

BINOCULAR OBJECTS TO VIEW

Even though most night sky objects look best in telescopes, binoculars can show galaxies, nebulae, globular clusters, open clusters, stars, double stars, the moon, some comets and Jupiter with its 4 Galilean Moons.

7 x 35 or 7 x 50 are the smallest recommended, and the standard 10 x 42 or 10 x 50 are even better. The astronomy binoculars like 20 x 80, or 25 x 100 can be very heavy and require a tripod to hold steady. (The first number is the power or magnification, and the second number is the diameter of the 2 big lenses in millimeters). **The following are some of the favorite deep sky objects PAS members enjoy with binoculars.** We have listed the season of the year and the constellations to help locate them.

Fall: Andromeda Galaxy M31; Milky Way Galaxy; M15 Globular Cluster in Pegasus;
Perseus Double Open Star Clusters

Winter: Pleiades Open Star Cluster M45 in Taurus; Orion Nebula M42; Open Star Cluster M35 in Gemini; M36 Open Star Cluster in Auriga; M37 Open Star Cluster in Auriga; M38 Open Star Cluster in Auriga; Betelgeuse in Orion red-orange star; Rigel in Orion blue-white star; Aldebaran in Taurus red giant star

Spring: Beehive Open Star Cluster M44 in Cancer; M50 Open Star Cluster in Monoceros; M41 Open Star Cluster in Canis Major; Mizar Double star in Ursa Major

Summer: Lagoon Nebula M8 in Sagittarius; Trifid Nebula M 20 in Sagittarius; Hercules Globular Cluster M13; M25 Open Cluster in Sagittarius; M22 Globular Cluster in Sagittarius; Delta Lyra, red/blue double star; Epsilon Lyra , wider components of the double double star; "False Albireo" Alpha and 8 Vulpeculae double star; Omicron 1 and 2 blue/orange double star; 31 Cygni, wide triple star; Deneb in Cygnus blue-white star; Summer Triangle of 3 stars Deneb in Cygnus, Vega in Lyra, Altair in Aquila; Coll399 in Vulpecula "Coat Hanger" Asterism group of stars