## Lab 3 -Nebulae

A nebula is a region of interstellar gas and dust. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebula">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebula</a>

Some nebulae are called planetary nebulae <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planetary\_nebula">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planetary\_nebula</a> and result from a star at, or near the end of its life. With these stars, sometimes the outer shell can expand to form a roughly spherical shape, such as M57 in Lyra <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ring\_Nebula">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ring\_Nebula</a>.

Some nebulae are called emission nebulae, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emission\_nebula">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emission\_nebula</a> like stellar nursery M42 in Orion, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orion\_Nebula">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orion\_Nebula</a> or the Eagle Nebula in Serpens. These are dense regions, collapsing to form new stars. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star\_formation">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star\_formation</a>

Photograph 2-3 examples of nebulae during semester, as possible. Note the exact type, location, angular size, magnitude, distance, and other details learned from your research and imaging.