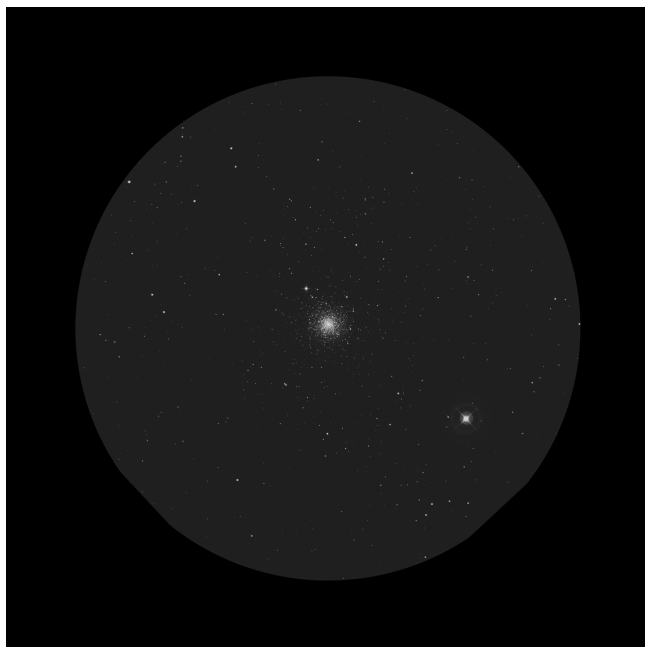


Data of the sky region at the time of the observation.....**SQM-L 21.40 IR -1.3° Temperature 18°**  
 Data of the night.....**Sun alt: -47.9° Moon alt: -40.8°**  
 Data of the object.....**Alt: 25.5° Az: 201.6°**  
 Telescope.....**Stargate 18"**



**Nagler 31mm (70x - 1° 10' - 6.6mm)**

Beautiful and irregular globular cluster despite how low it is seen on the horizon.

The star field of M30 is poor in stars, there is only one quite bright star at four o'clock and another little reddish at ten, very close to the cluster. The rest are stars of low brightness and scarce.

The cluster is quite small, I think it occupies a tenth of the eyepiece with a very peculiar shape.

As I see it, its nickname is perfectly chosen because, in addition to the brightest area in its core, there is a series of stars coming out from the center of the cluster with a similar brightness and resembling the tentacles of a jellyfish.

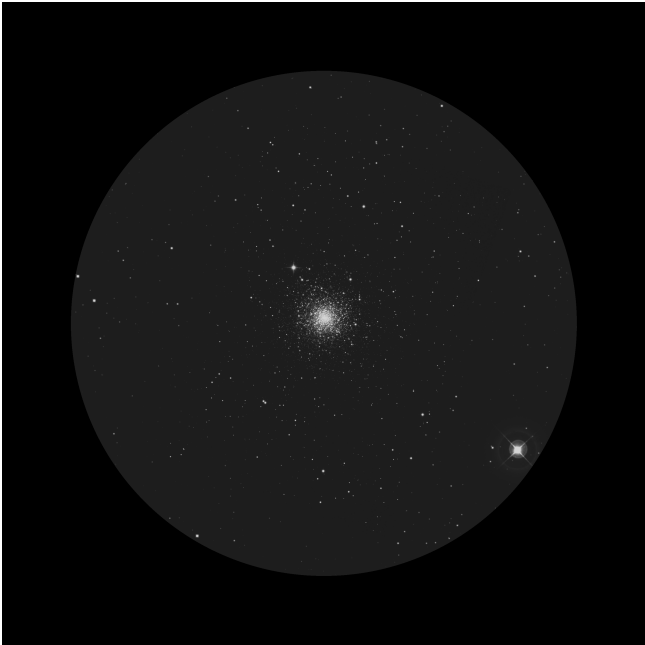
It is very striking that the brightness of the cluster is so strangely distributed. The core is very bright and almost point-like, but the stars emerging from it have a

similar brightness and therefore do not appear to be part of the outer halo. So much so that it even seemed to me that these stars were not part of the cluster but were stars that are ahead of the cluster, but no, it is that irregular. Maybe that's what struck me the most, that it is so different from the rest of the globular clusters. Nothing of a sphere with different levels of brightness. NO. It is a very bright and very point-like core, with stars of similar magnitude external to it forming a sort of legs and then a fainter and more chaotic halo extending beyond these 'legs'.

Moreover, the stars are so close to each other that they really seem to create a single structure.

I forgot to mention it but obviously stars are resolved in their outer halo (the brightest ones) and in their inner core. Very surprising.

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Telescope .....	<b>Stargate 18"</b>



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

Wow, what a delightful cluster!!!! A detail not to be missed is to place the brightest star closer to the center of the eyepiece, although it will give us a worse image of the cluster the whole view is very grateful.

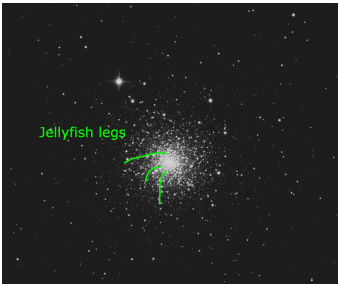
What I like most is that the core of the cluster is perfectly visible and several stars are resolved in its interior. Its brightness is very intense and attracts a lot of attention, but the stars of the cluster's arms stand out at the same level of beauty, because their brightness is similar and with these low magnifications they appear very well defined, like small diamonds.

It is a very nice view to see the cluster with the core so defined, which is tiny and then, competing in beauty, the string of stars that form the tentacles of the jellyfish. To complete the view, the outer

halo is seen as a faint cloudiness distributed around the whole cluster.

A pleasant surprise this cluster. It is also worth spending several minutes contemplating its innermost core. I think I can count up to four very, very close stars. They are so close to each other that sometimes I confuse them. All of them have a nice golden hue.

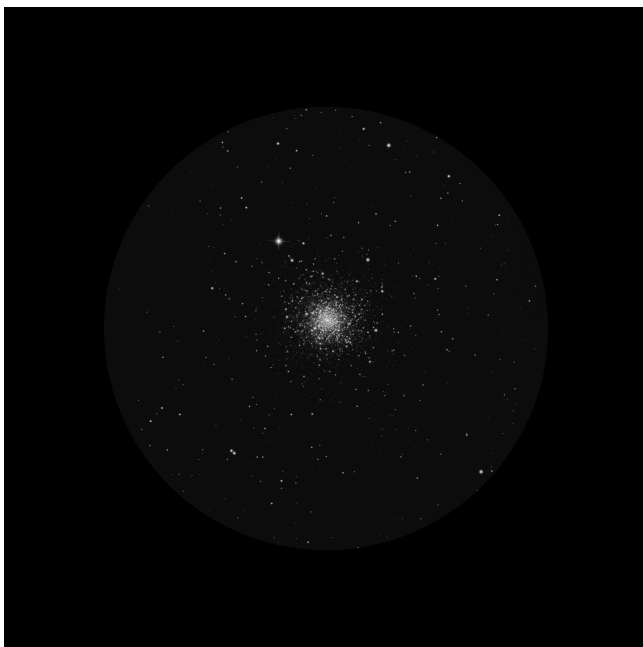
The truth is that the cluster has surprised me for good because I did not expect to find something so different.



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Data of the sky region at the time of the observation.....	<b>SQM-L 21.40 IR -1.3° Temperature 18°</b>
Data of the night.....	<b>Sun alt: -47.9° Moon alt: -40.8°</b>
Data of the object .....	<b>Alt: 25.5° Az: 201.6°</b>
Telescope .....	<b>Stargate 18"</b>

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

Unfortunately this time the jump to higher magnifications did not impress me as much as when I switched to the 4.7mm exit pupil. The object has gained presence, it is larger in the eyepiece, already occupying 25% of the field offered by the 14mm. But I can't add more details.

It is still striking how concentrated its nucleus is and the similar brightness of those stars that emanate from the interior of the cluster to end up hanging like the limbs of jellyfish.

But I can't add anything more.

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 Telescope.....**Stargate 18"**



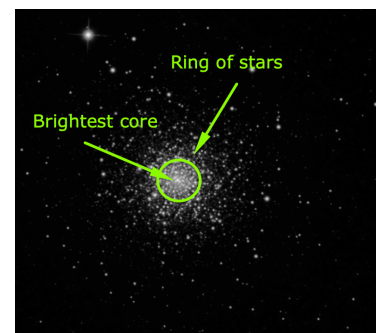
**Ethos 10mm (216x - 27' - 2.1mm)**

With the 10mm I get new details, especially in the inner part of the globular cluster. In this case, I can see that the brightness of the nucleus is not uniform but that there is a ring of bright stars that diminishes when you look towards the interior of the nucleus of the cluster. A decrease in brightness that, then and finally, grows again thanks to three or four very bright stars in the deepest part of the interior of the cluster. This difference in brightness generates an image of a concentric ring in the core, surrounding the innermost region which, in turn, is the brightest of the whole cluster.

It is really a very evocative image, because in addition the stars that form the tentacles of the jellyfish have a similar magnitude to the three or four stars in the core, but these outer stars are

much easier to resolve and observe than those in the innermost region.

So, they compete in the attention of observing the object and your eye inevitably goes from this very bright interior to the ends of the outer halo because there it finds similar brightness by individual stars.



Very interesting.

I tried to go down to the 8mm eyepiece but it did not show me any new details. But without any doubt, M30, is a cluster that deserves to be observed for the beautiful particularity in the distribution of its stars.