

Asterisms

Small star patterns for telescopes and binoculars



Demelza Ramakers

Introduction

Asterisms are star patterns. The constellation Cassiopeia is probably the well-known asterism in the night sky. Cassiopeia has an obvious “W” shape. Not all asterisms are as large as Cassiopeia, there are also lots of small patterns that are only visible through binoculars or telescopes. Unfortunately it’s pretty hard to find information about these small asterisms on the internet, so that’s why I started to make my own list. Hopefully this list is also useful to others.

I used a lot of resources making this list, like the internet, the Sky & Telescope, books, several atlases and (of course) my own observations.

The asterisms are ranged by constellation in alphabetical order. You will find a description of the object, the name (or names), and the positions (RA & DEC). Unfortunately I haven’t found the exact coordinates for all asterisms, but instead of that I described as good as possible where the object is located. Some asterisms are catalogued in the STAR-Catalogue, where STAR stands for Small Telescope Asterism Roster.

The charts that I’ve used are all made with the program Starry Night Pro.

I haven’t seen all of these asterisms by myself yet, so I can’t guarantee that the information is 100% correct. If you see incorrect information, please let me know!

Making this list cost me a lot of time. That’s why it’s not allowed to take over (a part of) stuff from this list and publish it elsewhere without explicit consent. Do you want to use (a part of) the information then you can contact me via my website.

Have fun observing these nice objects!

Demelza Ramakers (March, 21 2011)

(NL) www.everyoneweb.com/demelzaramakers

(EN) <http://www.everyoneweb.com/observingthenightsky/>

How to use the list:

Every asterism will be treated separately and will look as the table below:

1. The Golf Putter

Andromeda

Star 14
Golf Putter

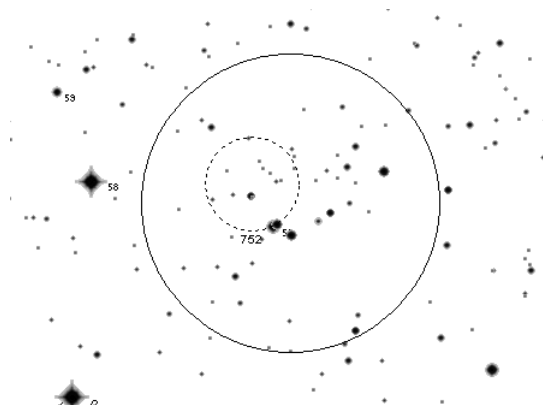
RA: 01h 52m

DEC: 37d 30m

95' x 25'

The Golf Putter looks a bit like Kemble's Cascade. There's a long line of stars visible with an open star cluster on the end of it. The row ends with a bow. The open cluster NGC 752 forms the golf ball. Use a binocular for this asterism, because it is comparative large.

Draw a line between the stars α in Triangulum and Almach (γ) in Andromeda. You will find NGC 752 (that forms the golf ball) within 1/3e distance from this line (count from Almach).



Circle is 4 degrees

On top you'll find the data. From left to right: the constellation where the asterism is located, the official and any other names, the right ascension and declination and the size of the object.

Because most asterisms are more familiar with their nicknames, I use these where possible in the description. The number in front of the name stands for the asterism number in which I numbered them.

Finally follows the description. As I mentioned before, I haven't seen all asterisms yet. It happens here and there that I haven't any further information. This will be indicated with "no further information (yet)". Of course I'll do my very best to observe all these asterisms as soon as possible, and I will update this list frequently with new information.

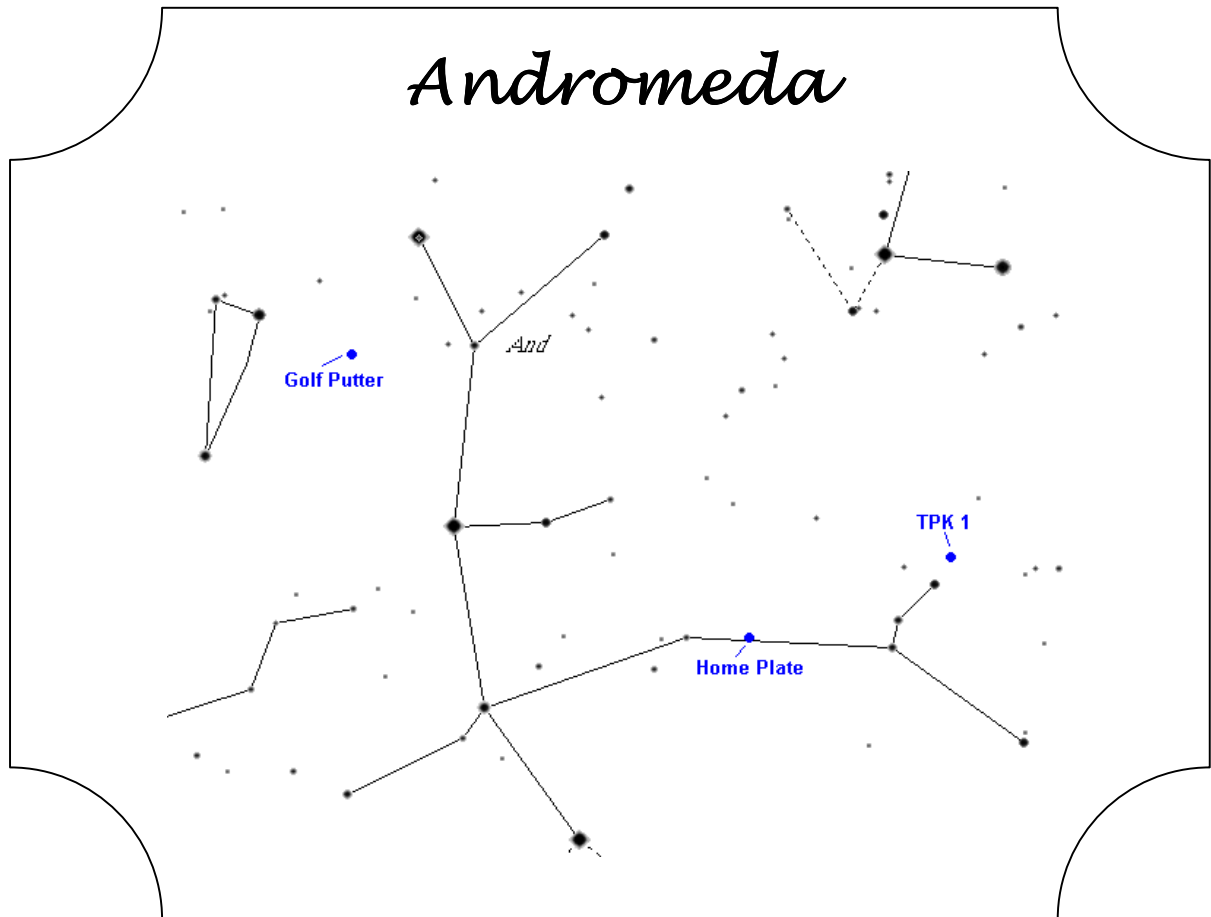
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Andromeda



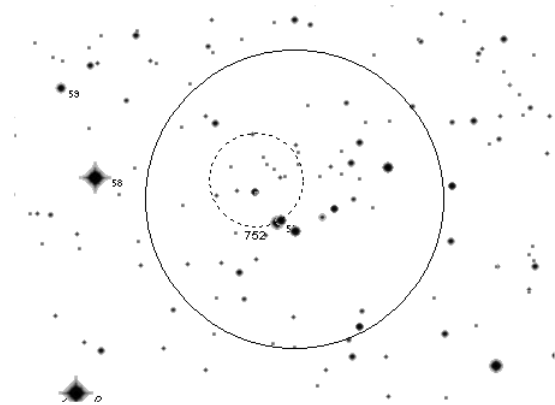
1. The Golf Putter

Star 14
Golf Putter

DEC: 37d 30m

95' x 25'

The Golf Putter looks a bit like Kemble's Cascade. There's a long line of stars visible with an open star cluster on the end of it. The row ends with a bow. The open cluster NGC 752 forms the golf ball. Use a binocular for this asterism, because it is comparative large. Draw a line between the stars α in Triangulum and Almach (γ) in Andromeda. You will find NGC 752 (that forms the golf ball) within $1/3$ the distance from this line (count from Almach).



Circle is 4 degrees

2. The Home Plate

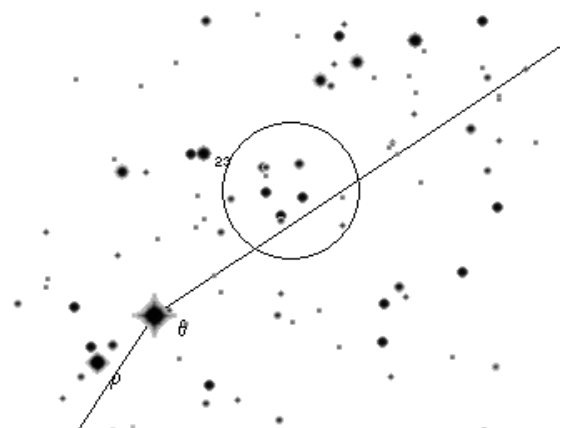
Home Plate

RA: 00h 07.5m

DEC: 40d 35m

44' x 31'

The Home Plate is a beautiful target for binoculars. There are 5 stars of magnitude 6.7 to 6.9 visible in the shape of a pentagon. You can find this asterism 1.2° WSW of 23 Andromedae.



Circle is 2 degrees

3. TPK 1

Andromeda

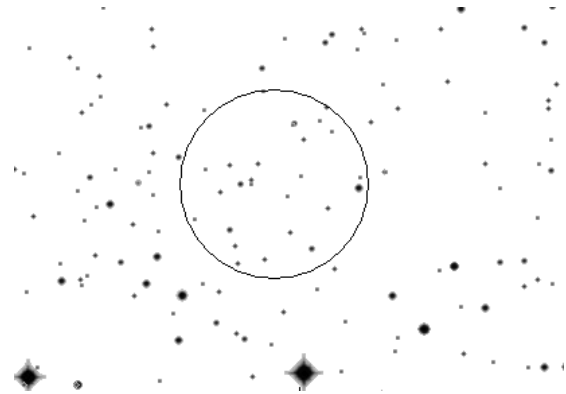
TPK 1

RA: 23h 39.3m

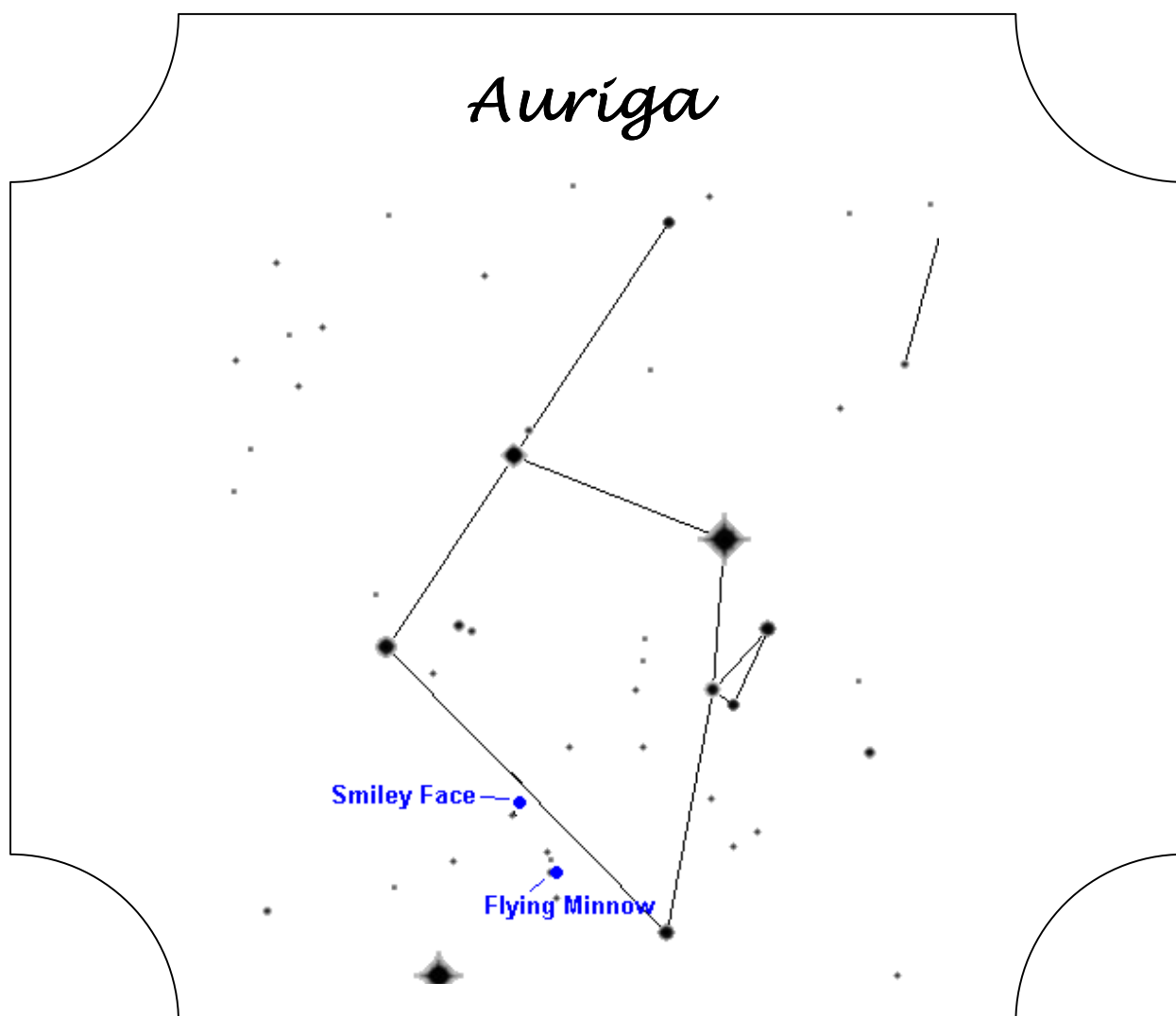
DEC: 47d 31m

23' x 11'

1.1° NNW of Lambda (λ) Andromedae you'll find the asterism TPK. It's called after the discoverers Deutsch, Patchick en Kronberger. The object has the rough shape of a trapezium, lying in an area of $1/4^\circ$ large. At higher magnifications there are many faint stars visible, whereby this asterism looks like an open cluster.



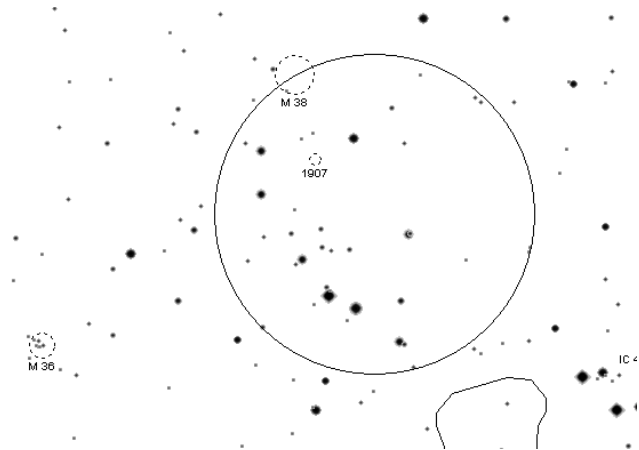
Circle is 1 degree



4. Smiley Face

Auriga Smiley Face RA: 05h 27m DEC: 35d 00m 1° x 0.5°

Thirty arc minutes south of the open star cluster Messier 38 you can find a group of 8 stars that forms a smiley face. Six stars shapes the face, two the eyes. The little cluster Stock 8 is part of this asterism.



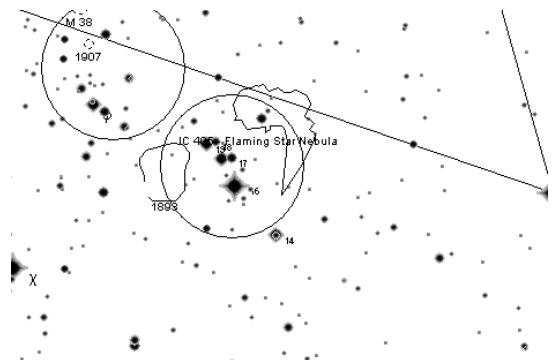
Circle is 2 degrees

5. The Flying Minnow

Auriga STAR 4 RA: 05h 19m DEC: 33d 40m 75'

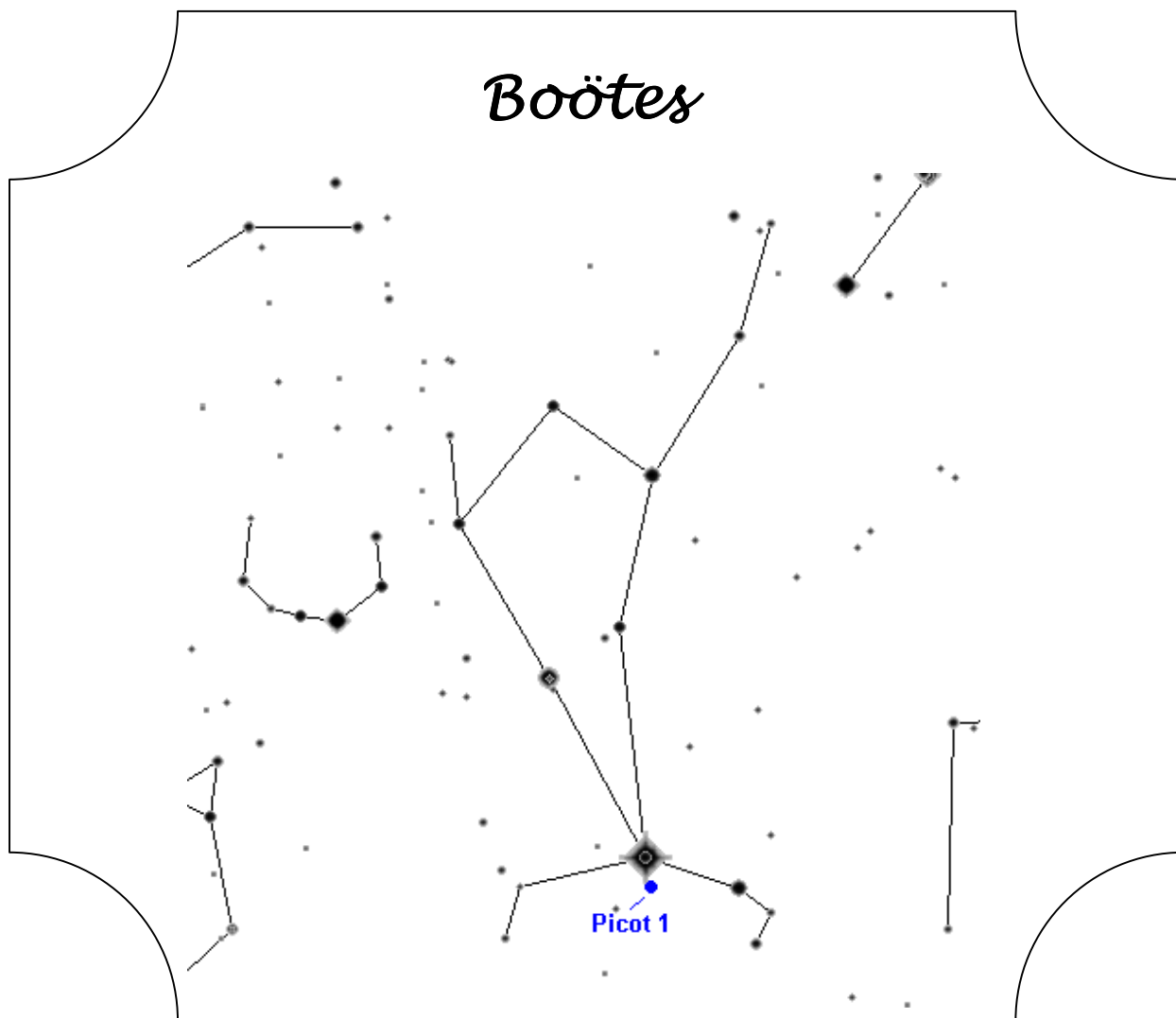
Flying Minnow

The Flying Minnow looks like a torch or a mini Delphinus. The asterism contains 5 bright stars that vary in magnitude from 4.5 to 6.5 and it contains the stars 16, 18 and 19 Aurigae. In and around the asterism there are a lot of faint stars visible. You can find the Flying Minnow between NGC 1893 and (SE of) The Flaming Star Nebula.



Circle is 2 degrees

Boötes



6. *Napoleon's Hat*

Boötes

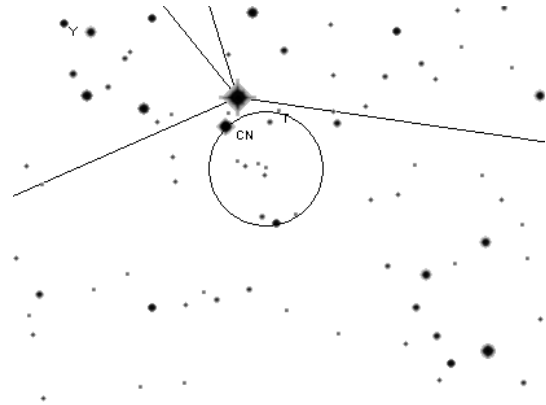
Picot 1
Napoleon's Hat

RA: 14h 14m

DEC: 18d 33m

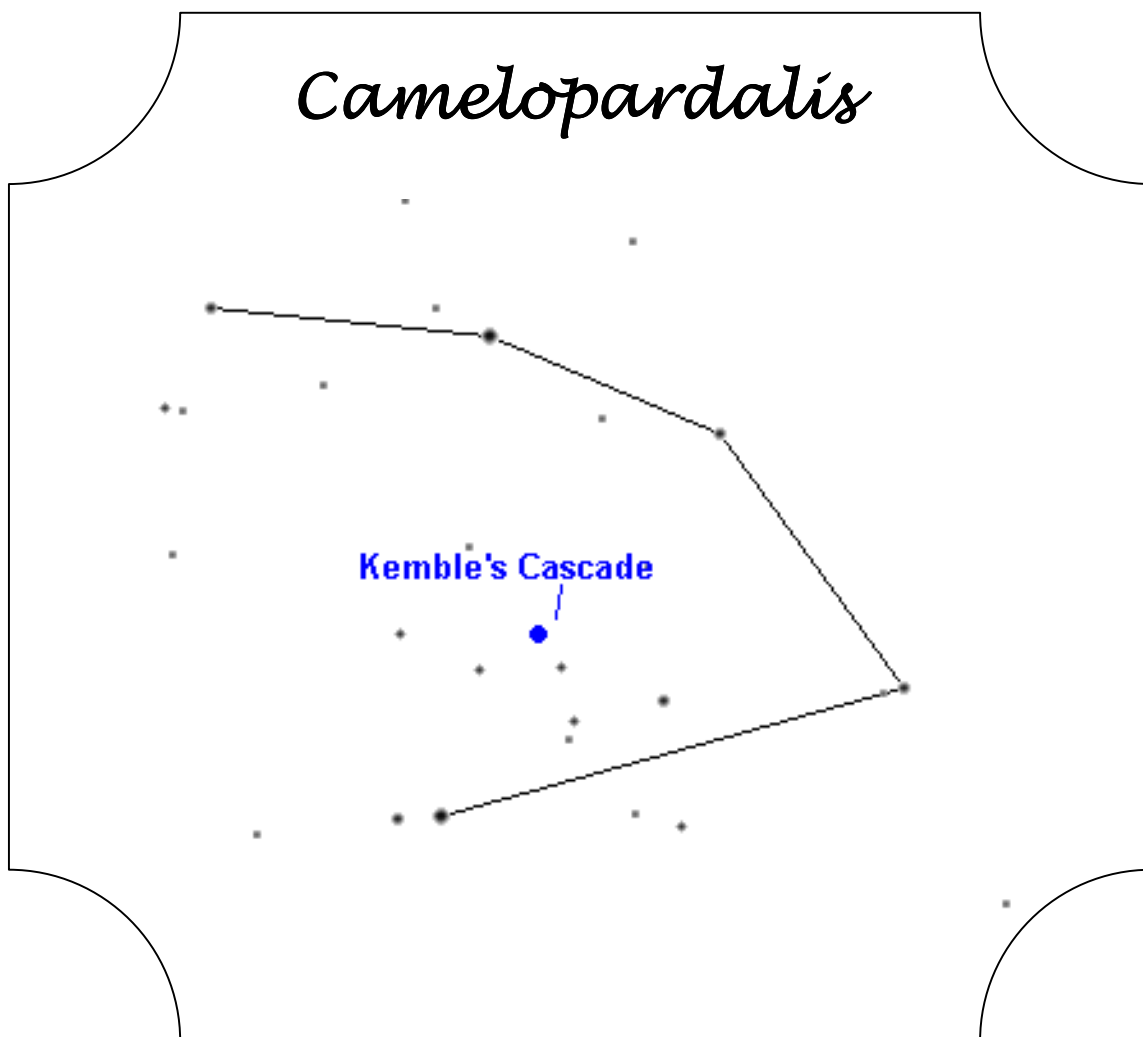
20'x07'

Picot 1, also named Napoleon's Hat, is located directly underneath the star Arcturus in constellation Boötes. Its shape reminds obviously of the hat of Napoleon or like a divan, depending on which telescope you use. The 7 stars that shape this figure vary in brightness from magnitude 9 to 11. Use a telescope underneath a dark sky to observe this asterism.



Circle is 1 degree

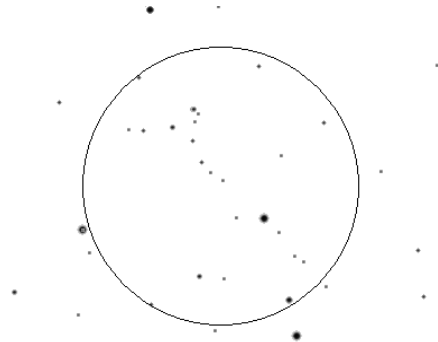
Camelopardalis



7. *Kemble's Cascade*

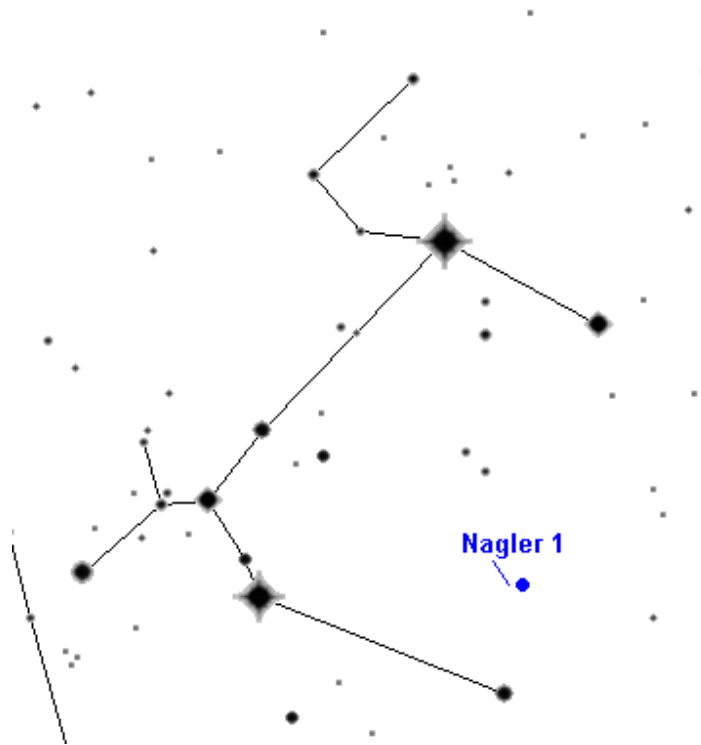
Camelopardalis	STAR 3 <i>Kemble's Cascade</i>	RA: 04h 07m	DEC: 62d 20m	2.5°
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This asterism *Kemble's Cascade* (also *Kemble 1* or *STAR 3*) is a straight line of about 20 stars that vary in magnitude from 7 to 9. In the middle is a bright star of magnitude 5 visible. The chain of stars lead to the open star cluster NGC 1502. *Kemble's Cascade* is best viewed through binoculars because of its size. Take the first and last star from constellation *Cassiopeia*, the two ends of the 'W'. Draw a line between these stars and extend it 1 time in the direction of *Camelopardalis*. You'll find *Kemble 1* here.



Circle is about 3 degrees

Canis Major



8. Nagler 1

Canis Major

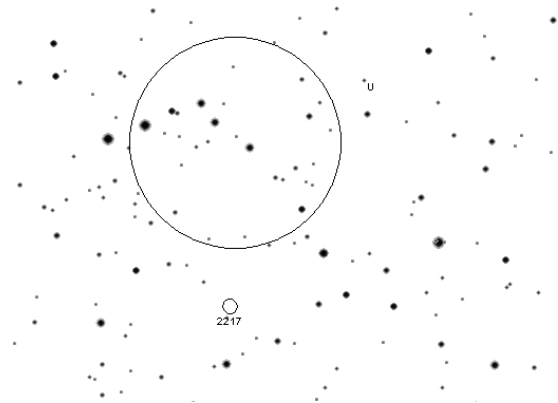
Nagler 1

RA: 06h 22m

DEC: -26d 28m

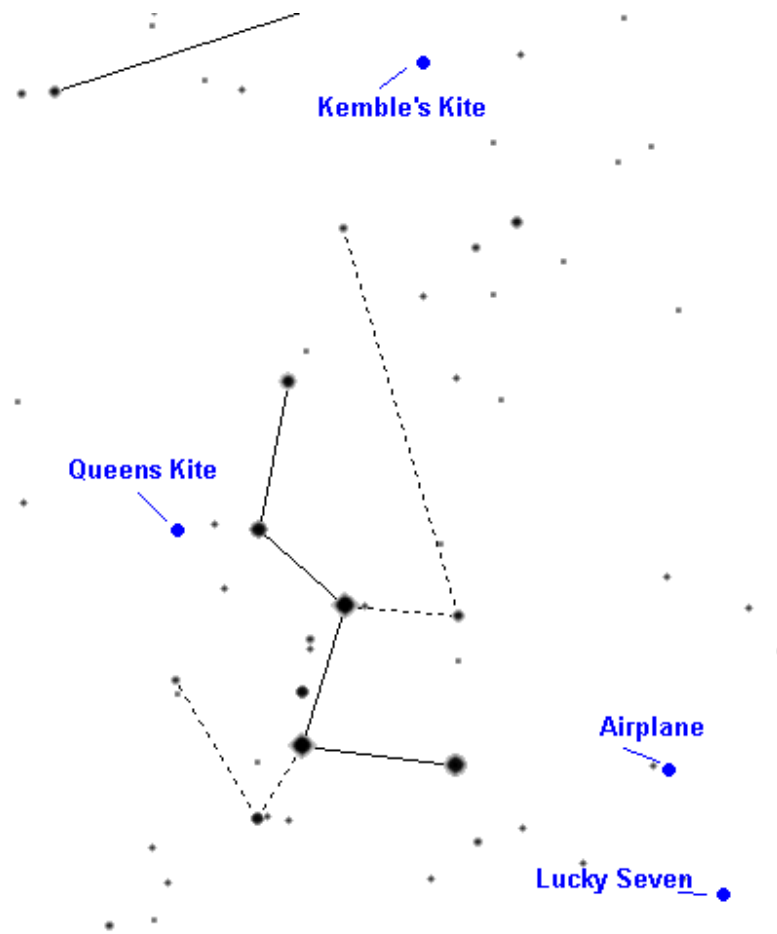
16'x48'

Nagler 1 is an asterism in the shape of a chevron. It's located just above the galaxy NGC 2217 in Canis Major, a bit right of the back paw. The asterism is pretty big, and the stars in the chevron have a magnitude of 7 to 10, which makes this a beautiful binocular object. Through telescopes you will see the color of the stars (yellow-orange and red-orange) a lot better though.



Circle is 1 degree

Cassiopeia



9. Kemble's Kite

Cassiopeia

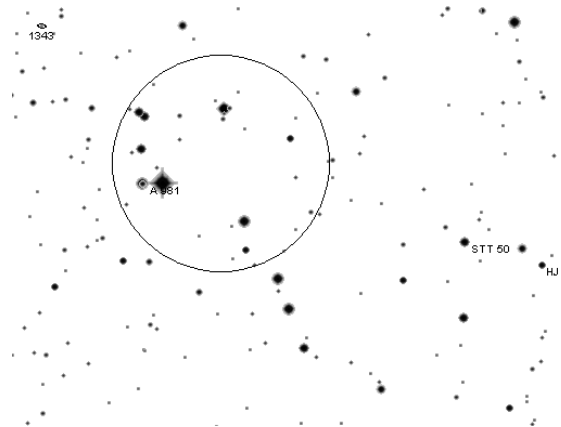
Star 15
Kemble's Kite

RA: 03h 28m

DEC: 72d 00m

90'x30'

Another asterism Kemble named: Kemble's Kite. The 2° asterism looks like a diamond shaped kite with a tail. There are 7 stars that shape this object. You can find Kemble's Kite near the border with Camelopardalis, north of the constellation Cassiopeia.



Circle is 1 degree

10. Lucky 7

Cassiopeia

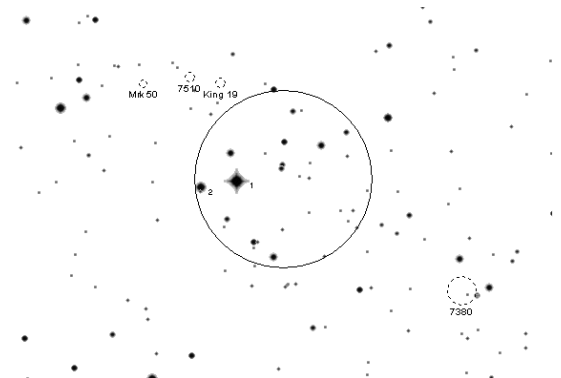
Star 29
Lucky 7

RA: 23h 03m

DEC: 59d 30m

125'x70'

Lucky 7 is a large and bright asterism in the shape of the number '7'. It is located at the border of Cassiopeia and Perseus. In total the figure counts 13 stars of magnitude 5 to 7, including the stars 1 and 2 Cas.



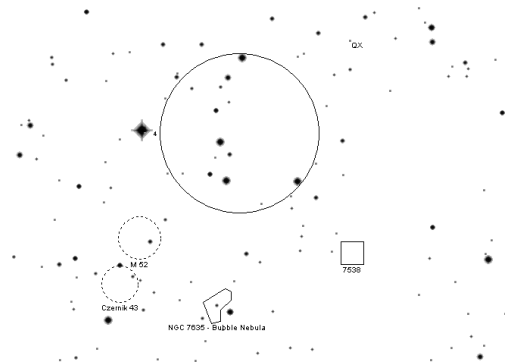
Circle is 2 degrees

11. The Airplane

Cassiopeia Star 12 RA: 23h 20m DEC: 62d 20m 60'

Airplane

8 Stars of magnitude 7 and 8 shapes The Airplane within 40 arc minutes NW of M52. The figure looks like an airplane. The front of the plane is shaped by 5 stars, its tail by 9 stars.



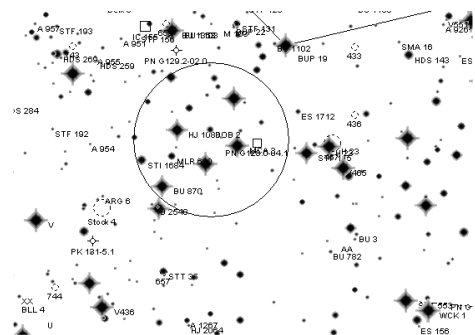
Circle is 1 degree

12. The Queen's Kite

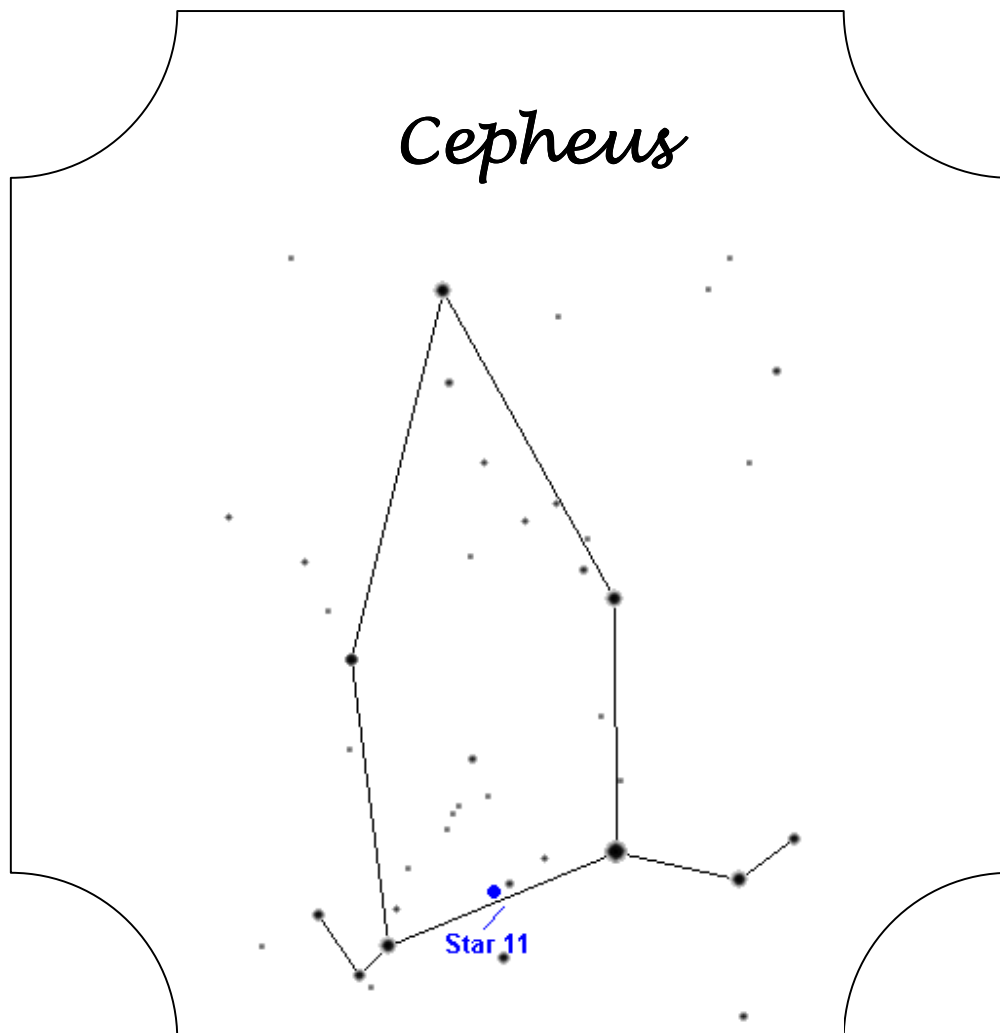
Cassiopeia Star 13 RA: 01h 38m DEC: 58d 30m 2°x1.5°

Queens Kite

The stars in Queen's Kite, including Chi Cas, forms a rough pentagon shape. The stars are of magnitude 6 and 7. Because of the size of Queen's Kite, it is a nice target for binoculars.



Circle is 3 degrees



13. STAR 11

Cepheus

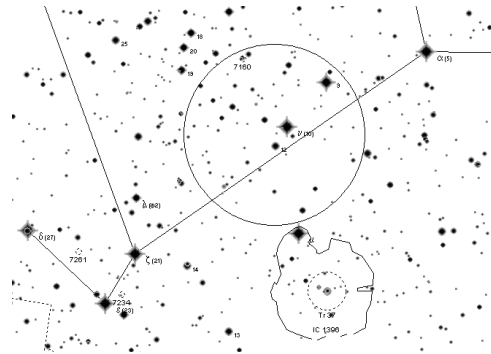
Star 11

RA: 21h 48m

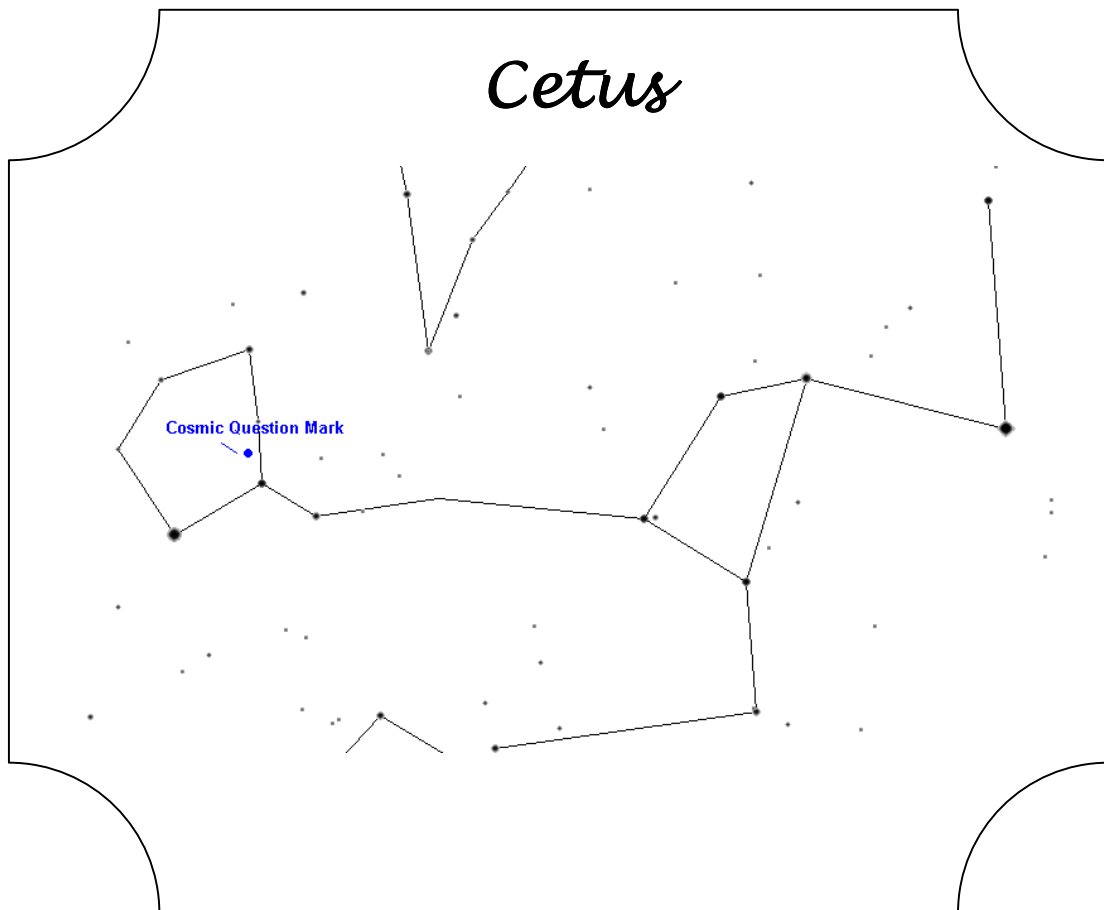
DEC: 61d 00m

3°x1.5°

STAR 11 is a piece of the Milkyway that is located between the quadrangle that shapes Cepheus. The asterism contains the stars 19, 20, 25, ξ en ν Cephei. Because STAR 11 is pretty large, it is best observed with binoculars. There is no obvious shape visible.



Circle is 4 degrees



14. The Cosmic Question Mark

Cetus

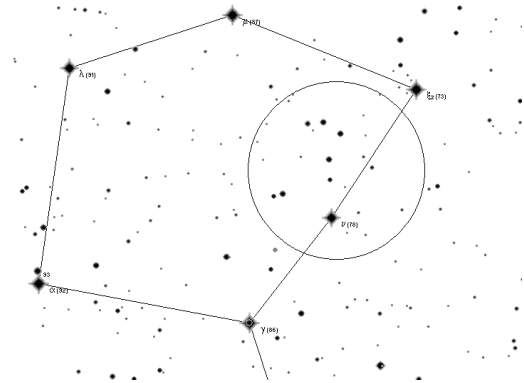
The Cosmic
Question Mark

RA: 02h 36m

DEC: 06d 42m

2.1°x0.7°

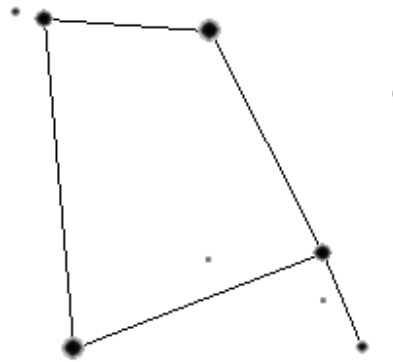
This is a pretty big asterism in the shape of a mirrored question mark. It is best visible through finder scopes, binoculars or small telescopes with a low magnification. There are 5 stars that form Cetus head. Take the lowest star and the star most right and draw a line between these stars. You can find the Question Mark left from this line at approximately 2/3e from the lowest star.



Circle is 4 degrees

Corvus

● Stargate



15. Stargate

Corvus

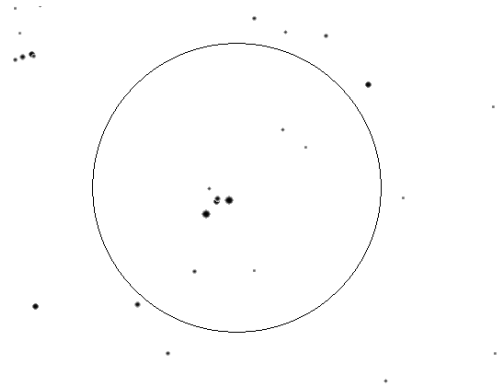
STAR 20
Stargate

RA: 12h 36m

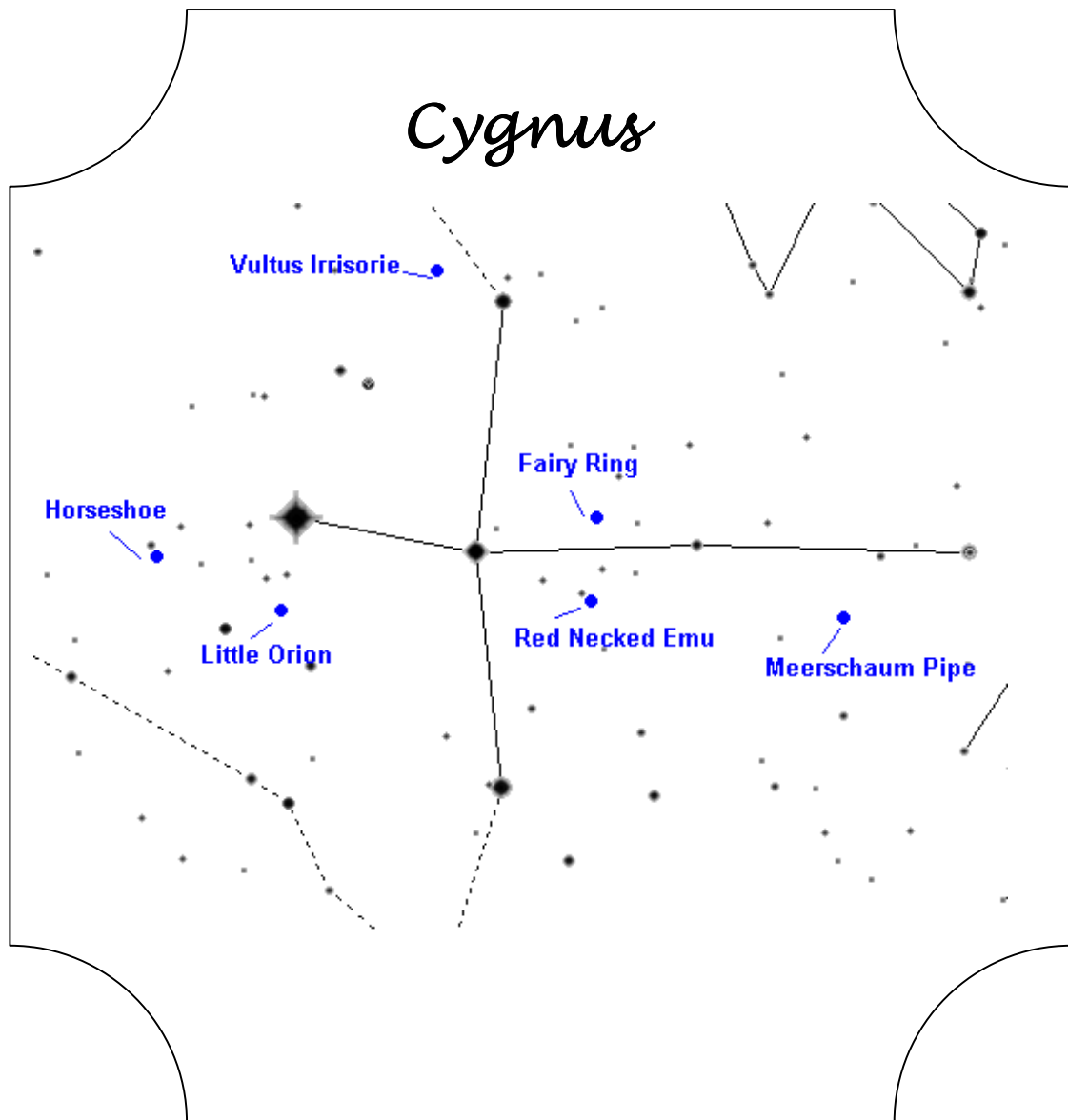
DEC: -12d 02m

15'

A small asterism in the shape of a triangle within a triangle. The 6 stars that form this asterism vary in magnitude 6.5 to 11.5. All stars are white or blue/white. The star on the Westside of the outer triangle is a double star. You could best use a telescope to observe this asterism. Draw a line between the stars Porima in Virgo and Algorab in Corvus. At 1/4e distance of this line, you find the Stargate, only 1° from M104.



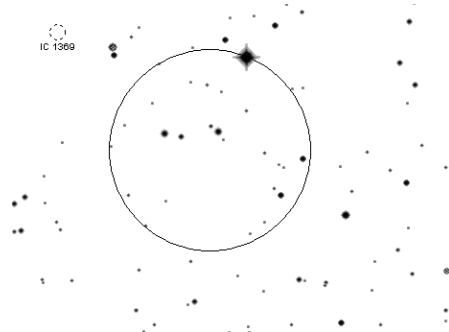
Circle is 1 degree



16. *Horseshoe*

Cygnus	STAR 28 <i>Horseshoe</i>	RA: 21h 08m	DEC: 47d 14m	25'
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The Horseshoe in Cygnus is a U-shape asterism and about 20' long. There are a few double stars in the Horseshoe, under which two of magnitude 7 and 8. Observe this asterism with small telescopes.

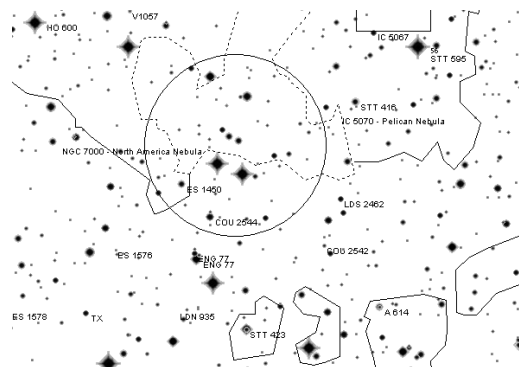


Circle is 1 degree

17. *Little Orion*

Cygnus	Leiter 9 <i>Little Orion</i>	RA: 20h 56m	DEC: 43d 34m
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This asterism is made of 7 stars and looks like the constellation Orion. Because of its size, Little Orion is at its prettiest through binoculars or small telescopes. Put the four stars that form the Swans body horizontal with Deneb on the left. You find this asterism a little below Deneb, in the Mexican Gulf of the North America Nebula (NGC 7000).

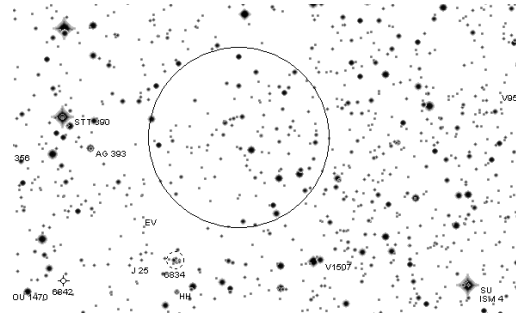


Circle is 1 degree

18. Meerschaum Pipe

Cygnus	Meerschaum Pipe	RA: 19h 51m	DEC: 30d 07m	22'
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This asterism in Cygnus has the shape of a pipe. Because it contains a few fainter stars, you can best observe the Meerschaum Pipe with larger telescopes. At 2.6° northwest of the star 15 Vulpeculae, you will find the cluster NGC 6834. You can find The Meerschaum Pipe $3/4^\circ$ northwest of this cluster.

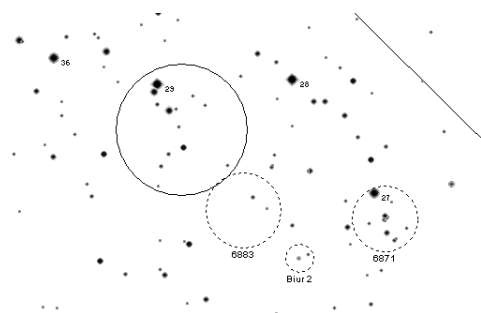


Circle is 1 degree

19. Red Necked Emu

Cygnus	STAR 26 <i>Red Necked Emu</i>	RA: 20h 14m	DEC: 36d 30m	45'
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You can find the Red Necked Emu just below the open cluster Dolidze 3. The stars in this asterism have a magnitude of 9. All stars are blue/white, except 1 star in the neck: this one is red. Observe the Red Necked Emu with telescopes and a low magnification. Starting at the orange star Gamma Cygni that forms the hart of constellation Cygnus. Move 2.5° towards Albireo to the star 34 Cygnus. Next you go 1.5° in the same direction to 29 Cygnus. This star marks the tail of the Red Necked Emu.

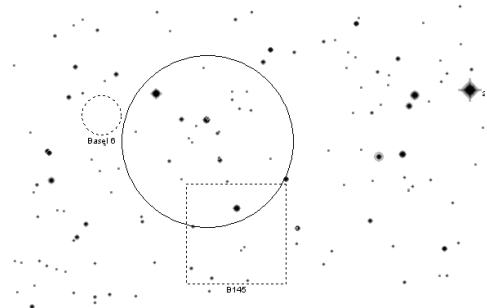


Circle is 1 degree

20. The Fairy Ring

Cygnus	The Fairy Ring <i>Chaple's Arc</i>	RA: 20h 04m	DEC: 38d 14m	20'x20'
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The Fairy Ring, also known as Chaple's Arc, is an asterism that contains a lot of double star. Four bright pairs form the northwest bow of the ring. A few fainter doubles complete the ring. In the middle of this jewel sparkle a few stars. I found it hard to find this asterism, because there are a lot of stars visible in this area. I concentrated at finding a few double stars that are closely together. That's how I found The Fairy Ring. Actually: to me the name Chaple's Arc sounds more appropriate because of its shape. It looks more like an arc than a complete ring. You can find The Fairy Ring a few degrees south of the star Sadr: 1.6° west of the Cresnet Nebula.

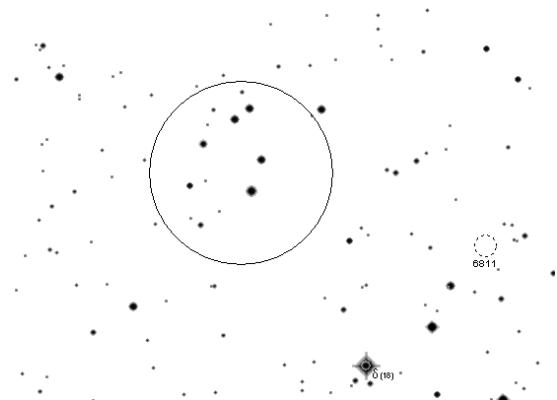


Circle is 1 degree

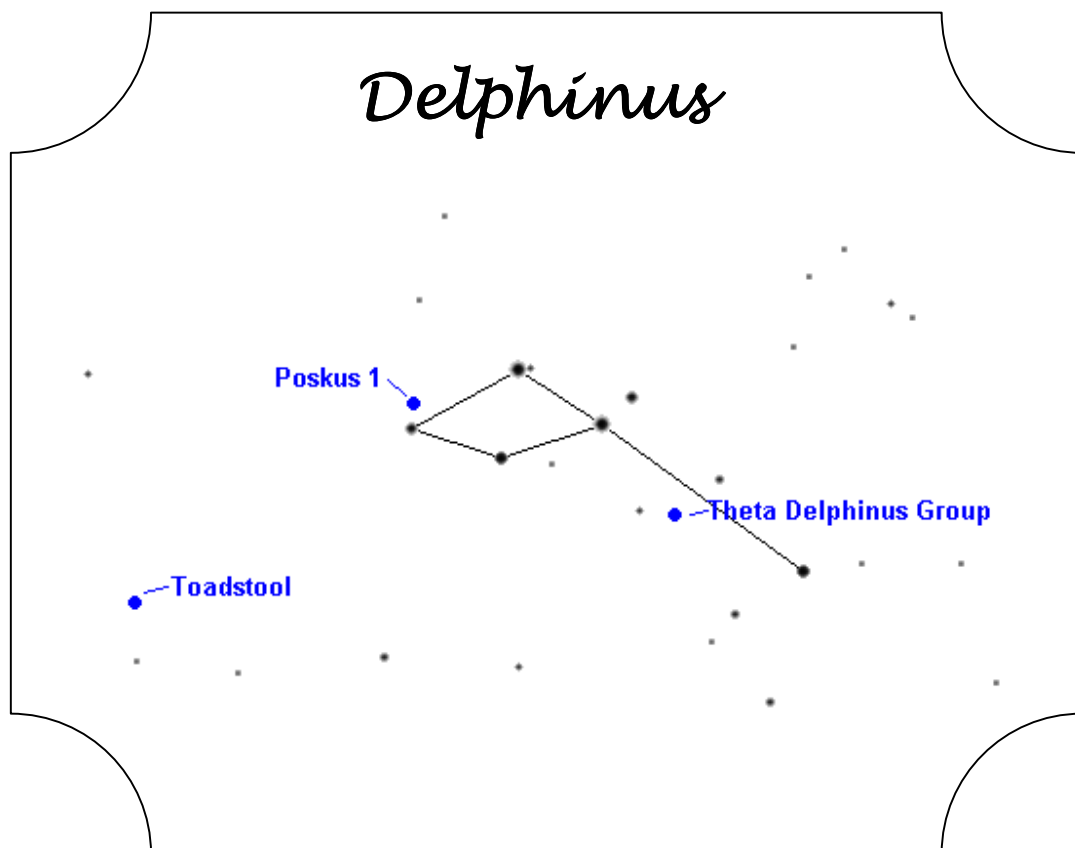
21. Vultus Irrisorie

Cygnus	Vultus Irrisorie	RA: 19h 53m	DEC: 47d 16m	1.4°
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Vultus Irrisorie is an asterism in the shape of a smiley face. Its located north west in constellation Cygnus. It consists of 5 stars that form the face with a magnitude of 6 to 8 in an area of 1.4 degrees large. The eyes are shaped by two stars west of the asterism.



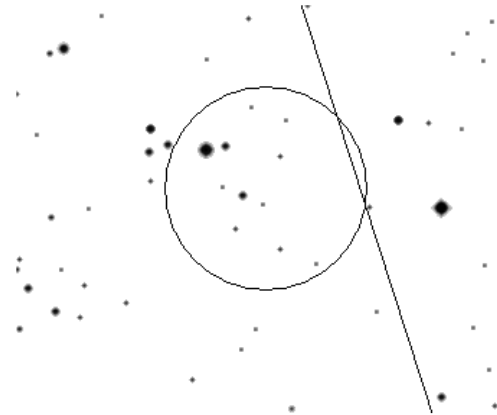
Circle is 2 degrees



22. *Theta Delphinus Group*

Delphinus	STAR 9 Theta Delphinus Group	RA: 20h 38m	DEC: 13d 10m	60' x 30'
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This group of stars should look like a bucking horse with a cowboy on his back. And indeed. With some imagination you can find the figure in the group stars. I had some trouble finding the horse and cowboy between the large number of stars. Maybe a lack of fantasy? You can find this asterism left of the imaginary line that can be drawn between the stars β and ϵ Delphini and it contains the star θ Delphini.

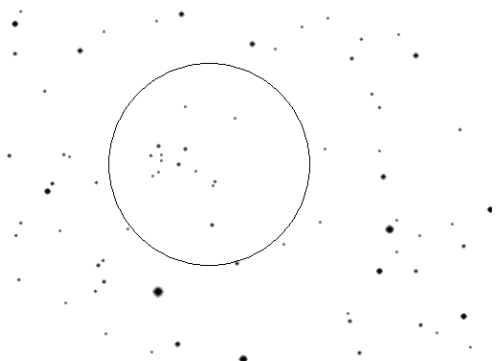


Circle is 2 degrees

23. *The Toadstool*

Delphinus	STAR 27 <i>Toadstool</i>	RA: 21h 07m	DEC: 16d 20m	15'
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The Toadstool, or Dolphin's Diamonds, is a beautiful small asterism with a toadstool shape. There are approximately 13 stars in this asterism. You can find this asterism near NGC 7025 at the bottom of the toadstool. Use a wide field telescope to observe the Toadstool.



Circle is 1 degree

24. Poskus 1

Delphinus

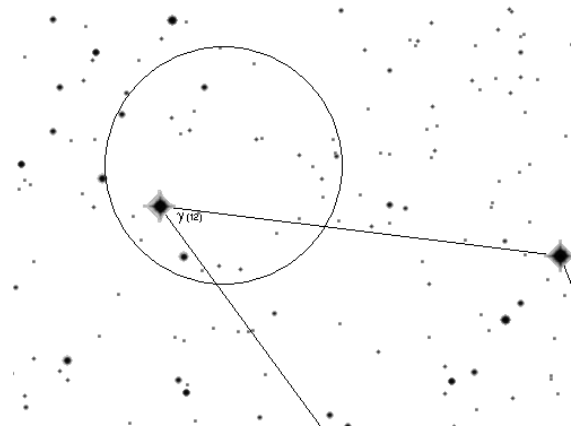
Poskus 1

RA: 20h 46m

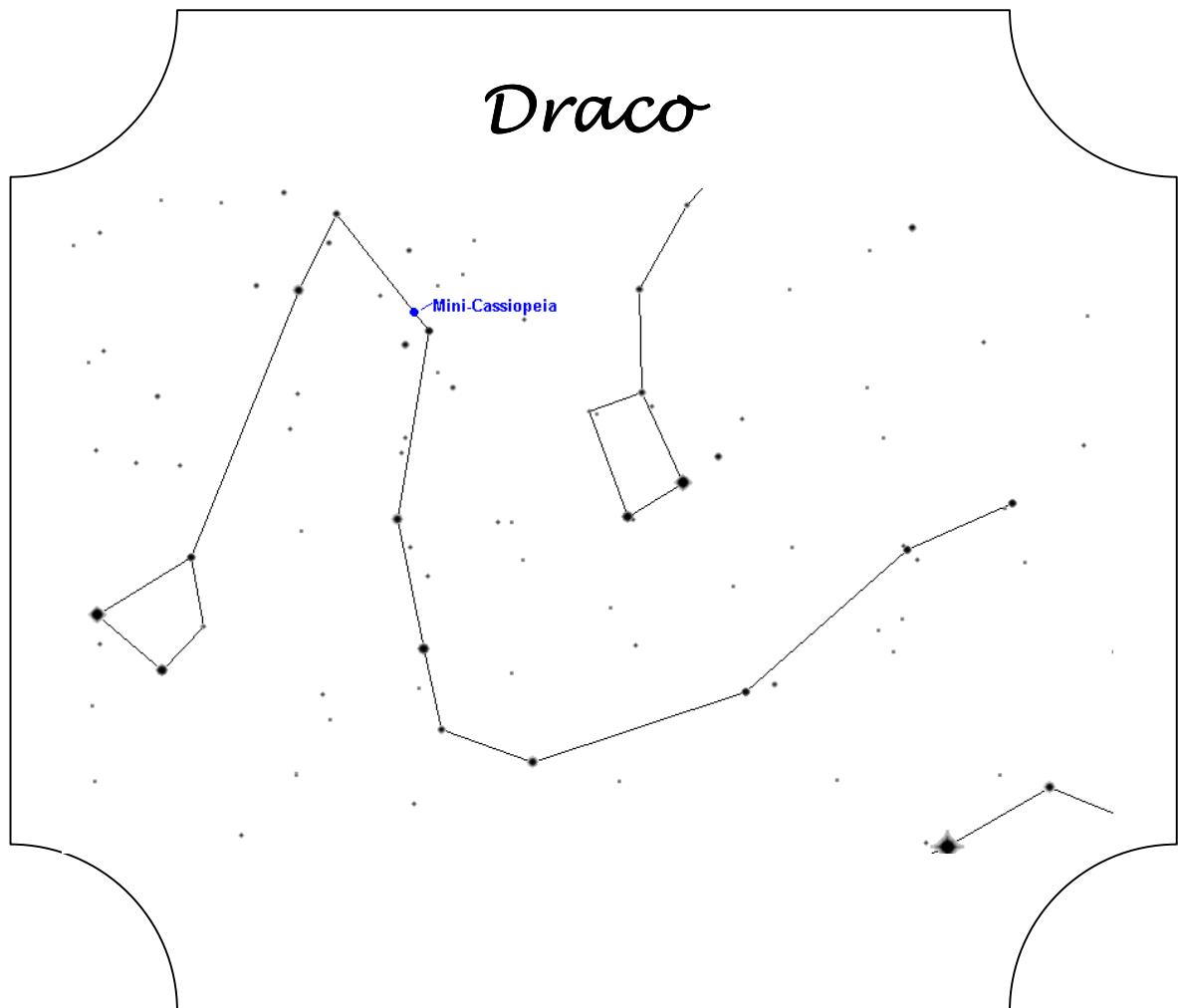
DEC: 16d 20m

6.5'

Poskus 1 is a group magnitude 11.5 to 12.8 stars with the shape of a flyswatter. You can find this asterism right above the star Gamma (γ) Delphini, which is located just outside the field of view.



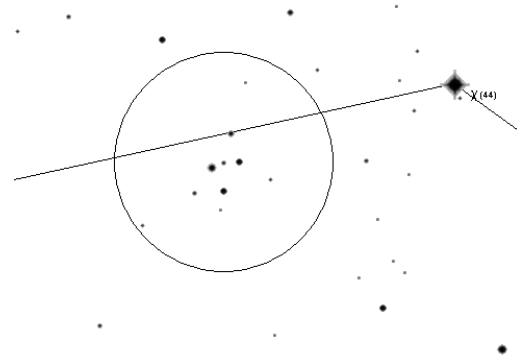
Circle is 1 degree



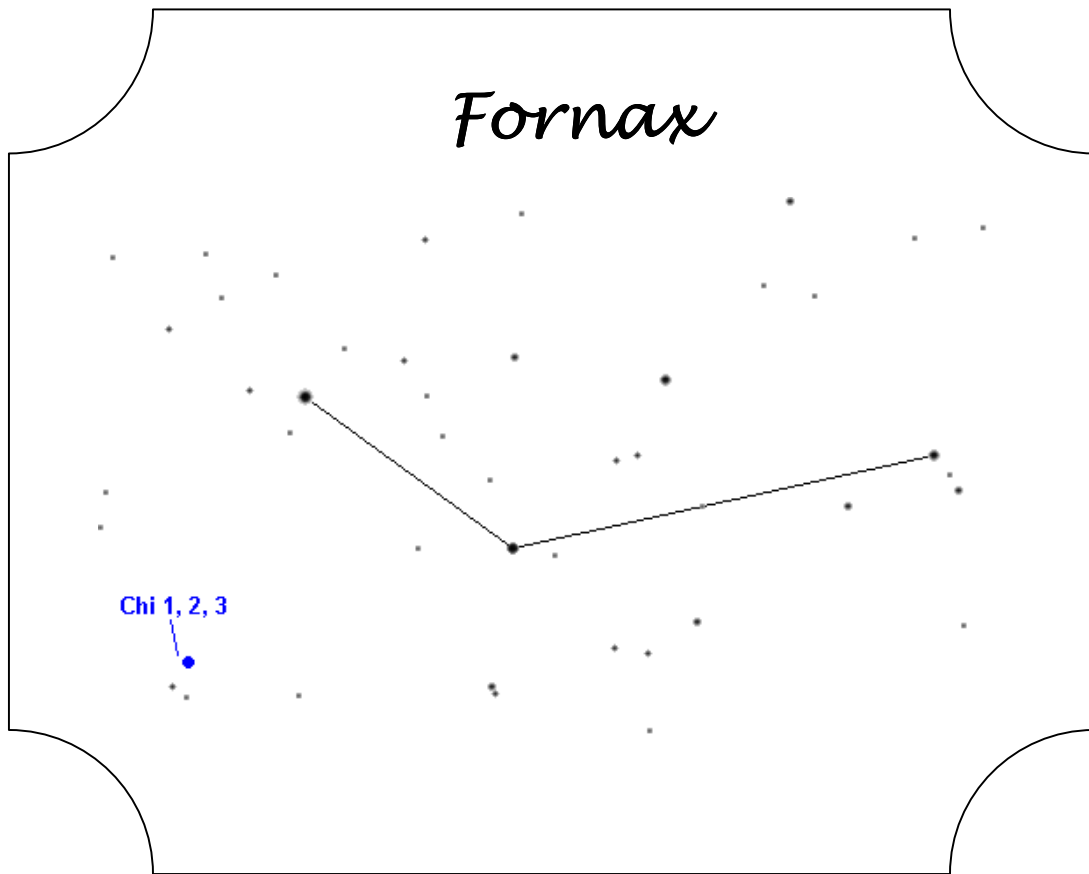
25. *Mini-Cassiopeia*

Draco	STAR 25	RA: 18h 35m	DEC: 72d 25m	20'x10'
	<i>Mini-Cassiopeia</i>			

It's obvious why asterism Kemble 2 carries the name 'Mini-Cassiopeia'. Its shape looks just like the 'W' of his bigger brother. The stars that shape this figure are all of magnitude 7 and 8. Kemble 2 is best seen through large binoculars or small telescopes with a low magnification. You can find Mini-Cassiopeia between α and χ Draconis.



Circle is 1 degree



26. *Chi 1, 2, 3*

Fornax

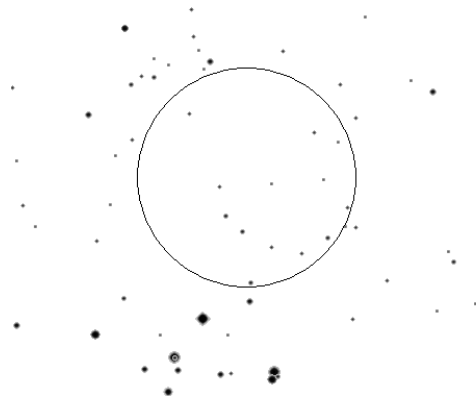
STAR 2
Chi 1, 2, 3

RA: 03h 27m

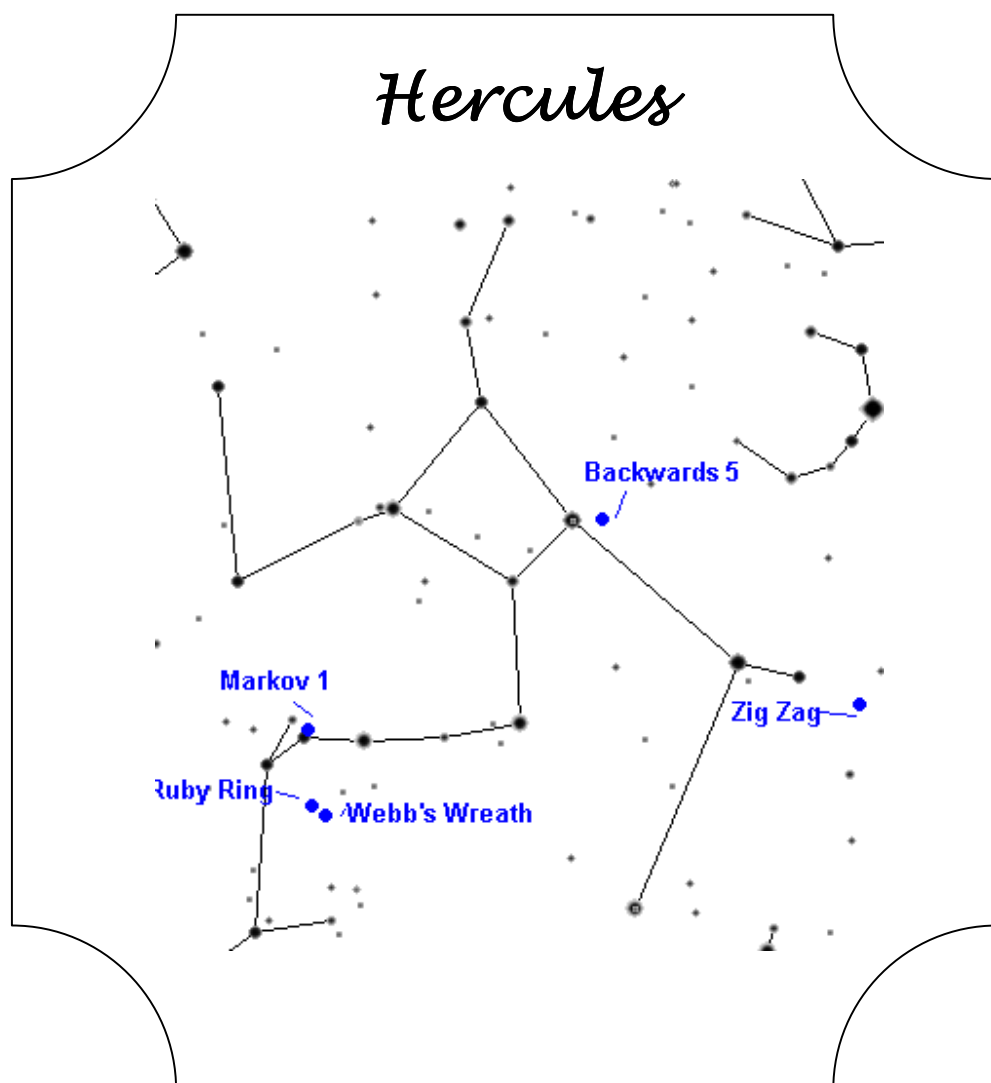
DEC: -35d 00m

30' x 30'

The asterism *Chi 1, 2, 3* contains the stars *Chi 1*, *2* and *3* Fornacis. The stars are all of magnitude 6 and form an arrow. You can find the asterism 1 degree west of the galaxy NGC 1365.



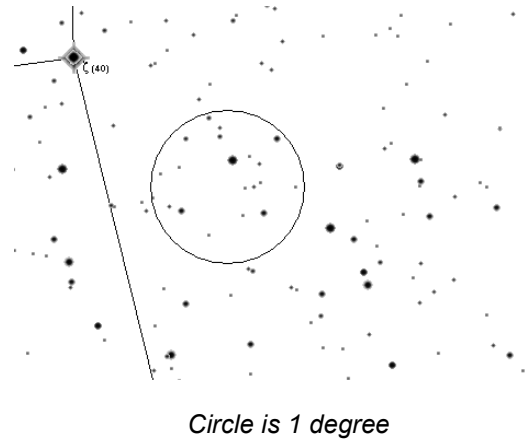
Circle is 1 degree



27. Backwards 5

Hercules STAR 23 RA: 16h 37m DEC: 30d 45m 20'
Backwards 5

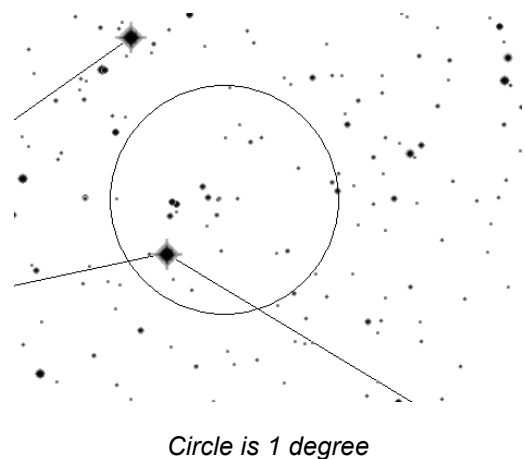
The asterism Backwards 5 looks like a, as you maybe have guessed, a backwards 5 of letter S. The stars that shape this asterism have a magnitude of about 11. The first and last stars of the 5 are brighter, of magnitude 7 and 9 and are therefore better to see. You find this shape 1° SW of ζ Herculis. Observe it with a small scope.



28. Markov 1

Hercules Markov 1 RA: 17h 57m DEC: 29d 29m 15'

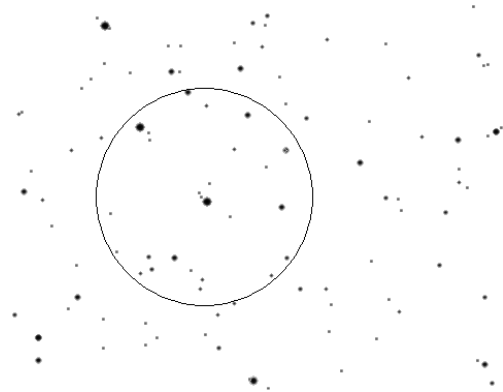
Markov 1 looks like the teapot shape of the constellation Sagittarius. There are 9 stars from magnitude 9 and 10 that forms the asterism. In and around the teapot there are a few fainter stars visible. Markov 1 is easily visible with small telescopes. You find this asterism NNW of the yellow star Xi (ξ) Herculis. With low magnifications you will get this star in the same view of the asterism.



29. *Ruby Ring*

Hercules	STAR 24 Ruby Ring	RA: 18h 03m	DEC: 26d 20m	25'
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The Ruby Ring is an asterism in the shape of a ring. It's formed by fairly faint stars. The ruby is shaped by an orange star of magnitude 7.

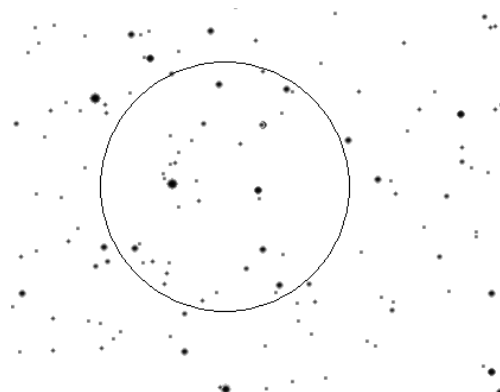


Circle is 1 degree

30. *Webb's Wreath*

Hercules	Webb's Wreath	RA: 18h 02m	DEC: 26d 18m	11'x7'
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About 2.7° SSW of the star Xi (ξ) Herculis you find a golden star of magnitude 7. This star forms the eastside of Webb's Wreath. Trough telescopes there are 13 stars of magnitude 11 and 12 visible in the wreath.



Circle is 1 degree

31. *Zig Zag*

Hercules

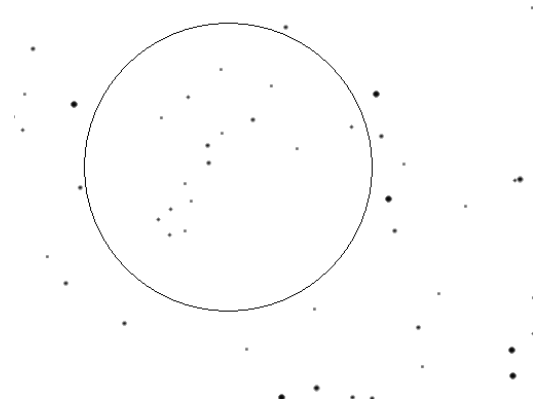
STAR 7
Zig Zag

RA: 16h 18m

DEC: 13d 00m

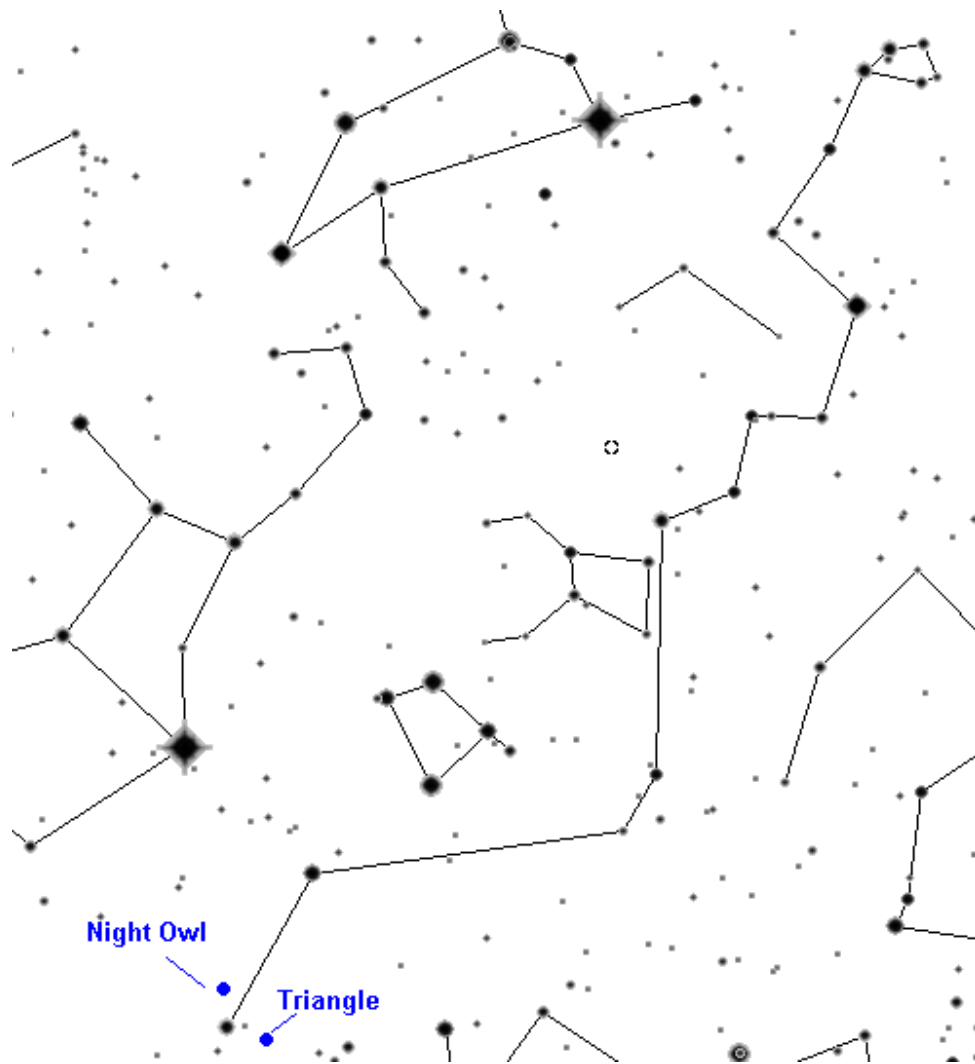
100'x15'

Zig Zag is an asterism which is made up of about 12 stars with magnitude 8 to 9. The asterism goes up and down, which explains its name. You find Zig Zag 2° west of ω (Omega) Herculis.



Circle is 2 degrees

Hydra



32. *Night Owl*

Hydra

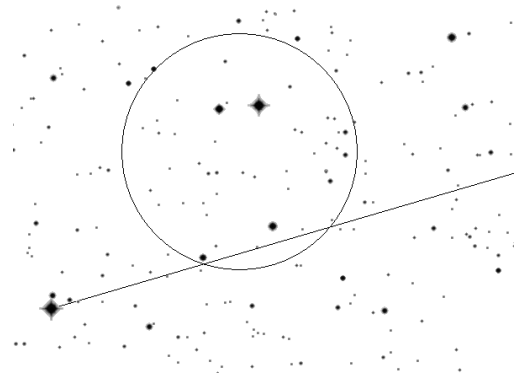
Night Owl

RA: 14h 00m

DEC: -25d 00m

1. x 0.7°

The Night Owl is an asterism in the shape of an owl. The stars 47 and 48 Hydrae are the eyes. The stars that shape the owl are pretty faint. You can find the Night Owl sitting on the tail of Hydra.



Circle is 2 degrees

33. *Triangle*

Hydra

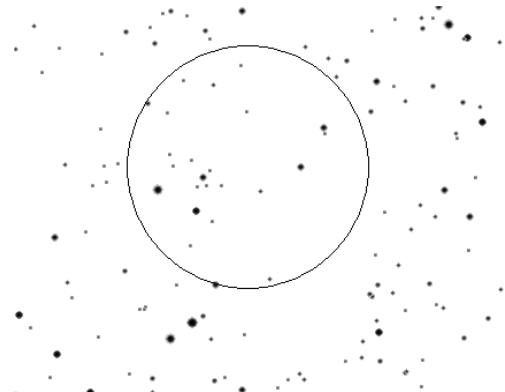
Triangle

RA: 14h 04m

DEC: -28d 28m

Hydra

The Triangle is only a half degree large. The stars that form this asterism are faint: the brightest one has a magnitude of 9.5. The other 6 stars in the triangle have magnitudes 11 to 12. Use a telescope to observe The Triangle.



Circle is 1 degree



34. *The Sailboat Cluster*

Leo Minor

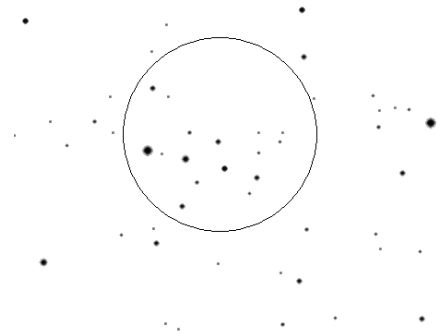
STAR 6
Sailboat Cluster

RA: 10h 14m

DEC: 31d 30m

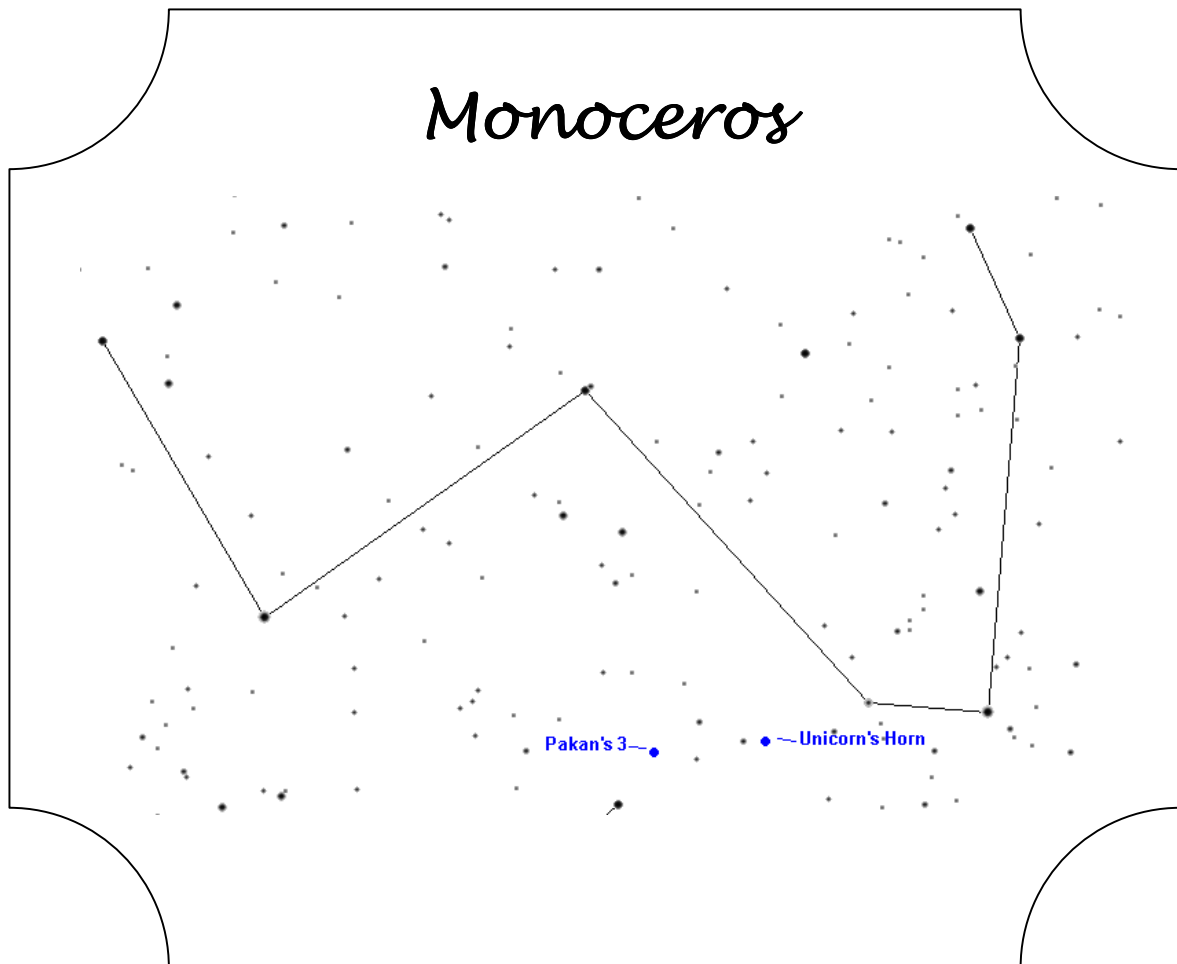
45'

The Sailboat Cluster looks a lot like a sailboat. The 13 or 14 stars that form this asterism are blue/white and have different magnitudes. It also contains the star 22 Leonis. In the mast there are 2 red coloured stars visible. In binoculars the Sailboat stands upside down.



Circle is 1 degree

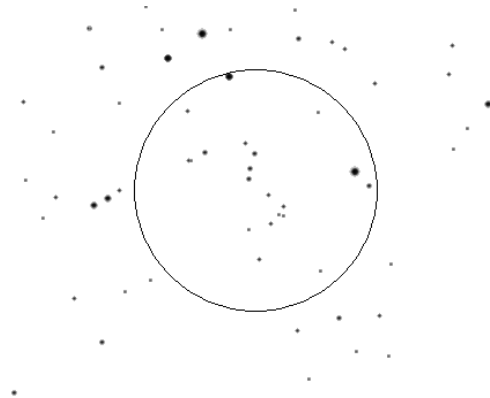
Monoceros



35. *Pakan's 3*

Monoceros	STAR 18 <i>Pakan's 3</i>	RA: 06h 52m	DEC: -10d 10m	30'
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This asterism has a shape of a “3”. There are 15 to 20 stars of magnitude 9 to 10 visible. Because of its size, you can observe Pakan's 3 best with binoculars or telescopes with a low magnification. Draw a line between the stars γ and θ in Canes Major. Extend the nose of Canis Major 1/4e of the line you just draw. Here you find Pakan's 3.

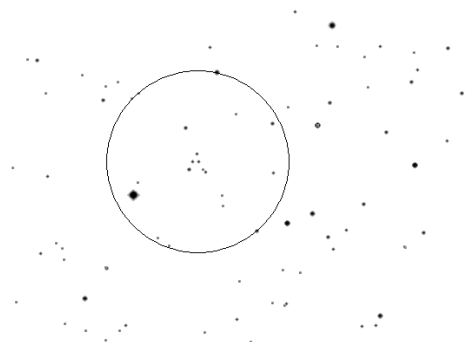


Circle is 1 degree

36. *Unicorn's Horn*

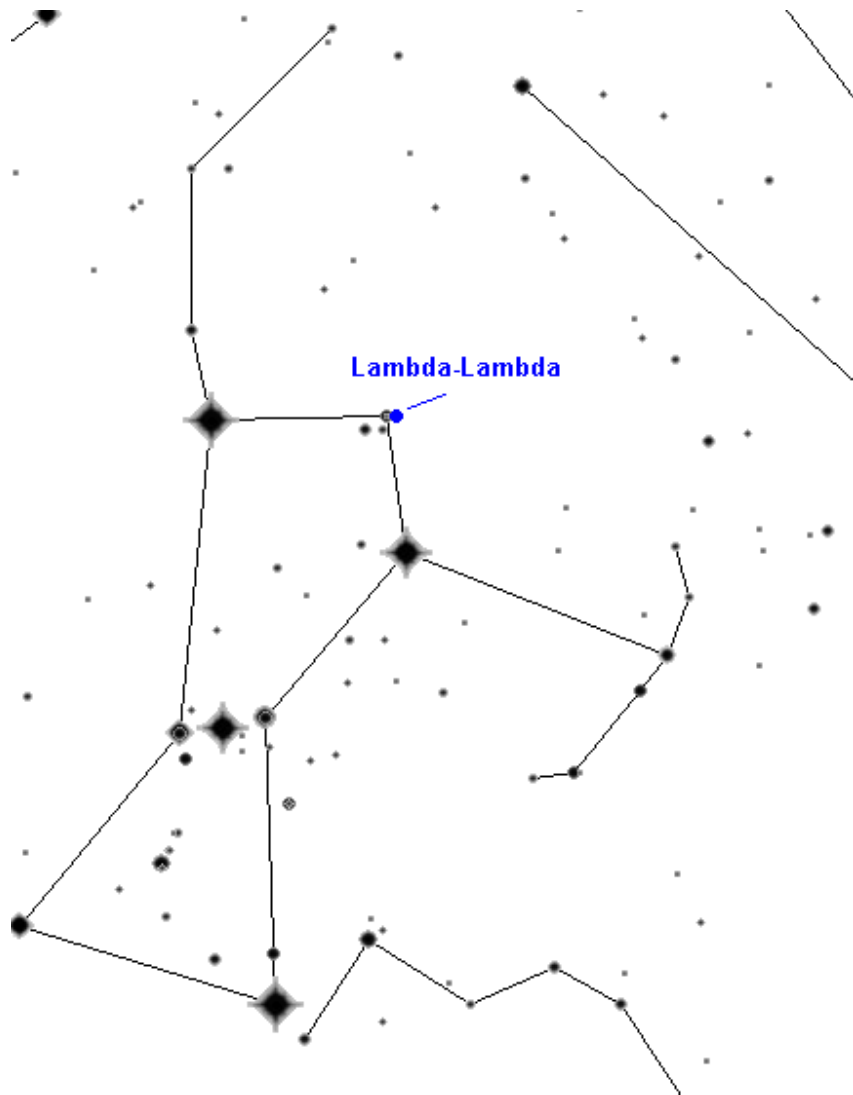
Monoceros	STAR 5 / 17 <i>Arrowhead</i> <i>Unicorn's Horn</i>	RA: 06h 40m	DEC: -09d 00m	15'
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Six blue/white stars form the Unicorn's Horn. The asterism has an obvious shape of a triangle, the horn of the unicorn. The stars are relatively faint, but because there are no background stars the asterism is good to recognize. All of the stars have the same colour and magnitude. The asterism is also known as the 'Arrowhead'.



Circle is 1 degree

Orion



37. *Lambda-Lambda*

Orion

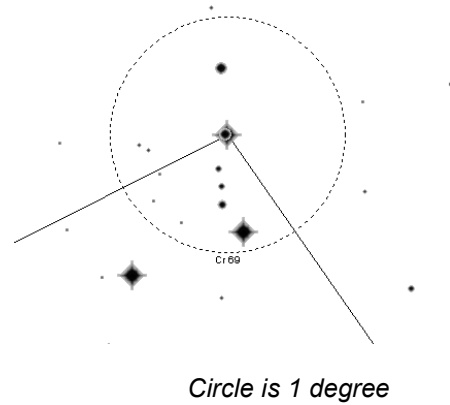
Lambda-
Lambda

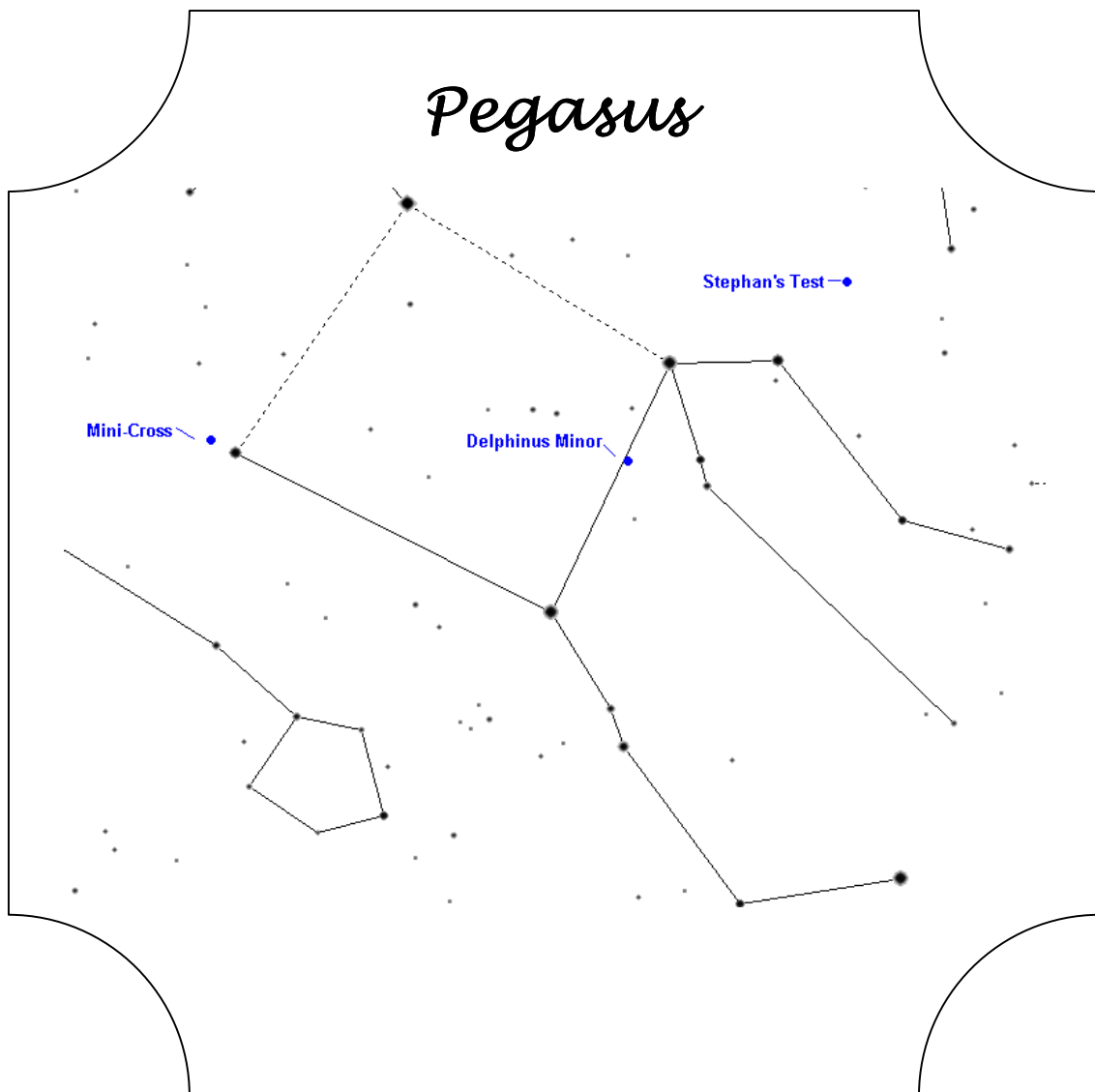
RA: 05h 36m

DEC: 10d 00m

50'x20'

This figure has the shape of the Greek letter Lambda (λ). The star Lambda Orionis is part of this asterism, which explains its suitable name.





38. Delphinus Minor

Pegasus

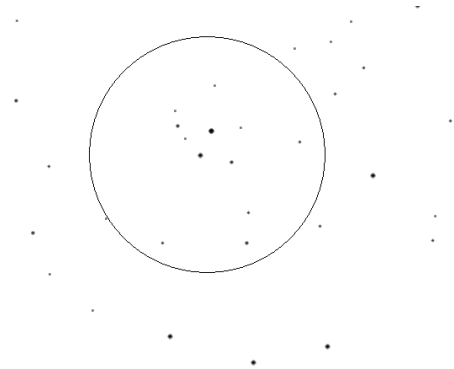
Delphinus
Minor

RA: 23h 03m

DEC: 23d 12m

1.1°

Delphinus Minor looks like the constellation Delphinus. With stars of magnitude 7 and 8 you best observe this asterism with binoculars or telescopes with a low magnification. Draw a line between the stars Scheat and Markab (in the square) in constellation Pegasus. Halfway, just outside, this line you find Delphinus Minor.



Circle is 2 degrees

39. Stephan's Test

Pegasus

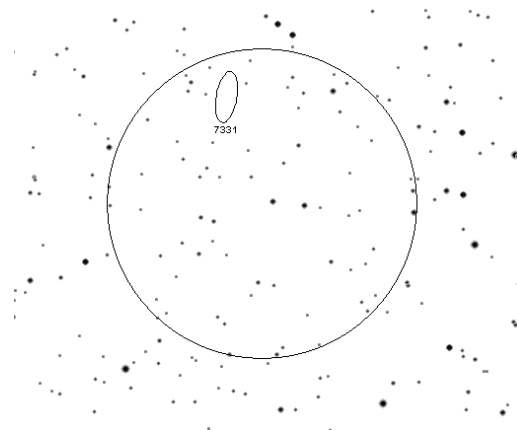
Stephan's Test

RA: 22h 37m

DEC: 34d 08m

3'

Stephan's Test is a jagged asterism of faint stars at a distance of 17 arc minutes NE from Stephan's Quintet. The faintest star is of magnitude 14.7. This stargroup was used by Stephan to test the transparency.

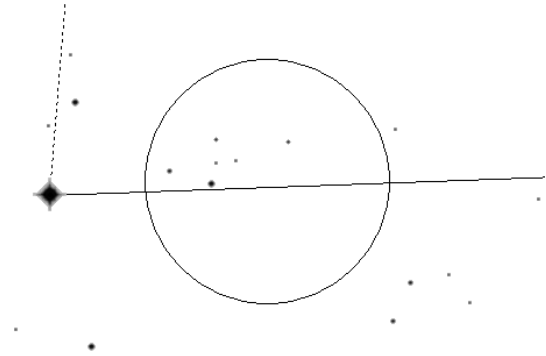


Circle is 1 degree

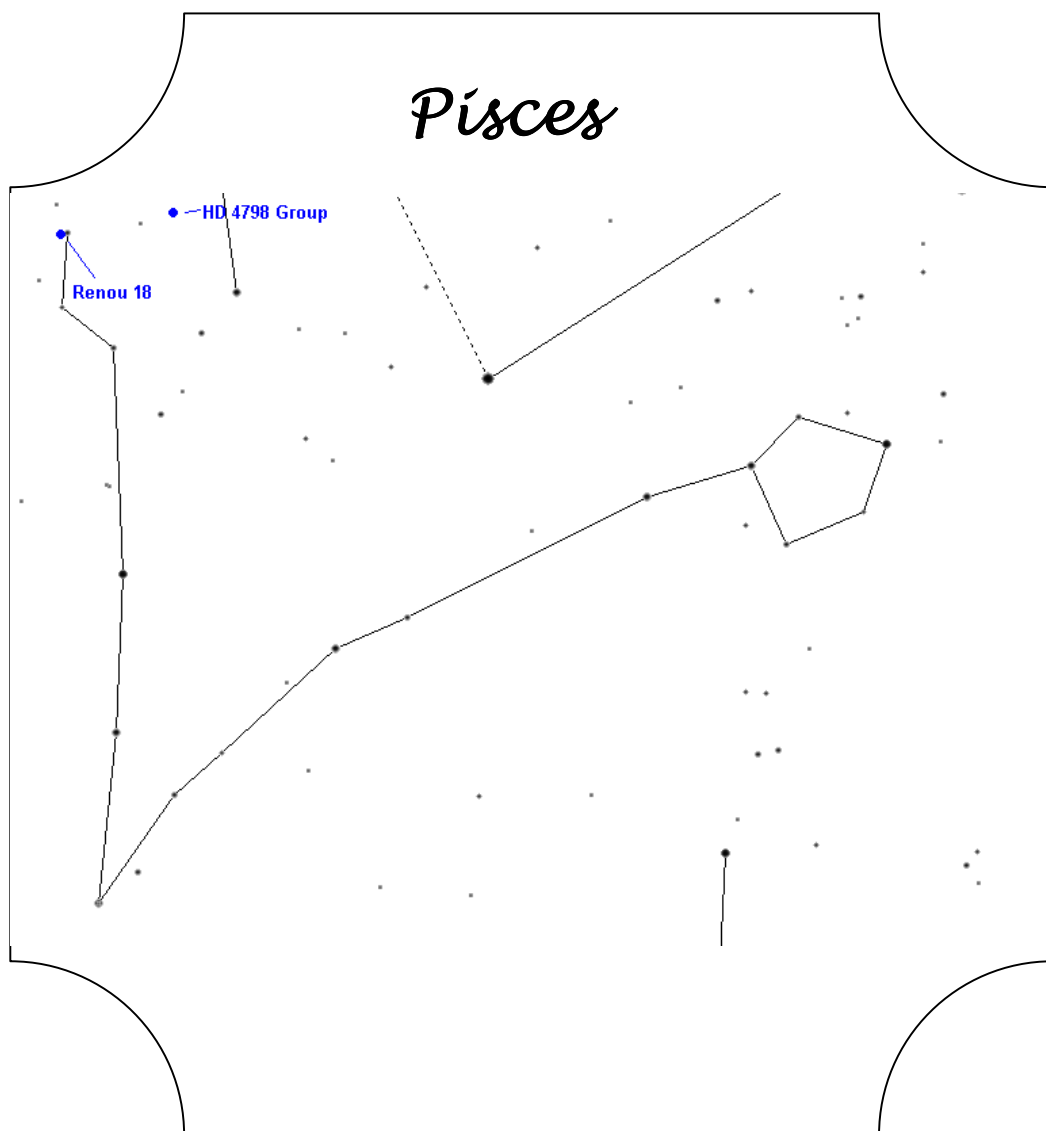
40. The Mini-Cross

Pegasus The Mini-Cross RA: 00h 10.5m DEC: 15d 18m 16.5'

An asterism in the shape of the Northern Cross, or constellation Cygnus. It contains 5 stars that vary in magnitude from 8 to 10.5. The Mini-Cross is best observed through not all to large telescopes with a low magnification. You can find the Mini-Cross near the star Algenib, on the line with Markab in constellation Pegasus.



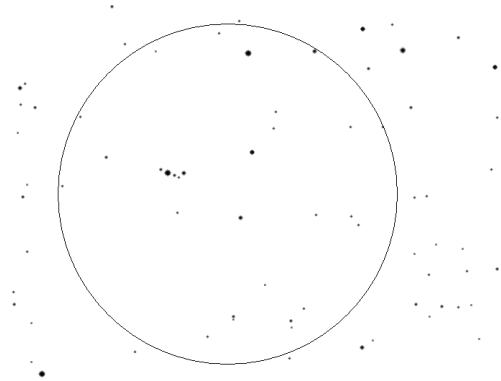
Circle is 1 degree



41. HD 4798 Group

Pisces HD 4798 Group RA: 00h 50m DEC: 28d 22m 5.6'

Namend after the brightest star. This asterism looks like a flying wing. It's located 40' north of 65 Piscium. Through medium sized telescopes there are 7 stars visible in the shape of a triangle with one point facing south. The stars in this asterism are from magnitude 7.2 to 12.8.

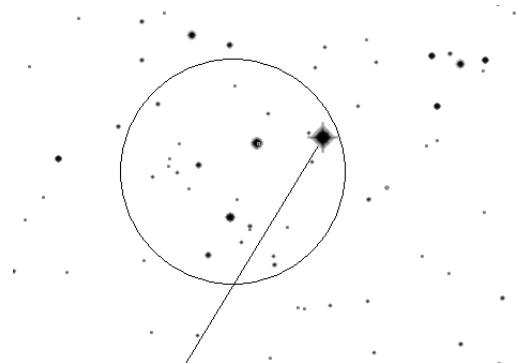


Circle is 1 degree

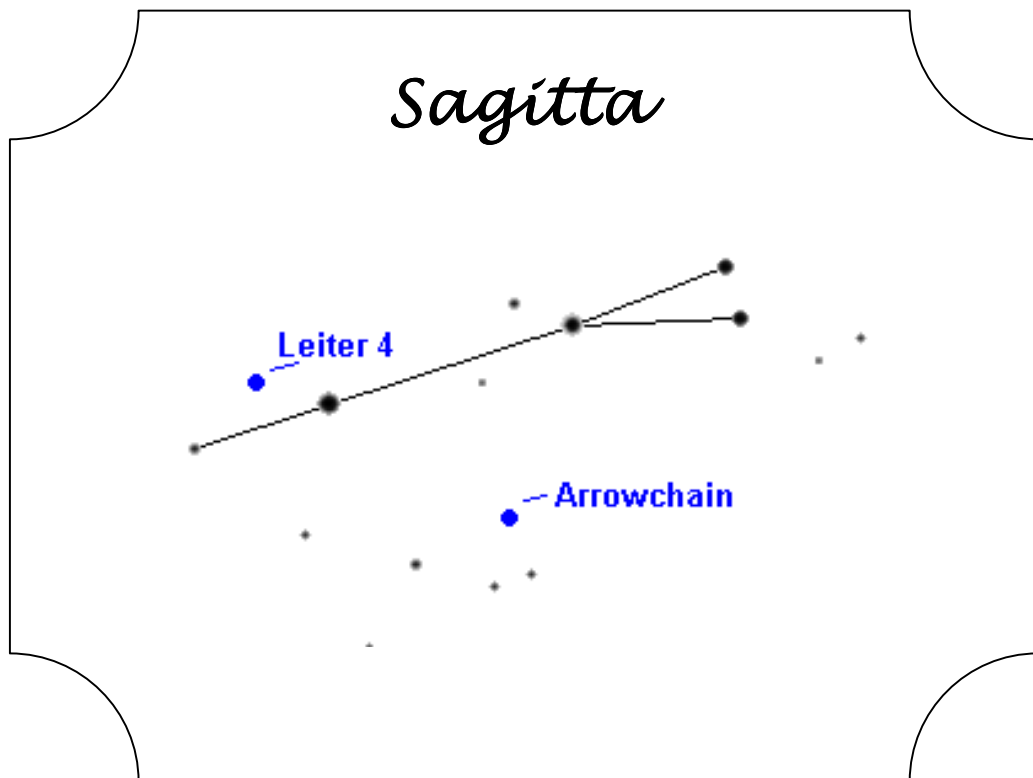
42. Renou 18

Pisces Renou 18 RA: 01h 14.5m DEC: 30d 00m 18'

Renou 18 lies 37' West of Tau (τ) Piscium. The asterism looks like the letter 'S' from Superman through large telescopes.



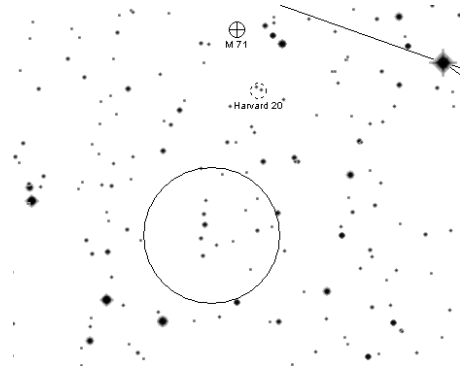
Circle is 1 degree



43. Arrowchain

Sagitta Arrowchain RA: 19h 55m DEC: 17d 18m 36'

The Arrowchain is an asterism of 36 arc minutes large. We see a chain of stars (north south oriented) with a magnitude of 8 to 10. It is located inside the arrow of Sagitta.

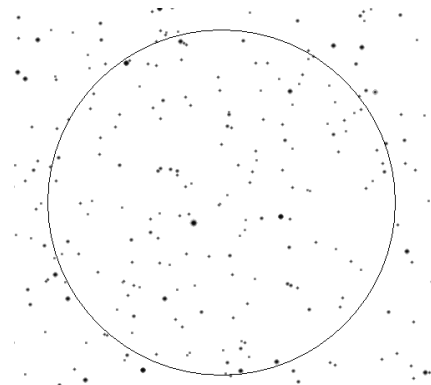


Circle is 1 degree

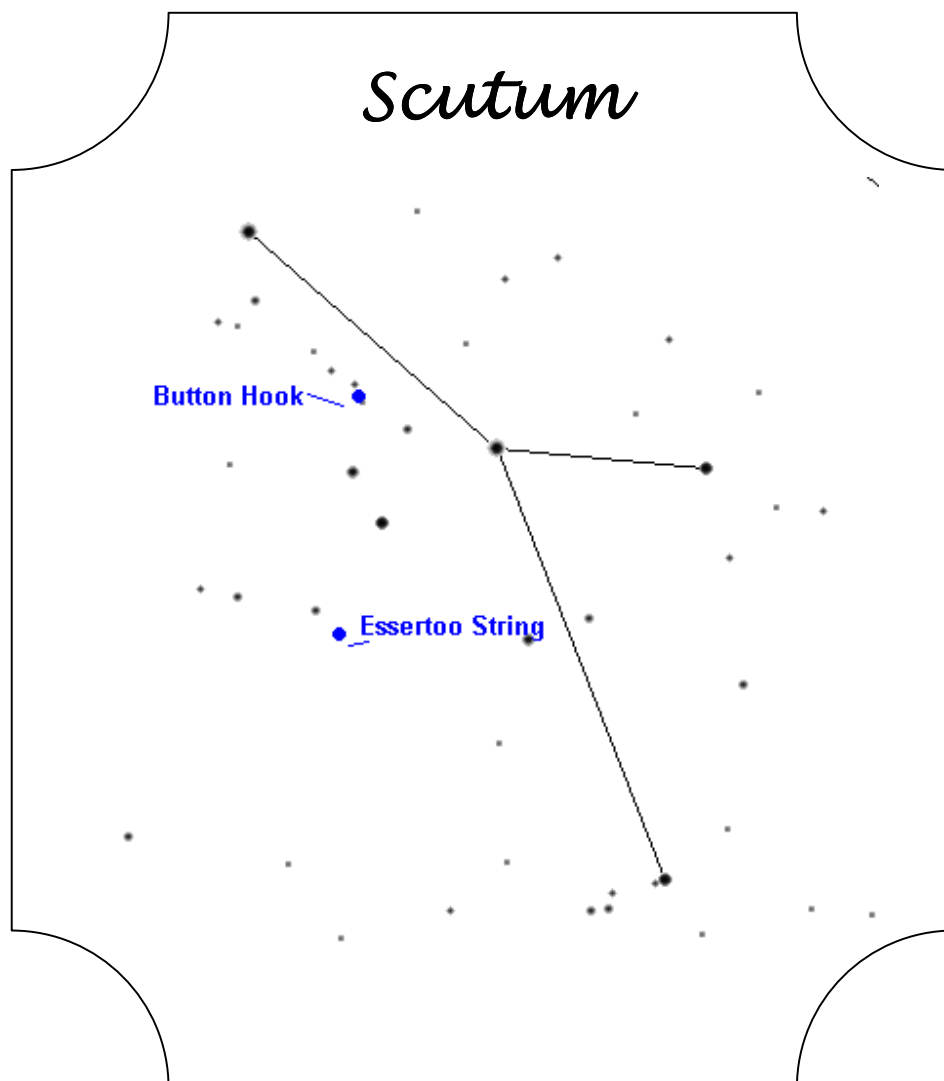
44. Leiter 4

Sagitta Leiter 4 RA: 20h 01m DEC: 20d 03m 7' x 5'

Leiter 4 is an arrowshaped asterism that shares the field of view with Gamma, at $3/4^\circ$ southwest of it. The brightest star in Leiter 4 is gold and shapes with 6 other stars the top of the arrow. The arrow points in ssw direction. The stem of the asterism is curved and is shaped by 7 stars. .



Circle is 1 degree



45. *Button Hook*

Scutum

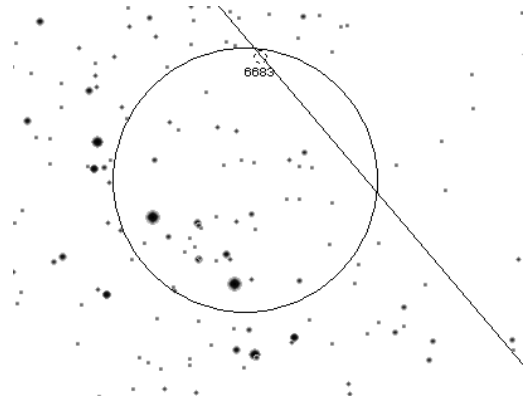
Button Hook

RA: 18h 43m

DEC: -6d 50m

75'x45'

The Button Hook is an asterism in the shape of a wavy line of bright stars that runs through the Scutum Star Cloud.



Circle is 1 degree

46. *Essertoo String*

Scutum

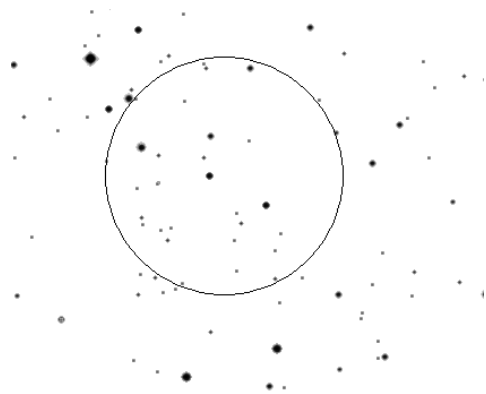
Essertoo String

RA: 18h 45m

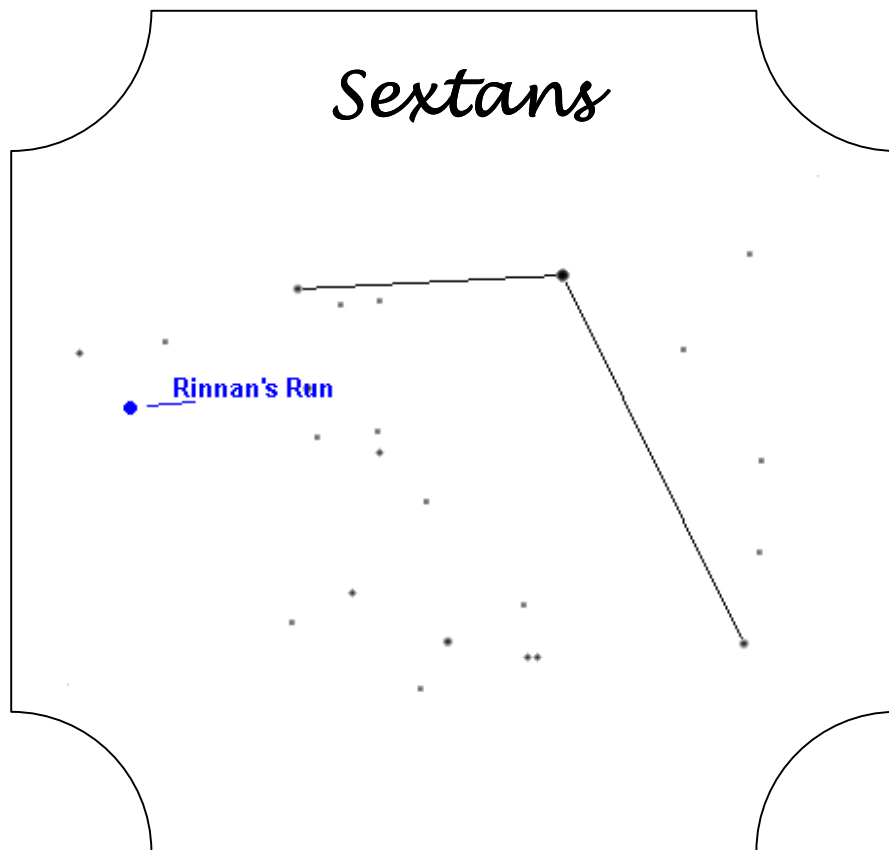
DEC: -10d 36m

6'

The asterism Essertoo String is a row stars in the shape of an 'S'. There are about 12 stars visible of magnitude 10 to 12. The asterism goes from nne to ssw.



Circle is 1 degree



47. *Rinnan's Run*

Sextans

Rinnan's Run

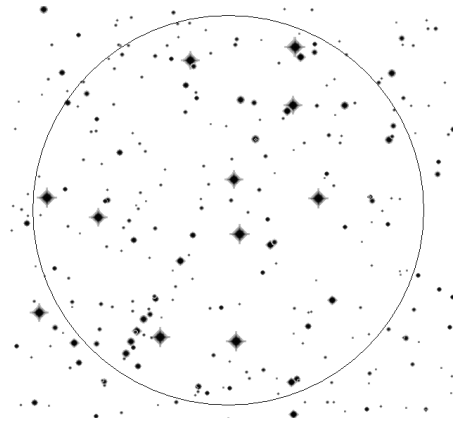
RA: 10h 46m

DEC: 03d 26m

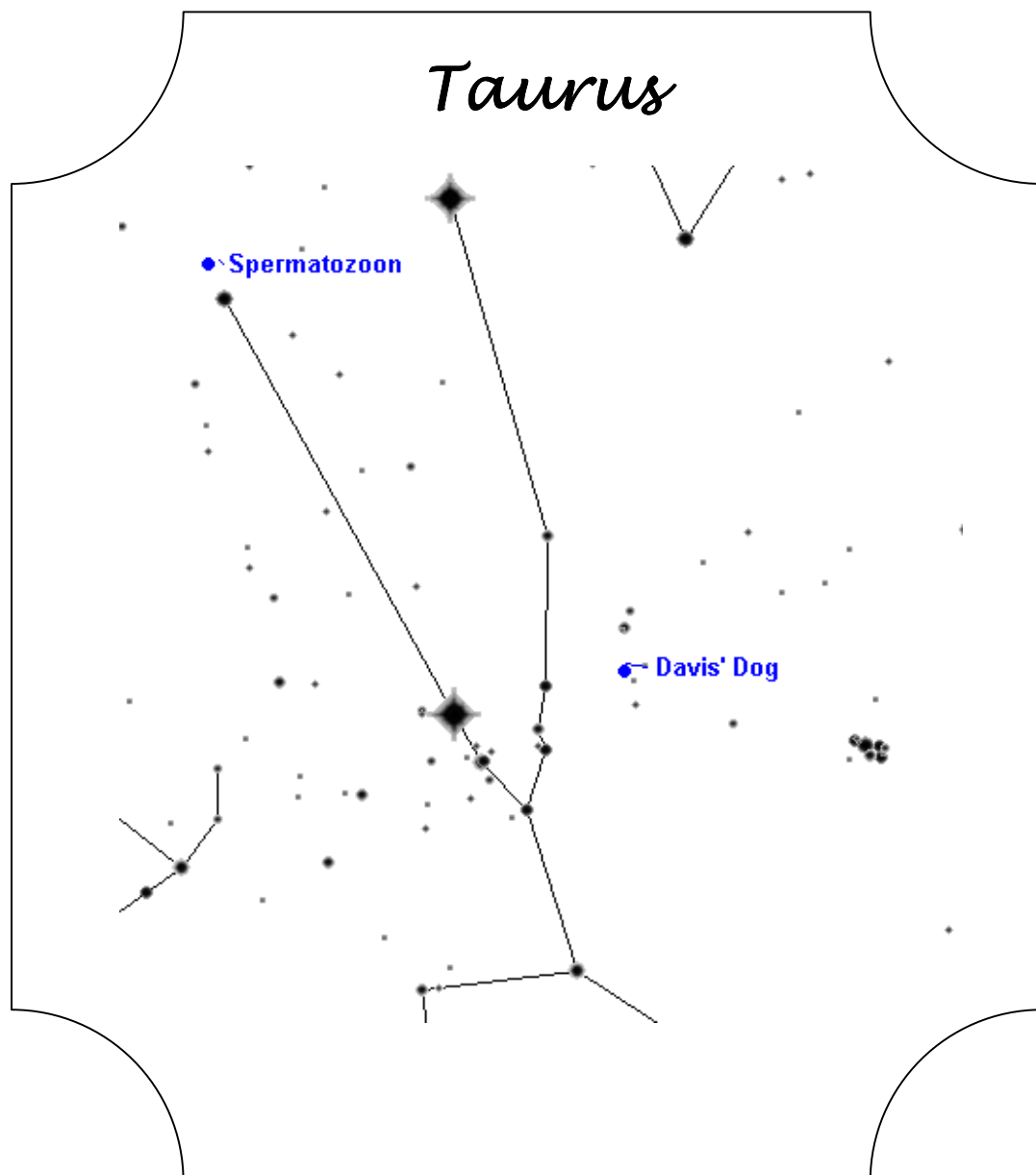
3°

From the star 35 Sextantis goes a row of stars 3 degrees ssw. This row has a small curve on the upper side.

Rinnan's Run is named after Dan Rinnan.



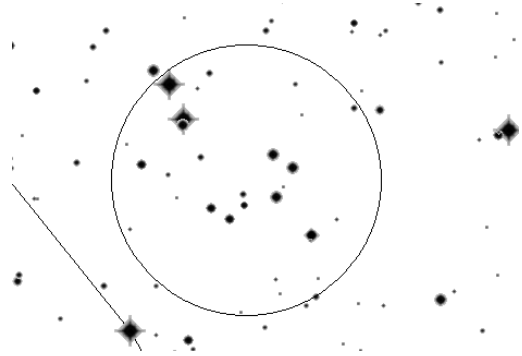
Circle is 3 degrees



48. *Davis' Dog*

Taurus Davis' Dog RA: 04h 22m DEC: 21d 25m 3.5° x 1.5°

Between the Hyads and Plejads there lies a stargroup, just visible with the unaided eye. Because Davis' Dog is pretty large, you could observe this asterism best with binoculars. Look for a 'Canis Major' shape. Davis' Dog lies just north of the northern eye of constellation Taurus, the bull. Contains the stars Upsilon, 51 and 53 Tauri.

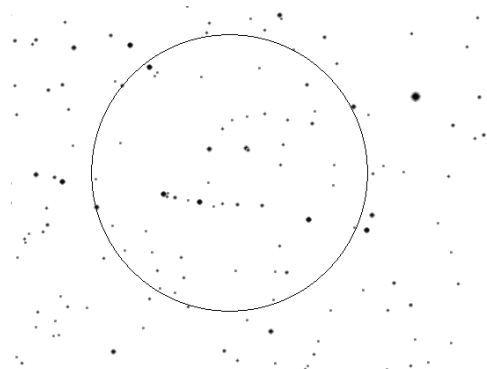


Circle is 4 degrees

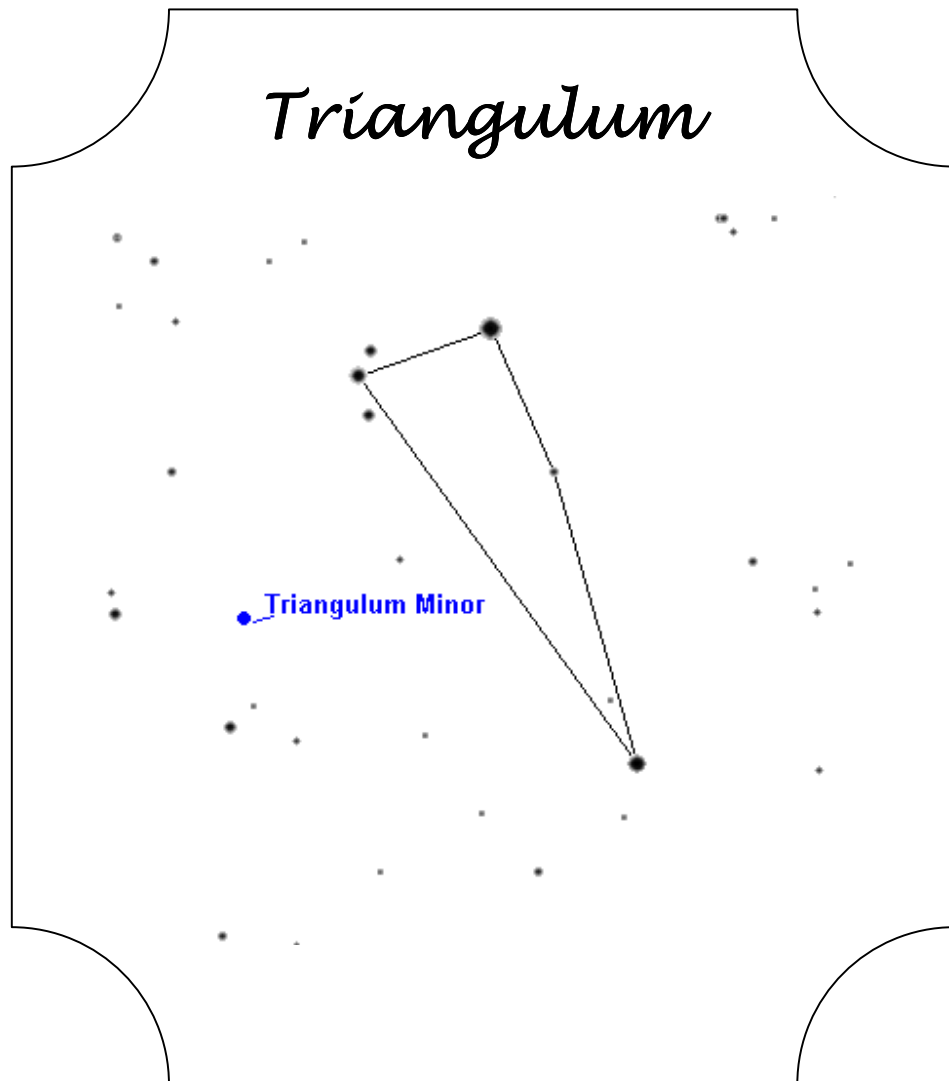
49. *Spermatozoon*

Taurus Spermatozoon RA: 05h 43m DEC: 21d 30m 30'

35 Arc minutes East of the star Zeta Tau we find a row of stars of about the same magnitude. We can find the brightest star at the tip of a triangular area.



Circle is 1 degree



50. *Triangulum Minor*

Triangulum

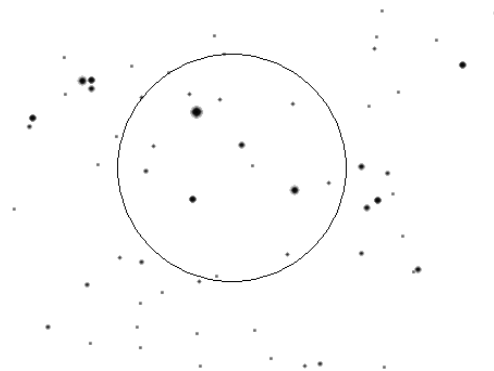
Triangulum
Minor

RA: 02h 20m

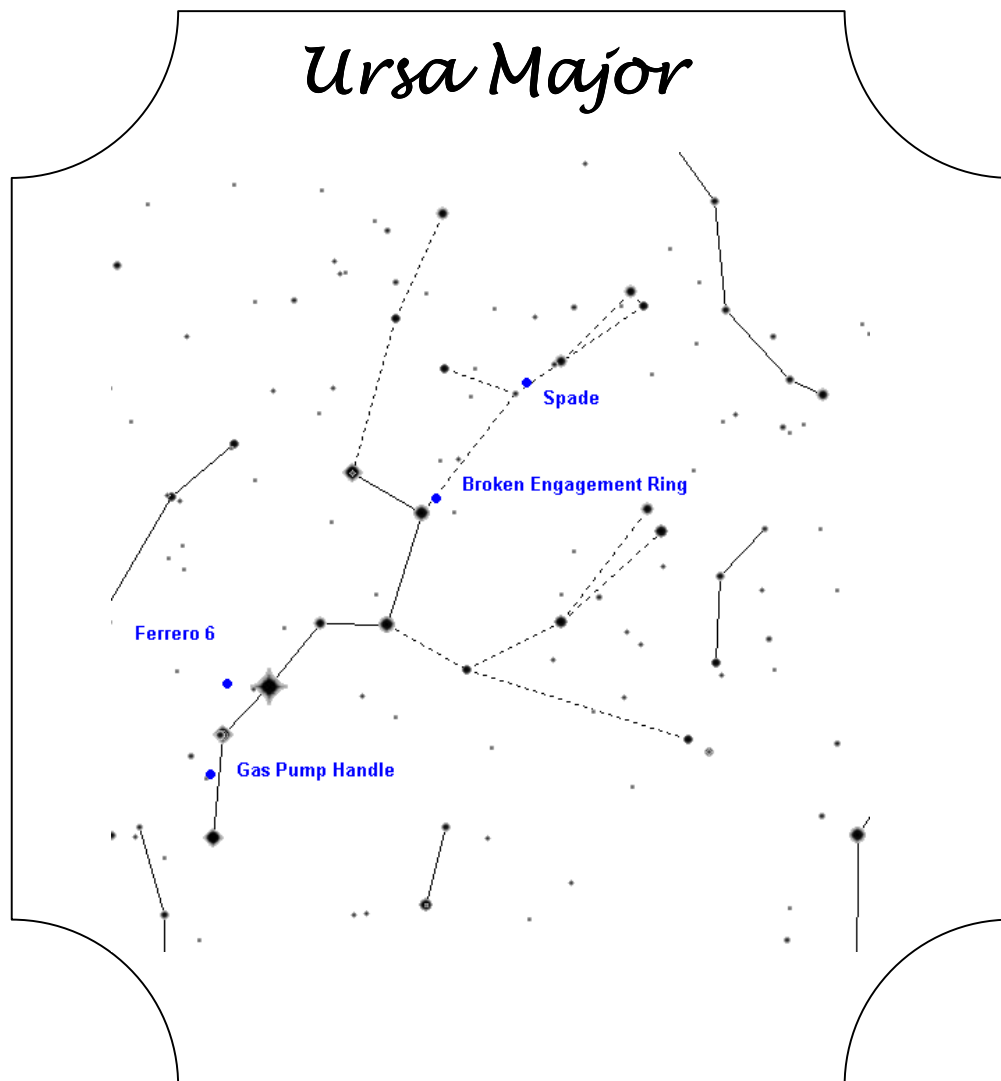
DEC: 30d 00m

90'x60'

This asterism is a small triangle that is shaped by the stars 6, 10 and 12 Triangulii.



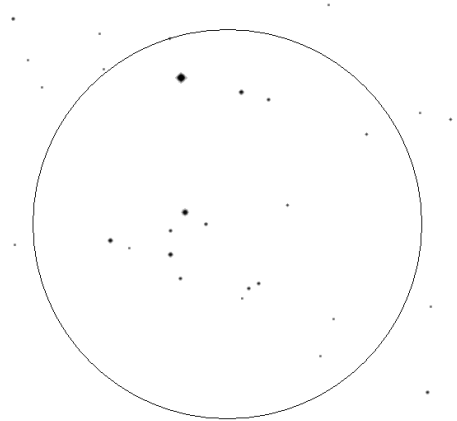
Circle is 1 degree



51. Broken Engagement Ring

Ursa Major	STAR 19 <i>Broken Engagement Ring</i>	RA: 10h 51m	DEC: 56d 09m	20'
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A broken ring. That's what this asterism looks like. This missing part of the ring lies a bit away from the ring. There are approximately 10 stars visible that belongs to this asterism. You can find the Broken Engagement Ring just west of Beta Ursa Majoris, the star Merak. Observe the asterism with small telescopes.

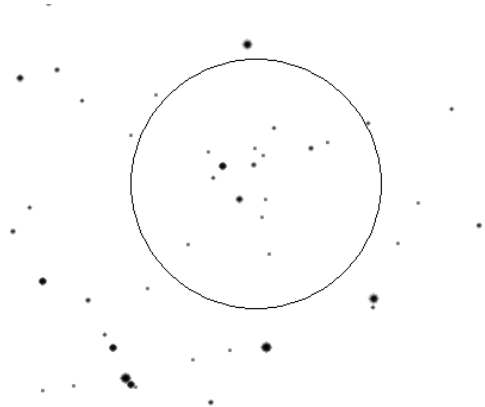


Circle is 1 degree

52. Eiffel tower

Ursa Major	Ferrero 6 <i>Eiffel Tower</i>	RA: 13h 10m	DEC: 57d 31m	28'x20'
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An asterism in the shape of the Eiffel tower. There are a lot of stars visible within and around this object. This makes it a challenge to recognize the tower. Concentrate on the brightest stars. Go up and left at the star Alioth until you find a row of three stars. The tower lies above this row, between the two stars at the right.



Circle is 1 degree

53. Gas Pump Handle

Ursa Major

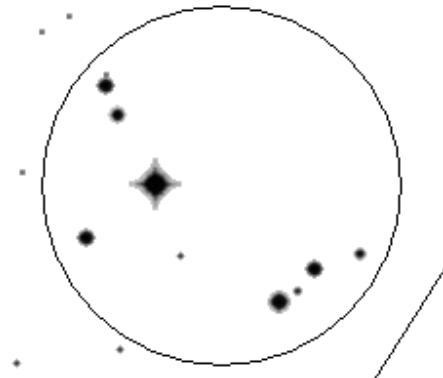
Gas Pump
Handle

RA: 13h 38m

DEC: 52d 56m

1°

The Gas Pump Handle is about $\frac{3}{4}^\circ$ tall. Observe this object with a (small) telescope. The asterism is easy to find and recognize. You will find it about halfway between the stars Mizar/Alcor and Alkaid.



Circle is 1 degree

54. The Spade

Ursa Major

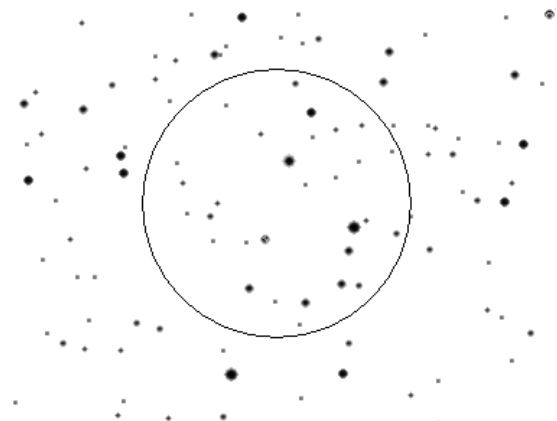
The Spade

RA: 09h 43m

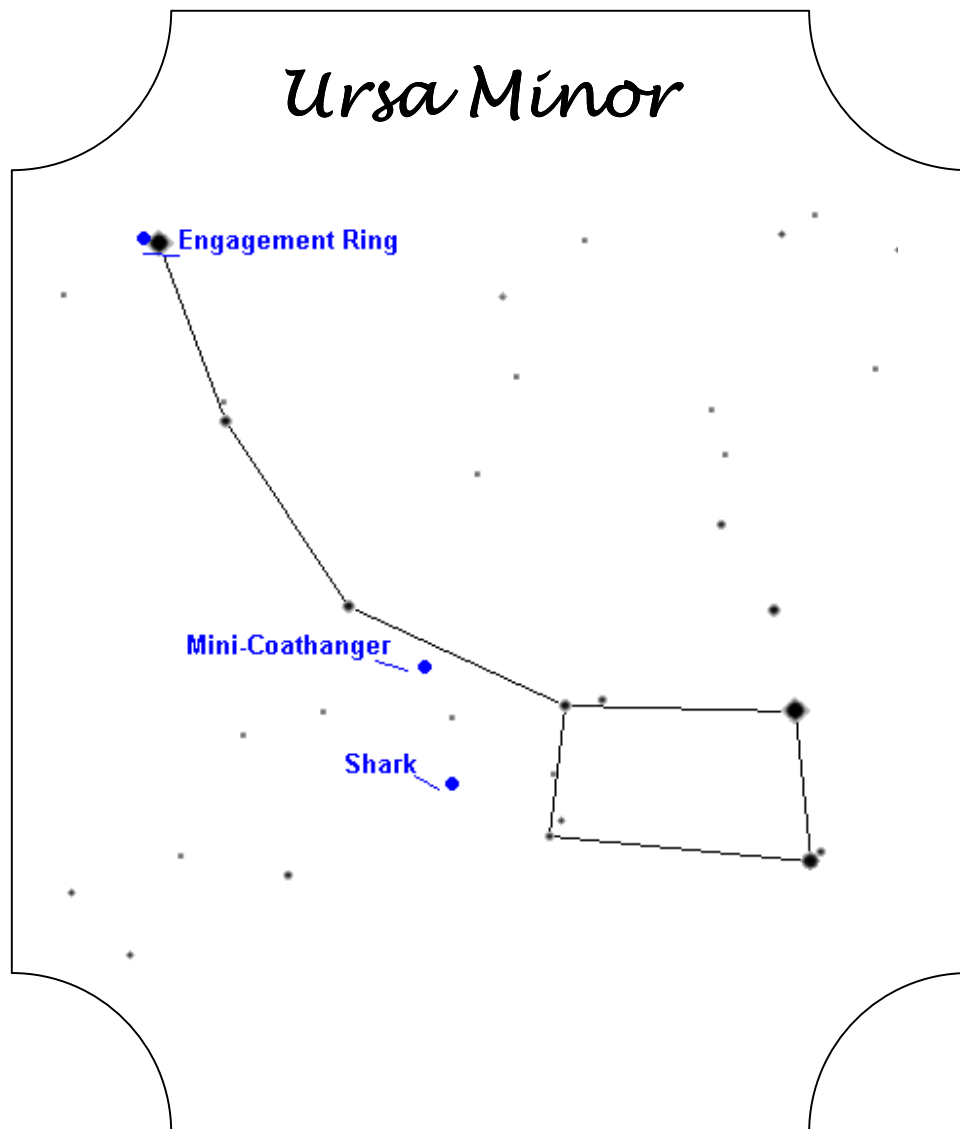
DEC: 53d 17m

1.1°

The Spade is made up of 11 stars. In the handle there are 3 stars visible, the upper side is shaped by 8 stars. You can observe this asterism best with small telescopes or large binoculars. You can find the asterism 1.6° SW of Phi (Φ) Ursae Majoris.



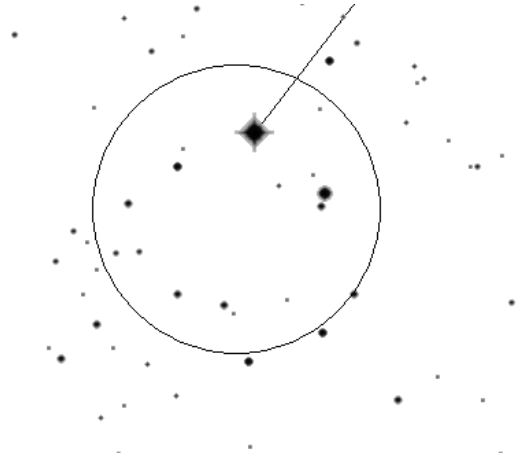
Circle is 1 degree



55. Engagement Ring

Ursa Minor	STAR 1	RA: 02h 32m	DEC: 89d 00m	45'
	<i>Engagement Ring</i>			

The Engagement Ring (or Diamond Ring) is a pretty asterism in Ursa Minor. Approximately 10 bright stars and a few fainter ones (of magnitude 7 and 8), form an obvious circle, the ring, with Polaris as a diamond. This really is a beautiful asterism to observe with small telescopes with a low magnification! Because Polaris is part of this asterism, The Engagement isn't hard to find.



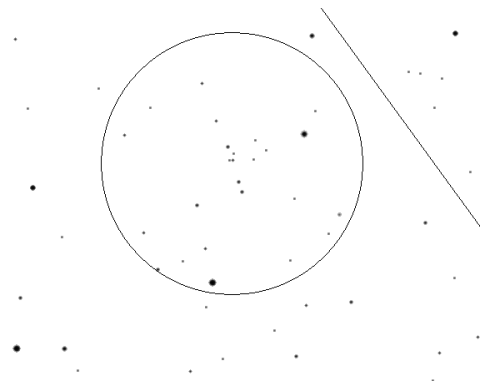
Circle is 1 degree

56. Mini-Coathanger

Ursa Minor	STAR 22	RA: 16h 29m	DEC: 80d 13m	15'
	<i>Mini- Coathanger</i>			

The Mini-Coathanger in Ursa Major looks like the coathanger in Vulpecula. The straight line of 8 blue/white stars is easy to find and recognize, the 3 blue/white stars that form the hook are harder to find, because these stars are fainter than the rest of this asterism.

Draw a line between the stars ϵ and η in Ursa Major (the first star in the handle and the star up left of the pan itself). Halfway this diagonal line you will find the Mini-Coathanger (just above the galaxy NGC 6217).



Circle is 1 degree

57. *The Shark*

Ursa Minor

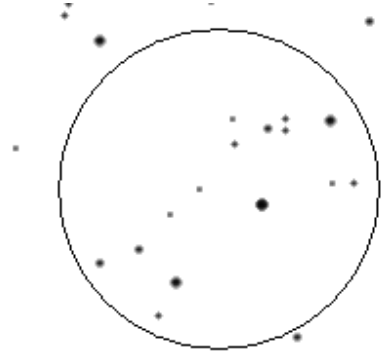
The Shark

RA: 16h 44m

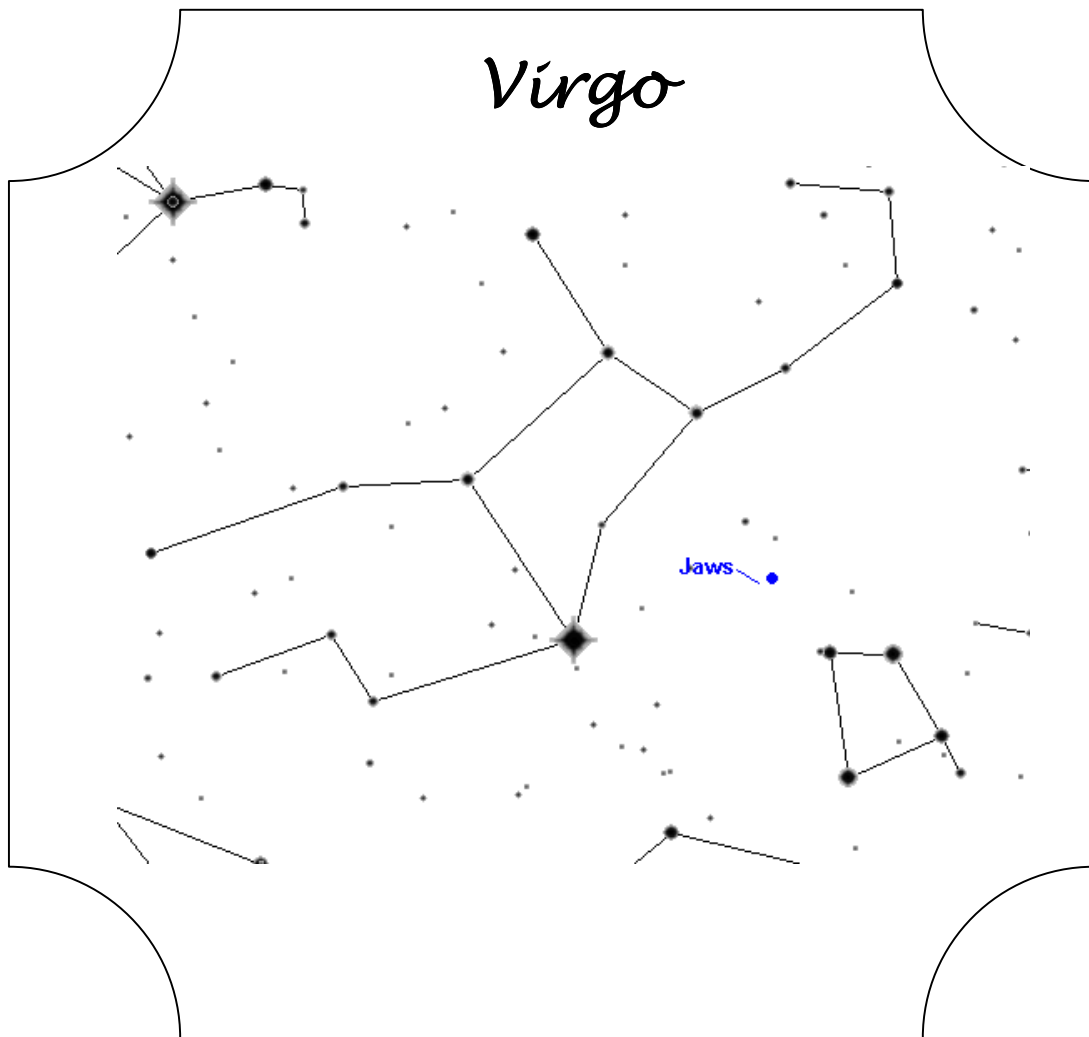
DEC: 77d 48m

1.5°

The Shark is easily to recognize as a shark. The asterism is about 1,5 degrees large. The asterism counts 12 stars and you can find it within only 2 degrees distance of the star 21 Ursa Minor. Draw a line between the stars 21 (η) and 22 (ϵ) in Ursa Minor. In about 1/3e of this line, counting from star 21, you'll find The Shark, near the galaxy NGC 6217.



Circle is 2 degrees



58. *Jaws*

Virgo

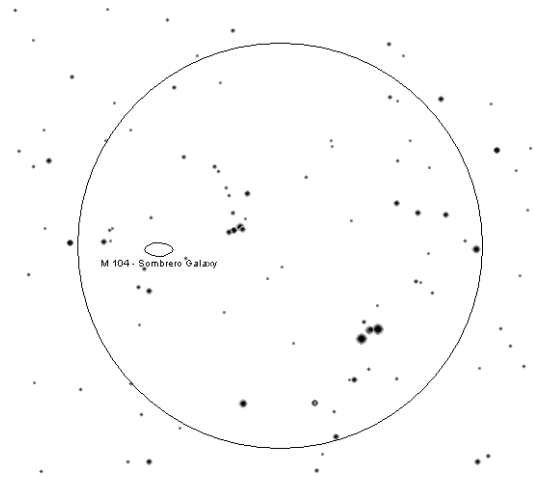
STAR 21
Jaws

RA: 12h 38m

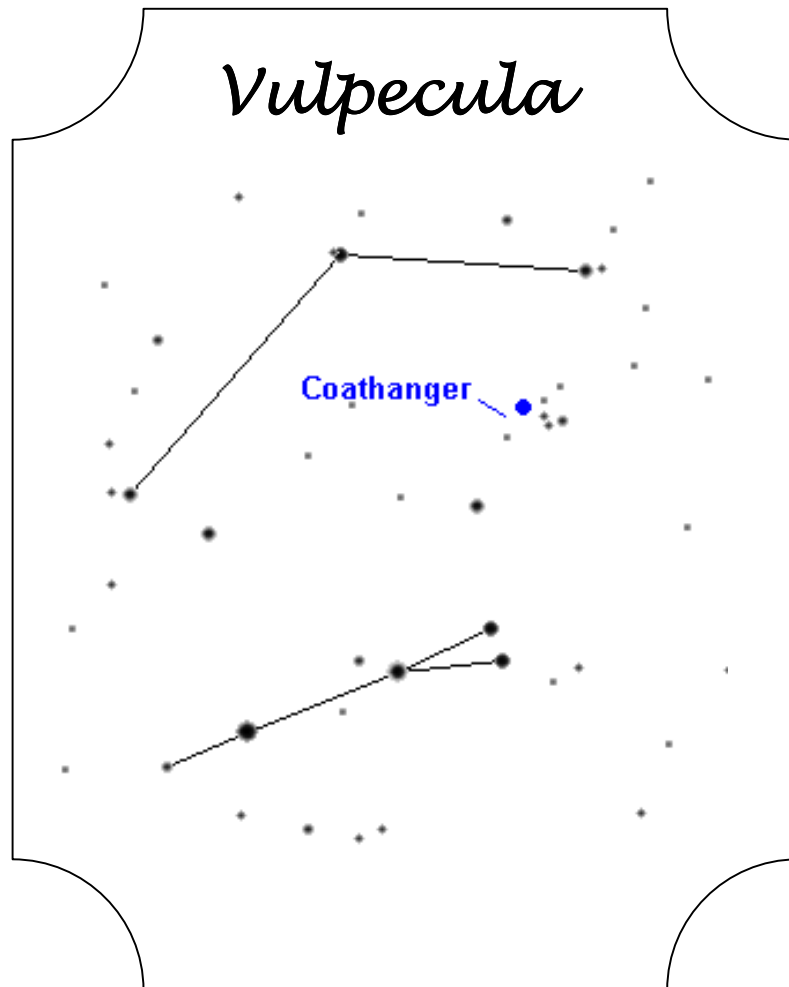
DEC: -11d 30m

15'

The asterism *Jaws* represents a shark: tail up, jaws down. Unfortunately you need a lot of imagination to see a shark in this asterism. The stars that form *Jaws* vary in magnitude from 7.6 to 11.5. Observe this object with a low magnification. *Jaws* lies next to the galaxy M104 in Virgo. It is possible to see both objects in one image.



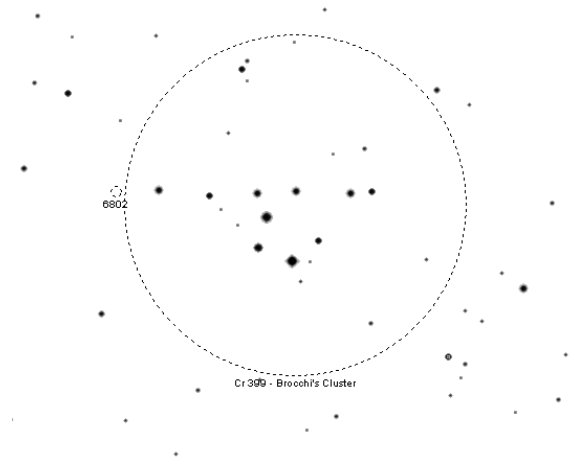
Circle is 1 degree



59. *The Coathanger*

Vulpecula	Collinder 399 <i>The Coathanger</i>	RA: 19h 25m	DEC: 20d 11m	90'x60'
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The Coathanger is a beautiful object for binoculars. Its shape is obvious a coathanger. In the hook is an obvious orange star visible. The constellation Vulpecula forms a triangle. Go a little bit down from the right star and you should be able to find this asterism. This really is an object for binoculars. Because of its size it is too big for most telescopes.



Circle is ca 2 degrees