

## What will we observe?

**June 24:** This evening will feature the two gaseous giants of our solar system. We can observe for the first time Saturn and its ring system, we will also observe Jupiter and four of its moons (Ion, Ganymede, Callisto and Europe) discovered by Galileo Galilei in 1610. Finally we will observe the great cluster of Hercules, M13, composed of more than 600,000 stars and orbiting our galaxy.

**July 8:** Tonight will be centred on the Moon and the two gaseous giants, Jupiter and Saturn. We will observe the Moon with its entire splendour, as well as its seas and craters. We will also enjoy Jupiter and four of its moons (Ion, Ganymede, Calisto and Europe). Finally we will observe Saturn and its ring system, along with Titan, its main moon.

**July 22:** Tonight, thanks to the absence of the moon, we will be able to observe in detail the great cluster of Hercules, located 26,000 light-years, at the outer limit of our galaxy. We will also enjoy Jupiter and four of its moons (Ion, Ganymede, Calisto and Europe). Finally we will observe Saturn and its ring system, along with Titan, its main moon.

**August 19:** Tonight, thanks to the absence of the moon, we can observe in detail the great cluster of Hercules, located 26,000 light-years, on the outer limit of our galaxy. We will also observe the Lira nebula, M57, a planetary nebula. Finally we will enjoy Saturn and its ring system, along with Titan, its main moon. We will still be able to enjoy the last days of the rain of stars of the tears of San Lorenzo.

**September 16:** Tonight, thanks to the absence of the moon, we will be able to observe in detail the great cluster of Hercules, located 26,000 light years away, on the outer limit of our galaxy. We will also observe the great Andromeda galaxy located 2.2 million light-years, is the largest galaxy in our small group of galaxies. Finally we will enjoy Saturn and its ring system, along with Titan, its main moon.

**October 28:** Tonight we will observe the moon in phase of crescent, just at the optimum moment for its observation; we will be able to observe all its relief in its maximum splendour. We can also observe in detail the great cluster of Hercules, located 26,000 light-years, on the outer limit of our galaxy. Finally we will observe the great galaxy of Andromeda located 2.2 million light-years, is the largest galaxy of our small group of galaxies.

**November 18:** Tonight due to the absence of the moon, we will observe the two most important galaxies of our small group of galaxies, the great Andromeda galaxy and the triangle galaxy, are the two most important objects of the autumn night skies. Finally we will observe Albireo, a binary system formed by stars of different colours.

**December 16:** Tonight, due to the absence of the moon, we can observe the nebula of Orion,

M42, located at 1600 light-years and associated with the birth of stars. We will also observe the great galaxy of Andromeda, M31, and the Albireo binary system formed by stars of different colours.