

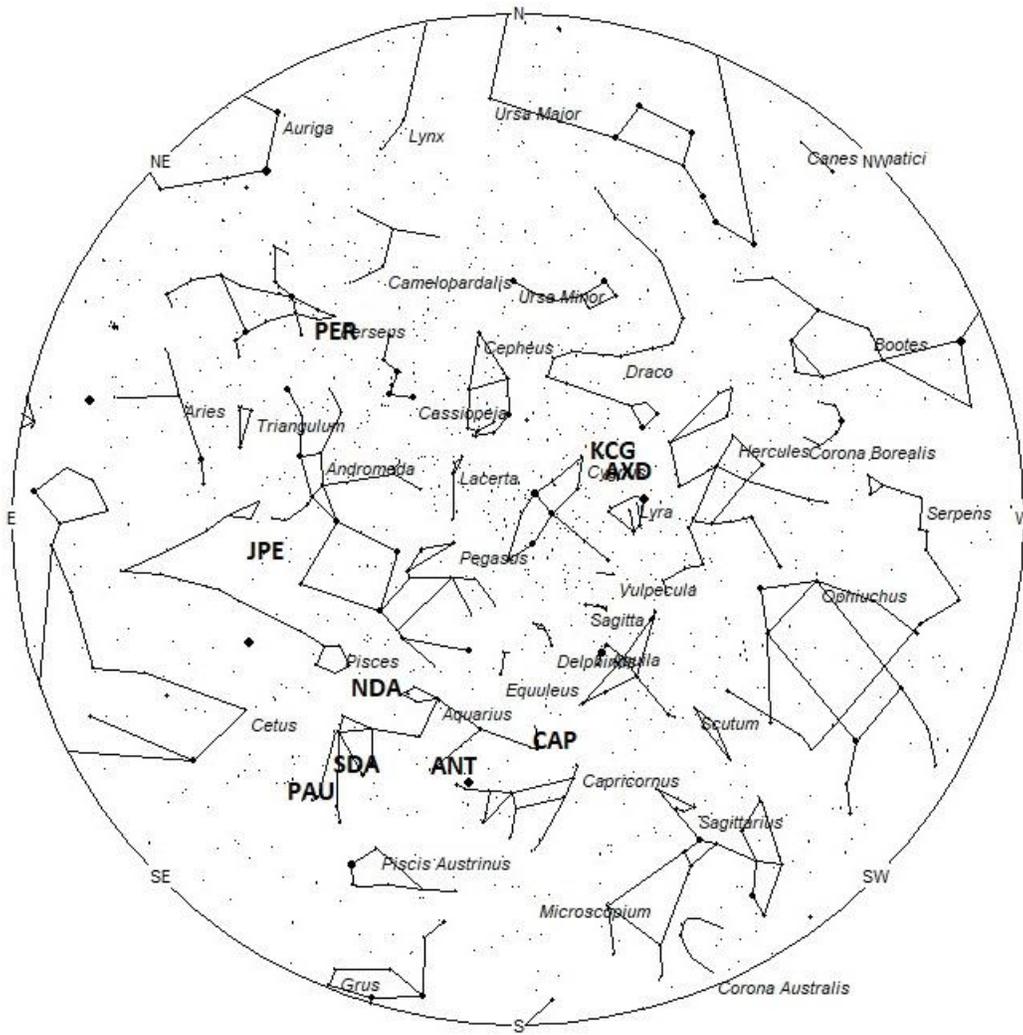
Meteor Activity Outlook for August 6-12, 2022



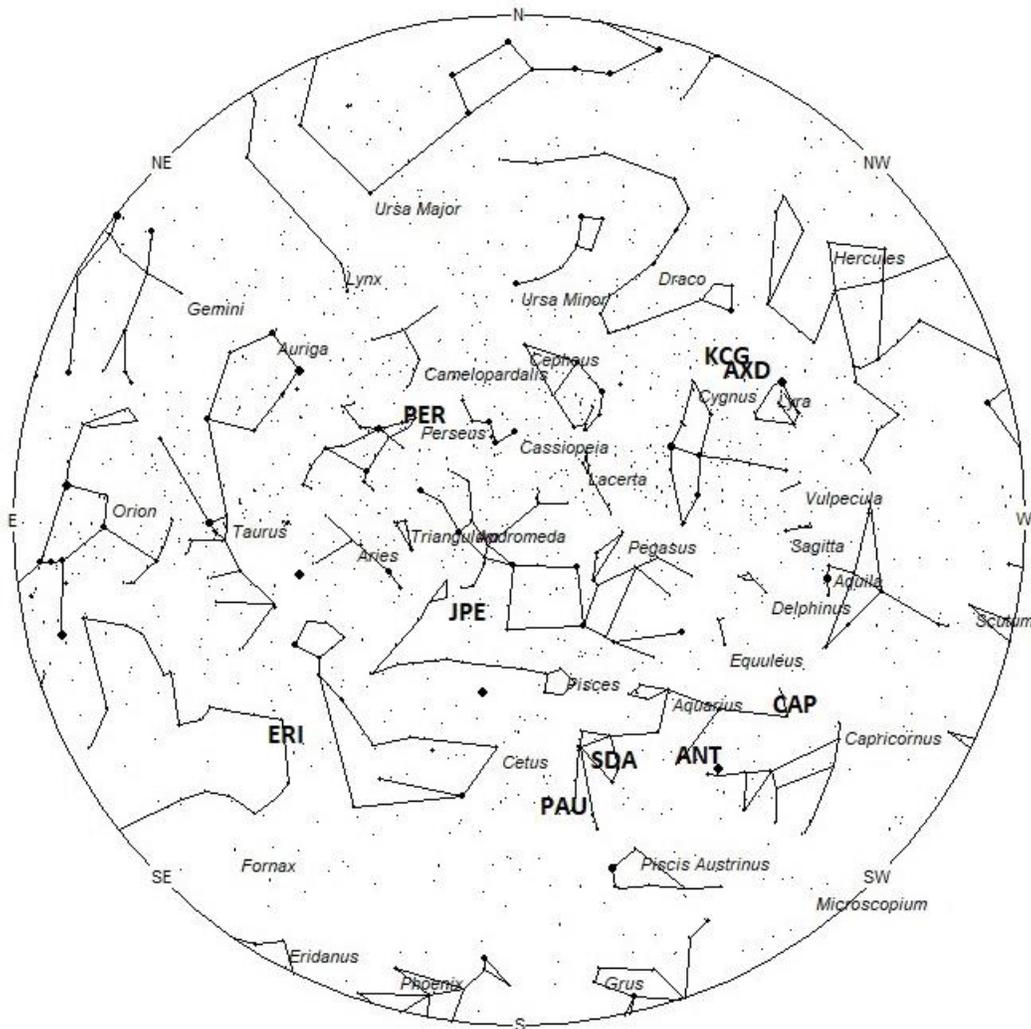
Jörg Strunk captured this fireball with his [AllSky7 Camera System](#) at 20:50 UT (22:50 CEST) on May 8, 2022, from Herford, Germany. For more information on this fireball visit: https://fireball.amsmeteors.org/members/imo_view/event/2022/2329 ©Jörg Strunk

During this period, the moon reaches its full phase on Friday August 12th. At that time the moon is located opposite the sun and will lie above the horizon all night long. This weekend the waxing gibbous moon will set during the early morning hours allowing a couple of hours to view meteor activity prior to dawn. The estimated total hourly rates for evening observers this week should be near 3 as seen from mid-northern latitudes (45N) and 3 as seen from tropical southern locations (25S) For morning observers, the estimated total hourly rates should be near 30 as seen from mid-northern latitudes (45N) and 22 as seen from tropical southern locations (25S). The actual rates will also depend on factors such as personal light and motion perception, local weather conditions, alertness, and experience in watching meteor activity. Evening rates are reduced due to moonlight. Note that the hourly rates listed below are estimates as viewed from dark sky sites away from urban light sources. Observers viewing from urban areas will see less activity as only the brighter meteors will be visible from such locations.

The radiant (the area of the sky where meteors appear to shoot from) positions and rates listed below are exact for Saturday night/Sunday morning August 6/7. These positions do not change greatly day to day so the listed coordinates may be used during this entire period. Most star atlases (available at science stores and planetariums) will provide maps with grid lines of the celestial coordinates so that you may find out exactly where these positions are located in the sky. I have also included charts of the sky that display the radiant positions for evening, midnight, and morning. The center of each chart is the sky directly overhead at the appropriate hour. These charts are oriented for facing south but can be used for any direction by rotating the charts to the desired direction. A planisphere or computer planetarium program is also useful in showing the sky at any



Radiant Positions at 1am Local Daylight Saving Time



Radiant Positions at 4am Local Daylight Saving Time

These sources of meteoric activity are expected to be active this week.

The **August xi Draconids (AXD)** was discovered by Masahiro Koseki in his study of SonotaCo video observations 2007–2018. These meteors were long considered part of the kappa Cygnids but Koseki states that they are clearly distinct*. This stream is active from August 4–28 with maximum activity occurring on the 15th. The radiant is currently located at 18:30 (278) +45, which places it in northern Lyra, 7 degrees northwest of the zero magnitude star known as Vega (alpha Lyrae). To best see these meteors face low toward the north near 2200 local Daylight Saving Time (LDST), when it lies on the meridian and is located highest in the sky. With an entry velocity of 19 km/sec., the average August Draconid meteor would be of slow velocity. Rates this week are expected to be less than 1 no matter your location. Due to the high northern declination these meteors are difficult to observe from the southern hemisphere.

*The activity of meteor showers recorded by SonotaCo video observations 2007–2018, Masahiro Koseki, 2021, <https://www.meteornews.net/2021/02/09/february-2021-special-issue-of-emeeteornews-online/> Page 147

The **kappa Cygnids (KCG)** are active from August 1–27, with maximum occurring on the 14th. The radiant is currently located at 18:50 (282) +46. This area of the sky is located in northern Lyra, 7 degrees northeast of the zero magnitude star known as Vega (alpha Lyrae). To best see these meteors face low toward the north near 2300 LDST when it lies on the meridian and is located highest in the sky. With a high northern declination, these meteors are difficult to view from the southern hemisphere. Expected hourly rates this week are less than 1 no matter your location. With an entry velocity of 21 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of slow velocity.

The **alpha Capricornids (CAP)** are active from July 7 through August 15, peaking on July 31st. The radiant is currently located at 20:40 (310) -07 This position lies in northwestern Aquarius, 3 degrees southwest of the 4th magnitude star known as 3 Aquarii. Current rates are expected to be near 1 per hour as seen from the Northern Hemisphere and 2 per hour as seen from south of the equator. Observers concentrating on this activity should face high in the northern sky near midnight (LDST) to best view these meteors. With an entry velocity of 21 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of slow velocity.

The large **Anthelion (ANT)** radiant is currently centered at 21:48 (327) -13. This position lies in northeastern Capricornus, 3 degrees north of the 4th magnitude star known as Deneb Algedi (delta Capricorni A). This position is also 2 degrees northeast of the bright planet Saturn. Rates at this time should be near 1 per hour as seen from the Northern Hemisphere and 2 as seen from south of the equator. Observers concentrating on this activity should face high in the northern sky near 01:00 LDST to best view these meteors. With an entry velocity of 30 km/sec., the average Anthelion meteor would be of slow velocity.

The **Northern delta Aquariids (NDA)** are a conglomeration of at least two weak radiants that peak 10 days apart. These meteors were first mentioned by Luigi G. Jacchia in his book *The Moon, Meteorites and Comets*. The NDA's are active from August 2–17, with the first peak occurring on the 12th. The radiant currently is located near 22:49 (342) -01. This area of the sky is located in northeastern Aquarius, 3 degrees east of the 4th magnitude star known as eta Aquarii. To best see

these meteors look high in the southern sky near 0200 LDST, when it lies on the meridian and is located highest in the sky. Hourly rates at this time should be less than 1 no matter your location. With an entry velocity of 40 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of medium velocity.

The **Southern delta Aquariids (SDA)** are active from a radiant located at 23:02 (346) -15. This area of the sky is located in southwestern Aquarius, 2 degrees northeast of the 3rd magnitude star known as Skat (delta Aquarii). Hourly rates at this time should be near 3 as seen from the Northern Hemisphere and near 5 as seen from south of the equator. Observers concentrating on this activity should face high in the western sky near 02:00 LDST to best view these meteors. With an entry velocity of 39 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of medium velocity.

The **Piscids Austrinids (PAU)** are an obscure shower, not well seen from the northern hemisphere. Recent studies by the IMO Video Network shows little activity. Other studies have indicated that this shower is active later than previously thought. We will go along with that idea until more information is available. It is now thought that this radiant is active from August 1st through the 10th, with maximum activity occurring on the 7th. Using these parameters, the current position of the radiant would be 23:33 (353) -20. This area of the sky is located in southeastern Aquarius, just 1 degree northeast of the spot occupied by the 4th magnitude star known as 99 Aquarii. This position is also 12 degrees northeast of the bright star known as Fomalhaut (alpha Piscis Austrini). To best see these meteors look high in the southern sky near 03:00 LDST, when it lies highest in the sky. Current hourly rates should be less than 1 no matter your location. With an entry velocity of 43km/sec., most activity from this radiant would be of medium velocities.

The last of the **July Pegasids (JPE)** are expected this weekend from a radiant located at 00:42 (010) +19. This area of the sky is located in north-central Pisces, 2 degrees south of the faint star known as 55 Piscium. Rates are expected to be less than 1 per hour this week no matter your location. Observers concentrating on this activity should face high in the northern sky near 04:00 LDST to best view these meteors. With an entry velocity of 63 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of swift velocity.

The **Perseids (PER)** are active from a radiant located at 02:44 (041) +57. This position lies in northeastern Perseus, 1 degree northwest of the 4th magnitude star known as Miram (eta Persei A). Current rates are expected to be near 10 per hour as seen from the Northern Hemisphere and 3 as seen from southern tropical locations. Observers concentrating on this activity should face half-way up in the northern sky during the last dark hour prior to dawn to best view these meteors. Observers in the northern hemisphere are better situated to view this activity as the radiant rises much higher in the sky before dawn compared to southern latitudes. With an entry velocity of 59 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of swift velocity.

The **eta Eridanids (ERI)** were discovered by the Tokyo Meteor Network back in 2001. The radiant is currently located near 02:47 (042) -13. This position lies on the Cetus/Eridanus border, 1 degree northeast of the 4th magnitude star known as pi Ceti. This source is active until September 10th, with maximum activity occurring on August 6th. Current rates would be near 1 per hour no matter your location. Observers concentrating on this activity should face high up in the eastern

sky during the last dark hour prior to dawn to best view these meteors. With an entry velocity of 64 km/sec., the average meteor from this source would be of swift speed.

As seen from the mid-northern hemisphere (45N) one would expect to see approximately 14 **sporadic** meteors per hour during the last hour before dawn as seen from rural observing sites. Evening rates would be near 2 per hour. As seen from the tropical southern latitudes (25S), morning rates would be near 9 per hour as seen from rural observing sites and 2 per hour during the evening hours. Locations between these two extremes would see activity between the listed figures. Evening rates are reduced due to moonlight.

You can keep track of the activity of these meteor showers as well as those beyond the limits of visual observing by visiting the NASA Meteor Shower Portal available at: <https://meteorshowers.seti.org/> You can move the sky globe to see different areas of the sky. Colored dots indicate shower meteors while white dots indicate sporadic (random) activity. The large orange disk indicates the position of the sun so little activity will be seen in that area of the sky.

The list below offers the information from above in tabular form. Rates and positions are exact for Saturday night/Sunday morning except where noted in the shower descriptions.

SHOWER	DATE OF MAXIMUM ACTIVITY	CELESTIAL POSITION	ENTRY VELOCITY	CULMINATION	HOURLY RATE	CLASS
		RA (RA in Deg.) DEC	Km/Sec	Local Daylight Saving Time	North- South	
August xi Draconids (AXD)	Aug 15	18:30 (278) +45	19	23:00	<1 - <1	IV
kappa Cygnids (KCG)	Aug 14	18:50 (282) +46	21	23:00	<1 - <1	II
alpha Capricornid s (CAP)	Jul 31	20:40 (310) -07	21	01:00	1 - 2	II
Anthelion (ANT)	-	21:48 (327) -13	30	02:00	1 - 2	II
Northern delta Aquariids (NDA)	Aug 12	22:49 (342) -01	40	03:00	<1 - <1	IV
Southern delta Aquariids (SDA)	Jul 31	23:02 (346) -15	39	03:00	3 - 5	I

Piscids Austrinids (PAU)	Aug 07	23:33 (353) -20	43	04:00	<1 - <1	IV
July Pegasids (JPE)	Jul 11	00:42 (010) +19	63	05:00	<1 - <1	II
Perseids (PER)	Aug 13	02:44 (041) +57	59	06:00	10 - 3	I
eta Eridanids (ERI)	Aug 06	02:47 (042) -13	64	07:00	1 - 1	II