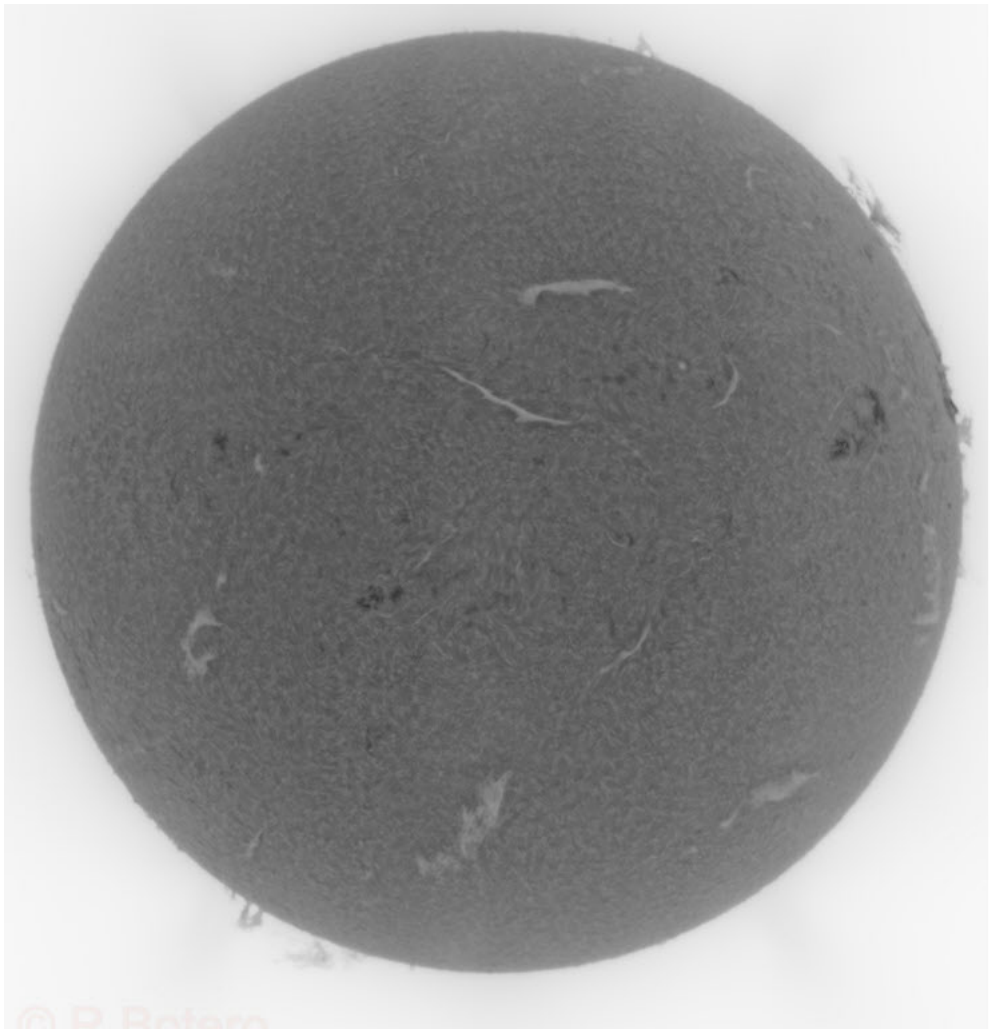
June Members Images 2025



Full disc in Ha

Roberto Botero

NGC5907, 5905, 5908, 5879 and M102 - LRGB - 39h 35m Roberto Botero

LDN1261, 1262, LBN573, 575 in Cepheus - LRGB and Dualband data

Total integration: 30h 35m – Roberto Botero

M31 taken by Carole back in 2013 – I decided to have another “go” at it with 12 more years processing experience and SX

M31 new result.

Strawberry Moon

10th June 2025

Canon EOS R7

Rick Summerfield

This celestial event is either the last full moon of spring or the first full moon of summer, depending on its proximity to the June solstice.

The Strawberry Moon is the name given to the full Moon in June. It is named after the harvest season observed by indigenous Americans, signalling the time of year that wild strawberries were harvested

Because of its lower position in the sky during summer months, especially for the Northern Hemisphere, the full moon often appears larger and more golden than usual, when it's close to the horizon.

This is when the Moon reaches the extremes of its orbit around the Earth, rising and setting at its most northerly and southerly positions on the horizon. It happens every 18.6 years and the effects are most visible during a full Moon.
Another Moon this low is not expected until 2043.

The position of the Moon so close to the horizon means that the light it reflects towards Earth passes through the thicker, lower layer of atmosphere.
Shorter wavelengths of light ('blue light') are scattered while longer wavelengths of light - such as red - reach our eyes, making the Moon appear red much like a colourful sunset.

M8 Lagoon Nebula

Seestar S50 in a 5h 27m 20s exposure, 20 second subs. Processed in PixInsight.

Extra info posted by Paul Whitmarsh:

M8 is an area within our galaxy where stars are formed, the majority of the material in the image is Hydrogen gas that is being energised by hot young and massive blue stars. These hot stars generate a stellar wind which creates voids in the nebula.

The darker areas superimposed on the pink background are cooler dense blobs of gas and dust, known as Bok Globules, which are collapsing to form more stars. Telescopes which can see in the infrared, such as the JWST, can see into these dusty globules and reveal the young stars being born within.

Cocoon Nebula – Simon Smollett – Dwarf 3 Smartscope.

M16 – Eagle Nebula – Michael Griffiths

Dwarf 3 with Dual Band filter

Sh2-92 – (Near the Dumbbell Nebula) SHO – Carole Pope (Bromley)
14h 50mins over 3 nights (Problems with Desiccant)

OAS Imaging competition 2025

Deep sky and Solar System

Deep Sky and Solar System

WINNER
Deep Sky & Solar system

Mark Shelley

Mosaic of Orion's Belt:

2 panes horizontally by 3 panes vertically.

Each pane used 20 dithered exposures of 120sec.

4 hours in total

Runner Up – Deep Sky and Solar System

John Deathridge

LRGB and Ha – 12 hours

OAS Imaging competition 2025

Smart Images

(taken with either a Smart Telescope or Smartphone)

Winner of Smart Images: Comet Tsuchinshan – Andrew Ramsay

Taken in Hythe, 44x15 second subs (total 11 mins)

Runner up

Smart Images

Helix Nebula

Paul Whitmarsh

Seestar S50 over eight nights

9h 8m 20 seconds – 3290 exposures