Data of the sky region at the time of the observation
on....
Data of the night
.SQM-L 2I.5 IR -38 Temperatura ambiente $2^{\circ}$
Data of the object
Telescope $\qquad$ Alt: $54.5^{\circ}$ Az: $\mathbf{8 2 . 7}^{\circ}$

After going through M38, M36 won't catch your eye much, at least not at low magnifications, or that's what I felt. The number of stars that compose the object is very low, I count between 15 - 20 stars of similar magnitude. If anything it is striking that all maintain a very similar magnitude, however it does not attract much attention.

Regarding its shape is irregular, I can not define it beyond a grouping of stars with some of them separating from the central part forming parallel arms, both quite long.

## Nagler 31mm (70x-10 $\left.{ }^{\circ} 0^{\prime}-6.6 m m\right)$

All images and cardinal references are represented according to the inverted orientation of a dobson telescope, i.e. with north at the bottom and east to the right.

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation
Data of the night
SQM-L 2I.5 IR -38 Temperatura ambiente $2^{\circ}$
Data of the object
Telescope
on....
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

With the 22 mm (98x) the object improves a lot, first
 it has expanded to occupy almost half of the eyepiece. Second, several stars of lower magnitude appear grouped in the cluster, making it look like a more complete object and not as simple as the previous view. Especially in the central part where there is a pair of stars of a similar magnitude that previously caught my attention and to which are added some more stars of lower magnitude.

Undoubtedly it is worth spending a little more time and continue to grow in magnification to contemplate the same object. Once again I discover the value of not staying with the first impression.

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

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation
Data of the night
.SQM-L 2I.5 IR -38 Temperatura ambiente $2^{\circ}$

## Data of the object

Telescope
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


This eyepiece always reduces my field a lot when going from $82^{\circ}$ of apparent field to the $72^{\circ}$ of the Delos but I don't dislike it. The object has considerably increased in size but what strikes me is how new fainter stars keep appearing (and they are now easily discovered).

Keep in mind that open clusters can be very generous with the magnifications because they will not lose practically any brightness and yet their surrounding field will darken and stand out even more from the sky.

The only problem I find in these situations is that the object stops making sense as a whole. It starts to be so big that it almost occupies the whole eyepiece and I lose the reference of the rest of the field. However I have not yet reached that point with the 28 minutes of arc that my eyepiece gives me. I can still compare the object with the surrounding sky, so I can see it in its fullness. In addition more faint stars continue to appear. I think this
object is one that can start to disappoint and become more interesting the more magnification you add. Because I actually get a more pleasurable feeling looking at this object at higher magnifications than with the 3 Imm . It is richer in detail, with many more faint stars completing it, while the stars visible at higher magnifications don't lose any beauty or presence.

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

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation
Data of the night
SQM-L 2I.5 IR -38 Temperatura ambiente $2^{\circ}$
Data of the object
Telescope.
$\qquad$

## n......

With the iomm Ethos I do not get a better image, it is true that now it is much more comfortable to observe and that the size of the object has been increased but the feeling that I had in the previous jump from the 22 mm eyepiece to the 14 mm , unfortunately, this time I have not
had it. Maybe some fainter stars appeared but it was a little more of the same so I have not been very entertained and I have moved to the last eyepiece with which I will observe this object.

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

All images and cardinal references are represented according to the inverted orientation of a dobson telescope, i.e. with north at the bottom and east to the right.

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation
Data of the night
SQM-L 2I.5 IR -38 Temperatura ambiente $2^{\circ}$

## Data of the object

$\qquad$

Telescope.
The last eyepiece change for this object and I
 reaffirm that M36 is an object that improves with higher magnification. The amount of faint stars that are perceived inside the open cluster (not as a diffuse cloud, but as individual stars) makes you look at it with totally different eyes. Because now you play on the contrast between magnitudes of stars. The main ones that shape the cluster and the secondary and less bright ones that complete it. It is a beautiful and curious object.

Unfortunately with this eyepiece it happened the already mentioned that you get so deep into the object that you stop having a reference of it. Apart from this sensation, the image is very suggestive with so many stars of different magnitudes.

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

