Sky Calendar – October 2018

1. Last Quarter Moon at 9:46 UT.
2. Moon near Castor (morning sky) at 7h UT.
3. Moon near Pollux (morning sky) at 11h UT.
4. Moon near Beehive cluster M44 (morning sky) at 10h UT.
5. Moon at perigee (closest to Earth) at 22:31 UT (366,392 km; angular size 32.6').
6. Moon near Regulus (morning sky) at 23h UT.
7. New Moon at 3:47 UT. Start of lunation 1185.
8. Moon near Venus (evening sky) at 22h UT. Mag. –4.4.
9. Moon near Jupiter (evening sky) at 23h UT. Mag. –1.8.
10. Moon near Antares (evening sky) at 6h UT.
11. Moon near Saturn (evening sky) at 6h UT.
12. First Quarter Moon at 18:01 UT.
13. Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 19h UT (distance 404,227 km; angular size 29.6').
14. Moon near Mars (evening sky) at 12h UT. Mag. –0.9.
15. Orionid meteor shower peaks. Arises from the debris field of Comet Halley. Active from October 2 to November 7. Produces very fast (66 km/sec), generally faint meteors (20 per hour). Radiant located near Orion's club asterism. Observe after midnight on night of 21/22.
16. Full Moon at 16:46 UT.
17. Venus at inferior conjunction with the Sun at 14h UT. The brightest planet passes into the morning sky.
18. Moon near the Pleiades (morning sky) at 21h UT.
19. Moon near Aldebaran (morning sky) at 13h UT.
20. Mercury 3.1° SSW of Jupiter (22° from Sun, evening sky) at 7h UT. Mags. –0.2 and –1.7.
21. Moon near Castor (morning sky) at 12h UT.
22. Moon near Pollux (morning sky) at 17h UT.
23. Moon near Beehive cluster M44 (morning sky) at 16h UT.
24. Last Quarter Moon at 16:41 UT.
25. Moon at perigee (closest to Earth) at 20:24 UT (370,204 km; angular size 32.3').

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/
All times in Universal Time (UT). (Australian Eastern Standard Time = UT + 10 hours.)
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. Australian Eastern Standard Time (Sydney, Australia) is UT plus 10 hours.

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

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Altair Aql • brightest star in Aquila. Name means “the flying eagle”. Dist=16.7 ly.
Canopus Car • second brightest star in the sky. 14,000 times more luminous than the Sun. Dist=309 ly.
β Centauri Cen • with Alpha Centauri, forms the so-called “Pointers-to-the-Cross”. Dist=82 ly.
ν Centauri Cen • nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period.
Coalsack Cru • most famous naked-eye dark nebula. Requires dark sky. Dist=600 ly.
Deneb Cyg • brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=1,400±200 ly.
Fomalhaut Psc • brightest star in Pisces Austrinus. In Arabic the “fish’s mouth”. Dist=25 ly.
Antares Sco • red, supergiant star. Name means “rival of Mars”. Dist=135.9 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

M31 And • Andromeda Galaxy. Most distant object visible to naked eye. Dist=2.93 million ly.
M2 Aqr • resembles a fuzzy star in binoculars.
η Aquilae Aql • bright cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly.
6397 Ara • thought to be the nearest globular. Dist=7,000 ly.
Mira Cet • famous long period variable star. Mag varies between 3.0 & 10.1 over 332 days.
χ Cygni Cyg • long period pulsating red giant. Magnitude varies between 3.8 & 14.2 over 407 days.
M39 Cyg • may be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly.
LMC Dor • large Magellanic Cloud. A neighboring galaxy of the Milky Way. Dist=180,000 ly.
IC 6665 Oph • large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
6333 Oph • scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
κ Pavonis Pav • cepheid-type. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 4.8 over 9,088 days.
6752 Pav • one of the better globular star clusters in the sky. Dist=14,000 ly.
M15 Peg • only globular known to contain a planetary nebula (Mag 14, d=1”). Dist=30,000 ly.
δ Phoenicis Phe • eclipsing binary star and double (mag 8). Varies between 3.9 & 4.4 over 1,667 days.
6944 Sgr • Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.
M25 Sgr • bright cluster located about 6 deg N of “teapot’s” lid. Dist=1,900 ly.
M22 Sgr • a spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.
M4 Sco • a close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.
6231 Sco • easy to see in binoculars. Dist=5,900 ly.
M6 Sco • butterfly cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.
M7 Sco • superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.
253 Scl • fine, large, cigar-shaped galaxy. Requires dark sky. Member of Sculptor Group.
47 Tucaneae Tuc • spectacular object. Telescope will reveal stars. Near edge of SMC. Dist=15,000 ly.
β Tucaneae Tuc • complex multiple star. Binoculars show one pair. Telescope required to split primary star.
SMC Tuc • small Magellanic Cloud. Companion galaxy to the Milky Way. Requires dark sky. Dist=210,000 ly.
Cr 399 Vul • coathanger asterism or “Brocchi’s Cluster”. Not a true star cluster. Dist=218 to 1,140 ly.

Telescopic Objects

7009 Aqr • Saturn Nebula. Requires 8-inch telescope to see Saturn-like appendages.
γ Arietis Ari • impressive looking double blue-white star. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=7.8”.
Albireo Cyg • beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4”.
61 Cygni Cyg • attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=114 ly. Sep=28.4”.
Delphi Del • appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 6.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field.
2070 Dor • Tarantula Nebula. A bright nebula located in LMC. A star-forming region.
θ Eridani Eri • striking blue-white double star. Mags 3.2 & 4.3. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=8.2”.
5822 Lup • large, attractive cluster. Dist=1,800 ly. Open cluster NGC 5823 to the south.
M7 Lyr • ring nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.
M23 Sgr • elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=4,100 ly.
M20 Sgr • Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21 Sgr • a fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.
M17 Sgr • Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.
6124 Sco • contains 5 bright tightly packed stars near centre. 7 star chain. Dist=1,600 ly.
M16 Ser • Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.
M27 Vul • Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobe shaped. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.