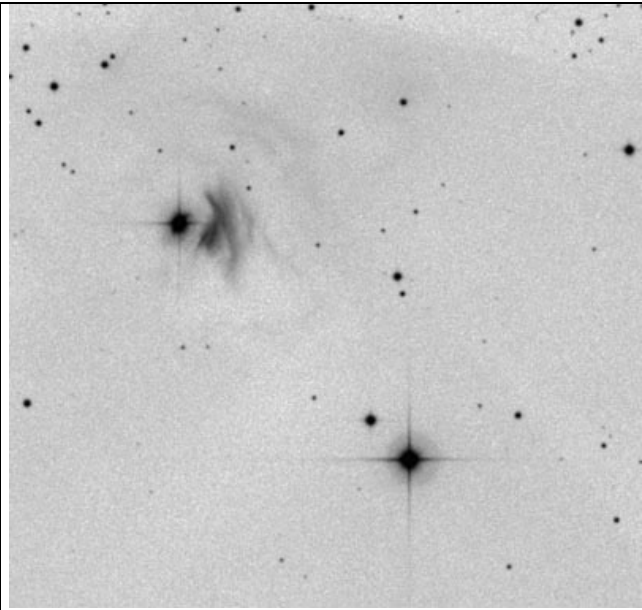
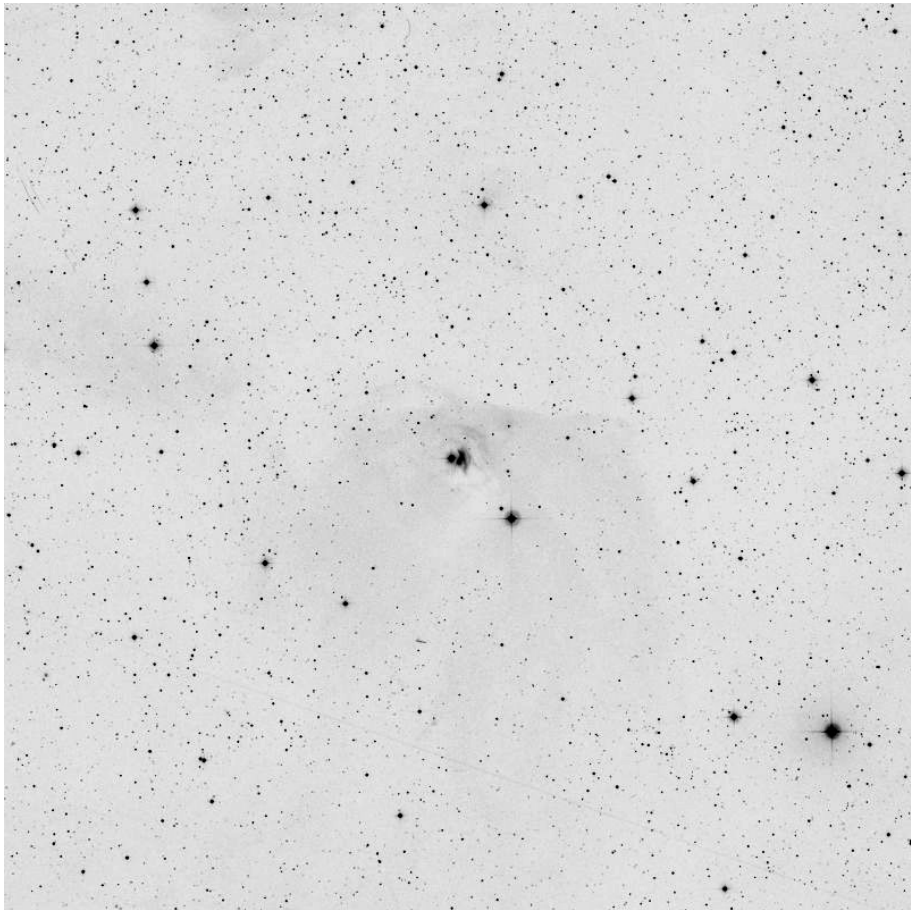


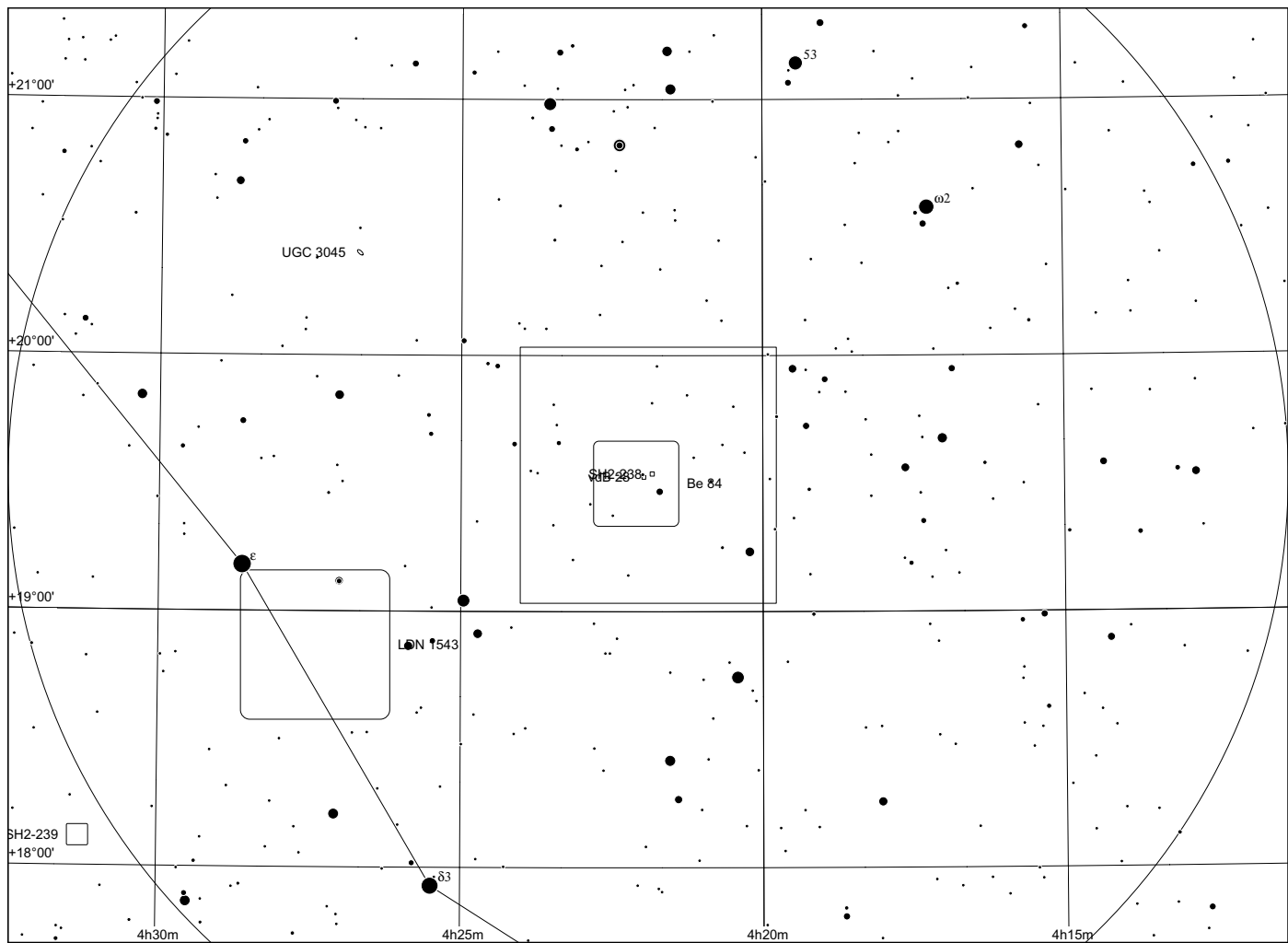
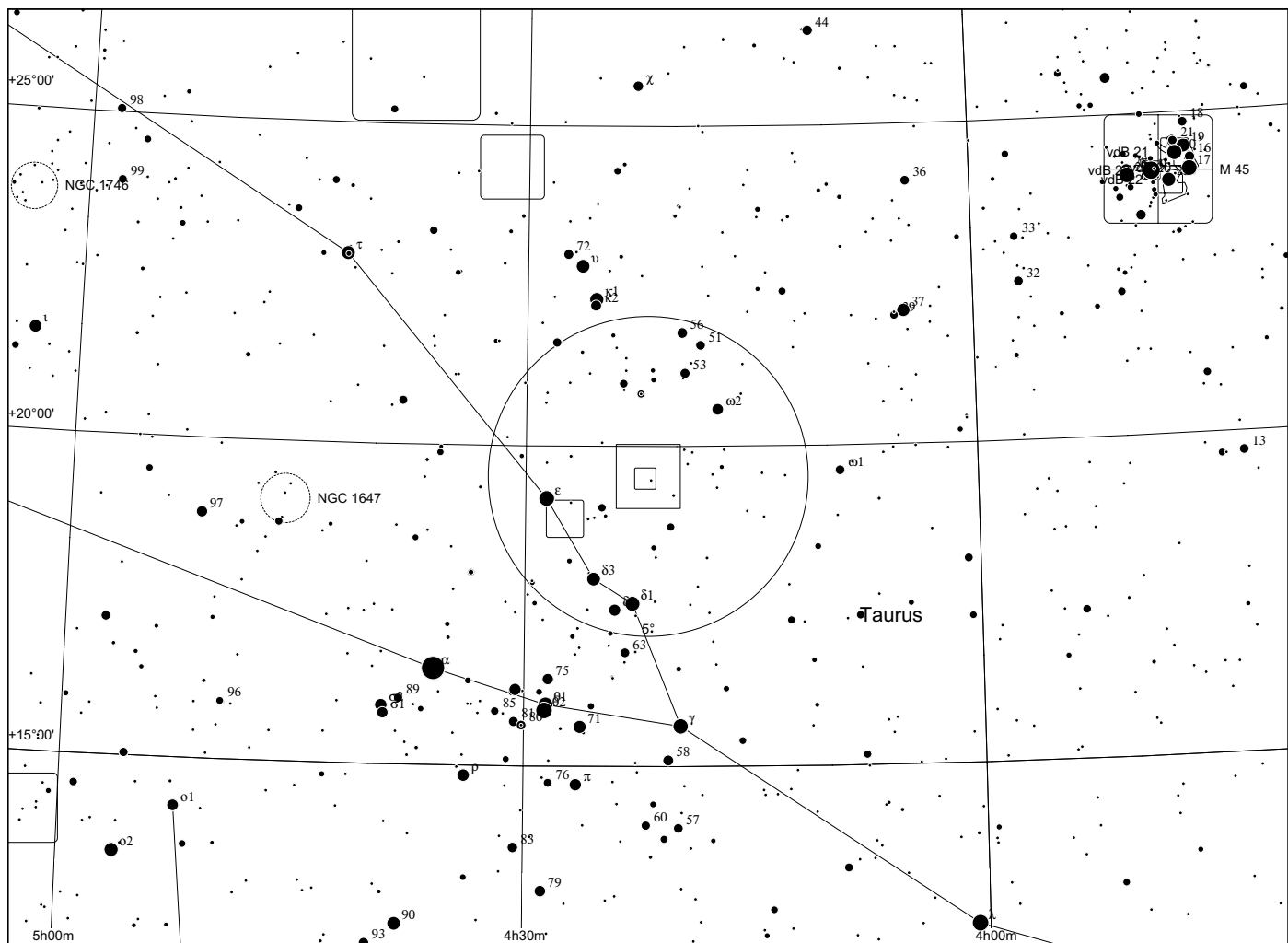
Hind's Variable Nebula NGC1555 in Taurus



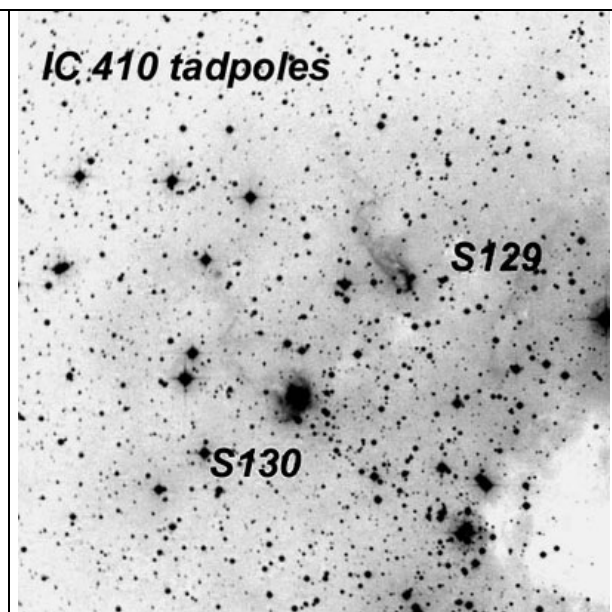
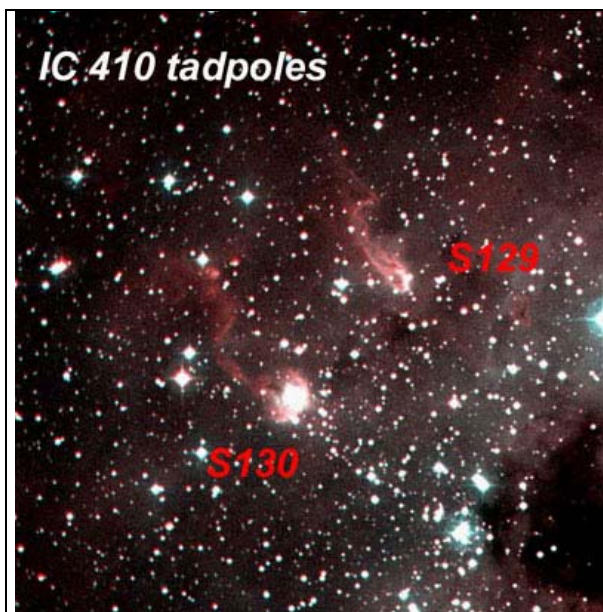
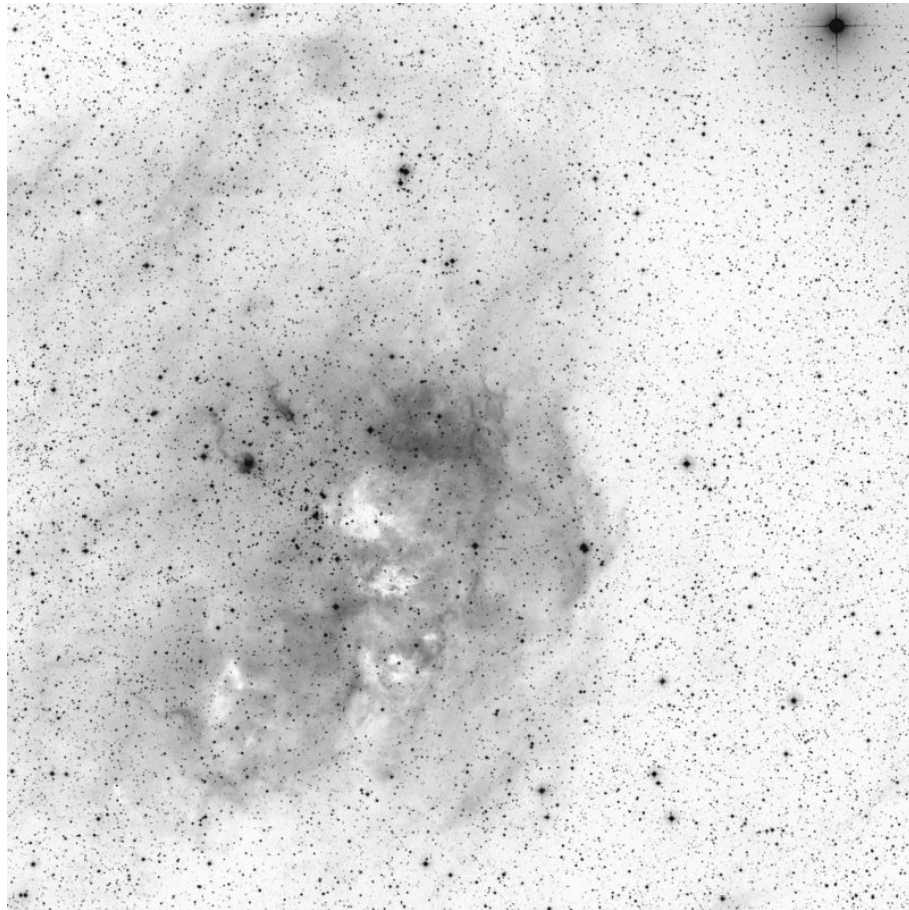
NGC 1555

04 21 57 +19 32 02

around T Tauri

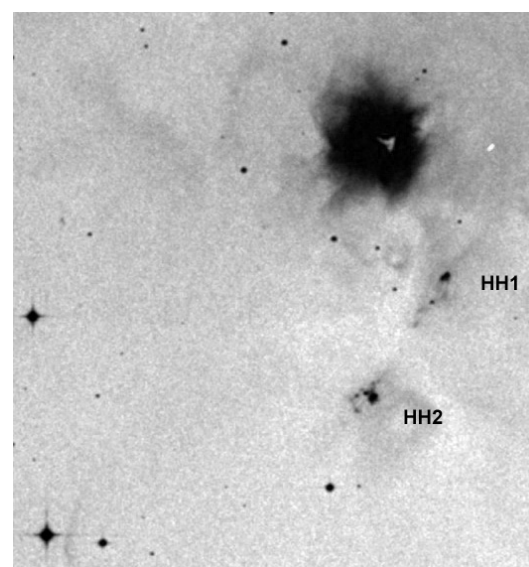
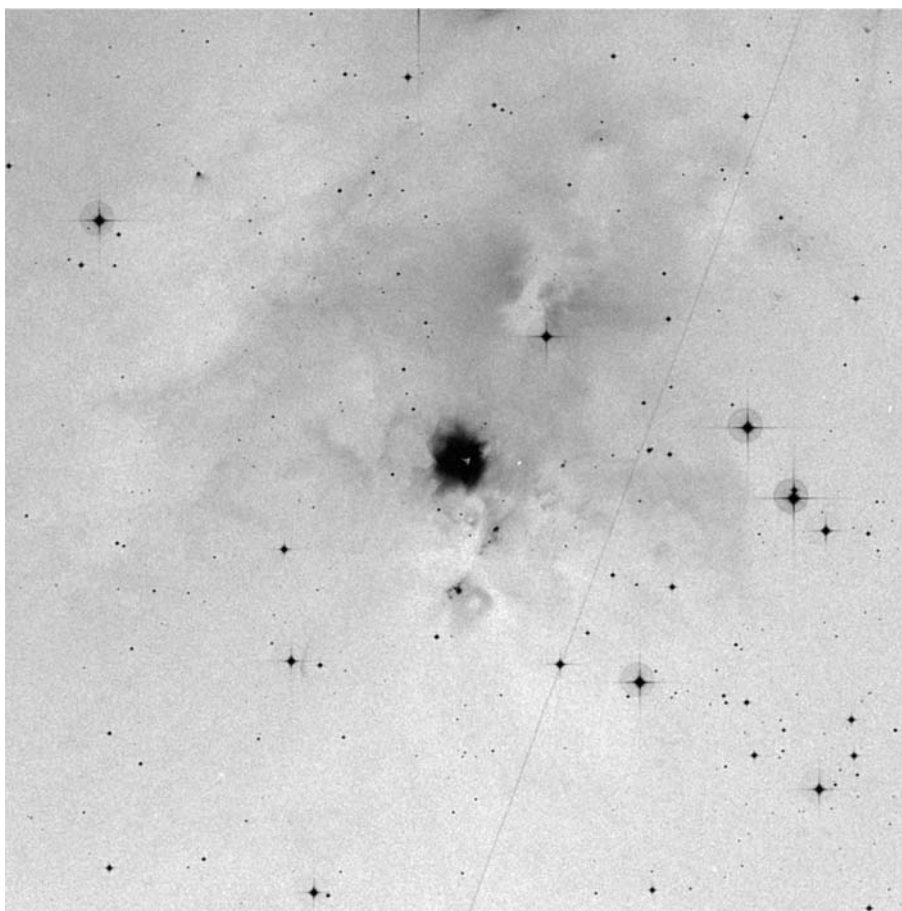


Tadpoles in IC410 in Auriga



IC 410	05 23 08 +33 28 40	
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V380 Ori/NGC 1999 in Orion



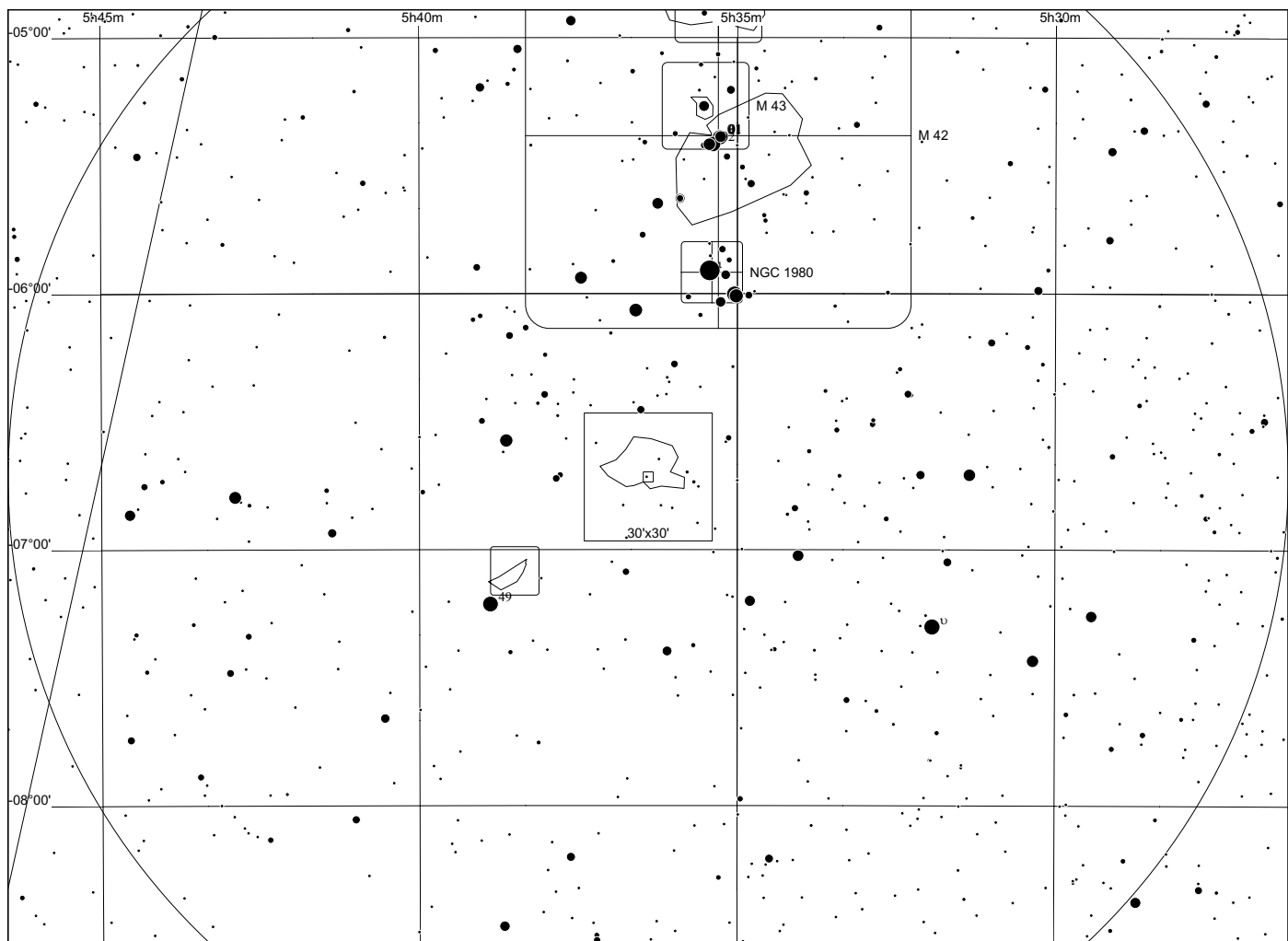
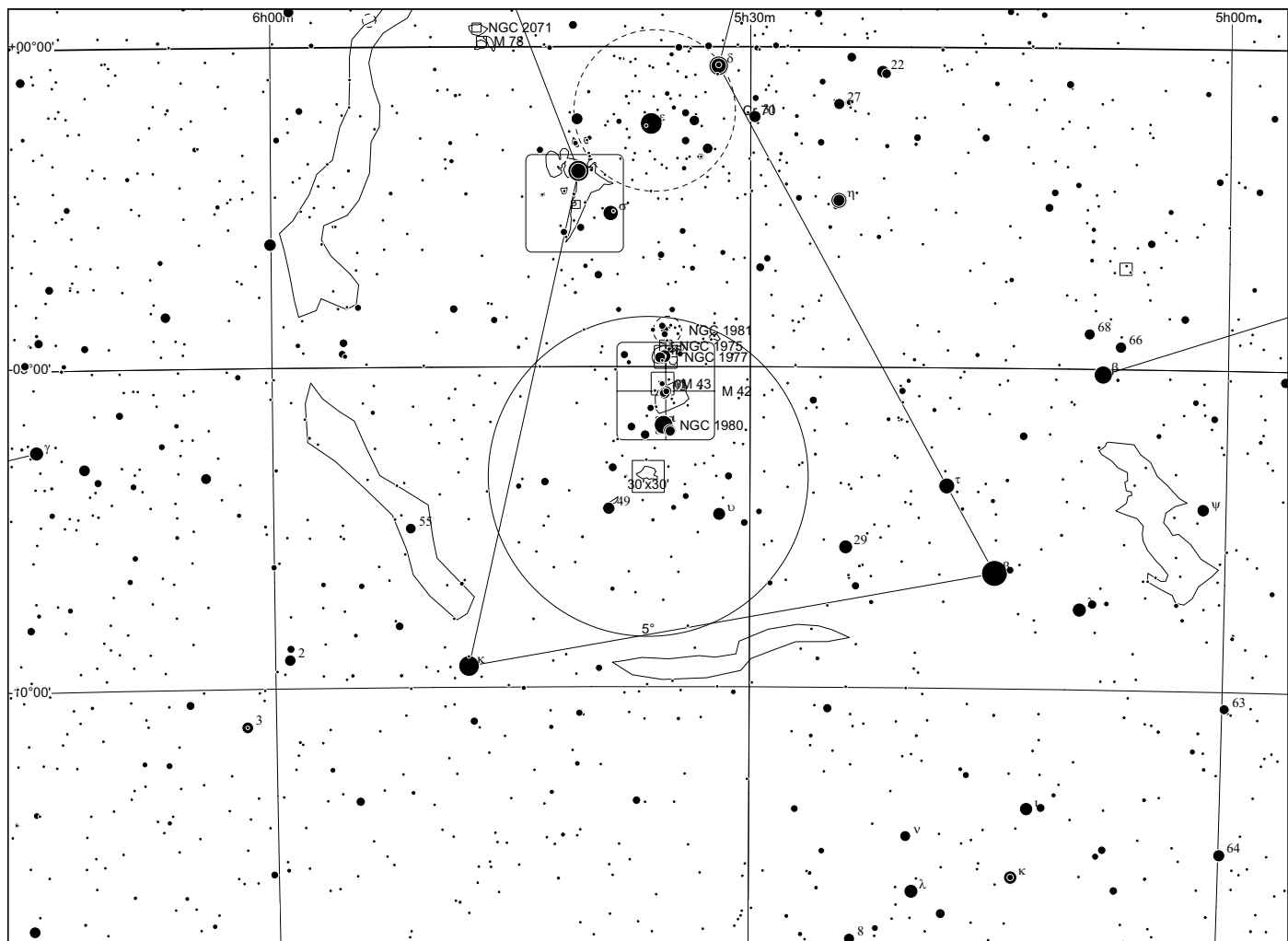
HH1 and HH2 in the vicinity of NGC 1999

	other	RA	Dek	comments
NGC 1999	V380 Ori	05 36 27	-06 43 18	with HH 1 and HH 2

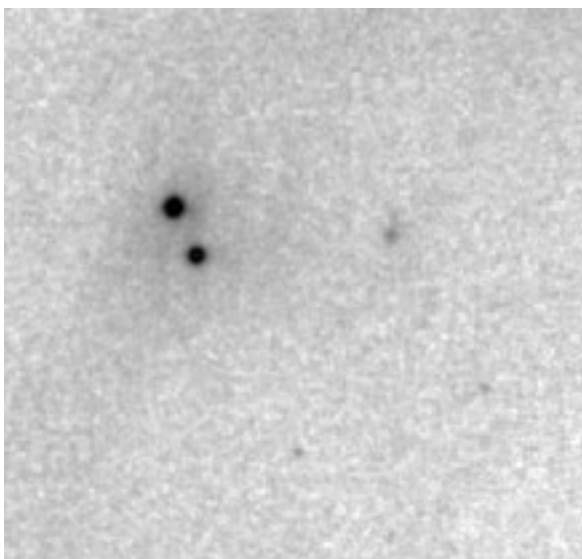
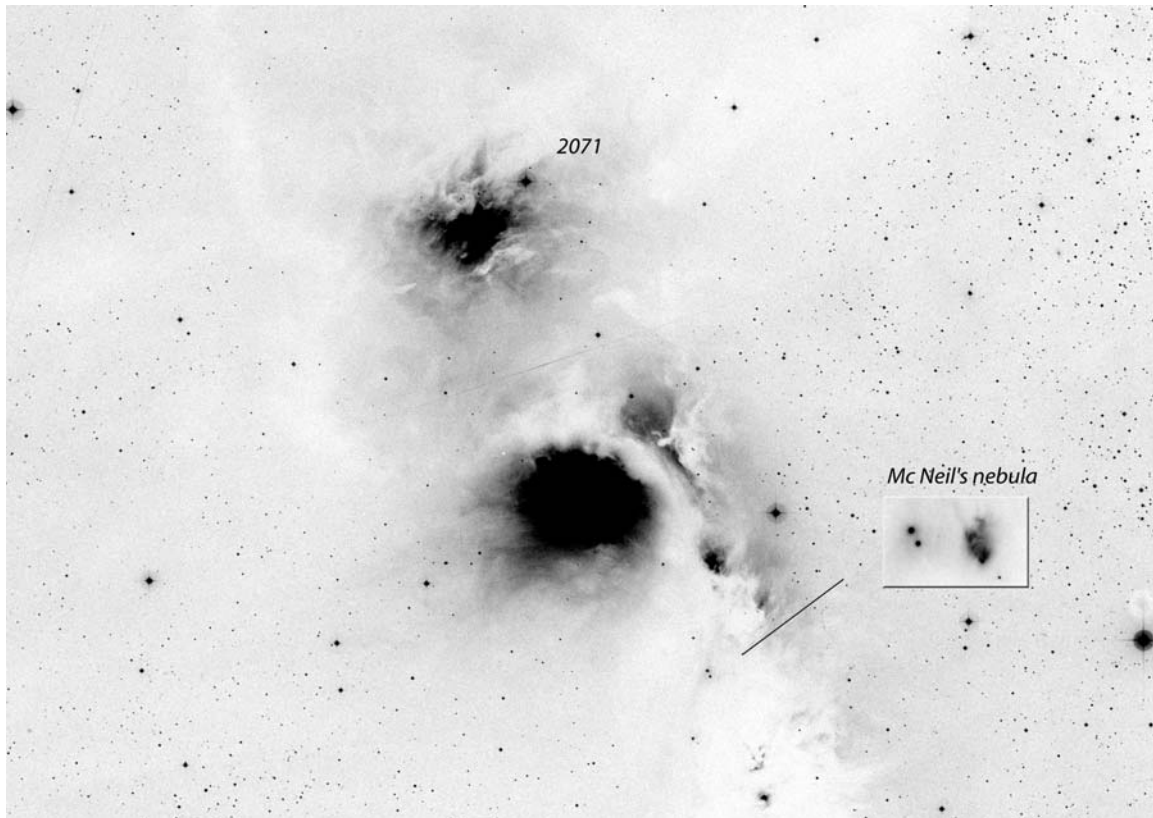
Observing notes:

22" f/4.5

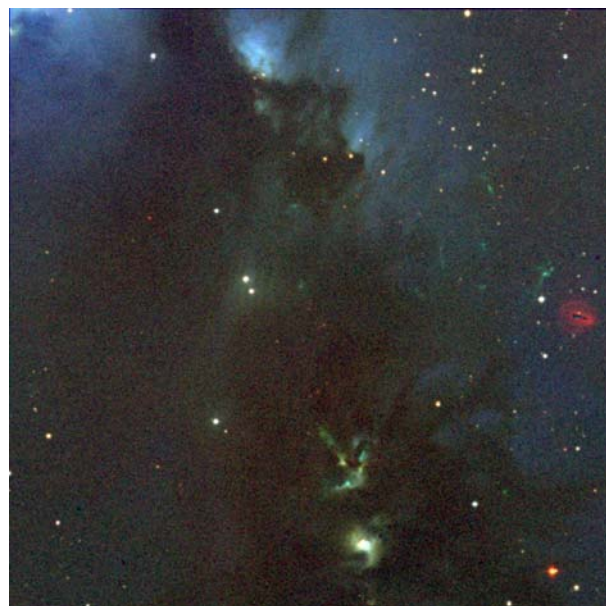
NGC 1999 is an easy object already in smaller telescopes. The nebulosity is small. The star sits within the nebulosity at the edge of the keyhole shaped obscuration to the W. HH1 and HH2 are to the S of NGC 1999. HH2 could be held indirectly, while HH1 required indirect vision.



V1647 Ori/Mc Neil's Nebula in M78 in Orion



POSS red



POSS composite

	other	RA	Dek	comments
V* V1647 Ori		05 46 13.14	-00 06 04.8	FU Ori type

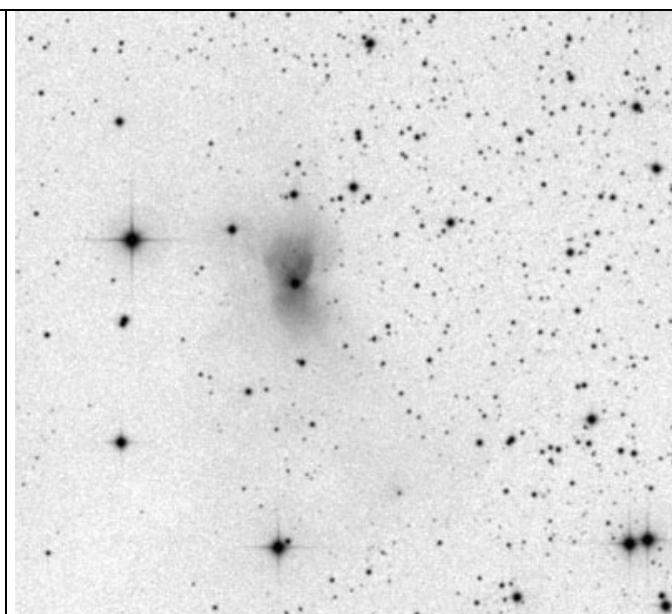
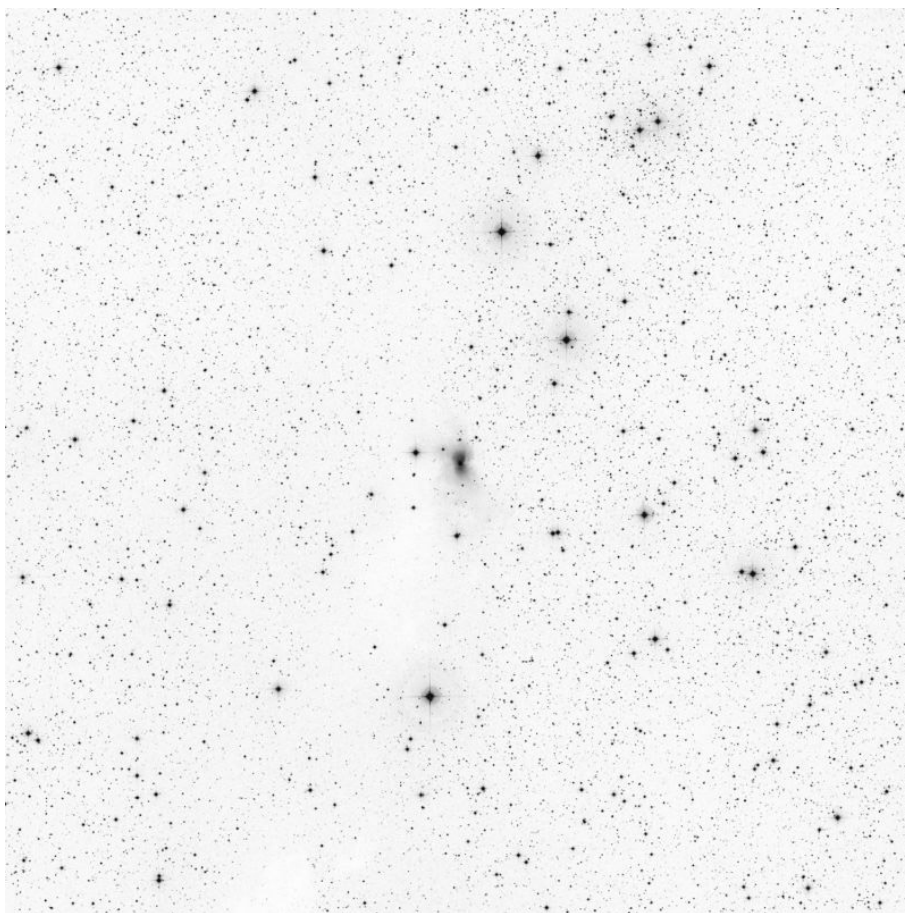
Observing notes:
22" f/4.5

Maybe you remember the sudden appearance of McNeil's Nebula in M78? This nebula was discovered photographically as a new object in the dusty landscape around M78 in 2004 by amateur observer Jay McNeil. At that time, it was accessible to visual observation. An attempt to observe the nebula in 2006 with my 22" Dob failed. In the end of 2008 it appeared to brighten again and I gave it another try.

It proved to be not exactly easy to locate the field. Due to the obscuring dark clouds, the environment of M78 lacks stars and star patterns suitable for star hopping, and the few remaining stars are considerably dimmed. It took me therefore some time to locate the precise position and to permanently hold the faint field stars. Close to the position of McNeil's Nebula is a close pair of stars, which are difficult to split visually due to their faintness. This double star forms an equilateral triangle with two other stars to the south and to the west. Mc Neil's nebula is next to the double star. I estimated the nebula's brightness to be somewhat lower than that of the combined double star, but it could be seen steadily with averted vision.

There are further YSOs toward S (not observed). Re-observed in January 2011 with similar result.

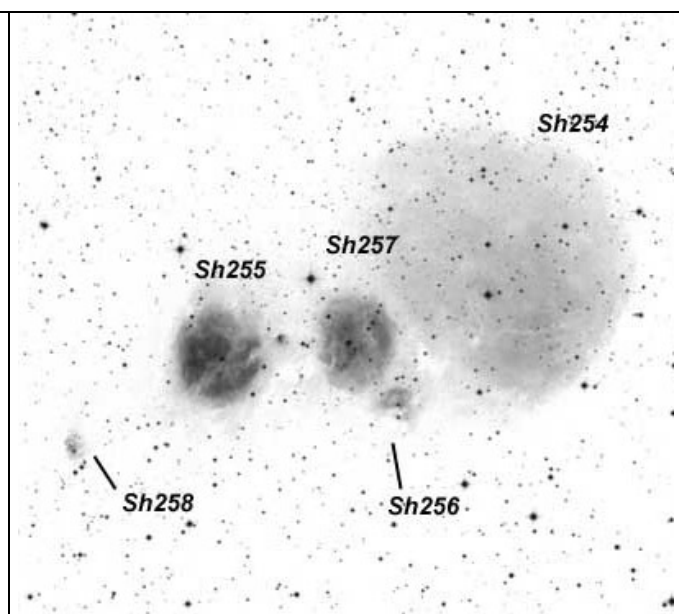
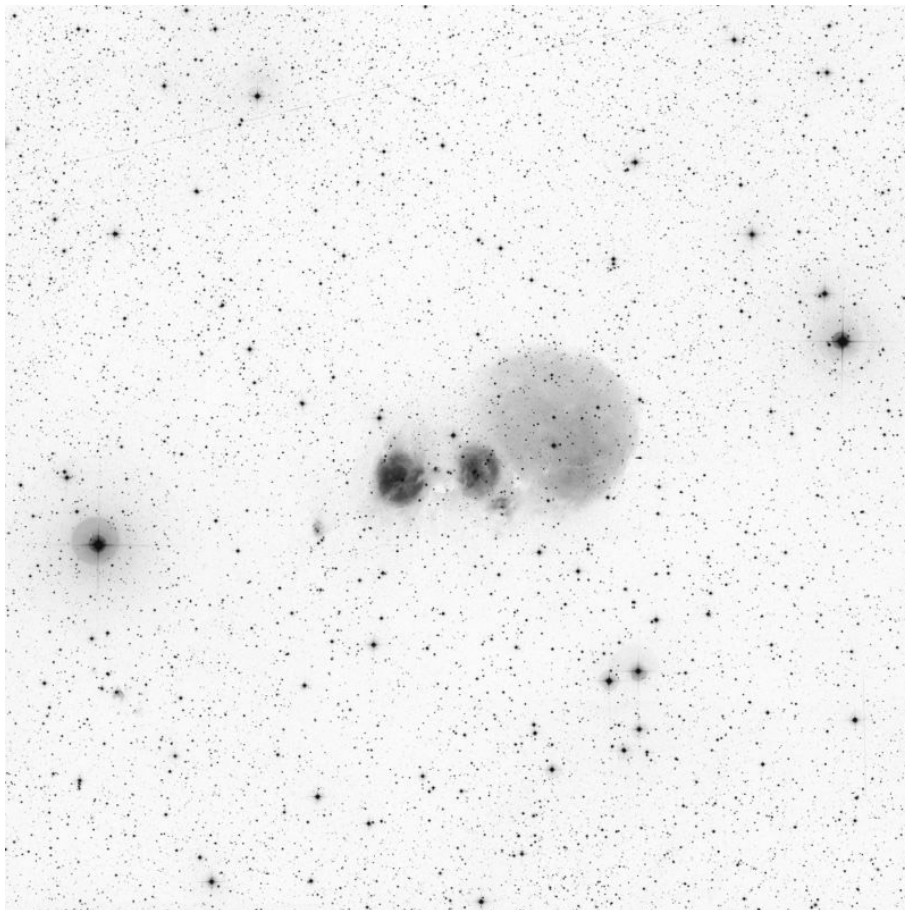
Ced 62 (NGC 2163) in Orion



NGC 2163

06 07 50 +18 39 27

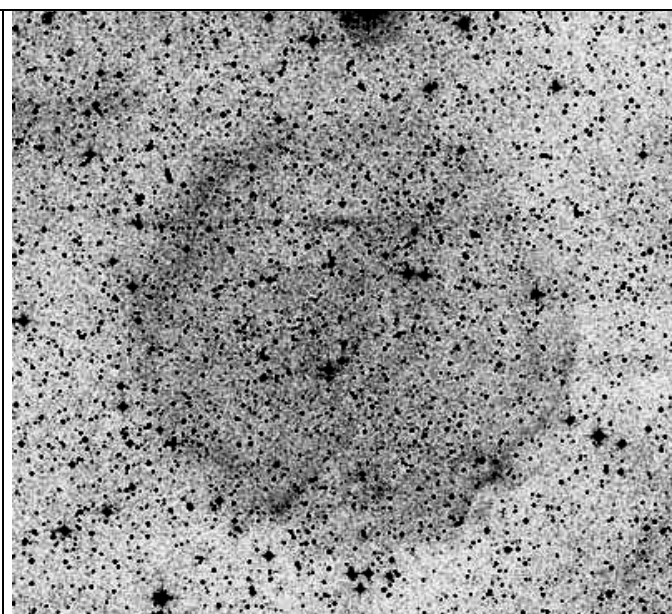
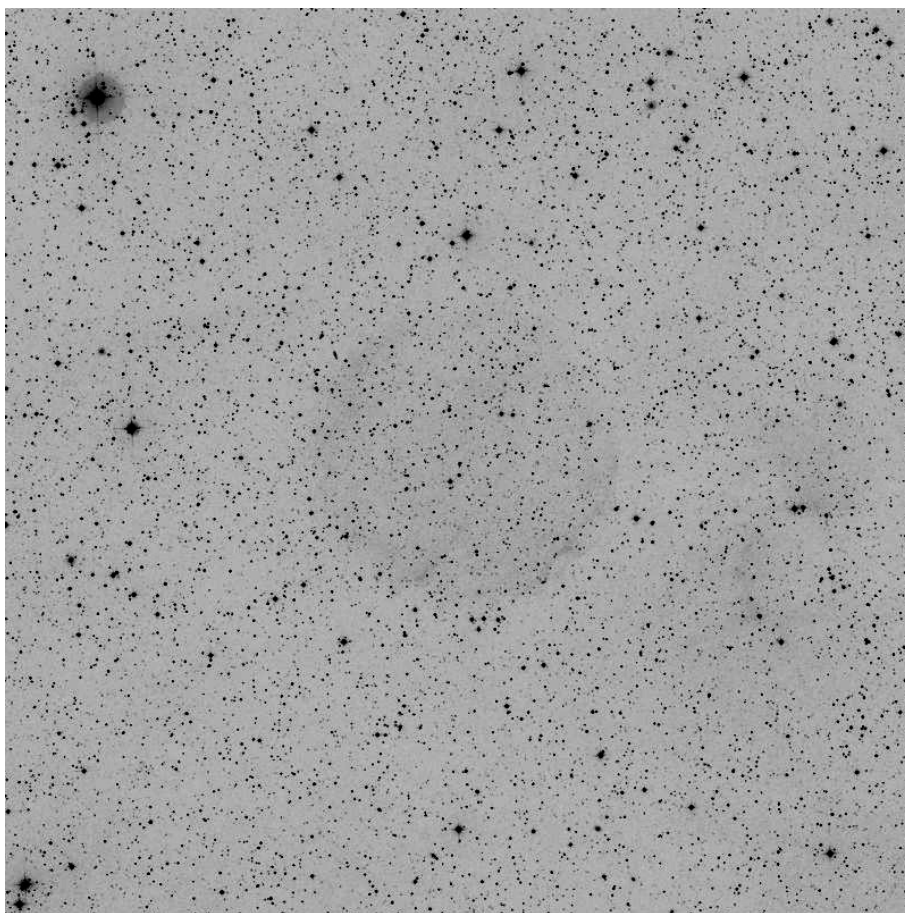
Sharpless 257 and friends in Orion



Sh2-257

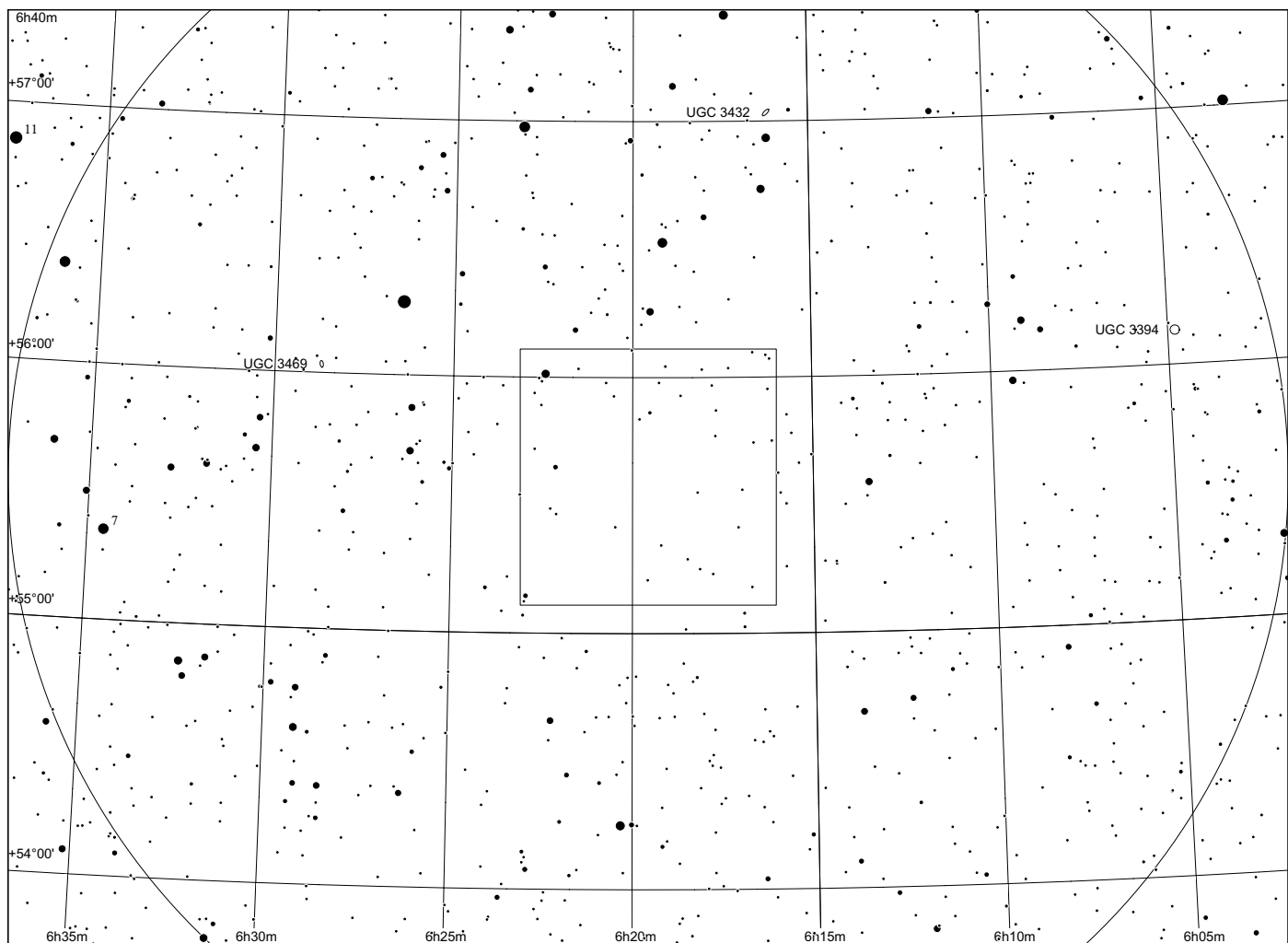
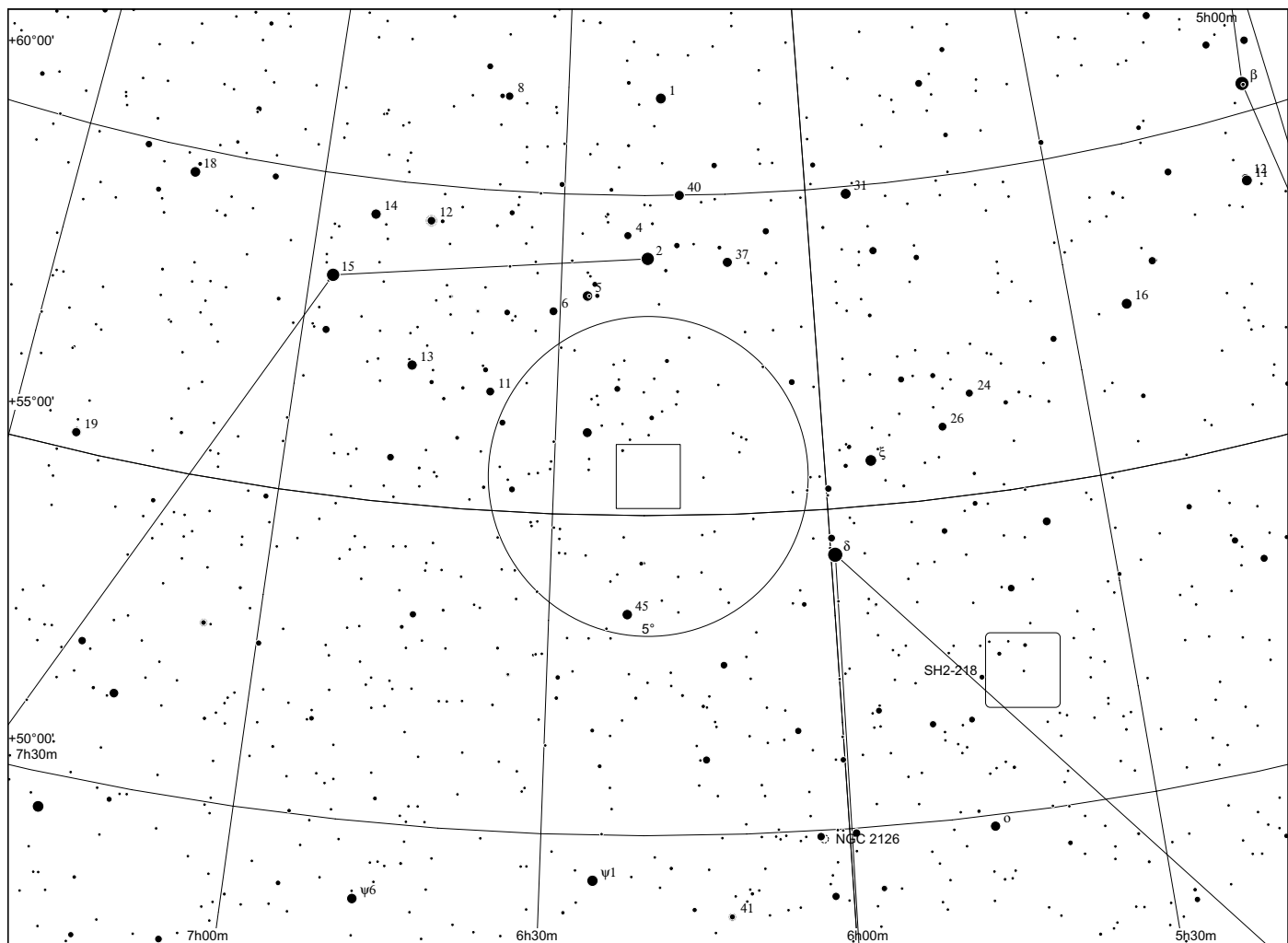
06 07 50 +18 39 27

Purgathofer-Weinberger 1 in Lynx

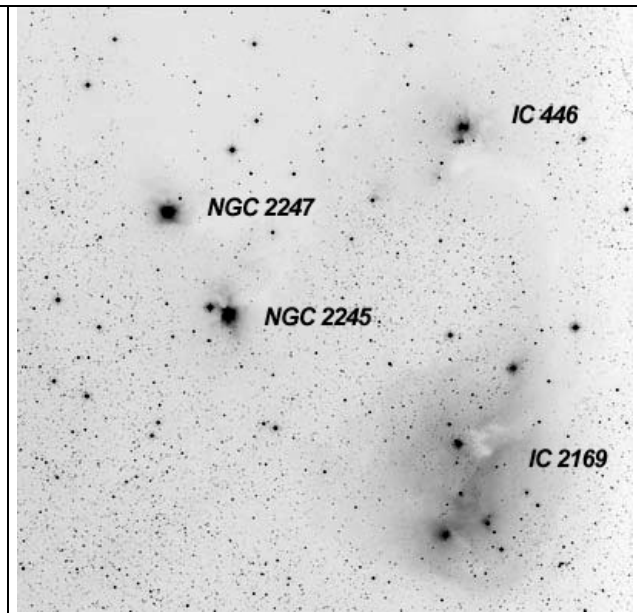
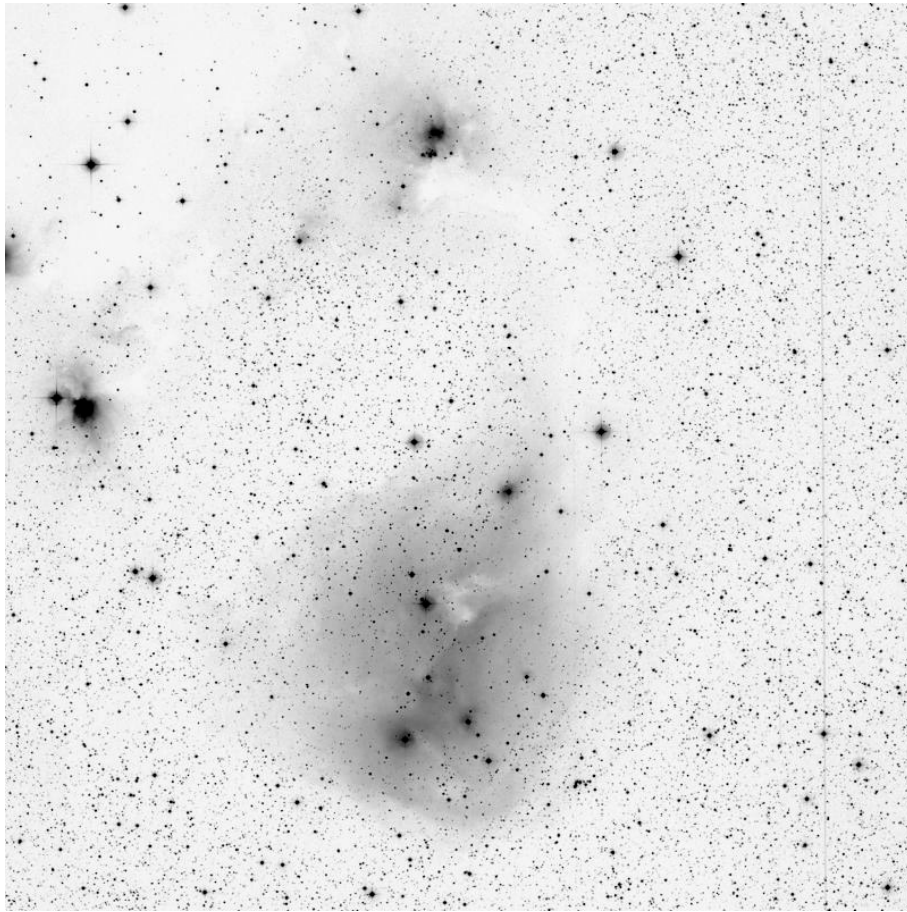


PuWe 1

06 19 34 +55 36 43



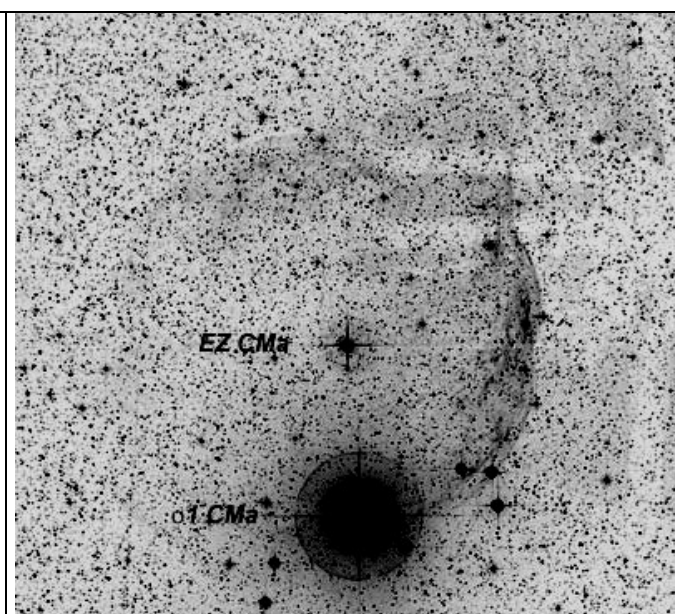
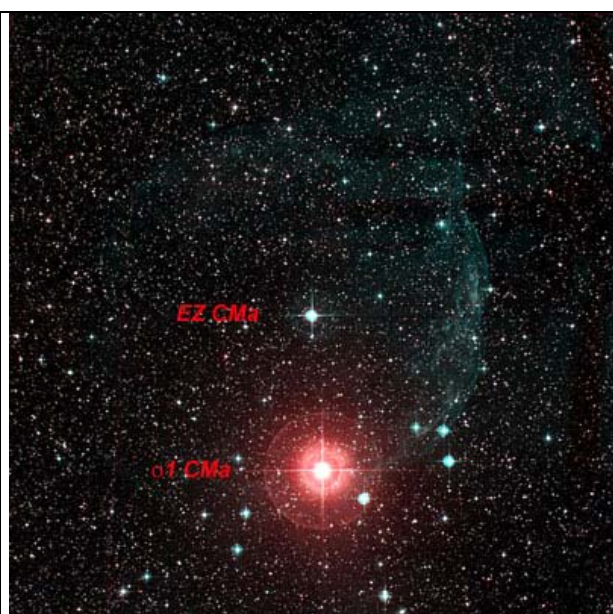
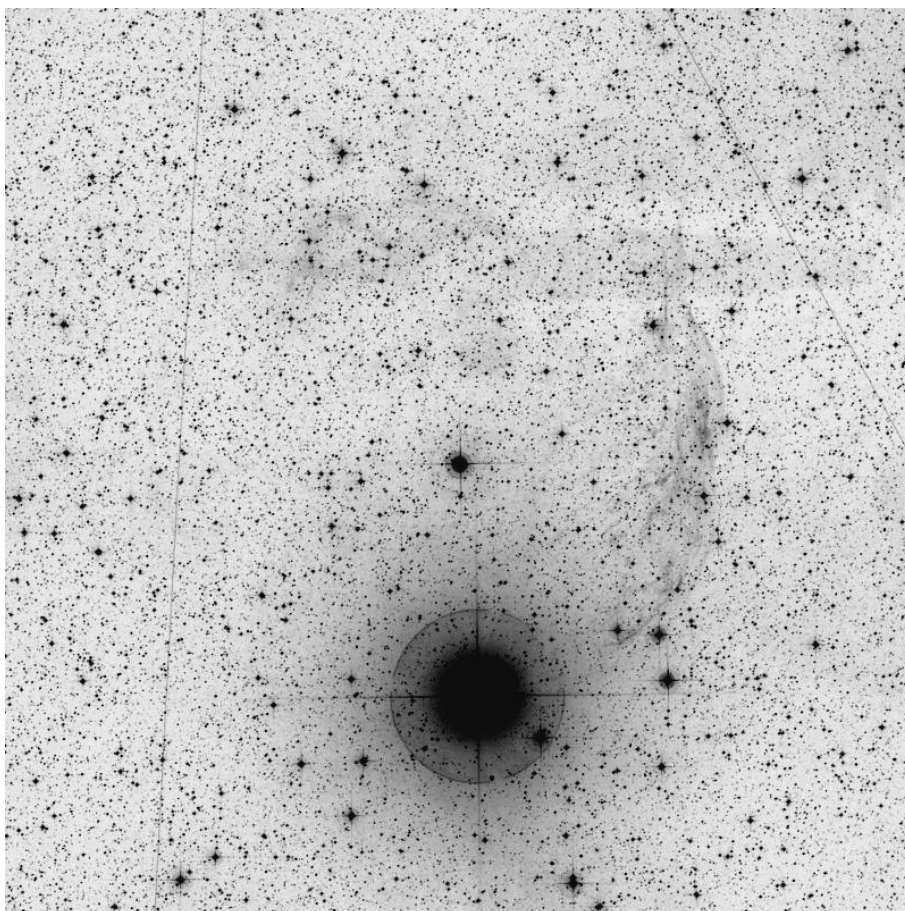
IC 2169 and friends in Monoceros



IC 2169

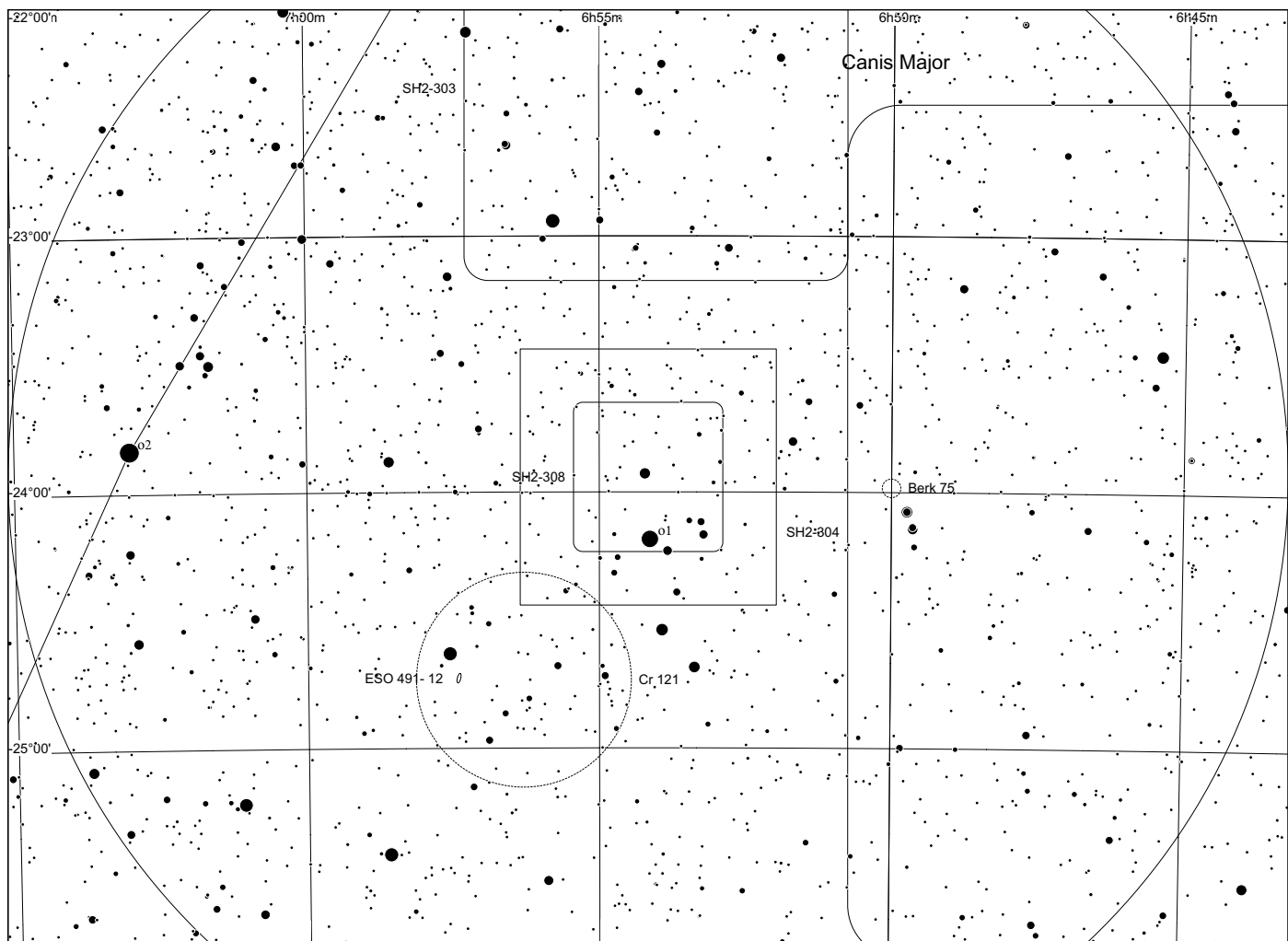
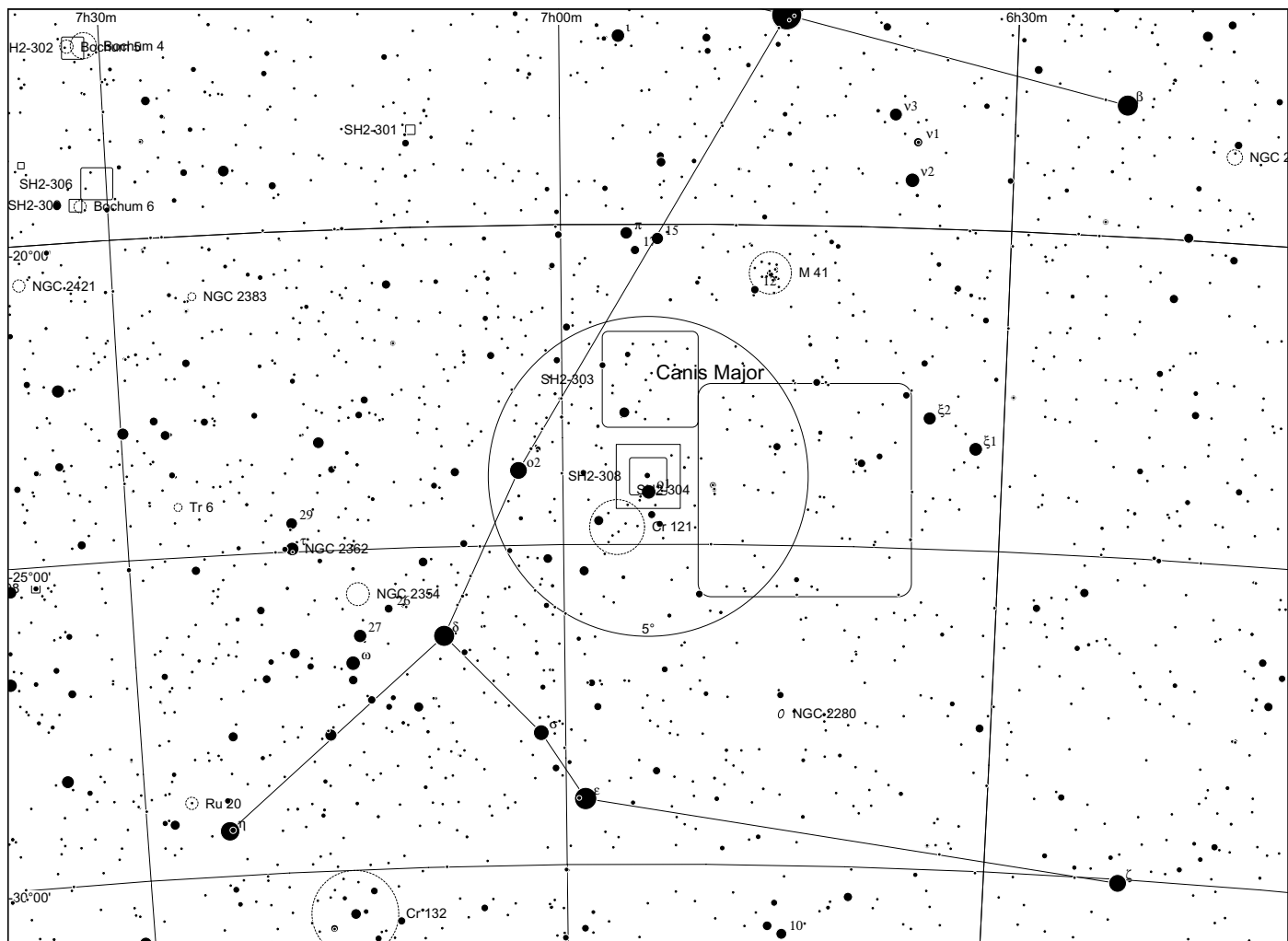
06 31 00 +10 05 00

Sharpless 308 in Canis Major

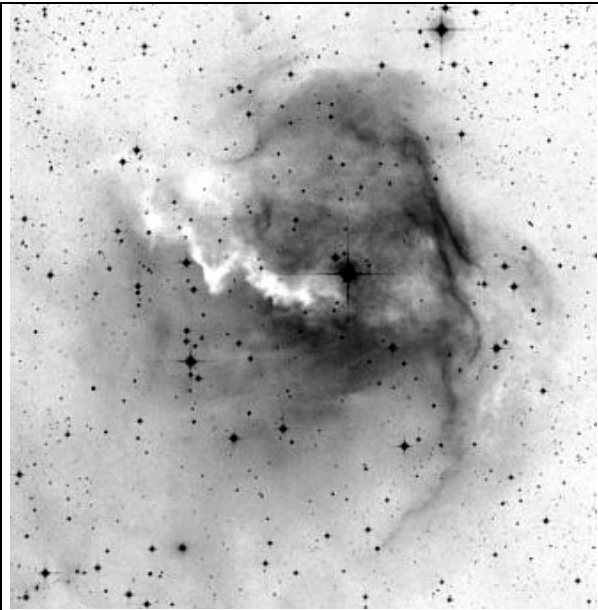
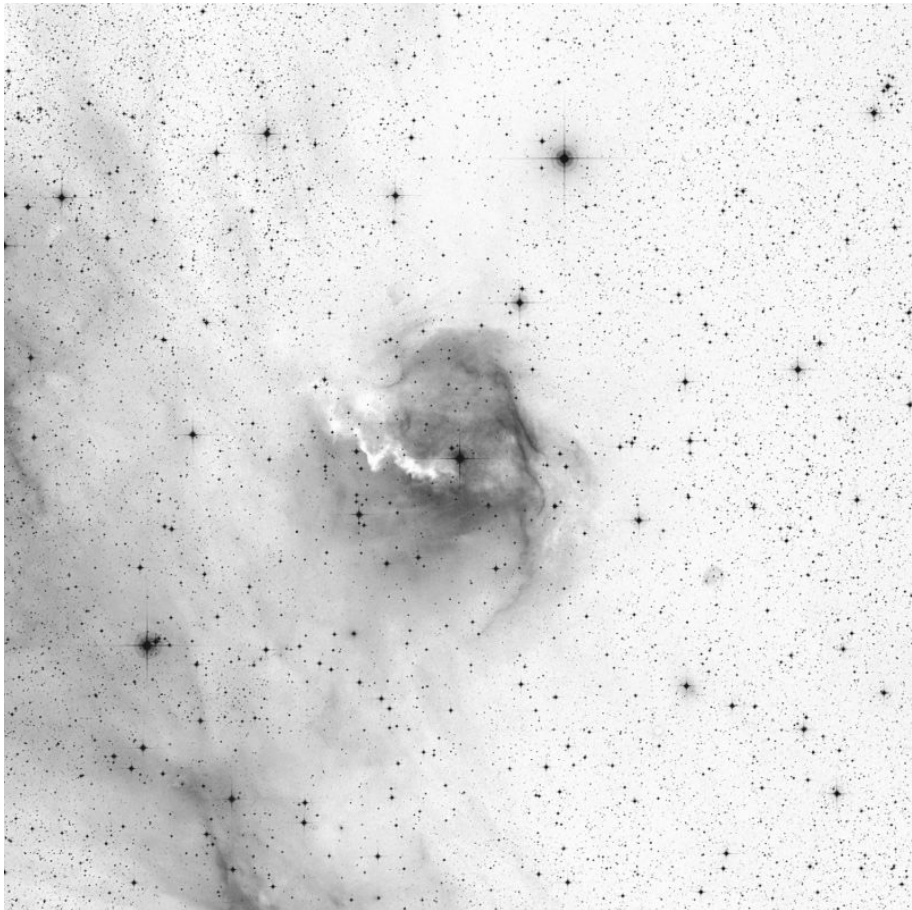


Sh2-308

06 54 00 -23 55 00

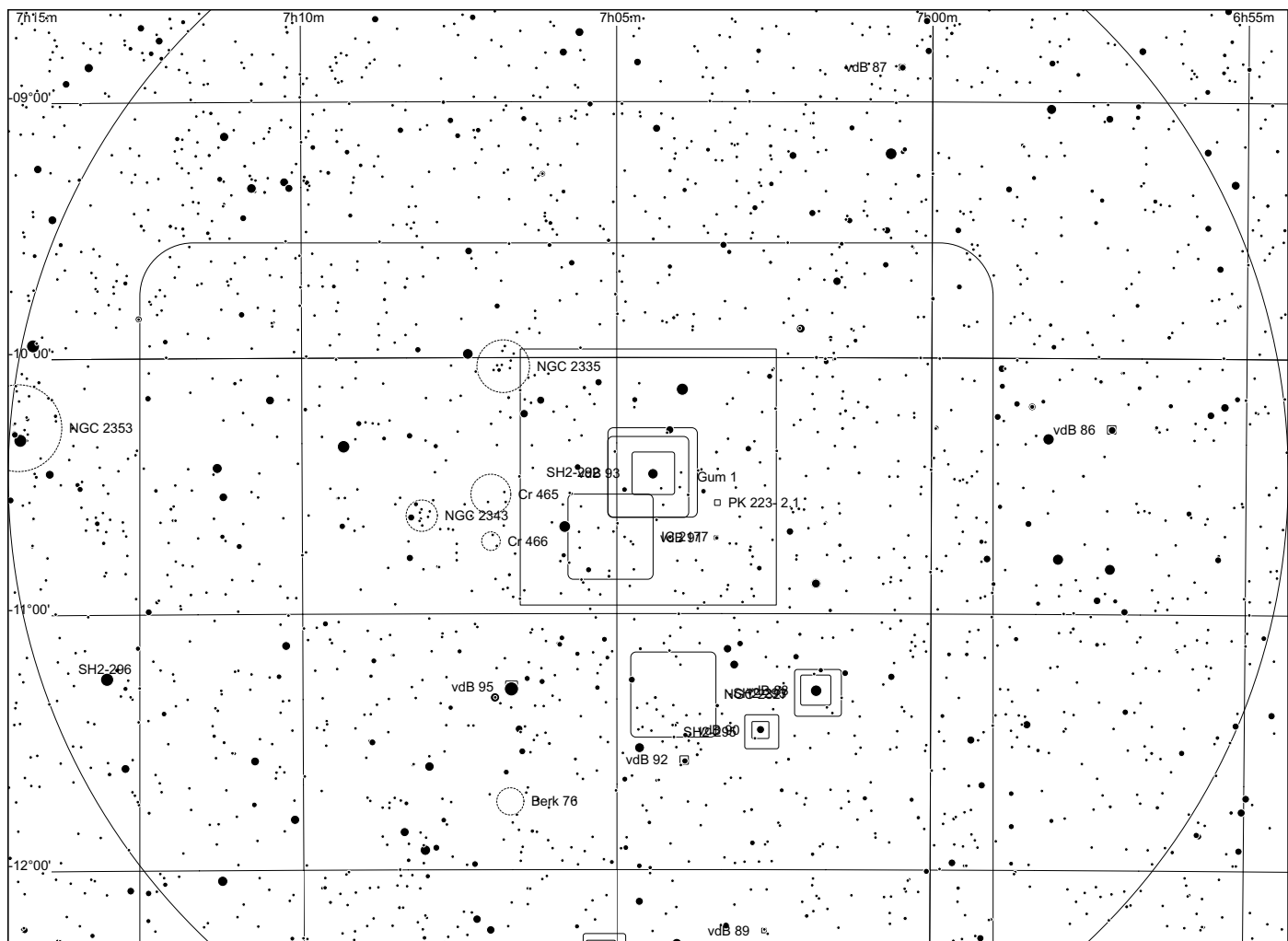
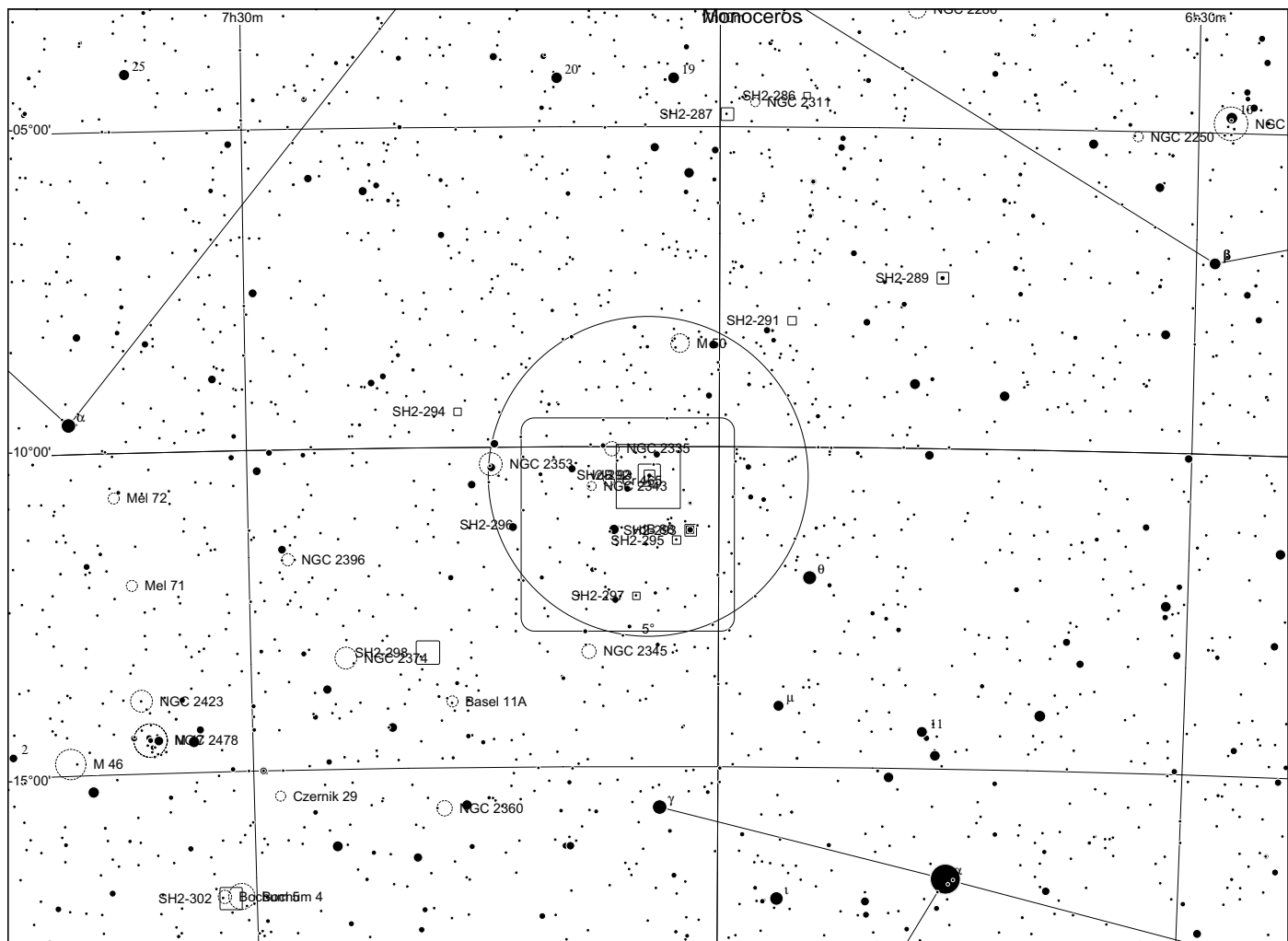


Gum 1 in Monoceros

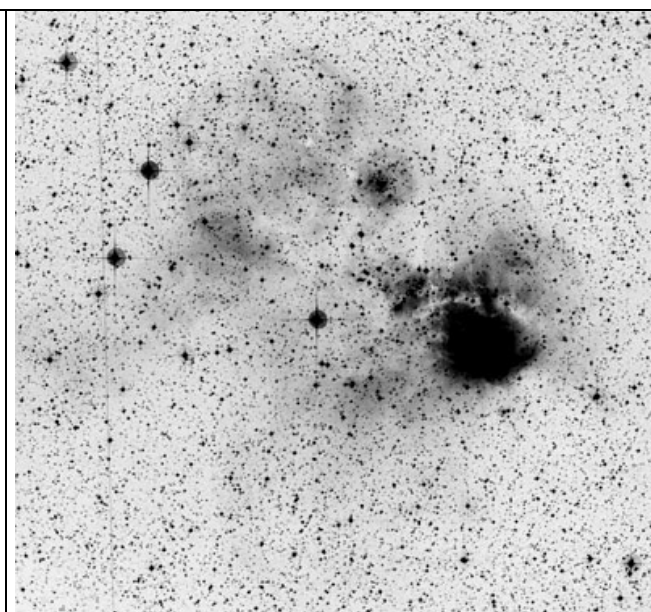
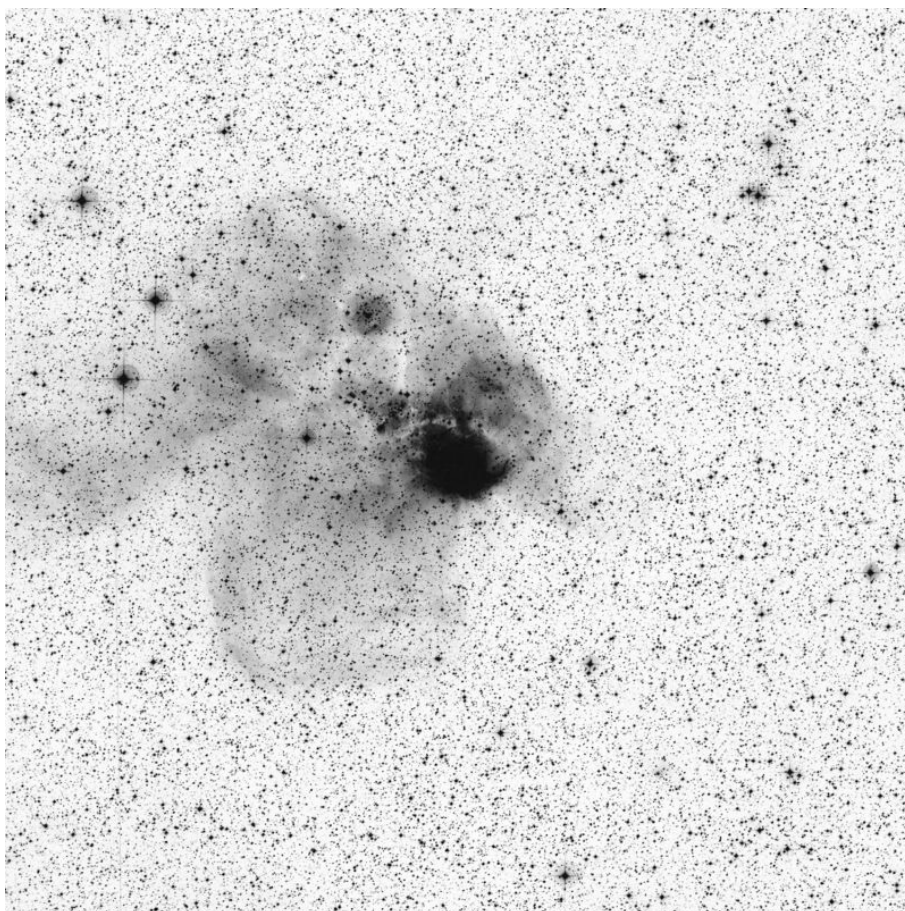


Gum 1, Sh2-292, vdB 93

07 04 25 -10 27 16

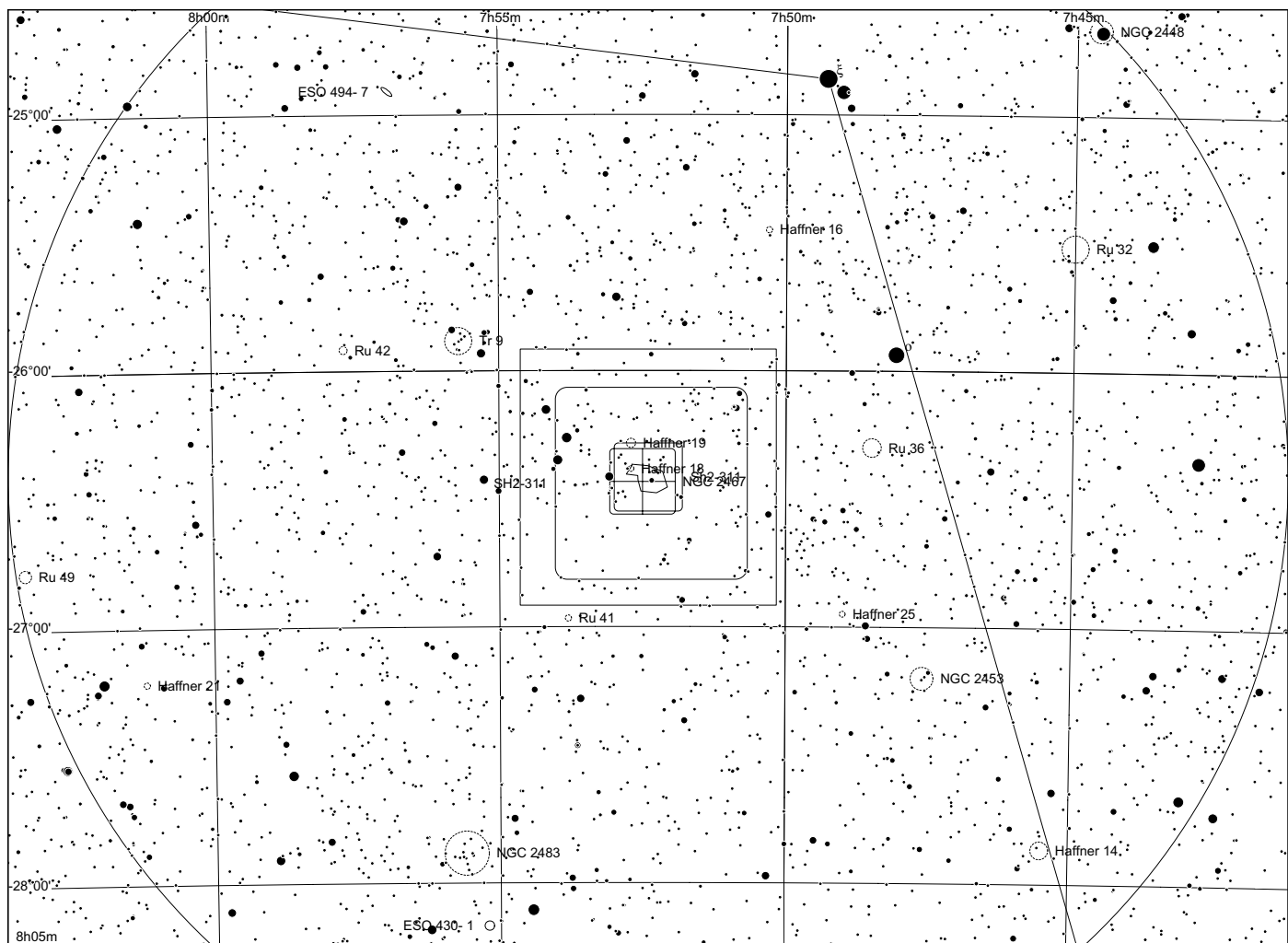
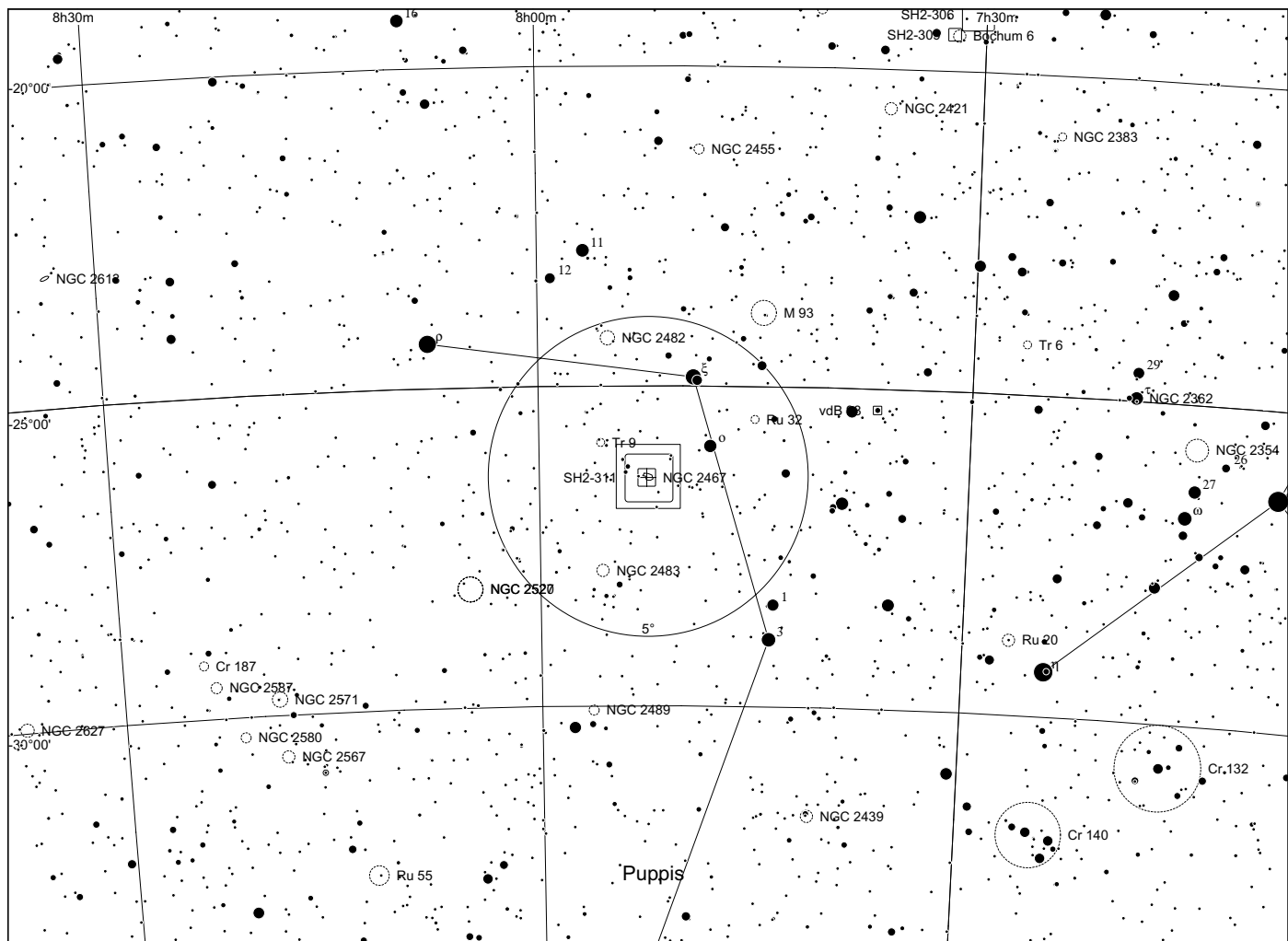


Sharpless 311 in Puppis

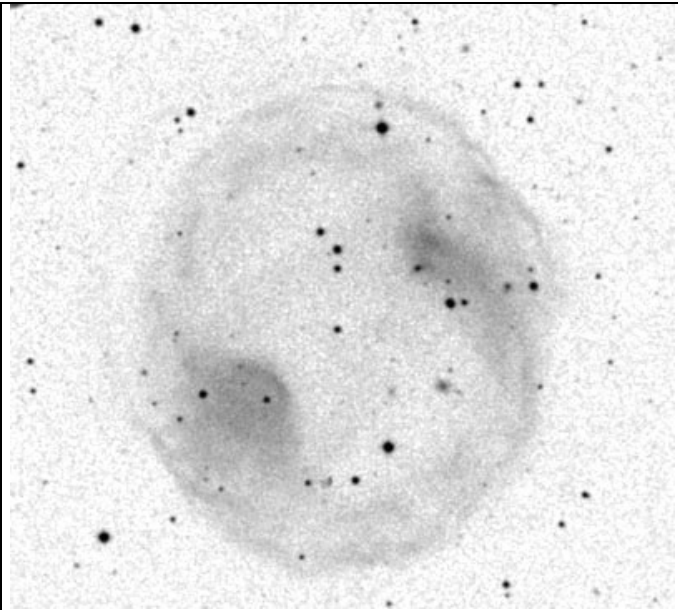
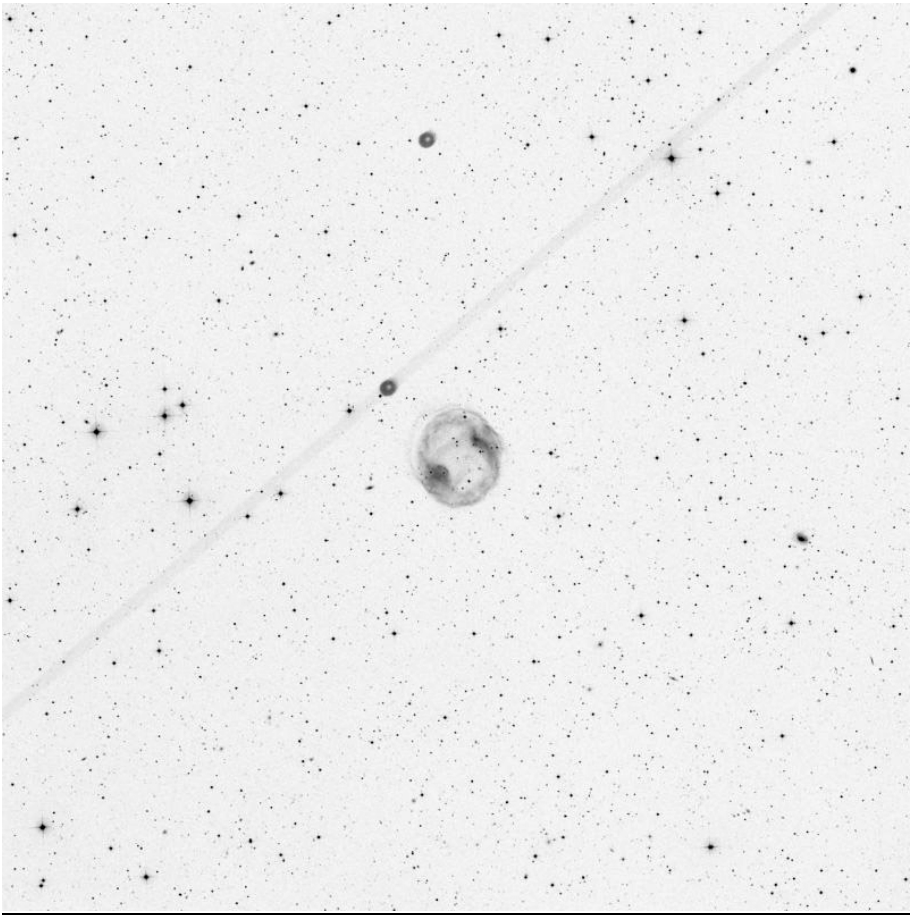


Sh2-311, NGC 2467

07 52 19 -26 26 30



Jones-Emberson 1 in Lynx



PK164+31.1

07 57 52 +53 25 17

