



Monthly Notices of the Everglades Astronomical Society



Naples, FL
May 2018

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President's Message

If you attended the April meeting, you undoubtedly were blown away by Dr. Buzasi's presentation. It was very informative and just enjoyable to behold. I immediately went home and signed my name on the Parker Solar Satellite. I also handed out the website at the Earth Day event in hopes that others from our area would do the same.

Our Earth Day event went off with only a minor hitch putting up and taking down the tent. (FYI: Our banner is still missing.) The attendance was moderate, and the sun was barely cooperative. We were able to show some people the sun, if they were lucky enough to be there when the clouds were not. As always, Todd's meteorites were a great hit. To all those who participated, I thank you. A special thanks to Robyn, as she was the person who worked with the Conservancy to accommodate our needs.

The presentation for our next meeting will be on mass extinctions given by Dennis Albright. Ever since learning of the theory of mass extinction of the dinosaurs because of a meteorite, this topic is one that has fascinated me. I know that many of you have already left or are getting ready to go. So, if you are still here, I think you will really enjoy this topic.

The schedule for next year's meetings is weighing heavily on my mind. I have already started to plan possible topics for next year. If you want to give a talk, if there is a topic you would like to be presented, or if there is speaker you would like me to get, please let me know asap.

Denise

Dates for the "Fak"

Usually the best times to go out to the Fakahatchee Strand viewing site are moonless nights. Below is a list of upcoming

Date	Moonrise	Moonset
May 12	3:55 a.m.	4:23 p.m.
June 9	2:27 a.m.	3:06 p.m.

Sky Events

- May 6/7 - Eta Aquarid Meteor Shower
- May 7 - Last Quarter
- May 12 - Jupiter Transit (Europa)
- May 13 - Jupiter Transit (Callisto)
- May 15 - New Moon
- May 21 - First Quarter
- May 23 - Jupiter Transit (Io)
- May 29 - Full Moon

Next Meeting

May 8, 2018: Time 7:00 – 9:00 pm
Norris Center, Cambier Park, Naples

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PHOTOS BY CLUB MBMERS



Photo by Chuck Pavlick of the Seagull Nebula (IC 2177) in Hubble Palette; Scope: Takahashi FSQ106 w/0.73 reducer; Camera: ASI 1600; Filters: Astrodon 7nm Ha, OIII and s2; Subs: Ha, OIII and s2 each 15@300 sec.; Captured in Nebulosity and processed in Pixinsight and Photoshop.



Photo of the Milky Way by Marianne Simmons taken at the Fak on 4/14/18.

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Published Articles by EAS Members

Ted Wolfe’s article in the Naples News/Collier Citizen on April 26, 2018: Looking Up: How do astronomers know the distance to a star?

<https://www.naplesnews.com/story/news/local/communities/collier-citizen/2018/04/26/looking-up-how-do-astronomers-know-distance-star/521511002/>

TO VIEW THE ABOVE ARTICLE, PRESS “CTRL” AND LEFT CLICK BUTTON.

The below link provides previous articles in the Collier Citizen by Ted Wolfe that appeared over past years.
<http://www.naplesnews.com/search/Ted%20Wolfe/>

To view all of Ted Wolfe’s photos, visit his website @ www.tedwolfe.com .

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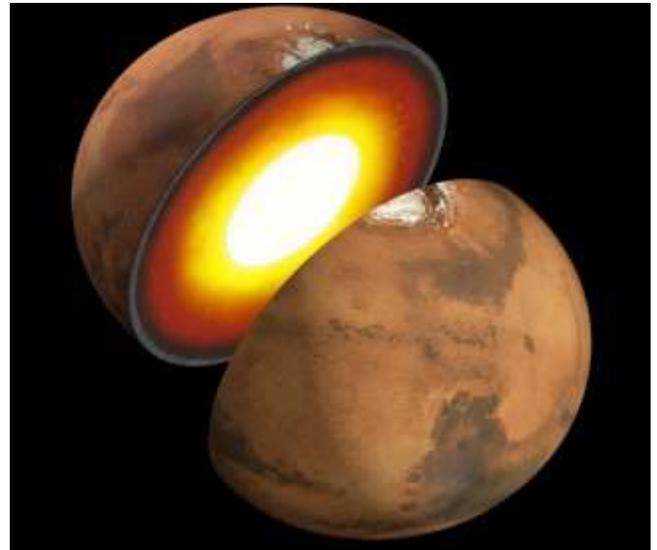
NOTICE

At last month’s meeting, Bob Francis noted that a friend has many small telescopes and binoculars for sale. If you would like more information, please contact Bob Francis via email at r.r.francis@comcast.net.



What’s It Like Inside Mars? By Jessica Stoller-Conrad

Mars is Earth’s neighbor in the solar system. NASA’s robotic explorers have visited our neighbor quite a few times. By orbiting, landing and roving on the Red Planet, we’ve learned so much about Martian canyons, volcanoes, rocks and soil. However, we still don’t know exactly what Mars is like on the *inside*. This information could give scientists some really important clues about how Mars and the rest of our solar system formed.



An artist’s illustration showing a possible inner structure of Mars. Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

EAS 2018 DUES

For the bargain price of only \$20.00 per family, all this can be yours this year:

- Meet with your fellow astronomy enthusiasts at least 10 times a year;
- Learn about astronomy and telescopes. Check out our club scope;
- Many opportunities to view planets, nebulae and other celestial objects (even if you don't have your own telescope); and
- Enjoy the many astronomy programs at our regular monthly meetings.

Don't miss out! Fill out this form (please print clearly) and send it with your \$20 check to the

Everglades Astronomical Society, P. O. Box 1451,
Marco Island, Florida, 34146.

Name: _____

Address: _____

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This spring, NASA is launching a new mission to study the inside of Mars. It's called Mars InSight. InSight—short for Interior Exploration using Seismic Investigations, Geodesy and Heat Transport—is a lander. When InSight lands on Mars later this year, it won't drive around on the surface of Mars like a rover does. Instead, InSight will land, place instruments on the ground nearby and begin collecting information.

Just like a doctor uses instruments to understand what's going on inside your body, InSight will use three science instruments to figure out what's going on inside Mars.

One of these instruments is called a seismometer. On Earth, scientists use seismometers to study the vibrations that happen during earthquakes. InSight's seismometer will measure the vibrations of earthquakes on Mars—known as marsquakes. We know that on Earth, different materials vibrate in different ways. By studying the vibrations from marsquakes, scientists hope to figure out what materials are found inside Mars.

InSight will also carry a heat probe that will take the temperature on Mars. The heat probe will dig almost 16 feet below Mars' surface. After it burrows into the ground, the heat probe will measure the heat coming from the interior of Mars. These measurements can also help us understand where Mars' heat comes from in the first place. This information will help scientists figure out how Mars formed and if it's made from the same stuff as Earth and the Moon.

Scientists know that the very center of Mars, called the core, is made of iron. But what else is in there? InSight has an instrument called the Rotation and Interior Structure Experiment, or RISE, that will hopefully help us to find out.

Although the InSight lander stays in one spot on Mars, Mars wobbles around as it orbits the Sun. RISE will keep track of InSight's location so that scientists will have a way to measure these wobbles. This information will help determine what materials are in Mars' core and whether the core is liquid or solid.

InSight will collect tons of information about what Mars is like under the surface. One day, these new details from InSight will help us understand more about how planets like Mars—and our home, Earth—came to be.