What to look for in the night sky over the next few weeks.

Presented to Ewell Astronomical Society by Ron Canham At Nonsuch High School for Girls, Cheam Friday 13th March 2020

Topic: Constellation Leo

https://ewellastronomy.org/

Regulus (Cor Leonis - Rex - Kabeleced) a Leo - 32 Leo - HIP 49669 - SAO 98967 - HD 87901 - HR 3982 - WDS J10084+1158AB Canes Venatici Leo Minor

n+Virginids

_eo

Crater

Regulus

Sextans

Hydra

Antlia

Type: double star Magnitude: 1.35 Absolute Magnitude: -0.58 Colour Index (B-V): -0.09 RA/Dec (J2000.0): 10h08m21.96s/+11°58'03.0" RA/Dec (on date): 10h09m27.82s/+11°51'58.8" HA/Dec: 23h05m54.15s/+11°51'58.8" Az./Alt.: +159°34'58.3"/+49°00'04.6" Gal. long 9/lates-133°34'26.7"/+48255/58 Berenices Supergal. long./lat.: +89º14'43.0"/-34º44'26.7" Ecl. long./lat. (J2000.0): +149°49'39.7"/+0°27'52.6" Ecl. long./lat. (on date): +150°06'52.6"/+0°27'56.7" Ecliptic obliquity (on date): +23°26'11.9' Mean Sidereal Time: 9115m23.0s Apparent Sidereal Time: 9h15m22.0s Rise: 15h41m Transit: 22h43m Set: 5h45m IAU Constellation: Leo Distance: 79.30±0.67 ly Spectral Type: B8IVn Parallax: 41.130±0.350 mas Position angle (2015): 307.00° **B**-Virginids Separation (2015): 175,100" (+0°02'55") Proper motions by axes: -312.3 45.9 (mas/yr) Position angle of the proper motion: 278.90 Angular speed of the proper motion: 315.7 (mas/yr)

Monoceros

Canis Minor

Pyxis

Cancer

Canis Major.

Sirius

 (\odot)

Betel

Adhar

Spica

SE

Corvùs





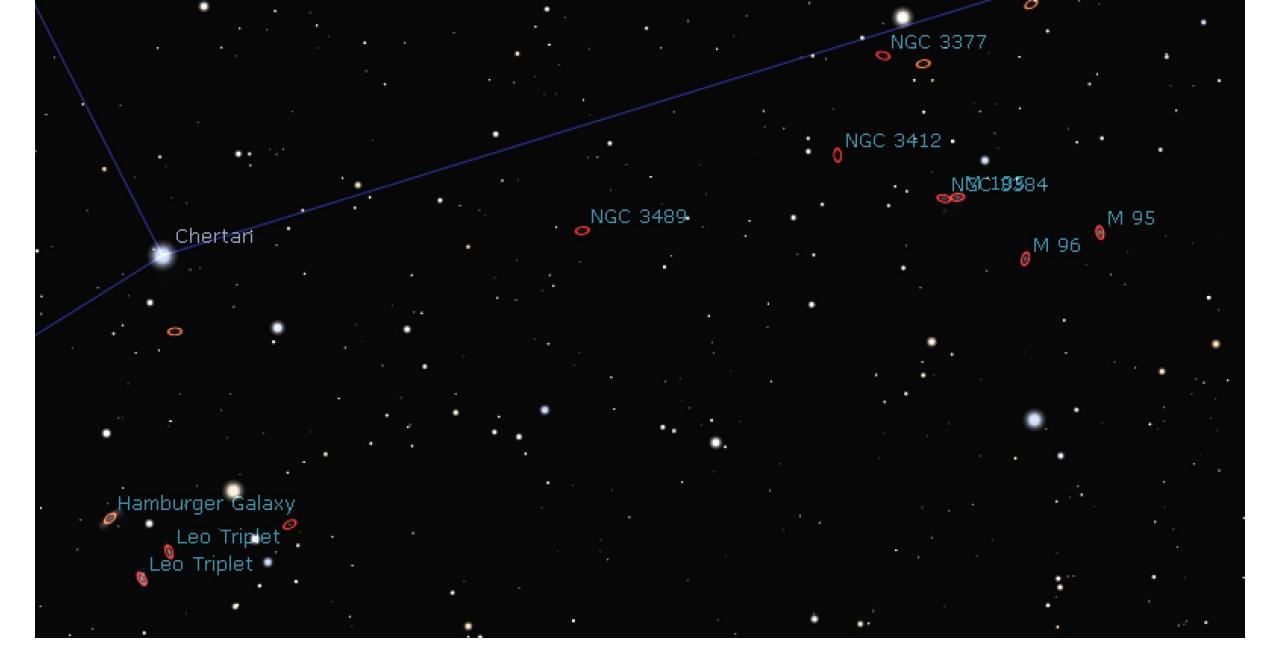
Chertari:

Algieba: Double yellow giants mag 2.0 and 3.2, 170 light years.

Denebola: In Arabic means the Lion's tail.

Leo: One of the oldest constellations. Representing the Nemean Lion that Hercules defeated as one of his 12 labours. The lion's flesh could not be pierced by iron, stone or bronze, Hercules strangled it to death.

Regulus: Blue-white Mag 1.4, 80 light years distant, and has a companion mag 7.8 that can sometimes be seen with binoculars. Regulus spins in 16 hours, giving an equatorial bulge.



Below Leo is a collection of deep sky objects, realistically only visible with a telescope.

Moon: New 24th March. Full 8th April. With respect to Gary Walker, this is a slightly better than ordinary Moon. (Not 'super' at all.) Just closer at 357,029km thus the brightest Moon this year. Both Astronomy Now and BBC Sky at Night magazines for March include features on observing the Moon.

March 20th is the Spring Equinox.

March 20th 05:00 Mars passes Jupiter and Saturn.

March 23rd 04:30-05:30 if you look at Mars, Pluto is 50 arcseconds away at mag 15 so you will need a large telescope.

March 29th we continue with the annoying change to the clocks from Universal Time to BST.

Advance planning: The night of 21 April is the Lyrid meteor shower and should be good this year, assuming a clear sky.

Please see the current issue of Janus for details of the planets.

(My thanks to Stellarium 0.19.3, Philip's 2020 Stargazing, Collins 2020 Guide to the Night Sky, Astronomy Now magazine, BBC Sky at Night magazine, Janus and numerous other sources.)