

Object	R.A.	DEC	Mag	Type	Const
NGC 104	0 24.1	-72 5	4.5	GbCl	Tuc
SMC	0 52.8	-72 50	2.7	Glxy	Tuc
NGC 362	1 3.2	-70 51	6.6	GbCl	Tuc
NGC 1261	3 12.3	-55 13	8.4	GbCl	Hor
NGC 1851	5 14.1	-40 3	7.2	GbCl	Col
LMC	5 23.6	-69 45	0.9	Glxy	Dor
NGC 2070	5 38.6	-69 5	8.2	Bneb	Dor
NGC 2451	7 45.4	-37 58	2.8	OpCl	Pup
NGC 2477	7 52.3	-38 33	5.8	OpCl	Pup
NGC 2516	7 58.3	-60 52	3.8	OpCl	Car
NGC 2547	8 10.7	-49 16	4.7	OpCl	Vel
NGC 2546	8 12.4	-37 38	6.3	OpCl	Pup

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NGC 2627	8	37.3	-29	57	8.4	OpCl	Pyx
IC 2391	8	40.2	-53	4	2.5	OpCl	Vel
IC 2395	8	41.1	-48	12	4.6	OpCl	Vel
NGC 2659	8	42.6	-44	57	8.6	OpCl	Vel
NGC 2670	8	45.5	-48	47	7.8	OpCl	Vel
NGC 2808	9	12	-64	52	6.3	GbCl	Car
IC 2488	9	27.6	-56	59	7.4	OpCl	Vel
NGC 2910	9	30.4	-52	54	7.2	OpCl	Vel
NGC 2925	9	33.7	-53	26	8.3	OpCl	Vel
NGC 3114	10	2.7	-60	7	4.2	OpCl	Car
NGC 3201	10	17.6	-46	25	6.7	GbCl	Vel
NGC 3228	10	21.8	-51	43	6	OpCl	Vel
NGC 3293	10	35.8	-58	14	4.7	OpCl	Car
Mel 101	10	42.1	-65	6	8	OpCl	Car
IC 2602	10	43.2	-64	24	1.9	OpCl	Car
NGC 3372	10	43.8	-59	52	1	BNeb	Car
NGC 3532	11	6.4	-58	40	3	OpCl	Car
IC 2714	11	17.9	-62	42	8.2	OpCl	Car
Mel 105	11	19.5	-63	30	8.5	OpCl	Car
NGC 3766	11	36.1	-61	37	5.3	OpCl	Cen
NGC 4052	12	1.9	-63	12	8.8	OpCl	Cru
NGC 4103	12	6.7	-61	15	7.4	OpCl	Cru
NGC 4337	12	23.9	-58	8	8.9	OpCl	Cru
NGC 4349	12	24.5	-61	54	7.4	OpCl	Cru
H 5	12	25.2	-60	29	8.5	OpCl	Cru
NGC 4463	12	30	-64	48	7.2	OpCl	Mus
H 6	12	35	-68	10	9.9	OpCl	Mus
NGC 4609	12	42.3	-62	58	6.9	OpCl	Cru
COALSACK	12	52	-63	0	---	DkNb	Cru
NGC 4755	12	53.6	-60	20	4.2	OpCl	Cru
NGC 4815	12	58	-64	57	8.6	OpCl	Mus
NGC 4833	12	59.6	-70	53	7.3	GbCl	Mus
NGC 4852	13	0.1	-59	36	8.9	OpCl	Cen
NGC 5128	13	25.5	-43	1	7	Glxy	Cen
NGC 5139	13	26.8	-47	29	3.5	GbCl	Cen
NGC 5286	13	46.4	-51	22	7.6	GbCl	Cen
NGC 5316	13	53.9	-61	52	6	OpCl	Cen
NGC 5460	14	7.6	-48	19	5.6	OpCl	Cen
NGC 5617	14	29.8	-60	43	6.3	OpCl	Cen
NGC 5662	14	35.2	-56	33	5.5	OpCl	Cen
NGC 5822	15	5.2	-54	21	6.5	OpCl	Lup
NGC 5823	15	5.7	-55	36	7.9	OpCl	Cir

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NGC 5925	15	27.7	-54	31	8.4	OpCl	Nor
NGC 6025	16	3.7	-60	30	5.1	OpCl	TrA
NGC 6067	16	13.2	-54	13	5.6	OpCl	Nor
H 10	16	15.6	-54	52	9	OpCl	Nor
NGC 6087	16	18.9	-57	54	5.4	OpCl	Nor
NGC 6124	16	25.6	-40	40	5.8	OpCl	Sco
NGC 6134	16	27.7	-49	9	7.2	OpCl	Nor
NGC 6152	16	32.7	-52	37	8.1	OpCl	Nor
NGC 6167	16	34.4	-49	36	6.7	OpCl	Nor
NGC 6208	16	49.5	-53	49	7.2	OpCl	Ara
NGC 6231	16	54	-41	48	2.6	OpCl	Sco
H 13	17	1.7	-48	6	9	OpCl	Ara
IC 4651	17	24.7	-49	57	6.9	OpCl	Ara
NGC 6352	17	25.5	-48	25	8.1	GbCl	Ara
NGC 6362	17	31.9	-67	3	8.3	GbCl	Ara
NGC 6397	17	40.7	-53	40	5.7	GbCl	Ara
NGC 6541	18	8	-43	42	6.1	GbCl	CrA
NGC 6584	18	18.6	-52	13	9.2	GbCl	Tel
NGC 6752	19	10.9	-59	59	5.4	GbCl	Pav

GbCl Globul
 ar
 Cluster

Glxy Galaxy

BNeb Bright
 nebula

OpCl Open
 Cluster

DkNb Dark
 Nebula

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Interesting Facts	Distance from Earth (light years)
47 Tucanae. The cluster appears roughly the size of the full moon in the sky under ideal conditions. It is the second brightest globular cluster in the sky (after Omega Centauri), and is noted for having a very bright and dense core. It is also one of the most massive globular clusters in the Milky Way, containing millions of stars	16700
Dwarf galaxy, several hundred million stars. Milky way has 200–400 billion. Is a satellite of the Milky Way galaxy like the Moon is a satellite of Earth	200000
The stars around the cluster core are stars similar to our Sun nearing the end of their lives. Astronomers study these stars to learn about the future of our Sun	30000
In a cluster, stars are all formed at approximately the same time. This cluster, amongst others, has stars that are more luminous and bluer than the rest called the blue stragglers. Not well understood why.	53100
Has two groups of stars knowns as subgiants (bigger than the dwarf stars like the Sun but not as big as the giant stars). Many subgiants are rich in metals, and commonly host orbiting planets	39400
Irregular galaxy, satellite of the Milky Way. 10 billions stars	157000
Tarantula Nebula. Its luminosity is so great that if it were as close to Earth as the Orion Nebula, the Tarantula Nebula would cast shadows. In fact, it is the most active star formation region known in the Local Group of galaxies	160000 (in the LMC)
In 1994, it was postulated that this was actually two open clusters that lie along the same line of sight. This was confirmed in 1996. The respective clusters are labelled NGC 2451 A and NGC 2451 B	A: 642 B: 1167
The cluster appears roughly the size of the full moon in the sky under ideal conditions with 300 stars. In binoculars or a small telescope it appears as a beautiful round fuzzy patch of sparkling stars. Larger scopes will resolve the many fainter stars into a truly wonderful cluster.	3600
The Diamond Cluster. 100 stars roughly the size of the full moon. Contains two beautiful 5th magnitude red giants and three double stars. A small telescope would be required to split the double stars. It contains about 100 stars that appear about the same size as a full moon. NGC 2516 and the recently discovered nearby star cluster Mamajek 2 in Ophiuchus have similar age and metallicity. Recently, kinematic evidence suggests that these two stellar groups may have formed in the same star-forming complex some 135 million years ago.	1300
Is in the constellation Vela of which two of its stars, Kappa and Delta and two stars from nearby Carinae, form the "The False Cross" sometimes confused with the Southern Cross	1960
Heart and Dagger Cluster. Largely space loose cluster that covers an area a bit than five Full Moons.	3300

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There is a nice white and light blue double star on the east side of the cluster.	8000
Omicron Velorum Cluster. Can be seen with naked eye. Stars are only 50 million years old. The Sun is 4.6 billion years. Their age was determined using a technique called "lithium depletion boundary" which estimates the age by the amount of Lithium observed in the stars light. You can detect what elements are in a star using spectroscopy	500
Stars are only 6 million years old. Clusters like this one are important to study young stars with protoplanetary disks near the end of their accretion phase, i.e. with newly born planets	4500

A globular cluster is a spherical collection of stars that orbits a galactic core as a satellite. Globular clusters are very tightly bound by gravity, which gives them their spherical shapes and relatively high stellar densities toward their centers.

A collection of stars, gas, and dust bound together by gravity. The smallest galaxies may contain only a few hundred thousand stars, while the largest galaxies have thousands of billions of stars. The Milky Way galaxy contains our solar system.

Bright nebulae are large concentrations of gas and dust in which stars have been or are being formed

An open cluster is a group of up to a few thousand stars that were formed from the same giant molecular cloud and have roughly the same age. They are loosely bound to each other by mutual gravitational attraction

Large cloud that is so dense that it obscures the light from the background. It contains submicrometre-sized dust particles, coated with frozen carbon monoxide and nitrogen, which effectively block the passage of light at visible wavelengths

Discoverer

Abbe Lacaille from South Africa, 1751. At the Cape, Abbé wanted to test Newton's theory of gravitation and verify the shape of the earth in the southern hemisphere. His results suggested the Earth was egg-shaped not oval. In 1838, Thomas Maclear who was Astronomer Royal at the Cape, repeated the measurements. He found that de Lacaille had failed to take into account the gravitational attraction of the nearby mountains.

The Magellanic clouds have long been included in the lore of native inhabitants, including south sea islanders and indigenous Australians. Persian astronomer Al Sufi labelled the larger of the two clouds as Al Bakr, the White Ox

James Dunlop on August 1, 1826

James Dunlop on November 24, 1826

James Dunlop on May 29, 1826.

First recorded by Persian astronomer Al Sufi, 964. Ferdinand Magellan sighted the LMC on his voyage in 1519, and his writings brought the LMC & SMC into common Western knowledge. The galaxies now bear his name.

It was originally thought to be a star, but in 1751 Abbe Lacaille recognized its nebular nature (from South Africa)

Giovanni Batista Hodierna 1654

Abbe Lacaille from South Africa, 1751

Abbe Lacaille from South Africa, 1751

Abbe Lacaille from South Africa, 1751

Abbe Lacaille from South Africa, 1751

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William Herschel 1793

Possibly first described by the Persian astronomer Al Sufi about 964. It was also found by Abbe Lacaille from South Africa, 1751

Possibly discovered by Lacaille 1751-52. Discovered in 1908 by Bailey.

