

# Constellation Guide

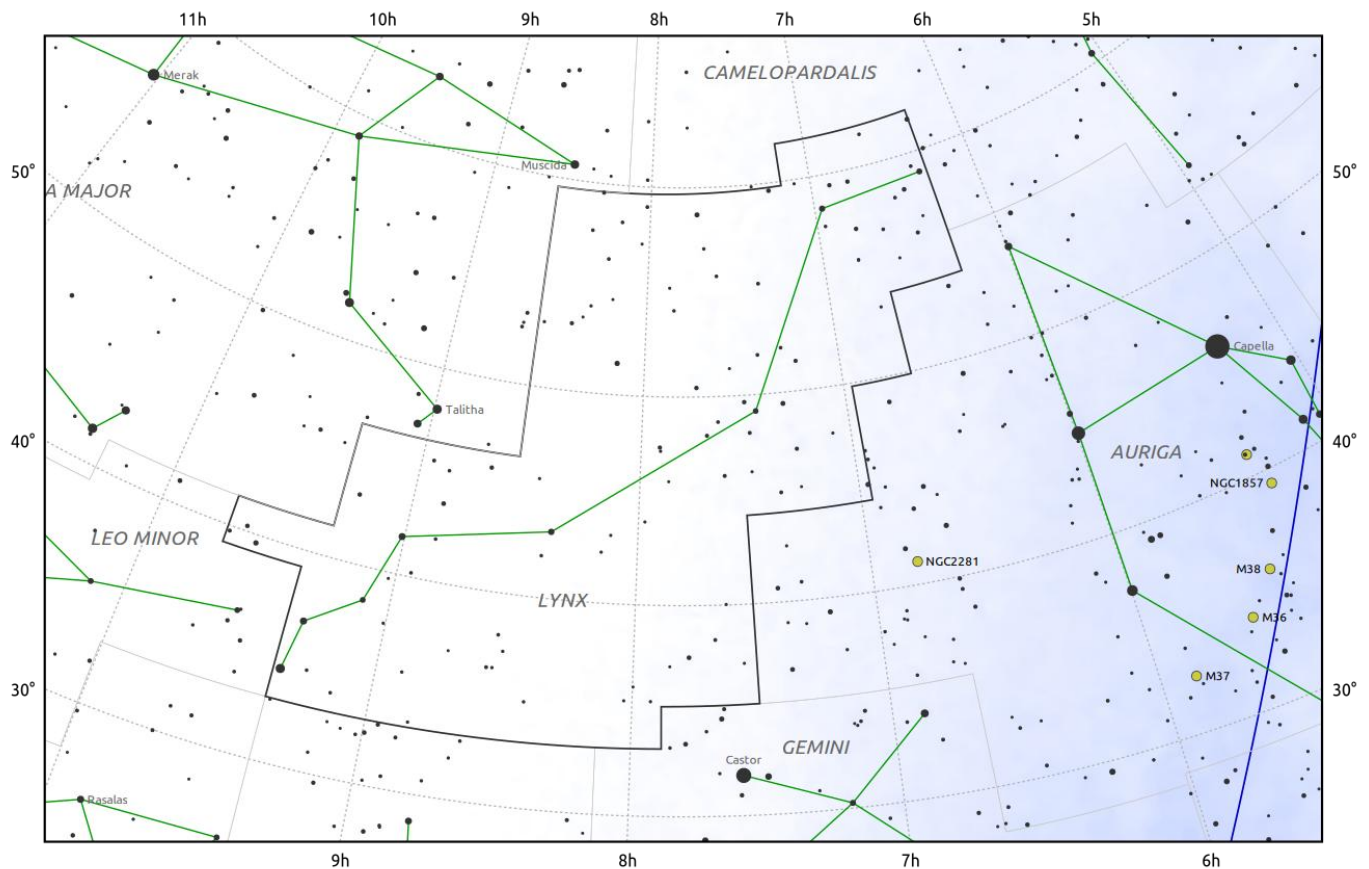
## Lynx (Lyn)

Evening Visibility: **January - March**

Online Information: [Lynx](#)

More Online Information: [Abell 779](#), [38 Lyncis](#), [NGC-2683](#), [Inchworm](#), [IC-2233](#), [Y Lyncis](#), [NGC-2537](#), [NGC-2419](#), [ARO-121](#), [19 Lyncis](#), [12 Lyncis](#)

### [In-The-Sky.org](#) Constellation Map



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Magnitude scale: -6.0 • 5.0 • 4.0 • 3.0 • 2.0 • 1.0 • 0.0

— The Equator — Ecliptic Plane — Galactic Plane

● Galaxy ■ Bright nebula ● Open cluster ● Globular cluster ◆ Planetary nebula

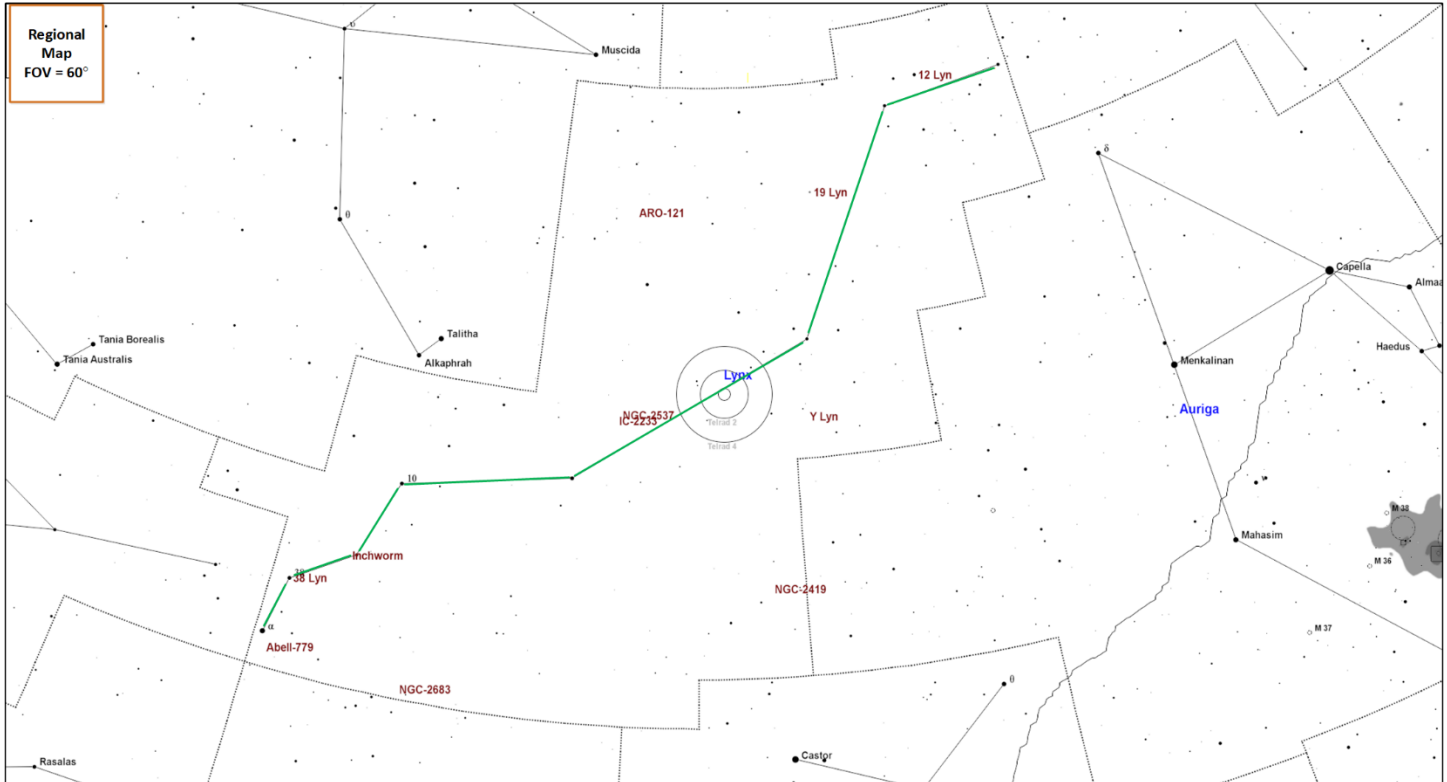
Lynx is a dim constellation that is rather obscure. The constellation was introduced in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century by Johannes Hevelius to fill the space between Ursa Major and Auriga. It is rumored that the name was assigned not for the shape of the patterns of stars that make up this constellation but because only the lynx-eyed would be able to examine it. While this constellation doesn't contain many objects, they are rather interesting.

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## Constellation Highlights

- **NGC-2683 (G)** – UFO Galaxy.
- **Inchworm (AS)** – Nice asterism for binoculars or small telescopes with low power.
- **NGC-2419 (GC)** – One of the most distant globular clusters associated with our galaxy.
- **19 Lyncis (MS-4)** – A & B components for a white and bluish pair. This is a quintuple star system.

## Constellation Targets Map



## Region Objects Summary

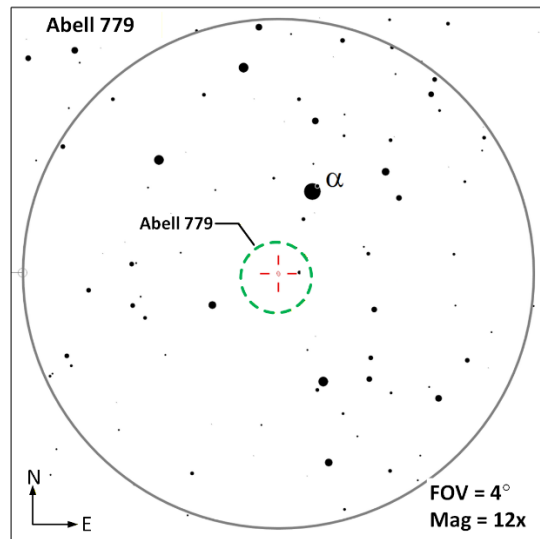
Object (Type)	Ref	Aliases	Stats
Abell 779 (GCI)		ACO 779, A 779	Size = 50'   Galaxies = 12
38 Lyncis (MS-4)	<a href="#">1</a> , <a href="#">2</a>	SAO-061391, HIP 45688, HR 3690, HD 80081, STF 1334, ADS 7292, 38 Lyn	<b>AB</b>   M=3.9, 6.1   Sep=2.5"   PA 222°   <b>BC</b>   M=6.1, 12.5   Sep=75"   PA=217°   <b>BD</b>   M=6.1, 12.5   Sep=173"   Pa=261°
NGC-2683 (G)	<a href="#">1</a>	UFO Galaxy, UGC 4641, PGC 24930	M=10.6   Size=9.3'x2.2'   SB=22.5
Inchworm		ALast33	Stars=10   Size=45'   Ref Star: SAO-61254, HR 3612, HIP 44700
IC-2233 (G)	<a href="#">1</a>	UGC 4278, PGC 23071, MCG 8-15-52	M=12.6   Size=4.6'x0.5'   SB=22.1
Y Lyncins (CS)	<a href="#">1</a>	SAO-041784, HIP 36288, HD 58521, Y Lyn	Mag Range: 6.2 to 8.9   Period=133 days
NGC-2537 (G)	<a href="#">1</a>	Arp 6, UGC 4274, Mrk 86, PGC 23040, Bear Paw (Claw) Galaxy	M=12.3   Size=1.7'x1.5'   SB=21.5

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Object (Type)	Ref	Aliases	Stats
NGC-2419 (GC)	<u>1</u>	Caldwell 25, C-25, Intergalactic Wanderer, Tramp	M=9.1   Size=6'   SB=21.6
ARO-121 (PN)	<u>1</u>	PK164+31.1, IRAS07539+5333, VV 47, VV47, Headphone Nebula, JE1, Jones-Emberson 1, G164.8+31.1, JnEr1	M=14   Size=6.6'   SB=26.7
19 Lyncis (MS-4)	<u>1, 2</u>	SAO-026312, HIP 35785, HR 2784, HD 57103, STF 1062, ADS 6012, 19 Lyn	AB   M=5.8, 6.7   Sep=13.8"   PA=317°   AD   M=5.8, 7.6   Sep=214"   PA=4°   BC   M=6.7, 12.8   Sep=74"   PA=288°
12 Lyncis (MS-3)	<u>1, 2</u>	SAO-25939, HIP 32438, HR 2470, HD 48250, STF 948, ADS 5400, 12 Lyn	AB   M=5.4, 6.0   Sep=1.9"   PA=64°   AC   M=5.4, 7.1   Sep=8.8"   PA=309°   AD   M=5.4, 10.5   Sep=172"   PA=259°   BC   M=6.0, 7.1   Sep=9.9"   PA=299°

**Abell 779** (GC | Size = 50' | Galaxies = 12 |) – The galaxy cluster ACO 779 is included here since it contains a few “brighter” galaxies. It is suspected this cluster of galaxies contains about 50 galaxies in total, 12 of which are listed in the NGC catalog. Most small to medium telescopes will be lucky to identify NGC-2830, 2831 and 2832 grouped together, but larger telescopes more galaxies from this group may appear.

This cluster of galaxies is estimated to be about 30 million light years from Earth.



- | NGC-2833 (G) | M=14.8 | Size=0.9'x0.3' | SB=22.0 |
- | NGC-2827 (G) | M=14.8 | Size=0.8'x0.3' | SB=21.9 |
- | NGC-2828 (G) | M=15.0 | Size=0.4'x0.2' | SB=20.9 |
- | NGC-2825 (G) | M=14.4 | Size=0.9'x0.4' | SB=21.9 |

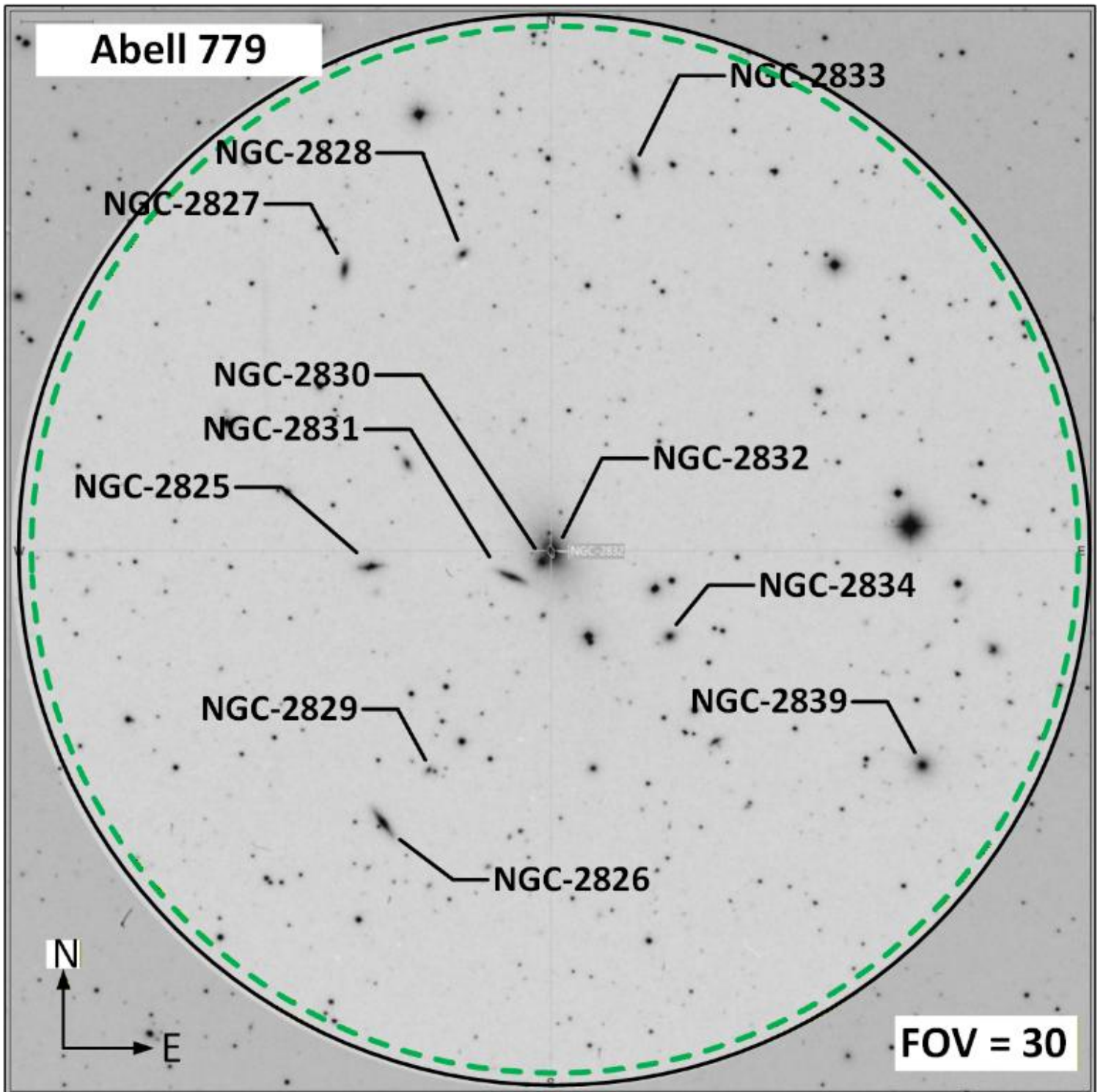
---NGC-2382 group---

- | NGC-2830 (G) | M=13.9 | Size=1.2'x0.3' | SB=21.4 |
- | NGC-2831 (G) | M=13.2 | Size=0.5'x0.5' | SB=20.3 |
- | NGC-2832 (G) | M=11.9 | Size=3.0'x2.0' | SB=22.5 |

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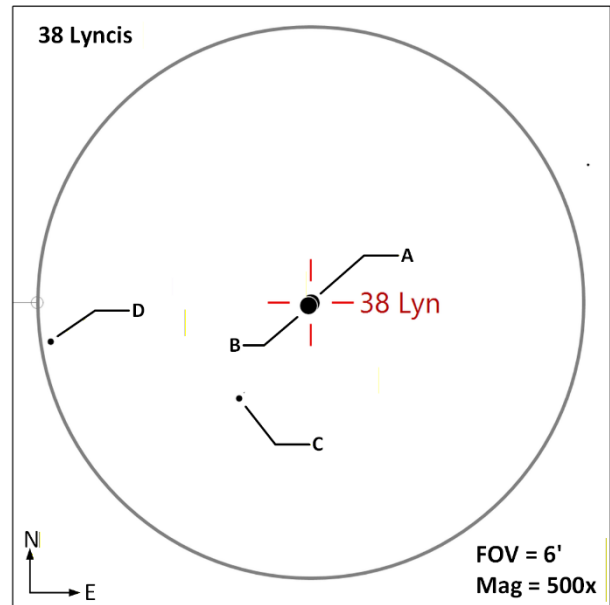
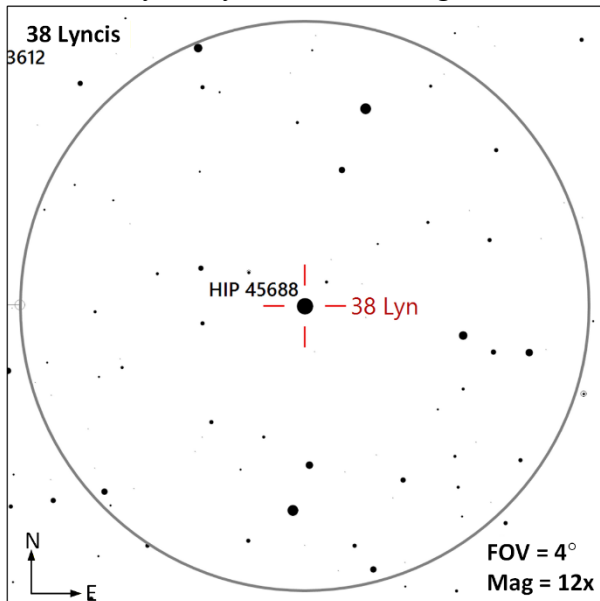
- | NGC-2834 (G) | M=14.5 | Size=0.6'x0.5' | SB=21.8 |
- | NGC-2829 (G) | M=14.9 | Size=0.3'x0.3' | SB=20.9 |
- | NGC-2826 (G) | M=13.7 | Size=1.6'x0.3' | SB=21.5 |

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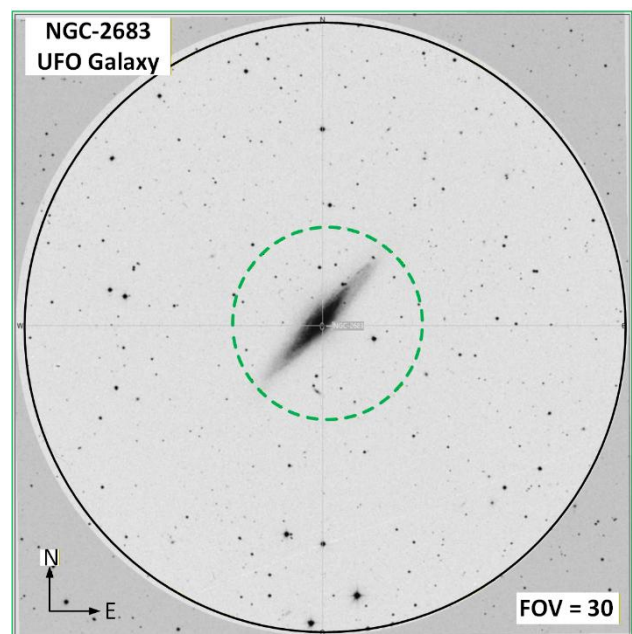
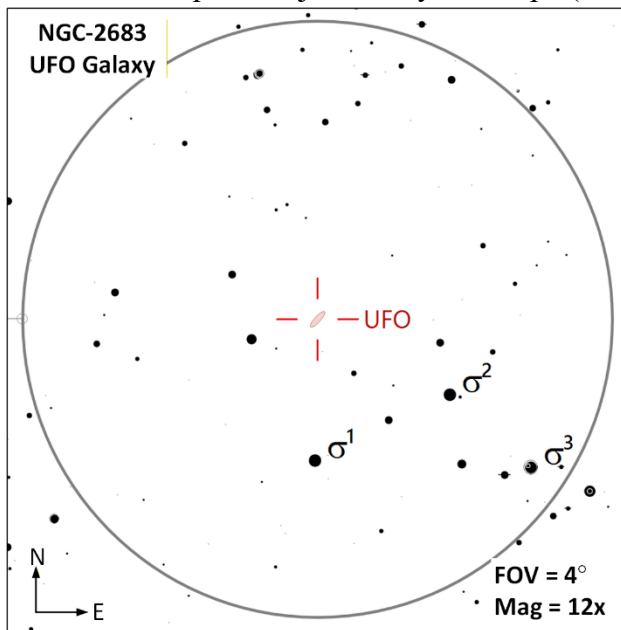


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**38 Lyncis** (MS-4 AB | M=3.9, 6.1 | Sep=2.5" | PA 222° || BC | M=6.1, 12.5 | Sep=75": | PA=217° || BD | M=6.1, 12.5 | Sep=173" | Pa=261° ) – This colorful star system is located 125 ly from Earth whose two primary components are composed of a brighter blue-white star and a fainter lilac colored companion. The pair orbit each other every 429 years at an average distance of 100 AU from each other.

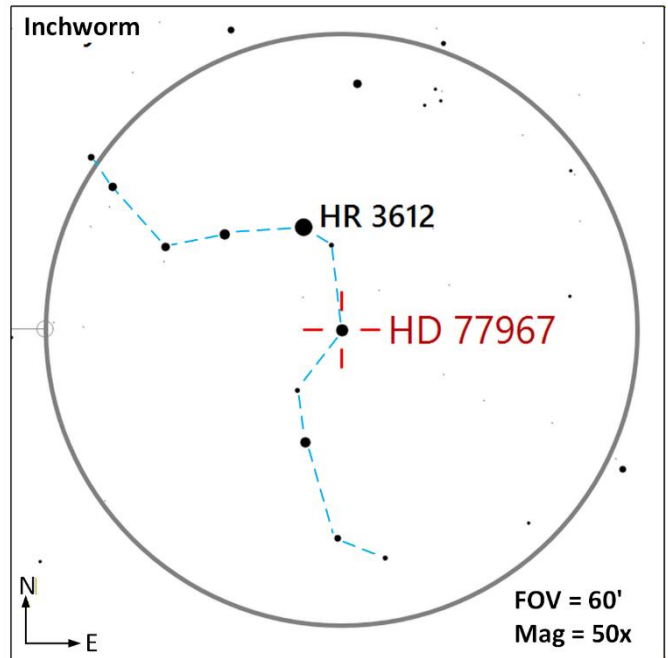
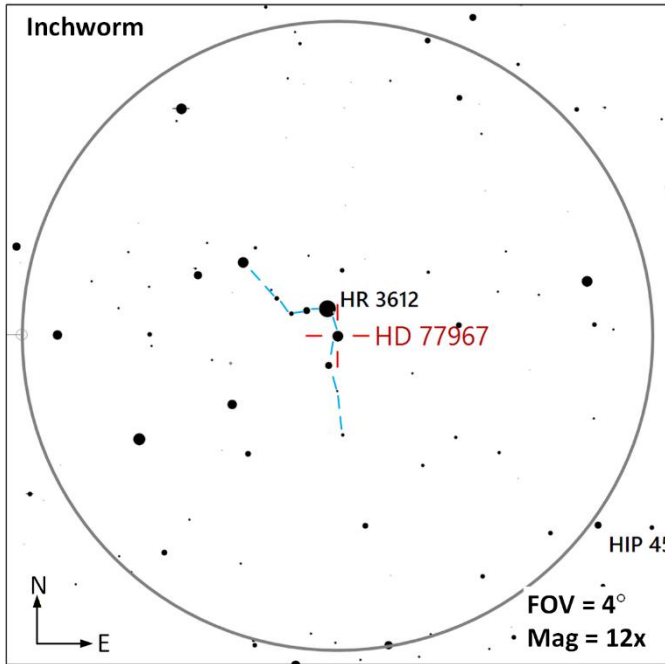


**NGC-2683** (G | M=10.6 | Size=9.3'x2.2' | SB=22.5 ) – While most galaxies tend to congregate in groups, this galaxy is not associated with a group. These types of galaxies are called “field galaxies”. Also known as the “UFO Galaxy” this galaxy is located between 16 to 25 million light years from our sun and is classified as a barred spiral galaxy (Type SA(rs)b ). While NGC-2683 is not associated with a group of galaxies it does have several satellite galaxies and about 300 globular clusters; about double what our galaxies has. This galaxy is considered a showpiece object in any telescope (Polakis).

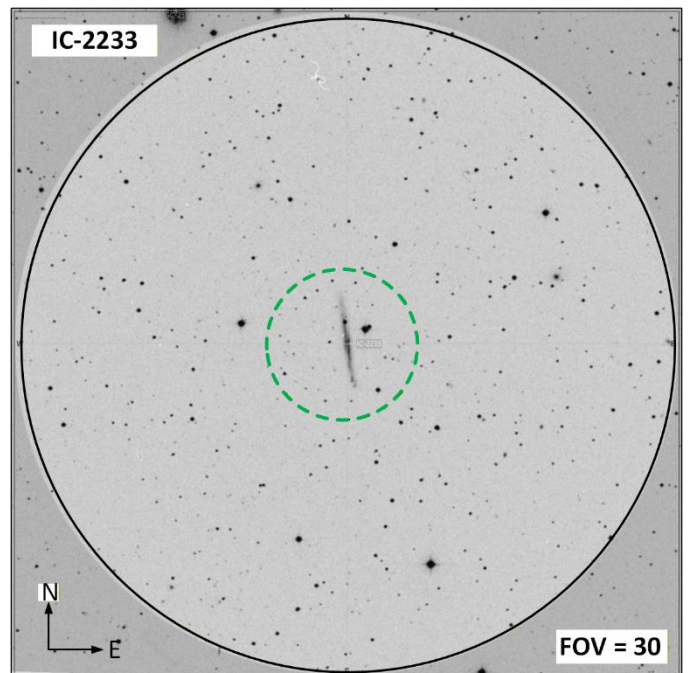
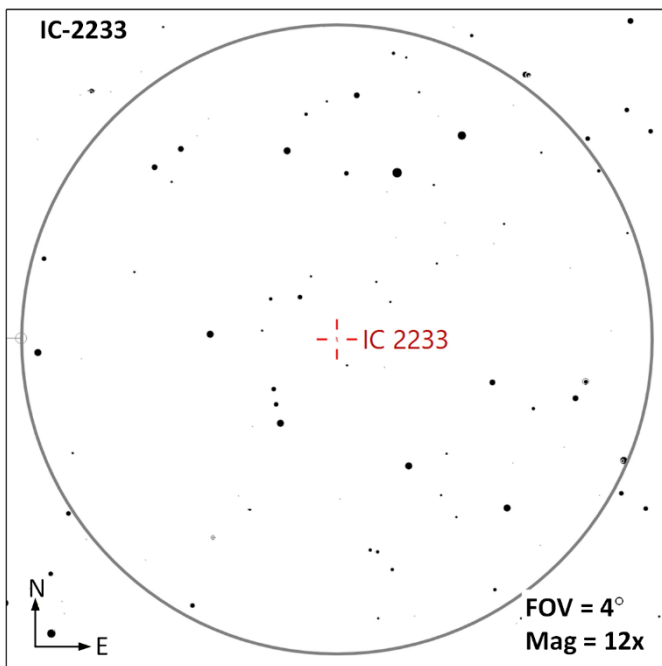


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**Inchworm** (AS | Stars=10 | Size=45' || Ref Star: SAO-061254, HR 3612, HIP 44700) – In the shape of an inchworm Ref Star HR 3612 (SAO-061254) is on the back of the hump of the worm. This is an interesting target for binoculars for very low powers of a small telescope.

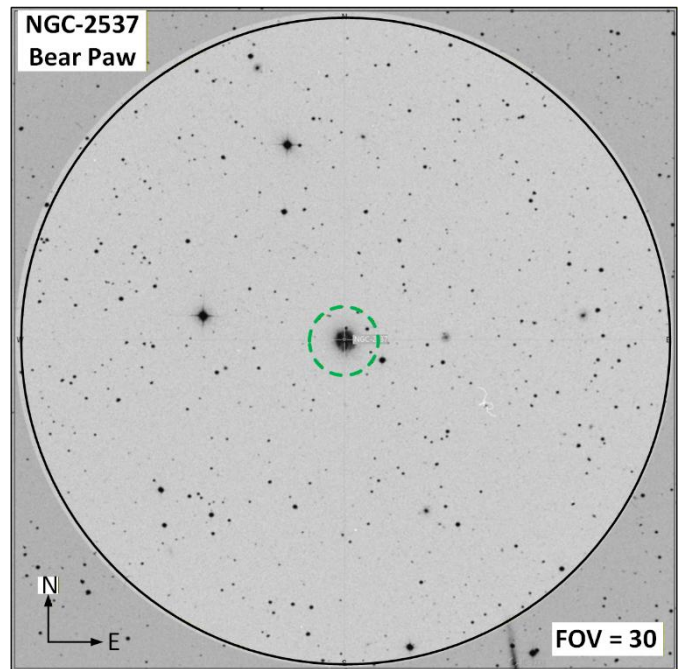
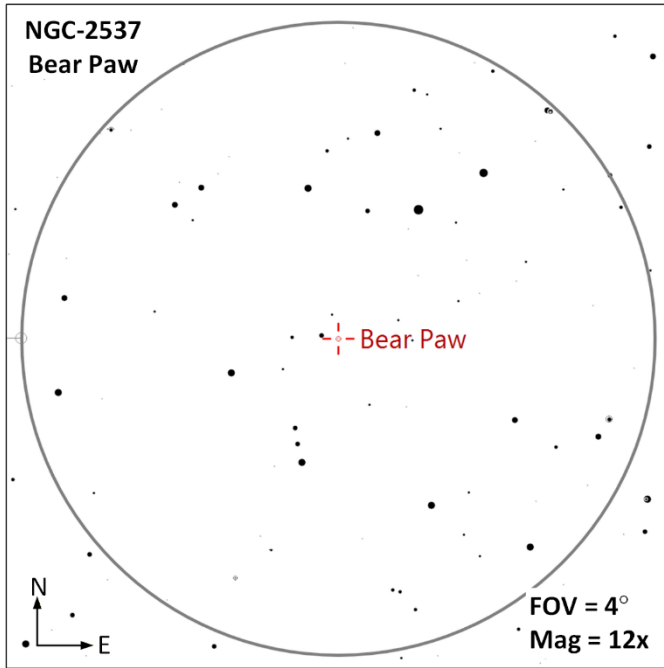


**IC-2233** (G | M=4.4 | Size=30' | SB=20.4 | Stars=40+ |) – This galaxy appears as a very thin sliver and is within 30' of the galaxy NGC-2537 (See below). Located approximately 40 million ly from earth this galaxy is a “quiet” galaxy with a low rate of star formation, less than one solar mass every 20 years. It’s morphological classification is of type SBcd

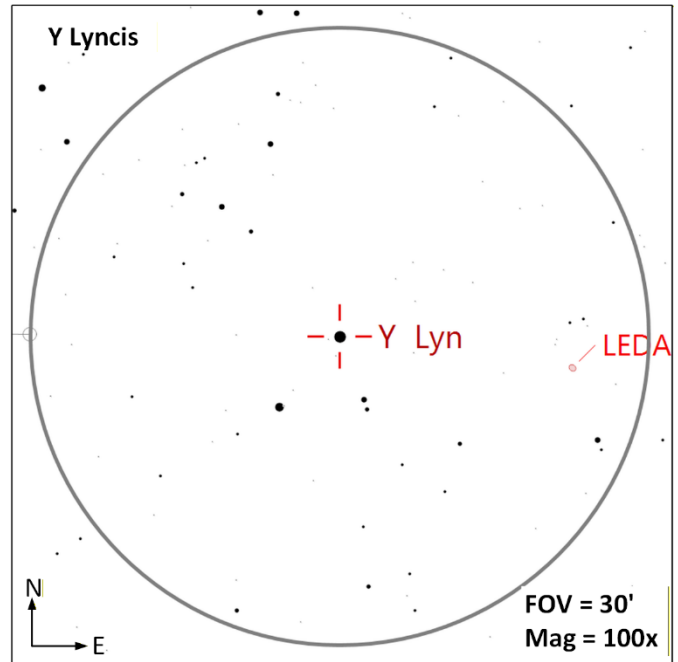
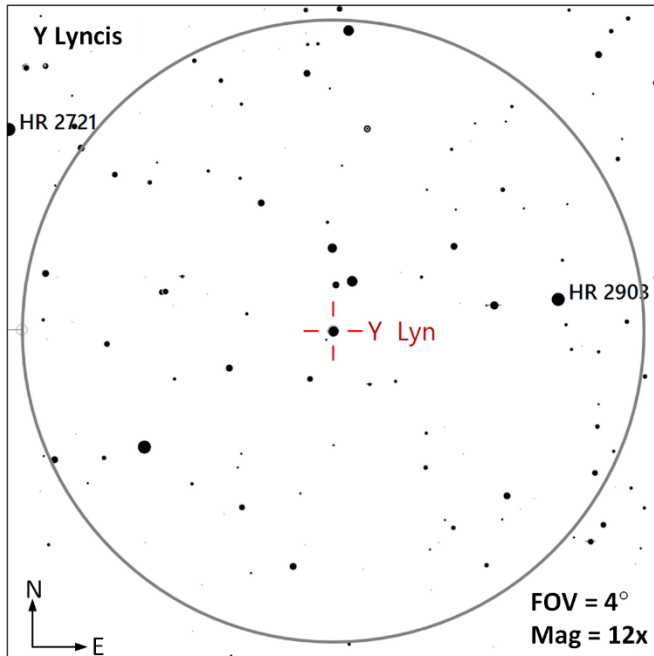


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**NGC-2537** (G | M=12.3 | Size=1.7'x1.5' | SB=21.5 |) – The Bear Paw Galaxy in many ways may appear more as a planetary nebula than a galaxy. This galaxy is estimated to be 26 million ly from our sun. Classified as a [blue compact dwarf galaxy](#) with areas of high star formation giving the appearance of pads of a bears claw in long exposure photographs. Located within 30' of this galaxy is the galaxy IC-2233 that is worth checking out.

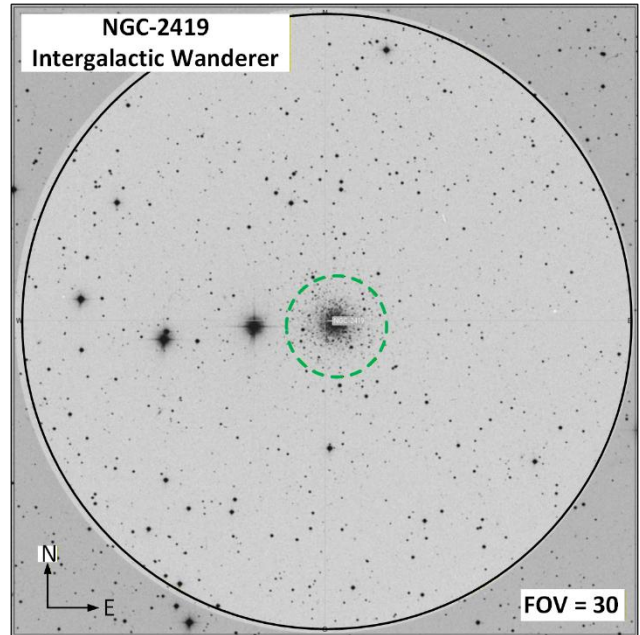
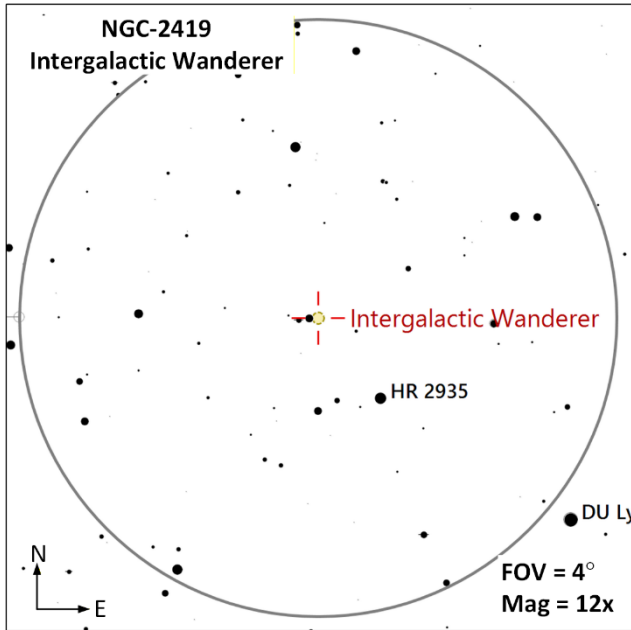


**Y Lyncis** (CS | Mag Range: 6.2 to 8.9 | Period=133 days |) – Y Lyncis is a [semiregular variable](#) star located 1,175 ly from Earth. Studies indicate it has two pulsation periods, 133 days for the primary pulsation and a secondary period with a varying magnitude of 0.2 magnitudes at 1,300 days.

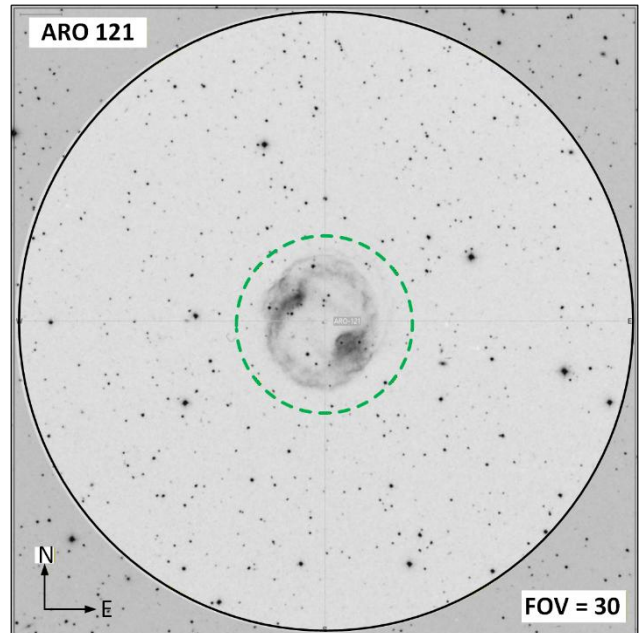
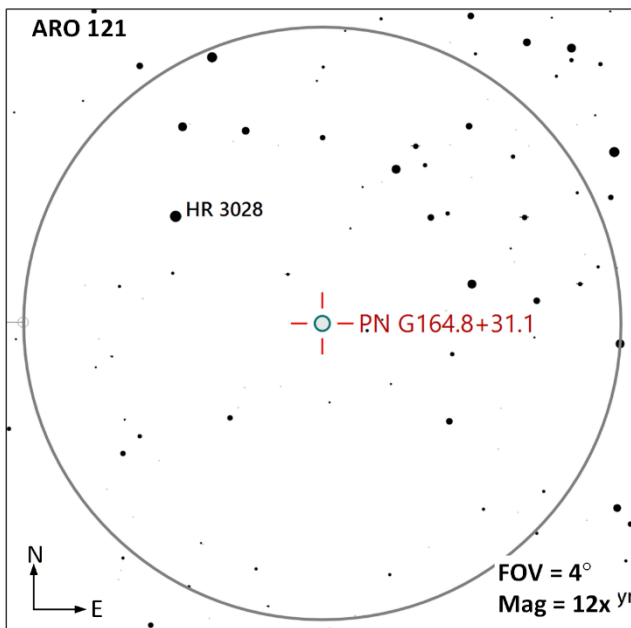


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**NGC-2419** (GC | M=9.1 | Size=6' | SB=21.6 |) – The Intergalactic Wanderer was given this name when it was initially discovered because it was suspected of not to have an orbit around the Milky Way as all other globular clusters do. This was because it has a very large orbit, and is currently nearly twice as far from us as the Large Magellanic Cloud at 300,000 ly from our sun. It has been estimated it takes three billion years for this object to complete one orbit around our galaxy. A unique and distant globular and even though it may not look like much in a telescope, it is one of the most luminous clusters in our galaxy

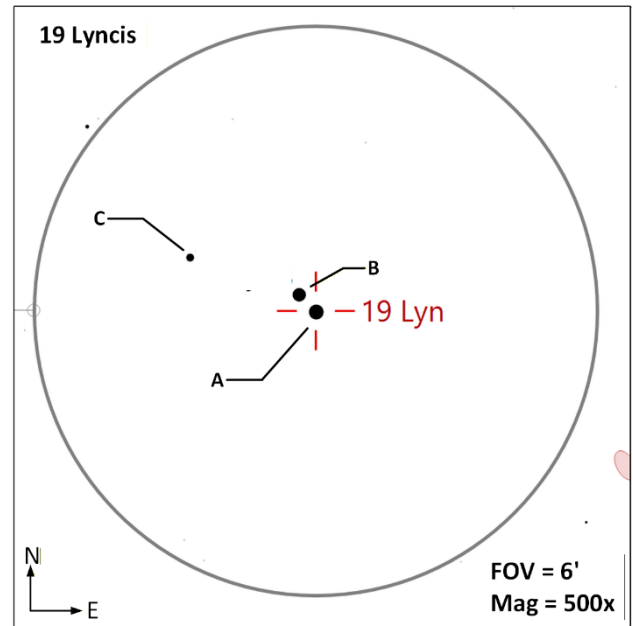
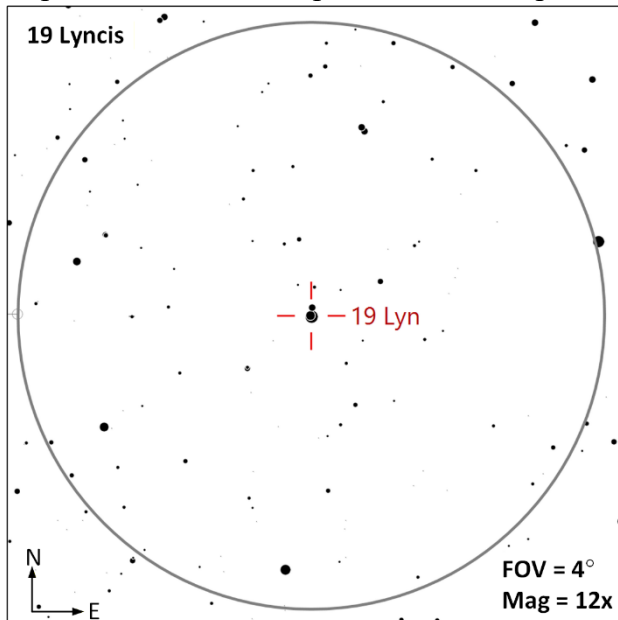


**ARO-121** (PN | M=14 | Size=6.6' | SB=26.7 |) – The Headphone Nebula is a faint but large planetary nebula that is a difficult object to see. Larger aperture telescopes, an oxygen III filter and lower power magnification (ie 100x) may help with identifying this object. Polakis states that an 8-ince scope with an O III filter at a dark site brings out bright lobes.

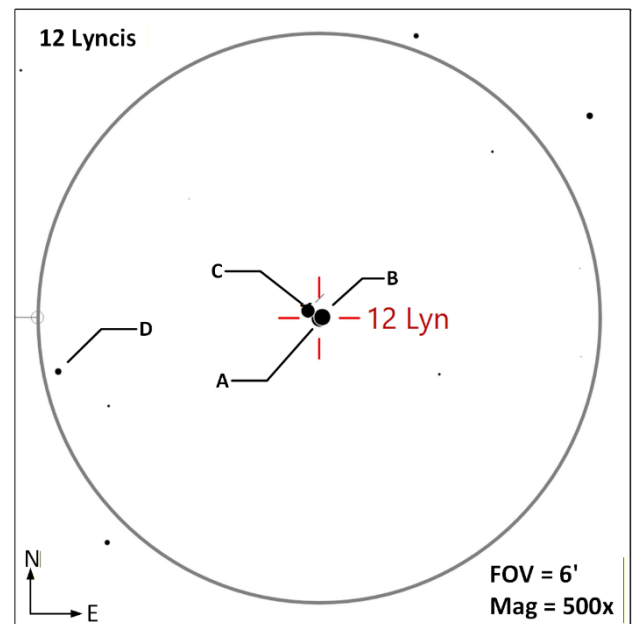
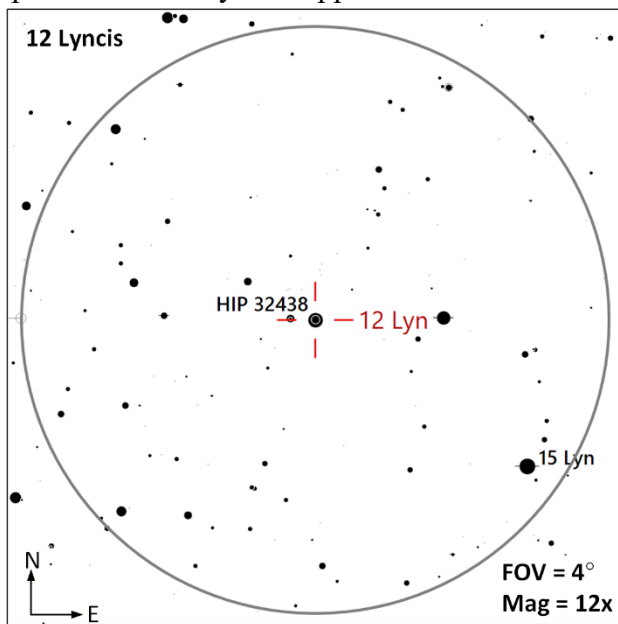


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**19 Lyncis** (MS-4 AB | M=5.8, 6.7 | Sep=13.8" | PA=317° || AD | M=5.8, 7.6 | Sep=214" | PA=4° || BC | M=6.7, 12.8 | Sep=74" | PA=288° ) – A quadruple star system 470 ly from Earth. The primary appears white with a slightly bluish secondary. The A and B components orbit each other at an average distance of 2,100 AU. The C component is a wide component at 214" separation.



**12 Lyncis** (MS-3 AB | M=5.4, 6.0 | Sep=1.9" | PA=64° || AC | M=5.4, 7.1 | Sep=8.8" PA=309° || AD | M=5.4, 10.5 | Sep=172" | PA=259° || BC | M=6.0, 7.1 | Sep=9.9" | PA=299° ) – Listed as a triple star system, the A, B and C components are physically associated with each other, while the nature of the D component is not understood at this time. This is an excellent triple star system and an excellent test for telescopes. Components AB have a tight separation of 1.9" and orbit each other about every 700 years. All three components in this system appear white.



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Constellation Guide  
**Observation Log: Lynx (Lyn)**

**Equipment Config A:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Config B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Time	Config	Target	Notes

Date	Time	Config	Target	Notes

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## Observation Log: Lynx (Lyn)

**Equipment Config A:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Config B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Time	Config	Target	Notes

Date	Time	Config	Target	Notes

# Constellation Guide

## References, Resources and Tools used to create this document

The resources listed below were utilized to generate this document.

### References

- Books
  - [Objects in the Heavens](#): Peter Birren
  - [Touring the Universe through Binoculars](#): Philip Harrington
  - [The Deep Sky](#): Philip Harrington
  - [Double and Multiple Stars and How to Observe Them](#): James Mullaney
  - Celestial Portraits: [Tom Polakis](#)
  - [Sky Spot](#) Books
    - Bright Telescopic Objects: Brent Watson
    - Select Double Stars: Brent Watson
    - Overlooked Objects: Bret Watson
- Asterisms
  - Astronomical League: [Asterisms observing program](#) List
  - Asterisms: Demeiza Ramakers
  - [Pattern Asterisms](#): John Chiravalle
  - Milwaukee Astronomical Society: [Binocular Asterisms](#)
  - Deep-Sky.co.uk: [Observing Asterisms](#) (David Ratlege)
- [Saguaro Astronomy Club](#)
  - Asterisms List
  - [110 Best of the NGC](#)
  - Red Stars List
- Online
  - [Wikipedia](#)
  - The Garden Astronomer: [Double, Multiple, and Special Star Observations List](#)
  - Sky & Telescope: [Colored Double Stars, Real and Imagined](#)
  - [In-The-Sky.org](#)
  - [Constellation-guide.com](#)

### Applications

- [SkyTools](#) 4.1 Visual Professional
- [AstroPlanner](#) Version 2.4
- [Cartes du Ciel](#) Version 4.3
- [Sky Safari](#) Pro 7
- Microsoft Office Home and business 2021 - Word
- Microsoft Visio Professional 2021
- [IrfanView](#) Version 4.72