FINEST SIGHTS for LX200

Seq.	Object	Const	Keypad (LX200)	(Mag)/[Sep]	Type of Object	RA (H:M)	DEC (Deg)
1.	M81	UMa	M81	(8)	Spiral galaxy	09:56	+69.1
2.	M82	UMa	M82	(9)	Irregular galaxy	09:56	+69.7
3.	Gamma	Leo	*296	(3, 4)[4.5"]	Double star	10:20	+19.9
4.	NGC3242	Hya	NGC3242	(9)	Planetary nebula	10:25	-18.6
5.	Xi	UMa	*297	(4, 5)[2.5"]	Double star	11:18	+31.5
6.	Delta	Crv	*123	(3, 8)[24"]	Double star	12:30	-16.5
7.	24	Com	*302	(5, 7)[20"]	Double star	12:35	+18.4
8.	M104	Vir	M104	(9)	Spiral galaxy	12:40	-11.6
9.	Gamma	Vir	*303	(4, 4)[5"]	Double star	12:42	-01.5
10.	Gamma	CVn	SAO44317	(5-7)	Red star	12:45	+45.4
11.	M94	CVn	M94	(8)	Spiral galaxy	12:51	+41.1
12.	Alpha	CVn	*133	(3, 5)[20"]	Double star	12:56	+38.3
13.	M64	Com	M64	(9)	Spiral galaxy	12:57	+21.7
14.	Zeta	UMa	*305	(2, 4)[15"]	Double star	13:24	+54.9
15.	M51	CVn	M51	(8)	Spiral galaxy	13:30	+47.2
16.	M3	CVn	M3	(6)	Globular cluster	13:42	+28.4
17.	Epsilon	Boo	*311	(3, 5)[3.5"]	Double star	14:45	+27.1
18.	Xi	Boo	*312	(5, 7)[7"]	Double star	14:51	+19.1
19.	M5	Ser	M5	(6)	Globular cluster	15:19	+02.1
20.	Mu	Boo	*316	(4, 7, 8)[2"]	Triple star	15:25	+37.4
21.	Delta	Ser	*317	(4, 5)[4"]	Double star	15:35	+10.5
22.	Zeta	CrB	*318	(5, 6)[6"]	Double star	15:39	+36.6
23.	Xi	Sco	*319	(-)[1, 8, 12"]	Quintuple star	16:04	-11.4
24.	Beta	Sco	*172	(3, 5)[14"]	Double star	16:05	-19.8
25.	Nu	Sco	SAO159764	(4, 6, 7, 8)	Quadruple star	16:12	-19.5
26.	M4	Sco	M4	(6)	Globular cluster	16:24	-26.5
27.	Alpha	Sco	"Antares"	(1, 6)[3.5"]	Double star "Antares"	16:29	-26.4
28.	16-17	Dra	SAO30012	(6, 6, 7)[1.5']	Triple star	16:36	+52.9
29.	M13	Her	M13	(6)	Globular cluster	16:42	+36.5
30.	NGC6210	Her	NGC6210	(10)	Planetary nebula	16:45	+23.8
31.	M12	Oph	M12	(7)	Globular cluster	16:47	-01.9
32.	M10	Oph	M10	(7)	Globular cluster	16:57	-04.1
33.	Alpha	Her	*327	(3, 5)[4.5"]	Double star	17:15	+14.4
34.	Delta	Her	*191	(3, 9)[9"]	Double star	17:15	+24.8
35.	M92	Her	M92	(6)	Globular cluster	17:17	+43.1
36.	Rho	Her	*328	(5, 5)[4"]	Double star	17:24	+37.2
37.	Nu	Dra	SAO30447	(5, 5)[62"]	Double star	17:32	+55.2
38.	M6	Sco	M6	(5)	Open cluster	17:40	-32.2
39.	M7	Sco	M7	(3)	Open cluster	17:54	-34.8
40.	M23	Sgr	M23	(7)	Open cluster	17:57	-19.0
41.	NGC6543	Dra	NGC6543	(9)	Planetary nebula	17:59	+66.6
42.	95	Her	*329	(5, 5)[6"]	Double star	18:02	+21.6
43.	M8	Sgr	M8	(?)	Diffuse nebula	18:04	-24.4
44.	70	Oph	*331	(4, 6)[3"]	Double star	18:06	+02.5
45.	NGC6572	Oph	NGC6572	(10)	Planetary nebula	18:12	+06.9
46.	M17	Sgr	M17	(?)	Diffuse nebula	18:21	-16.2
47.	M22	Sgr	M22	(6)	Globular cluster	18:36	-23.9
48.	Alpha	Lyr	"Vega"	(0, 10?)[1']	Double star "Vega"	18:37	+38.8
49.	Epsilon	Lyr	*334/5	(5, 5, 5, 6)	Quadruple star	18:44	+39.7
50.	M11	Sct	M11	(6)	Open cluster	18:51	-06.3

Seq.	Object	Const	Keypad (LX200)	(Mag)/[Sep]	Type of Object	RA (H:M)	DEC (Deg)
51.	M57	Lyr	M57	(9)	Planetary nebula	18:54	+33.1
52.	Theta	Ser	SAO124068	(4, 5)[23"]	Double star	18:56	+04.2
53.	Beta	Cyg	"Albireo"	(3, 5)[35"]	Double star "Albireo"	19:31	+28.0
54.	M55	Sgr	M55	(6?)	Globular cluster	19:40	-31.0
55.	NGC6818	Sgr	NGC6818	(10)	Planetary nebula	19:44	-14.2
56.	Delta	Cyg	*224	(3, 6)[2"]	Double star	19:45	+45.1
57.	NGC6826	Cyg	NGC6826	(9)	Planetary nebula	19:45	+50.5
58.	M27	Vul	M27	(8)	Planetary nebula	20:00	+22.7
59.	Gamma	Del	*342	(4, 5)[10"]	Double star	20:47	+16.1
60.	NGC7009	Aqr	NGC7009	(8)	Planetary nebula	21:04	-11.4
61.	61	Cyg	*346	(6, 6)[28"]	Double star	21:07	+38.8
62.	M15	Peg	M15	(6)	Globular cluster	21:30	+12.2
63.	Beta	Cep	*236	(3, 8)[14"]	Double star	21:29	+70.6
64.	M2	Aqr	M2	(6)	Globular cluster	21:34	-00.8
65.	Mu	Cep	SAO33693	(4-5)	Red star	21:44	+58.8
66.	Zeta	Aqr	*347	(4, 5)[1.4"]	Double star	22:29	00.0
67.	Delta	Cep	*348	(4, 8)[41"]	Double star	22:29	+58.4
68.	NGC7662	And	NGC7662	(9)	Planetary nebula	23:26	+42.6
69.	19	Psc	SAO128374	(5)	Red star	23:46	+03.5
70.	M31	And	M31	(5)	Spiral galaxy	00:43	+41.3
71.	NGC253	Scl	NGC253	(9?)	Spiral galaxy	00:48	-25.3
72.	Eta	Cas	SAO21732	(4, 8)[10"]	Double star	00:49	+57.8
73.	Gamma	Ari	*264	(5, 5)[9"]	Double star	01:54	+19.3
74.	Alpha	Psc	*265	(4, 5)[3"]	Double star	02:02	+02.8
75.	Gamma	And	*266	(2.5, 6)[10"]	Double star	02:04	+42.3
76.	NGC869	Per		(4)	Open cluster	02:19	+57.2
77.	NGC884	Per	NGC884	(5)	Open cluster	02:22	+57.1
78.	Iota	Cas	*269	(5, 7, 8)[3, 7"]	Triple star	02:29	+67.4
79.	Gamma	Cet	*271	(4, 6)[3"]	Double star	02:43	+03.2
80.	Theta	Eri	*21	(3, 4)[9"]	Double star	02:58	-40.3
81.	32	Eri	*277	(5, 6)[7"]	Double star	03:54	-03.0
82.	NGC1535	Eri	NGC1535	(9)	Planetary nebula	04:14	-12.7
83.	Beta	Ori	"Rigel"	(0, 7)[10"]	Double star "Rigel"	05:16	-08.2
84.	Eta	Ori	*43	(4, 5)[1.5"]	Double star	05:25	-02.4
85.	Lambda	Ori	*285	(4, 6)[5.5"]	Double star	05:35	+09.9
86.	Theta	Ori	*286	(-)	Multiple star	05:35	-05.4
87.	M42	Ori	M42	(?)	Diffuse nebula	05:35	-05.4
88.	Iota	Ori	*49	(3, 7)[12"]	Double star	05:35	-05.9
89.	Sigma	Ori	SAO132406	(4, 6, 7, 10)	Multiple star	05:39	-02.6
90.	Zeta	Ori	*53	(2, 4, 9)[2.5"]	Triple star	05:41	-02.0
91.	M37	Aur	M37	(6)	Open cluster	05:52	+32.6
92.	Theta	Aur	*58	(3, 8)[3"]	Double star	06:00	+37.2
93.	M35	Gem	M35	(5)	Open cluster	06:09	+24.3
94.	Beta	Mon	*287	(5, 5, 6)[10"]	Triple star	06:29	-07.0
95.	UU	Aur	SAO59280	(5-7)	Red star	06:37	+38.5
96.	12	Lyn	SAO25939	(5, 6, 8)	Triple star	06:46	+59.5
97.	Alpha	CMa	"Sirius"	(-1, 9)	Double star "Sirius"	06:45	-16.7
98.	Delta	Gem	SAO79294	(4, 8)[7"]	Double star	07:20	+22.0
99.	NGC2392	Gem	NGC2392	(8)	Planetary nebula	07:29	+20.9
100.	Alpha	Gem	"Castor"	(2, 3, 10)[1', 2"]	Triple star "Castor"	07:35	+31.9

Seq.	Object	Const	Keypad (LX200)	(Mag)/[Sep]	Type of Object	RA (H:M)	DEC (Deg)
101.	Kappa	Pup	SAO174198	(4, 5)[10"]	Double star	07:39	-26.8
102.	M46	Pup	M46	(9)	Open cluster	07:42	-14.8
103.	Zeta	Cnc	*293	(6, 6, 6)[6"]	Triple star	08:12	+17.7
104.	Iota	Cnc	SAO80416	(4, 7)[31"]	Double star	08:47	+28.8
105.	M67	Cnc	M67	(6)	Open cluster	08:50	+11.8

1. M81's bright core and fainter outer parts can be seen in a 10-inch scope at 80x.
2. M82 is the nearby spindle-shaped companion of M81. Dark lanes are visible in a 10-inch.
3. Gamma Leonis is a beautiful yellow pair, 4.5-seconds apart, easily split in a 3-inch.
4. NGC3242 is one of the brightest and easiest of all planetary nebulae. Visible as a blue disk in a 3-inch at 90x.
5. Xi Ursa Majoris forms a tight white pair (2.5-seconds) in a 6-inch.
6. Delta Corvi is a wide (24-second) pair, white and lilac, in colour.
7. 24 Coma Berenices, a 20-second pair show orange and blue-green stars, vivid in larger scopes.
8. M104, the Sombrero galaxy, shows the dark equatorial band in a 13-inch at 190x. Small instruments show only a hazy ellipse.
9. Gamma Virginis, one of the best-known binary stars, has a white pair of nearly the same magnitude, nearly 5-seconds apart.
10. Y Canum Venaticorum has a deep orange colour, particularly intense in small apertures.
11. M94 is a very bright galaxy, round and featureless in small instruments, but easy to see.
12. Cor Caroli, a 20-second blue-white double, is one of the best for small scopes.
13. M64, the Blackeye galaxy, large and bright, needs a 6-inch to see the dark central patch which gives rise to its nickname.
14. Mizar is a fine double, its components, both white, 15-seconds apart, while Alcor is 12-minutes away. Excellent for comparing what the naked eye can see with what the telescope reveals.
15. M51, the Whirlpool galaxy, shows hints of its spiral structure in a 10-inch at 80x. Its close companion, NGC5195, gives the appearance of a double nebula in wider fields of view.
16. M3 is the first bright globular cluster of the spring skies. It is partly resolved in a 6-inch and completely so in a 13-inch.
17. Epsilon Bootis, a 3.5-second pair, has yellow primary and a blue secondary. They can be split in good seeing with a 3-inch.
18. Xi Bootis, a yellow and red visual binary, (7-seconds) are easily split with modest instruments.
19. M5, a marvelous object in a 10-inch, rivals M13.
20. Mu Bootis is a fine triple star, being a wide double (108-seconds) whose fainter member is a close 2-second pair.
21. Delta Serpentis offers a fine white pair for a 3-inch. Separation is 4-seconds. 22. Zeta
22. Coronae Borealis a 6-second double consisting of nearly equally bright bluish and greenish stars. Colours definite in a 6-inch.
23. Xi Scorpii is triple, part of a multiple system, a 1-second pair with another 8-seconds away. In the same field is the 12-second pair, Struve 1999. A 3-inch shows only four stars, a 6-inch at least is needed to split the close pair.
24. Beta Scorpii resembles Mizar, being a 14-second blue-white pair. It makes for an interesting colour comparison with Antares.
25. Nu Scorpii is a colourful double-double, a 2-second pair and a 1-second, 42-seconds apart. A 6-inch at least is needed to resolve all four stars.
26. M4 is large and easily resolved, best seen in larger instruments. These show many faint stars in apparent chains, giving a feeling of dark lanes crossing the cluster.
27. Antares is a beautiful, unequal double star, red and emerald green. Because it is only 3.5-seconds away and much fainter, the companion is difficult in 6 to 8-inch scopes. Even though it may not be resolved, the companion will show a green tinge to one side of the red primary.
28. 16 and 17 Draconis, 1.5-minutes apart form a triple, the brighter components are nearly equal, and the primary has a close companion.
29. M13, the finest northern globular cluster, hints at resolution in a 3-inch and resolves well in a 6-inch.
30. NGC6210 is a small but bright planetary nebula showing a featureless blue disk in smaller scopes.
31. and

32. M12 and M10 are similar globular clusters only a few degrees apart, the best of many in Ophiuchus. They appear granular in a 4-inch and can be resolved in a 10-inch.
33. Alpha Herculis consists of an intensely coloured orange and blue-green pair, 4.5 seconds apart.
34. Delta Herculis, colours white and purple, is an optical 9-second pair.
35. M92 is a globular with a bright center. Often overlooked because of its neighbour, M13. Easily seen in a 3-inch.
36. Rho Herculis, a 4-second double, is attractive even in small scopes.
37. Nu Draconis. A pair of perfectly matched white stars of equal brightness separated by 62 seconds.
38. M6 is a large, bright cluster of scattered stars. This and the next two objects need a low-power, wide-field view of at least 0.5 degrees to be appreciated.
39. M7, a large, very bright open cluster, is easily resolved in a 3-inch at 45x.
40. M23 is a large, uniform, and fairly rich open cluster, striking in an 8/10-inch at 150x.
41. NGC 6543, a bright blue-green ring, has an 11th-magnitude central star, just visible in a 3-inch. A fine object in an 8-inch or larger scope.
42. 95 Herculis is a 6-second pair of bright stars, pale red and pale green in colour.
43. M8, the Lagoon nebula, appears as a nebulous patch traversed by a large dark lane and a scattered open cluster to one side. A 3-inch shows all but the dark lane, for which a larger scope is needed.
44. 70 Ophiuchi has a present separation of 3 seconds. The colours, yellow and red, are strong at 150x in any size scope.
45. NGC 6572, a small, bright, blue planetary, looks like a star in a 4-inch. Colour is intense in larger scopes.
46. M17, the Swan or Omega nebula, can been easily seen in a 3-inch. The Milky Way background is quite rich here.
47. M22 is rated by the authors as the finest globular cluster in the northern hemisphere after M13. It is easily resolved to the center in a 10-inch.
48. Vega is a dazzling blue-white diamond. About 1 minute of arc to the south lies a faint companion, difficult to see in less than a 6-inch.
49. Epsilon Lyrae, the famous Double-Double, is the finest multiple star in this list. Both close pairs, 2.3 and 2.6 seconds apart, can just be resolved in a 3-inch.
50. M11, the Wild Duck cluster, is the finest open cluster north of -40 degrees for large instruments, yet easily resolved in a 4-inch. Very rich and compact, it has a bright star near its center.
51. M57, the famous Ring nebula, rates as the authors' finest planetary. Its central hole is seen at 100x in a 3-inch. The faint central star needs a large scope to be seen.
52. Theta Serpentis is an easy pair of white stars, separated by 23 seconds.
53. Albireo is a beautiful 35-second pair, orange and blue. These colours are much more vivid in smaller scopes.
54. M55 is a large, rich globular, but so far south that it requires a first-class night for a good view. To be seen as more than a hazy patch needs a larger scope.
55. NGC 6818 appears as a bright, uniform, blue disk in a 13-inch. In common with other planetaries, it is starlike in small scopes at low power.
56. Delta Cygni offers a close (2-second) binary which needs a 6-inch in good seeing to be split. The primary is white, the companion blue-white.
57. NGC 6826 is sometimes called the "blinking planetary." It consists of a pale blue disk with an 11th magnitude central star. Looking exactly at the star, the nebula disappears; while looking with averted vision causes the star to disappear in the nebulosity. Alternating rapidly between averted and direct vision gives a blinking effect. This can been seen in a 6-inch at 150x.
58. M27, the Dumbell nebula, is large and bright, pinched near the middle in 4-inch at 40x.
59. Gamma Delphini, a 10-second pair, appears delicately coloured yellow and pale green.
60. NGC 7009, the Saturn nebula, is a very bright, blue-green, featureless elliptical disk. The appendages that give rise to the name are not visible even in a 30-inch reflector.
61. 61 Cygni, a famous long-period binary star, has orange components 28 seconds apart.
62. M15. This bright and very compact globular is not completely resolved in a 13-inch refractor at 190x.
63. Beta Cephei offers an unequal 14-second double of blue-white stars.
64. M2, a very rich swarm, appears as a hazy patch in a 3-inch.
65. Mu Cephei, long-famed as Herschel's garnet star, is a semi-regular, variable super giant. It is almost red in a 3-inch, deep orange in an 8-inch, and yellow-orange in a 13-inch.
66. Zeta Aquarii is a fine, 1.4-second binary. Both stars are white.
67. Delta Cephei, a 41-second pair, is easily split in a 3-inch. The colours are pale orange and white.

68. NGC 7662 is a small blue dot in a 6-inch and a bright blue perforated disk with a 13-inch.
69. 19 (TX) Piscium has a very red colour, apparent in all apertures.
70. M31. The great Andromeda galaxy is finest representative of its class. Scopes up to 6-inch show a bright, hazy, featureless ellipse. Some dark structure can be seen in a 13-inch and larger.
71. NGC 253 looks somewhat like M31, but smaller.
72. Eta Cassiopeiae has yellow and reddish-purple components which are about 10-seconds apart.
73. Gamma Arietis is a pair of equally bright white stars, 9 seconds apart. They are easily seen in a 3-inch.
74. Alpha Piscium is a tight, white pair, 3 seconds apart.
75. Gamma Andromedae is one of the finest coloured doubles, orange and blue. At 10 seconds separation, it is visible in all apertures.
76. & 77: See next.
77. NGC 869 and 884 make up the double cluster in Perseus. Rated as the finest open clusters for small telescopes, they are superb in many. Contrasting star colours are discernible in larger scopes.
78. Iota Cassiopeiae is a fine triple, with blue-white companions 2.5 and 7 seconds from the yellowish primary. Scopes 6-inch and above are needed.
79. Gamma Ceti. Attractive close (3-second) pair.
80. Theta Eridani, although very close to the horizon at our latitude, is a brilliant pair of white stars 9 seconds apart.
81. 32 Eridani's components are yellow and blue-green, separated by about 7 seconds. Colour contrast is vivid in medium to larger scopes.
82. NGC 1535 is a small, pale blue-green disk with a faint central star. A 6-inch at 100x shows it but not the star; a 13-inch reveals both.
83. Rigel is a blue-white star with a white, much fainter companion 10 seconds away. It is just resolved in a 3-inch.
84. Eta Orionis, a bright white pair only 1.5 seconds apart, needs a 10-inch for separation.
85. Lambda Orionis is a 5.5-second pair of white stars.
86. Theta Orionis. This beautiful multiple system is embedded in the Orion nebula. Six components are visible in a 4-inch.
87. M42, the Orion nebula, is the finest diffuse nebula in this survey- a magnificent sight! Even a 3-inch reveals darker areas and long filaments in this bright green nebulosity.
88. Iota Orionis, a 12-second pair, is a fainter version of Rigel, with a hint of dim nebulosity. In the same field is the double Struve 747.
89. Sigma Orionis is a multiple star, three components being easily seen in a 3-inch, four in a 6-inch. The bright star has a very difficult close (0.3 second) companion.
90. Zeta Orionis has a bright close (2.5 second) companion and a distant faint one, all three being blue-white.
91. M37 is the finest of the great open clusters in Auriga. It is rich and uniform, resolved in a 4-inch at 40x, and has an orange star near its center.
92. Theta Aurigae, a very unequal, close (3-second) pair; difficult in any scope much smaller than 10 inches.
93. M35, a large, uniform, and bright star cluster, needs at least a 30-minute field for a good view.
94. Beta Monocerotis is the finest triple star in the list. The components, all yellow-white, form a triangle of 10-seconds greatest extent. Easy in a 6-inch.
95. UU Aurigae is a bright, very red carbon star, more vivid in an 8-inch than in a 13-inch.
96. 12 Lyncis is a triple system, nice in a 6-inch.
97. Sirius, the brightest star other than the sun, dazzles the eye with its blue-white brilliance. Under excellent conditions, the white dwarf companion can just be seen in an 8-inch at 280x.
98. Delta Geminorum is a 7-second pair with yellow and reddish-purple components.
99. NGC 2392 is a vivid blue planetary nebula with a bright central star. It is easy with a 6-inch at 100x, and a 13-inch at 600x permits dark structures in the disk to be glimpsed with averted vision.
100. Castor. The two very bright, blue-white stars form a close binary whose separation is just under 2-seconds. The faint third star, a minute of arc away, is orange and just visible in a 3-inch at 150x.
101. Kappa Puppis, easy in a 3-inch, is a 10-second pair of white stars.
102. M46 is a uniform cluster of faint stars. On its northern edge is NGC 2438, a dim ring nebula visible in a 10-inch.
103. Zeta Cancri is an attractive but difficult triple. A 4-inch shows only two components about 6 seconds apart. The three, all yellow, are well resolved in a 10-inch at 320x.
104. Iota Cancri is an orange star with a blue neighbour 31 seconds away.
105. M67 is a rich swarm of rather faint stars, resolved in a 4-inch, is a fine sight in a 6-inch.