

Schedule of sky observation evenings in 2018

Saturday, April 14

The constellation of Virgo to the Southeast and the bright Spica and Porrima stars with numerous clusters and galaxies. M49, an elliptical galaxy of 9th magnitude, visible even with a small 76 mm diameter refractor and M58, a galaxy also of 9th magnitude with a very bright visible core, will both be very interesting. M60, a vast elliptical galaxy, will be visible even with small-diameter telescopes. In this constellation we find Jupiter, the giant of the solar system. M104, the Sombrero Galaxy in Corvus is also of great interest.

Saturday, April 29

Observation of the Leo constellation with the M65 and M66 galaxies, Ursa Major with M81 and M82. To the West, Gemini with M35. The M3 globular cluster in the Coma Berenices is also visible.

Saturday, May 12

Explanation of the constellations visible in the spring sky and observations of deep-sky objects: globular clusters, open clusters, galaxies and double stars. High in the northern sky, you can see the two Ursas, Draco, Cepheus and Camelopardalis with their characteristic objects visible with the 61-cm telescope.

Saturday, May 26

Jupiter still shines bright with its Galilean satellites – Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto – which can be seen with the largest 61-cm telescope and Takahashi refractor. To the East, Lyra and Cygnus emerge.

Saturday, June 9

In the Southeast, we see the constellations of Ophiuchus, the serpent-bearer, and Corona Borealis.

Saturday, June 23

The constellations of early summer. To the North, Cepheus and Camelopardalis; to the Northwest, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor and Draco. To the South, Ophiuchus (the serpent-bearer), Libra and Hercules with globular clusters M13 and M92. To the East, the Summer Triangle appears with the stars Vega, Altair and Deneb.



Saturday, July 7

The summer sky features some very interesting objects: M39 is an open cluster in Cygnus that contains around 24 stars bright and visible enough to be seen even with binoculars.

Saturday, July 21

Observation of small constellations: Equuleus, Delphinus, Vulpecula, Sagitta and Scutum. Explanation of the summer constellations. Observation of many deep-sky objects with the 61-cm diameter telescope. Saturn is visible.

Saturday, August 4

Observation of the constellations of Draco, Cepheus and Andromeda with various deep-sky objects.

Saturday, August 18

Always very interesting is observing the constellations of the Summer Triangle made up of Aquila, Lyra and Cygnus. No less remarkable are the small constellations found in the same area of the sky, including Delphinus, Equuleus, Sagitta and Vulpecula, containing various deep-sky objects to be seen with the large 61-cm diameter reflector.

Saturday, September 1

The following constellations can be seen high in the sky: Lyra, Vulpecula, Draco and Ophiuchus. Double stars, galaxies, open and globular clusters can be observed with both the large reflector and the 152-mm Takahashi refractor. Above the Northeast horizon, we'll see the M31 galaxies in Andromeda and M33 in the Triangle.

Saturday, September 15

To the North, the constellations of Ursa Mayor with galaxies M81 and M82 and Ursa Minor. To the Northeast, Perseus with the double cluster and variable star Algol. In the same area, the Triangle with M33. The constellation of Draco is high in the sky and winds through the Ursas. Noteworthy also is Thuban, known as the north pole star by Ancient Egyptians.



Saturday, September 29

Explanation of the visible constellations. To the South, Pegasus, the large square with the globular cluster M15, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus with the bright star Fomalhaut.

Saturday, October 13

We see a number of interesting objects like M27 (Dumbbell Nebula) in the small constellation of Vulpecula, M15 (a globular cluster belonging to Pegasus) and NGC 6838 in Sagitta. To the East lie the Pleiades, and just above is the interesting constellation of Perseus with the famous double cluster, which can be seen with both telescopes: the 61- cm reflector and 152-mm refractor.

Saturday, October 27

Observation of Uranus, Neptune and Mars.

Saturday, November 10

Observation of the Leonids, a meteor shower cutting through the November sky. From the bottom upward and toward the East, the constellation of Leo emerges late at night. Interesting are the clusters M36, M37 and M38 of Auriga.

Saturday, November 24

Various autumnal sky objects can be seen: M1, the Crab Nebula, is a supernova remnant, a star that exploded in 1054, as reported in the Chinese Annals. M45, the Pleiades in the constellation of Taurus, the M44 Beehive Cluster in Cancer and the open cluster in the Hyades of Taurus near Aldebaran, the eye of the Bull.

Saturday, December 15

Explanation of the constellations visible in sky and telescope observation of clusters, nebulae and galaxies. Of the nebulae, NGC2238 – known as the Rosette – is very beautiful. In these December days, we also look at the constellation of Gemini from which shooting stars known as "Geminids" seem to emerge rather actively in this period.