

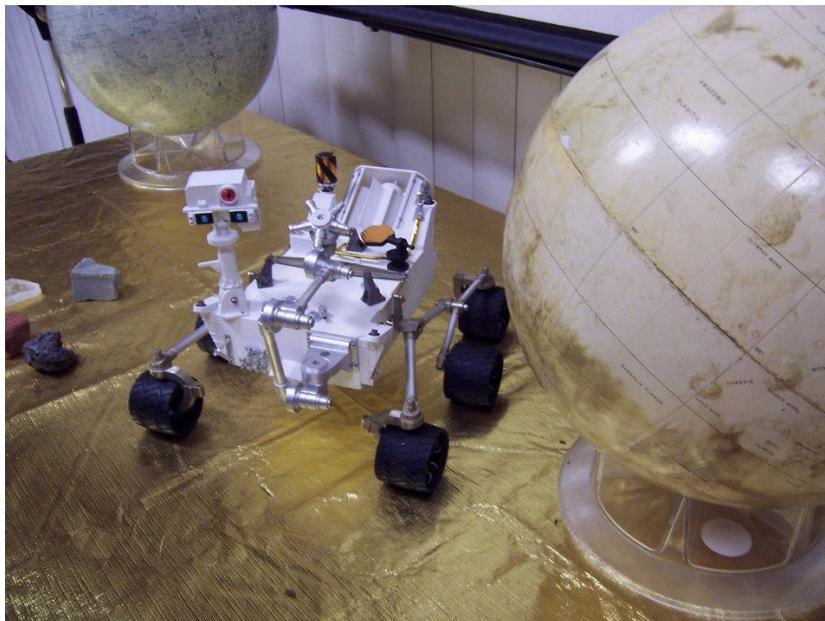
Newsletter of the Baton Rouge Astronomical Society

www.braastro.org



October 2013

Next meeting Oct 14th 7:00PM at the HRPO
Dark Site Observing Dates:
Primary on Oct. 5th (New Moon)
Secondary on Oct. 12th (1st Quarter Moon)



Model of the Mars Curiosity Rover



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hi Everyone,

Ah, the smell of caramel apples and pumpkin pie are in the air! I'm sure you've also noticed the days starting to get shorter. Hopefully we'll get some clear sky as well.

My main point in this month's message is to remind everyone that we are going to be electing all new officers this December. We'll be fielding nominations at our November meeting. The positions are as follow:

President - This person will head up the meetings each month. The President is the "Face" of the club and is often times called on to comment on our club to outside parties such as newspapers, TV reporters, and other clubs or groups. You will be tasked with doing your best to keep the club moving in a positive direction.

Vice-President - A very important position, the VP is mainly in charge of putting together the official program for our monthly meetings. You will email, call and meet a lot of interesting people in the community and surrounding areas trying to find people willing to come share their work with our club.

Secretary - Records the minutes of each monthly meeting and supplies the record for the newsletter/archive.

Co-Secretary (Junior Secretary?) - This was a newly created position for our club almost 2 years ago. The position is open to members under the age of 18. You will also record the meeting minutes each month as well as various, as yet undefined, tasks. (I admit, with apologies to our excellent current Co-Secretary Rory, that the position has not been fully utilized to its potential. I do see great merit in its existence, though, and hope to incorporate some worthwhile tasks that help the person holding the position learn more about the running of a club like ours.)

Treasurer - This person keeps track of the accounts and processes applications and dues payments as well as paying any bills the club incurs. (Liability insurance, Astronomical League dues, Hodges Gardens expenses, etc.) This is the only position that does not have a term limitation.

With the exception of Treasurer, all of our current officers are term limited this year. This means we need new people to step up to the plate. If you are interested in any of these positions, please let someone know so you can be nominated. If you have any questions regarding any of the positions or their duties, don't hesitate to contact Merrill or I.

That's all from me for this month, but please make an effort to join us for our October 14th meeting at the HRPO at 7PM to welcome our special guest presenter from New Orleans, Mr. Ahmed Jaber. I'd love to fill the house for our first out-of-town guest in several months!

Clear Skies,
Ben Toman
BRAS President



NOTES FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT

Our guest speaker for the October BRAS meeting will be Ahmed Jabar, of Chalmette, LA. Ahmed has been an amateur astronomer for a few years, but he has jumped into it with both feet. He will tell us about some of his adventures observing and the challenges of doing astrophotography from a light polluted neighborhood.

Ahmed is also one of the founders of the Telescope Addicts - Astronomy and Astrophotography Community Facebook page. TA began fairly modestly, (I think Ben was one of the first ten members.) but quickly grew as a serious international site for astrophotographers and enthusiasts. Trust me, there is some truly mind-blowing astrophotos on that page.

Ahmed will tell us about its beginnings, history, the inspiration behind it, "cool stuff that goes on in there, and maybe some teasers of future plans."

I know that many members have not even visited the BRAS Facebook page, so things like that may not excite you. However, I think after seeing some of the activities on that page, you will revisit it time and again. Who knows, you might make it one of your favorite astronomical resources.



MESSAGE FROM THE **HRPO**

FRIDAY NIGHT LECTURE SERIES

all start at 7:30pm

11 October: “Wonders of the Fall Sky”

18 October: “Biology in Microgravity”

25 October: {no lecture}

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS: ON SITE

- Saturday, 12 October from 6:30pm to 9:30pm. *Three volunteers.* **Observe the Moon Night.** Floating, directing to information, pointing out main unaided-eye features on Moon. Easy; training provided.
- Friday, 25 October from 7pm to 10pm. *One volunteer.* **Great World Wide Star Count.** Teaching visitors how to take part in this program. Easy; training provided.
- Saturday, 26 October from 6pm to 10pm. *Six volunteers.* **Spooky Spectrum.** Physical science demos, Dob telescope operation, prize table, refreshment table. Easy; training provided.

200GS OPERATING EQUIPMENT

The dome control system upstairs is brand-new, put in by one Greg Stafford, who visited from the southwest. He stayed in town longer than he originally planned to make sure everything worked correctly.

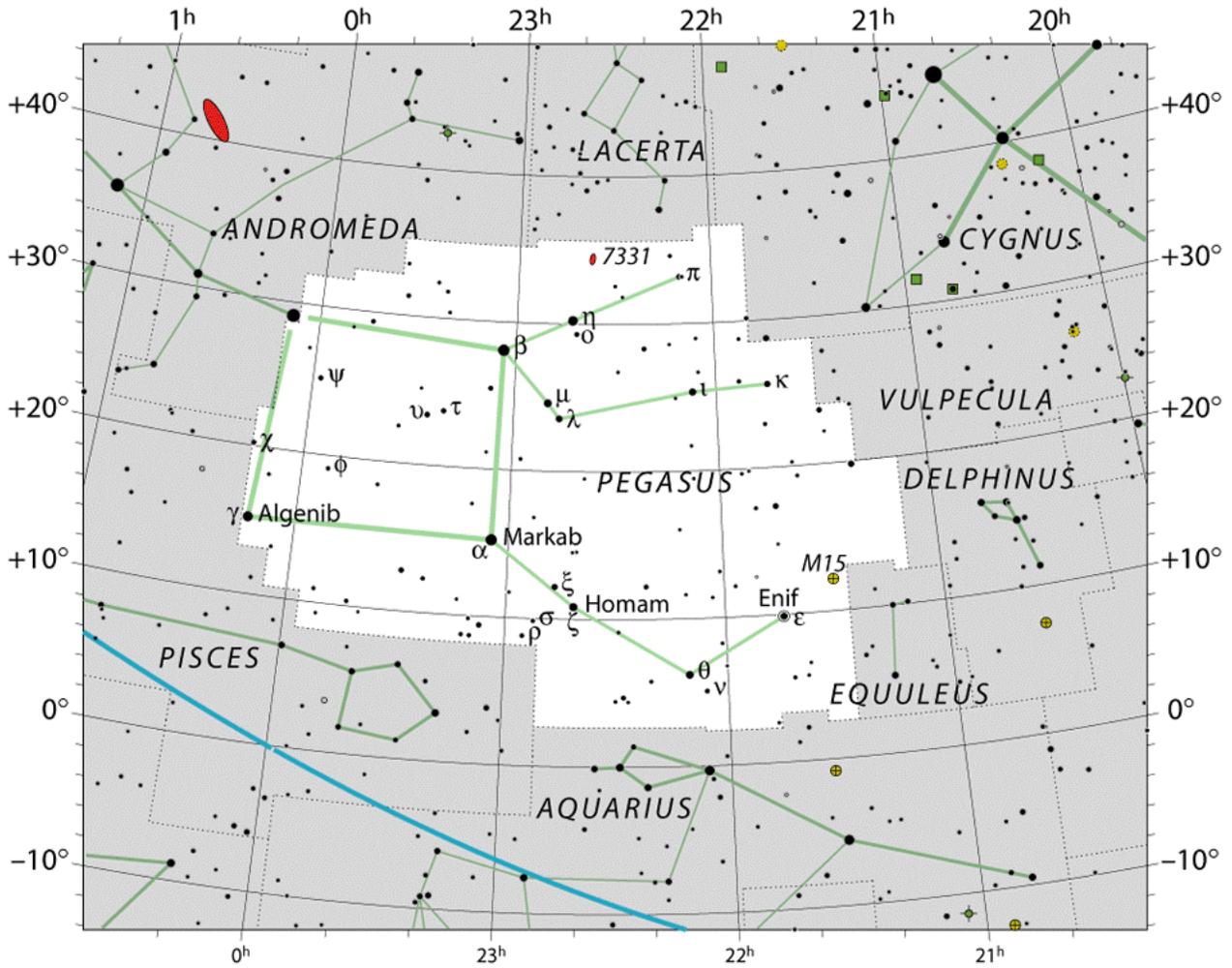
Due to a previous voltage discrepancy, Professor Guzik at this time has an old version of the telescope operating computer installed as a “tester”. After a couple of weeks he is going to place a brand-new computer, from what I gather—although I don’t yet know the name of the operating program. Of course, current operators should expect a training session before using the new equipment.



MONTHLY OBSERVING NOTES

Constellation of the Month: Pegasus – The Winged Horse

Position: RA 23 hr, Dec. +20



● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6



Pegasus

Pegasus was the winged horse best known for his association with the Greek hero Bellerophon. The manner of the horse's birth was unusual. Its mother was Medusa, the Gorgon, who in her youth was famed for her beauty, particularly her flowing hair. Many suitors approached her, but the one who took her was Poseidon, who is both god of the sea and god of horses. Unfortunately, the seduction happened in the temple of Athene. Outraged by having her temple defiled, the goddess Athene changed Medusa into a snake-haired monster whose gaze could turn men into stone.

Perseus was sent to kill Medusa by King Polydectes of Seriphus, who was the brother of Dictys, the man who took Perseus and his mother Danae in and raised Perseus as his own son. Polydectes wanted Danae for himself and Perseus stood in his way because he defended his mother from the king's advances. The king did not expect the Hero to come back from his mission alive.

When Perseus decapitated Medusa, Pegasus and the warrior Chrysaor sprang from her body. The name Pegasus comes from the Greek word pegai, meaning "springs" or "waters". Chrysaor's name means "golden sword", in description of the blade he carried when he was born. Chrysaor played no further part in the story of Pegasus; he later became father of Geryon, the three body monster whom Heracles slew.

When he was born, Pegasus flew away to Mount Helion in Boeotia, where the Muses lived, and he befriended them. He created a spring that was named Hippocrene, by striking the ground with his hoof. The name Hippocrene means "The Horse's Fountain". It was said that those who drank from the spring were blessed with the gift to write poetry.

The most famous myth involving Pegasus is the one of Bellerophon, the hero who was sent by King Iolates of Lydia to kill the Chimera, a monster that breathed fire and was devastating the king's land. Bellerophon found Pegasus and tamed him using a golden bridle given to him by the goddess Athena. Then he swooped down on the Chimera from the sky and killed the monster with his lance and arrows. After this and several other heroic deeds for King Iolates, Bellerophon let the successes get to his head. Riding Pegasus, he tried to fly to Olympus and join the gods. He did not succeed. He fell off the horse and back to Earth.

Pegasus did, however, make it to Olympus. There Zeus used the horse to carry his thunder and lightning, and eventually placing him among the constellations.



Named Stars

Markab (Alpha Peg), or Marchab, “The Saddle”, mag. 2.49, position 23 04 45.62 +15 12 19.3

Scheat (Beta Peg), “The Upper Part of the Arm”, or “The Foreleg”, mag. 2.44, position 23 03 46.5 +28 04 58. An irregular variable red giant with a period of 43.3 days, and has two optical companions of mag. 9 and 11.

Algenib (Gamma Peg), “The Side” or “The Wing”, mag. 2.83, position 00 13 14.2 +15 11 1. A hot blue Cepheid variable with a period of 0.1517495 day, or about 3 hours and 38 minutes.

Enif (Epsilon Peg), “The Nose” or “The Horse’s Mouth”, mag. 2.38, position 21 44 11.24 +09 52 30. An orange supergiant, slow irregular variable star.

Homam (Zeta Peg), “The Lucky Star of the Hero”, mag. 3.41, position 22 41 27.7 +10 49 53. A slow pulsating star with two visual companions, mag. 11.6 and separation of 68”, and 11th mag. with a separation of 177”.

Matar (Eta Peg), “The Fortunate Rain”, mag. 2.93, position 22 43 0.1 +30 13 17. A spectroscopic binary with a period of 813 days, and a visual companion at 91”, which is also a close pair at 0.2” separation.

Baham (Theta Peg), “The Livestocks”, mag. 3.52, position 22 10 12 +06 11 52.

Sadalbari (Mu Peg), “Lucky Star of the Splendid One”, mag. . .51, position 22 50 0.1 +24 36 06 – a yellow giant.

El Khereb (Tau Peg), “The Bucket Rope”, mag. 4.58, position 23 20 38.22 +23 44 25.3.

Jih (Kappa Peg), mag. 4.14, position 21 44 38.70 +25 38 42.0. A binary star, mag. 5.3 with a period of 11.52 years and a separation of 0.3”, and an 11th mag. optical companion at about 14” separation.

Sadalpheris (Lambda Peg), mag. 3.97, position 22 46 31.81 +23 33 56.4.

Woo (Pi Peg), mag. 4.28, position 22 09 59.25 +33 10 41.8

Deep Sky

M15 (NGC 7078) mag. 6.4, position 21 30.0 +12 10. A globular cluster with a diameter of 12’, located about 4° NW of Epsilon Peg. It has a planetary nebula, K 648(PK 65-27.1) that is a weak Radio source and an x-ray emitter. The x-rays are coming from a binary system of a normal plus a neutron star, 3’ diameter with a mag. 13.8, position 21 27 34 +11 57 14. M15 has 112 variable stars in it.

NGC 7331 (Caldwell 30), mag. 9.5, position 22 37.1 +34 25. A barred spiral galaxy 10.7’ by 4.0’ in size, it is located about 4.3° north and slightly west of Eta Peg. A supernova of apparent mag. 12.7 appeared in 1959.

Stephan’s Quintet is comprised of NGC 7317, 7318A, 7318B, 7319, and 7320. At mag. 13.1, position 22 36.0 +33 58, and a diameter of 0.4”. The Hickson Compact Group 92 consists of all but NGC 7320. NGC 7318A and 7318B are a pair of colliding galaxies with apparent mag. of 14.4 and 13.9.

NGC 7331 is 0.5° to the NNE.

NGC 7320, mag. 13.2, 2.2” in size.

NGC 7317, mag. 14.57, 0.4’ by 0.4’ in size.

NGC 7319, mag. 14.1, has a Quasar in its heart.

NGC 7448, mag. 11.7, position 23 00.1 +15 59, a spiral galaxy of 2.6’ by 1.2’ in size.

NGC 7280, mag. 12.1, position 22 26.5 +16 09, a barred spiral galaxy of 2.1’ by 1.5’ in size.

NGC 7171, mag. 11.2, position 22 00.7 +17.44, a barred spiral galaxy of 3.2’ by 2.1’ in size.

NGC 7042, mag. 12, position 21 13.8 +13 35, a barred spiral galaxy of 2.2’ by 1.9’ in size.



NGC 14, mag. 12.1, position 00 08.8 +15.49, an irregular galaxy of 2.8' by 2.4' in size.
 NGC 7626, mag. 11.1, position 23 20.7 +08 13, an elliptical galaxy of 2.8' by 2.4' in size.
 NGC 7625, mag. 12.1, position 23 20.5 +17 14, an elliptical galaxy of 1.5' size.
 NGC 7619, mag. 11.1, position 23 20.2 +08 12, an elliptical galaxy of 2.8' by 2.5' in size.
 NGC 7497, mag. 12.2, position 23 09.1 +18 11, a barred spiral galaxy of 4.3' by 1.5' in size.
 NGC 7469 paired with IC 5283, mag. 12.3, position 23 03.3 +08 52, a spiral galaxy of 1.5' by 1.0' in size.
 NGC 7743, mag. 11.5, position 23 44.4 +09 56, a spiral galaxy of 2.8' by 2.4' in size.
 NGC 7315, mag. 13.9, 1.2' by 1.2' in size.
 NGC 7742, mag. 11.6, position 23 44.3 +10.46, an elliptical galaxy of 1.8' size, has an active galaxy super massive black hole.
 NGC7217, mag. 10.1, position 22 07.9 +31 22, a barred spiral galaxy of 4.1' by 3.4' in size.
 NGC 7673, mag. 13.2, 1.3' by 1.2' in size.
 NGC 23, mag. 12.0, position 00 09.9 +25 55, a barred spiral galaxy of 2.1' by 1.4' in size.
 NGC 7814 (Caldwell 43, UGC 8), mag. 10.6, position 00 03.3 +16 09, a barred spiral galaxy of 5.0' by 2.8' in size.
 NGC 7479 (Caldwell 44), mag.10.8, 23 05.0 +12 19, a barred spiral galaxy of 4.3' by 3.3' in size. Two supernovas have been observed in NGC 7479- SN 1990u and SN 2009jf.
 NGC 1, mag. 13.65
 NGC 7725, mag. 15.0, this NGC is attached to one of the arms of NGC 7753.
 NGC 7753, mag. 12.0, position 23 47.1 +29 29, a barred spiral galaxy of 2.8' by 2.0' in size, paired with NGC 7752, supernova SN2006a observed in this galaxy.
 The Einstein Cross (Q 2237+030), position 22 40 30.3 +03 21 30.3. This is a gravitationally lensed Quasar located right behind Huchra's lens.
 Square of Pegasus – An asterism formed by Alpha, Beta, Gamma Pegasi and Alpha Andromedae (Alpheratz or Sirrah).
 Abell 2666 (NGC 7768), near the NE corner of the Great Square- 4° west of Alpha Peg to 79 Peg (6th magnitude), then 1° south to a triangle of stars- on the east of it is HD 223662 (mag. 8.1). Go southwest 1/4° to Abell 2666.
 UGC 12613, mag. 12.8(photo), Position 23 28.6 +14 45, a spiral galaxy of 4.6' by 3.0' in size.
 NGC 7768 (Abell 2666), mag. 12.8, an elliptical galaxy of 1.6' by 1.3' in size.
 NGC 7767, mag. 13.5, an edge on galaxy of 1.1' by 0.2' in size. 1
 PGC 72600, mag. 14.1 1 forms a shallow triangle north of NGC 7768
 PGC 72607, mag. 14.7, an edge on galaxy of 1.1' by 0.3' in size. 1
 “The Dirty Dozen”
 PGC 72606 1
 PGC 72608 1 Northward past PGC 72607 in a nearly straight line, a right angle turn from PGC 72609(at the top of the three) leads to PGC 72600.
 PGC 72609 1
 NGC 7766 I is southwest of NGC 7768
 PGC 1797966 I is between NGC 7766 and NGC 7767
 PGC 1798869 I is 2' WSW of NGC 7768
 PGC 72628 1
 PGC 72640 1 near HD 223662
 PGC 72665 1
 UGC 12823



PGC 72581, I southwest of core group.
UGC 12792, I further southwest.

Other Stars

51 Peg, mag. 4.52, position 22 57 27.85 +20 46 07.3, the first star similar to our sun discovered to have a planet in orbit (51 Peg b), a hot Jupiter, orbits within 1.05 AU and is named Bellerophon.
IK Peg, mag. 6.078, position 21 26 26.61 +19 22 32.2, a binary with the companion being a massive white dwarf (IK Peg b) and is notable for being the nearest (150ly) supernova progenitor candidate. Its orbital period is 21.7 days.
37 Peg, a binary at mag. 5.8 and 7.1, position 22 29 57.95 +04 25 55.4, with a separation of 0.8"
85 Peg, a binary at mag. 5.8 and 8.9, position 00 02 09.65 +27 05 04.2, with a separation of 0.8" and an orbit of 26.27 years.
HD 210702, mag. 2.19, position 22 11 51.33 +16 02 26.1, has 1 exoplanet.
HR 8799, mag. 5.97, position 23 07 28.65 +21 08 03.7, has 4 exoplanets, the first to be directly imaged.
HD 220773, mag. 7.09, position 23 26 27.6 +08 38 38, has 1 exoplanet.
HD 209458 (V376 Peg), mag. 7.65, position 22 03 10.77 +18 53 03.6, has a transiting exoplanet named Osiris. Provided the first evidence of atmospheric water vapor beyond our solar system.
HD 219828, mag. 8.02, position 23 18 46.7 +18 38 44.6, has 1 exoplanet.
BD+H°4559, mag. 9.66, position 21 13 35.99 +14 41 21.8, has 1 exoplanet.
Hat-P-8, mag. 10.7, position 22 52 09.86 +35 26 49.6, has a transiting exoplanet.
Wasp 21, mag. 11.55, position 23 09 58.25 +18 23 45.9, has a transiting exoplanet.
Wasp 60, mag. 12.8, position 23 15 58 +31 27 46, has a transiting exoplanet.
Wasp 52, mag. 12, position 23 13 59.0 +08 45 41, has a transiting exoplanet.
Wasp 10, mag. 12.7, position 23 15 58 +31 27 46, has a transiting exoplanet.
Wasp 59, mag. 13, position 23 18 30.0 +24 53 21, has a transiting exoplanet.
V391 Pegasi, mag. 14.57, position 22 04 12.2 +26 25 08, has 1 exoplanet.

Sky Happenings

Oct. 1st Moon passes 7° south of Mars at 1:00 AM CDT.
Dawn – A thin waning crescent Moon forms a triangle with Mars and Regulus (mag. 1.4).
Oct. 3rd Uranus is at opposition at 9:00 AM CDT – Uranus reaches its 2013 peak magnitude at 5.7, and appearing at 3.7" diameter through a telescope.
Oct. 4th Pre-dawn and Dawn – Delta Gem (mag. 3.5) is 6" from Jupiter
New Moon occurs at 7:35 PM CDT.
Oct. 6th Moon passes 3° north of Mercury at 5:00 PM CDT
Moon passes 1.9° south of Saturn at 11:00 PM CDT.
Oct. 7th-8th Waxing crescent Moon shines to the right of Venus on the 7th, and the upper 1/4 of Venus on the 8th (Moon passes 5° north of Venus at 7:00 AM CDT). Binoculars will show Saturn above Mercury well to Venus's lower right.
Oct. 9th Delta Sco, also called Dschabba, (2nd magnitude) will be 3/4° above Venus, and Mercury will be at its greatest elongation (25°) at 5:00 PM CDT.
Oct. 10th Southern Taurid Meteor Shower peaks
Mercury passes 5° south of Saturn at 2:00 PM CDT



Moon at perigee (229,972 miles from Earth) at 6:14 PM CDT

Oct. 11th First Quarter Moon occurs at 6:02 PM CDT.

Oct. 12th a rare triple shadow transit occurs on Jupiter from 4:32 UT to 5:37 UT, and may be visible in Eastern USA.

Moon passes 0.9° south of asteroid Juno at 9:00 PM CDT.

Oct. 14th Moon passes 1° north of Regulus (mag. 1.4) at 5:00 PM CDT.

Oct. 15th Moon passes 6° north of Neptune at 1:00 AM CDT.

Dawn-Moon passes 1° to the upper left of Regulus, fairly high in the East.

Oct. 16th Venus (mag. -4.4) passes 1.6° north of Antares at 11:00 AM CDT – the pair stands 10° above the horizon 45 min. after sunset.

Oct. 16th-17th Antares (1st magnitude) glows less than 2° below Venus, low in the sw.

Oct. 17th Moon passes 3° north of Uranus at 4:00 PM CDT.

Oct. 18th a full Moon occurs at 6:38 PM CDT. A modest penumbral lunar eclipse peaks around 6:50 PM CDT, visible in the eastern half of North America. The Moon's SSE limb will be ¼ of a lunar diameter away from the unseen edge of Earth's umbra. Lesser traces of penumbral shading may be visible for 45 min. before and 45 min. after the eclipse.

Oct. 21st Orionid Meteor Shower peaks.

Oct. 25th The Moon is at apogee (251,380 miles from Earth) at 9:24 AM CDT

Moon passes 5° south of Jupiter at 5:00 PM CDT.

Oct. 25th-26th Dawn- Jupiter shines close to the Moon.

Oct. 26th Last quarter Moon occurs at 6:40 PM CDT.

Oct. 29th The Moon passes 6° south of Mars at 8:00 PM CDT, and the crescent Moon forms a triangle with Mars and Regulus for the 2nd time this month.

Oct. 31st Asteroid Massalia is at opposition at 6:00 PM CDT.

Mercury (mag. -0.1)- Reaches greatest elongation from the Sun on Oct. 9th, when it lies 25° east of the Sun, and appearing only 3° above the horizon in the WSW 30 min. after sunset.

Venus – Brightens from Mag. -4.2 to -4.5 during Oct. and reaches greatest elongation on Nov. 1st. Venus is so far south on the celestial sphere that it remains low - 10° above the SW horizon 45 min. after sunset. The best time to view is at sunset or even earlier. Venus's angular diameter grows from 18" to 25", and its phase wanes from 63% to 50% illuminated, during the month of Oct. Venus passes through Libra, Scorpio (on Oct. 7th), and Ophiucus during Oct., entering Sagittarius on Nov. 1st.

Mars (mag. 1.6) – Rises above the eastern horizon around 3:00 AM LDT on Oct. 1st, and ½ hour earlier by month's end. On Oct. 14th passes 1° north of Regulus, on Oct. 15th passes less than 1° from Regulus, and by Oct. 31st is 2° south of M95 and M96. **Mars** and Comet C/2012 S1 "ISON" tracks with Mars during the first half of Oct. ISON might brighten from 10th to 7th magnitude during Oct., and passes 0.07 AU (2°) north of Mars on Oct. 1st – the gap narrows to 1° by Oct. 15th.

Jupiter – Rises around midnight DST on Oct. 1st, and 2 hours earlier by the end of the month. Jupiter will be high in the SE, in Gemini just less than 10° SW of Pollux, by the time morning twilight commences. At mag. -2.2 in the beginning of Oct., it will brighten to mag. -2.4 at the end of Oct., and its angular diameter increases from about 38" to 41". On Oct. 4th Jupiter passes 0.1° due north of Delta Gem, also called Wasat, mag. 3.5, or a little more than 6' for the Americas. On Oct. 10th, around 2:00 AM CDT, Io and Ganymede both appear east of Jupiter with Io the eastern most. At 6:00 AM CDT, Io catches up with Ganymede, and they both start to transit Jupiter. On Oct. 12th, a rare triple shadow transit occurs – the next will be on June 3rd, 2014, and the next in 2032. Callisto's shadow appears starting at 10:12 PM CDT on Oct. 11th, followed by Europa's shadow at 10:24 PM CDT, then Io's shadow at 11:32 PM CDT. Callisto's shadow leaves at 12:27 AM CDT, Io next at 12:48 AM CDT, and Europa last at 1:01 AM CDT.



Saturn (mag. 0.6)- Should be visible without optical aid in early Oct., glowing far to the lower right of Venus, and appearing lower each evening. Saturn appears 5° north (upper right) of Mercury on Oct. 9th and 19th. Oct. 6th is the best opportunity to see this duo. From North America that evening, a 2 day old Moon lies in the same vicinity, and Mercury appears 2° south (lower left) of the thin crescent Moon while Saturn is 3° north east (directly above) the Moon.

Uranus (mag. 5.7) – Comes to opposition in Pisces on Oct. 3rd, and will stay in Pisces all month. Uranus is highest around mid-night (DST), and shows a disc of 3.7” across, and is visible throughout the night. It hangs low in the eastern sky as darkness falls. Uranus can be found by finding Delta and Epsilon Piscium (a pair of 4th magnitude stars) separated by 3.5°- Uranus lies 4.8° southwest of Delta Piscium. By the end of the month the distance grows to 5.7°.

Neptune (mag. 7.8) – Is in Aquarius. In the first week of Oct., Neptune is midway between two 5th magnitude stars, Sigma and 38 Aquarii. By Oct. 31st, Neptune will be closer to 38 Aquarii. Neptune has a disc of 2.3” in diameter. Neptune is highest in mid to late evening in the south east.

Pluto is in the south or southwest after nightfall, north of Sagittarius.

Asteroid 324 Bamberga (9th magnitude) remains within 2° of Rho Peg all month.

Planet Viewing Times:

| Evening Sky | Midnight | Morning Sky |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Mercury (SW) | Jupiter (NE) | Mars (E) |
| Venus (SW) | Uranus (S) | Jupiter (SE) |
| Saturn (W) | Neptune (SW) | Uranus (W) |
| Uranus (E) | | |
| Neptune (SE) | | |



OUTREACH CHAIRPERSON'S NOTES

Outreach Report

As summer winds down, and ISON heats up, we will be fielding many outreach requests. Currently, we have Rob Bourgeois' Scout campout on October 18th to gear up for, as well as the upcoming Sidewalk Astronomy events. The Sidewalk events are listed on the website now, and the first one comes on Tuesday the 8th of October. The events will be held at Jones Creek Library from sundown until close at 9PM. They are very excited to have us, and I am excited for the new venue.

In other news, I am graduating from LSU next spring, and I will be looking for someone to take my place as the Outreach Coordinator after my tenure completes. The main job is to be the starting point for anyone who requests an outreach event by helming the outreach@brastro.org email address. Keep this position in mind as the winter passes.

-Trevor McGuire



MINUTES FROM AUGUST MEETING

7:13 Meeting begins. New members introduced.

7:14 Trevor says Library Telescope donation went off without any problems. Talks about sidewalk astronomy developments.

7:17 Chris discusses results from Sky Quality Meter. Asks B.R.A.S. to come up with plan for sky darkening in time for H.R.P.O. 20th anniversary. Talks about changing lighting in the bathrooms and other improvements.

7:25 Ben mentions Astronomical League convention 2017 in Wyoming coinciding with solar eclipse.

7:27 Merrill shows photo from a friend who made a scale model of Stonehenge.

7:32 Head of Acadiana Dark Skies and possible December meeting speaker discusses organization plans.

7:34 Raffle prizes shown.

7:36 Chris Desselles's talk begins.

8:12 Talk ends.

8:13 Additional discussion.

8:16 Raffle. Rosalyn wins like everything.

8:21 Meeting adjourned.



BATON ROUGE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION



You can pay your membership dues at our next meeting or send your dues to:

Baton Rouge Astronomical Society, Inc.
c/o Geoff Michelli, Treasurer
10457 Barry Dr.
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

If you have questions about dues or receiving your newsletter, call Geoff at (225) 573-4313 or send an email to geoff@michelli.net

| | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| For new members joining, the amount is pro-rated for the initial year based on which quarter the membership begins. The rates are reflected below. 4th quarter rates also cover the following year. | | | Membership renewals are \$20, and are due in January of each year. | |
| | | | | Date _____ |
| Jan - Mar | \$20.00 | \$ _____ | Name _____ | Address _____ _____ _____ |
| Apr - Jun | \$15.00 | | | |
| Jul - Sep | \$10.00 | | | |
| Oct - Dec | \$25.00 | | | |
| Each Additional Family Member | \$5.00 | \$ _____ | Phone Home _____ | |
| Student Membership (through age 17) | \$10.00 | \$ _____ | Cell _____ | |
| Donation* toward club building fund or (specify) _____ | | \$ _____ | Work _____ | |
| TOTAL ENCLOSED | | \$ _____ | Email _____ | |

The Society's newsletter Night Visions is sent via email.

If you prefer to receive the newsletter via mail, please check this box

PLEASE CHECK THAT YOUR ADDRESS AND E-MAIL ARE CURRENT AND CORRECT

Meetings are usually held the second Monday of each month at 7PM, except for June and July. Most meetings are held at the Highland Road Park Observatory

* All donations to the Baton Rouge Astronomical Society, Inc. are tax-deductible under IRS section 501(c)(3) & (a)(1) and also 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

The Baton Rouge Astronomical Society, Inc. is a nonprofit corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana

