

WHAT ASTRONOMERS KNOW ABOUT YOUR GALAXY

NGC 6925

Constellation	Microscopium
Right Ascension	20 ^h 34 ^m 20.566 ^s
Declination	-31° 58' 51.20"
Distance	13.57 million light years
Magnitude	11.3
Type	SAbc

NGC is an acronym for the New General Catalog, which was first published in 1888 and contains thousands of celestial objects.

CONSTELLATION is the name of the constellation in which your galaxy can be found. You can use the planisphere in the Deluxe Package to locate the time of night and best days of the year to locate your constellation in the sky without a computer or telescope. You can also use the planisphere to learn all your constellations.

RIGHT ASCENSION is the celestial equivalent of longitude and divides the sky into 24 hours of celestial longitude.

DECLINATION is the celestial latitude. A negative number means the object is below the celestial equator. With the Right Ascension and Declination coordinates, any observatory or large backyard telescope can locate your galaxy in the night sky.

DISTANCE is the estimated distance of your galaxy from Earth.

MAGNITUDE relates to the brightness of a galaxy. The bigger the number, the fainter the object. The human eye cannot see objects fainter than Magnitude 6. The Andromeda Galaxy is the only galaxy visible to the naked eye under very dark conditions (miles away from city lights).

TYPE denotes the kind of galaxy it is. The general classifications are: S = Spiral Galaxy, SB = barred spiral galaxies, E = Elliptical Galaxy, Irr = Irregular Galaxy; from these there are many subtypes. Your galaxy is a SAbc, an intermediate spiral galaxy that is in between the classifications of a spiral galaxy and a barred spiral galaxy. Visit nameagalaxy.com to learn more about galaxy types.