


Date/Time and Information	Primary Target	Alternate Target	Alternate Target
<p>Sep 1st, 8:30 - 11:30 pm Primary Object: Saturn Saturn is the 2nd largest planet in the solar system, and has the largest most prominent rings. It is a favorite among amateur astronomers through a telescope.</p>	<p>Saturn</p> 	<p>Hercules Cluster</p> 	<p>The Moon</p> 
<p>Sep 15th, 8:00 - 11:00 pm Primary Object: Andromeda Galaxy The Andromeda Galaxy is the closest major galaxy to our own, and is 3 times larger than the full moon in the sky.</p>	<p>Andromeda Galaxy</p> 	<p>Lagoon Nebula</p> 	<p>Saturn</p> 
<p>Sep 29th, 8:00 - 11:00 pm Primary Object: The Moon The most recognized object in the night sky, the Moon. We will have a full moon this night.</p>	<p>The Moon</p> 	<p>Pegasus Cluster</p> 	<p>Jupiter</p> 
<p>Oct 14th, 10:30 am - 1:30 pm Primary Object: Solar Eclipse A solar eclipse is when the moon comes between the Sun and the Earth, casting a shadow on the Earth Surface. This event will be a partial eclipse, reaching 60% in Rolla.</p>	<p>Solar Eclipse</p> 	<p>DO NOT LOOK AT THE SUN WITHOUT PROPER PROTECTION</p>	
<p>Oct 27th, 7:00 - 10:00 pm Primary Object: The Hercules Cluster M13, or the Hercules Cluster, is the largest and brightest globular cluster in the northern hemisphere.</p>	<p>Hercules Cluster</p> 	<p>Jupiter</p> 	<p>The Moon</p> 
<p>Nov 10th, 6:00 - 9:00 pm Primary Object: Dumbbell Nebula The Dumbbell nebula is a planetary nebula, or the result of a star like our Sun exploding at the end of its life.</p>	<p>Dumbbell Nebula</p> 	<p>Andromeda Galaxy</p> 	<p>M2 Globular Cluster</p> 
<p>Dec 1st, 5:30 - 8:30 pm Primary Object: Jupiter Jupiter is the largest of the planets in the solar system, and showcases its large bands of clouds through a telescope. The Great Red Spot will be visible near the end of the event.</p>	<p>Jupiter</p> 	<p>Helix Nebula</p> 	<p>Saturn</p> 