

## Members Images

February 2024



Dave Allen = Full  
Moon with Seestar

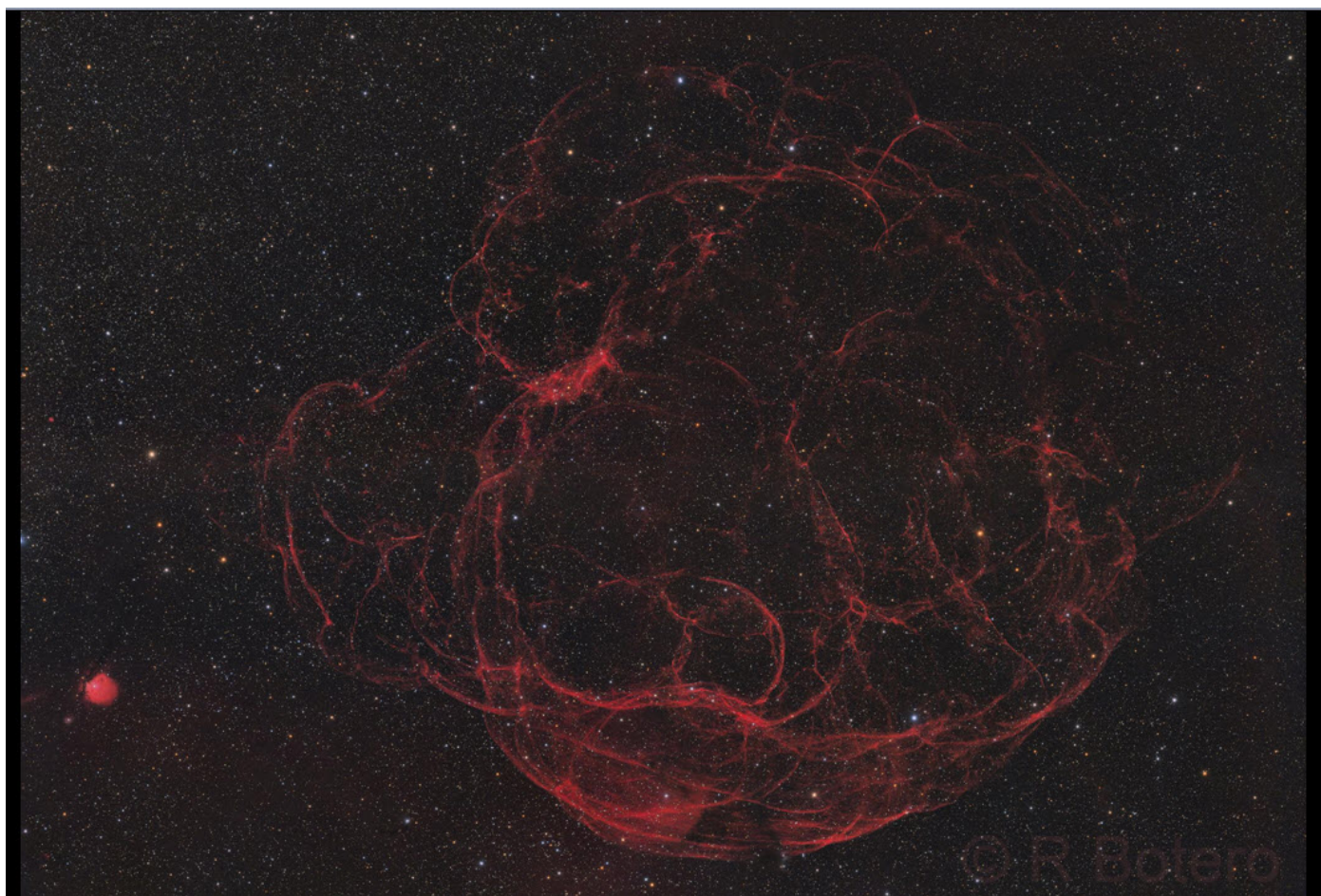
Seestar



*John Deathridge 2024*

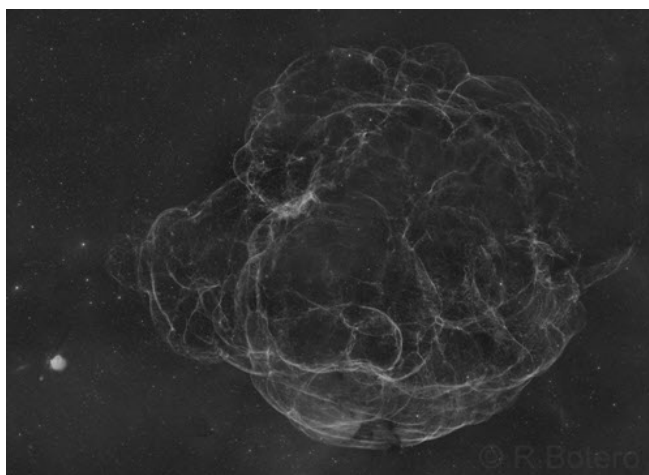
M81 – John Deathridge – Tonbridge area Bortle 4 with borrowed Mono set up.

16 hours



**Siemis 147 (AKA as the Spaghetti Nebula).**

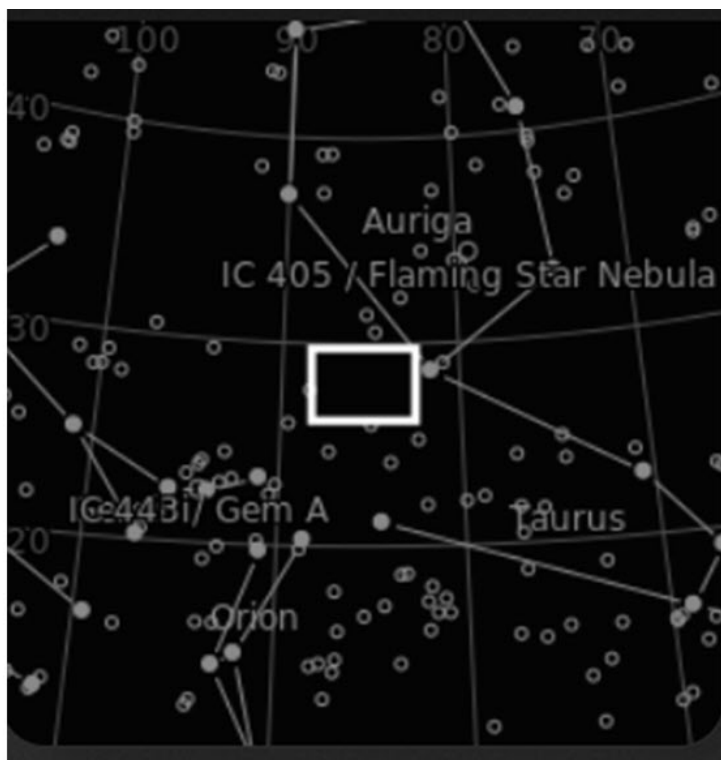
A massive area in Taurus. 62.5 hours over 11 nights in 2 panels. - **Roberto Botero**



33+ hrs for Ha and 29+ hrs for OSC

A giant supernova remnant between Auriga and Taurus.

Very faint for imagers and as so huge quite a challenge.



An apparent diameter of approx 3 degrees spanning roughly 160 ly

Distance: 3000 ly



**Re-work of Barnard's Loop with the Boogeyman and M78 Nebulae.**

Taken over 3 different years totalling 12hours 10mins (M78 taken from Bortle 4) - **Carole Pope**



Putting it into context (using an even bigger image by Mark Shelley some years ago.

It is the area shaded darker in Orion



Added images (for more detail) all done by Carole

•Total imaging time = 12h 10min

•M78 in 2017 4h 5m **Bortle 4**



- Data from different years.

- [Boogeyman LDN1622](#) 5h 55mins **Bortle 8**

- Barnard Full image in 2021 [Samyang Lens](#) 2h 50mins, **Bortle 8**



**Duncan** has bought a Dwarf 11 despite being a regular imager. This is 60 x 15 seconds exposures. As you can see these longer exposures reveal a fair amount of detail. But it is also post-processed.

He had to take and combine shorter subs for the core to avoid "burn out".

A very interesting comment he made, and some of you might find this useful: It suffers from field rotation if used in its default [altazimuth](#) mode but its easy to tilt it on the tripod and roughly polar align it to minimize the effect.

This will enable you to do longer exposures.



[NGC3184 - The Little Pinwheel Galaxy in Ursa Major - LRGB](#) - Roberto Botero

4 nights – total 10h 20m – lots of background galaxies



**Close Up**



**Heart Nebula IC1805** (also includes the Fish head Nebula and Melotte15)

**Roberto Botero** (Petts Wood) over 10 nights, total 32 ½ hours. SHO with RGB stars



Melotte 15

Most of the Fish Head nebula





There's a really nice looking object towards the centre left of the main nebulosity which turns out to be a recently discovered planetary nebula called WeBo1.

*This object was first noticed by [Ronals F. Webbink](#) 1995 when searching radio sources. Later it was optically reviewed by [Howard E. Bond](#) at the 0.9m [Kitt Peak National Observatory](#).*



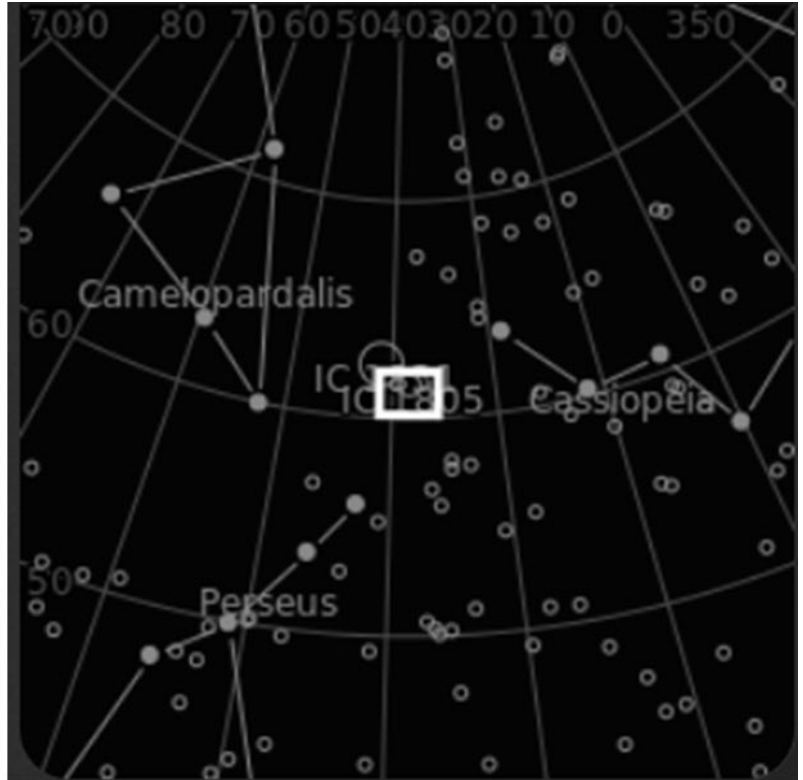
### **The Soul Nebula IC1848 – John Deathridge (Tonbridge Bortle 4)**

2 dual narrowband filters used on a colour camera. pro Optolong 3nm Ha/OIII and Askar D2 OIII / SII to create a Hubble Palette image.



The Heart nebula lies between Cassiopeia and Perseus (close to the double cluster).

An [emission nebula](#), 7500 [light years](#) away discovered by [William Herschel](#) on 3 November 1787



The Heart and Soul Nebulae are adjacent to each other and often imaged [together](#).

7,500 [ly](#) 7,500 [ly](#)



**Rosette Nebula NGC2239 – Roberto Botero – taken over 3 nights in [HaRGB](#) with a touch of SHO 5 ½ hours from [Petts Wood](#)**





Iis is a large and Bright Nebula, and can be imaged in both Broadband or narrowband.

It lies between Betegause and Procyon.

It is just about doable with the Dwarf 11 type telescopes with longer exposures.



Distance: 5,200 ly (1,500 Par sec)



**Next Deep Sky Camp – May 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> Cairds Campsite East Sussex**

8 members and 2 guests already booked

Advise to book up if you want to go as 6<sup>th</sup> is a Bank holiday