

## Abbreviations Used in My Observations

RaDec	Right Ascension (a longitude line projected onto the sky) and Declination (a latitude line projected onto the sky), forming the coordinates of an object
'	arcminutes (1/60 <sup>th</sup> of a degree)
"	arcseconds (1/60 <sup>th</sup> of an arcminute)
SM	small
LG	large
BT	bright
FT	faint
	the four above abbreviations can be suffixed by
	r (BTr = brighter)
	st (BTst = brightest)
	ns (BTns = brightness)
	or prefixed by
	p (pretty) (pFT = pretty faint)
	v (very) (vFT = very faint)
	e (extremely) (eFT = extremely faint)
	x (very extremely) (xFT = very extremely faint)
BM	brighter in the middle
*	star
**	stars
@	at
T	Tirion (Sky Atlas 2000)
T*	a star plotted in Tirion (Sky Atlas 2000)
U	Uranometria 2000
U*	a star plotted in Uranometria 2000
n	north
s	south
p	preceeding (west)
f	following (east)
pa	<u>position angle</u>
2"330°	2" away in position angle 330 degrees. You'll also see things like c=v11* 2"330°, meaning the c star is magnitude 11, 2 seconds away, at position angle 330 degrees. Whenever the ° degree symbol is used, it is usually referring to a position angle, except where it's obviously an angular measurement, like "2° s of Deneb".
2'np	2' away, in position angle north-preceeding
5'x2'45°	a 5' by 2' object elongated in position angle 45 degrees.
UHC	Lumicon Ultra-High Contrast filter
LPR	Orion skyglow light pollution rejection filter
11m	11th magnitude
11m..	11th magnitude and fainter
11m..13m	11th to 13th magnitude
11m*	11th magnitude star
11m**	11th magnitude stars
11m..13m	11th to 13 <sup>th</sup> magnitude stars

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11m..**	11th magnitude and fainter stars
..11m**	11th magnitude and brighter stars
x123	times 123 magnification
nope	Not found, when tried to observe
HST	Hubble Space Telescope
dcrp	description
pix	picture, or sketch
TAPS	a method of seeing very faint glows in the field by tapping the scope to make it jiggle. a faint glow becomes more obvious when it is jiggling.
UHCblink	UHCblink - a technique of finding pn's by holding the uhc and blinking it in front of the eyepiece. The object which gets much brighter with respect to the background is usually the pn.
anon	anonymous
GSC	Hubble Guide Star Catalog
SkyMap	The planetarium program I print observing charts with

## Constellation Abbreviations

And	Andromeda	Lac	Lacerta
Ant	Antlia	Leo	Leo
Aps	Apus	LMi	Leo Minor
Aqr	Aquarius	Lep	Lepus
Aql	Aquila	Lib	Libra
Ara	Ara	Lup	Lupus
Ari	Aries	Lyn	Lynx
Aur	Auriga	Lyr	Lyra
Boo	Bootes	Men	Mensa
Cae	Caelum	Mic	Microscopium
Cam	Camelopardalis	Mon	Monoceros
Cnc	Cancer	Mus	Musca
CVn	Canes Venatici	Nor	Norma
CMa	Canis Major	Oct	Octans
CMi	Canis Minor	Oph	Ophiuchus
Cap	Capricornus	Ori	Orion
Car	Carina	Pav	Pavo
Cas	Cassiopeia	Peg	Pegasus
Cen	Centaurus	Per	Perseus
Cep	Cepheus	Phe	Phoenix
Cet	Cetus	Pic	Pictor
Cha	Chamaeleon	Psc	Pisces
Cir	Circinus	PsA	Piscis Austrinus
Col	Columba	Pup	Puppis
Com	Coma Berenices	Pyx	Pyxis
CrA	Corona Australis	Ret	Reticulum

CrB	Corona Borealis	Sge	Sagitta
Crv	Corvus	Sgr	Sagittarius
Crt	Crater	Sco	Scorpius
Cru	Crux	Scl	Sculptor
Cyg	Cygnus	Sct	Scutum
Del	Delphinus	Ser	Serpens
Dor	Dorado	Sex	Sextans
Dra	Draco	Tau	Taurus
Equ	Equuleus	Tel	Telescopium
Eri	Eridanus	Tri	Triangulum
For	Fornax	TrA	Triangulum Australe
Gem	Gemini	Tuc	Tucana
Gru	Grus	UMa	Ursa Major
Her	Hercules	UMi	Ursa Minor
Hor	Horologium	Vel	Vela
Hya	Hydra	Vir	Virgo
Hyi	Hydrus	Vol	Volans
Ind	Indus	Vul	Vulpecula

## Object Types

oc	open cluster
gc	globular cluster
gn	bright nebula
dn	dark nebula
pn	planetary nebula
eg	Galaxy
ms	double or multiple star
vb	visual binary
st	Star
vs	variable star
ob	O-B association
qs	Quasar
cg	cluster of galaxies
gg	group of galaxies
sc	star cloud
rs	radio source
xs	xray source
is	Infrared source
ag	active galactic nucleus
xo	open cluster in galaxy
xg	globular cluster in galaxy
xn	diffuse nebula in galaxy
lo	open cluster in the Large Magellanic Cloud
lg	globular cluster in the Large Magellanic Cloud
In	bright nebula in the Large Magellanic Cloud
so	open cluster in the Small Magellanic Cloud
sg	globular cluster in the Small Magellanic Cloud

sn bright nebula in the Small Magellanic Cloud  
 as Asterism  
 nx Nonexistant  
 jc asterism noted by Jeff while observing  
 ja multiple star noted by Jeff while observing  
 un Unknown, uncertain, or may not exist

## Object Classification

For Open Clusters (oc, xo, lo, so, as, ob, sc, jc)

detachment and concentration. I,II,III, or IV

I=detached; strong central  
 concentration  
 II=detached; weak central  
 concentration  
 III=detached; no central  
 concentration  
 IV=not detached

range of brightness in component stars. 1,2,3

1=small brightness range  
 2=medium brightness range  
 3=large brightness range

number of stars. p,m,r

p=poor ( < 50 stars)  
 m=medium ( 50-100 stars)  
 r=rich ( > 100 stars)

nebulosity

n=associated with nebulosity

For Globular Clusters (gc, xg, lg, sg)

degree of central concentration. I - XII

I=intense  
 XII=none

For Bright Nebulae (gn, xn, ln, sn)

reason for glow

E=emission  
 R=reflection  
 E+R = both  
 R+E = both  
 E(SNR) = Emission from Supernova  
 Remnant

For Dark Nebulae (dn)

opacity 1..6

1=least opaque  
 6=most opaque

shape

Ir = irregular  
E = elliptical  
C = circular  
Co = cometary  
K = Kidney-shaped  
S = S-shaped

globules

G = globules present

For Planetary Nebulae (pn) (see <http://www.blacks skies.com/classification.htm> for examples)  
any combination of these

1=stellar  
2=smooth disk  
2a=brighter toward the center  
2b=uniform brightness  
2c=traces of ring structure  
3=irregular disk  
3a=very irregular brightness distribution  
3b=traces of ring structure  
4=ring structure  
5=irregular form similar to a diffuse nebula  
6=anomalous form

For Galaxies (eg) (as in "*EGad, that's a lot of classifications!*")

Revised Morphological Galaxy Type

Type	Class	Family	Variety	Stage
E	Elliptical			
E0				Ellipticity (0-6)
E1.5				(intermediate)
E+			"cD"	
S0	Lenticula			
	r			
SA0		Ordinary		
		ry		
SB0		Barred		
SAB		Mixed		
0				
S(r)0		Inner		
		Ring		
S(s)0		S-		
		Shaped		
S(rs)		Mixed		
0				
S0-			Early	
S0°			Intermediate	
S0+			Late	

S	Spiral	
SA	Ordinary	
SB	Barred	
SAB	Mixed	
S(r)	Inner Ring	
S(s)	S-	
S(rs)	Shaped	
	Mixed	
S0a	0/a	
Sa	a (tightly wound, LG nucleus)	
Sab	ab	
Sb	b	
Sbc	bc	
Sc	c (loosly wound, SM nucleus)	
Scd	cd	
Sd	d	
Sdm	dm	
Sm	m (barely discenable, Magellanic)	
I	Irregular	
IA	Ordinary	
IB	Barred	
IAB	Mixed	
I(s)	S-	
	Shaped	
Im	Magellanic (resolved)	
I0	Non-Magellanic (not resolved)	
P	Peculiar	
N	N-galaxy	
U	Unknown	
n		

Prefixes which can be used on all galaxy types

(R)	Outer Ring
(R')	Pseudo Outer Ring
(Rr)	Either (R) or (r) (I don't know which) is present.
c	Compact
d	Dwarf

Suffixes which can be used on all galaxy types

P	Peculiar
:	Uncertain
?	Doubtful
sp	Spindle
I	luminosity class I = supergiant

II	luminosity class II = bright giant
III	luminosity class III = giant
IV	luminosity class IV = subgiant
V	luminosity class V = dwarf
I-II	intermediate between I and II
II-III	intermediate between II and III
III-IV	intermediate between III and IV
IV-V	intermediate between IV and V
[]	a qso class (for the nucleus) surrounded by brackets