Astronomical League
Earth Orbiting Satellite Observing Program
Observation Report Form

Observers Name__________________________

Date of Observation_______________________

Satellite Name and Element Set Satellite ID____________________

Date of Element Set Used__________________

Location of Observer
Latitude__________________________
(use decimal degrees only)

Longitude__________________________
(use decimal degrees only, west is negative)

Elevation__________________________
(specify feet or meters)

Instrument Used (check one)
____ Unaided Eye
____ Binoculars
____ Telescope – specify aperture____

Comments________________________________________
________________________________________

Draw or sketch the path of the satellite across the sky relative to bright stars. The outer ring represents the horizon.

IMPORTANT - Place time “hacks” on at least two locations on the satellite track, including the time-zone and daylight/standard time references, for example 01:20:50 UTC, 19:30:40 EST, 23:10:59 PDT, etc.).

Observation Objective (subject to change - check only one task per observation)

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<td>2</td>
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Observing Guidelines and Suggestions

General Rules (subject to change)
1) Provide one observation sheet for each observation task shown.
2) Be sure to state both the spacecraft name and id (Satellite Number or International Designation) on each observation sheet.
3) Sketch the path of the satellite’s motion across the sky, being sure to include at least two time hacks and reference constellations, for example:

4) Record the time of observations as accurately as possible. Use WWV’ the U.S. Naval Observatory web site or a GPS based watch to set your clock before observing.
5) Any single observation (pass) can only be used to satisfy one task, for example, observing the Soyuz flying in formation with the Space Station Alpha (ISS) can be used as a Soyuz observation and an ISS observation, OR as a formation pass, but not both.
6) If you have any questions contact the EOSOP Coordinator.
7) Verification of observations can be time consuming. After submitting copies of your observing logs, please allow 4 weeks to receive your EOSOP certificate. NOTE: Observing logs will NOT be returned - please submit copies only to:

Brad Young
EOSOP Coordinator
212 E. 16th St.
Tulsa OK USA 74119
(918) 629 9160
allenb_young@yahoo.com

Active Payloads - Observe four different operational spacecraft. For example, HST, weather/imaging satellites, communications satellites, etc.

Rocket Bodies - Observe four different rocket bodies. These can often be seen as “flashers”, and are usually denoted by “r/b” in the elset.

Multinational - Observe objects from five different countries. If the country is not listed, record the name of the country on the observation form.

Manned Spacelight - Observe three different manned spacecraft, e.g. two Russian Soyuz and one space station, two SpaceX Manned Dragon and one Boeing Starliner, etc.

Multipass - Observe an object (2) on multiple passes on a single night (pass “a” and pass “b”).

Aged Elsets - Observe an object twice, once with an elset less than 1 week old, and later (3 or more weeks after the first observation) using a prediction with the same, now older, elset (pass “a” and pass “b”).

Formation - Observe 2 (or more) objects flying in formation, e.g. Soyuz and ISS prior to docking or after separation (object “a” and object “b”). Record multiple objects flying in formation on a single observation report form. Successfully completing a formation pass equals two ‘observations’

Constellation – Observe 2 different satellites in the same constellation.