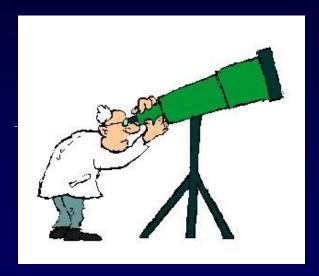
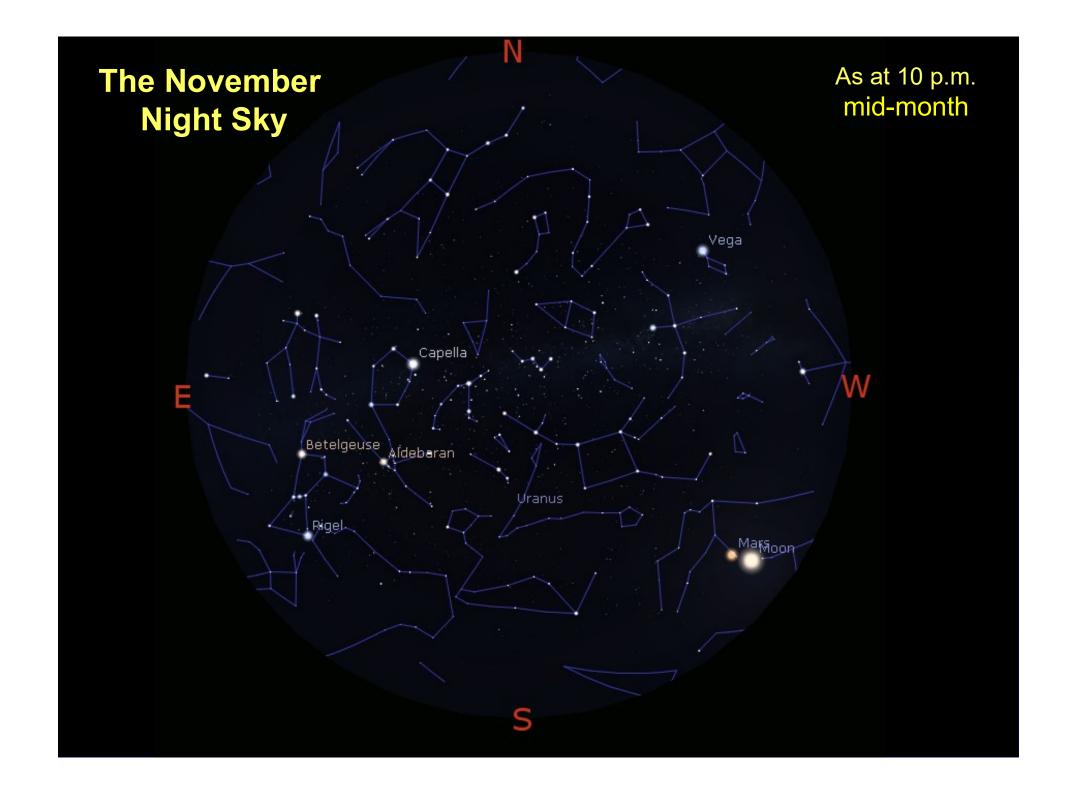
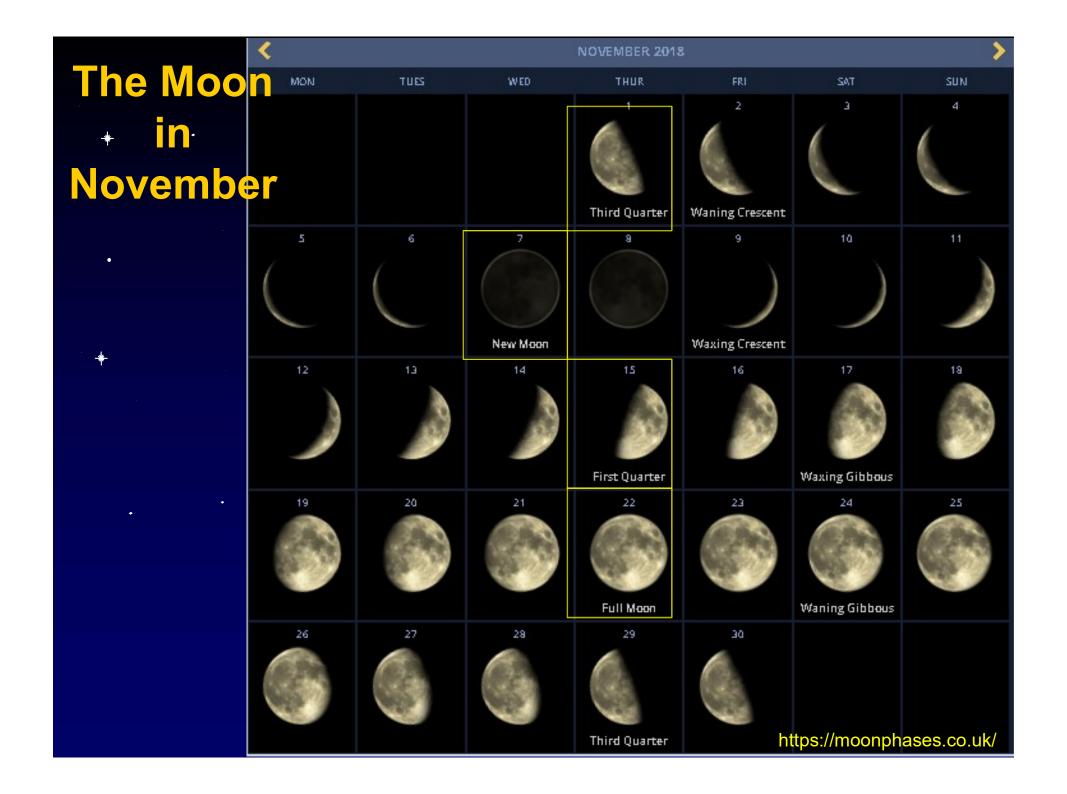
# What's Up!

For November 2018









### What's Up - Planets



### Mercury

Very poorly placed this month.

### Venus

 Becomes a bright morning object towards the middle of the month

### Mars

 Still a splendid object in the Southern skies throughout the month, its pinkish red colour and brightness (Mag -0.3) making identification easy. A little fainter now but higher in the sky.

### What's Up - Planets



### Jupiter

Not visible this month, but don't worry - it'll be back in late
 December

### Saturn

First week of the month only it can still be found as an early evening object, low in South South Western sky.

### Uranus

Visible all night at Mag +5.7 at Aries/Pisces border

### Neptune

Telescopic object at Mag +7.9 in Aquarius, best around midnight

### **Events of Interest in October**

- 4th Waning crescent Moon will be 3° from M44 Beehive Cluster in early hours.
- 8th Peak of Draconid Meteor Shower, possibly higher rate than its normal 10/hour. Best around midnight to 1 a.m. on 9th
- \* 11th Waxing crescent Moon will be 4.5° from Jupiter, low in South West
- 14th Waxing crescent Moon wing the south South West
   16th Lunar X & Lunar V effects on West terminator. best around 7 pm BST back 1 hour to GMT (UT)
- **18th** Gibbous Moon will be 3° from Mars in South
- 27<sup>th</sup> Aldeberan 4° from waning gibbous Moon.

- 30th Mercury & Jupiter just 3.5° apart low in SW after sunset

### **Events of Interest in November**



- 5th Peak of Southern Taurid meteor shower
- 11th Moon will be 1° from Saturn at sunset



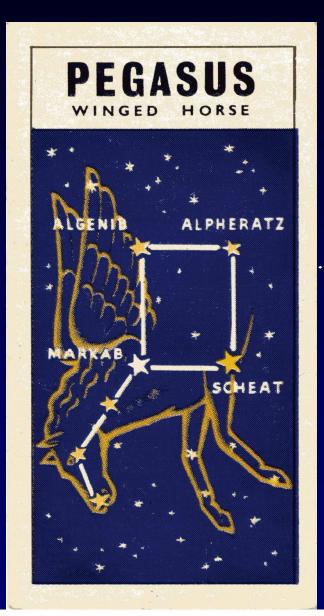
- 12th Peak of Northern Taurid meteor shower
- \*• 16th Mars just 5° from Moon
  - 17th Peak of Leonid meteor shower, best in early hours of 18th
  - 20<sup>th</sup> Uranus 5° north of Moon.



# November\*s Suggested Constellation - but which one?

# November \* Suggested Constellation - but which one? That's right - Pegasus

## November's Suggested Constellation



A SERIES OF 50 No. 42

### **OUT INTO SPACE**

Approved by A. Hunter, Ph.D., Sec. Royal Astronomical Society

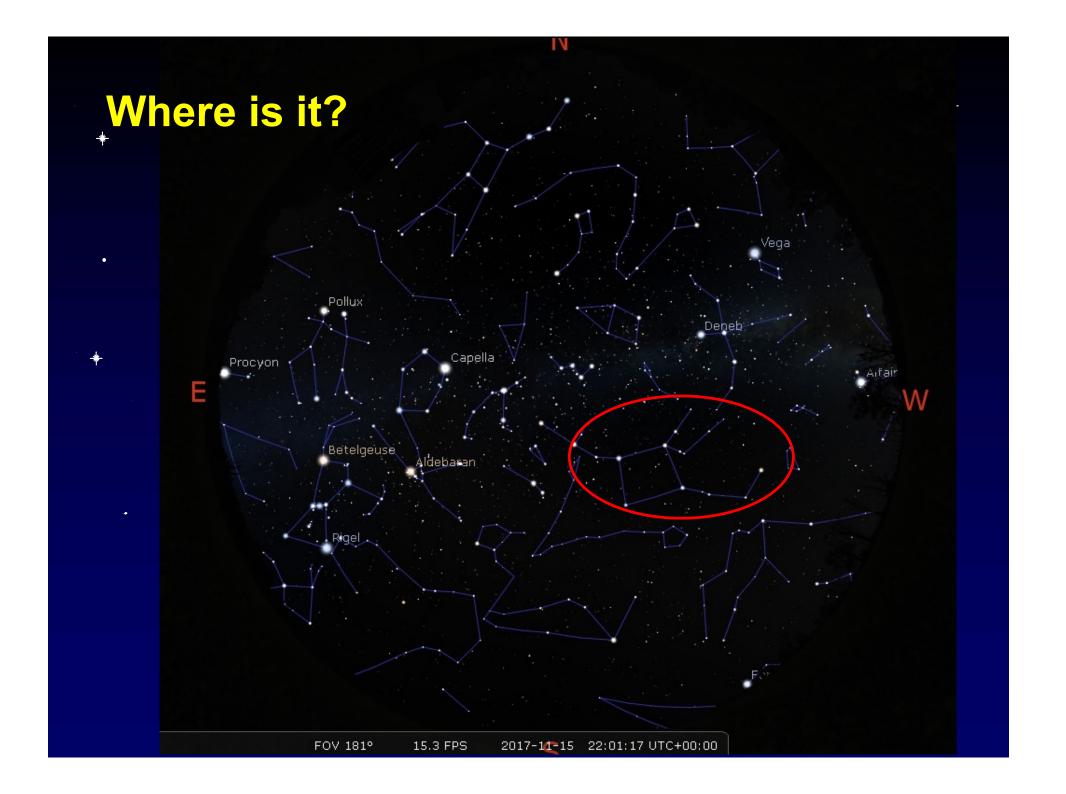
### PEGASUS (The Winged Horse)

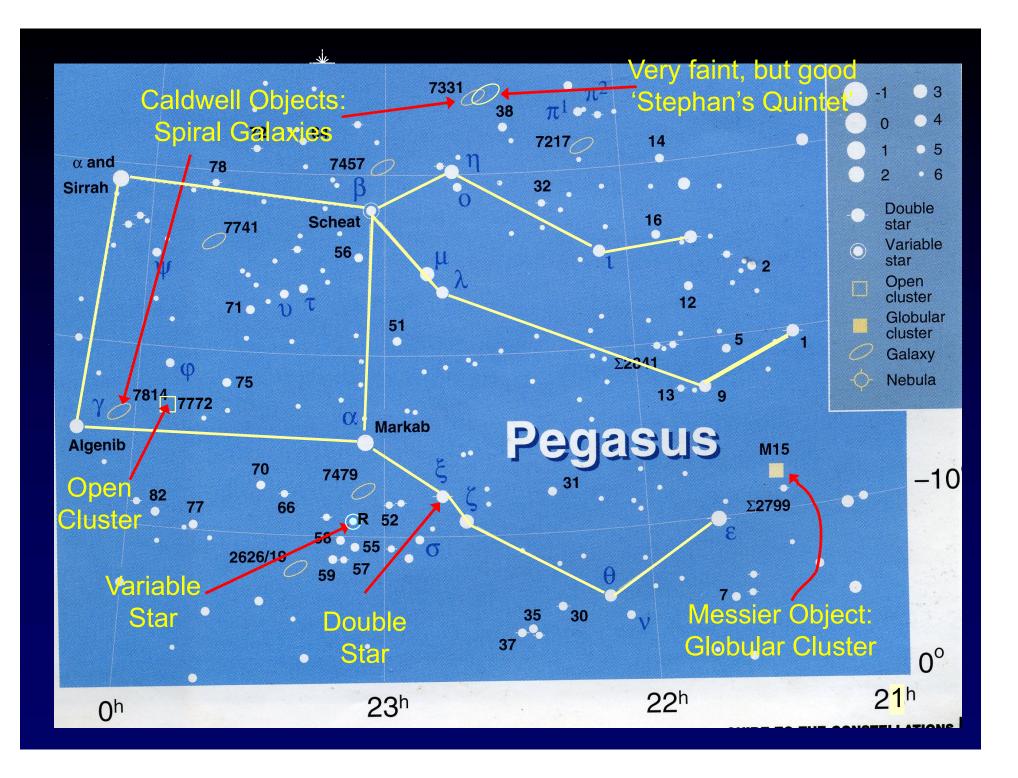
Pegasus is seen upside down in our latitudes. Only half of Pegasus is illustrated in celestial maps—one star, Alpheratz, forming part of the adjoining constellation of Andromeda. It is prominent on the meridian at midnight in September. There are many small stars within and in clear atmosphere over 100 may be observed. Markab, a white star of second magnitude, is a navigational star. Scheat is a deep yellow star also of second magnitude. According to mythology Bellerophon tried to ride to heaven on Pegasus' back and was thrown off

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### Messier & Caldwell Objects in Pegasus



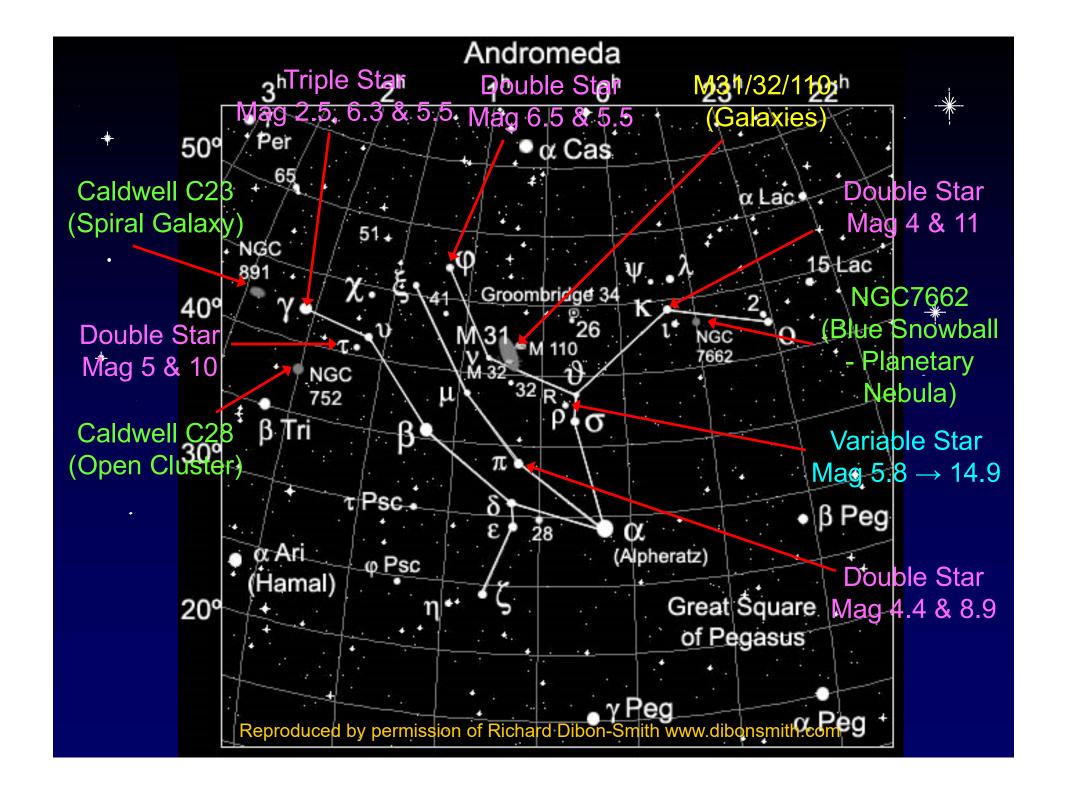
Distance 30,600 light years
Visual Brightness Magnitude 6.3
Apparent Dimension 18.0 arc minutes
Discovered 1746 by Jean-Dominique
Miraldi II



Distance 47,000,000 light years Visual Brightness Magnitude 9.5 Apparent Dimension 9.7 arc minutes Discovered 1784 by William Herschel

# November's other Suggested Constellation \* Andromeda: the myth

 In Greek mythology Andromeda was the daughter of Cassiopeia and Cepheus. Cassiopeia angered Poseidon by claiming that both she and Andromeda were more beautiful than any of Poseidon's nymphs. Poseidon retaliated by chaining Andromeda to a rock to be eaten by his sea-monster. Perseus arrived in the nick of time, flying on Pegasus and clutching Medusa's head, which he used to kill the monster. Having rescued her, what else could he do? He married her!



### Messier Objects in Andromeda



**Distance 2,900,000 light years Visual Brightness Magnitude 3.4** 

**Apparent Dimensions 178 arc minutes Discovered 964 Abd-al Al-Sufi** 

### Messier Objects in Andromeda (contd)

M110 (NGC 205)

**M32** (NGC 221)

Distance 2,900,000 light years
Visual Brightness Magnitude 8.1
Apparent Dimension 8 arc minutes
Discovered 1749 Le Gentil

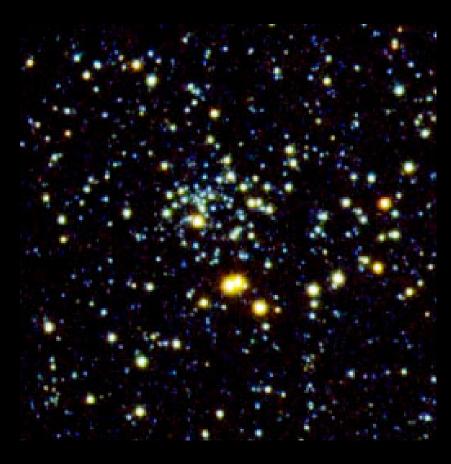
Distance 2,900,000 light years
Visual Brightness Magnitude 8.5
Apparent Dimension 17 arc minutes
Discovered 1780 Messier

### Caldwell Objects in Andromeda



**C23** (NGC 891)

Distance 10,000,000 light years Visual Brightness Magnitude 10.0 Apparent Dimension 13.5 arc minutes Discovered 1784 William Herschel



**C28** (NGC 752)

Distance 1,300 light years
Visual Brightness Magnitude 5.7
Apparent Dimension 60 arc miutes
Discovered 1786 William Herschel

### Another Deep Sky Object of interest in Andromeda



### NGC 7669 Blue Snowball Nebula

Distance 2,200 light years
Visual Brightness Magnitude 8.3
Apparent Dimension 18 arc seconds
Discovered 1865 Gaspare Ferrari

- Guildford AS Lecture Theatre L, Uni of Surrey
  - Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> November, 7.30 p.m.
    - The Intimate Lives of Stars
      - » Dr Ghina M. Halabi
        - » Wolfson College, University of Cambridge

- Farnham AS Aldershot Cricket Club
  - Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> November, 7.45 p.m.
    - Galaxies and Large Scale Structures
      - Charles Dixon
        - » Farnham AS

- Croydon AS Royal Russell School, Coombe Lane, Croydon
  - Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 19.45 hrs
    - The Voyager Legacy
      - Professor Gary. Hunt
        - » Cambridge University
  - Friday 16th November, 19.45 hrs
    - TBA
  - Friday 30<sup>th</sup> November, 19.45 hrs
    - Aurorae on earth and Other Planets
      - Professor Alan Aylwards
        - » University College London



- Friday 9<sup>th</sup> November, 19.45 hrs
  - Dark Energy and the Ever Expanding Cosmos
    - Prof Carolin Crawford
      - » Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge

