

# AUGUST 2025 - What's Up/Basics



★ Your 'Summer Sky Reading' Recommendations



★ Outreach Basics

Host: **Laurie V. Ansorge**

WASI Treasurer; ALCOR (Astronomical League Correspondent);  
Membership & Outreach

17 08:01 PM Sunset	18	19	20	21	22 Members' Observing 10:00 AM AHSP	23 08:00 PM CATOCTIN CREEK ASTRONOMY Members' Observing 10:00 AM AHSP
24 10:00 AM AHSP Members' Observing 07:52 PM Sunset	25 10:00 AM AHSP	26	27	28	29 05:00 PM Milkhouse Star Party	30

## Upcoming Meteor Showers:

**August 11–12th**

**Perseids\***

Oct 8–9, 2025

**Draconids**

**Members' Observing  
@ BBNC: 8/22-24**

January 21 – 30  
February 19 – 28  
March 21 – 30  
April 19 – 28  
May 18 – 27  
June 16 – 25  
July 16 – 25  
August 15 – 24  
September 14 – 23  
October 13 – 22  
November 11 – 20  
December 10 – 19



# NASA's August Challenge Objects:

			
<b>M8: Lagoon Nebula</b> Object Type: Diffuse Nebula Difficulty: 1 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>	<b>M11: Wild Duck Cluster</b> Object Type: Open Cluster Difficulty: 1 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>	<b>M16: Eagle Nebula</b> Object Type: Open Cluster + Nebula Difficulty: 1 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>	<b>M22: Sagittarius Cluster</b> Object Type: Globular Cluster Difficulty: 1 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>
			
<b>M57: Ring Nebula</b> Object Type: Planetary Nebula Difficulty: 1 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>	<b>M20: Trifid Nebula</b> Object Type: Diffuse Nebula Difficulty: 2 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>	<b>C6: Cat's Eye Nebula</b> Object Type: Planetary Nebula Difficulty: 2 <a href="#">More Detail ↗</a>	

9/20/2025: Astronomy Festival on the National Mall features Hubble Team

<https://www.astroleague.org/nasa-observing-challenges-special-awards/>

## #14 Huygen's TOES\* Observing Challenge – 2025. (*deadline for submission is October 20, 2025*)

Named in honor of Huygens and the Huygens Probe that landed on Titan, and following the tradition of the Galileo's TOES certificates, The Astronomical League has created this Observing Challenge. It is open to everyone.

<https://www.astroleague.org/al-observing-challenge-special-observing-award/>

It is a rare event, but just like Jupiter's Galilean Moons, Titan's Shadow transits the face of Saturn. Although some have already occurred, there are four left to see this time around. (The next opportunity is in 2040!)

These are the upcoming shadow transits for the Houston area. Your times will vary slightly, and more for different time zones.

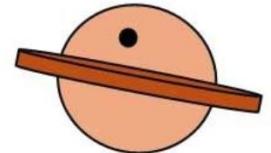
- Aug 3: **02:25 – 07:04 EDT**
- Aug 19: **01:52 – 06:00 EDT**
- Sept 4: **01:25 – 04:50 EDT**
- Sept 20: **01:09 – 03:34 EDT**
- The one on October 4 does not count since it is mid-transit...

The EXTRA SPECIAL LATE NIGHT/EARLY MORNING CHALLENGE continues.... The challenge is to observe the transit of Titan's shadow across the face of **Saturn**.

You have two opportunities in August:

- (1) early morning on **August 3<sup>rd</sup>**, Transit begins at 2:25am EDT and ends at 7:04am EDT (sunrise 6:09am)
- (2) early morning on **August 19<sup>th</sup>**. The transit begins at 1:52am EDT, reaches its midpoint at 4:01am EDT, ends 6:00am EDT, (sunrise 6:23am)

**WASI August Observing Challenge**



**SEND TO CURT ROELLE, A.L. Observing Program Coordinator for WASI**

Instrument details: 8" Schmit-Cassegrain, Focal Length 2032mm; f/10. No filter. Details best seen with 6mm ultra-wide Plössl eye piece: apparent FOV 62, True FOV 0.18; magnification 338.7x. Started with 25mm then 9mm Plössl eye pieces before settling on the 6mm. Scope mounted on ZWO AM5 mount with manual joy stick controls, manually polar aligned, no computer hook-up.

### Conditions:

- 8/3/2025, visible start ~ 02:29.
- Observation site: Lat= 39.37 N; Long= 77.17W.
- Seeing=Good; Transparency=4/7 stars of Ursa Minor visible.
- Clear, dewy, upper 60s°F.
- SQM @ 12:09 am = 19.35 (Bortle 6-7, usually 5 at this location & may have improved).
- Moon set @ 12:03am (wax gib.@ 54%).

**SKY & TELESCOPE** Saturn's Moons

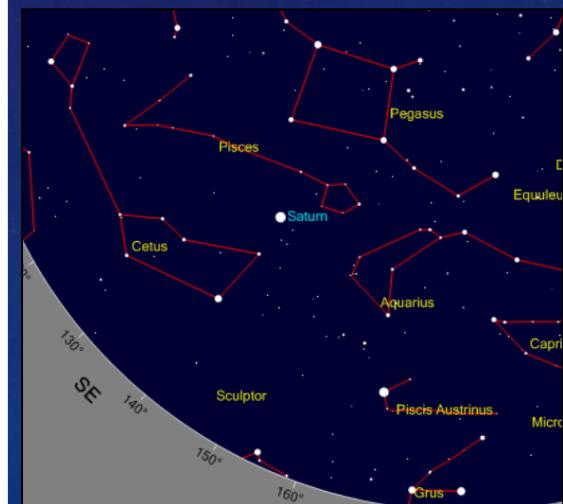
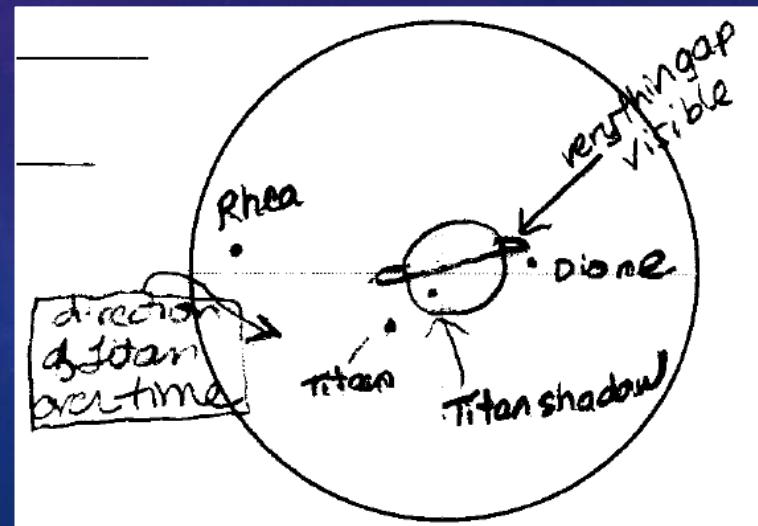
This diagram shows the positions of Saturn's brightest moons in their orbits about the planet for any entered date and time between January 1, 1900 to, December 31, 2100.

Date: 08/03/2025 Time: 06:38 UT  
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Time-zone offset from UT in hours  
(from your web browser) -4

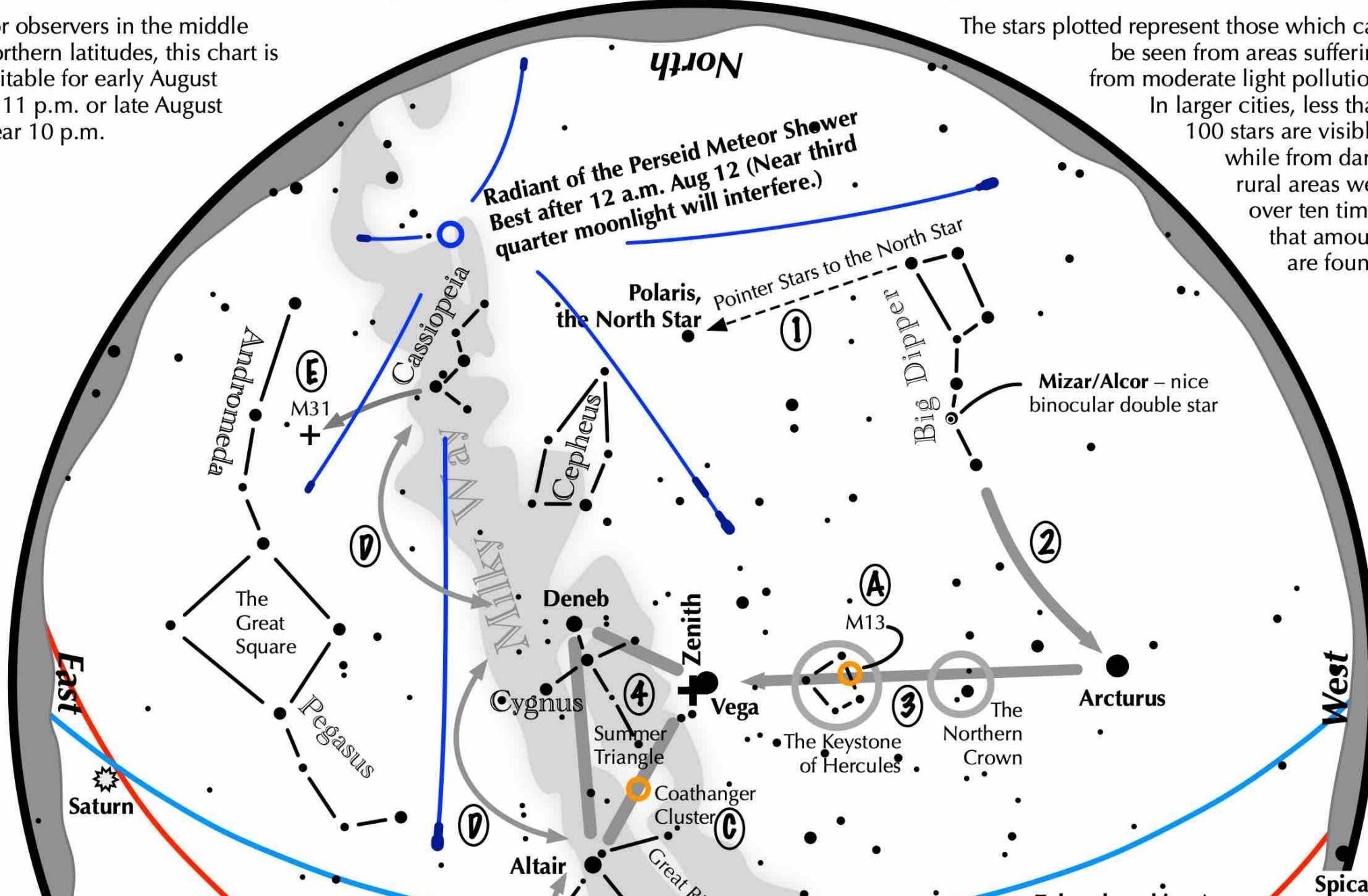
Telescope type: Mirrored View

Direct View (Erect-image system)  Inverted View (Newtonian/Dobson)  Mirrored reversed View (SCT/Mak/refractor+diagonal)



# Navigating the mid August Night Sky

For observers in the middle northern latitudes, this chart is suitable for early August at 11 p.m. or late August near 10 p.m.

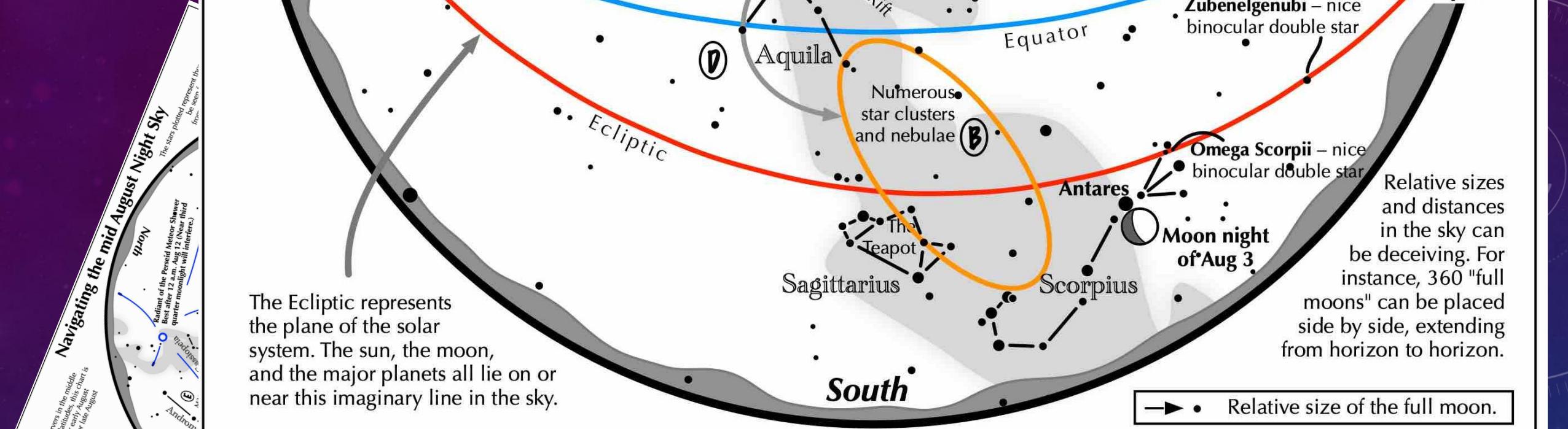


First meets The

constellations "W" containing many star clusters and nebulae, including a coathanger point south to M31, the Andromeda Galaxy, a "fuzzy" oval.

Astrological League www.astroleague.org/outreach, duplication is allowed and encouraged for all free distribution.

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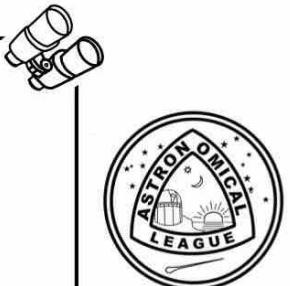


## Navigating the mid August night sky: Simply start with what you know or with what you can easily find.

- 1 Extend a line north from the two stars at the tip of the Big Dipper's bowl. It passes by Polaris, the North Star.
- 2 Follow the arc of the Dipper's handle. It intersects Arcturus, the brightest star in the June evening sky.
- 3 To the northeast of Arcturus shines another star of the same brightness, Vega. Draw a line from Arcturus to Vega. It first meets "The Northern Crown," then the "Keystone of Hercules." A dark sky is needed to see these two dim stellar configurations.
- 4 High in the East lies the summer triangle stars of Vega, Altair, and Deneb.

### Binocular Highlights

- A:** On the western side of the Keystone glows the Great Hercules Cluster.
- B:** Between the bright stars Antares and Altair, hides an area containing many star clusters and nebulae.
- C:** 40% of the way between Altair and Vega, twinkles the "Coathanger," a group of stars outlining a coathanger.
- D:** Sweep along the Milky Way for an astounding number of faint glows and dark bays, including the Great Rift.
- E:** The three westernmost stars of Cassiopeia's "W" point south to M31, the Andromeda Galaxy, a "fuzzy" oval.



# The Evening Sky Map

FREE\* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

Follow us on Bluesky  
skymaps.com/blsky/

## Sky Calendar – August 2025

- First Quarter Moon at 12:40 UT.
- Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 21h UT (distance 404,161km; angular size 29.6').
- Moon near Antares at 0h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Antarctica, southern Argentina, southern Chile and Falkland Islands.
- Venus at northernmost declination (22.0°) at 8h UT. Mag. -4.0.
- Asteroid 2 Pallas at opposition at 13h UT. Mag. 9.4.
- Full Moon at 7:56 UT.
- Perseid meteor shower peaks at 0h UT. Peak lasts about 12 hours. Active from July 14 to September 1. Produces swift, bright meteors (50-75 per hour) with persistent trains. Best viewed after midnight.
- Venus 0.9° S of Jupiter at 7h UT (36° from Sun, morning sky). Mags. -4.0 and -1.9.
- Moon near Saturn at 13h UT (morning sky). Mag. 0.8.
- Moon at perigee (closest to Earth) at 18:04 UT (distance 369,288km; angular size 32.4').
- Last Quarter Moon at 5:13 UT.
- Moon near the Pleiades at 17h UT (morning sky).
- Mercury at westernmost elongation at 10h UT (19° from Sun, morning sky). Mag. 0.0.
- Moon near Jupiter at 23h UT (morning sky). Mag. -2.0.
- Moon near Venus at 14h UT (morning sky). Mag. -4.0.
- New Moon at 6:06 UT. Start of lunation 1270.
- Moon near Mars at 15h UT (evening sky). Mag. 1.6.
- Moon near Spica at 12h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Antarctica.
- Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 16h UT (distance 404,548km; angular size 29.5').
- First Quarter Moon at 6:24 UT.
- Moon near Antares at 8h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from Antarctica, south-western New Zealand and Macquarie Island.

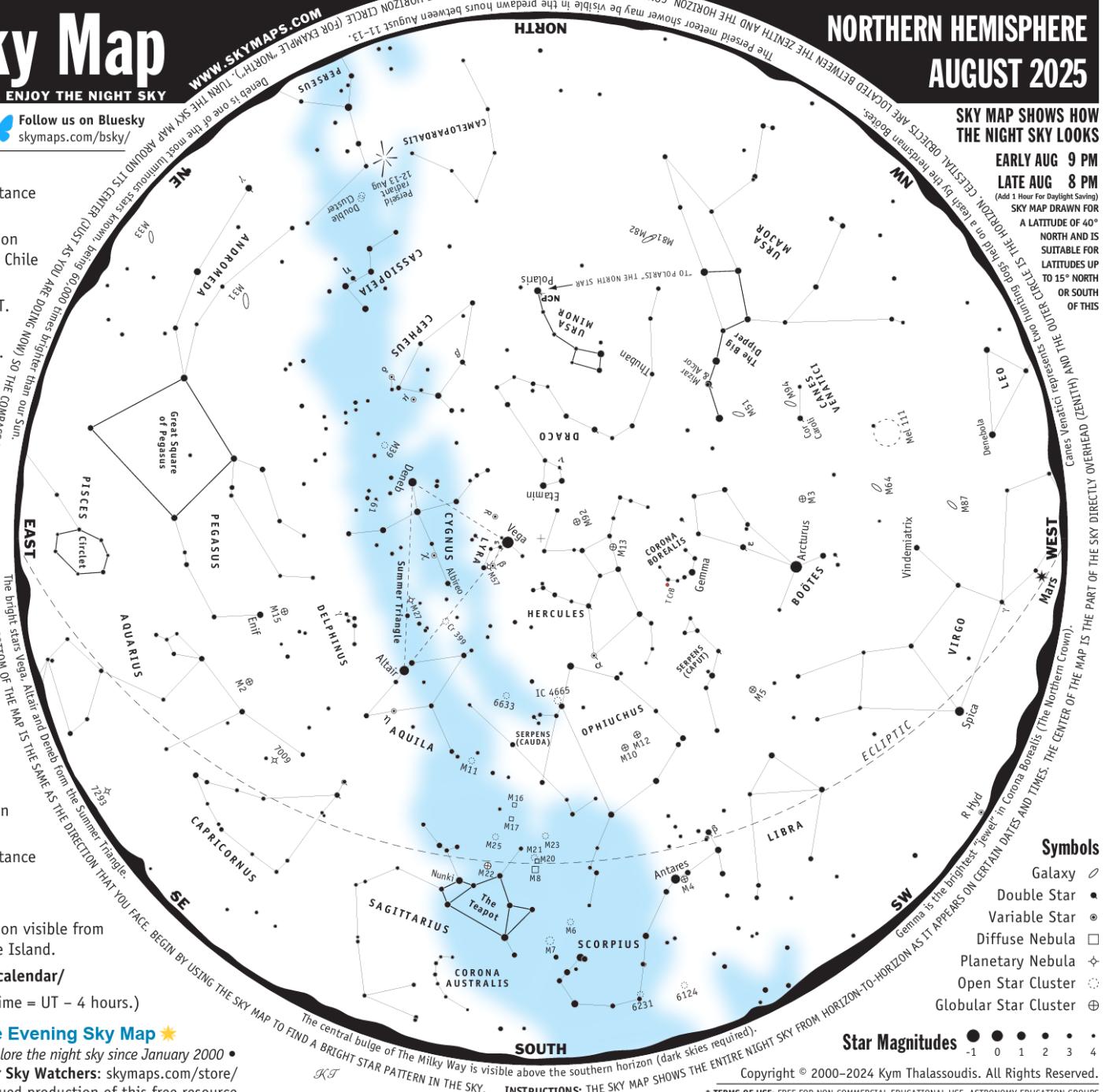
More sky events and links at <http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/>

All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Daylight Time = UT - 4 hours.)



### ★ Support The Evening Sky Map ★

- Helping curious minds to explore the night sky since January 2000 •
- Recommended Products for Sky Watchers:** [skymaps.com/store/](http://skymaps.com/store/)
- All sales support the continued production of this free resource



# The Evening Sky Map

FREE\* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

Follow us on Bluesky  
skymaps.com/blsky/

## Sky Calendar – August 2025

- 1 First Quarter Moon at 12:40 UT.  
1 Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 21h UT (distance

404,161 km)

4 Moon near Regulus in Leo and Spica in Virgo.

5 Venus at greatest elongation East, Mag. -4.2.

7 Asteroid 1 Ceres at opposition.

9 Full Moon at 19:45 UT.

12 Perseid meteor shower peaks about 12h UT. Produces bright meteors with periodic outbursts.

12 Venus closest to Earth in morning sky at 0.72 AU.

12 Moon near the Pleiades.

14 Moon at apogee (distance

16 Last Quarter Moon at 12:40 UT.

16 Moon near the Hyades.

19 Mercury at greatest elongation (19° from Sun).

19 Moon near the Pleiades.

20 Moon near the Hyades.

23 New Moon at 19:45 UT.

26 Moon near the Hyades.

27 Moon near the Hyades.

29 Moon at apogee (distance

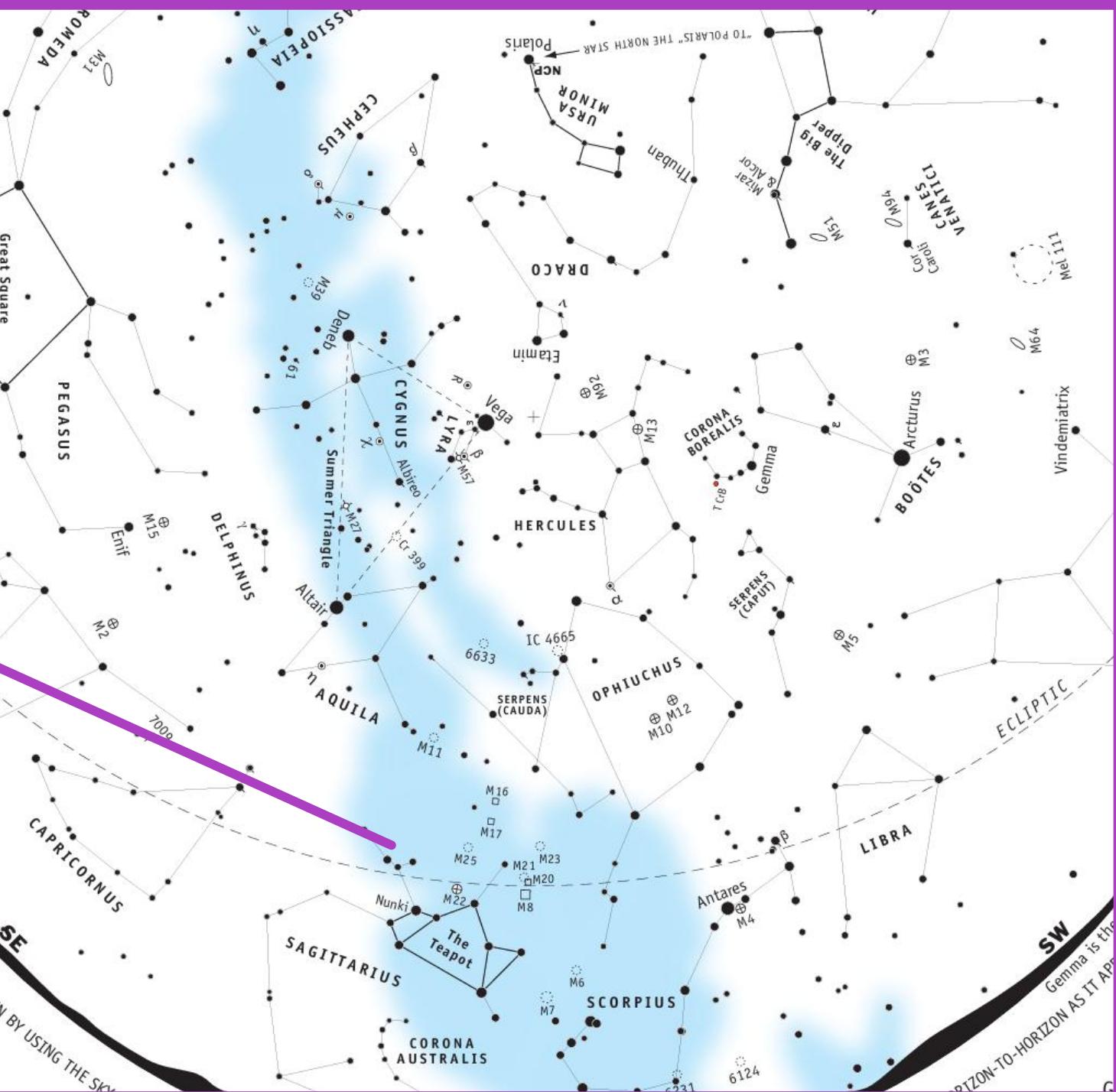
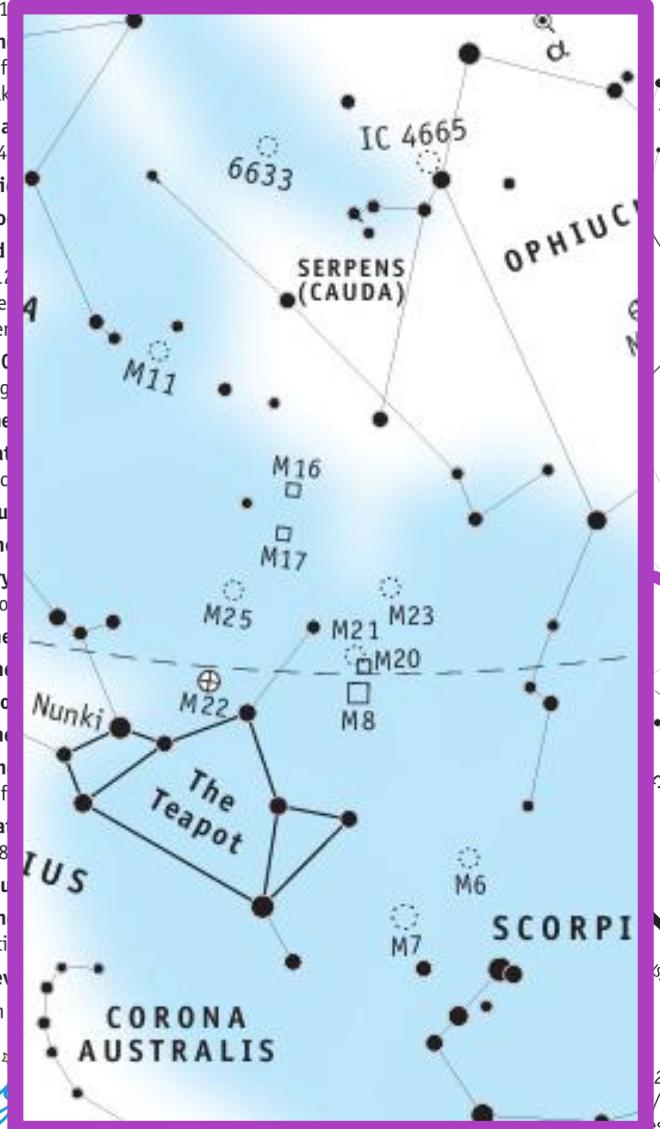
404,548 km).

31 First Quarter Moon at 12:40 UT.

31 Moon near the Hyades.

More sky events

All times in UTC



## About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

## Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

## Astronomical Glossary

**Conjunction** – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

**Constellation** – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

**Diffuse Nebula** – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

**Double Star** – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

**Ecliptic** – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

**Elongation** – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

**Galaxy** – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

**Globular Star Cluster** – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

**Light Year (ly)** – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

**Magnitude** – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

**Open Star Cluster** – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

**Opposition** – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

**Planetary Nebula** – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

**Universal Time (UT)** – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. USA Eastern Standard Time (for example, New York) is 5 hours behind UT.

**Variable Star** – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AUGUST 2025

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

Sky  
maps  
com

## Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Altair     | • Brightest star in Aquila. Name means "the flying eagle". Dist=16.7 ly.                     |
| Arcturus   | • Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly.                             |
| δ Cephei   | • Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5.366 days. Mag 6 companion.          |
| Deneb      | • Brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=1,400±200 ly.        |
| α Herculis | • Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion. |
| Vega       | • The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.0 ly.                        |
| Antares    | • Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly.                           |
| Polaris    | • The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals an unrelated mag 8 companion star. Dist=433 ly.   |
| Spica      | • Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=250 ly.          |

## Easily Seen with Binoculars

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| M31           | ○ The Andromeda Galaxy. Most distant object visible to naked eye. Dist=2.5 million ly.       |
| η Aquilae     | • Bright Cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly.      |
| M3            | ○ Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.                          |
| μ Cephei      | • Herschel's Garnet Star. One of the reddest stars. Mag 3.4 to 5.1 over 730 days.            |
| γ Cygni       | • Long period pulsating red giant. Magnitude varies between 3.3 & 14.2 over 407 days.        |
| M39           | ○ May be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly.                        |
| ν Draconis    | • Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly.       |
| M13           | ○ Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly.             |
| M92           | ○ Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.                        |
| ε Lyrae       | • Famous Double Double. Binoculars show a double star. High power reveals each a double.     |
| R Lyrae       | • Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days.                  |
| M12           | ○ Close to the brighter M10. Dist=18,000 ly.   |
| M10           | ○ 3 degrees from the fainter M12. Both may be glimpsed in binoculars. Dist=14,000 ly.        |
| IC 4665       | ○ Large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.                                    |
| 6633          | ○ Scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.   |
| M15           | ○ Only globular known to contain a planetary nebula (Mag 14, d=1"). Dist=30,000 ly.          |
| M8            | □ Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.                       |
| M25           | ○ Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly.                     |
| M22           | ○ A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.            |
| M4            | ○ A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.                  |
| M6            | ○ Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.                              |
| M7            | ○ Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.         |
| M5            | ○ Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly.        |
| Mizar & Alcor | • Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion.    |
| Cr 399        | ○ Coathanger asterism or "Brocchi's Cluster". Not a true star cluster. Dist=218 to 1,140 ly. |

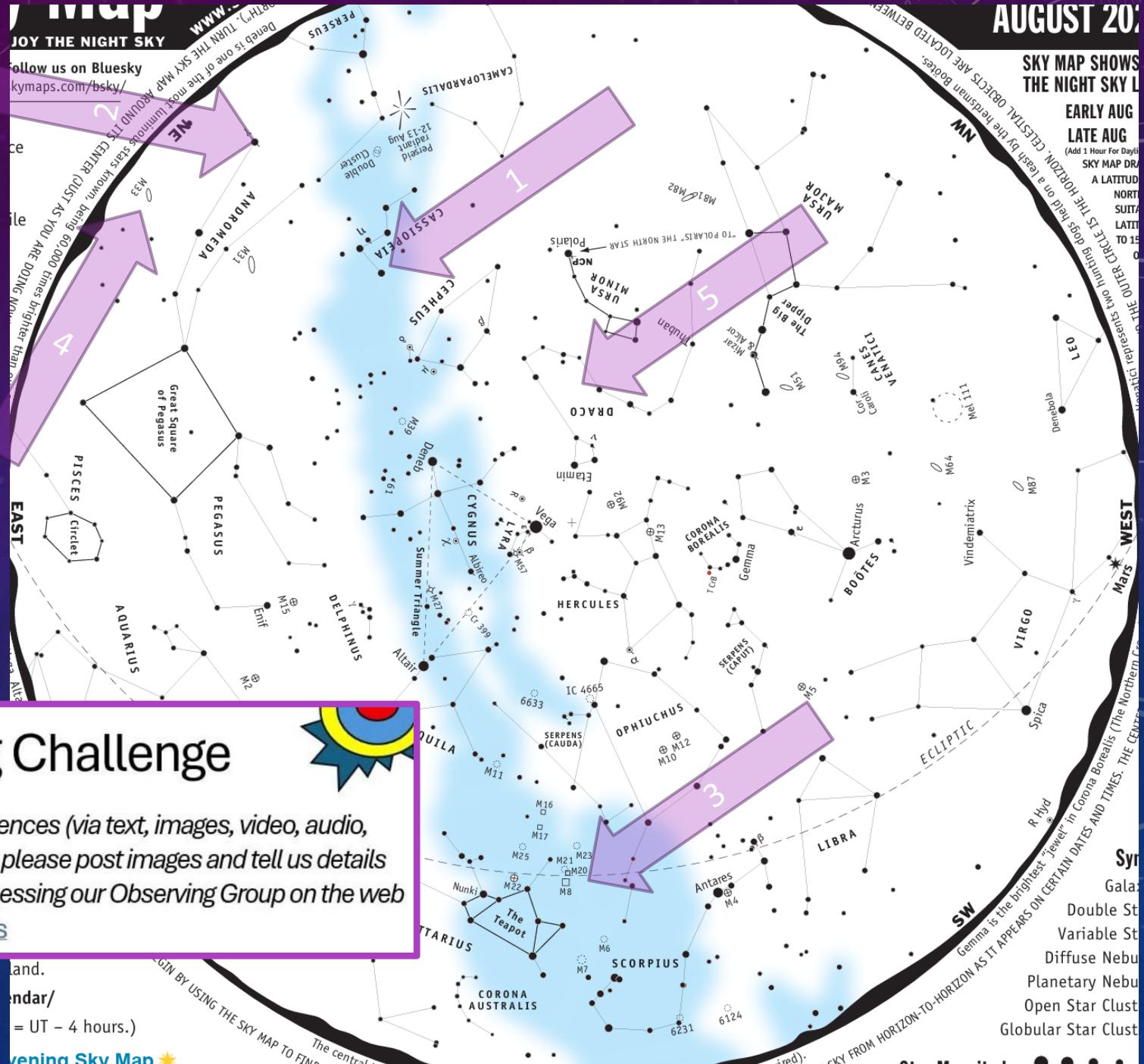
## Telescopic Objects

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 7009       | ♦ Saturn Nebula. Requires 8-inch telescope to see Saturn-like appendages.                     |
| ε Boötis   | • Red giant star (mag 2.5) with a blue-green mag 4.9 companion. Sep=2.8". Difficult to split. |
| M94        | ○ Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly.                                   |
| M51        | ○ Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly.            |
| M64        | ○ Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 - "a small, nebulous star".               |
| Albireo    | • Beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4".             |
| 61 Cygni   | • Attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=11.4 ly. Sep=28.4".              |
| γ Delphini | • Appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 5.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field.       |
| β Lyrae    | • Eclipsing binary. Mag varies between 3.3 & 4.3 over 12.940 days. Fainter mag 7.2 blue star. |
| M57        | • Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.                           |
| M23        | ○ Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.                    |
| M20        | ○ Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisectioning nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.          |
| M21        | ○ A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.   |
| M17        | ○ Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.                            |
| M11        | ○ Wild Duck Cluster. Resembles a globular through binoculars. V-shaped. Dist=5,600 ly.        |
| M16        | ○ Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.                        |
| M81        | ○ Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope.                |
| M82        | ○ Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller.  |
| M27        | ○ Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.          |

# WASI August Observing Challenge



*Club members are urged to post their visual observing experiences (via text, images, video, audio, sketches...). For astrophotographers and electronic imagers, please post images and tell us details about your imaging experience. Post your experiences by accessing our Observing Group on the web at: <https://westminsterastro.groups.io/g/Observing/topics>*



# Outreach / Engagement Resources & “How-Tos”



News & Events ▾ Multimedia ▾ NASA+ LIVE

In partnership with the  
Astronomical Society of the Pacific



Welcome, Laurie\_Ansorge | Logout

## Night Sky Network

Astronomy clubs bringing the wonders of the universe to the public

/ Skywatching / Night Sky Network / Dashboard

NSN Public Site My Club Dashboard Night Sky Planner Nationwide Clubs Nationwide Events News & Resources



### Westminster Astronomical Society, Inc.

WASI Home WASI Website Events Locations Roster My Profile Message Groups

#### Global Stats

Total events posted: 109,452  
Total events reported: 72,346  
Number of visitors reported: 8,380,282  
[Stars in the Network](#)

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/>



## Westminster Astronomical Society, Inc.

[WASI Home](#) [WASI Website](#) [Events](#) [Locations](#) [Roster](#) [My Profile](#) [Message Groups](#)

### Astronomy Events

August 2025						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 08:26 PM Sunset	28	29	30	31	01 10:00 AM CC4H FAIR 09:00 PM Cunningham Falls Night 02:00 PM Cunningham Falls Day	02
03 08:20 PM Sunset	04	05	06	07	08 08:00 PM Star Party & Planetarium	09
10 08:11 PM Sunset	11 Perseids	12	13 07:25 PM Meeting - open to public 07:00 PM What's Up & Basics	14	15 08:30 PM SOLDIERS DELIGHT ASTRO 05:00 PM Annual Picnic	16
17 07:52 PM Sunset	18	19	20	21 10:00 AM AHSP Members' Observing	22 08:00 PM CATOCTIN CREEK ASTRONOMY 10:00 AM AHSP Members' Observing	23
24 10:00 AM AHSP	25	26	27	28	29 05:00 PM Milkhouse Star Party	30
31 07:40 PM Sunset	01	02	03	04	05	06

• observing event • club event • community event • virtual event

<https://westminsterastro.groups.io/g/main/files/SOPs,%20Checklists,%20Who%20do%20I%20go%20to%3F>

Groups.io Your Groups ▾ Find or Create a Group

Help Laurie Ansorge (Stargazingawe) ▾

Home Owner WestminsterAstro | Main / Files / SOPs, Checklists, Who do I go to?

New/Upload ▾

Name ▾	Type ▾	Uploaded By	Size ▾	Created ▾	Updated ▾
<a href="#">Adding Volunteer Hours n Outreach Award v1.pdf</a>	PDF	Laurie Ansorge (Stargazingawe)	2.2 MB	11/15/24	11/15/24

Adding volunteer hours on NSN and the AI Outreach submission

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/>

The screenshot displays the NASA Club website interface. It is organized into four main sections:

- My Club**: Contains links for Club Status (Active), Edit Club Set-Up, My Club Roster, Club Roster (133), Membership Dues View, Add New Club Member, Add New Contact, and Member Change History.
- My Info**: Contains links for View My Profile, Edit My Info, Change Password, My Events, My RSVPs, My Volunteer Hours, My Change History, and Logout.
- My Club Calendar**: Contains links for Upcoming Events (75), Events to Report (15), Schedule/Report Event, Submit Regional/National Event, Event Change History, List Club Locations, Add New Location, NSN Toolkits (15 Earned) (circled in purple), and Add Calendar to Your Website. A purple arrow points from the URL in the top left to the "NSN Toolkits: 15 Earned" link.
- Message Groups**: Contains links for Manage Message Groups and Add New Message Group.

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/wasi/toolkits/>

# Coordinator View

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/>

# Night Sky Network

Astronomy clubs bringing the wonders of the universe to the public

... / Skywatching / Night Sky Network / Dashboard

NSN Public Site

My Club Dashboard

Night Sky Planner

Nationwide Clubs

Nationwide Events

News & Resources

In partnership with the  
Astronomical Society of the Pacific

Welcome, Public\_Q\_Ansgor1 Logout



## Westminster Astronomical Society, Inc.

WASI Home WASI Website Events Locations Roster My Profile Message Groups

### My Club

Club Status: **Active**

My Club Roster



### My Club Calendar

Upcoming Events: 75

Events to Report: 0

Schedule/Report Event

List Club Locations

Add Calendar to Your Website

### My Info

[View My Profile](#)

[Edit My Info](#)

[Change Password](#)

[My Events](#)

[My RSVPs](#)

[My Volunteer Hours](#)

[My Change History](#)

[Logout](#)

### Message Groups

#### My Message Groups

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/planner/>

### Global Stats

Total events posted: 109,452

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[Stars in the Network](#)

# Member View

Log in; opt in or out of sharing your email  
and/or phone number with the club members;  
upload photo if you like...

### Club Roster

	First Name	Last Name	User Role	Email	Phone	Club Jobs	Photo
Sal	Abdullah	Member					
Joe	Annelly	Member	<a href="#">Email</a>	4436779001			
AI	Ansorge	Coordinator				Active Volunteer, Planetarium Coordinator	
Laurie	Ansorge	Coordinator	<a href="#">Email</a>	301-703-8455	Treasurer; ALCOR, Outreach		
Frank	Arnold	Member					
Robert	Auberger	Member	<a href="#">Email</a>	410-356-5532			
Victoria	Barr	Member	<a href="#">Email</a>				
Arthur	Bauman	Member					
Erich	Bender	Member					
Christopher	Bennett	Coordinator	<a href="#">Email</a>	443-985-3558	Past President, Astrophotography Chair		
Public	BIRD	Member	<a href="#">Email</a>				
Wayne	Bird	Coordinator	<a href="#">Email</a>	410-206-5433	Outreach Coordinator		

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/news/>

# Night Sky Network

Astronomy clubs bringing the wonders of the universe to the public

... / Skywatching / Night Sky Network / News & Resources

NSN Public Site

My Club Dashboard

Night Sky Planner

Nationwide Clubs

Nationwide Events

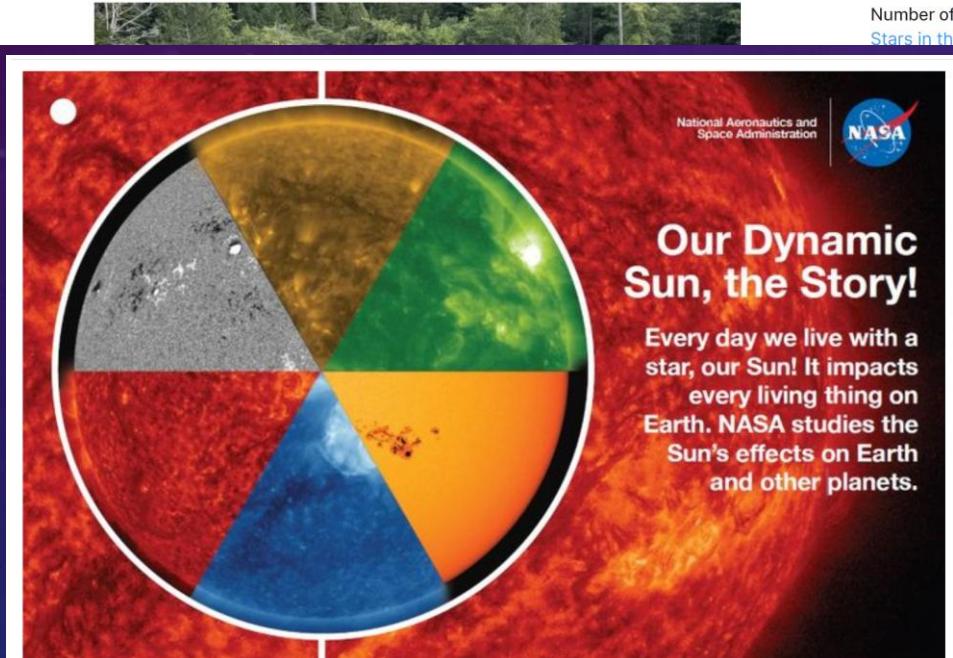
In partnership with the  
Astronomical Society of the Pacific

Welcome, Public\_Q\_Ansgore! Logout

News & Resources

## News & Resources

### Featured Articles



### Our Dynamic Sun (2025)

Solar System Adult, Child, Teen 05/30/2025

This Toolkit provides activities and demonstrations that explore the Sun and its powerful magnetic fields, how these fields generate the features we observe, and how the Sun's magnetic activity affects our way of life and technologies here on Earth.

[View Details](#)

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/news/109/>



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to borrow  
any tool  
kits:

Uploaded: May 29, 2025

- [Download Slides - Our Dynamic Sun PDF \(PDF, 2.91 MB\)](#)
- [Download Slides - Our Dynamic Sun PowerPoint \(Power Point, 15.44 MB\)](#)
- [Download Sun Banner - Large File for printing 36"x24" \(PDF, 32.23 MB\)](#)
- [Download Sun Banner - Small version for Screen or handouts \(JPG, 2.37 MB\)](#)
- [Download Our Dynamic Sun Card set of 13 - 2025 version \(PDF, 2.63 MB\)](#)
- [Download Artwork for Sun in a Different Light Banner \(PDF, 2.29 MB\)](#)
- [Download Our Magnetic Sun Toolkit Manual \(2012\) \(PDF, 887 KB\)](#)
- [NASA HEAT - More solar resources](#)
- [Solar Eclipse Resources](#)
- [Our Dynamic Sun Google Slides](#)
- [Where Does the Energy Come From? Activity](#)
- [The Magnetic Connection Activity](#)
- [Space Weather PowerPoint](#)



### Video

#### Our Dynamic Sun Toolkit Review

A recording of our June 3, 2025, toolkit review, brought to you by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific and the NASA Heliophysics Team. This video, and more, demonstrate how to use the Toolkit information and materials. You can also view our other videos on [Youtube](#).



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<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/news/>

## News & Resources



### Tips for Public Engagement: Getting Started with Outreach

ADULT 09/10/2009

Many amateur astronomers love sharing the universe with the public. Whether you're just getting started or are an old pro, there are many ways to make your time with the public more enjoyable. We've addressed some common questions amateurs have about doing outreach by giving you sample problems and answers with these videos and tip sheets.



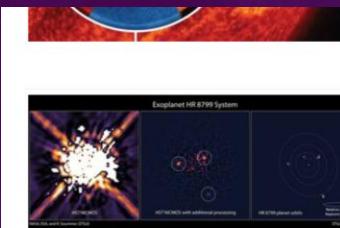
Video: [Getting Started with Outreach](#)

Tip Sheet: [Tips for Getting Started with Outreach \(PDF\)](#)

<https://nightsky.jpl.nasa.gov/club/news/369/>



Opens screen seen on next slide



the Sun's magnetic activity affects our way of life and technologies here on Earth.

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### May's Night Sky Notes: How Do We Find Exoplanets?

Exoplanet observation has come a long way since the 19th century. Learn about three methods used to hunt for other worlds in May's Night Sky Notes, originally published in 2015.

[View Details](#)



### April's Night Sky Notes: Catch the Waves!

Planets, stars, galaxies, and other objects in space give off a wide range of visible and invisible forms of light. Because different forms of light have different characteristics, no single observatory can detect all wavelengths. Learn about the electromagnetic spectrum in April's Night Sky Notes!

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### NSN Webinar Series: Chandra's High-Energy Universe with Dr. Kimberly Arcand

## Find Articles and Resources

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- Presentation Skills
- Publicity
- Saturn
- Scale Models
- Social Media
- Solar System
- Stargazing
- Stars
- Sun

Telescopes

NIGHTTIME EVENT

OUTSIDE VENUE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PlcpaDGohkw&list=PL6E25C335227A1768>



A YouTube video player showing a woman with curly hair and glasses speaking. In the background, there is a blue screen with the text "Getting Started with OUTREACH". The video player includes standard controls like play, volume, and a progress bar showing 0:39 / 4:26.

Outreach 1: Getting Started with Outreach

NASA Night Sky Network

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## 5 Tips for Improving Your Public Out...

NASA Night Sky Network - 1 / 5



Outreach 1: Getting Started with Outreach

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Outreach 2: How to Say "I Don't Know"

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Outreach 3: Connecting with Kids

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Outreach 4: Handling Difficult Questions (and Difficult People)

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Outreach 5: How to get "WOW!" (When not showing Saturn)

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Outreach 2: How to Say "I Don't Know"

NASA Night Sky Network

:

## Outreach/Public Engagement-

What would *YOU* like a deeper dive on in upcoming sessions?

- A. More ‘shorts’ during ‘What’s Up Basics’
- B. A separate Zoom session with demo and Q&A
- C. Other: \_\_\_\_\_