

# 10 Best Planetary Nebulae for Northern Observers

A curated selection of the finest planetary nebulae visible from northern latitudes (Dec > -20°). These dying stars showcase an extraordinary variety of shapes and colors, from perfect smoke rings to glowing spheres. An OIII or UHC filter dramatically improves the view for most of these objects. Sorted by brightness for progressive challenge.

10

Objects

5

Easy

1

Medium

3

Hard

1

Very Hard

Vul · Aqr · Dra · Lyr · Cyg · And · Her · UMa · Gem · Per

Visibility scored for: **150mm Reflector** · Bortle 4

## 1 M27

● Planetary Nebula · Vul · NGC 6853

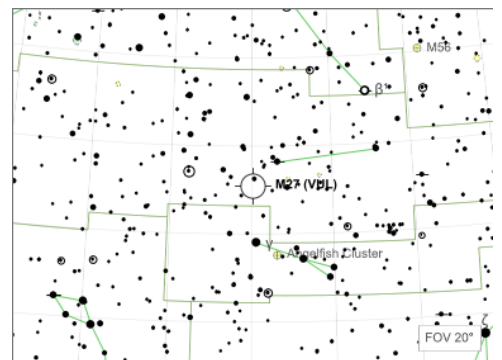
Easy

Position	RA 19h 59m 36.3s Dec +22d 43' 16"
Magnitude	7.4 mag
Size	6.7'
Distance	1.4 kly
Visibility	9.4 / 10

### Notes

The brightest and easiest planetary nebula. Visible in binoculars as a fuzzy star; in a 4" telescope at 50-100x the iconic apple-core shape emerges. An OIII filter reveals faint outer lobes extending the full dumbbell shape. A must-see for any observer.

Observed



## 2 Saturn nebula NGC 7009

Easy

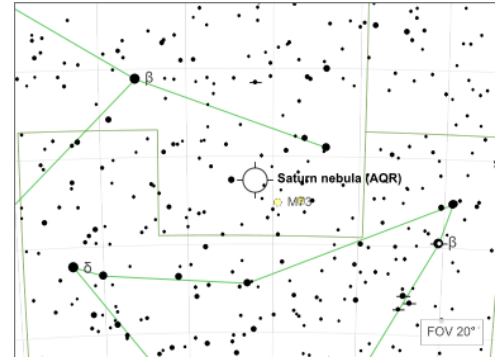
● Planetary Nebula · Aqr

Position RA 21h 04m 12.0s Dec -11d 22' 0"  
Magnitude 8.0 mag  
Size 0.7' × 0.5'  
Visibility 8.3 / 10

Notes

Named for the faint lateral extensions resembling Saturn's rings. Appears as a bright blue-green oval in 6"+ telescopes at 150-200x. The ansae (ring-like projections) require 8"+ aperture and steady seeing. An OIII filter enhances the disk but may hide the extensions.

Observed



### 3 NGC 6543

● Planetary Nebula · Dra

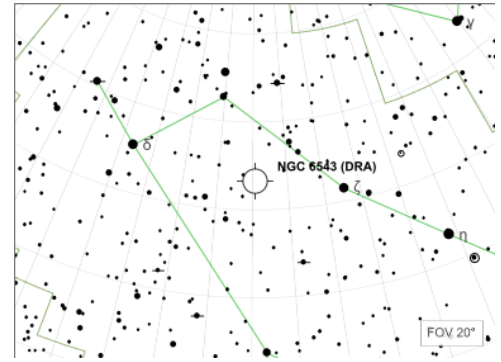
Easy

Position RA 17h 58m 36.0s Dec +66d 37' 60"  
Magnitude 9.0 mag  
Size 0.9'  
Visibility 8.1 / 10

Notes

A brilliant blue-green disk near the north ecliptic pole, visible year-round from northern latitudes. At 200x+ in 6" or larger scopes, concentric shells and a bright central star become apparent. One of the most structurally complex planetaries known, though most detail requires imaging.

Observed



### 4 M57

● Planetary Nebula · Lyr · NGC 6720

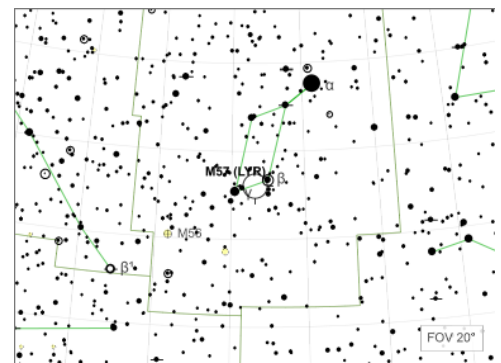
Easy

Position RA 18h 53m 35.1s Dec +33d 01' 45"  
Magnitude 8.8 mag  
Size 1.3'  
Distance 2.3 kly  
Visibility 9.1 / 10

Notes

The quintessential planetary nebula, easily found between Beta and Gamma Lyrae. Even a 3" scope at 80x shows the ghostly smoke ring. In 8"+ aperture, look for the slightly oval shape, brighter edges, and darker center. The mag 15 central star is a challenge for 12"+ scopes.

Observed

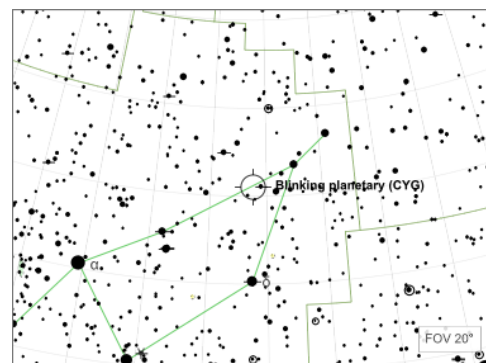


### 5 Blinking planetary NGC 6826

● Planetary Nebula · Cyg

V.Hard

Position RA 19h 44m 48.0s Dec +50d 31' 0"  
Magnitude 10.0 mag  
Size 0.4'  
Visibility 2.9 / 10



Notes

Famous for its 'blinking' effect: stare directly at it and the nebula seems to vanish, leaving only the bright central star; use averted vision and the nebula reappears. Best at 100-150x in a 4"+ telescope. The OIII filter suppresses the central star and steadies the nebular glow.

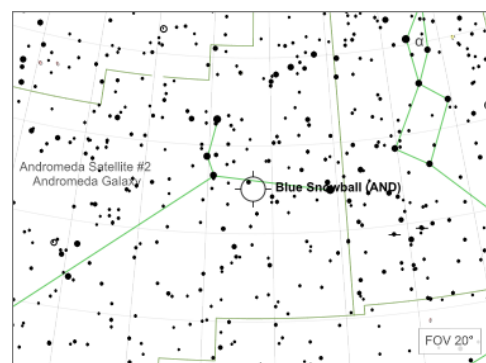
Observed

## 6 Blue Snowball NGC 7662

• Planetary Nebula · And

Medium

Position RA 23h 25m 54.0s Dec +42d 32' 60"  
Magnitude 9.0 mag  
Size 0.3'  
Visibility 7.0 / 10



Notes

A vivid blue-green disk, one of the most colorful planetaries in amateur scopes. At 200x+ in 6" aperture, a brighter inner ring becomes visible within the disk. Autumn showpiece, easy to locate near Iota Andromedae. An OIII filter enhances contrast noticeably.

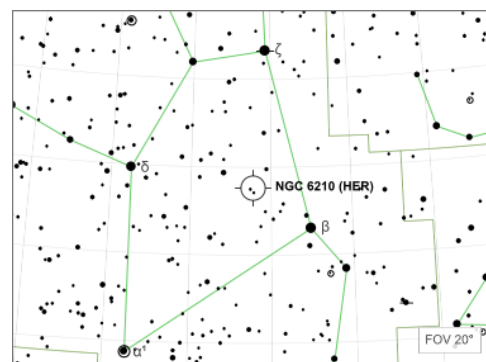
Observed

## 7 NGC 6210

• Planetary Nebula · Her

Easy

Position RA 16h 44m 30.0s Dec +23d 49' 0"  
Magnitude 9.0 mag  
Size 0.5'  
Visibility 8.1 / 10



Notes

A tiny but intensely bright blue-green disk in Hercules, easily mistaken for a star at low power. Crank magnification to 200x+ to resolve the disk and see hints of elongation. High surface brightness makes it visible even in light-polluted skies without a filter.

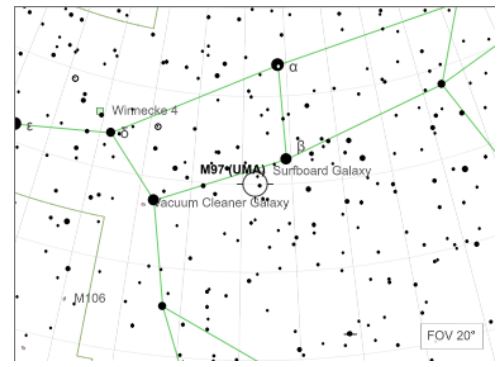
Observed

## 8 M97

• Planetary Nebula · UMa · NGC 3587

Hard

Position RA 11h 14m 47.7s Dec +55d 01' 8"  
 Magnitude 9.9 mag  
 Size 3.6'  
 Distance 2.6 kly  
 Visibility 5.0 / 10



Notes

A large, round, low-surface-brightness disk near M108 in Ursa Major. The two dark 'eye' patches that give it the Owl name require 8" aperture, dark skies, and an OIII or UHC filter. At 80-120x in a 6" scope, it appears as a soft, uniform gray circle. Circumpolar from mid-northern latitudes.

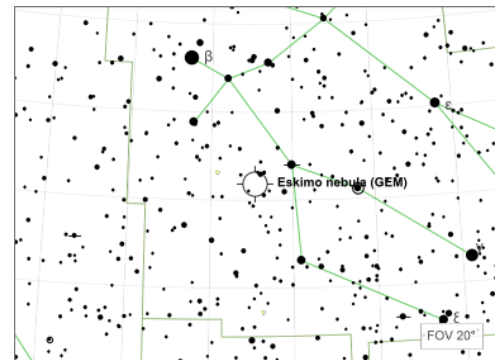
Observed

9 **Eskimo nebula** NGC 2392

Hard

• Planetary Nebula · Gem

Position RA 07h 29m 12.0s Dec +20d 55' 0"  
 Magnitude 10.0 mag  
 Size 0.9'  
 Visibility 4.0 / 10



Notes

A bright, compact planetary showing a brilliant central star surrounded by a double-shell structure. In 8"+ scopes at 200x+, the brighter inner shell and fainter outer 'parka hood' become distinct. Winter target, easy to find near Wasat (Delta Geminorum). High surface brightness rewards high magnification.

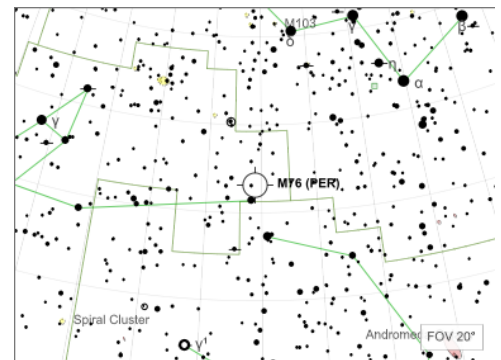
Observed

10 **M76**

Hard

• Planetary Nebula · Per · NGC 650, NGC 651

Position RA 01h 42m 24.0s Dec +51d 34' 31"  
 Magnitude 10.1 mag  
 Size 1.1'  
 Distance 2.5 kly  
 Visibility 4.8 / 10



Notes

The faintest Messier object and a miniature version of M27. A 6"+ telescope at 100-150x reveals the distinctive bi-lobed 'cork' or 'butterfly' shape. An OIII or UHC filter is almost essential to pull it from the background. Rewarding challenge that tests both aperture and sky quality.

Observed

