Southwest Florida Astronomical Society
SWFAS

The Eyepiece
May 2012

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

April Showers… hopefully bring clear May Nights!

Showers definitely had an impact on us last month. Our star party was cancelled, we had to pack up a bit early at the Hickey's Creek Park event and thankfully I didn't plan anything for Astronomy Day evening.

This month is pretty slim event wise, school is letting out and we are moving into the summer event season. This coming weekend, either the evening of May 4th or the evening of the 5th, a Girl Scout troop has asked us to come out to Camp Caloosa off SR31 for a group of about 30. We are going to make a decision on the night by the time of the meeting, preferably Friday May 4th, depending on the weather forecasts. If I could get a couple of people to help, it would be appreciated. Contact me if you are interested so I can keep you in the loop.

I want to thank Tony Heiner for helping at Hickey's Creek Park for their 10th anniversary celebration. Attendance was small, but they had 3 or 4 times the number of visitors they get on a Saturday. Due to a small parking area, they did not heavily advertise it. The sun was beautiful with lots of prominences. (Thanks to Ron Apple for the use of the PST.)

I am looking for someone to help coordinate the club events for the Venus Transit June 5th. I will be out of town the last week of May until the 5th, so I really need someone to handle getting ready for the event. I am working with the City of Fort Myers to allow us to use Centennial Park (west side by the pavilion/seawall).

I would like to thank Ron Myrick for his service as Program Coordinator. He officially resigned effective this month. Besides getting Theo to do the presentation for May, he has put us in good shape for the coming year, Jack Berninger will be back for 2 talks next spring and we have a follow up to this month's talk on Spectroscopy "*You Can Almost Touch the Stars!*" by Tom Field covering amateur spectroscopy equipment scheduled for December. The talk will be a remote presentation. If anyone is interested in being the Program Coordinator starting with the Fall meetings, please let me know.

This month we have Dr Theo Koupelis speaking again on *Spectroscopy for non PhDs*. His prior presentations have been very interesting. This should be another excellent presentation.

Tim Moore has officially resigned as our Treasurer. His personal life has not allowed him time for any astronomical work. Tony Heiner has agreed to take over the position providing approval at the meeting.

Carol Stewart has taken on the job as ALCOR (Astronomical League Coordinator) and is planning to do the June meeting presentation *Your Astronomical League and its Benefits to You*.

Just a reminder, it is annual dues time again. Dues are $20.00/year. I have sent out second reminders to all who have email. If you are getting this via regular mail, please check to see if

you have paid your dues. If you have not paid by the June Meeting, you will be dropped off the mailing lists. Please pay at the meetings or send your payment in to SWFAS, P.O. Box 100127, Cape Coral, Florida 33910. If you have any questions about your dues, contact me.

CRP Star Party Schedule for 2012: May 19th, June 23rd, July 21st, August 18th, September 15th, October 13th, November 10th, and December 15th. Please contact Bruce Dissette if you have any questions.

Upcoming Meetings: June 7th Carol Stewart, Your Astronomical League and Its Benefits to You.

The sky this month:
Venus, Mars and Saturn dominate the evening sky after sunset. Venus is at its brightest at the start of the month. The Full Moon on the 6th is very close to perigee and it's the closest perigee of the year, so it will be slightly larger than most. Jupiter is in conjunction with Sun on the 13th, so we have to wait awhile for its return to a dark sky. Last Quarter is on the 12th and New Moon is on the 20th. There is an annual solar eclipse that day, but the sun will have set before any phase is visible. First Quarter moon is on the 28th. Don't forget, June 5th is the transit of Venus!

Club Positions

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May Meeting

Our May monthly meeting will be held on Thursday May 3rd at 7:30 pm at Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium. Dr. Theo Koupelis of Edison State College will speak on *Spectroscopy for Non-PhDs*.

CRP Star Party Schedule

May 19th, June 23rd, July 21st, August 18th, September 15th, October 13th, November 10th, and December 15th. Please contact Bruce Dissette if you have any questions.

A Cluster Within a Cluster

The star cluster NGC 6604 is shown in this new image taken by the Wide Field Imager attached to the MPG/ESO 2.2-metre telescope at the La Silla Observatory in Chile. It is often overlooked in favor of its more prominent neighbor, the Eagle Nebula (also known as Messier 16), that lies a mere wingspan away. But the framing of this picture, which places the star cluster in a landscape of surrounding gas and dust clouds, shows what a beautiful object NGC 6604 is in its own right.

NGC 6604 is the bright grouping towards to the upper left of the image. It is a young star cluster that is the densest part of a more widely scattered association containing about one hundred brilliant blue-white stars. The picture also shows the cluster's associated nebula — a cloud of glowing hydrogen gas that is called Sh2-54 — as well as dust clouds.

NGC 6604 lies about 5500 light-years away in the constellation of Serpens (The Serpent) and is located about two degrees north of the Eagle Nebula in the night sky. The bright stars are easily seen in a small telescope and were first catalogued by William Herschel in 1784. However, the faint gas cloud escaped attention until the 1950s when it was catalogued by Stewart Sharpless on photographs from the National Geographic–Palomar Sky Atlas.

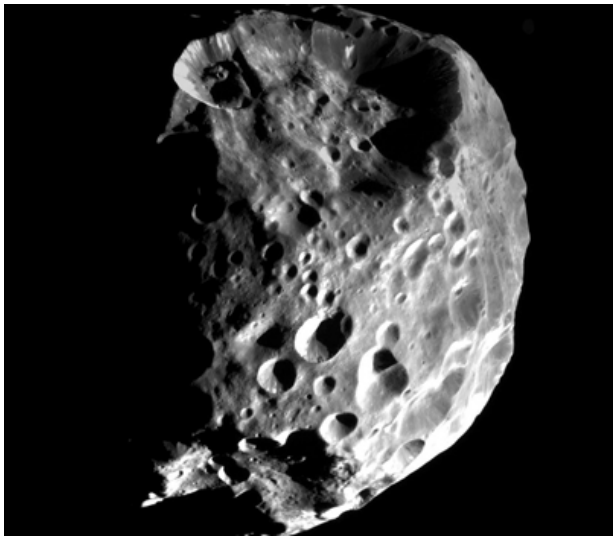
The cluster's hot young stars are helping a new generation of stars to form in NGC 6604, by collecting star-making material into a compact region with their strong stellar winds and radiation. This second generation of stars will quickly replace the older generation, as although the brightest young stars are massive, they consume their fuel copiously and live short lives.

Aside from aesthetics, NGC 6604 has other reasons to draw the gaze of astronomers, as it has a strange column of hot ionized gas emanating from it. Similar columns of hot gas, which channel outflowing material from young star clusters, have been found elsewhere in the Milky Way and other spiral galaxies, but the example in NGC 6604 is relatively nearby, allowing astronomers to study it in detail.

This particular column (often referred to by astronomers as a "chimney") is perpendicular to the galactic plane and stretches an incredible 650 light-years in length. Astronomers think that the hot stars within NGC 6604 are responsible for producing the chimney, but more research is needed to fully understand these unusual structures.
- ESO Press Release

Cassini Finds Saturn Moon has Planet-Like Qualities

Data from NASA's Cassini mission reveal Saturn's moon Phoebe has more planet-like qualities than previously thought.



Scientists had their first close-up look at Phoebe when Cassini began exploring the Saturn system in 2004. Using data from multiple spacecraft instruments and a computer model of the moon's chemistry, geophysics and geology, scientists found Phoebe was a planetesimal, or remnant planetary building block.

"Unlike primitive bodies such as comets, Phoebe appears to have actively evolved for a time before it stalled out," said Julie Castillo-Rogez, a planetary scientist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. "Objects like Phoebe are thought to have condensed very quickly. Hence, they represent building blocks of planets. They give scientists clues about what conditions were like around the time of the birth of planets and their moons."

Cassini images suggest Phoebe originated in the far-off Kuiper Belt, the region of ancient, icy, rocky bodies beyond Neptune's orbit. Data show Phoebe was spherical and hot early in its history, and has denser rock-rich material concentrated near its center. Its average density is about the same as Pluto, another object in the Kuiper Belt. Phoebe likely was captured by Saturn's gravity when it somehow got close to the giant planet.

Saturn is surrounded by a cloud of irregular moons that circle the planet in orbits tilted from Saturn's orbit around the sun, the so-called equatorial plane. Phoebe is the largest of these irregular moons and also has the distinction of orbiting backward in relation to the other moons. Saturn's large moons appear to have formed from gas and dust orbiting in the planet's equatorial plane. These moons currently orbit Saturn in that same plane.

"By combining Cassini data with modeling techniques previously applied to other solar system bodies, we've been able to go back in time and clarify why it is so different from the rest of the Saturn system," said Jonathan Lunine, a Cassini team member at Cornell University.
Analyses suggest that Phoebe was born within the first 3 million years of the birth of the solar system, which occurred 4.5 billion years ago. The moon may originally have been porous but appears to have collapsed in on itself as it warmed up. Phoebe developed a density 40 percent higher than the average inner Saturnian moon.

Objects of Phoebe's size have long been thought to form as "potato-shaped" bodies and remained that way over their lifetimes. If such an object formed early enough in the solar system's history, it could have harbored the kinds of radioactive material that would produce substantial heat over a short timescale. This would warm the interior and reshape the moon.
“From the shape seen in Cassini images and modeling the likely cratering history, we were able to see that Phoebe started with a nearly spherical shape, rather than being an irregular shape later smoothed into a sphere by impacts," said Peter Thomas, a Cassini team member at Cornell.
Phoebe likely stayed warm for tens of millions of years before freezing up. The study suggests the heat also would have enabled the moon to host liquid water at one time. This could explain the signature of water-rich material on Phoebe's surface previously detected by Cassini.
The new study also is consistent with the idea that several hundred million years after Phoebe

cooled, the moon drifted toward the inner solar system in a solar-system-wide rearrangement. Phoebe was large enough to survive this turbulence.

More than 60 moons are known to orbit Saturn, varying drastically in shape, size, surface age and origin. Scientists using both ground-based observatories and Cassini's cameras continue to search for others.
- The full version of this story is at:
http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/news/news.cfm?release=2012-119&cid=release_2012-119

Seuss and Holst among the Names Selected for 23 Mercury Craters

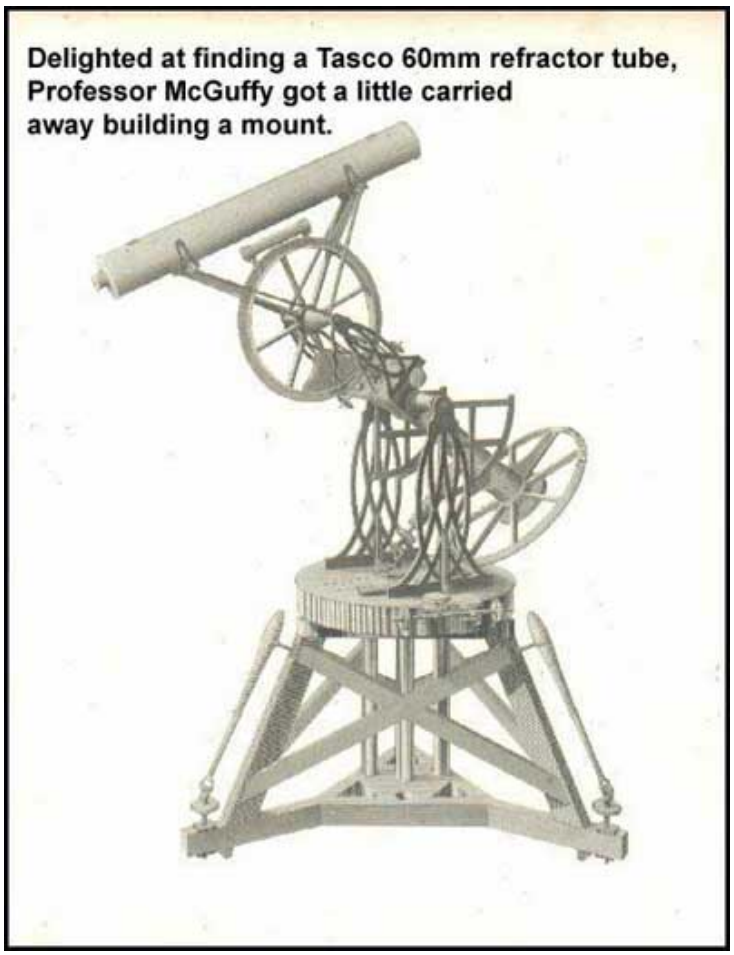
The International Astronomical Union (IAU) recently approved 23 new names to impact craters on Mercury. The IAU has been the arbiter of planetary and satellite nomenclature since its inception in 1919. In keeping with the established naming theme for craters on Mercury, all of the newly designated features are named after famous deceased artists, musicians, or authors.

The newly named craters include:
· Ailey, for Alvin Ailey, an American choreographer credited with popularizing modern dance and revolutionizing African-American participation in 20th century concert dance.
· Aksakov, for Sergey Aksakov, a 19th-century Russian literary figure remembered for his semi-autobiographical tales of family life, as well as for his books on hunting and fishing.
· Balanchine, for George Balanchine, one of the 20th century's most famous choreographers, a developer of ballet in the United States and the co-founder of New York City Ballet.
· Ellington, for Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, an American composer, pianist, and big-band leader who wrote more than 1,000 compositions. A major figure in the history of jazz, he also wrote music in other genres, including blues, gospel, film scores, popular, and classical.
· Faulkner, for William Faulkner, considered one of the most important writers of U.S. Southern literature. A Nobel Prize laureate, he is best known for his novels and short stories.
· Fonteyn, for Margot Fonteyn, an English ballerina regarded as one of the greatest classical ballet dancers of all time. She spent her entire career as a dancer with the Royal Ballet.
· Grainger, for Percy Grainger, an Australian-born composer, arranger, and pianist who played a prominent role in the revival of interest in British folk music in the early 20th century.
· Grotell, for Maija Grotell, a Finland-born ceramist and teacher known for her experiments in glaze technology and sometimes described as the "mother of American ceramics."
· Henri, for Robert Henri, an American painter and teacher. He was a leading figure of the Ashcan School, an early 20th century artistic movement best known for works portraying scenes of daily life in New York's poorer neighborhoods.
· Holst, for Gustav Theodore Holst, an English composer most famous for his orchestral suite, The Planets.
· Kofi, for Vincent Akwete Kofi, a Ghanaian sculptor who borrowed extensively from traditional African concepts of stylization, emphasis, distortion and symbolism.
· Lismer, for Arthur Lismer, a Canadian painter and member of the Group of Seven, a team of artists famous for its paintings inspired by the Canadian landscape.
· Magritte, for René Magritte, a Belgian artist and a prominent Surrealist painter, whose works were characterized by symbols including the bowler hat, the castle, the rock, and the window.
· Mendelssohn, for Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn, a German composer, pianist, organist, and conductor of the early Romantic period. Among his most famous works is the *Wedding March.*
· Nabokov, for Vladimir Nabokov, a multilingual Russian writer. He rose to international prominence for the novels he composed in English, including *Lolita*.
· Nureyev, for Rudolf Nureyev, a Russian dancer, one of the most celebrated ballet dancers of the 20th century and credited with expanding the role to the male ballet dancer who once served only as support to the women.
· Pasch, for Ulrica Fredrica Pasch, a Swedish painter and miniaturist and one of the few female artists known in Scandinavia before the 19th century.

· Petipa, for Marius Petipa, a French ballet dancer, teacher and choreographer considered to be the most influential ballet master and choreographer of ballet that has ever lived.
· Rustaveli, for Shota Rustaveli, a Georgian poet of the 12th century, and one of the greatest contributors to Georgian literature. He is author of *The Knight in the Panther's Skin*, the Georgian national epic poem.
· Seuss, for Theodor Seuss Geisel, an American writer and cartoonist most widely known for his 46 children's books.
· Sousa, for John Philip Sousa, an American composer and conductor of the late Romantic era, known particularly for American military and patriotic marches.
· Stevenson, for Robert Louis Stevenson, a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, and travel writer. His books include *Treasure Island, Kidnapped*, and *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.
· Warhol, for Andy Warhol, a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art. His works explore the relationship between artistic expression, celebrity culture, and advertisement.

“The MESSENGER team is delighted that these geologically important features on Mercury now have official names,” says MESSENGER Principal Investigator Sean Solomon. “As these names appear regularly in the scientific literature and on maps of the innermost planet, the scientific community and the public will have many occasions to remember the brilliant individuals from many cultures whose contributions to the arts have enriched the lives of all.”

These 23 newly named craters join 53 other craters named since MESSENGER's first Mercury flyby in January 2008. More information about the names of features on Mercury and the other objects in the Solar System can be found at the U.S. Geological Survey's Planetary Nomenclature Web site: http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/index.html.



> App of the Month

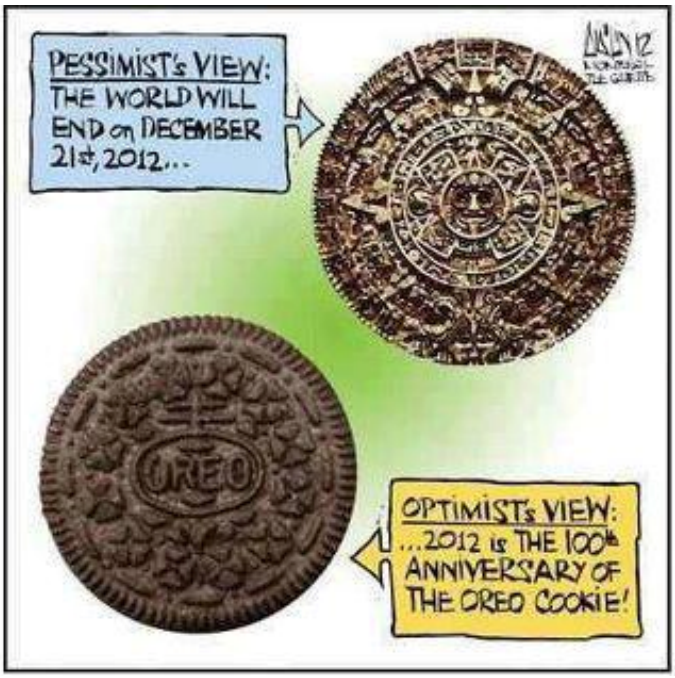
Meteor Counter

Every day, an average of more than 40 tons of meteoroids strike our planet. NASA could use some help keeping track of it all.

Meteor Counter is an app designed to harness the power of citizen scientists to keep track of meteoroids. Whenever you go outside for a bit of stargazing, take your iPhone, iPad, or iPod Touch with you; start the Meteor Counter; lie down in a safe, dark place; and be alert for shooting stars.

Meteor Counter records critical data such as the time you saw the meteor, the meteor's magnitude, and your location. These data are automatically uploaded to NASA researchers for analysis.

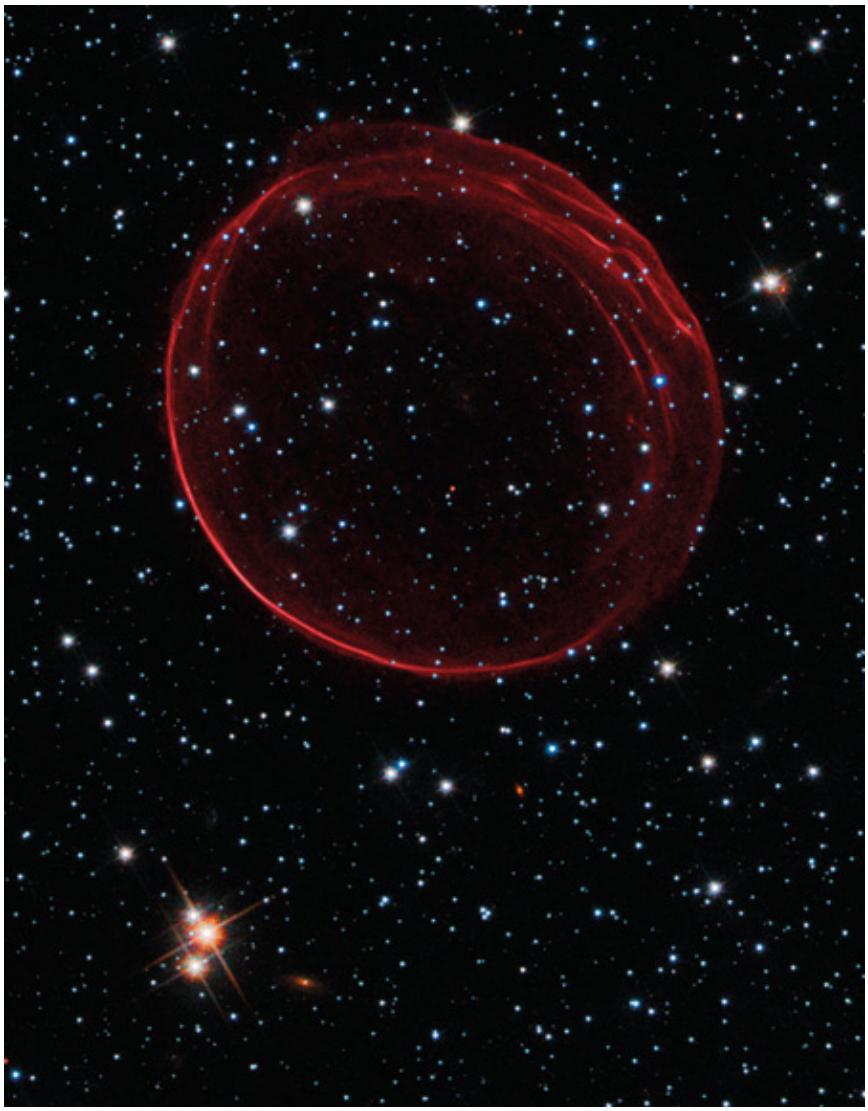
The app is available free of charge from the iTunes store at **http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/meteorcounter/id466896415?mt=8.**



Hubble Bubble

A delicate sphere of gas, captured by NASA's Hubble Space Telescope, floats serenely in the depths of space. The pristine shell, or bubble, is the result of gas that is being shocked by the expanding blast wave from a supernova. Called SNR 0509, the bubble is the visible remnant of a powerful stellar explosion in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC), a small galaxy about 160,000 light-years from Earth. Ripples in the shell's surface may be caused by either subtle variations in the density of the ambient interstellar gas, or possibly driven from the interior by pieces of the ejecta. The bubble is twenty-three light-years across and is expanding at more than 11 million miles per hour. This Hubble image utilized the Advanced Camera for Surveys and the Wide Field Imager 3.

Image credit: NASA, ESA, and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA) / J. Hughes (Rutgers University)



Sun Funnel Instructions

Rick Fienberg has supplemented the original instructions for making a Sun Funnel with some additional content that answers common questions we've received. The new version resides at the same URL as the old version:http://cdn.transitofvenus.org/docs/Build_a_Sun_Funnel.pdf A clue that you have the new version is the picture of the kid on crutches looking at the telescope.

If you're wondering about the degree of difficulty to build one, see the blog post at http://10minuteastronomy.wordpress.com/2012/03/14/guest-post-sun-funnel-built-and-tested/

NASA Helps Europe Study a Comet– Up Close and Personal

By Dr. Tony Phillips

Europe's Rosetta spacecraft is on its way to intercept comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko. Comets have been intercepted before, but this mission is different. Rosetta aims to make history by landing a probe on the comet's surface while the mother ship orbits overhead.

"Rosetta is the European equivalent of a NASA flagship mission," explains Claudia Alexander, project scientist for the U.S. Rosetta Project. "It will conduct the most comprehensive study of a comet ever performed."

Rosetta's payload contains 21 instruments designed to study almost every aspect of the comet's chemistry, structure, and dynamics. Three of the sensors were contributed by the U.S.: Alice (an ultraviolet spectrometer), IES (an ion and electron sensor), and MIRO (a microwave sounder).

The main event of the mission will likely be the landing. The 100-kg lander, which looks a bit like a cross between NASA's old Viking Mars landers and a modern microsatellite, will spend two weeks fastened to the comet's icy surface. The European-built probe will collect samples for analysis by onboard microscopes and take stunning panoramic images from ground level.

"First the lander will study the surface from close range to establish a baseline before the comet becomes active," explains Alexander. "Then the orbiter will investigate the flow of gas and dust around the comet's active, venting nucleus."

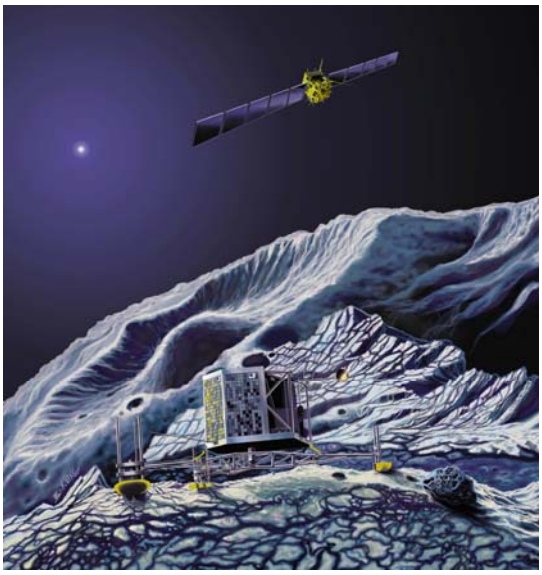
Rosetta's sensors will perform the experiments that reveal how the chemicals present interact with one another and with the solar wind. Alice and MIRO detect uncharged atoms and molecules, while IES detects the ions and electrons as the solar wind buffets the nucleus.

One problem that often vexes astronomers when they try to study comets is visibility. It's hard to see through the dusty veil of gas billowing away from the heated nucleus. The microwaves MIRO detects can penetrate the dust, so MIRO can see and measure its target molecules even when other instruments can't.

MIRO is one of several experiments focused on the comet's structural properties. It will determine the comet's dielectric constant, emissivity, and thermal conductivity to determine whether it is made of a powdery loose material, has a detectable layer of loose material, or is hard as rock.

“We want to find out whether comets have retained material from when the solar system formed,” says Alexander. “If the ancient materials are still there, we can get an idea of what conditions were like at the dawn of the solar system.”

Rosetta enters orbit in 2014. Stay tuned for updates!



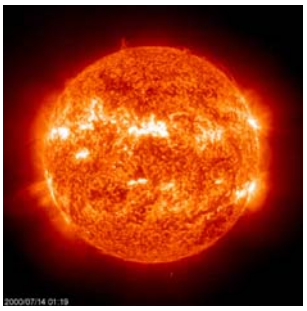
Caption: Rosetta’s lander Philae will eject from the spacecraft, touch down on the comet’s nucleus, and immediately fire a harpoon into the surface to anchor itself so it won’t drift off in the weak gravity.

Check out “Comet Quest,” the new, free iPhone/iPad game that has you operating the Rosetta spacecraft yourself. Get the link at spaceplace.nasa.gov/comet-quest.

- This article was provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

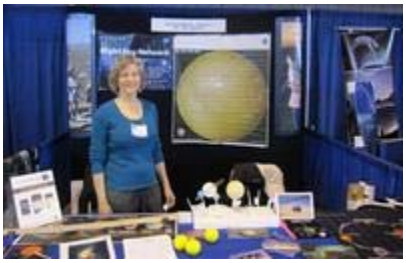
- Distributed by Laura K. Lincoln, on behalf of the Space Place Team.

Hello NSN StarGazers!



The NEW "Our Magnetic Sun" ToolKit is being released early May - in time for Transit of Venus and other solar observing events. The ToolKit will help support your solar outreach. Using the large banner with Sun images and the Explore the Sun cards, lines at the telescope will be manageable. Your club can qualify to receive the ToolKit by logging at least two events held between January 1st and April 30th using Night Sky Network ToolKits and resources. Read more about Our Magnetic Sun in the recent Reflector article.

Join us for the Magnetic Sun teleconference with Dr. Bryan Mendez on Wednesday, May 9th, to introduce the release of the newest ToolKit. Bone up on your solar science and get ready for a summer of fun in the Sun! Log into the Night Sky Network for the call-in information. Slides will be available for download by May 1st. Enjoy the 2012/Dr. Aveni podcast and share it with your friends on Facebook & Twitter!



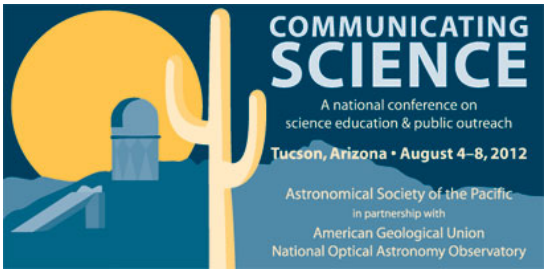
Will YOU be at NEAF?

Stop by and see us at the ASP/NSN booth at the Northeast Astronomy Forum (NEAF): April 28 and 29 in Suffern, NY.
Don’t miss our presentation on Sunday, the 29th, at 1:30 pm in the main lecture hall: *Ten Common Challenges Astronomy Clubs Face and the Keys to Solving Them.* Plenty of resources are available to support our observing habit, but where do we turn for support to run our clubs and grow the hobby? How do we inspire the public to join us? With more than eight years of research and experience with astronomy clubs, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific and the NASA Night Sky Network provide you with the keys to addressing many of these

challenges. We're very excited about being at NEAF again this year and look forward to seeing you.

Transit of Venus Web Feed
Is your club is doing outreach at an observatory for the Transit of Venus? You might be able to provide a web feed of images of the Sun during the transit and include it in NASA's webcast. This is a great opportunity to participate in major outreach and provide a direct service to NASA! Please contact Elaine Lewis directly at elaine.m.lewis@nasa.gov for details. She needs to know the location of your observatory, the types of telescopes being used and a contact person to follow up with.

AstroSocial: If your club is doing astrophotography, be sure to share your photos on your club Facebook page and on NSN's Facebook page. Tweet us at @nightskynetwork. People on Facebook love photos, so consider putting up all kinds of astronomy pics!



Communicating Science - Science Education and Public Outreach Conference in Tucson, Arizona, August 4-8, 2012
Join the ASP for a three-day conference on the joys and challenges of communicating our understanding of the universe and science in general. The Galileo Teacher Training Program, is an astronomy workshop for teachers in grades 3-12 and for those who work with them. Find out more and we hope to see you in Tucson!

Spread the word about Go StarGaze, the NSN iPhone app that helps you find NSN astronomy clubs and events and Distant Suns, the astronomy app that lists NSN events!
Wishing you clear skies and oodles of outreach,
- Marni Berendsen, Vivian White, and Jessica Santascoy, Night Sky Network

SWFAS Minutes

Meeting Date: April 5, 2012

CALL TO ORDER: The monthly meeting of the Southwest Florida Astronomical Society was held at the Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium, Ft Myers, Florida, on Thursday, April 5, 2012. The meeting convened at 7:30pm, President Brian Risley presiding, and Kathleen Hendrix, secretary.

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE: There were approximately 30 members and visitors in attendance.

OPENING REMARKS:
PRESIDENT: Brian Risley opened the meeting by welcoming new members and visitors in attendance.
He asked all members to consider assisting the club with duties left by members who have resigned their positions. This includes the position of Treasurer, and our Alcor Program Coordinator. Brian has been wearing several hats and needs help with these responsibilities. Volunteers will be appreciated.
Brian then reviewed recent events. These include:

March 10th- Riverside Retreat in Alva
March 19th- Sanibel Observation
March 24th- Lakes park, 150 in attendance
March 31st- Three Oaks Elementary, 500 in attendance

Future events include:

April 4th- Hickeys Creek 10th Anniversary
April 28th- Astronomy Day Spring to be announced

June 5th- Transit of Venus location to be announced, coordinator needed.
Sept 22nd- Observe the Moon Night 2012 to be announced

Two framed certificates of appreciation from The Space Place were presented to the club for 2010 and 2011. They were forwarded by Bob Francis along with a personal letter from Bob expressing his fondness for the club as he resigns his position as club coordinator. We appreciate Bob's enormous contribution to the club and hope to see him at future meetings.

VICE PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Bruce Dissette, Vice President had no report.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT: Carol Holmberg, Newsletter Editor, publishes monthly newsletters via email to all members.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: Secretary, Kathleen Hendrix submitted minutes from the last meeting to be reviewed in the Newsletter, and approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Brian Risley reported a balance at this time of $2371.28. Details are available on request.

VIEWING COORDINATORS' REPORT: Viewing Coordinators are Chuck Pavlick, Bruce Dissette, and Tony Heiner. Unfortunately, conditions were cloudy for the Fakahatchee Star Party. Bruce was more fortunate with CRP, with 4 observers on the 17th, and 12 participants on the 24th.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT: Librarian, Maria Berni, had no news.

CLUB HISTORIAN: Club Historian, Danny Secary, was not present

EQUIPTMENT COORDINATOR: Equipment Coordinator, Brian Risley, no report.

WEBSITE COORDINATOR: Website Coordinator, Dan Fitzgerald, no report.

(We are obviously anxious to get to our program!)

PROGRAM COORDINATOR: Program Coordinator, Ron Myrick, is unfortunately resigning.
We appreciate all of his efforts to find fascinating speakers for our meetings.

EVENING PROGRAM: Jack Berninger returned to present a program on *Comets, Asteroids, and Extinctions.* The occurrence and causes of previous global mass extinctions is currently a hot topic in the world of Astrobiology. Jack's animated presentations are always enjoyed by members and visitors. Dr. Berninger is currently a biologist with the Cincinnati Astronomical Society and can be reached at eberninger@fuse.net

ADJOURNMENT: Thursday May 3,2012 was set as the next regular meeting.
The April 5, 2012 meeting was adjourned at 9:00pm.
- Kathleen Hendrix, Secretary

Future Events

CALUSA NATURE CENTER PLNTRM	5-3-12	7:30 PM	MONTHLY MEETING
CALOOSAHATCHEE REGIONAL PARK	5-19-12	DUSK	STAR PARTY
ANNULAR SOLAR ECLIPSE	5-20-12	VISIBLE FROM WESTERN US, NOT FROM SW FLORIDA	
TRANSIT OF VENUS	6-5-12	6:04 PM	TRANSIT OF VENUS
CALUSA NATURE CENTER PLNTRM	6-7-12	7:30 PM	MONTHLY MEETING
CALOOSAHATCHEE REGIONAL PARK	6-23-12	DUSK	STAR PARTY

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