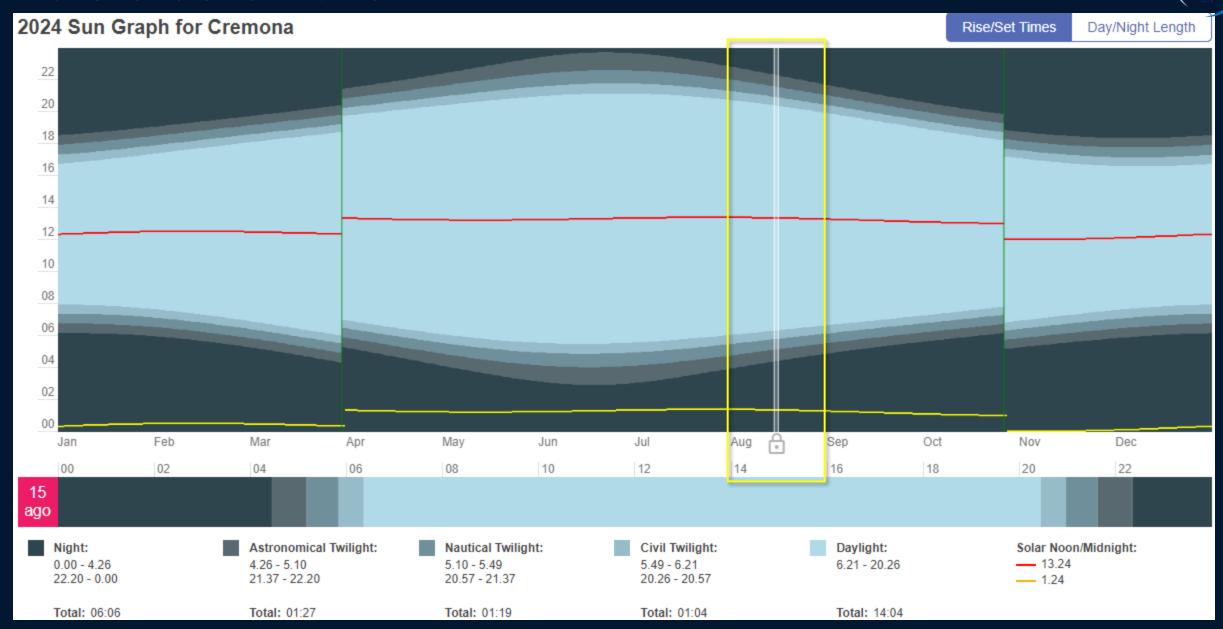


Il cielo del mese

AGOSTO 2024

#### Durata della notte



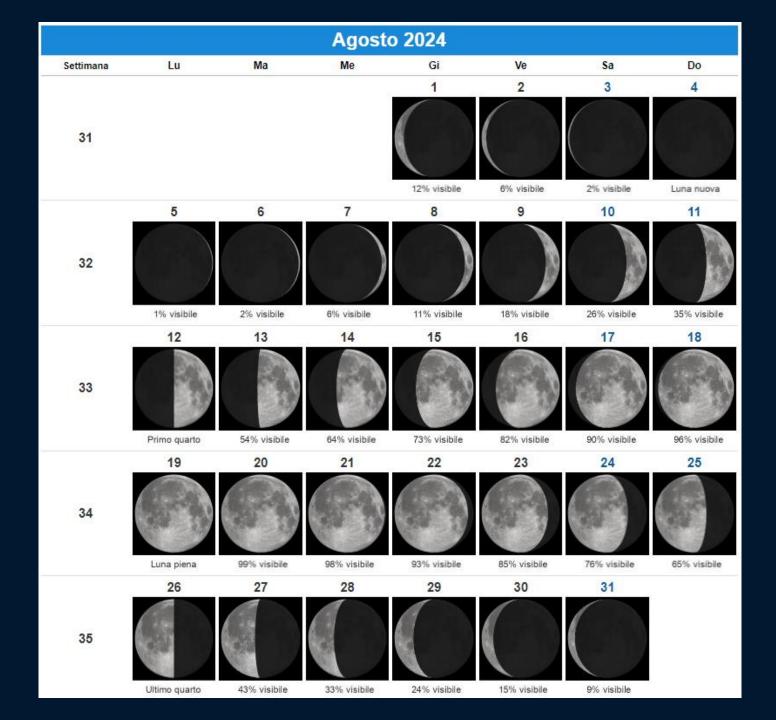
# Il cielo di Agosto





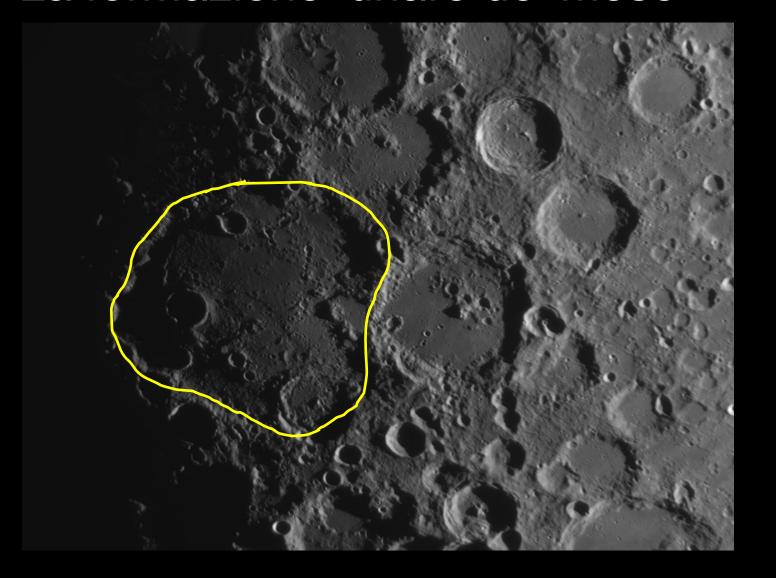
Terra, Cremona, 52 m

#### Fasi lunari





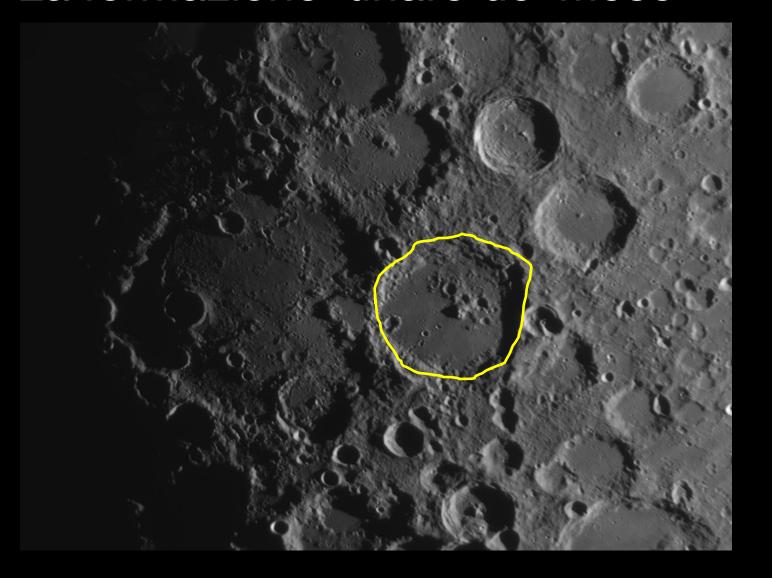
#### La formazione lunare del mese





Deslandres 227 km
Walther 134 km
Werner 71 km
giorni ideali 12-13 agosto

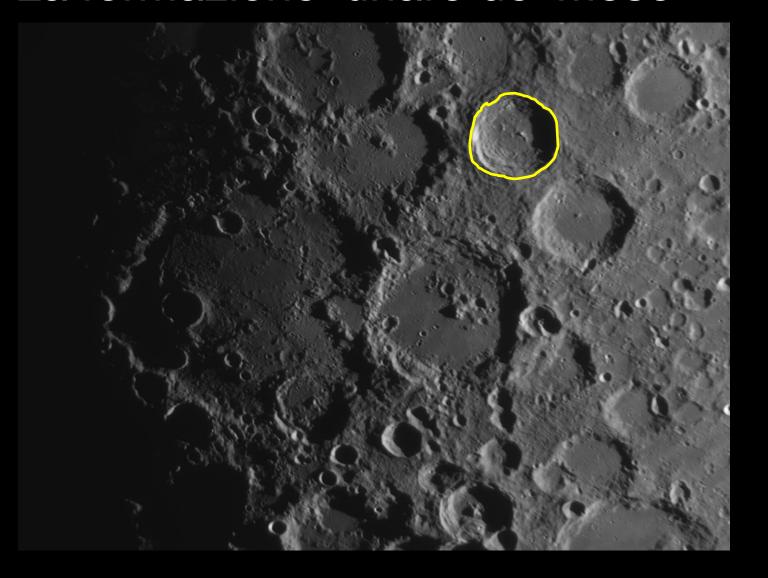
#### La formazione lunare del mese

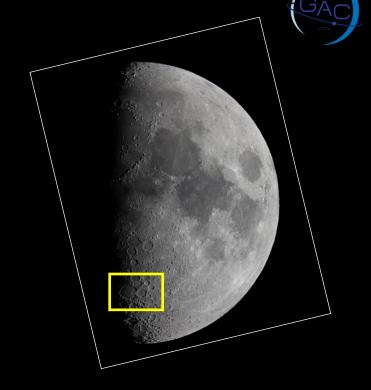




Deslandres 227 km
Walther 134 km
Werner 71 km
giorni ideali 12-13 agosto

#### La formazione lunare del mese

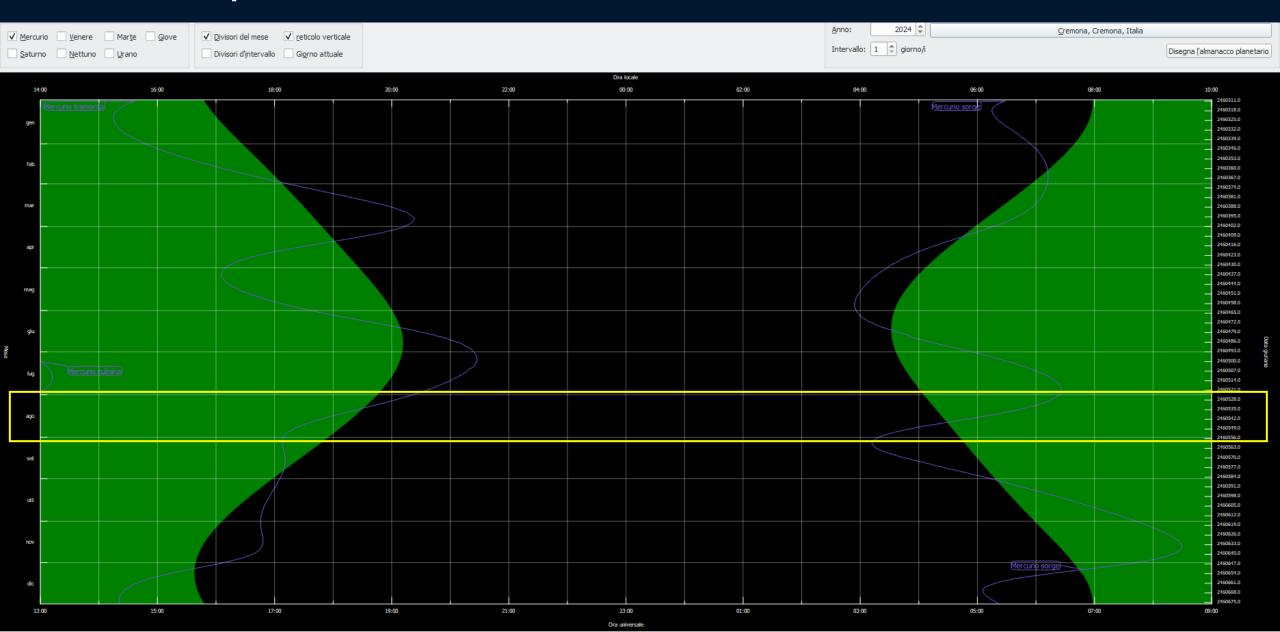




Deslandres 227 km
Walther 134 km
Werner 71 km
giorni ideali 12-13 agosto

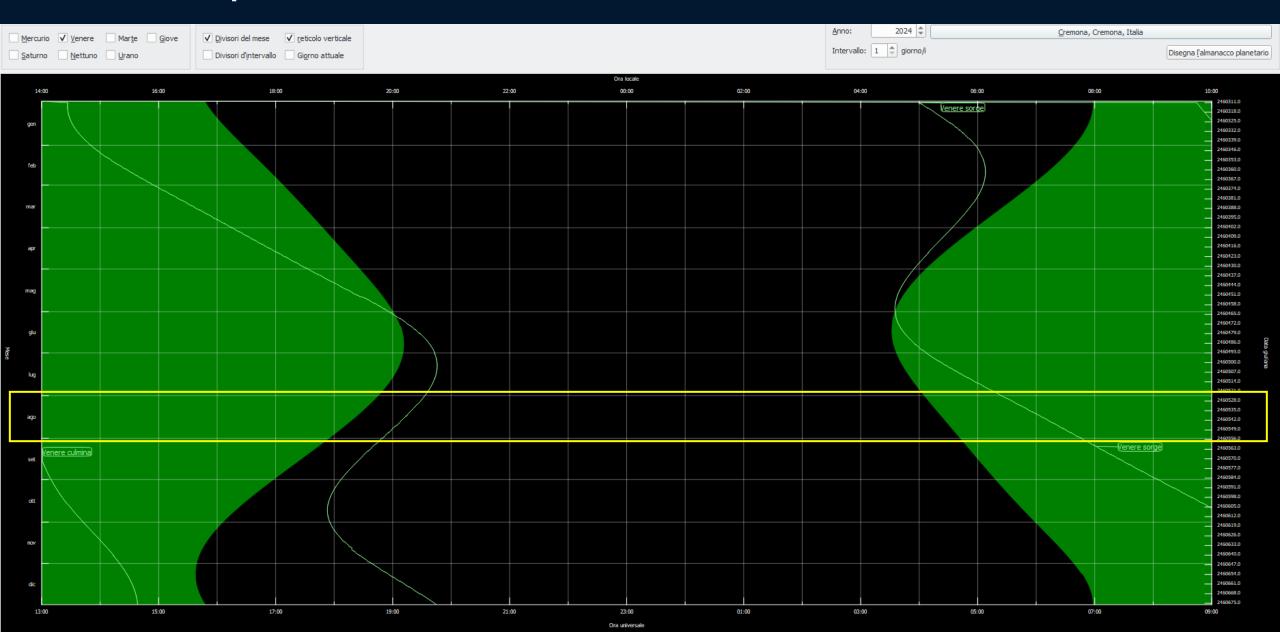
#### Visibilità pianeti - MERCURIO





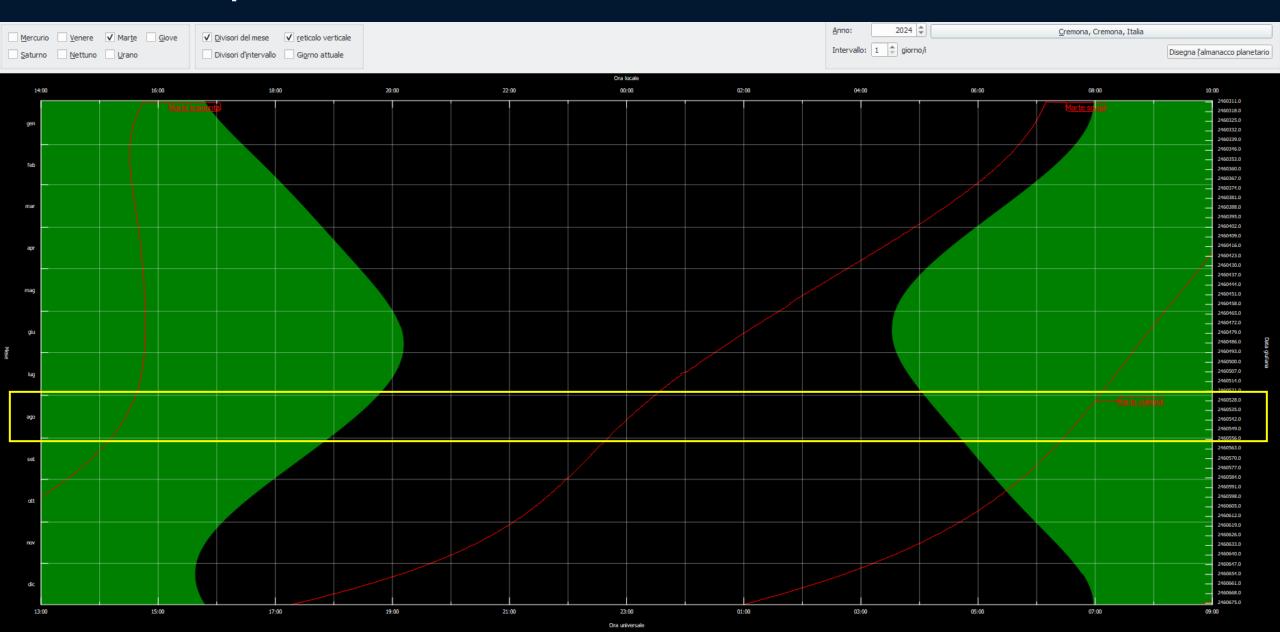
#### Visibilità pianeti - VENERE





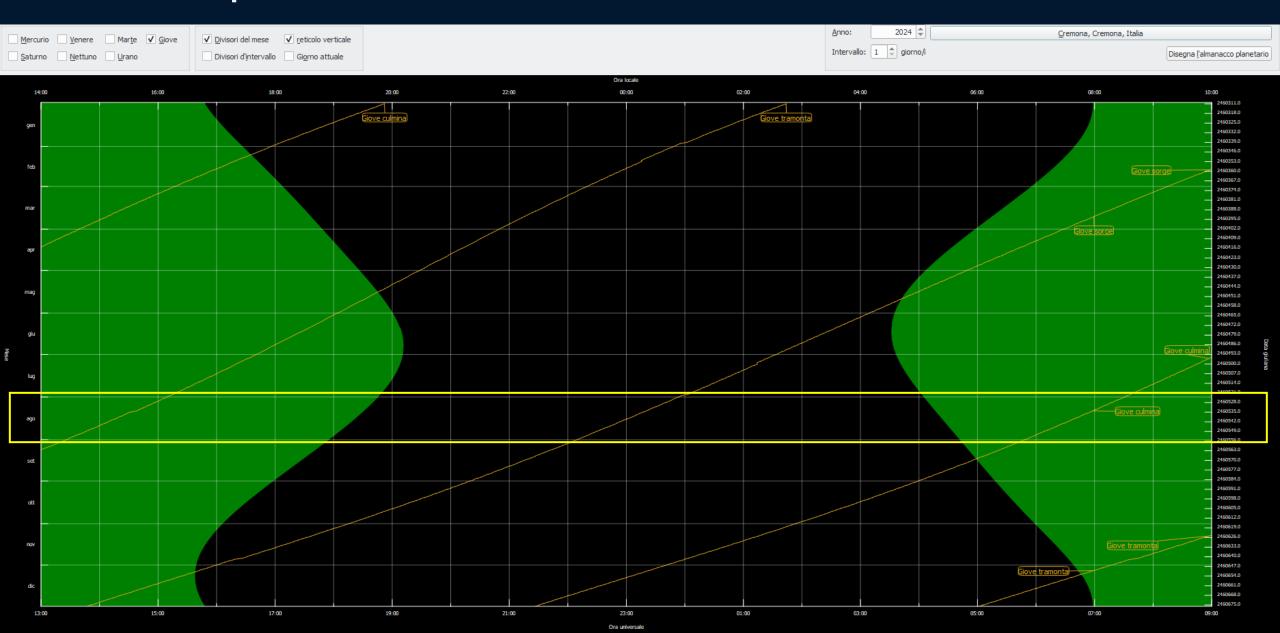
#### Visibilità pianeti - MARTE





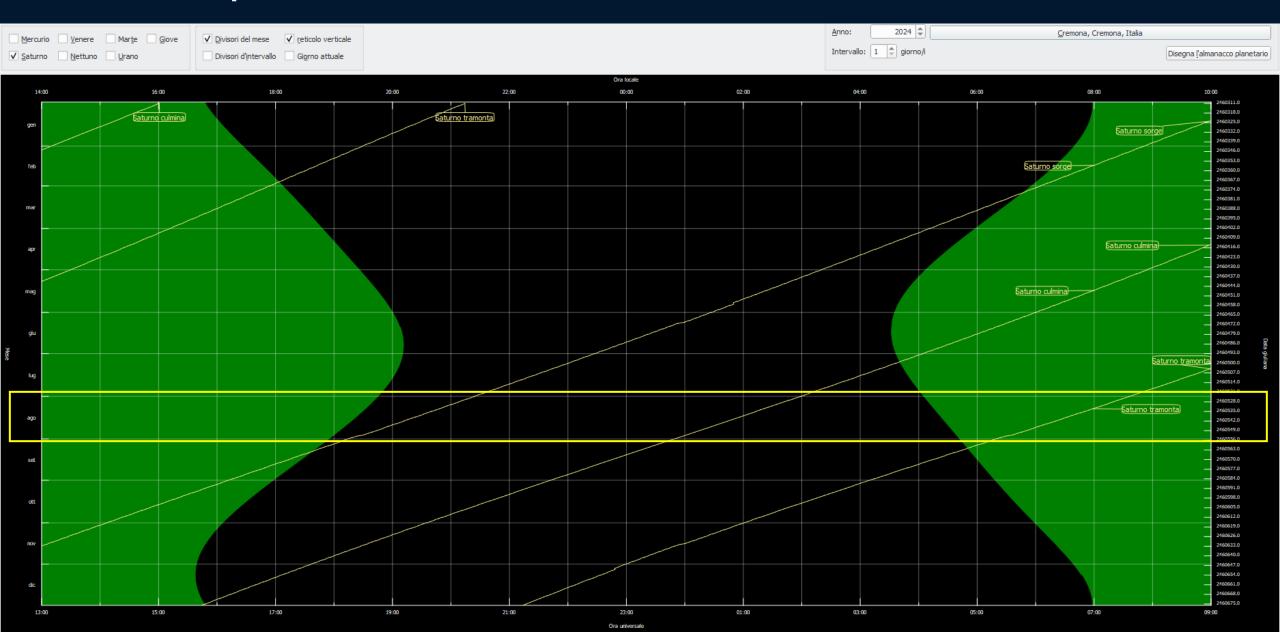
#### Visibilità pianeti - GIOVE





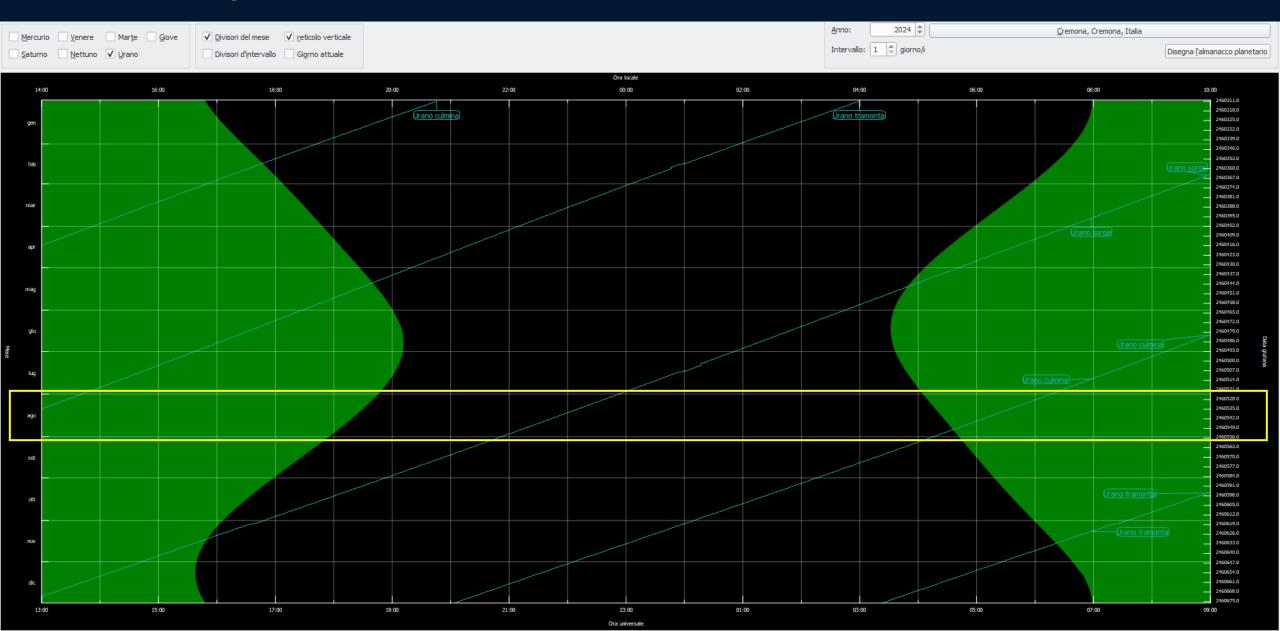
#### Visibilità pianeti - SATURNO





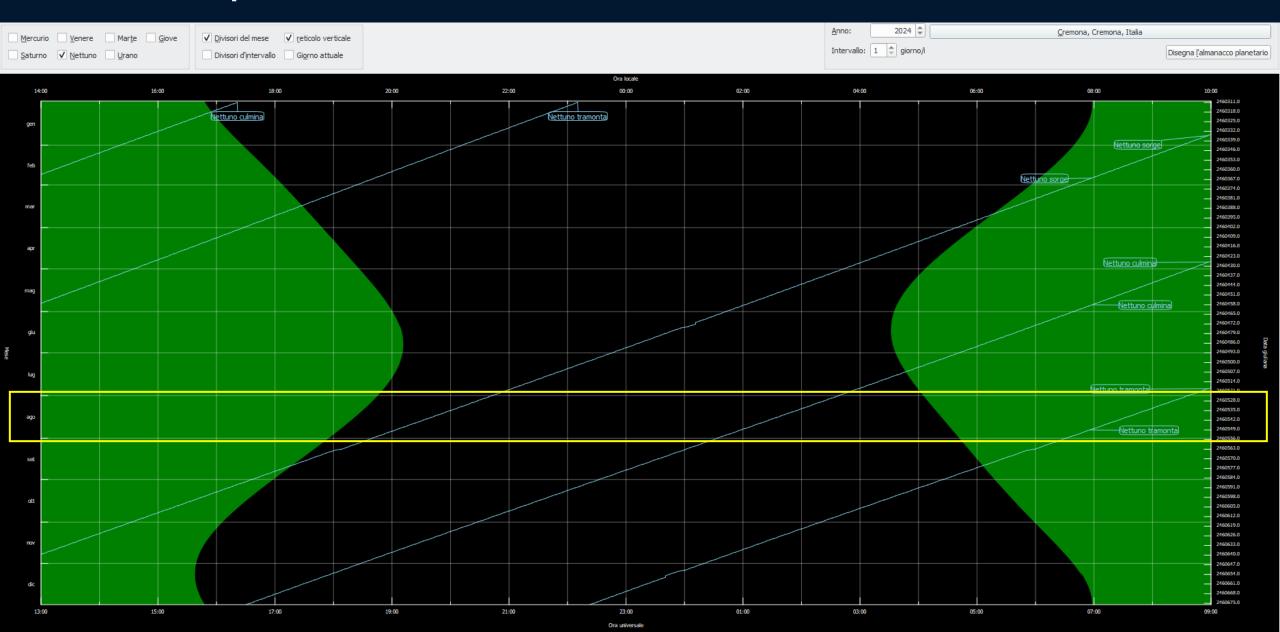
#### Visibilità pianeti - URANO





#### Visibilità pianeti - NETTUNO





## Cometa 13P/Olbers

31 (9.30)
30 (9.25)
29 (9.21)
28 (9.16)
27 (9.01)
26 (9.06)
25 (9.01)
22 (8.87)
22 (8.87)
22 (8.87)
22 (8.87)
20 (8.77)
20 (8.77)
21 (8.64)
21 (8.65)
21 (8.55)
21 (8.55)
21 (8.55)
21 (8.55)
21 (8.55)
21 (8.64)
21 (8.42)
21 (8.22)
21 (8.22)
22 (8.87)
23 (8.14)
24 (8.11)
26 (8.18)
26 (8.18)
27 (8.21)
28 (8.04)
29 (8.04)
20 (8.04)
20 (8.04)
20 (8.04)

Orsa Maggiore

Loono Minoro





a cometa Olbers rappresentata da W. R. Brooks il 14 ottobre 1887

Scoperta	6 marzo 1815		
Scopritore	Heinrich Olbers		
Designazioni alternative	1815 E1; 1887 Q1; 1887 V; 1887f; 1956 A1; 1956 IV; 1956a		

Parametr	ri orbitali		
(all'epoca 14	ottobre 1956)		
Semiasse maggiore	16,9067774 UA <sup>[1]</sup>		
Perielio	1,18 UA <sup>[2]</sup>		
Afelio	32,6351 UA		
Periodo orbitale	69,5 anni		
Inclinazione orbitale	44,60989°		
Eccentricità	0,93029715		
Longitudine del nodo ascendente	85,7843193314°		
Ultimo perielio	19 giugno 1956		

Magnitudine app. 5a (max)

Magnitudine ass. 4,5

Terra, Cremona, 52 m CDV 47.4° 17

17.9 FPS

2024-07-23 22:31:32 UTC+02





## SAGITTARIO – nebulose M 8 e M 20

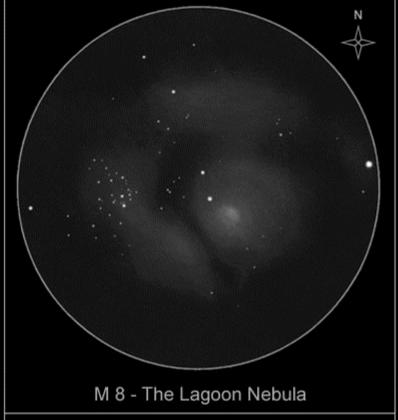




## SAGITTARIO – nebulosa Laguna M 8







type: emission nebula magnitude: 5.8m distance: 4100kly const: Saggitarius

notes: UHC filter used. very bright nebula which hosts a star cluster. visible with a naked eye

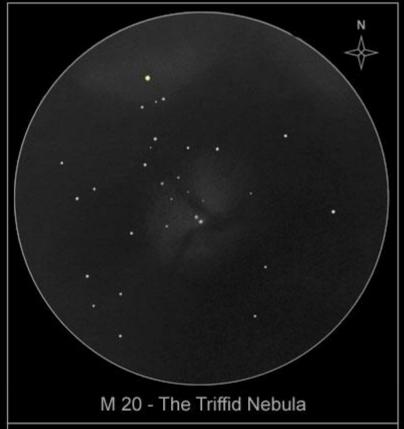
scope: Orion 8" eq. newton. eyepiece: 25mm sirius plossl power: 40X, 1.25° TFOV

location: Negev Desert, Israel good seeing, ~ 6.7m sky date: december 2007

graphite pencil sketch (inverted) observer: Michael Vlasov

#### SAGITTARIO – nebulosa Trifida M 20





type: emission nebula magnitude: 6.3m const: Saggitarius

notes: UHC filter. Beautiful small nebula, with 3 thin dust lanes. Around a bright yellow star at noth nebulosity is visible

scope: Orion 8" eq. newton. eyepiece: 8mm TV plossl power: 125X, 0.42° TFOV

location: Negev Desert, Israel mediocre seeing, ~ 6.3m sky

date: 22.06.2007

graphite pencil sketch (inverted) observer: Michael Vlasov

## SAGITTARIO – ammasso globulare M 22







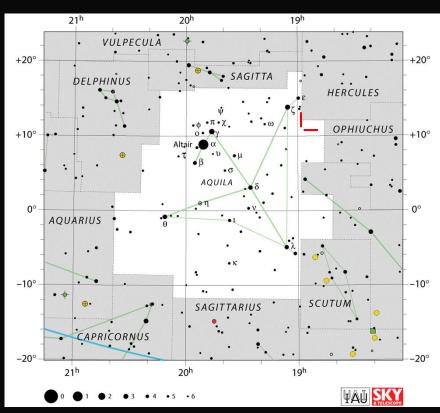
M22, Cúmulo Globular en Sgr (AR: 18h 36m / Dec: -23° 54')
2017-08-14; 22h 56m T.U.
Cielos rurales, sin Luna, despejado. 3/5 Seeing (5=óptimo)
SC 235mm; Delos 14mm (167,85x); campo 26'
http://laorilladelcosmos.blogspot.com.es/

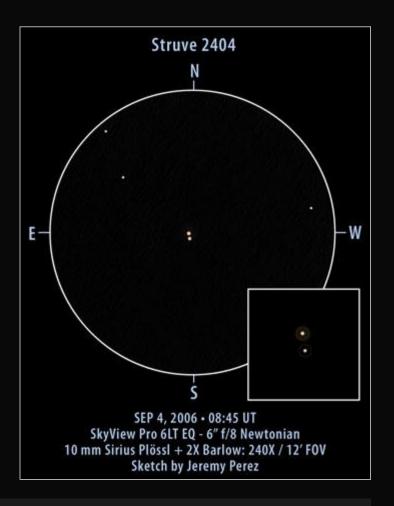
# Stella doppia del mese

# GAC

#### Struve 2404







Struve 2404 (AqI)							
Componente	AR (2000)	Dec (2000)	magnitudine	separazione	AP		
STF 2404	18h 50' 45''	+10° 58' 39''	6,9 / 7,8	3,5" (2024)	182° (2024)		





