

CAPTAIN TIM'S ASTROPHOTOS



**Captain Tim and his Celestron CPC Schmidt-Cassegrain
11 inch reflecting telescope**



Orion Nebula (M42) found in the constellation "Orion"
A "nebula" is a vast cloud of gas and dust where new stars often form.



Ring Nebula (M57) found in the constellation “Lyra”

This is a “planetary nebula” which is puffing the outer layers of gas from a dying star into space.



Saturn and 4 of its 60 moons

Saturn’s and 4 of its largest moons from left to right are Rhea, Dione, Tethys, and Titan.



Cigar Galaxy (M82) near the constellation “Ursa Major”
This galaxy is called an “irregular galaxy” which means it does not have a fixed shape.



Hercules Globular Cluster (M13) found in the constellation “Hercules”
There are about 150 known globular clusters in our galaxy, each containing up to a million stars.



Jupiter and its “Great Red Spot.”

Jupiter is so large that over 1000 planets the size of Earth could fit into it. The “Great Red Spot” is a giant hurricane in Jupiter’s atmosphere.



Jupiter and 3 Galilean Moons

Jupiter has 63 moons! One of them, Ganymede, is the largest moon in the solar system. It is even larger than the planet Mercury.



Saturn and its rings made of ice and dust particles

Saturn's rings are less than 1 mile thick and are made up of particles that range in size from specks of dust to large icy boulders.



Copernicus Crater on the Moon

When the moon is full, you can see this crater with the naked eye. This crater is so large the city of London could fit inside it!



**Waning Last Quarter Moon
(Image Reversed in Telescope)**

Notice the craters along the “terminator line” (shadow between the lit and dark portions of the moon.)



The Lunar Craters “Hercules and Atlas”

Meteorites, asteroids, and comets striking the moon’s surface created most of the moon’s craters.



Comet Holmes

The Comet Holmes as it traveled through the constellation Perseus on Nov. 13, 2007.



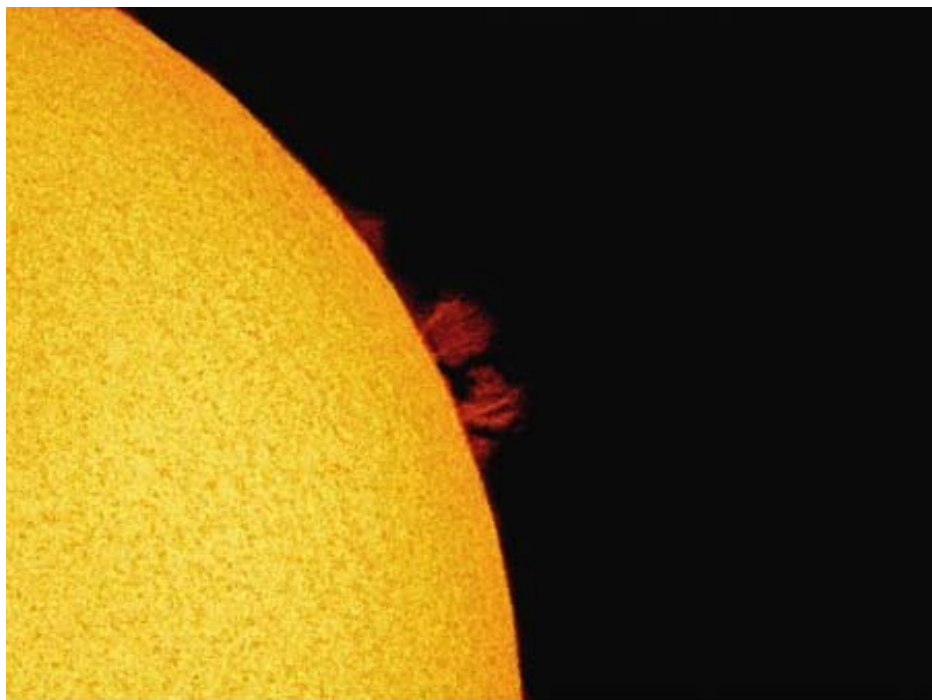
The Lunar Crater “Plato”

The lunar crater “Plato” is 109 kilometers wide and 1 kilometer deep.



The Milky Way in Colorado

This view is looking towards the center of the Milky Way in the constellation "Sagittarius."



Solar Prominences Erupting from the Sun's Surface

(Christmas Day, 2008)



Open Star Cluster (M35) in the constellation “Gemini the Twins”



The Whirlpool Galaxy (M51)
The smaller galaxy will someday collide and merge with the Whirlpool!