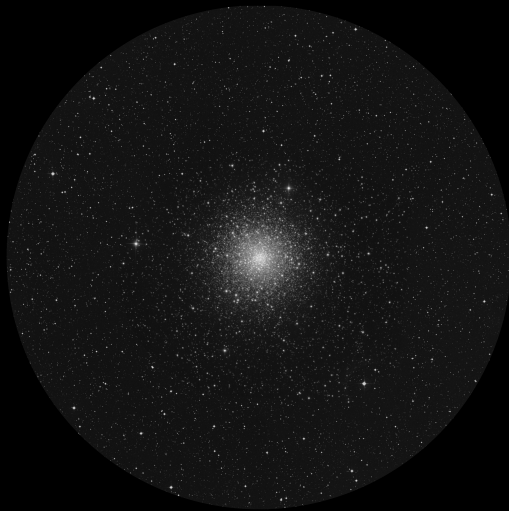


Data of the sky region at the time of the observation **SQM-L 21.25 IR -1.5° Temperature 19°**
 Data of the night **Sun alt: -28.1° Moon alt: -26.9°**
 Data of the object **Alt: 47.6° Az: 184.5°**
 Telescope **Stargate 18"**



The field of M10 is very poor in stars, I can distinguish less than a dozen of them.

However, this is compensated by the size of the object as the cluster is quite large. I would say that it occupies a quarter of the eyepiece, i.e. about 20 arcminutes. It is completely spherical in shape, typical of globular clusters.

It is very bright and one can easily distinguish two levels of brightness with a very bright central area while the outer halo is not faint either, but stands out clearly.

Perhaps what is most striking is how easy it is to resolve stars, as dozens of stars can be seen in the outermost halo. Moreover, their colour is not bluish but rather yellowish, but quite pale. So they make a beautiful contrast to the surrounding white halo cloud.

It is impressive that even at these low magnifications the cluster looks so good. That is why I describe it as one of the most significant and typical globular clusters. And yet it is still not very impressive.

In my voice notes I say that it doesn't excite me so much because it doesn't look like a challenge. That is, it is not a small object like M80 that encourages you to add magnification, nor a faint object like M107 that challenges you to observe it in detail, it is just a typical globular cluster.

But that does not make it a boring object. It just doesn't seem to present any challenge.

Nagler 31mm (70x - 1° 10' - 6.6mm)

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation	SQM-L 21.25 IR -1.5° Temperature 19°
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With the 22mm I have the same impression as with the 31mm. The image seems now a bit paler but without providing more detail.

It is pleasant to look at because of its size and the stars that are resolved in a warm, pale yellow tone, but that's all.

Perhaps, to highlight something, it seems to me that the centre of the cluster now looks a little more concentrated, distinguishing the two brightness levels more clearly and it seems that the outer halo is larger than what I observed previously with the 31mm.

Nagler 22mm (98x - 50' - 4.7mm)

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation	SQM-L 21.25 IR -1.5° Temperature 19°
Data of the night	Sun alt: -28.1° Moon alt: -26.9°
Data of the object.....	Alt: 47.6° Az: 184.5°
Telescope	Stargate 18"



With the 14mm the subject has changed a lot. Now the object fills up to half of the eyepiece field and this transfers a greater presence that overwhelms you. The stars are very well resolved, with that beautiful warm hue in contrast to the bright white of the core. Even in the outer halo, which stands out as a ghostly, faint, greyish glow, the colour of these stars stands out by contrast.

To try to make a simile, it is similar to looking at grains of sand on a white beach and seeing the bits of quartz glow a little more yellow. I guess it's not a good simile but that's what came to my mind.

The shape also seems to have changed somewhat. You start to see rivers of stars extending almost to the very edge of the object without any curves, but rather straight lines starting from the very centre of the core.

Delos 14mm (154x - 28' - 3mm)

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation **SQM-L 21.25 IR -1.5° Temperature 19°**
Data of the night **Sun alt: -28.1° Moon alt: -26.9°**
Data of the object **Alt: 47.6° Az: 184.5°**
Telescope **Stargate 18"**

Although I don't notice a significant difference in detail (I didn't feel the same as when going from the 22mm to the 14mm), the image is more pleasing.

The 100° of apparent field helps a lot to imagine the grandeur of the object, as its size is very important in a very large field.

I manage to resolve the stars better, thanks to the jump in magnification, but, unfortunately, I have lost the feeling of tonality in the stars. They seem flatter in colour, all of them white but with different intensity (more or less bright).



Ethos 10mm (216x - 27' - 2.1mm)

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Data of the night	Sun alt: -28.1° Moon alt: -26.9°
Data of the object.....	Alt: 47.6° Az: 184.5°
Telescope	Stargate 18"



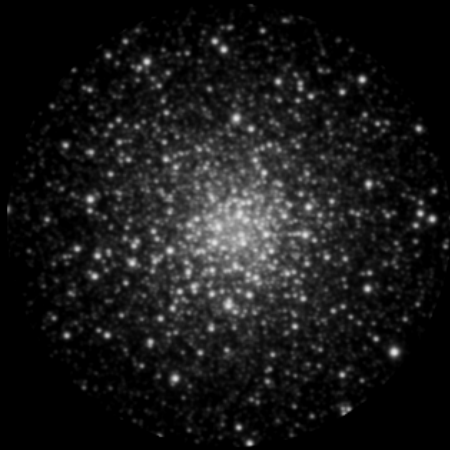
With the 8mm it is more impressive. I am very struck by the rows of stars of similar magnitude starting from the centre of the core. It is very interesting to follow them with the eye until they abruptly disappear at the edge of the cluster.

Also the core seems more beautiful now, showing a kind of corona surrounding a brighter part in the centre where there seems to be a couple of stars brighter than the rest.

Curious.

Ethos 8mm (270x - 22' - 1.7mm)

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation	SQM-L 21.25 IR -1.5° Temperature 19°
Data of the night	Sun alt: -28.1° Moon alt: -26.9°
Data of the object.....	Alt: 47.6° Az: 184.5°
Telescope	Stargate 18"



Unlike other objects, this time with the 4.5mm I don't get a better view than with the 8mm. I can still easily see the rows of stars emerging from the central area, as well as that series of brighter stars that then disappear, lowering the brightness of the core of the cluster and increasing it again in its more central area due to the two stars (now clearly distinguishable) in the centre.

But it is a very similar image to the one I saw with the 8mm only less sharp as I can't get such a perfect focus. It is possible that the night seeing has worsened a bit during my observing session.

Interesting cumulus but not very striking, maybe a good example as a globular cluster but I can't add much more.

Delos 4.5mm (480x - 9' - 1mm)