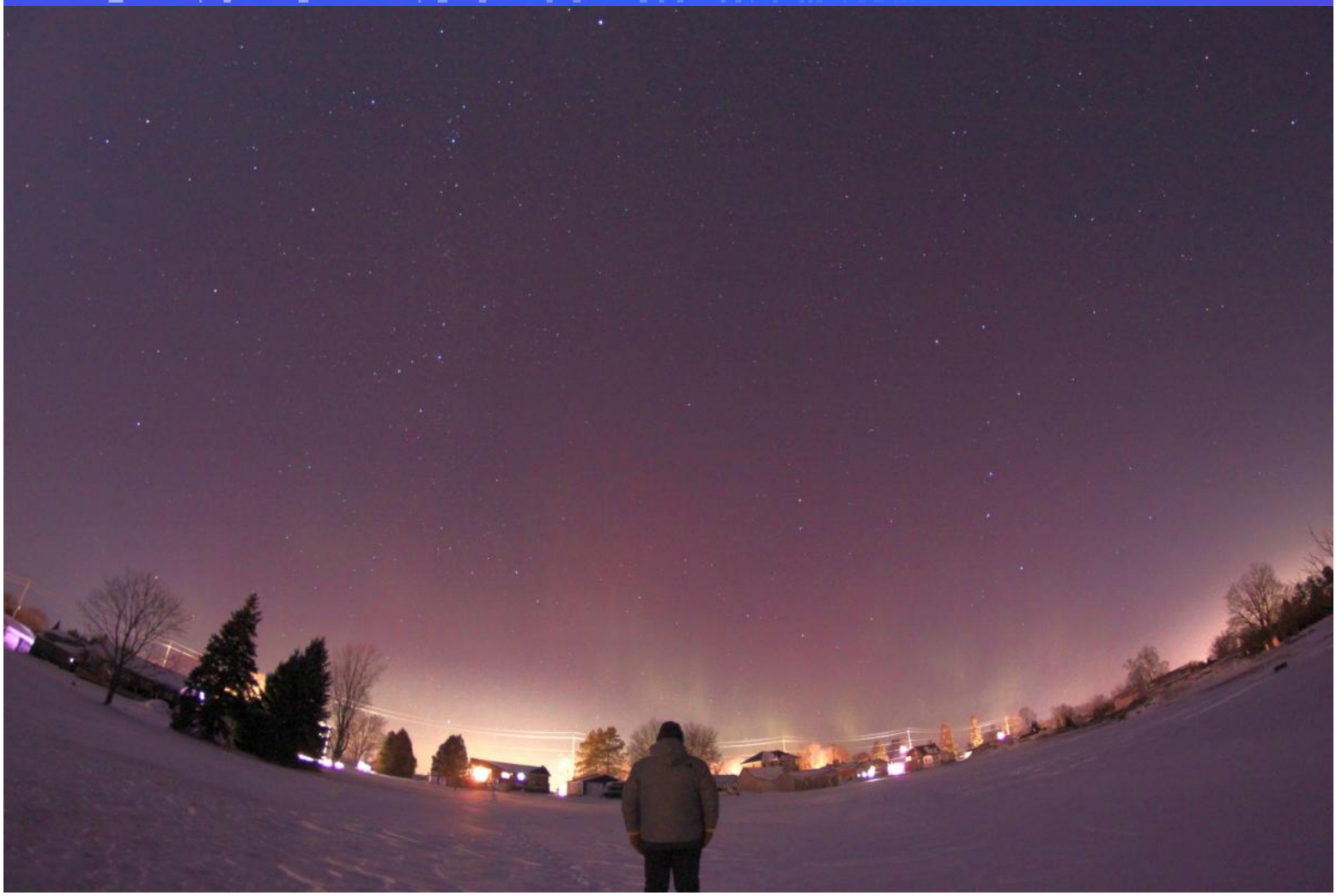
Regulus

Newsletter of the RASC Kingston Centre

Vol. 53 No. 2 February, 2026



In this issue:

Events for February, 2025:

Feb 4: Zoom Social Meeting
Feb 11: Monthly meeting via **Zoom Only**
Feb 18: Zoom Social Meeting
Feb 25: Zoom Social Meeting

President's Report

Malcolm Park

Welcome to February! It's almost Spring. While winter still has a firm grip on Kingston, the skies have cooperated a bit more frequently this month for those willing to brave the cold. I hope many of you have taken advantage of the recent clear skies to get some observing in.

This month we will be holding our monthly meeting via Zoom rather than in person. The link and details will be circulated ahead of time. These virtual sessions have served us well, and I encourage everyone to join in — it is a good opportunity to connect, share observations, and stay current on Centre activities regardless of weather or travel concerns.

I also want to draw your attention to an initiative that will be taking shape over the coming weeks.

Led by Kevin Kell, he and I are undertaking a refurbishment of our website at kingston.rasc.ca. The goal is to make it a more useable and modern resource for members and for the public who come looking for astronomy in the Kingston area. If you have ideas about what you would like to see on the site, please reach out.

February may be short on daylight, but it is not short on things to look forward to. I look forward to seeing you all at our Zoom meeting this month.

Clear skies,
Malcolm Park
RASC Kingston Centre

The Editor's Keyboard

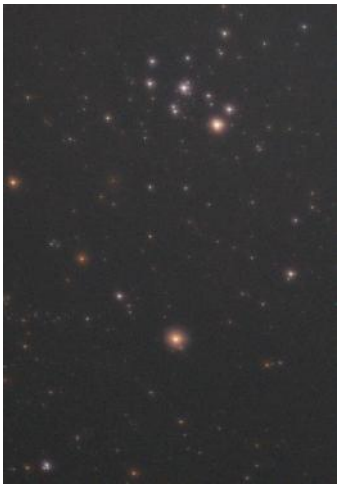
Roger Hill

First off, thanks for all the kind wishes from people regarding my health, and the appreciated remarks about the January issue of Regulus.

Last month, I spoke about a nice cook-book approach to balancing a side by side telescope rig. I am happy to report that it worked perfectly. There were some moments when I held my breath, particularly after moving one of the scopes and hoping I had tightened all the clamps well enough in the cold. I normally put something on the end of all the dovetails so that if they slip, they won't fall far. There's always that moment when your heart quantum tunnels from your chest to your mouth if it slips a bit, though.

Anyway, I had expected that the polar alignment might be a bit off, but it looked pretty good.

I also tried out the 300mm Chinon telephoto I have with the ASI071 One Shot Colour camera, but I'm still getting haloes around stars. I'm tempted to use Betelgeuse to focus on, but I think a new Canon EOS to M42 adapter is needed, one where I can put a more aggressive UV/IR cut filter. It pains me to throw out data before it reaches a hard-drive, though.



The lens also suffers from a touch of field curvature, so I'm going to try using a Bahtinov mask, and focus on a star about halfway from the centre of the field to the corner. Back in the day, this "technique" was used to get the stars all the same size across the field of a 35mm frame.

Then again, maybe I should just drop the entire effort, save up my shekels and buy one of those lovely looking 'scopes that Steve Malia displayed when he was our speaker in November.

Finally, I used to look forward to the skies of January. True, they were often brutally cold with the air deathly still, but that also meant clear. One night, in my observatory in Milton, I was chatting online with a guy on the other side of the planet in Australia. I can't remember why we ended up conversing, but I mentioned that I was outside and it was –27°C. He paused, and said, simply, "You're mad".

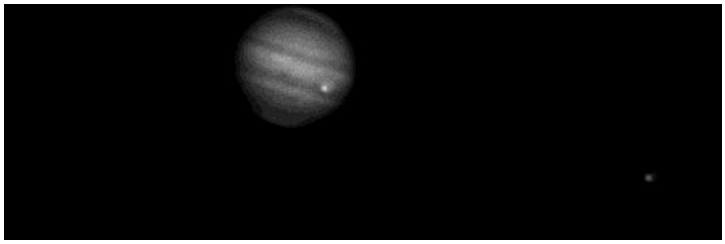
Now I have the ability, like many others, of going down to my observatory, opening up the roof, setting up the scope, and heading back inside. It's not ideal, because I like being under the stars, even while my telescope, camera and computer are gathering data.

I like the peace and tranquility I find when contemplating a dark sky. My inner poet doesn't get to exercise much, but under the stars? That's a different matter altogether.

The last few years, though, have been different. January has been very cloudy, and even the few nights we've had, there's been a wind that my mother used to call a "lazy wind": it didn't bother going around you, it just went straight through.

Lastly, I was messing around with my 12" SCT in February 1st. I re-did the polar alignment after getting everything balanced, and then I pointed it at Jupiter. There was a lovely looking shadow transit of Europa going on, but I couldn't make out the moon itself.

Curious, I changed the filter from Luminance to use the Methane filter (890nm with a 20nm bandpass). I was quite surprised to see that Europa was really bright, and the shadow was much less distinct. The moon on the right is Io.



Clear skies to you!

Roger Hill

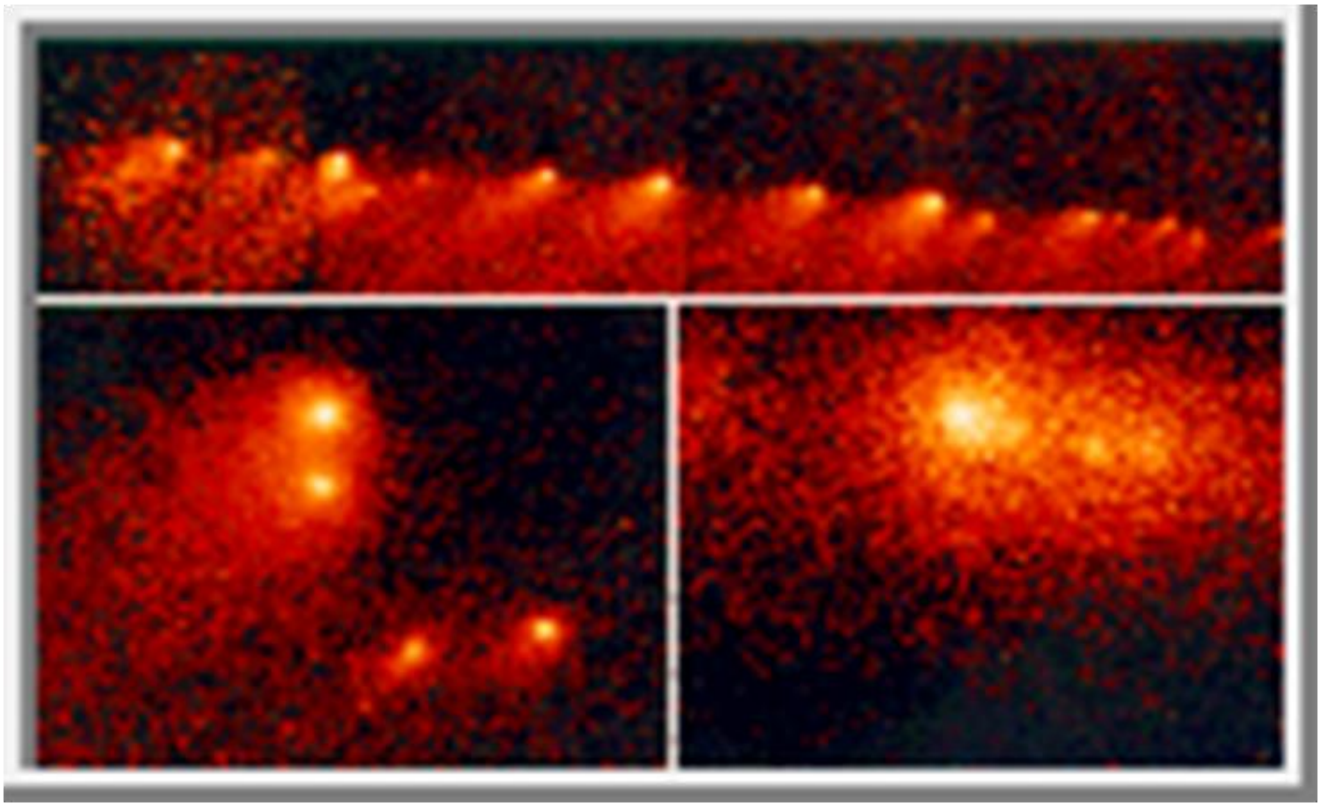
A few minutes before midnight on 17 December 1965, I began a program of hunting for comets and exploding stars, or novae. I recall writing at the time that when I began, the interest would primarily be in comets. It still is, even though I independently discovered Nova Cygni 1975 (V1500 Cygni), and a second nova Cygni (V1668 Cygni) in 1978. I also remembered thinking that while discovering a comet is hard, searching for one is easy. I was 17 years old.

A few minutes before midnight on 17 December 2025, I completed sixty years of comet hunting. Years ago I proposed to Wendee that I might stop. Almost annoyed with me, she asked if I still enjoyed it as much as ever. Yes! "So why would you even consider stopping something that brings you so much joy?" Comet hunting still brings me as much delight as ever, and thus I continue to search whenever and wherever I can.

When I began, the sport seemed to be a good fit for my personality. I was quite shy and withdrawn as a kid, even more so as a teenager. Gravitating towards activities that kept me apart from other people, I even decided not to tell anyone, even my own family. As I grew older, my inhibition gradually faded. By the time I discovered my first comet in 1984, I had relocated to southern Arizona where clear nights were more the rule.

My program expanded momentously when I joined the Shoemaker team. In 1991 we discovered seven comets together, plus a new periodic comet I found on my own. The following years, 1992 and early 1993, saw no new comets for me or for us. All that changed on 23 March 1993, when I loaded a film into the 18-inch diameter Schmidt camera at Palomar Mountain Observatory. Two days later Carolyn uttered her now-famous line, "I think I have discovered a squashed comet," that changed our lives forever. Gene died in an auto accident in 1997, and Carolyn passed away in 2021. I am the only one of our threesome that is left.

In recent years, I have become introverted once again. I am surrounded by excellent friends and family, but losing Wendee was very difficult. But there is one saving grace. On a starry night I walk out to my observatory and open it. Seeing the stars still gives me more happiness than I can ever expect. What began in 1965 has offered fulfillment, peace, and experiences I shall always cherish.



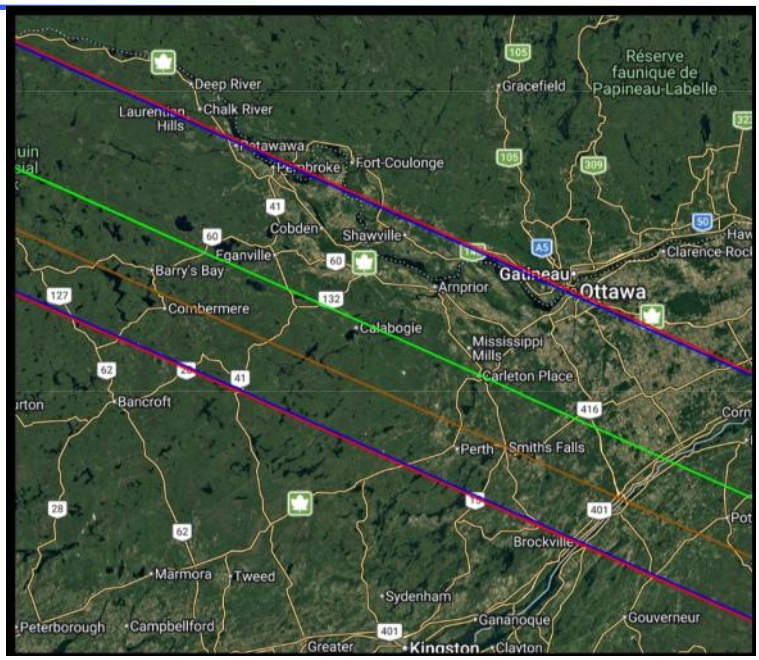
Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 just before its impacts with Jupiter. NASA photograph.

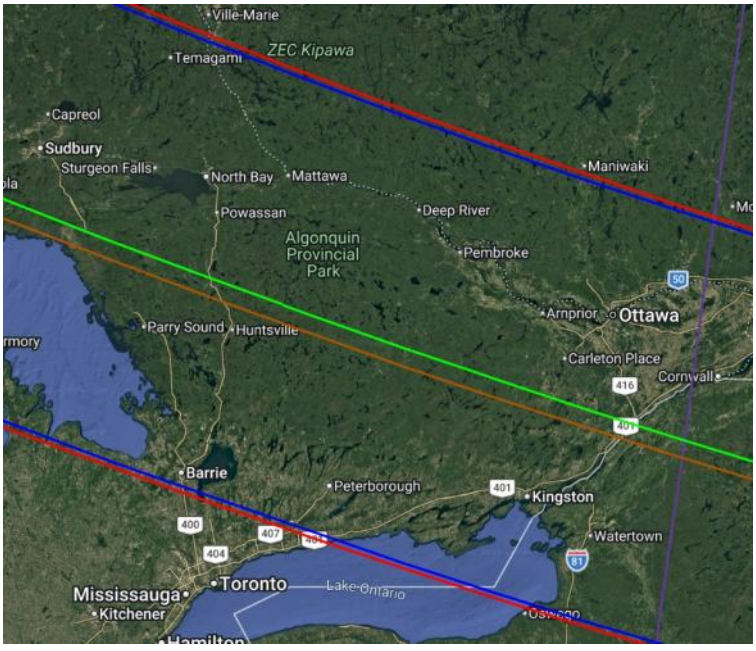
The Sky This Month: Rick Wagner

Any night of the week offers up a broad range of viewing wonders. A Past President of the Kingston Centre, Rick Wagner keeps an eye on the sky each month, sharing some of the best viewing opportunities as well as timings to catch your favourite night sky target at its best.

Astronomy This Month – February 2026

01 Feb – Full Moon (17:09EST)
02 Feb – !! Full Moon occults Regulus (20:50EST) !!
06 Feb – Artemis II launch?
09 Feb – Last Quarter Moon
10 Feb – zodiacal light visible low in W late in evening twilight
11 Feb – (441) Bathilde (mag 13.3) occults TYC 1275-01275-1 (mag 9.1) for Morrisburg and Cardinal (23:57EST) (top map)
12 Feb – gegenschein visible high in the S at midnight from very dark skies
17 Feb – New Moon (07:01EST)
17 Feb – Pancake Tuesday
17 Feb – comet C/2024 E1 (Wierzchos) (mag 7?) visible for the next few days low in SW starting about an hour after sunset
18 Feb – very thin 36hr old crescent Moon 1º below Mercury (mag -0.5) very low in WSW during evening twilight, Venus (mag -3.9) 7º below
19 Feb – Mercury (mag -0.4) at greatest elongation east low in W during evening twilight, Venus (mag - 3.9) 8º below
20 Feb – Neptune (mag 7.8) 0.8º right of Saturn (mag 1.0) low in W at end of evening twilight (<1º from 13-26 Feb)
20 Feb – asteroid (15878) 1996 XC3 occults UCAC4 571-046413 (mag 10.8) (03:30EST) (middle map)
23 Feb – asteroid (8) Flora occults UCAC4 350-128765 (mag 9.0) during morning twilight (06:17EST) (lower map)
23 Feb – Moon transits the northern edge of Pleiades, occultations of several bright stars on dark limb (22:15EST)
24 Feb – First Quarter Moon
27 Feb - (7) Iris (mag 8.7) at opposition

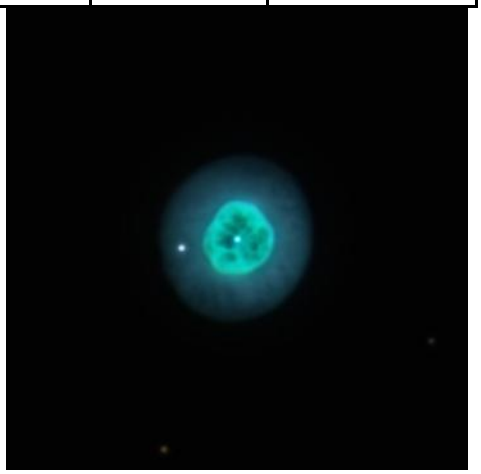




Target for Tonight: Eridanus

The first 4 objects are arranged in a somewhat logical starhop order, as are the last 2. 32 Eri is a bit on it's own but closer to the first 4. This month's choice of constellation has no Messier, ETU or Deep Sky Challenge objects. All can be found in Cartes du Ciel.

Object	Description	RA	Dec	Mag
NGC 1637	Levy: Comet like round Galaxy. Photos reveal a spiral structure with what has been described as a 'weak' bar structure. (top, left)	4h 42 min	-02° 51'	10.8
NGC 1600	Round diffuse Galaxy: possibly a bit easier as it is more compact than similar Mag galaxies in this constellation. (top, middle)	4h 32 min	-05° 05'	10.9
Keid / 40 Eri	Double Star: actually a triple system with two white dwarfs and a red dwarf companion. Lovely colour contrast in photos.	4h 15 min	-07° 40'	4.4 (9.5, 11.2)
NGC 1535	Very tight planetary nebula; pale bluish disc. Smooth structure; central star likely part of a binary system. (top, right)	4h 14 min	-12° 44'	9.6
32 Eri	Double star with excellent colour contrast; bright and easy to observe.	3h 54 min	-02° 57'	4.8 / 5.9
NGC 1232	Large faint galaxy; many-arm spiral. Photos show tiny barred spiral companion 1232A. (bottom, left)	3h 10 min	-20° 34'	10.67
NGC 1187	Round faint galaxy; spiral structure visible in photos though spread thin and difficult visually. (bottom, right)	3h 3 min	-22° 52'	10.7



This will give you an idea of the computer hardware I use for my imaging work. Perhaps others will share their hardware and software load outs as well.

The imaging computer (in the observatory) is an hp elitedesk 800 G4 mini with a Core I5-8500T CPU @ 2.1GHz and 6 cores, 6 threads. 16GB DDR4 RAM, a 256GB SATA SSD, a 480GB NVME SSD, two USB3.1, 2 USB 3.1gen2, all for $245 CDN in August 2025 (refurbished). It came with Windows 11 64 bit Pro and so far this is working well. This system has a 21" display, usb keyboard and mouse and continues to run well, even in the -36C temperatures we had this month. The two keys here are the USB3 ports for the USB3 camera (a ZWO ASI585mc) and the 480GB NVME SSD. This allows the fastest possible data flow from the camera to the computer drive.

Because the data storage drive is only 480GB I needed to manage files during long imaging sessions (where I can easily use 100GB, 200GB or more in one night with planetary imaging). So I use a windows task scheduler (cron job for linux folks) that runs every hour to *move* the data files off the nvme ssd storage, into the house onto the image processing computer via gigabit ethernet.
The moveastroimages.cmd file looks like this:

```
echo off
echo robocopy all of d:\data\astro\ to u:\ which is \\ivanova203\astroupload
d:
cd \data\astro

echo checking drive d: 480GBnvme using robocopy /mov
if exist d:\data\moving.txt then (
  echo starting script > moving.txt
  robocopy d:\data\astro u:\ /s /mov
  del \data\moving.txt
  )
echo done!
```

If the script is already running (by checking the flag file moving.txt) it will not start another process. If it is not already running, it starts up the windows robocopy command., which is a better, safer "robust copy" command over the standard "copy" or "move" commands. If it tries to move a file that is still being written to (i.e. the active image being captured) it will skip that file.

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The indoor image processing computer is an HP Elitedesk 800 G2 SFF with a Core I7-6700T CPU @ 3.4GHz and 4 cores, 8 threads. 32GB DDR3 RAM, a 1TB SATA SSD, an 8TB SATA SSD, an external USB 4TB SATA drive, USB2 and USB3 ports, all for $271 CDN in 2017 (refurbished). It came with Windows 10 64 bit Pro and was upgraded to Windows 11 and so far this is working well.

The key points here are the data is pushed from the observatory imaging computer to the 1TB SSD drive, where I process it as well. The raw video imaging files are then archived to the 8TB drive and all processed image files are archived there as well and on the external drive (2 copies in total). This keeps the 1TB SSD drive clear for the next session.

My current software workflow is: Autostakkert! v4.0.11 64 bit to stack the video files using normally around the best 5%, 10% and sometimes 25%. Our seeing here is not good at all and attempting to use more results in poorer quality images. I store the stacked images as .PNG using RGB align, around 100 alignment points, x1.5 drizzle and no sharpening.

Those image files then go into registax v6.1.0.8 one at a time for wavelet sharpening and rgb balance. Finally the best one or two images of the run are brought into GIMP v3.0.6 (a free photoshop equivalent) for three operations: black drop background, colour saturation enhance and unmask sharpening.

This final image is then run through a linux script using Imagemagick, that annotates information into the image itself along with photos of the telescope, the observatory and a north is up icon. Without this step, there runs the huge risk of losing the technical data of the image.

This is then saved to a gallery, uploaded to the BAA image gallery, to the ALPO image gallery and sometimes posted to the RASCKC Chat email list and to the starlightcascade.ca website.

As always however.. one looks to upgrade. The imaging computer itself is fine but may get a larger NVME data storage drive in the future. The image processing computer needs an upgrade... more cores! Stacking alone can take multiple hours at this time. A new system is planned.. something with at least 8 cores/16 threads or more!
What hardware and software are you running?

Editors note: Kevin included an image of what he had achieved with his setup. I was trying to think of a way of shoe-horning it on to this page, but I liked it so much, I decided it needed it's own page.. So it's on the next page. RH

Stuff from Kevin (Continued)

2026-01-09-0100_5-k-l-jup_zwo_asi585mc_exposure=4ms_lapl6_ap155_drizzle15p5reg1balgimp.png
Kevin Kell SCGO Serenity II Observatory Yarker Ontario Canada starlightcascade.ca/jupiter
SkyWatcher AZ-EQ6GT; Celestron C9.25 SCT 235mm F10 FL=2350mm x1.5 barlow, moonlight focuser
firecapture-autostakkert!v4-registax-ImageMagick-gimp
Diameter=46.53"
Magnitude=-2.68
Altitude=33.16°
Airmass=1.83
CMI=72.0° CMII=248.7° CMIII=138.6° (during mid of capture)
FocalLength=4350mm (F/18)
Resolution=0.14"
Duration=180.016s
Frames captured=21788
ROI=504x452
Shutter=4.199ms
Gain=452 (75%)
Sensor temperature=12.8°C

This month all the naked eye visible planets, but Mars, are visible in the evening sky. Mercury will be in the SW twilight all month, Venus in the WSW after the middle of the month. Jupiter will be in the E at dusk and set in the NW after 5 AM. Saturn will be in the W at dusk and set after 8 PM. Mars is still on the far side of the Sun from us.

February 1st is the Full Moon (Tom Cod Spawning Moon) and M44 (the Beehive Cluster) will be close to the Moon. On the 2nd, the Moon will occult (cross in front of) Regulus (the brightest star in Leo). Zodiacal light may be visible in the W after twilight for a couple of weeks. The Moon is at Last Quarter on the 9th and reaches apogee (furthest from the Earth) on the 10th, it also occults Antares (red star in Scorpius) and the Curtis X is visible (RASC.ca Explore the Moon). New Moon is on the 17th and there will be an Annular Solar Eclipse in Antarctica (a very young crescent Moon might be visible in the W). Both Venus and Mercury will be passed by the Moon the next day. On the 19th Mercury will highest in the sky and divided between light and dark equally (Dichotomy). The Moon will come very close to the Pleiades on the 23 and is at First Quarter on the 24th, Mercury is stationary on the 25th, Mercury and Venus are very close on the 26th with the Moon and Jupiter on the 27th.

On February 28th, six planets are visible in the evening sky: Mercury, Venus, Neptune, Saturn, Uranus and Jupiter. This is not that common so try to see them, maybe take a photo. You will need more than just your eyes for Neptune and Uranus.

This month there is a lot going on around the Moon. Not only are there planets and bright stars it will pass in front of, the Artemis II astronauts will also be passing around the Moon. The 4 person crew includes Commander Reid Wiseman, Pilot Victor Glover, Mission Specialist Christina Koch and Mission Specialist Jeremy Hansen (Canadian Space Agency).

First Launch Window is February 6, 2026.

This is the first human crewed mission to go to or beyond the Moon since the early 1970s. Many of us alive then had expected a presence on the Moon to have been established then but the political will was not there. Now, none of the surviving spacecraft are fit to make the journey. So new things had to be developed and tested. Artemis is the sister of Apollo, so these flights continue from Apollo and will have women on the flights.

Artemis II has the astronauts in Earth orbit for the first day. They will be testing equipment ‘close to home’ in case something unexpected does happen. Then they will use most of their fuel to leave Earth and head out beyond the Moon. The Moon’s gravity turns the capsule back toward Earth. The crew will be observing the Moon and taking lots of photographs. Perhaps they will create something as powerful as ‘Earth rise’ or ‘Pillars of Life’. Theirs will be the first human eyes to see all of the Far Side and they going to see it fully lit by the Sun. Something no one else here on Earth has done, ever. The Apollo astronauts orbited too close to the surface to see the whole Far Side. Human brains see patterns and other anomalies. The astronauts are looking out for those — something the camera might not tell them. And there are some areas on the poles of the Moon that have never even been photographed! How much water might there be?

These four astronauts will also test the space weather readiness shelter and some new exercise equipment that should be adaptable for everyone.

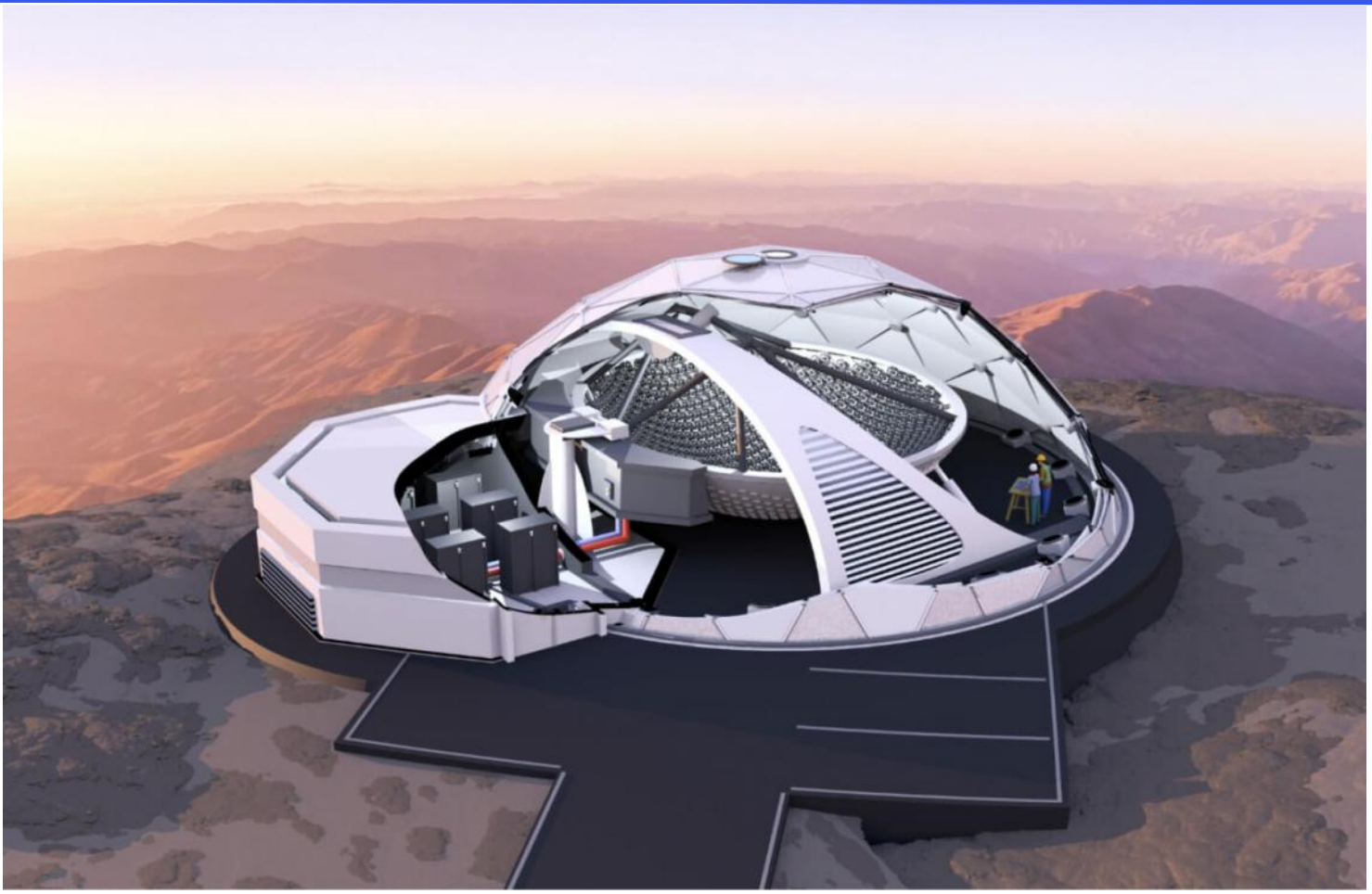
Returning to the Moon allows for training and plans for Mars. If a base or colony can be maintained on the Moon, we have a better chance of repeating that on Mars. Mining on the Moon may make some elements that are rare on Earth more accessible. Launching spacecraft deeper into the Solar system would be easier from a space base or the Moon as the gravity is less.

So, if you do observe the Moon this month, think of Artemis, the Moon goddess while you do.

Clear Skies.

The ARGUS Array

Roger Hill



The Argus Array is a ground-based optical observatory designed for high-cadence, all-visible-sky survey imaging, optimized for the discovery of transient and variable objects as well as deep imaging. Full array operations are planned for 2028.

Argus will consist of 1,200 small-aperture telescopes (8" RASA's) with a combined collecting area equivalent to an 8-meter-class telescope. It will cover the visible sky from zenith down to an altitude of 38 degrees, yielding an instantaneous field of view of 8,000 square degrees. The combined focal plane will comprise 122 gigapixels of fast-readout, low-read-noise CMOS detectors with a plate scale of approximately 1 arcsecond per pixel. Each sensor will operate in one of two fixed optical filters (blue and red), providing alternating color information as the system tracks the sky.

Operation and data products

Argus' nominal operating mode will be continuous 60-second -cadence imaging of the Northern sky. These observations will be stacked over a wide range of timescales, from 15 minutes to more than six months, enabling time-domain astronomy on previously poorly explored timescales as well as deep survey science. In addition, the sensors can be operated at faster cadence for a bright-time subsurvey, enabling exploration of the transient universe on approximately second-long timescales.

Key data products include:

Images:
•15-minute and longer co-added images transferred to the archive
•1-minute images stored temporarily

Point-source sensitivity (g band):
•1 second: $m\_g = 16.8$ mag
•1 minute: $m\_g) = 20.0$ mag
•15 minute co-add: $m\_g = 21.5$ mag
•1 hour co-add: $m\_g = 22.3$ mag
•1 night co-add: $m\_g = 23.2$ mag
•1 week co-add: $m_{(g)} = 24.1$ mag
•6 month co-add: $m_{(g)} = 26.5$ mag

Light curves and photometry: available for pre-selected and newly identified transient sources at base (1-second / 1-minute) cadence

Real-time transient alerts: disseminated through alert brokers

Minutes of the Regular meeting — Elena Zanetti

Wednesday, January 14, 2026
Minutes of the RASC-KC Regular Monthly Meeting

The meeting, held by Zoom, began at 7:05 pm. Malcolm Park welcomed Kingston Centre members and guests with 23 virtually attending. Other than meeting nights, we host Wednesday night Zoom Socials, with an invitation posted to the Centre's email list. Our monthly newsletter, Regulus, can be found on the RASC Kingston Centre website https://kingston.rasc.ca/

Speaker: Dr. Gerald Schieven, 'Observing the Cold Universe with ALMA'. Begins at the 3:45 minute mark on our YouTube recording. After working with optical telescopes, Dr. Schieven began working in the millimeter submillimeter field in the early days of the revolutionary James Clark Maxwell telescope. A sampling of work includes studying the density and temperature profile of the atmosphere on Mars, star formation in molecular clouds in Orion, and in the Hubble Ultra Deep Field, submillimeter galaxies, previously unseen. As the rotating astronomer on duty at ALMA, he works with data coming in and informed us of its history and its future.

Rick Wagner: Astronomy this Month January 2026

Local Events
15 Jan – QUARG: Jorge Barrerra-Ballest – Galaxies
22 Jan – QUARG: Mike McDonald – Black Holes and AGN
23 Jan – Queen's Physics: Mike McDonald – AGN Feedback
29 Jan – Geoffrey Hinton (Nobel 2024) – Living with Alien Beings – How we can coexist with superintelligent AI
06 Feb – Queen's Physics: Pratika Dayal – Mapping the Epoch of Reionization

AAVSO
25 Jan – Cataclysmic SIG – Peter Craig – What Determines the Gamma-Ray Luminosities of Classical Novae? (14:00EST)

Sky Events – Jan
18 Jan – New Moon (14:52EST)
25 Jan – First Quarter Moon
29 Jan – Venus (mag. -3.9) begins evening apparition – Mercury (mag -1.3) 44' left

Sky Events – Feb
01 Feb – Full Moon (17:09EST)
02 Feb - !! Full Moon occults Regulus (20:50EST)
09 Feb – Last Quarter Moon

Comets
24P/Sharmasse (mag 9) – S of Arcturus, rises about midnight, transits nautical dawn
29P/Schwassmann-Wachmann (mag 13) – xtrm Srn Leo rises mid-evening, transits after midnight

T CrB Rises at midnight, high in SE at nautical dawn. Still faint

Major Planets
Venus (mag -3.9) emerging into evening sky
Mercury (mag -1.3) emerging from Sun into evening sky
Saturn (mag 1.0) & Neptune (mag 7.8) low in WSW after sunset
Uranus (mag 5.7) transits early evening
Jupiter (mag -2.7) transits near midnight, up all night
Mars (mag 1.1) too close to Sun

Small Bodies
23 Jan – 44 Nysa (mag 8.8) at opposition
27 Jan – (1969) Alain (mag 18.3) occults HIP8416 (mag 8.5) for a 9.2 magnitude drop for 1.3 sec 19:28EST
12 Feb – (441) Bathilde (mag 13.3) occults TYC 1275-0-1275-1. (mag 9.1) for a 4.0 mag drop for 8.0 sec

Bruce Elliott: FLA Science Fair will be held March 26 (in person judging) and 27. For those who wish to contribute and join Bruce and Elena in vetting the projects, their website will showcase the projects near the middle of March and your input is appreciated. Science Rendezvous is on May 9 starting at 9 am, Bruce will attend the organizational meetings. An application must be filled out for each volunteer starting in mid-March.

Announcements:
- Astrophotography 101 back soon with troubleshooting sessions.
- We are looking for a centre volunteer for Fall'N'Stars.
- A poll was taken for interest in using the centre's SeeStar S50. Six people expressed interest meaning a wait list of six months. A second SeeStar may be purchased.

Our website is Kingston.rasc.ca and our Facebook Group is @RASC Kingston Centre Group. YouTube Channel is @RASC Kingston Centre where this meeting will be posted.

Join us at www.secure.rasc.ca/membership.

Next meeting, by Zoom only, on February 11th , at 7pm.

Malcolm thanked all for attending and the meeting ended at 8:42 pm.

About Us

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

The RASC is a national, non-profit, charitable organization devoted to the advancement of astronomy and related sciences. Founded in 1868, The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada is Canada's leading astronomy organization, bringing together over 5000 enthusiastic amateurs, educators, and professionals. In addition to many national services, our 30 Centres offer local programs across Canada.

The RASC Kingston Centre

We are Kingston's Astronomy Club, a local centre of The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, that was founded on June 2nd, 1961. We hold monthly meetings, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month from September to December and March to June via zoom videoconferencing and in person, from 7:00-9:00pm Eastern Time. Meetings are held in January and February, but are available by Zoom only.

- We do public outreach programs in the form of helping the Cubs and Guides, teachers, Science Fairs and many public Education and Public Outreach events.
- We help our members with questions in astronomy and equipment use.
- We hold private observing sessions.
- We hold public sessions with Queen's University Observatory Open House, on the third Saturday of each month, at Ellis Hall, Queen's University. Details can be found at https://www.queensu.ca/observatory/
- We support the local Frontenac, Lennox & Addington County Science Fair (FLASF) with a prize in astronomy.
- We are happy to answer your questions on astronomy.

Board of Directors & Officers for 2025-2026

Directors:

Laurie Graham, Roger Hill, John Hurley, Kevin Kell, Bruce Murray, Malcolm Park, Elena Zanetti

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NC Rep	John Hurley
Equipment Coordinator	Kevin Kell
Secretary	Elena Zanetti
Librarian	Kim Hay
Equipment coordinator	Kevin Kell
Science Rendezvous/FLASF	Bruce Elliott
Annual Member Image Gallery	Brian McCracken
Queen's Open House coord	Laurie Graham
Web Team	Kevin Kell and Walter McDonald
Social Convenor	Mike Hanes
Email Chat List Moderator	Kim Hay
Facebook Team	Kim Hay
Fall'N'Stars KC coordinator	TBD
Honourary President:	David H. Levy

The **Royal Astronomical Society of Canada Kingston Centre** was provincially incorporated as a Not-For-Profit Corporation in September 2005 and has been a registered Charity with the Canada Revenue Agency since September 2006. Our CRA Registration: 827905720RR0001

Benefits of Membership:

RASC benefits:

- Annual edition of the Observers Handbook
- Bi-monthly RASC Journal (digital)
- Monthly Bulletin of the RASC (digital)

Kingston Centre benefits:

- Monthly Centre Newsletter – Regulus
- Weekly social videoconference chat for members and invited guests.
- On the 2nd Wednesday evening of the month, there are meetings are open to the public: In-person in March to June and September to December at Queens, July and August outdoors at Lake Ontario Park; and two in January and February that are video-conference only.
- Equipment loan program

Front cover image

Roger Hill admiring the auroral display of January 20, 2026 in Cardinal, ON