night of 27th, ZHR = uncertain. Unexpected outburst in 1998 with ZHR about 100, so worth monitoring. Moonlight does not interfere.

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

Near Earth Objects.

Please refer to www.spaceweather.com for updates.

Eclipses.

No Lunar or Solar Eclipses this month.

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. Minima at “social hours” occur on 11^d 20.7^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.

Nu Dra. See notes below.

Alpha Her. See notes below.

Kappa Her. See notes below.

Alpha Lib. See notes below.

Delta SerCp. See notes below.

Alpha Sco. See notes below.

Beta Sco. See notes below.

Alpha UMi. See notes below.

2.2 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 40' 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.

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.

Draco (Dra).

Alpha (α) 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 (μ) ds. 5.6/5.7; separation 1.9". Pair of white stars.

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

Psi (ψ) 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 (Σ) 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.

Draco continued.

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. 11th magnitude central star. Draco's "Showpiece object".

Hercules (Her).

Alpha (α) 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 (γ) ds. 3.8/9.8; separation 41.6". Unequally bright pair of yellow stars. Part of a triple system.

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

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

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

Rho (ρ) 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. A dark sky is probably a key factor.

NGC6207 (11.6) sg. 40" to the NE of M13 and in the same field of 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.

NGC6229 (9.4) gc. Located about 7° NW of M13. Often overlooked because of the attraction of the Messier objects so well worth locating and imaging.

NGC6341 (**M92**) (6.5) gc. Although 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.

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.

Abell 2151. The "Hercules Galaxy Cluster".

Libra (Lib).

Alpha (α) ds. 2.8/5.2 separation 231.0". White and yellow pair easily seen in binoculars.

Delta (δ) vs. 4.9 to 5.9 period 2.33 days. Algol-type eclipsing binary. Fall to minimum takes six hours.

Mu (μ) ds. 5.8/6.7 separation 1,8". Pair of white stars requiring high power and good seeing to split.

HN 28 ds. 5.7/8.0 separation 23.0". Beautiful bright orange and red pair. Fine object for small telescopes.

Struve (Σ) 1962 ds. 6.5/6.6 separation 11.9". Fine matched pair of yellow stars.

NGC5812 (11.2) eg. Circular halo with stellar nucleus.

NGC5878 (11.5) sg. Thin oval haze with stellar nucleus.

NGC5897 (8.6) gc. Diffuse halo with poorly concentrated core.

NGC5898 + NGC5903 (11.4/11.1) sg + sg. Visible in the same field of view 5898 has a round halo with slightly brighter nucleus whereas 5903 is elongated halo with a stellar nucleus.

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 (\omicron) 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 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.

NGC6356 (8.4) gc. About 1° NE of M9. 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.

Scorpius (Sco).

Alpha (α) 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 (β) ds. 2.6/4.9 separation 13.6". Blue-white primary with pale blue companion. Fine object for small telescopes.

Nu (ν) 4.3/6.8 separation 2.3" ds. Pair of white 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 from the UK it is difficult to observe as it briefly creeps above the southern horizon.

NGC6475 (**M7**) (3.3) oc. Another fine object. Unfortunately like M6 it is difficult to observe from the UK as it briefly creeps above the southern horizon.

Serpens Caput (SerCp).

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

Delta (δ) 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.

Ursa Minor (UMI).

This faint, small kite shaped constellation lies between Ursa Major and α UMi, Polaris the Pole Star. Polaris marks the end of the tail.

Just south of Polaris is a lovely 35' diameter circlet of 7th and 8th magnitude stars – "The Engagement Ring" with Polaris the diamond.

Beta (β) and Gamma (γ) form "The Guardians of the Pole".

Eta (η) at magnitude 4.9 is often used as a convenient test of sky conditions.

Alpha (α) Polaris ds.2.0/8.2; separation 18.4".

Pi-1 (π^1)ds. 6.6/7.3; separation 31.1". Yellow primary with white companion.

h (Herschel) 2682 ts. 6.7/9.7; separation 26.3". White primary with two blue companions.

PVH.