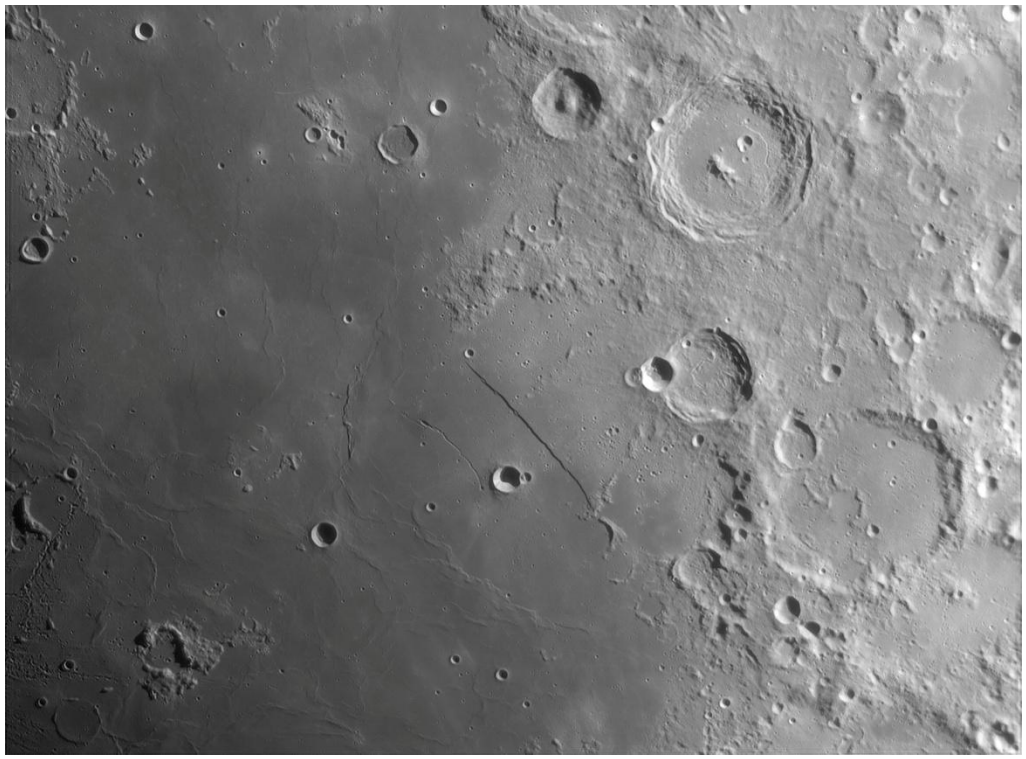
SIRIUS ASTRONOMER

www.ocastronomers.org

The Newsletter of the Orange County Astronomers

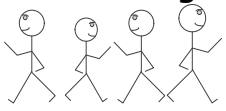
General information and contacts for the Orange County Astronomers club can be found at www.ocastronomers.org

November 2026 Free to members, subscriptions $12 for 12 issues **Volume 53, Number 11**



This image is centered on the Moon's "Straight Wall" feature. Tom Bash captured this from Huntington Beach in May 2020 using his Celestron C14, Lumenera Infinity 2-1M camera with a near infra-read filter.

Upcoming Events - free and open to the public

Beginner's class	Monday, 4 December at 7:00 to 9:00 PM **ONLINE** This is the 4th session of the Beginners Astronomy Class. It covers the science behind the telescope: how our eyes perceive objects seen by telescope and the physics involved.
Club Meeting 	Friday, 13 November at 7:30 to 9:30 PM **IN PERSON, ONLINE** "What's Up": Michael Beckage from OCA **IN PERSON** Main speaker: Dr. Qicheng Zhang from Lowell Observatory **IN PERSON** Whose talk will be "The Science of Rocks that Get Hot" **Orange Coast College, Lecture Hall 1, building 40** Parking fee must be paid in advance via Passport Parking app – see page 3 for more details
Astro-Physics SIG 	Friday, 13 November, at 7:00 PM to 9 PM **IN PERSON** Orange Coast College, Lecture Hall 1, building 40 as part of club's General meeting
Star Parties	Saturday 7 November at the OCA Anza site. No Irvine site star party will be held in November.

The monthly club meeting is viewable in progress on Zoom and our social media platforms. The recording is available on these platforms after the meeting is over.

https://www.facebook.com/OrangeCountyAstronomers
https://www.youtube.com/@ocastronomers

Please consult the calendar on the OCA website to RSVP online meetings (required)

President's Message

By Barbara Toy

Last Chance to Run for 2027 Board!

As a reminder, the ballot for the 2027 Board closes at the end of November 13, the day of the November General Meeting. To be added to the ballot, please email our Secretary, Alan Smallbone (Alan@ocastronomers.org) before then. If you have any questions about what's involved, please reach out to any of the current Board members (contact information is on our website). And, of course, club members are always welcome to attend our meetings, to see what is going on and how the Board actually operates – just email Alan if you want to attend a meeting, so he can send you the link.

Regarding our election itself, it will only be done electronically this time, and all members should get a link to the ballot by email by the first week in December. If you have had a change in your email address in the last year, please be sure that Charlie Oostdyk, our Treasurer and keeper of the membership records, gets your updated information as soon as possible. If you don't receive a link by December 6, please notify Alan or Charlie so we can check on it.

Orange County Star Parties

Historically, our club has had monthly star parties at our Anza site and in Orange County as well. The Orange County parties have been held in various locations on the former Irvine Ranch over time, most recently at the model airplane field near Irvine Lake. We had to close those events down along with all of our other in-person activities during Covid, and have been trying to get them going again, as I have documented here periodically. These efforts have primarily been made by Alan Smallbone, who has spent untold hours on the phone and emailing different people with OC Parks, the Irvine Conservancy and related entities on this project.

Things looked promising last summer, and we had one fairly good experience at a new location OC Parks thought would work well for us. It turned out, though, that we actually had to make the necessary arrangements through the Irvine Conservancy, a separate entity. The Conservancy seemed willing to work with us for a while, but their most recent communications are that they are unwilling or unable to allow us to have access to a viewing site for more than a two-hour period for these events (including set-up and tear-down), which is too short to be worthwhile, so we ultimately had to decline their current proposed arrangement. Maybe something will change there in the future, but for now we do not expect to have any in-county star parties that would involve the Irvine Conservancy.

We are looking for other options and are open to suggestions for where and how we may be able to have them outside of Irvine Conservancy areas. If you have any suggestions or contacts who might be able to help, please send that information to Alan.

Realistically, neither Alan nor I have much time to devote to this, and, when Alan first took it on, we thought it was simply a matter of finding the right contact(s) at OC Parks to set these star parties up again. Our best bet for getting these star parties going again would be for a member who sees their value to take the project on. If you've enjoyed these parties in the past and want to see this part of the club's regular activities restored – now's the time to step forward and see what you can do to make it happen! We look forward to hearing from you.

© Barbara Toy, October 2026

Location of Our General Meetings



OCA meets in Lecture Hall 1 – which is in Building 40 shown (in orange) just above the planetarium in this rotated campus map.

Parking at Orange Coast College

Parking at Orange Coast College must be paid via Passport Parking, a smart-phone app.

Parking Lot E = Zone 92847 may be the most convenient one for the meeting location.

Standard parking rate is $5 + $0.35 processing fee and is good for the entire evening.

Please access this site well before visiting OCC to establish an account for Visitor parking.

https://cccd.t2hosted.com/Account/Portal

Help Wanted

- OCA representative to the Western Amateur Astronomers
- Anza Maintenance Coordinator

Both you and the club can benefit with your participation. For the WAA coordinator position, please send Barbara an email and give her a chance to tell you about it.

For the Anza Maintenance coordinator Alan Smallbone at alan@ocastronomers.org is the person to contact. He can describe the job.

AstroSpace Update

November 2026
Astronomy and space news summarized by Don Lynn from NASA and other sources

Extreme Debris Disks – Very young stars typically have a protoplanetary disk of gas and dust surrounding them in which the material coalesces into planets. When the star begins to shine, the gas is blown out of the disk which leaves what is called a debris disk. The growing pre-planets occasionally collide to contribute to the debris. A small fraction of these disks are classified as extreme debris disks, distinguished by having unusually large amounts of warm dust near the star. A team of astronomers studied 16 of these extreme debris disks, using the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) and archived observations from the now-retired Spitzer space telescope. They found that the extremes studied all shared 3 characteristics: smaller dust grains than ordinary debris disks, irregular infrared brightness variations, and the aforementioned warm dust. They took spectra to determine mineral content and found that there were 2 subclassifications: silica-rich and silica-poor. They propose that the silica-rich disks were formed by the collision of Mars-sized bodies, while the silica-poor disks were formed by colliding Moon-sized bodies. These proposed formation histories best matched observable characteristics of the disks and their stars.

Star Formation Stoppage Explained – A new study of 3 isolated small galaxies has explained why they stopped forming new stars. It has long been known that influences of nearby galaxies can sweep away the cool gas necessary to form new stars, but stopping formation of stars in an isolated galaxy has been a mystery. In a process known as backsplash, these galaxies were found to have passed long ago near enough to some other galaxy to strip their gas, and in the process were flung far away from the stripping galaxy, so that they now appear isolated. The study was made by a then high school student, now college student, named Julian Shapiro. The 3 galaxies studied are now known as the Shapiro Dwarf Galaxies.



Green Stars – It has long been said that there are no green stars. However, a new study of 152 nearby white dwarf stars has found that some of them have pollutants that give them unusual colors, including green. Probably the best example of this is a star known as WDJ1330+6435, which is green due to sodium-rich pollutants from material (perhaps planet fragments) that have fallen into the star. The study also found polluted white dwarfs that were pink, purple and yellow. White dwarf stars are rather dim, so their colors have tended to be overlooked in the past. The colors of ordinary (non-polluted) stars are determined by temperature: hot ones are bluish, cool ones are reddish and in between are yellowish or white.

Cloudy Weather – Brown dwarfs are objects too massive to be exoplanets, but too small in mass to be stars. WISE 0855 is the coldest known brown dwarf, at 17°F. It is only 7.5 light-years away. Astronomers used JWST to observe it for 11 hours, taking a spectrum 4 times per hour. This showed that it has water clouds that changed thickness over time. In other words, it was displaying weather much like Earth's. This is the first time water cloud weather has been observed outside our Solar System.

Lava World Atmosphere – HD 3167 b is a rocky exoplanet that orbits extremely close to its star, taking just under one Earth day per orbit, and consequently is so hot that its surface consists of melted rock. Such planets are sometimes known as lava worlds. Some very hot lava worlds have atmospheres, apparently due to lava being vaporized, but cooler lava worlds generally have no atmosphere. HD 3167 b is indeed a cooler lava world, at 2746°F, but JWST has found evidence (in the form of heat distribution about the planet) that it has an atmosphere. Astronomers are working on an explanation. The planet is 154 light-years away.

Another Lava World Atmosphere – TOI-561 b is another lava world orbiting its star extremely closely, taking only about 11 hours per orbit. New observations with JWST show that the day and night temperatures measured could be achieved only if some day side heat travels to the night side through the atmosphere and even more day side heat is reflected by clouds. The likely composition of the clouds is oxides of silicon and magnesium. Astronomers have proposed several theories to explain why this lava planet has an atmosphere.

Mapping Exoplanet Atmosphere – Astronomers employing JWST used a new technique called "transmission strings" to resolve the shape of an exoplanet named WASP-17b and found it to be slightly egg-shaped with one side more extended. This is caused by temperature variations in the atmosphere. The technique maps chemical composition and temperature of the planet's atmosphere from changes observed as the planet revolves and passes in front of (transits) its star. The findings are consistent with theory and computer simulations. The planet is a hot Jupiter, that is, a gas giant planet that is hot from orbiting near its star.

White Dwarf Planet – Astronomers have long known that most stars (all but the most massive ones) fuse hydrogen during their Main Sequence phase, then swell up to red giants when they run out of hydrogen fuel, and later collapse to white dwarf stars, where they slowly cool over long periods of time. The red giant phase should envelop and destroy any planets except extremely distant ones. Yet astronomers occasionally find planets orbiting white dwarfs relatively closely. New study of a white dwarf star known as HS 0209+0832 may have solved this mystery. Its spectrum showed the star contains the element niobium. This element is not produced in the cores of stars by nuclear fusion, but can be produced and expelled by dying stars. The implication is that the dying star can throw out material that can form a second generation of planets that will remain orbiting the resulting white dwarf star. This implication was checked by observing HS 0209+0832 with the TESS planet-finding space telescope, which found a planet orbiting there. It appears that the planet is being blasted by radiation from the white dwarf, causing it to lose material that falls back into the star explaining the presence of niobium in the star.

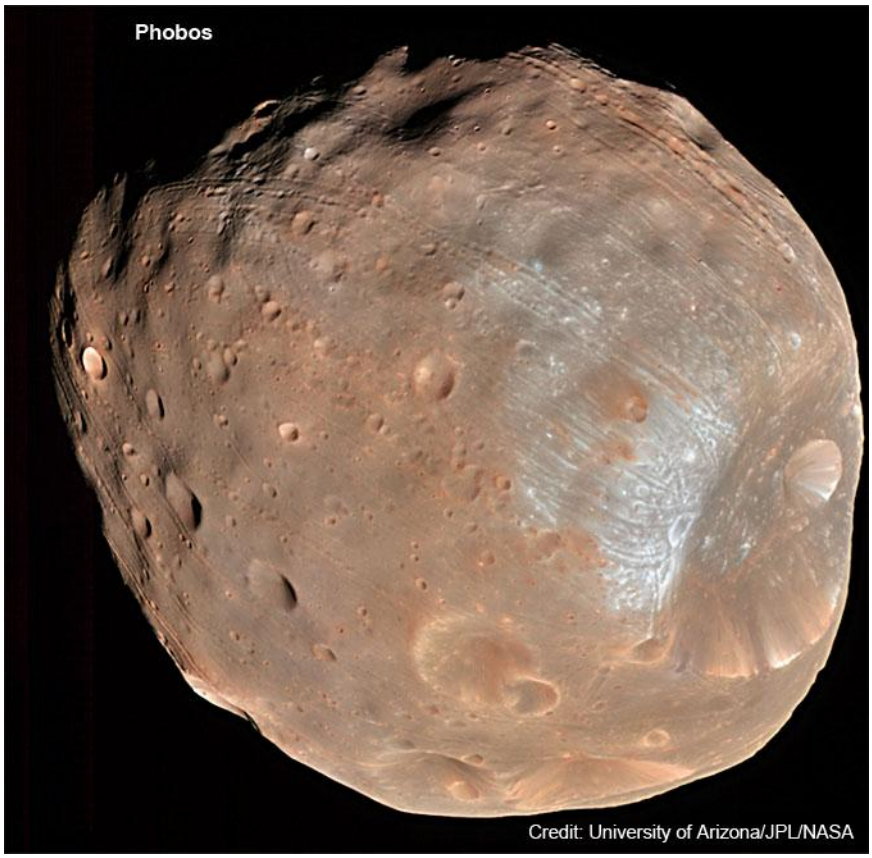
Venusian Haze – It has been known since the 1970s that there is a haze layer at the bottom of Venus's atmosphere. A new study found that dust from meteors hitting that planet's atmosphere causes sulfuric acid known to exist there to condense and create the haze that matches observations of the Venusian haze layer. The other possible sources of the haze layer were ruled out: volcanic haze and blown surface dust.



Rover Record – In October, the Perseverance Mars rover set a new record for farthest distance traveled on another world. It reached 28.10 miles traveled, breaking the record previously held by the Opportunity Mars rover. Perseverance made the distance in about 5.5 years, while Opportunity took almost 15 years. The greater speed for Perseverance is attributed to its Plutonium power source (Opportunity was solar powered) and to its autonomous navigation system. Third place is held by the Soviet Lunokhod 2 lunar rover at 24.2 miles in 1973. Mars rover Curiosity will probably pull into 3rd place next year.

Wavy Magnetodisk – It has been known since the 1970s that there is a ring-shaped magnetodisk about Jupiter that contains charged particles that originate from the moon Io's volcanoes. Analysis of data from the Juno spacecraft, which has been orbiting that planet since 2016, shows that the magnetodisk turns wavy during periods of reconnection of magnetic field lines. The wavy structure lasts for minutes up to an hour plus, and then the magnetodisk flattens out.

Mars Moon Mission – In October, Japan launched a mission called MMX that will visit the Martian moons Deimos and Phobos and it will collect a sample or two from the latter to bring back to Earth. Arrival of the sample(s) is scheduled for 2031. There are two theories of the origin of these moons: 1) they are captured asteroids, 2) they are fragments from a collision of a small body with Mars. It is expected that examination of the sample will distinguish between these theories. One sample mechanism (there are two) is known as PlanetVac, and it was built in the United States. The German space agency built a small rover named Idefix that will be deposited on Phobos.

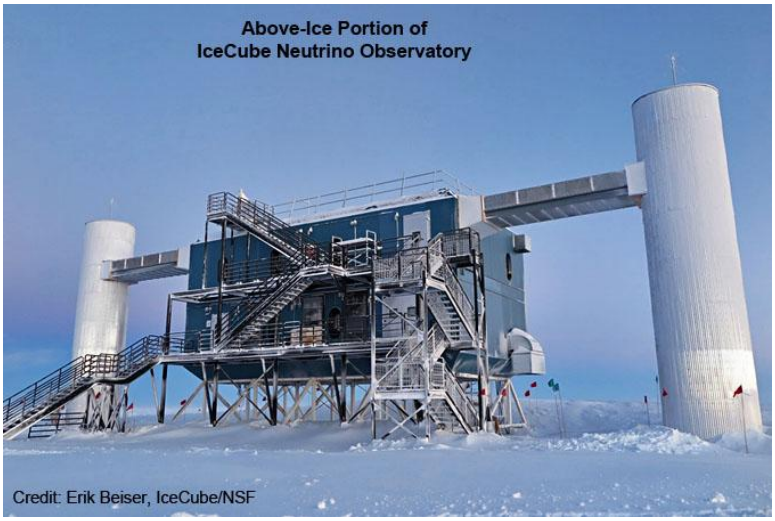


Dwarf Planet Candidate – The Vera Rubin Observatory in Chile has discovered a Trans Neptunian Object for which the estimated diameter makes it a likely candidate to be a dwarf planet. Like dozens of other dwarf planet candidates, the shape has not been determined accurately enough to see if it fits the definition of a dwarf planet, which includes the requirement: massive enough to be gravitationally rounded. The newly found object is designated 2026 ED138 and is currently 46 AU from the Sun (where an AU is the Earth's average distance from the Sun), which is well beyond Pluto. Its orbit is inclined about 25 degrees from the plane of the Solar System. From its brightness, its diameter is estimated to lie between 370 and 930 miles. Almost all bodies in this diameter range that have been observed close up have been found to be gravitationally rounded.

Solar Switchback Source – Switchbacks are S-shaped kinks in the solar wind's magnetic field. They have been known of for many years, but their source is still under debate. The European Solar Orbiter spacecraft flew through a switchback and was able to identify the particles within it. They were charged oxygen and carbon particles. These particles are formed only in hot magnetic field loops at the Sun's surface in a process known as interchange reconnection. So that pins down where this switchback formed.

Distant FRB – Fast radio bursts (FRBs) last only milliseconds, but are extremely powerful, since they can be seen (by radiotelescopes) at extreme distances. Their cause is subject to debate. The MeerKAT radiotelescope detected an FRB in March 2024 and was able to pinpoint its source location in the sky. JWST looked at that location and determined that FRB originated in a faint galaxy, whose distance was measured by its redshift. It was a small dwarf galaxy actively forming stars. It was the most distant of any FRBs whose distances have been measured. Most FRBs whose sources have been located came from large star-forming galaxies. Apparently, star-forming is important, but galaxy size is not, as an FRB source. The young age of the FRB host galaxy supports the theory that FRBs come from magnetars (extremely magnetic neutron stars) but does not support another theory that FRBs originate from merging neutron stars (which tend to happen in older galaxies).

The 2026 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Francis Halzen for his discovery of high-energy neutrinos and his contributions to building the Ice Cube Neutrino Observatory located deep in ice at the South Pole. Only a few high-energy neutrinos have been traced to a particular astronomical object. Those include a blazar (black hole jet pointed at us), a black hole consuming a star, and a starburst galaxy. Nobel Prizes for astronomical achievements, such as this, are awarded as Physics prizes because there is no Nobel category for astronomy specifically.



News About Our Anza Site

Entry drive way & Bonny Lane
Some asphalt has been spread on Bonny Lane from the entrance to our site downhill for about 50 feet to make the roadway more resistant to forming gullies. The culvert will be checked for silt build-up and will be dug out if needed.

Preparation for rainy season
In November we will be setting stone and sandbag barriers to channel runoff and protect places within our site that have been prone to erosion and formation of gullies. These stones are re-purposed cinder blocks and broken up pieces of pads that were recovered from the Lower Pads area as part of its demolition.

From the Editor

Has anybody an idea for a new article or interesting column of articles for the newsletter ?

The newsletter is once again looking for front cover picture contributions. We have had one suggestion that is being looked into and are very open to additional ones.

Due dates for submission of articles, pictures and advertisements are generally 13 days prior to the subsequent general club meeting.

Issue	**Due date**
December	28 November
January	26 December
February	30 January 2027
March	27 February 2027

What Do We See Here

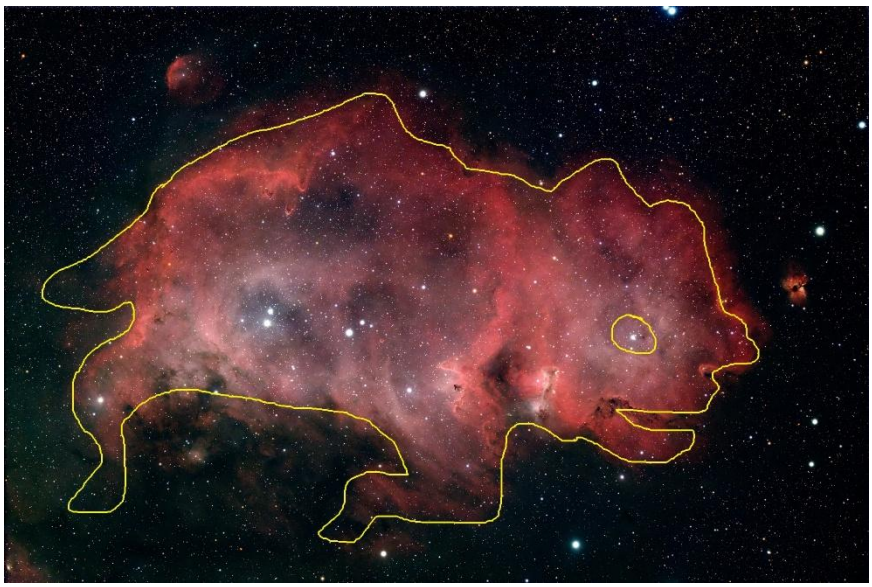
The new word for the day is . . . Pareidolia a noun describing the human tendency to perceive the image of a familiar object when looking at an unrelated field. Examples would be describing the full Moon has having a face (or a rabbit) or seeing a cloud that reminds one of a baseball mitt.

Astronomers exemplify this as they connect stars into a constellation based on a pattern they can imagine seeing. We see this even more easily with images of nebulas. These can stimulate our minds to see the resemblance to a familiar object and earn a nickname accordingly. We may think the connection image to be obvious but it turns out the there any many "we"s and some see that same nebula but with a completely different resemblance coming to mind. In fact, merely rotating the picture can change entirely what we identify it as.

Here is an example using an image of IC1848 captured by Alan Lang. Its most common nick name is the "Soul nebula" and is also called the "Embryo nebula. When I flip it over, I see a charging buffalo !

Send an email to the newsletter telling us what you see, either in this picture or perhaps some other nebula . You might even draw what you see as I did and include it in the mail. Sirius will include a collection of people's visions next issue and put out another object for us to name.





Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: A Visit with Past OCA President Jack Child

By Liam Kennedy



Yesterday afternoon, I had the wonderful opportunity to spend some time with a very special visitor to the OCA's Anza Observatory — past OCA President Jack Child. Jack served as OCA President in the 1980s and remained active in the club through the mid-1990s. His career with NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Deep Space Network eventually took him to Canberra, Australia, where he has lived for many years.

Jack was visiting his sister, who lives near Anza, and was due to return to Australia in just a few days. Fellow past OCA President Helen Mahoney reached out to ask whether I might be available to show Jack around the Kuhn Observatory before he left.
Of course, I was delighted to help! As it turned out, this was Jack's first visit to the Anza site in more than 30 years.
As we stood together inside the Kuhn Observatory, Jack began sharing stories from the early days of the club — particularly the remarkable effort that went into purchasing the Anza property and constructing the Kuhn Telescope and Observatory.

And what stories they were! One that particularly amused me concerned the original installation of the telescope pier and foundation. Apparently, the alignment ended up being about two degrees off True North. The culprit? A nearby tractor that had distorted the magnetic compass reading used to establish north! Correcting that error was no small undertaking, apparently.

Jack also recalled challenges with the original stepper motors used for the telescope's clock drive. They simply weren't providing the fine control needed for the required pointing accuracy, and considerable work went into redesigning and refining the system. These were just some of the many challenges faced by the members who undertook this extraordinary project. Problems were encountered, solutions were found, and through determination, ingenuity, and a great deal of volunteer effort, the Kuhn Observatory became a reality.

Of course, the telescope and observatory have undergone many upgrades and improvements since those early days. Generations of dedicated OCA members have invested their own time, expertise, and resources into maintaining and improving the facilities. We owe every one of them an enormous debt of gratitude.

Standing there with Jack, I was reminded that none of what we enjoy today would have been possible without the people who laid those original foundations. I took a moment to personally thank Jack for his part in making all of this possible.

He graciously accepted my appreciation and immediately began acknowledging the many other members who had contributed so much. He spoke particularly of John Sanford, whom he credits with providing the original vision for the Anza site and observatory, and Bill Kuhn, both of whom have sadly since passed away, along with numerous other members who helped make that vision a reality.

I wish I had been recording our conversation. There were so many names, stories, and memories that deserve to be preserved. Jack also recalled the early meetings where the club's bylaws were discussed, debated, and hammered out. He mentioned another past OCA President, Wayne Johnson, who would go on to discover supernovae using the Kuhn Telescope. We talked about the scientific accomplishments made possible by these facilities, including the discovery of at least two asteroids using the Kuhn Telescope.

And speaking of asteroids, Jack himself made a rather special contribution to OCA's legacy. Following his asteroid discovery from observations at the Ford Observatory in Wrightwood, he generously chose to honor the club by naming the asteroid 6525 Ocastron. What a wonderful way to recognize an organization that had meant so much to him.

But perhaps one of the most meaningful stories Jack shared had nothing directly to do with telescopes or observatories.
He told me how his involvement with OCA had played a pivotal role in his career and, ultimately, the direction of his life.
Another OCA member, who was working at JPL, mentioned a job opening and encouraged Jack to apply. Jack did. And the rest, as they say, is history.

That opportunity led to a lifelong career associated with JPL and the Deep Space Network, eventually taking him halfway around the world to Australia.

Just think about that for a moment. A connection made through a shared passion for astronomy helped shape the course of someone's entire life.

And that brings me to what I really wanted to share about this visit.

The Real Treasure of OCA
We are enormously fortunate to have the Anza observing site, the Kuhn Observatory, and the remarkable telescope that continues to serve our club. These are, without question, among the most precious assets OCA possesses. But the real treasure of this club has never been the land, the buildings, or the equipment.

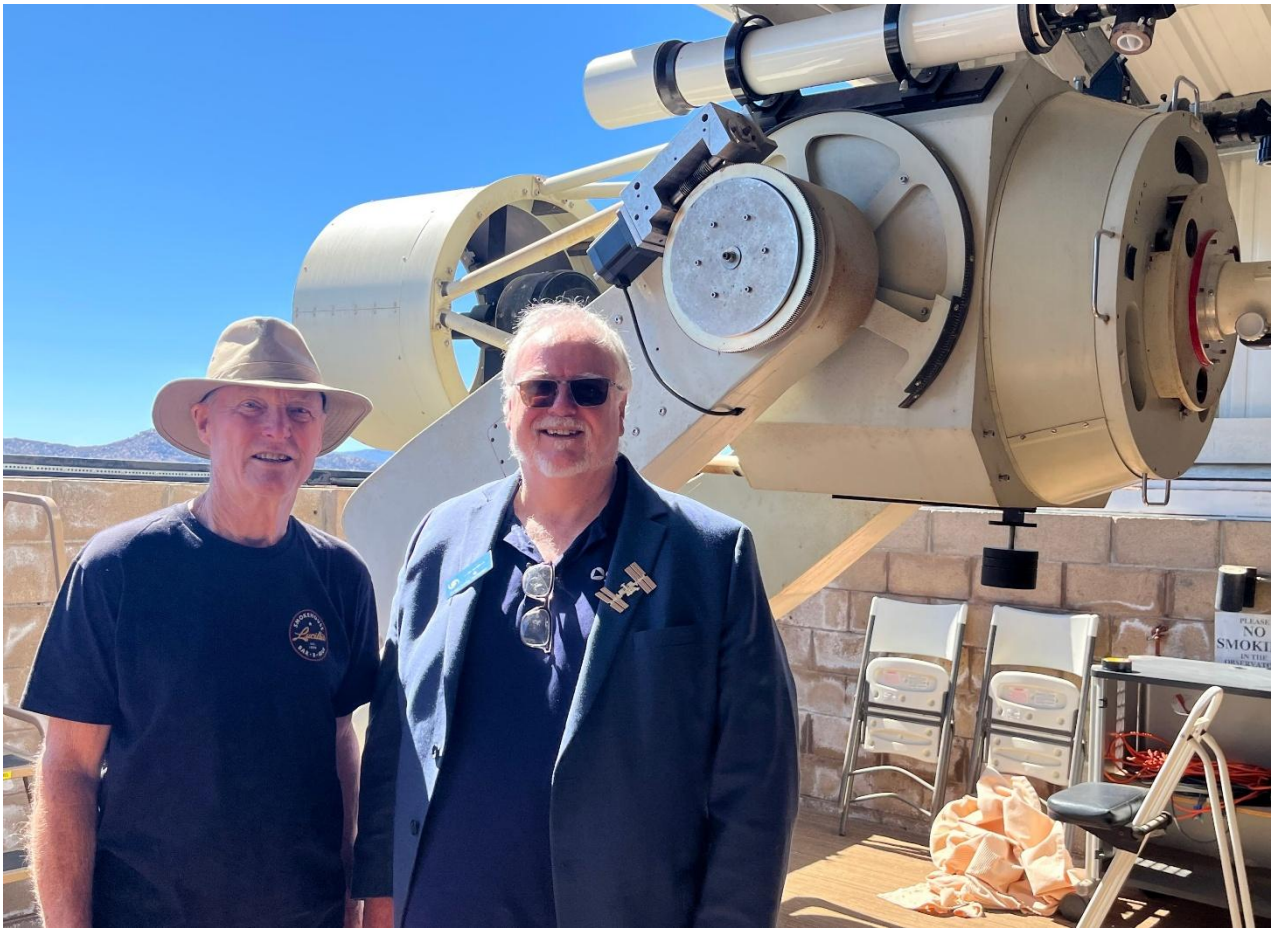
It has always been the people. The people who imagined what might be possible. The people who purchased the land, designed and built the telescope, poured foundations, solved engineering problems, raised funds, and gave countless hours of their lives to create something extraordinary. And the people who have continued that work ever since.

I wasn't even living in this country when Jack and his fellow OCA members were doing much of that foundational work. Yet I, like so many others, have benefited enormously from everything they accomplished. We have inherited something remarkable. But I don't believe we are simply the beneficiaries of the work done by those who came before us. Now, we are its custodians. Every generation of OCA members has an opportunity — and perhaps a responsibility — to build upon what was handed down to them.

Whether through maintaining our facilities, improving our telescopes, organizing star parties, supporting education and outreach, mentoring new astronomers, or simply welcoming someone into the club and sharing our passion for the night sky, we all have a part to play.

We may never know the full impact of those contributions. After all, I suspect that when Jack and his fellow members were wrestling with pier alignment problems, stepper motors, and club bylaws all those years ago, they couldn't possibly have imagined the many thousands of experiences their efforts would make possible over the decades that followed.
And yet here we are.

The Kuhn Telescope is still observing. The Anza site continues to welcome astronomers. New members are discovering the wonders of the universe. Friendships are being formed, skills are being shared, and opportunities are being created.
The legacy continues.



Thank You, Jack

Jack, it was a genuine pleasure to spend that afternoon with you at Anza. Thank you for sharing your memories, your stories, and for helping me better appreciate the remarkable collective effort that made the Anza site and Kuhn Observatory possible. And thank you to John Sanford, Bill Kuhn, Wayne Johnson, and the many other members — past and present — whose vision, generosity, expertise, and dedication have made OCA what it is today.

Some of those people are no longer with us, but their contributions live on in everything we continue to enjoy.
As I reflect on my conversation with Jack, I'm left with one thought that I hope resonates with every member of our club:
May WE be those people for the OCA members who will be standing in the Kuhn Observatory 30 years from now.
What a wonderful legacy that would be.

Advertisements

Buy, Sell or Trade some of your gear? This is where club members can place advertisements. Please contact the editor at newsletter@ocastronomers.org to place an advertisement or to learn more about placing one. There is no cost to club members for non-commercial advertisements in the newsletter. The editor may resize and re-arrange ad content to fit and will feed back the formatted ad for approval prior to publishing.

Some policy changes have been made to reflect the expanded capacity of the electronically published newsletter.

- Each advertisement may now occupy up to ½ of a printed page and may include small pictures within the space permitted. The editor may resize and re-arrange ad content to fit and will feed back the formatted ad for approval prior to publishing.

- Each advertisement may be run for 3 consecutive issues, after which it will be removed unless the advertiser requests extension of the ad by contacting the editor of the newsletter.

For Sale contact David Pearson (714) 293-5684

- Ioptron EQ45 mount with case, one counterweight and Tripod $300









For Sale contact Karen Levine 949-842 2819 text Karenle1@cox.net

- Meade 10 Inch LX200GPS Schmidt-Cassegrain Telescope with Autostar ll Hand Controller $1500
  DS-2000 series Tripod, X3 Three wheeled dolly coasters
  10 inch Dew cap, AC-DC Adapter power cord, Meade telescope eyepiece cap
  Eye-pieces: Meade MA 20mm, 25mm, 17mm, 12 mm and 6mm
  Meade Super Plossl 26mm multicoated, Meade super wide angle 18mm multicoated
  Parks GS, 3 elements 2x Barlow 1.25 inch, fully multicoated K25 mm
  Filters: Parks No. 82A,12,23A, and 21
  Meade Instructional DVD and Autostar Suite Astronomer Edition Software for PC

I have a 10-inch Meade telescope for sale that we purchased in 2003. It's in excellent condition with many accompanying pieces. The right ascension lock needs to be tightened or repaired. If someone has any knowledge on how to repair or would be able to repair this for me, please let me know.

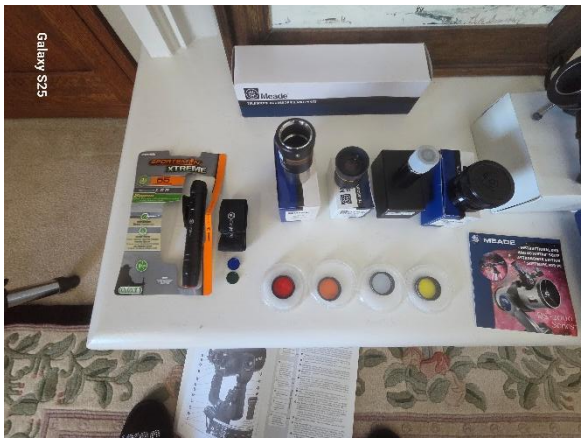
It has the original box and manual. The telescope has always been stored in our home, never outside, basement or garage.

No shipping due to delicate equipment and weight. Buyer will be responsible for pickup











For Sale contact David Pearson (714) 293-5684

- ZWO SeeStar S50 system $200
- ZWO Seestar S50 Smart Telescope Body
- Original carbon fiber tabletop tripod
- Original custom foam carrying case
- White light Solar filter (unscratched)
- USB-C charging/data cable
- Bahtinov mask
- Dust cover (On -telescope and only removed during actual imaging)
- Telescope weighs 2.5Kg



Up for sale is an original ZWO Seestar S50 Smart Telescope. This all-in-one apochromatic triplet refractor rig has been an incredible gateway into deep sky, solar, lunar, and land scape photography, but I have upgraded to the S50 pro and no longer need this scope.

The Seestar is an integrated all-in-one smart telescope that searches, focuses, and captures images with built-in Bluetooth/Wi-Fi, dual-band light pollution filter (Oii (30nm), Ha(20mm)), and dew heater. Capable of alt-azimuth or equatorial mode.

The telescope is 100% functional, tracks beautifully, and has absolutely no scratches on the objective lens. It has been factory reset, meaning the internal storage is cleared and the Wi-Fi is restored to the default factory name and password (12345678) so it's ready to connect right out of the box.
Condition Details: Minor cosmetic wear

For Sale contact Jeff Magy sittingcool@gmail.com Costa Mesa, CA

- Meade LX200GPS 10" $1400
- Item includes telescope, base with motor and computer, power supply, 2 sighting side scopes, lens tray, heavy duty tripod, heavy duty tripod roller. Last known running condition was excellent.
- Eye Pieces: Meade Super Plossl multi coated: 40mm, 32mm, 26mm, 20mm, 15mm, 12.4mm, 6.4mm, Series 4000 Meade Super Plossl multi coated: 9.7mm.
- Parks GS-5 7.5mm, Parks GS 3 element 2x barlow – 1.25", has side screw

No more than 8 hours of owner use during ownership. Last known running condition was excellent.
SOLD AS IS - no warranty. Two person lift. Contact seller to arrange an on site viewing / test.





For Sale contact Greg Schedcik gsched@pm.me

- 11 inch Celestron CPC 1100 GPS perfect shape – has the OTA, mount, tripod, hand controller $1999 obo
- Dew and solar shields
- Eye pieces 40,32,30,26 mm visual black and 2x Barlow, aluminum case for eye pieces.
- Color Filters (O, Y, R, G, B), Narrow band O-lll, UHC/LPR

I need to sell everything at one time. Not separate parts. Contact me regarding delivery or pickup.

