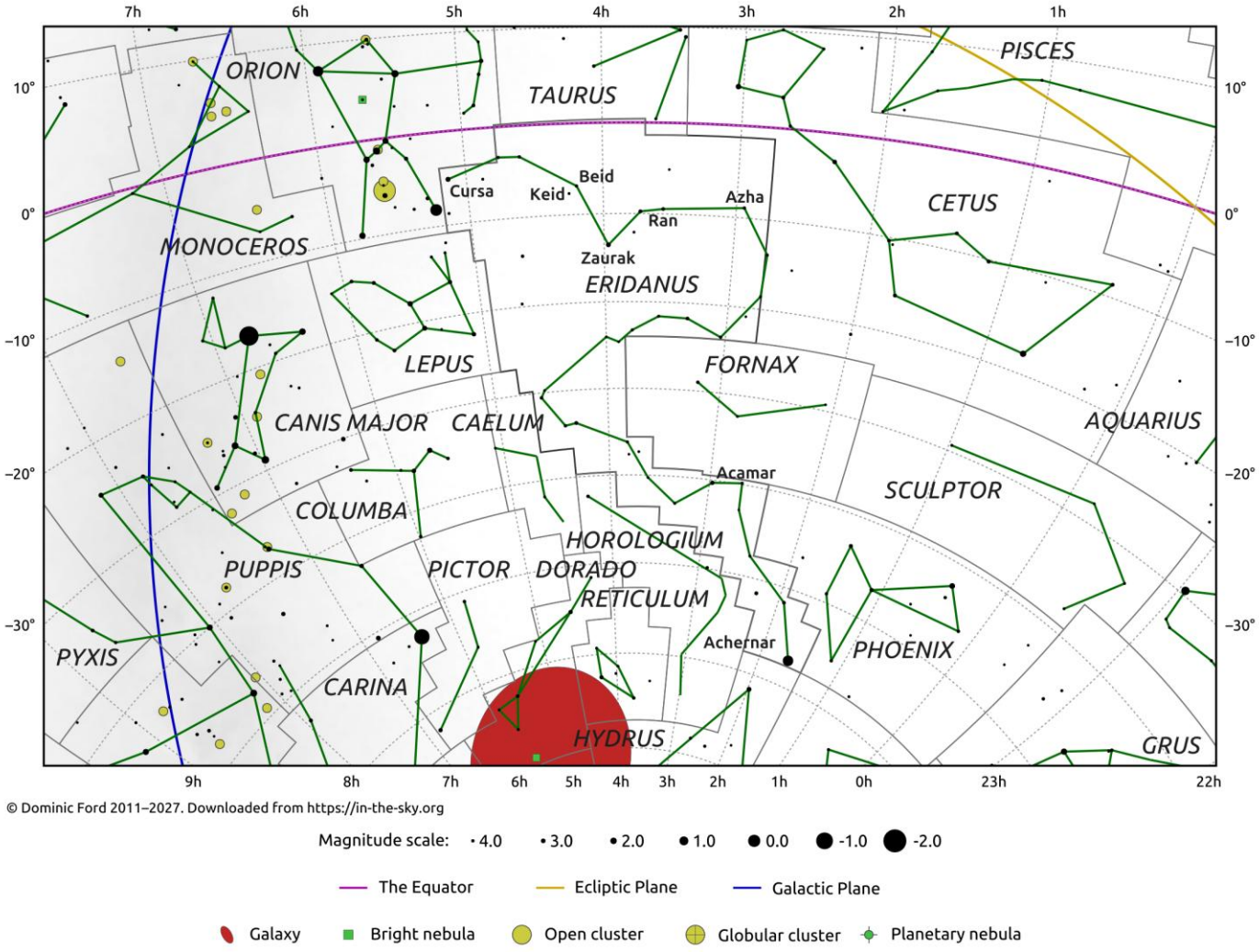
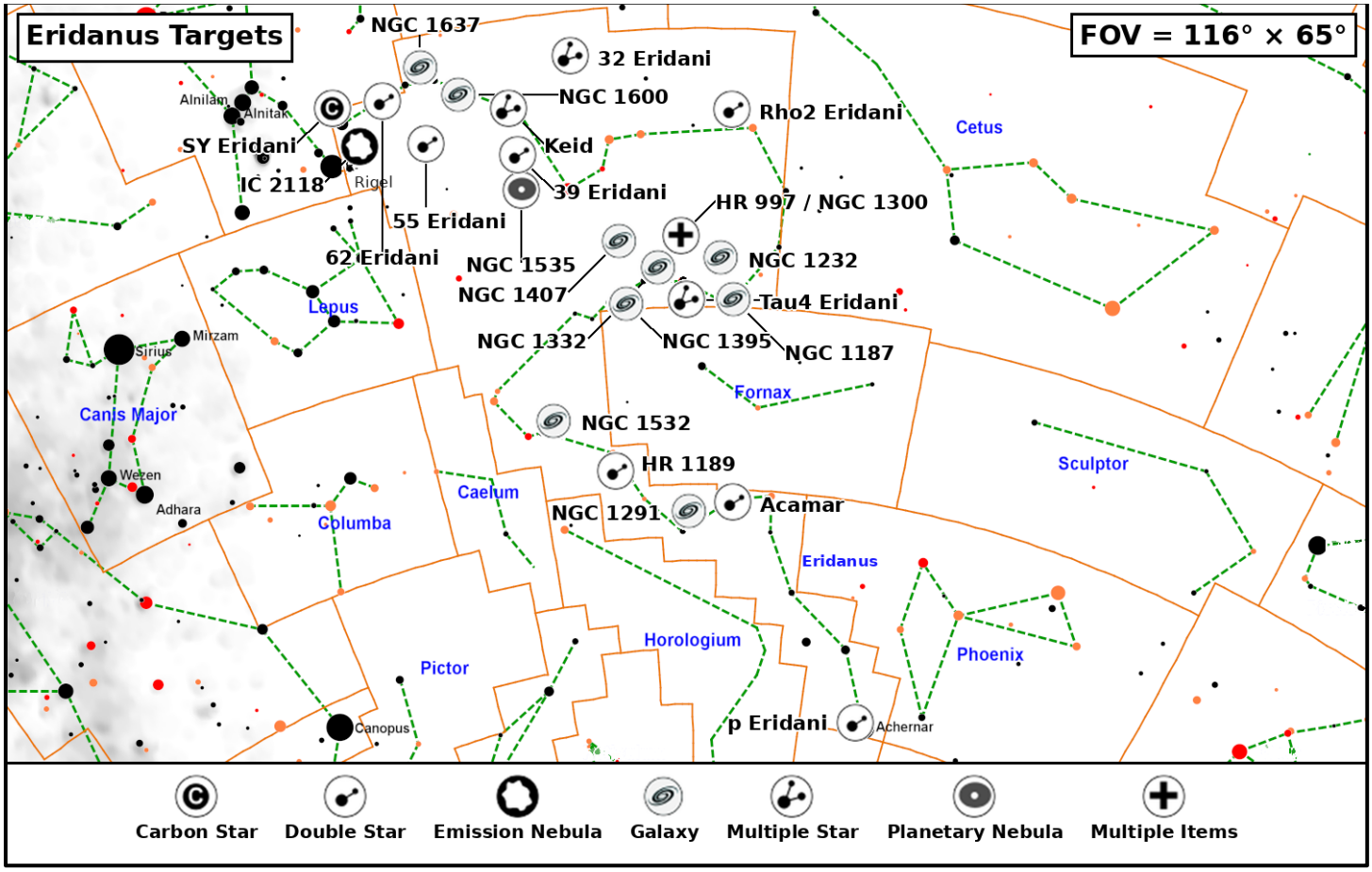
Constellation: Eridanus (Eri)

Evening Visibility: **October – December**
Opposition: **November**
Latitude Visibility: **+32° to -90°**
Online Information: | In-The-Sky.org | Constellation-guide.com |

In-The-Sky.org Constellation Map





Constellation Targets

p Eridani, Acamar, NGC 1187, Rho2 Eridani, NGC 1291, HR 997, Tau4 Eridani, f Eridani, NGC 1300, NGC 1232, NGC 1332, NGC 1395, NGC 1407, 32 Eridani, NGC 1532, NGC 1535, 39 Eridani, Keid, NGC 1600, NGC 1637, 55 Eridani, 62 Eridani, IC 2118, SY Eridani

Mythology/Back Story

Eridanus, the River is one of the 48 constellations cataloged by Ptolemy in the 2nd century CE. In Greek mythology it is the river into which Phaethon fell after taking the reins of the sun chariot of his father, Helios; he drove so wildly that he scorched Earth and sky until Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt. Ancient writers matched it to real rivers, chiefly the Po and the Nile. Ptolemy's river ended at Theta Eridani, Acamar, a name derived from Achernar, Arabic for "the river's end." When the river was later extended far to the south, that name passed to Alpha Eridani, the ninth brightest star in the sky. Cursa, Beta Eridani, means "the footstool," for its place below Orion's foot. Eridanus is the sixth largest constellation. It has no Messier objects but offers fine doubles such as 32 Eridani and Acamar, the triple star 40 Eridani with its easily seen white dwarf, and the barred spiral galaxy NGC 1300.

Constellation Guide

Constellation Highlights

Eridanus is a long, faint river of stars, but it holds bright galaxies of the Eridanus Cluster, a fine planetary nebula and several showcase double stars, all favorites on well-known observing lists.

- **Acamar** (DS) – A showcase pair of brilliant white stars that once marked the river's end.
- **f Eridani (DS) – A showcase pair** of young blue-white and white stars.
- **NGC 1232** (G) – The Eye of God, a large face-on spiral with many branching arms.
- **NGC 1532** (G) – Haley's Coronet, an edge-on spiral with its small companion NGC 1531.
- **Keid** (MS-3) – Home of the easiest white dwarf to see, paired with a red dwarf.
- **NGC 1291** (G) – The Golden Eye, a bright lenticular galaxy wrapped in a faint outer ring.
- **NGC 1300** (G) – The classic barred spiral and starting point for touring the Eridanus Cluster.
- **32 Eridani** (MS-3) – Topaz and blue, one of the finest color-contrast pairs in the sky.
- **NGC 1535** (PN) – Cleopatra's Eye, a bright blue-grey planetary nebula with an inner ring.

Constellation Targets Summary List

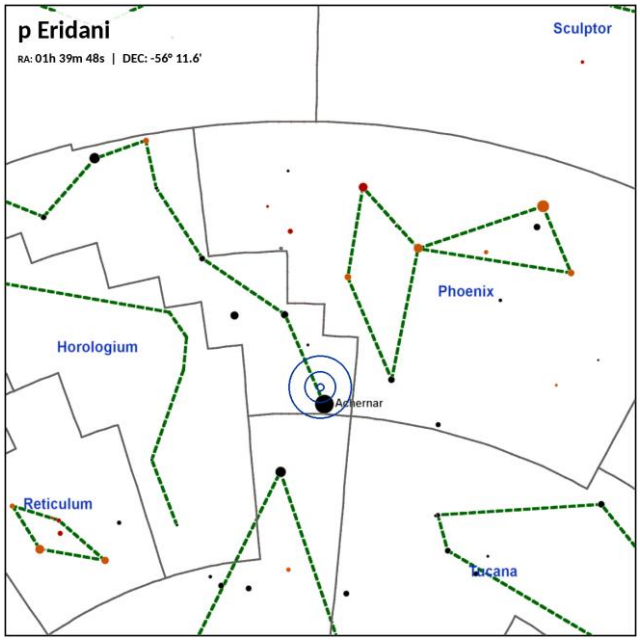
Object (Type)	Links	Gear	Aliases	Stats
p Eridani (DS)	1, 2	T	SAO-232490; HIP-7751; HR 487; HD 10361; p Eri; DUN 5; CP-56 329; Δ5; WDS 01398-5612; CD-56 328; CPD-56 329	**AB** | Mag=5.8 / 5.9 | Sep=11.3" | PA=185° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=20x | Period=468y | Spec=K2V / K2V | Color=orange / orange |
Acamar (DS)	1, 2	T	SAO-216113; HIP-13847; Dalim; HR 897; HD 18622; θ Eri; Theta1 Eridani; Theta Eri; PPM 307195; NSV 1002; CD-40 771; FK5 106; PZ 2; WDS 02583-4018; CoD -40 771; CPD-40 253	**AB** | Mag=3.2 / 4.1 | Sep=8.2" | PA=90° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=A3IV-V / A1V | Color=white / white |
NGC 1187 (G)	1	T	NGC-1187; Levy-225; PGC 11479; ESO 480-23; UGCA 49; MCG -4-8-16	| Mag=10.6 | Size=5.4'x3.6' | SB=22.5 | mBortle=4 | mApt=130mm | MC=SB(r)c |
Rho2 Eridani (DS)	1, 2	T	SAO-130254; HIP-14168; HR 917; HD 18953; ρ² Eri; 9 Eri; ADS 2312; BD-08 568; BU 11; β11; WDS 03027-0741	**AB** | Mag=5.4 / 8.9 | Sep=1.4" | PA=63° | mApt=300mm | RecMag=170x | Spec=K0II-III | Color=orange |
NGC 1291 (G)	1	T	NGC-1291; NGC-1269; Golden Eye Galaxy; SG-11; PGC 12209; MCG -7-7-8; ESO 301-2	| Mag=8.5 | Size=11'x9.5' | SB=22.2 | mBortle=5 | mApt=50mm | MC=(R1)SB(l)0/a |
HR 997 (DS)	1	T	SAO-148897; HIP-15411; HD 20631; HJ 3565; ADS 2465; BD-19 651; WDS 03187-1834	**AB** | Mag=5.9 / 8.2 | Sep=8" | PA=121° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=F0IV | Color=yellow-white |
Tau4 Eridani (MS-3)	1, 2	B, T	SAO-168460; HIP-15474; HR 1003; HD 20720; Tau4 Eri; 16 Eri; ADS 2472; BD-22 584; JC 1; WDS 03195-2145; CoD -22 1154	**AB** | Mag=3.9 / 9.5 | Sep=5.8" | PA=290° | mBortle=9 | mApt=114mm | RecMag=40x | Magnitude Range= 3.6 to 3.8 | Period=24d | Spec=M3.5III | Color=red | **AC** | Mag=3.9 / 11.3 | Sep=38.2" | PA=123° | mBortle=9 | mApt=80mm | RecMag=10x |

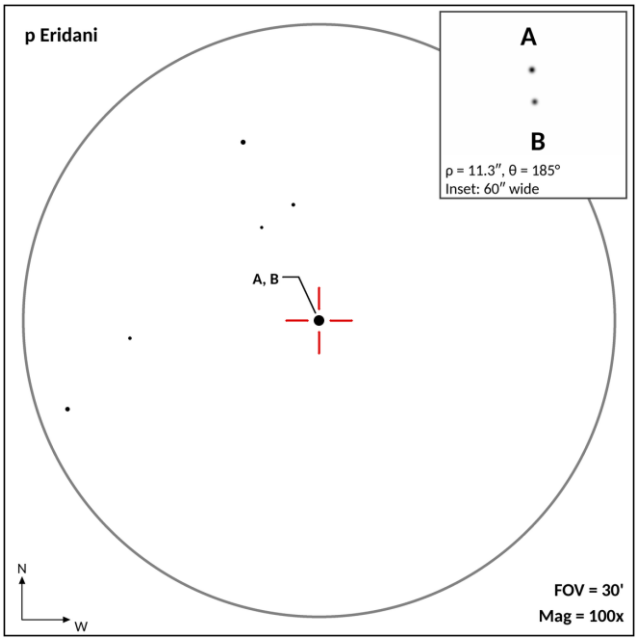
Object (Type)	Links	Gear	Aliases	Stats
				Magnitude Range= 3.6 to 3.8 | Spec=M3.5III | Color=red |
f Eridani (DS)	1, 2	T	SAO-194551; SAO-194550; HIP-17797; HR 1190; HR 1189; HD 24071; HD 24072; f Eri; DUN 16; Δ16; WDS 03486-3737; CoD -38 1297; VSP 10; CPD-38 340	**AB** | Mag=4.7 / 5.3 | Sep=8.2" | PA=216° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=B9V / A1V | Color=blue-white / white |
Eridanus Cluster				
NGC 1300 (G)	1	T	NGC-1300; PGC 12412; UGCA 66; MCG -3-9-18; ESO 547-31	| Mag=10.4 | Size=6'x3' | SB=22.2 | mBortle=5 | mApt=102mm | MC=(R')SB(s)bc |
NGC 1232 (G)	1	T	NGC-1232; Eye of God Galaxy; PGC 11819; Arp 41; MCG -4-8-32; ESO 547-14	| Mag=10.9 | Size=7.4'x6.5' | SB=23.7 | MC=SAB(rs)c |
NGC 1332 (G)	1	T	NGC-1332; PGC 12838; UGCA 72; MCG -4-9-11; ESO 548-18	| Mag=10.2 | Size=5.3'x3.8' | SB=22.1 | mBortle=5 | mApt=80mm | MC=E |
NGC 1395 (G)	1	T	NGC-1395; PGC 13419; MCG -4-9-39; ESO 482-19	| Mag=9.6 | Size=4.8'x4' | SB=21.4 | mBortle=7 | mApt=50mm | MC=E2 |
NGC 1407 (G)	1	T	NGC-1407; PGC 13505; MCG -3-10-30; ESO 548-67	| Mag=9.7 | Size=5.7'x5.3' | SB=22.0 | mBortle=5 | mApt=60mm | MC=E0 |
32 Eridani (MS-3)	1, 2	B, T	SAO-130806; SAO-130805; HIP-18255; HR 1212; HR 1211; HD 24555; HD 24554; w Eri; 32 Eri; Σ-470; STF 470; ADS 2850; WDS 03543-0257; BD-03 631	**AB** | Mag=4.8 / 5.9 | Sep=6.9" | PA=349° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=G8III / A1V | Color=yellow / blue | **AC** | Mag=4.8 / 10.5 | Sep=164.7" | PA=5° | mBortle=9 | mApt=60mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=G8III | Color=yellow |
NGC 1532 (G)	1	T	NGC-1532; Haley's Coronet; SG-21; PGC 14638; MCG -5-11-2; ESO 359-27	| Mag=11.0 | Size=12.6'x3.3' | SB=23.7 | MC=SB(s)b pec |
NGC 1535 (PN)	1	T	NGC-1535; Cleopatra's Eye; ARO 22; VV 19; PK 206-40.1; PN G206.4-40.5	| Mag=9.6 | Size=0.7' | SB=17.5 | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm |
39 Eridani (DS)	1, 2	T	SAO-149478; HIP-19777; HR 1318; HD 26846; 39 Eri; Σ-516; STF 516; ADS 3079; BD-10 867; WDS 04144-1015	**AB** | Mag=5.0 / 8.5 | Sep=6.7" | PA=143° | mBortle=9 | mApt=70mm | RecMag=40x | Spec=K2III / G2V | Color=orange / yellow |
Keid (MS-3)	1, 2	B, T	SAO-131063; HIP-19849; Vulcan; HR 1325; HD 26965; Omicron2 Eridani; o2 Eri; Omi2 Eri; 40 Eri; Σ-518; STF 518; ADS 3093; BD-07 780; WDS 04153-0739; LHS 3; GJ 166; SAO-131065; HD 26976	**A,BC** | Mag=4.4 / 9.3 | Sep=83.2" | PA=102° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=K0.5V / DA2.9 | Color=orange / white | **AC** | Mag=4.4 / 11.2 | Sep=77.9" | PA=98° | mBortle=9 | mApt=80mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=K0.5V / M4.5V | Color=orange / red | **BC** | Mag=9.5 / 11.2 | Sep=7.7" | PA=327° | mBortle=9 | mApt=80mm | RecMag=30x | Period=233y | Spec=DA2.9 / M4.5V | Color=white / red |

Object (Type)	Links	Gear	Aliases	Stats
NGC 1600 (G)	1	T	NGC-1600; Levy-123; PGC 15406; MCG -1-12-17	| Mag=11.0 | Size=2.5'x1.7' | SB=21.2 | mBortle=7 | mApt=80mm | MC=E3 |
NGC 1637 (G)	1	T	NGC-1637; Levy-114; PGC 15821; MCG 0-12-68; UGCA 93; CGCG 393-66	| Mag=10.8 | Size=4'x3.2' | SB=22.2 | mBortle=4 | mApt=102mm | MC=SAB(rs)c |
55 Eridani (DS)	1	T	SAO-131443; SAO-131442; HIP-21986; HR 1506; HR 1505; HD 30020; HD 30021; 55 Eri; Σ-590; STF 590; WDS 04436-0848; ADS 3409; DW Eri; BD-09 969	**AB** | Mag=6.7 / 6.8 | Sep=9.3" | PA=318° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=G8III / F4IIIp | Color=yellow / yellow-white |
62 Eridani (DS)	1, 2	B, T	SAO-131614; HIP-22958; HR 1582; HD 31512; b Eridani; 62 Eri; SHJ 48; BD-05 1091; WDS 04564-0510	**AB** | Mag=5.5 / 8.9 | Sep=66.1" | PA=76° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=B5III | Color=blue-white |
IC 2118 (RN)	1	B	NGC-1909; Witch Head Nebula; LBN 959; Ced 41	| Mag=10.0 | Size=180'x60' | SB=29.9 |
SY Eridani (CS)		T	SAO-131832; HIP-24025; HD 33404; SY Eri; CGCS 875; BD-05 1174	| Magnitude Range= 7.8 to 9.1 | Period=166d | Spec=C6,3(N0) | BV=+2.62 | Color=red |

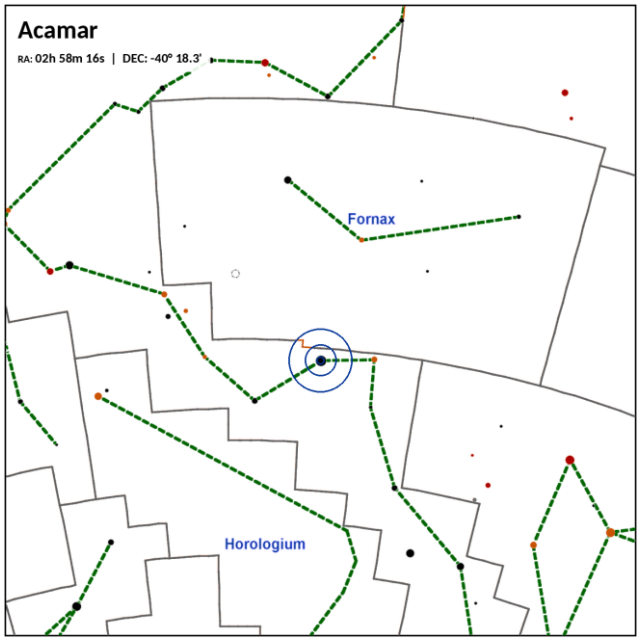
Blank

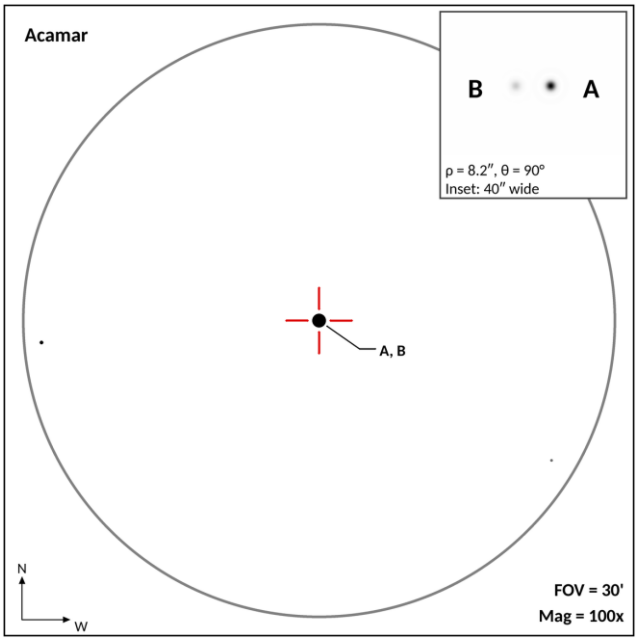
p Eridani (DS || **AB** | Mag=5.8 / 5.9 | Sep=11.3" | PA=185° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=20x | Period=468y | Spec=K2V / K2V | Color=orange / orange |) A true pair of near-identical orange dwarf stars only 27 light years away, among the Sun's nearer neighbors. They orbit each other every 468 years and will next pass closest to each other around 2274. The pair lies about one degree from Achernar.



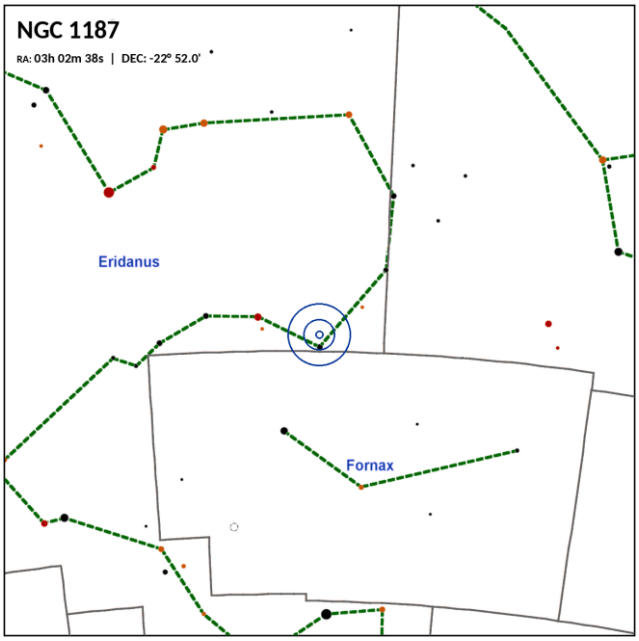


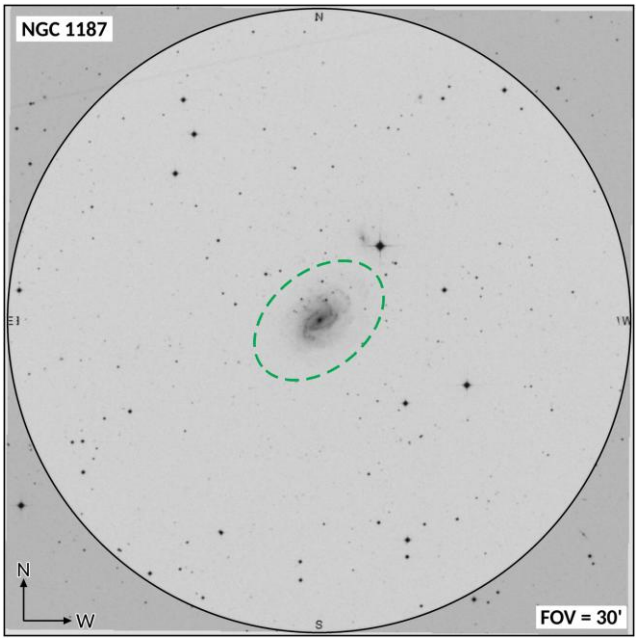
Acamar (DS || **AB** | Mag=3.2 / 4.1 | Sep=8.2" | PA=90° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=A3IV-V / A1V | Color=white / white |) Acamar, Arabic for the river's end, marked the end of Eridanus before the constellation was extended south to Achernar. A showcase pair of brilliant white stars, easy in any small telescope, though research indicates the two are not physically bound. The brighter star is itself a pair too close to split in any telescope.



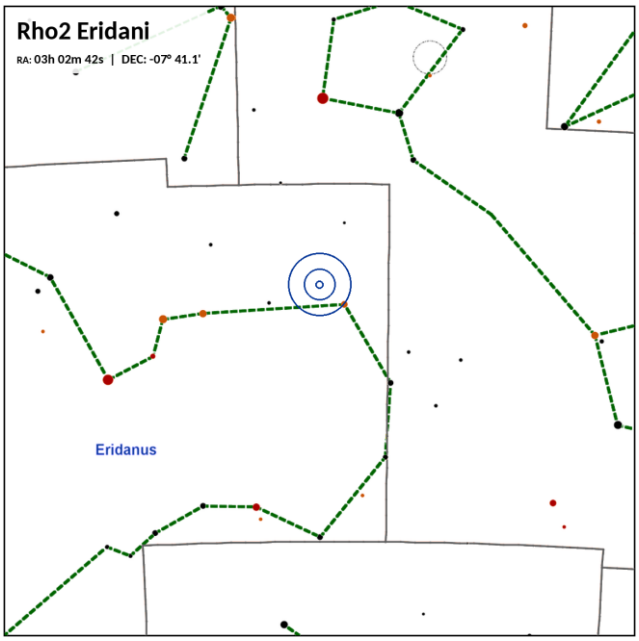


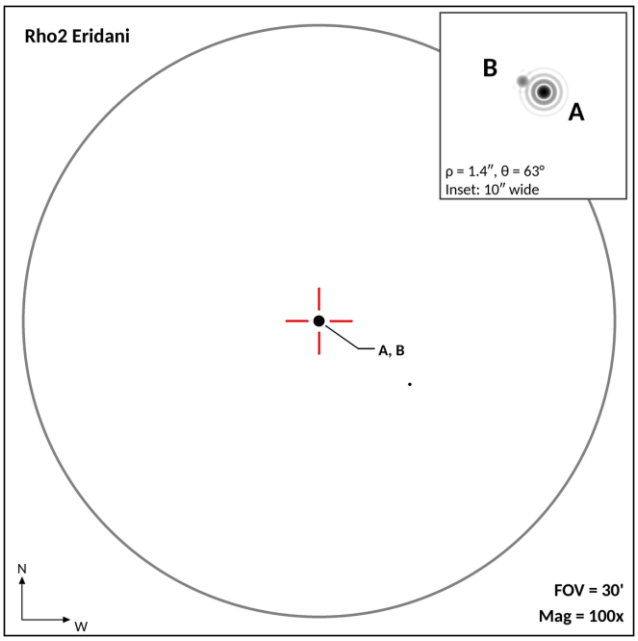
NGC 1187 (G || Mag=10.6 | Size=5.4'x3.6' | SB=22.5 | mBortle=4 | mApt=130mm | MC=SB(r)c |) Estimated physical diameter of 94,000 light years. A barred spiral galaxy about 60 million light years away, seen nearly face-on with a short central bar and two main arms. Two supernovae have been recorded in it, in 1982 and 2007. Its low surface brightness calls for a dark sky.



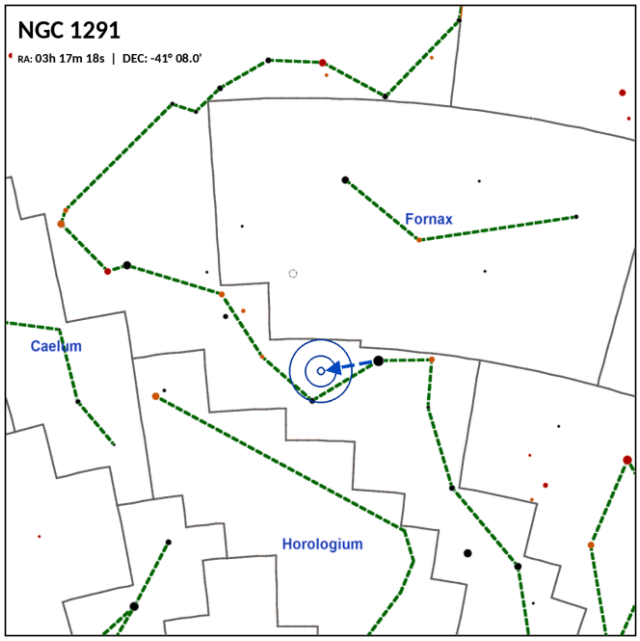


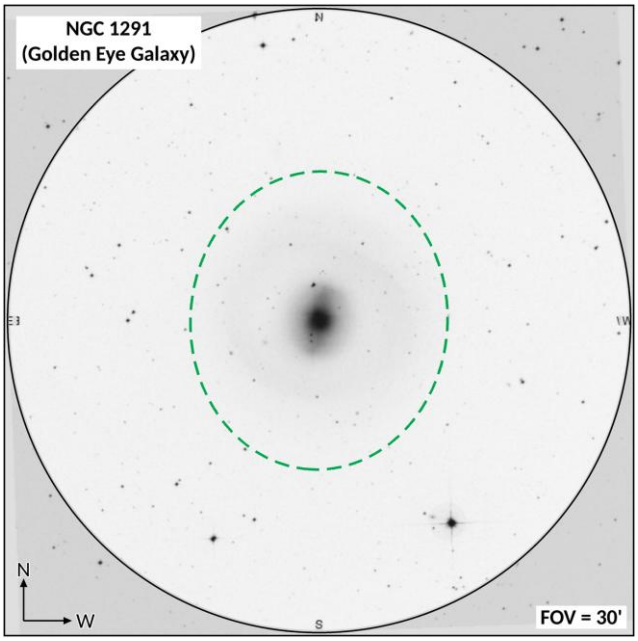
Rho2 Eridani (DS || **AB** | Mag=5.4 / 8.9 | Sep=1.4" | PA=63° | mApt=300mm | RecMag=170x | Spec=K0II-III | Color=orange |) An orange giant 260 light years away that now fuses helium in its core (a red clump star), shining with a luminosity 46 times that of our Sun's. Its faint companion sits only 1.4" away, a demanding split for larger telescopes; whether the pair is bound is undetermined.



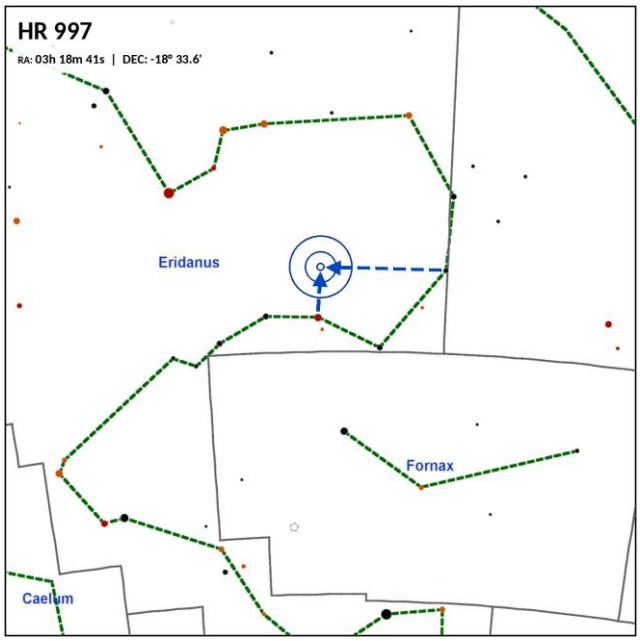


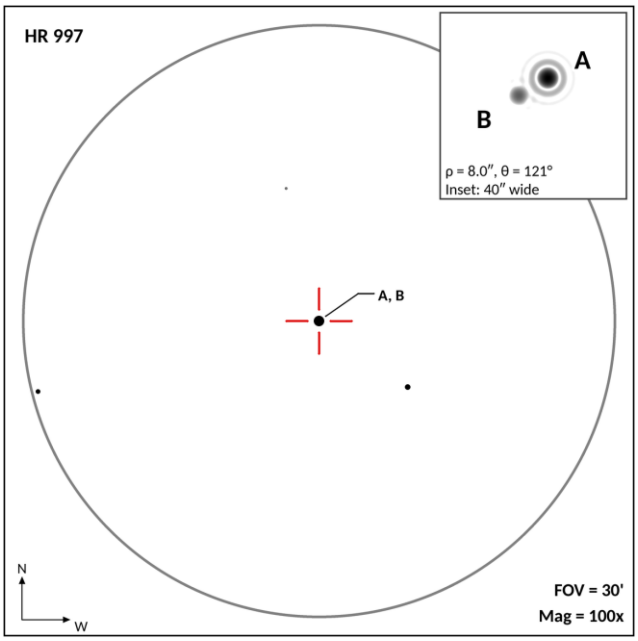
NGC 1291 (G || Mag=8.5 | Size=11'x9.5' | SB=22.2 | mBortle=5 | mApt=50mm | MC=(R1)SB(l)0/a |) Estimated physical diameter of 110,000 light years. Also cataloged as NGC 1269, the Golden Eye or Snow Collar Galaxy is a nearly face-on lenticular galaxy about 33 million light years away, with a bright inner bar inside a faint outer ring where stars are slowly forming. The bright core is easily viewed; the ring is more demanding.



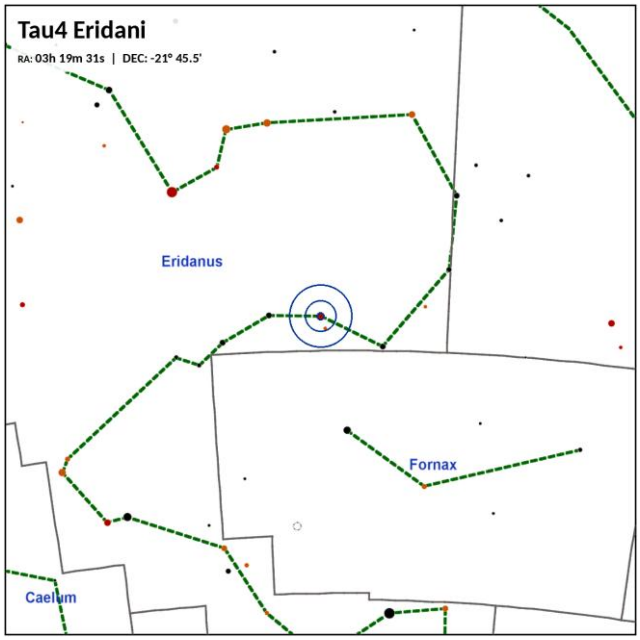


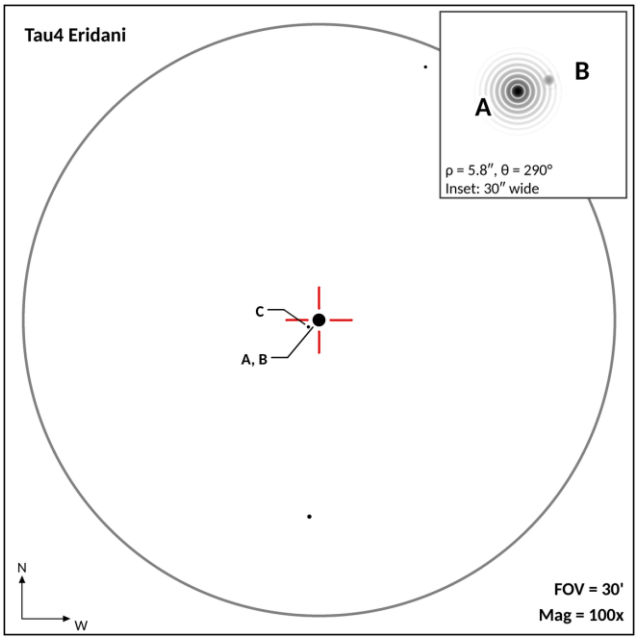
HR 997 (DS || **AB** | Mag=5.9 / 8.2 | Sep=8" | PA=121° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=F0IV | Color=yellow-white |) Located 120 light years away. A yellow-white subgiant star with a luminosity 5.5 times that of our Sun's and a fainter companion 8" away. This is a physical pair, at least 290 astronomical units (AU, the Earth-Sun distance) apart; no orbit has been determined. Easy in a small telescope.



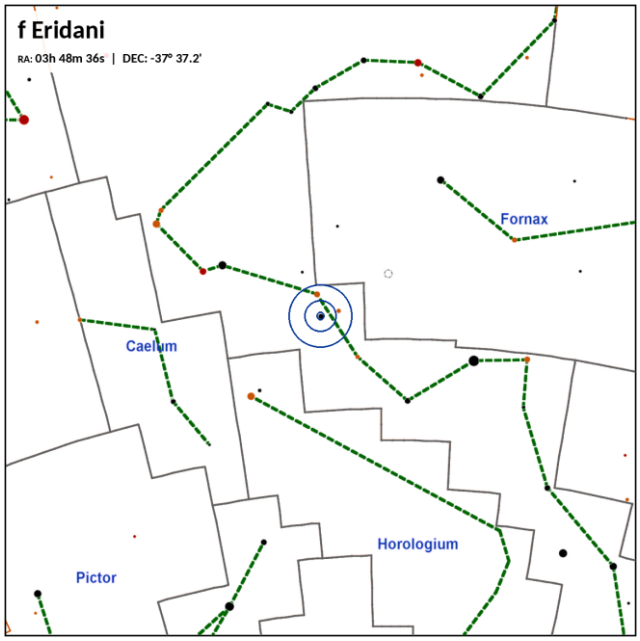


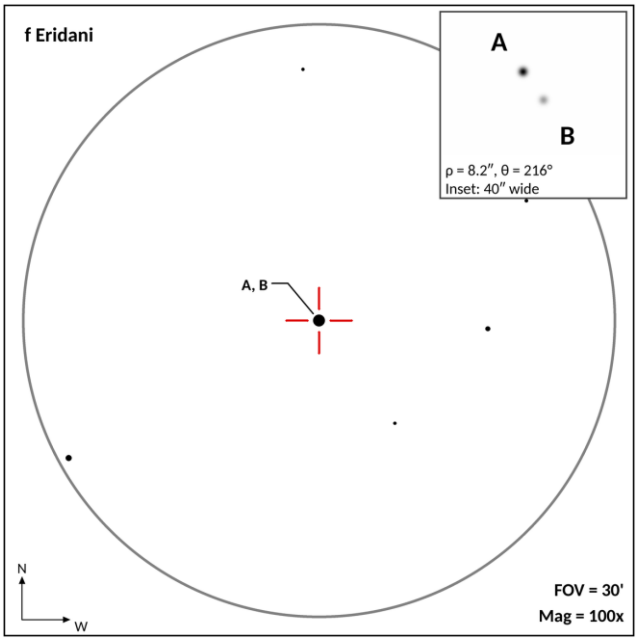
Tau4 Eridani (MS-3 || **AB** | Mag=3.9 / 9.5 | Sep=5.8" | PA=290° | mBortle=9 | mApt=114mm | RecMag=40x | Magnitude Range= 3.6 to 3.8 | Period=24d | Spec=M3.5III | Color=red || **AC** | Mag=3.9 / 11.3 | Sep=38.2" | PA=123° | mBortle=9 | mApt=80mm | RecMag=10x | Magnitude Range= 3.6 to 3.8 | Spec=M3.5III | Color=red |) A red giant about 300 light years away, shining with a luminosity 1,500 times that of our Sun's. Whether the faint B star 5.8" away is bound is undetermined; the wide C star is not physically associated with this system.



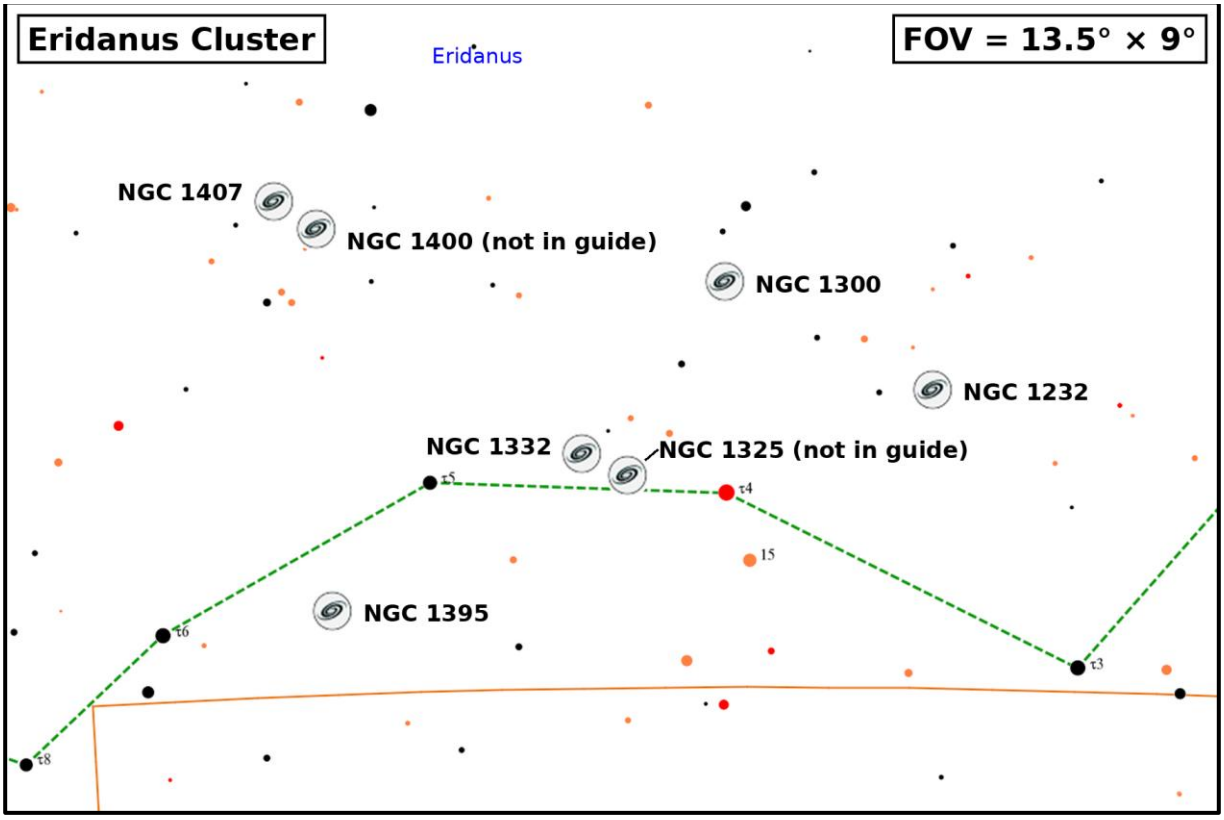


f Eridani (DS || AB | Mag=4.7 / 5.3 | Sep=8.2" | PA=216° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=B9V / A1V | Color=blue-white / white |) A showcase pair of young blue-white and white stars, members of the Tucana-Horologium moving group, a 45-million-year-old family of stars. This is a physical pair, at least 430 AU apart; the orbit is undetermined. A fine sight in a small telescope.





Eridanus Cluster



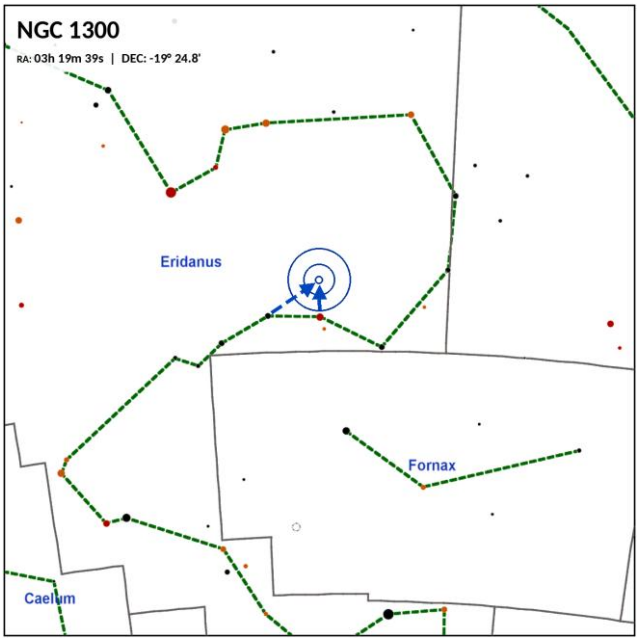
The Eridanus Cluster region contains NGC 1300, NGC 1232, NGC 1332, NGC 1395 and NGC 1407.

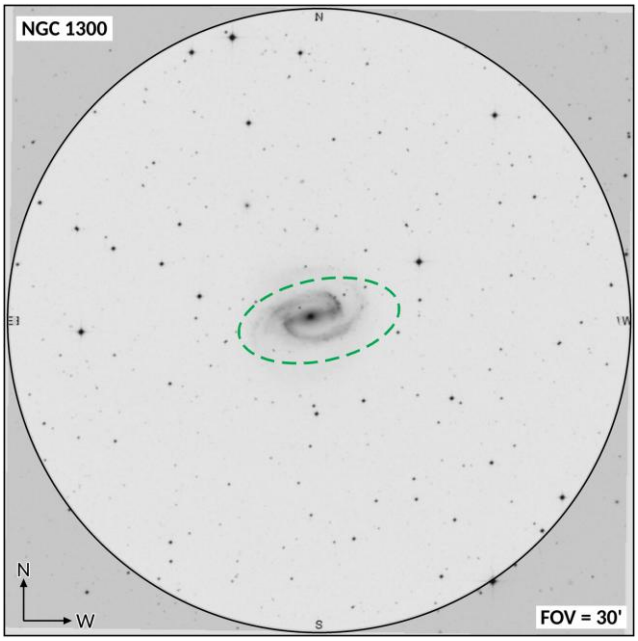
The Eridanus Cluster is a loose cluster of about 200 galaxies, some 75 million light years away, close to the richer Fornax Cluster on the sky, which is why it is sometimes called the Fornax II Cluster. Its galaxies sit in several smaller groups that are only loosely bound to one another, and the low speeds of its members suggest the system is still interacting and may one day become a true cluster.

Three sub-groups of the Eridanus Cluster have galaxies in this guide: the NGC 1407 Group, at least nine galaxies led by the giant ellipticals NGC 1407 and NGC 1400; the NGC 1332 Group, led by NGC 1332; and the small NGC 1300 Group of two to four galaxies. The cluster's members are spread over about seven degrees of sky, so a finder chart and a dark sky are the keys to touring it.

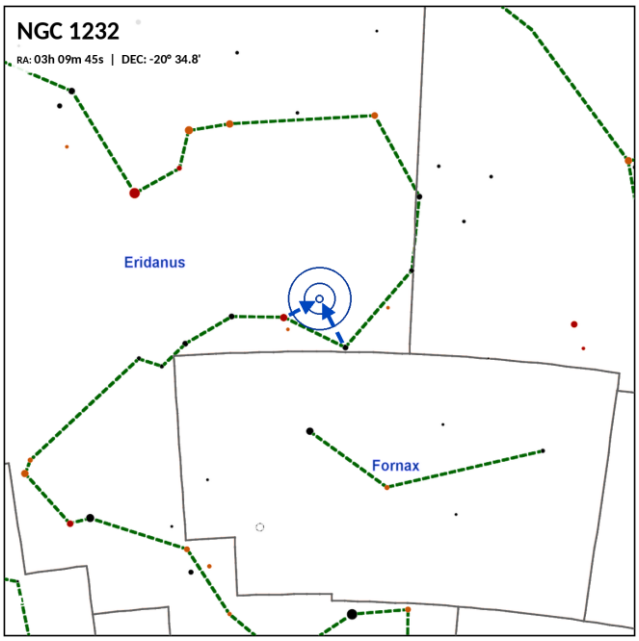
NGC 1300, NGC 1332, NGC 1395 and NGC 1407 are confirmed members. NGC 1232 is only a possible member: it lies about 7 million light years from the cluster's center and may not be bound to it. NGC 1325 and NGC 1400, labeled on the map, are members not included in this guide.

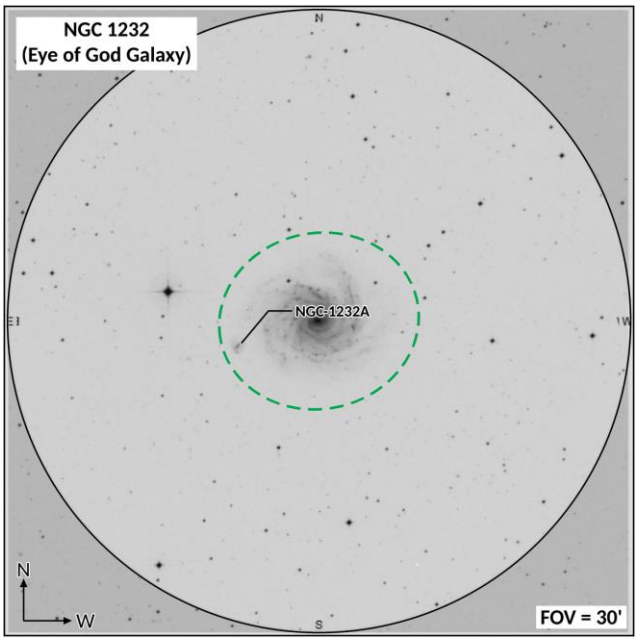
NGC 1300 (G || Mag=10.4 | Size=6'x3' | SB=22.2 | mBortle=5 | mApt=102mm | MC=(R')SB(s)bc |) Estimated physical diameter of 120,000 light years. A classic barred spiral galaxy about 69 million light years away, with a long straight bar and two sweeping arms; Hubble images show a small spiral within its core. It belongs to the Eridanus Cluster. A dark sky is needed to observe the bar; the arms require a large telescope to view.



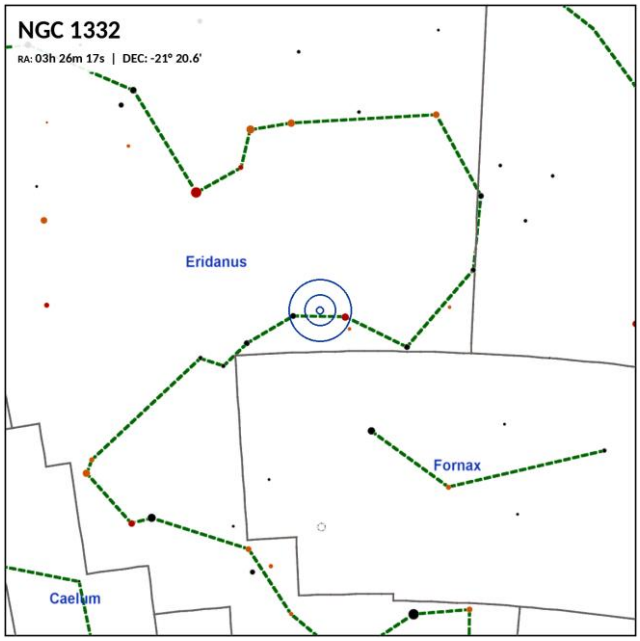


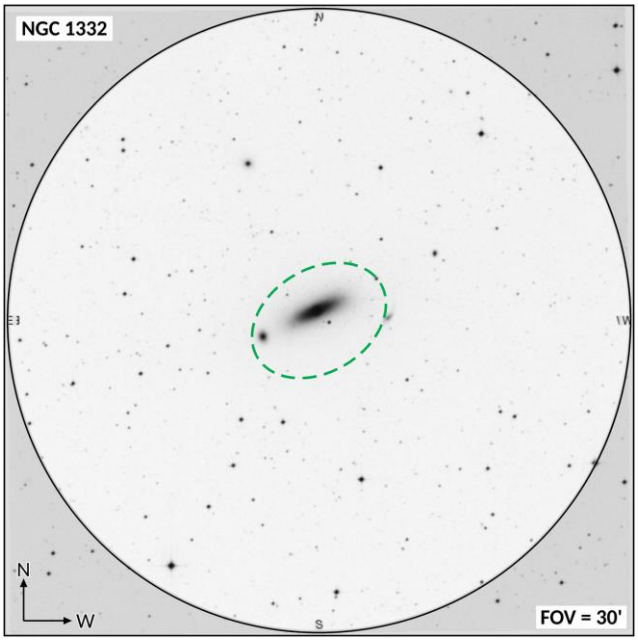
NGC 1232 (G || Mag=10.9 | Size=7.4'x6.5' | SB=23.7 | MC=SAB(rs)c |) The Eye of God Galaxy is a face-on spiral about 50 million light years away with an estimated physical diameter of 110,000 light years. Its many branching arms are dotted with star-forming regions. The small smudge just east of it is NGC 1232A, a background galaxy.



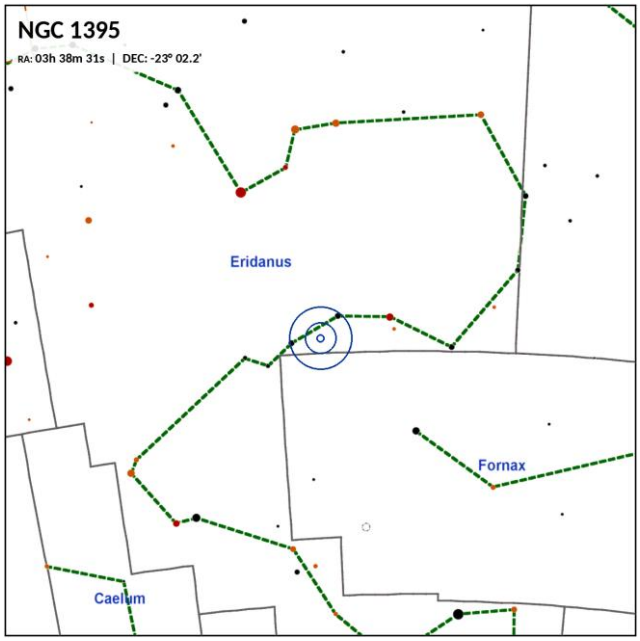


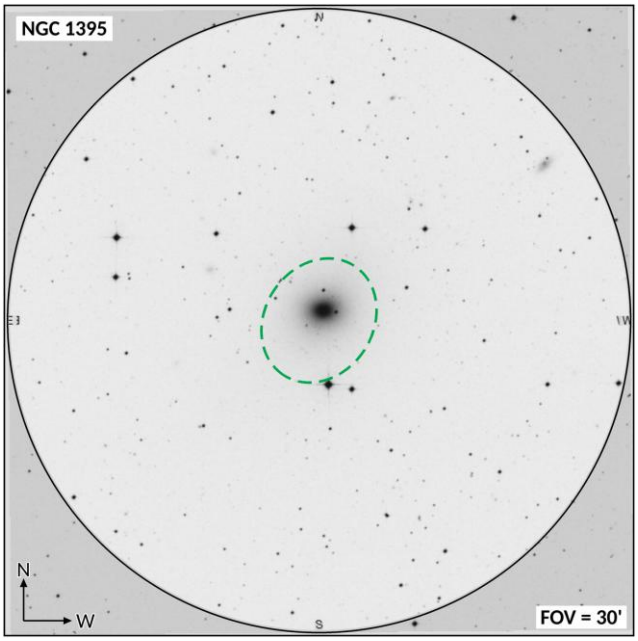
NGC 1332 (G || Mag=10.2 | Size=5.3'x3.8' | SB=22.1 | mBortle=5 | mApt=80mm | MC=E |) This is a nearly edge-on early-type galaxy about 70 million light years away with an estimated diameter of 110,000 light years and is the brightest of the NGC 1332 Group within the Eridanus Cluster. Its central black hole is estimated to be 660 million times our Sun's mass. Its small, bright core is easy to find.



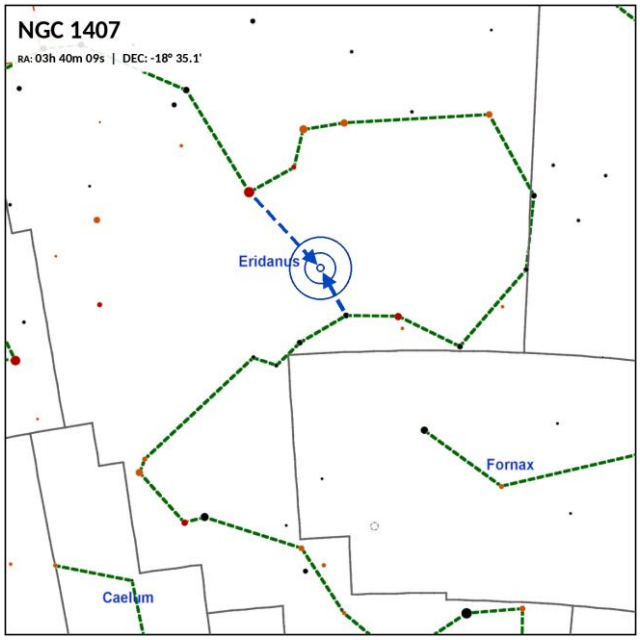


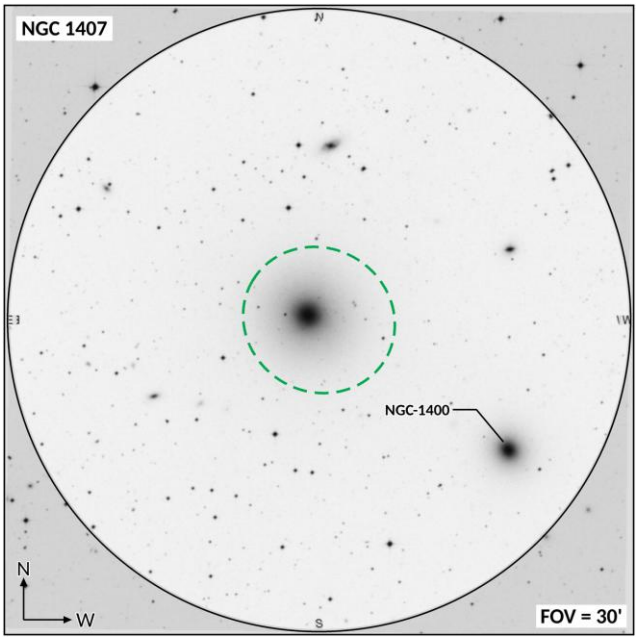
NGC 1395 (G || Mag=9.6 | Size=4.8'x4' | SB=21.4 | mBortle=7 | mApt=50mm | MC=E2 |) A giant elliptical galaxy with an estimated physical diameter of 100,000 light years located 75 million light years away. NGC 1395 is surrounded by an estimated 6,000 globular clusters, compared with 150 to 200 for our Milky Way. Deep images show faint shells around the galaxy, thought to be debris of swallowed dwarf galaxies. A bright and easy target in small telescopes.



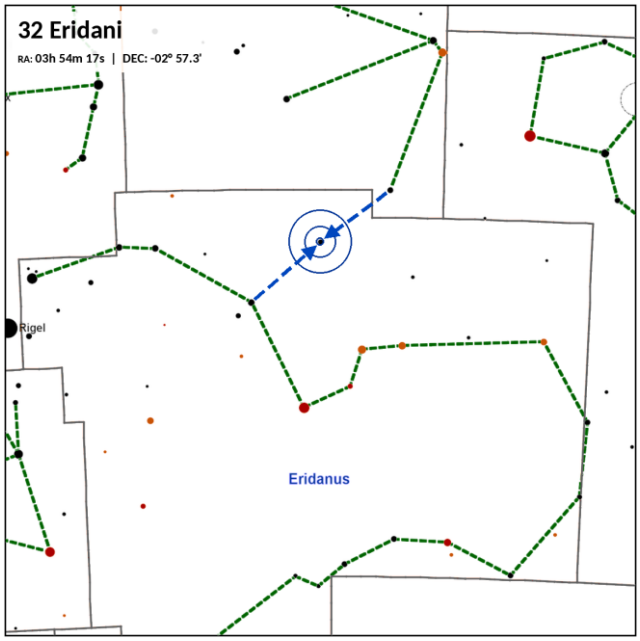


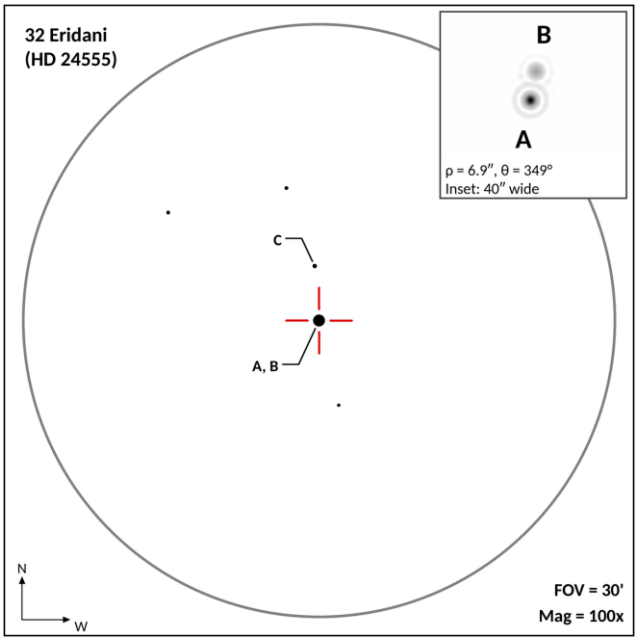
NGC 1407 (G || Mag=9.7 | Size=5.7'x5.3' | SB=22.0 | mBortle=5 | mApt=60mm | MC=E0 |) This is a giant elliptical galaxy located 76 million light years away with an estimated physical diameter of 130,000 light years. It is the brightest of the NGC 1407 Group in the Eridanus Cluster and has a central black hole of about 1.1 billion times our Sun's mass. The elliptical NGC 1400, located 12' to the southwest, is a member of the same group.



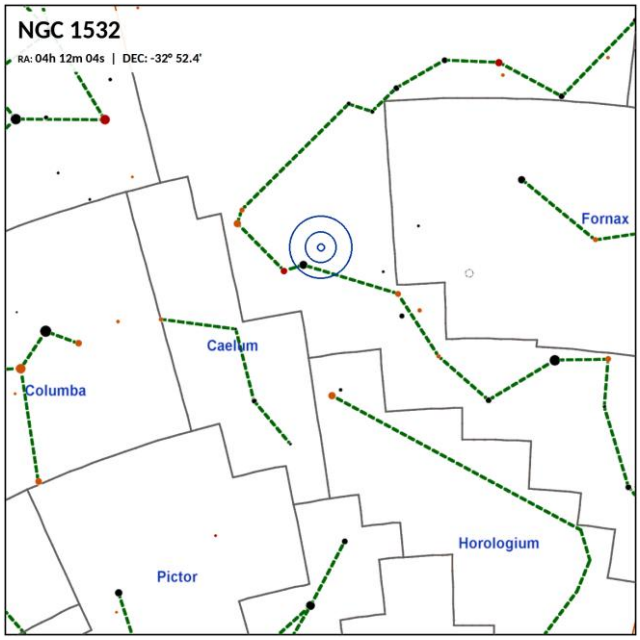


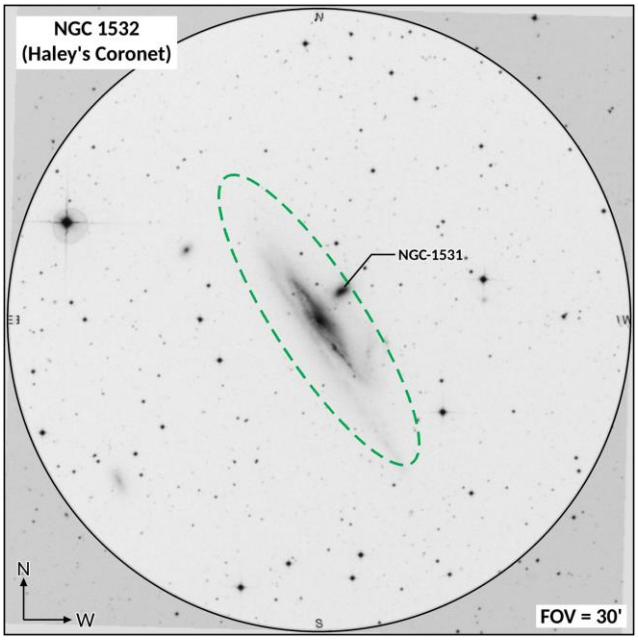
32 Eridani (MS-3 || **AB** | Mag=4.8 / 5.9 | Sep=6.9" | PA=349° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=G8III / A1V | Color=yellow / blue || **AC** | Mag=4.8 / 10.5 | Sep=164.7" | PA=5° | mBortle=9 | mApt=60mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=G8III | Color=yellow |) A showcase pair of a yellow giant and a rapidly spinning blue-white star, a striking color contrast easy in any small telescope. None of the stars in this system have been determined to be physically associated with each other.



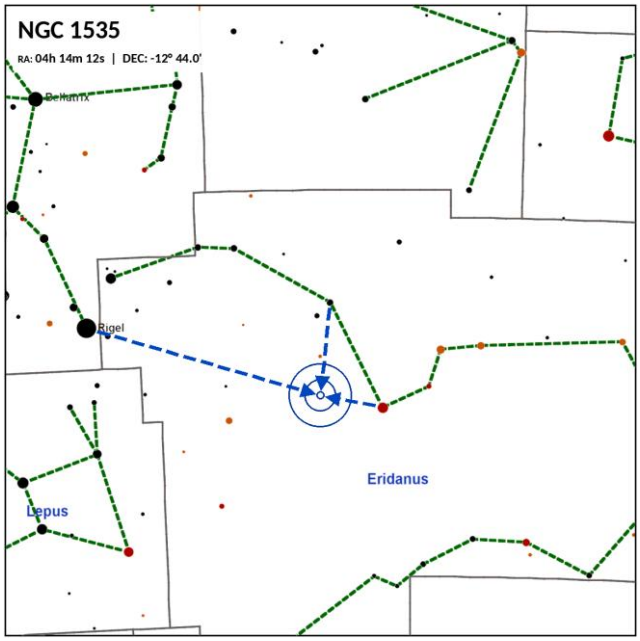


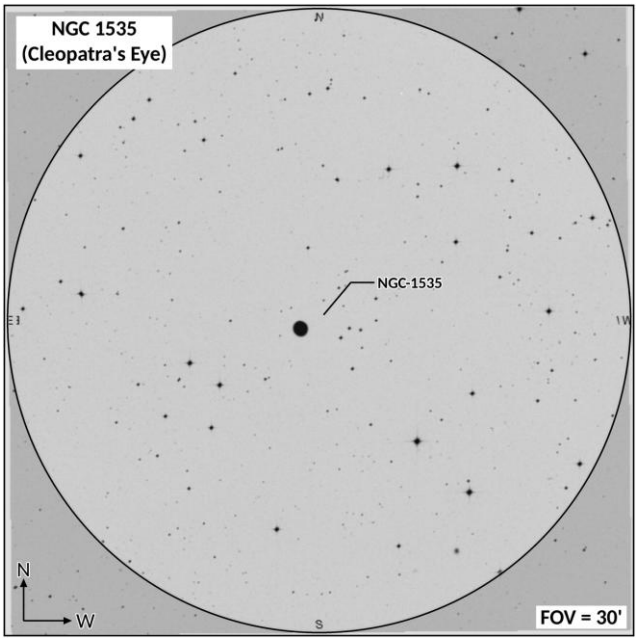
NGC 1532 (G || Mag=11.0 | Size=12.6'x3.3' | SB=23.7 | MC=SB(s)b pec |) Haley's Coronet is an edge-on barred spiral galaxy about 58 million light years away with an estimated physical diameter of 210,000 light years. It is an outlying member of the Fornax Cluster and is interacting with the dwarf galaxy NGC 1531 just northwest of its core. It appears long and faint; dark skies may be required to observe it.



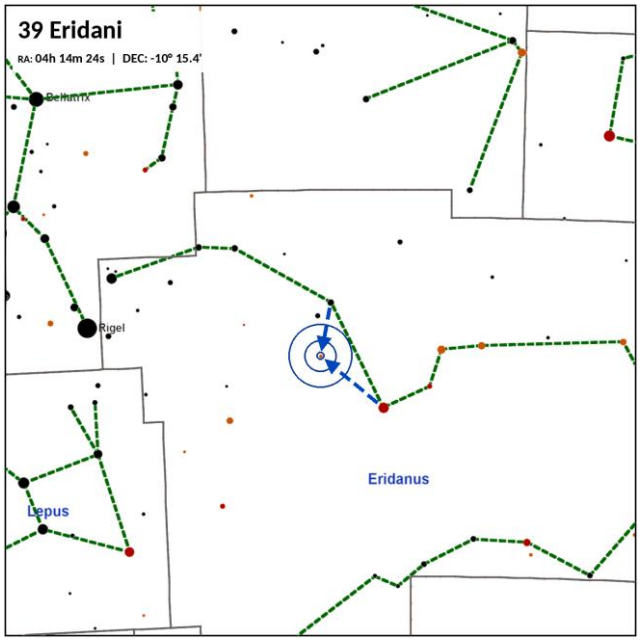


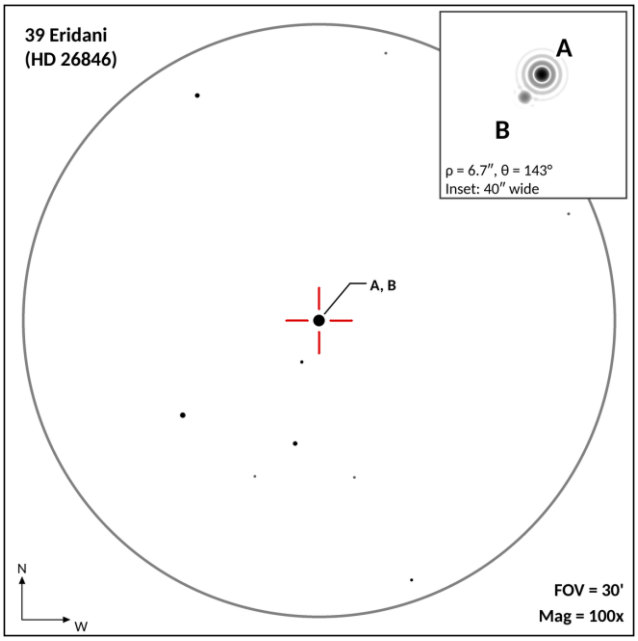
NGC 1535 (PN || Mag=9.6 | Size=0.7' | SB=17.5 | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm |) Cleopatra's Eye (also the Ghost of Neptune) is a bright planetary nebula 5,500 to 7,500 light years away; it is the shell of gas cast off by a dying Sun-like star. Its blue-grey disk with a brighter inner ring resembles the Eskimo Nebula. Easily viewed in small telescopes; high magnification shows the inner ring and a central star.



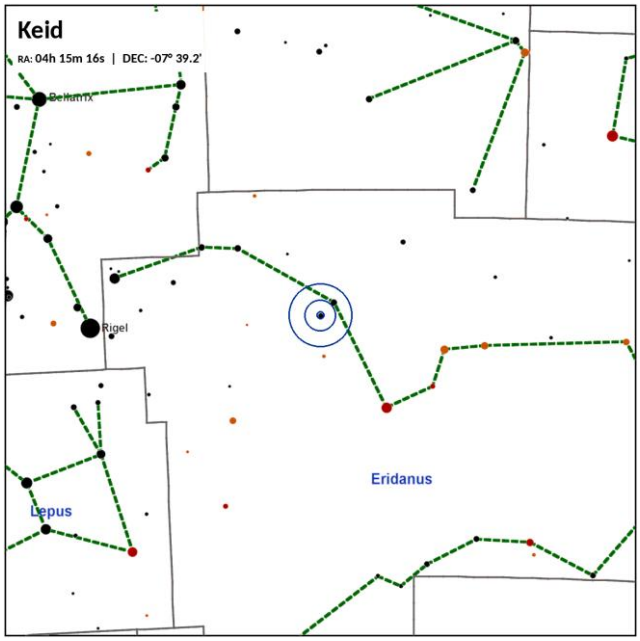


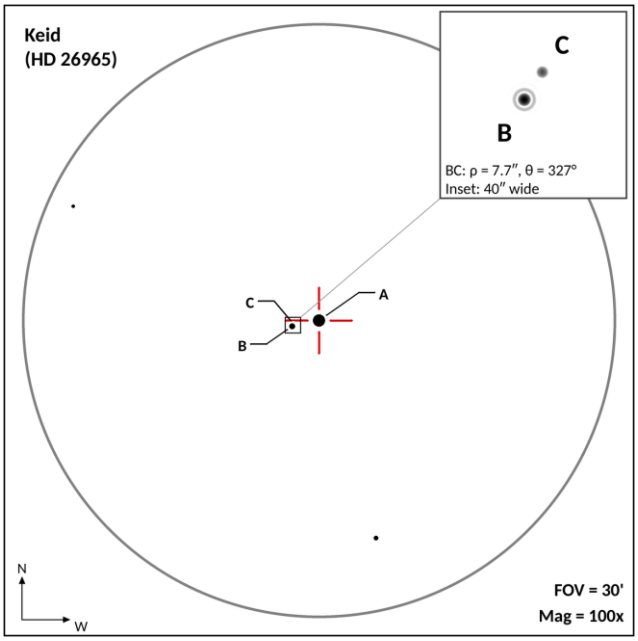
39 Eridani (DS || **AB** | Mag=5.0 / 8.5 | Sep=6.7" | PA=143° | mBortle=9 | mApt=70mm | RecMag=40x | Spec=K2III / G2V | Color=orange / yellow |) An orange giant 81 times as luminous as our Sun, with a Sun-like yellow dwarf companion 6.7" away. This is a physical pair; however, the orbit has not been determined.



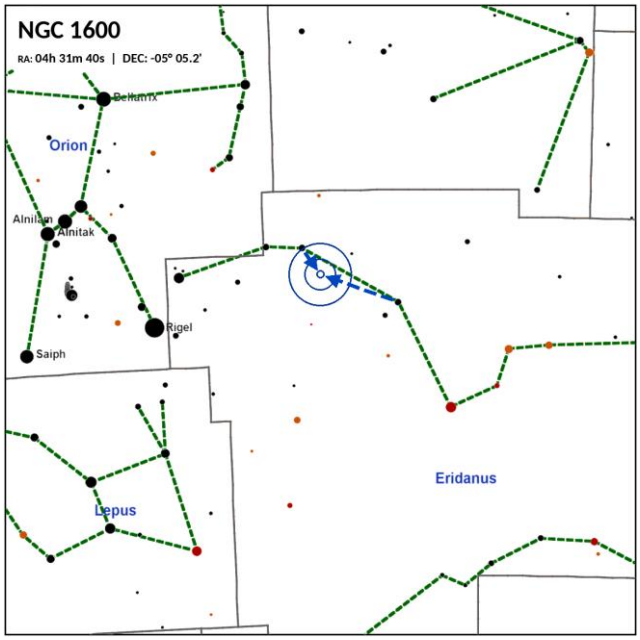


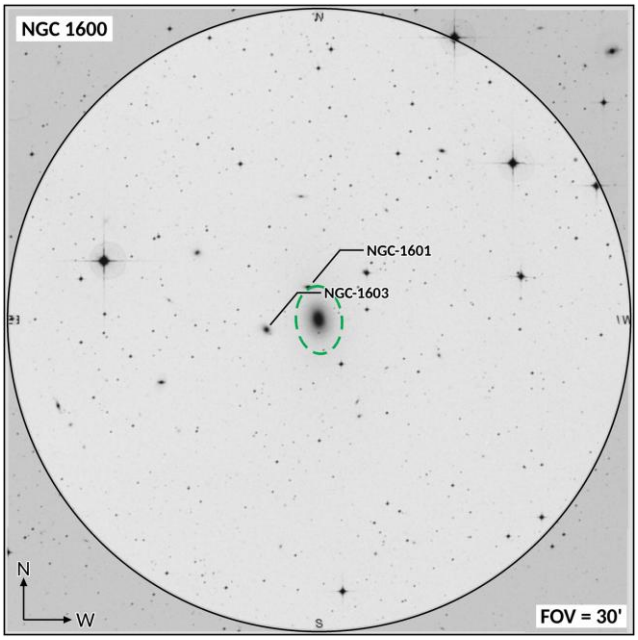
Keid (MS-3 || **A,BC** | Mag=4.4 / 9.3 | Sep=83.2" | PA=102° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=K0.5V / DA2.9 | Color=orange / white || **AC** | Mag=4.4 / 11.2 | Sep=77.9" | PA=98° | mBortle=9 | mApt=80mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=K0.5V / M4.5V | Color=orange / red || **BC** | Mag=9.5 / 11.2 | Sep=7.7" | PA=327° | mBortle=9 | mApt=80mm | RecMag=30x | Period=233y | Spec=DA2.9 / M4.5V | Color=white / red |) Keid (40 Eridani) is a triple system only 16 light years away, where all three stars are physically associated. The B component is the first white dwarf ever recognized and should be visible in a small telescope; it pairs with the red dwarf flare star C with an orbital period of 233 years, next passing closest about 2082.



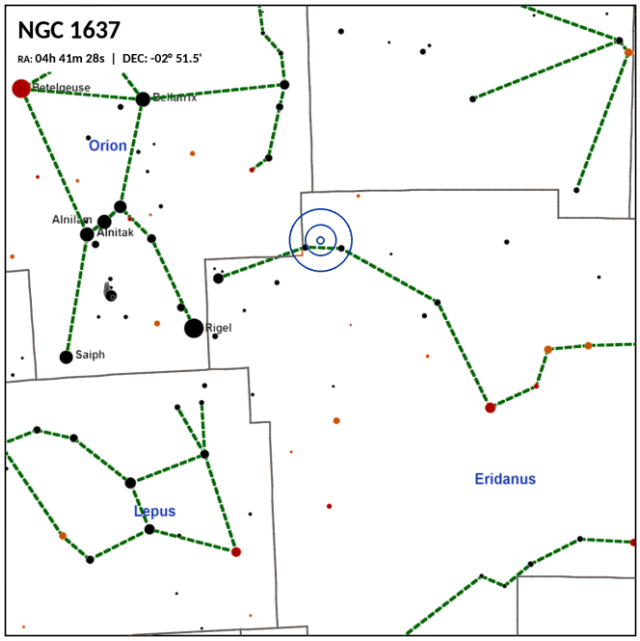


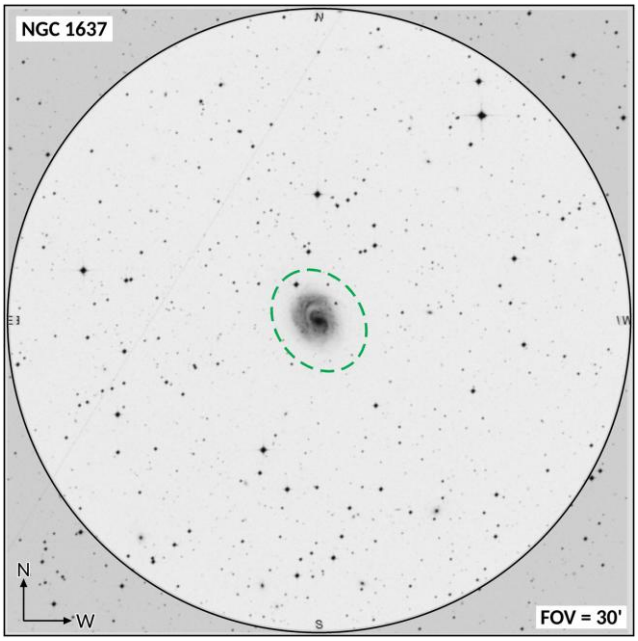
NGC 1600 (G || Mag=11.0 | Size=2.5'x1.7' | SB=21.2 | mBortle=7 | mApt=80mm | MC=E3 |) NGC 1600 has an estimated physical diameter of 110,000 light years. A giant elliptical galaxy about 150 million light years away, ringed by at least 30 faint satellite galaxies, including nearby NGC 1601 and NGC 1603. Its central black hole is about 17 billion times our Sun's mass and is one of the largest known. Small and faint.



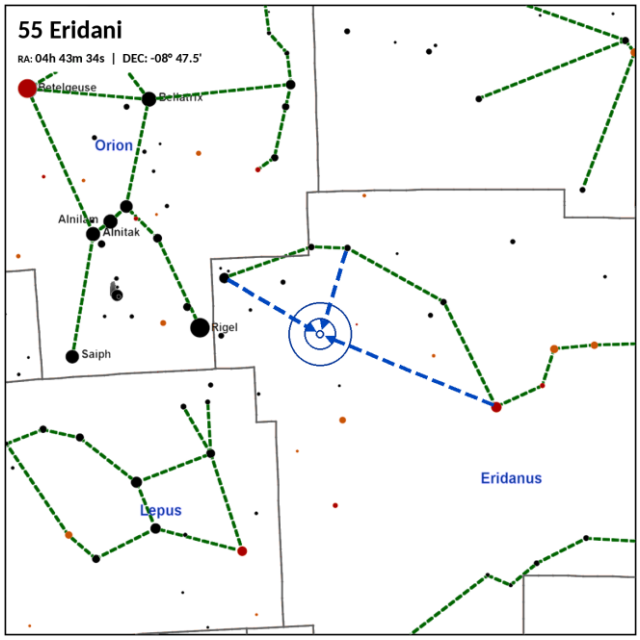


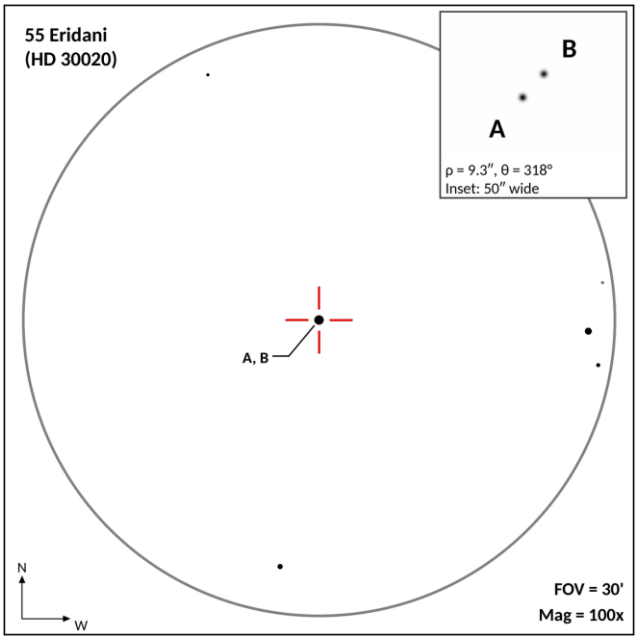
NGC 1637 (G || Mag=10.8 | Size=4'x3.2' | SB=22.2 | mBortle=4 | mApt=102mm | MC=SAB(rs)c |) This is an isolated spiral galaxy about 32 million light years away with an estimated physical diameter of 37,000 light years. A single outer arm that wraps halfway around its core makes this galaxy appear lopsided. SN 1999em, the brightest supernova found that year, appeared in it.



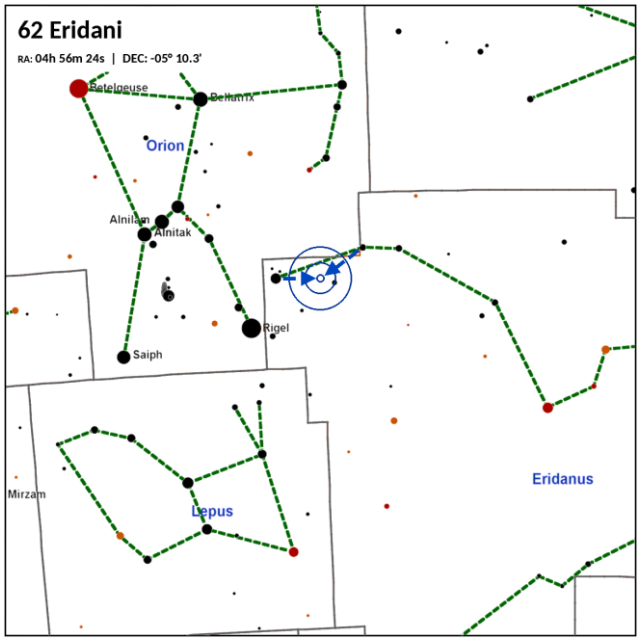


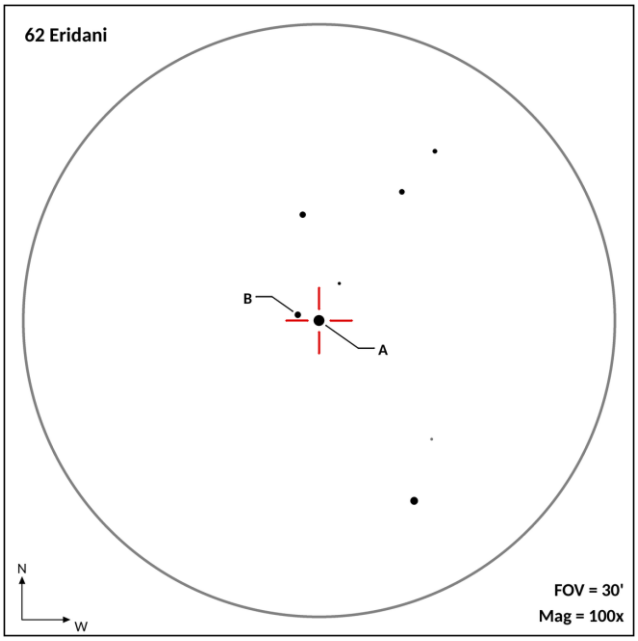
55 Eridani (DS || **AB** | Mag=6.7 / 6.8 | Sep=9.3" | PA=318° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=30x | Spec=G8III / F4IIIp | Color=yellow / yellow-white |) Located 470 light years away, this near-equal pair splits easily at low magnification. DW Eridani (the B component) is a chemically peculiar strontium-rich (Ap) star suspected of tiny, rapid pulsations. Whether the pair is bound is undetermined; the two are at least 1,300 AU apart.



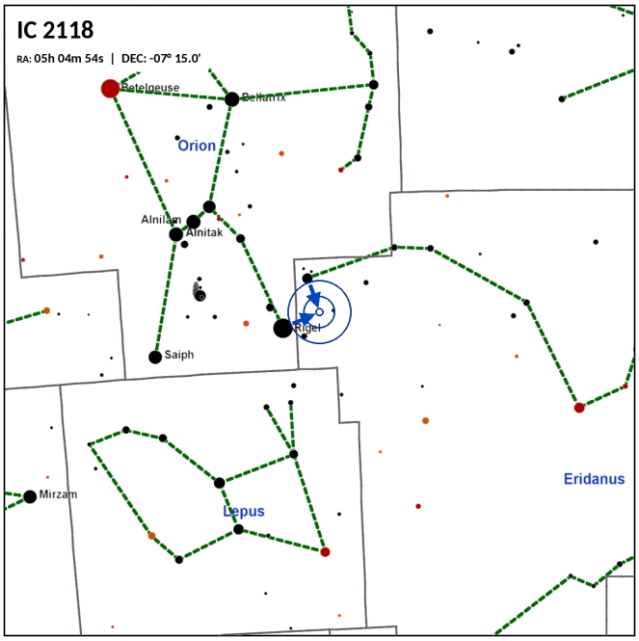


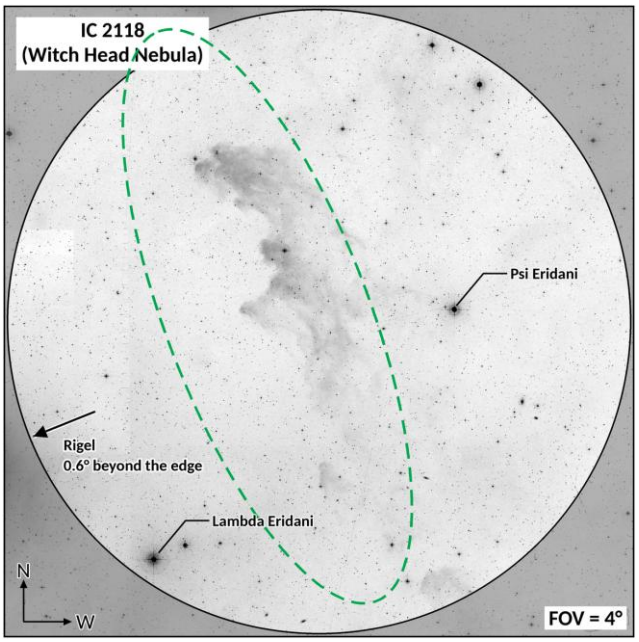
62 Eridani (DS || **AB** | Mag=5.5 / 8.9 | Sep=66.1" | PA=76° | mBortle=9 | mApt=50mm | RecMag=10x | Spec=B5III | Color=blue-white |) b Eridani is a hot blue-white star of about 5.7 times our Sun's mass, 720 light years away, with a wide companion that is physically associated with the primary component. The primary is itself a binary system too close to split. This double is easily split in small telescopes.



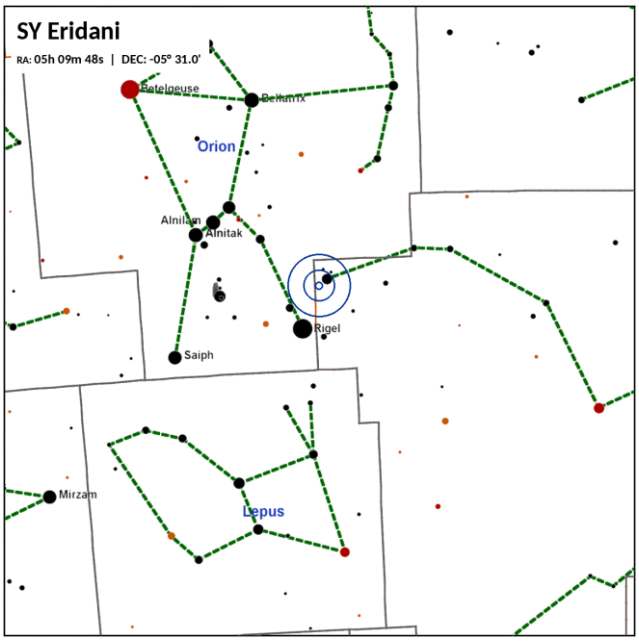


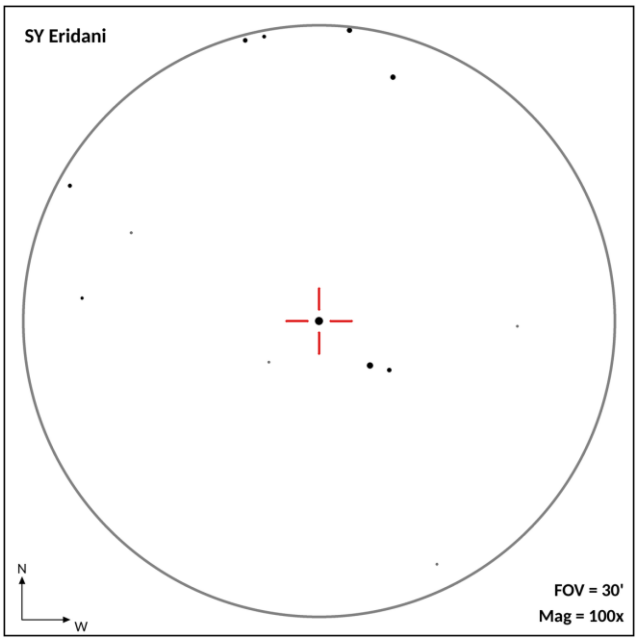
IC 2118 (RN || Mag=10.0 | Size=180'x60' | SB=29.9 |) The Witch Head Nebula is a huge, extremely faint reflection nebula about 900 light years away. Illuminated by the nearby star Rigel, its dust reflects strongly in the blue region of the spectrum. Young stars and protostars are forming inside its molecular clouds. Challenging to see in a telescope; wide-field telescopes are best suited to observing it.





SY Eridani (CS || Magnitude Range= 7.8 to 9.1 | Period=166d | Spec=C6,3(N0) | BV=+2.62 | Color=red |) Located 3,900 light years away, this carbon star is a cool red giant whose atmosphere holds more carbon than oxygen, which filters out blue light and deepens its red color. It is a semi-regular variable (type SRb), slowly changing in brightness. A small telescope shows its color well. BV=+2.62 indicating a color of Red.





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Observation Log: Eridanus (Eri)

Equipment Config A: _____ Config B: _____

Notes: _____

Date	Time	Config	Target	Notes

Date	Time	Config	Target	Notes

Observation Log: Eridanus (Eri)

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

- 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
  - Star Clusters: Brent Archinal, Steve Hynes
  - Double Stars for Small Telescopes: Sissy Haas
  - Sky Spot Books
    - Bright Telescopic Objects: Brent Watson
    - Select Double Stars: Brent Watson
    - Overlooked Objects: Brent Watson
- Asterisms
  - Astronomical League: Asterisms Observing Program list
  - Asterisms: Demelza Ramakers
  - Pattern Asterisms: John Chiravalle
  - Milwaukee Astronomical Society: Binocular Asterisms
  - Deep-Sky.co.uk: Observing Asterisms (David Ratledge)
- 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
  - Claude AI – Some Stats for targets
  - Aladin Lite – Source for a number of deep-sky images

Applications

- SkyTools 4.1 Visual Professional
- AstroPlanner Version 2.4
- Cartes du Ciel Version 4.3
- SkySafari Pro 7
- Microsoft Office Home and Business 2021 - Word
- Microsoft Visio Professional 2021
- IrfanView Version 4.72