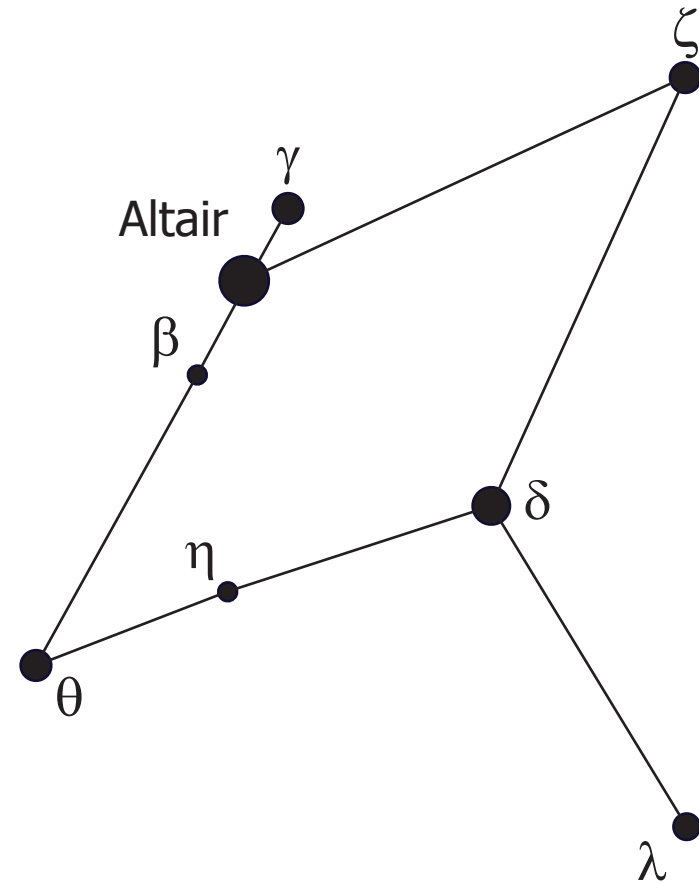
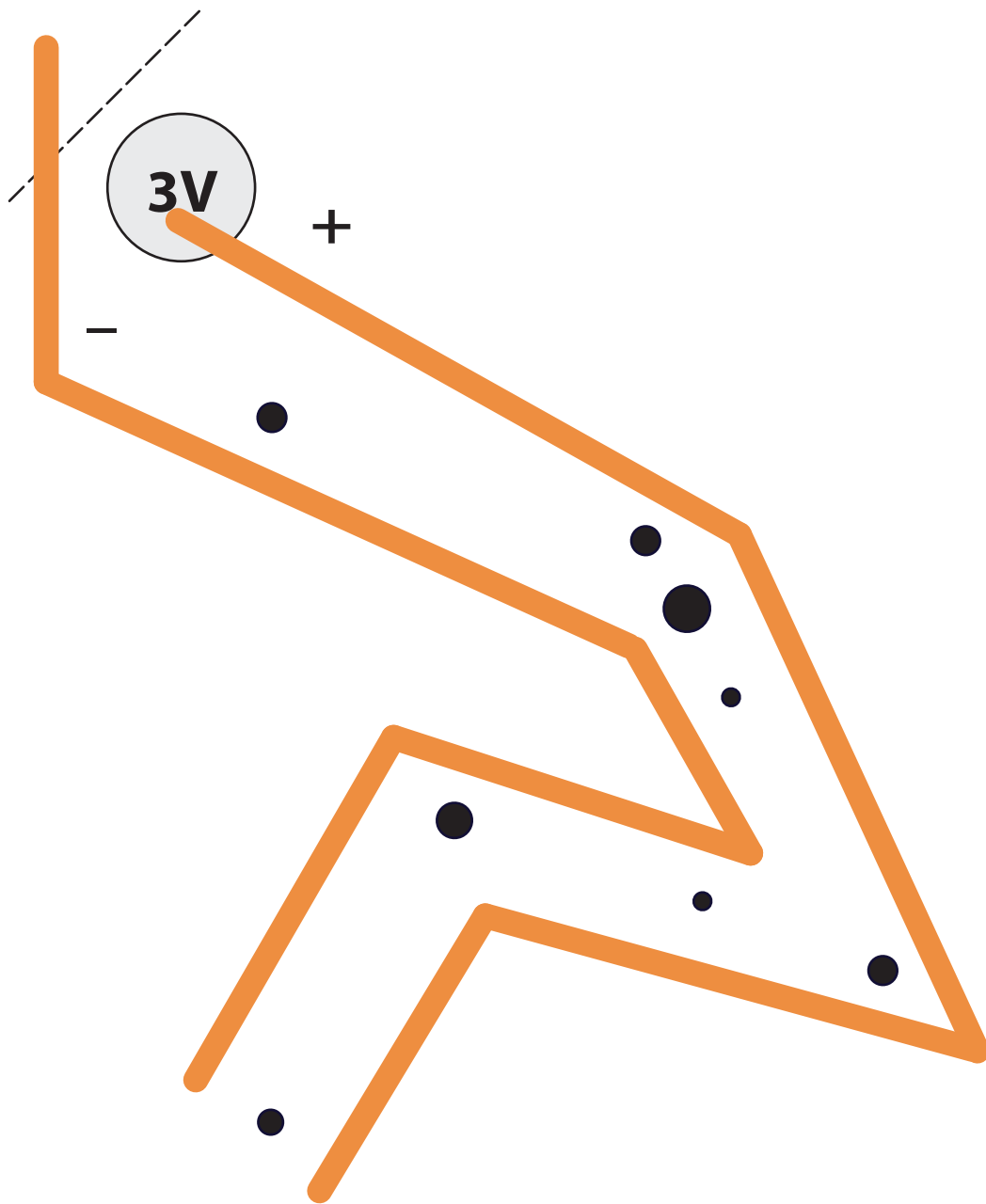


Eagle



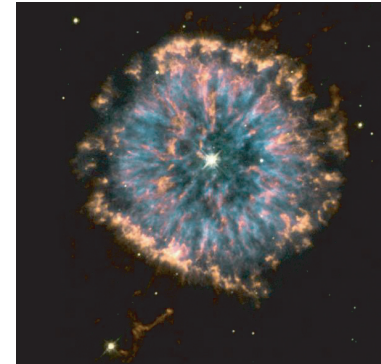
PLAY  INAF





The constellation of the **Eagle** can be easily distinguished from the others, thanks to the presence of the bright star **Altair**, which constitutes the southern peak of the well-known group of stars called **Summer Triangle**. Another relevant group of stars of the constellation is formed by Altair itself and the β (Alshain) and γ (Tarazed) Aquilae stars, placed respectively south and north. According to an ancient Persian tradition, this set-up was called "**The balance**".

The most important sky objects



Credits: NASA, The Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

NGC 6751, also known as **Glowing-Eye Nebula**, is a planetary nebula, whose dimensions are about 600 times the Solar System. In the month of April 2000, its picture was selected in order to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Hubble Space Telescope. It is placed at about 6500 light-years from the Earth, and can be seen at about one degree south of the Lambda Aquilae star. It expands at a speed of 40km/sec.



Credits: ESO

NGC 6781 is a small planetary nebula, which vaguely resembles the famous Owl Nebula in the Ursa Major. It has an apparent magnitude of 11.4, an apparent diameter of 1.8, and a linear diameter of about 2 light-years. Its central star is a white dwarf, with a magnitude of 16.8, about 2500 light-years far from the Earth.

Planetary Systems

The Eagle contains some planetary systems: the best known is **HD 183263**, which includes two Jupiter-like planets, both with a mass over three times Jupiter's own. There is also the well-known planet **VB 10b**, which orbits around a red dwarf with a seventeenth magnitude.