

was the author's preference for 'representative colour' rather than the more familiar (to me anyway) 'false colour'. And rightly so, since representing colours invisible to our eyes using visible colours is indeed not necessarily false, but rather is representative. What I found particularly interesting in the chapter dealing with X-ray and High Energy radiation is how a crude X-ray image of the Moon led astronomers to eventually to a better understanding of the nature of galaxies across the Universe.

The final chapter is an excellent tying-together of the individual threads of the story into one coherent view of the multi-wavelength Universe. Here data across the spectrum gets combined, revealing the full

picture of the visible and invisible regimes of familiar objects such as Centaurus A.

I think the authors have managed to effectively communicate the difficult subject of unseen phenomena to a wide range of readers by keeping jargon to a minimum and using good illustrations. There is nevertheless enough 'meat' to keep the more advanced reader interested throughout. Although I sometimes found the pages with very dark backgrounds quite reflective and thus slightly difficult to read in certain lighting, the range of differently coloured pages does add to the coffee-table attractiveness of the book.

Willie Koorts

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Glossary



seeing double



Double Stars in Telescopium

by Lucas Ferreira

Telescopium has no outstanding binaries – in fact, all its visual binaries have rather

faint primaries (sixth, seventh, eighth magnitude or even fainter). There are about 25 or so double stars in this constellation, most of which are very challenging targets. Telescopium is more remarkable for what it lacks, rather than for what it contains, and is not usually an observing target for amateur astronomers. Let's have a look at some of the double stars in this constellation!

double stars in telescopium

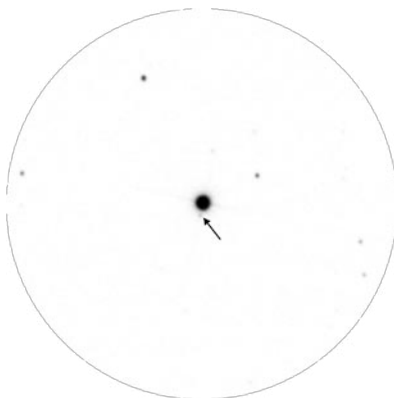
Delta 1, 2 Telescopii – Magnitude 4.96 & 5.07, sep. 10 arcminutes

If you aim your binoculars or telescope towards Delta Telescopii (see skymap on p.169), it won't take long to discover that this designation is shared by two stars! This pair is actually an optical double, meaning that they are not physically attached at all, they just happen to appear close together from our viewpoint. Delta 1 and 2 are both blue-white B-type subgiant stars with Delta 1, slightly brighter, at approximately 800 light years from Earth and Delta 2 at 1 100 light years distant. The pair is less than 10 arcminutes apart. Delta 1 and 2 shines at magnitude 4.96 and 5.07 respectively.



Epsilon Telescopii – Magnitude 4.5 & 13.0, sep. 21 arcseconds

Epsilon Telescopii is a true binary, approximately 409 light years away. The primary component, Epsilon Telescopii A, is an orange K-Type giant at magnitude 4.5. It has a much fainter magnitude 13 companion, Epsilon Telescopii B, 21" away. A 13th magnitude star would be about the visual limit for a 150mm telescope under a dark sky. See if you can spot the faint B companion directly below the primary star on the photo.



Kappa Telescopii – Magnitude 5.18

Be sure to also look at Kappa Telescopii (indicated by the κ symbol on p.169). Kappa is another visual double, a yellow G-type giant star located 293 light years from our Solar System.

Delta Telescopii (top) and Epsilon (bottom), photographed with a Pentax K110D SLR on a 200mm Skywatcher Newtonian telescope on 19 July 2009.

Happy Double-star-gazing...



Star	RA (J2000.0)	Dec	PA	Sep.	Epoch	Mag.
Delta ¹	18 ^h 31 ^m 45 ^s	-45°54'54"	N/A	600"	2000	+4.96
Delta ²	18 32 02	-45 45 26	N/A	600"	2000	+5.07
Epsilon	18 11 14	-45 57 16	228°	21"	2000	+4.52
Kappa	18 52 40	-52 06 27	N/A	N/A	2000	+5.18