

Analysis of Star Map drawn by R.L. (abductee)

Hub star 20 Leo Minor (HR3951)

Home world of the Greys

Position #1: 20LMi A (SETI # 4126) (HW-#1)

20 Leo Minor

Constellation: Leo Minor

Hemisphere: Northern

HIP: 49081

Star name: 20LMi

Arity: Binary*

HR3951 HD86728

BD: +32 1964

High Proper Motion Star

RA 10h 01m 0.6566s

Dec +31° 55' 25.22"

High Proper Motion Star

M. Turnbull TPF short List #60

Sun Like List # 980

Ball List #195

Age: 6.5 Billion

Spectral Type: G3Va

Home world: 20 LMi (d) Fourth planet in this system

Old Stellar Population Star: Yes

Age: 6500 million years (6.9 Gyr) (Bryden+2006)

Habitable Zone: 1.17 AU

Hzin(mas): 61.32636 (M. Turnbull)

Hkout(mas): 122.2156

Orbital period: 1.17 years (427.05 days)

Orbital period Sol: 365

Higher Orbital period in days: +62

Tilt: Unknown

Planet Distance from sun: estimated: 1.17AU (108.8 million)

Period of Revolution: around sun: 427 days (Estimated)

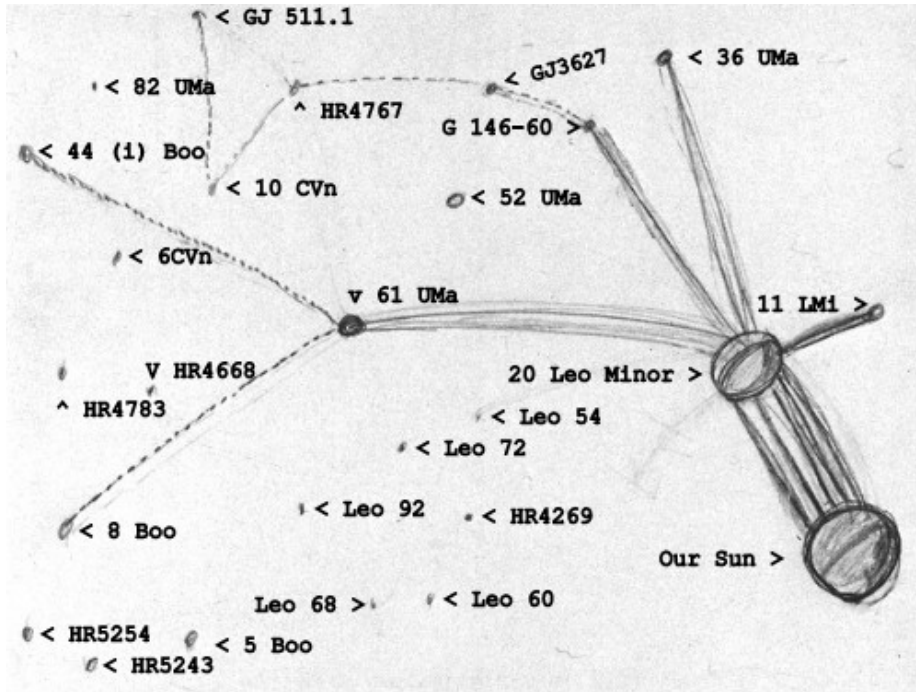
Period of Rotation: 2-3 Earth days?

Surface Gravity: 1.02-1.05

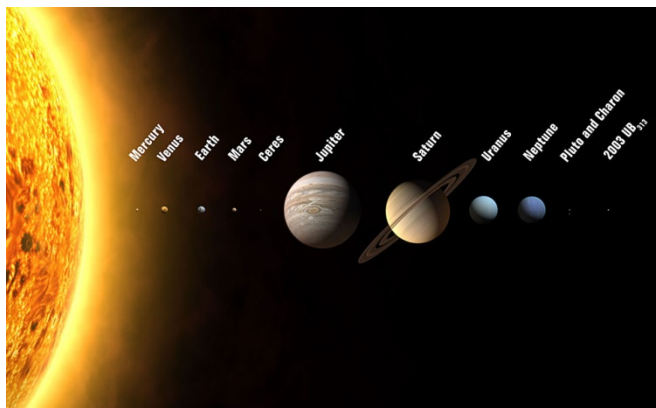
Theoretical Diameter: 15,800-23,700 (d) (1-1.5e Earths diameter)

Habitable third Planet: Positive Potential (strong metallicity)
 Known Planets: 1
 Temperature range: 200-310 K
 Metallicity: 141-219% of Sol
 Moons: unknown: 1-3?
 Connection to Area-51: last two digits to their stars HR number

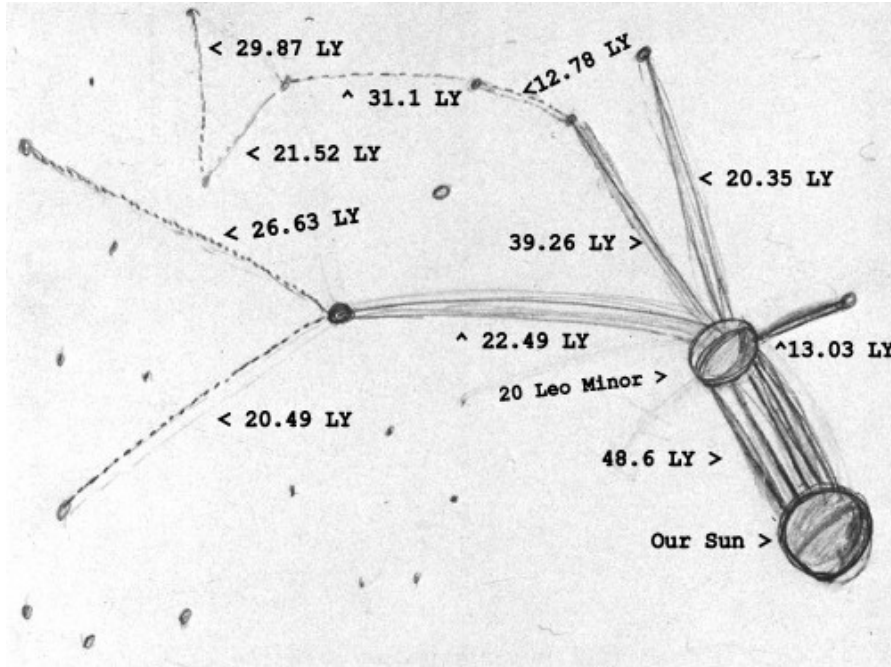
We're in orbit around the lower large star as shown here



Hill-Wilson star map (2011) (Broken 2004)



Sol/Planets



Light Year Distances

Position #3 GJ 356A (11 LMi) (HW #3)

Location: visual upper right slant from 20 Leo Minor

- Constellation: Leo Minor (11LMi)
- Hemisphere: Northern
- HIP: 47080
- Star in Double system
- Spectral Type: G8IIIv
- Arity: Binary (GJ356 B M5V)
- Trigonometric Parallax: 89.45 +/- 0.78 mas
- HR 3815 HD 82885
- BD: +36 1979
- RA: 9h 35m 39.5023s
- Dec: +35° 48' 36.481"
- Galactic Longitude: 188.50°
- Galactic Latitude: 47.81°
- Galactic (X,Y,Z) coordinates in ly: -23.91, -3.735, 27.27
- Ball List: #134
- Sun Like List: No

Proper motion: 0.775 arcsec/yr(251.4° from North)
Radial Velocity: 14.1 km/s (Bobylev+2006)
Orbital period years: 0.37 (Ball list)
Semi-maj Axis A AU: 0.48 (Ball list)
Angular Separation: 3.17 (Ball list)
B-V: 0.75 (Takeda+2005)
Vturb km/s: 1.02
Fe/H: 0.33 (Takeda+ 2005) (Fe abundance relative to sun)
Metallicity: 100+ % of Sol
Mass: 101% of Sol
Distance: 36.46 ly (11.18 parsecs) from Sol
Distance from 20 LMi: 13.0321 ly
Estimated travel time from 20LMi: 14.80 Months
Habitable Zone: 0.864 AU
Ball list #143
Diameter: 1.129 x Sol
Visual magnitude: +5.40 (R.E. Luck+ /2005, I. Ramirez/2007)
Variable: SV LMi # 470022
Type of variability: [RS Canum Venaticorum-type systems]
Teff: 5493 (I. Ramirez/2007)
Known Planets: 0
Type of Route: solid lines show trade route/potential mining?
Constellation: Leo Minor
Other names for this star: GL356A, SAO 61586, HIP47080

This position is closer to Earth at 36.46 light years, and from their Home world the perspective is visually similar to 61UMa for us and appearing in their northern hemisphere.
Visibility: Rises = 0H 34M 09S AZ: 34D 43M 39S
Sets: 18H 37M 11S AZ 325 D 16M 21S

This makes Position #3 closer to Earth by 12.14 ly.

Arity: Binary

Component B Spectral Type: M

<http://www.solstation.com/stars2/11lmi2.htm>

Position #4: 36 UMa A (HW #4)

36 Ursa Major

Location: Above the hub star (+24 degrees declination) Angle slants up to the left

Constellation: Ursa Major
Hemisphere: Northern
Star in Double system
Common name: 36 Ursae Majoris
HR4112 HD90839
BD: +56 1459
HIP 51459
RA: 10h 30m 37.5798s
Dec +55° 58' 49.931"
Trigonometric Parallax: 77.82 +/-0.65 mas
Vturb km/s: 2.14
Ball list: #62
Sun Like List: No
Galactic Longitude: 154.29°
Galactic Latitude: 51.70°
Galactic X,Y,Z coordinates in ly: -23.12, 11.16, 33.12
Proper Motion: 0.181 arcsec/yr (258.8° from north)
Radial Velocity: 8.5 km/s (Bobylov+2006)
Arity: possible spectroscopic binary
Spectral type: F8V
Fe/H: -0.18 (Fe abundance relative to sun)
Age: 1600 million years
Luminosity: 1.59 x sun
Metallicity: 59 % of Sol
VMag: 4.82 (R.E.Luck+/2005)
B-V: 0.54 Luck+, 2005)
Orbital period years: 0.60 (Ball list)
Semi-maj Axis A AU: 0.74 (Ball list)
Angular Separation: 57.71 (Ball list)
Radius: 1.105 x sun
Mass: 1.16 x sun
Apparent Visual Magnitude: 4.81
Habitable Zone: 1.309 AU (121.74 million)
Orbital period in CZ: 1.39 years
Teff: 6125.80 ± 44K
Type of line: trade

Distance: 41.91 ly from Sol (12.85 parsec)
Distance from 20LMi: 20.3524 ly
Estimated travel time from 20 LMi: 22.61 Months
Visibility: Circumpolar never sets
Other names: GL 395, SAO 27670,
Known Planets: 0

Potential for sentient life: unlikely due to young age

Position #4 is closer to us by 6.69 light years, the Declination is +55° 58' 49.931" and the Declination of 20 LMi is +31 55.4", and in their perspective they are traveling vertically up to the right by 24 degrees.

Note: Angle slanting to the left from home world matches Betty Hills original Star Map. Solid line to this star indicates trade route leading us to the belief that this star has a strong potential of hosting an unknown species of sentient life. This leads us to ponder the question of whether or not this is potentially another home of one of the alien species known to associate with the Grey's as reported by some abductee's/experiencer encounter. Ball list #71.

Location on star map (upper top left side stars) (Hill-Wilson stars) 7-9-11

Order: Right to left order

Position # 7 N1 1065/SAO 28413 (HW #7)

Constellation: Ursa Major
Hemisphere: Northern
HIP: 61053
Maggie Turnbull's short list: #75
Sun like List: #1216
Spectral type:
Age: 3.8 billion (Ibukiyama+2002)
SKY# 23393
HR4767 HD 108954
BD+ 53 1554
RA: 12h 30m 50.1361s
Dec: +53° 4' 35.789"
Age: 3.8 Billion years
Potential for life: good

Position #9 Gl 511.1 (HW #9)

HR5070
Constellation: Ursa Major
Hemisphere: Northern
HIP: 65530
Maggie Turnbull's short list: #80
Sun Like list #1318
HR5070 HD 117043
BD: +64 949
RA 13h 25m 59.8582s
Dec: +63° 15' 40.589"
Arity: singular
Age: 15.7 Gyr
Spectral type: G6V

Position # 11 44i Boo A 3* (SETI #4150) (HW#11)

Location: top left on star map

Constellation: Boötes
Hemisphere: Northern
HIP: 73695
Arity: 3 star G2 Trinary*
Sep arcsec: 1.79 (Germain 1999)
Trigonometric Parallax: 78.39 (Luck+2005)
HR5618 HD133640
Sun Like List: No
BD: +48 2259
RA: 15h 3m 47.3040s
Dec + 47° 39' 14.616"
Galactic Longitude: 80.36°
Galactic latitude: 57.06°
Galactic X,Y, Z coordinates in ly: 4.02, 22.4, 34.9
Proper motion: 0396 arcsec/yr (273.8° from north)
Radial Velocity: -30.8 km/s (Bobylev+2006)
Spectral Type: G2V + G2V (Bobylev+2006), (Pourbaix+2005-2007)
Contact Binary: GJ575A/GJ575B
B-V: 0.65 (Takeda+, 2005)
VMag: 4.83 (Bobylev+2006)
Fe/H: -0.19 (Fe abundance relative to sun) (Takeda+2005)
Luminosity: 1.19 x sun

<http://www.solstation.com/stars2/44bootis.htm>

<http://www.solstation.com/stars2/44bootis.htm#44boo-b>

New Star on RL star map: Beta Coma Berenices (Bet Com)

Position on star map: dark heavy line from right to left slanting down in the middle of the star map from 20 Leo Minor to 43 Bet Com. Declination drop: 4.03 from Hub star. RA difference of 3.1 Hours

Bet Com

HR 4983 HD 114710

Hip 64394 BD+28 2193,

RA: 13:11:52.39

Dec: +27:52:41.46

Spectral type F-9.5-GOV

Age: 4.00--4.40 Billion years

Distance via 61 Ursa Major: 33.361

This star is located about 29.9 light-years (ly) away from our Sun, Sol. It lies in the northwestern part @ (13:11:52.39+27:52:41.46). In Earth's night sky, however, the apparent visual brightness of Beta Comae is actually slightly greater than that of Alpha. The star has one optical companion. As Beta Comae has become one of the top 100 target stars for NASA's planned Terrestrial Planet Finder (TPF)

Beta Comae Berenices is a main-sequence, yellow-orange dwarf star of spectral and luminosity type F 9.5-G0V. The star has about 1.05 times Sol's mass, about 99 to 110 percent of its diameter; and about 1.42 times its luminosity. It appears to be more enriched than Sol in elements heavier than hydrogen ("metals") with between 1.05 to 2.29 times Sol's abundance of iron. While one study suggests that the star may be about 4.4 billion years old, another suggests that its age may be as much as 10 percent younger than Sol -- at around 4.1 billion years). Moreover, based on one analysis of isochrones, the star may only be 1.7 billion years old.

Beta Comae rotates about twice as fast as Sol. As a result of faster rotation and up-and-down convection in its outer gas layers, the star is probably also more magnetically active than our Sun. It has a long-term activity cycle of 16.6 years (roughly six years longer than Sol), and possibly secondary cycle of 9.6 years. The distance from Beta Comae Berenices where an Earth-type planet would be "comfortable" with liquid water may be centered around 1.2 AU -- between the orbital distances of Earth and Mars in the Solar System with an orbital period of 1.29 Earth Years.

<http://www.solstation.com/stars/beta-com.htm>

Next the star map pattern drops down from 43 com at Dec: +27:52:41.46 to 8 BOO @
Dec: +18° 23' 51.781" (9.29 degrees DEC drop)

Position #12 8eta Boo (η)

8 Boo A
Star name: Muphrid A
Constellation: Boötes
Hemisphere: Northern
HIP: 67927
HR5235 HD121370
Sun Like List: No
Arity: Spectroscopic Binary
Location: Directly to the right of Arcturus (α)
BD+ 19 2795
RA: 13h 54m 41.0787s
Dec: +18° 23' 51.781"
Galactic Longitude: 5.31°
Galactic Latitude: 73.03°
Galactic X,Y,Z coordinates in ly: 11.12, 1.103, 35.27
Trigonometric Parallax: 88.20 (Bobylev+2006)
Radial Velocity: km/s -1.6 (Bobylev+2006)
Proper motion: 0.369 arcsec/yr (190.0° from north)
NSV: 19993
Varflag: 1 Coarse variability flag
Age: 2800 million (Old Stellar Population) 3.02 Gyr (Lambert+2004)
Metallicity: 190% of Sol (Super metal rich stars- Buzzoni+ 2001)
Spectral Type: GOIV
V Magnitude: 2.68
Teff: 6300 (Y.Takeda+2005)
Fe/H: 0.30 (Lambert+2004)
B-V: 0.59 (Y.Takeda+2005)
Mass: 1.58 of Sol
Distance: 36.99 ly from Sol (11.34 parsec)
Distance from 61UMa: 20.496 ly (6.287 pc)
Mission distance from 20LMi: 42.99 ly
Estimated travel time from 61UMa: 22.77 months
Habitable Zone: 3.081 AU
Known Planets: 0
Diameter: 2.609 x Sol
GO IV Sub Giant

Other names: Gl 534, SAO 100766, HIP 67927 **Identifiers (52)**
Type of route: exploration

Reference:
<http://www.solstation.com/stars2/muphrid2.htm>

**New position on RL Star Map, position bottom left corner
going from #12 8eta Boo (η) to Arcturus 16 Boo - (3.3 LY)**

Arcturus (16 Boo)
RA: 14:15:39.7
Dec: (+19:10:56.7
HR 5340 HD 124897
Hip 69673
Spectral type K1.5 IIIpe

Arcturus is an orange-red giant star of spectral and luminosity type K1.5 IIIpe. The star has a mass that may be around 1.5 times Sol's. No planets have been found to date surrounding this star, although that subject has been explored in science fiction. Currently, the orbit of an Earth-like planet (with liquid water) around Arcturus may be centered around 11 AU -- between the orbital distances of Saturn and Uranus in the Solar System.

Astronomers would find it very difficult to detect an Earth-type planet. The star map pattern suggests something of interest is prompting exploration of this massive star. Arcturus has a lower temperature than the sun, which means that a lot of its energy is radiated as heat. Once this is accounted for, Arcturus actually releases 215 times more than the sun's radiation.

Arcturus, or Alpha Boötis, is located about 36.7 light-years from Sol. It is the brightest star, ICRS 2000.0) of Constellation Bootes, the Herdsman or Bear Driver, forming his left foot. Furthermore, Arcturus is the brightest star of the northern hemisphere in spring and is the fourth brightest star in the Earth's night sky.

Its name is a variant of the Greek for "Guardian of the Bear" -- the Great Bear of the northern hemisphere known as Constellation Ursa Major. <http://www.astro.uiuc.edu/~kaler/sow/uma-t.html>. Although satellite observations by the Hipparcos in the 1990s indicated that Arcturus might have a stellar companion, analysis of more recent observations suggest that it is a single star.

As the star is more massive than Sol, it has evolved faster into a Helium burning clump giant star possibly within five to eight billion years since hydrogen ignition. Any Earth-type planets that orbited Arcturus during its youth probably have been burnt to a cinder and fallen into the star. Currently, the orbit of an Earth-like planet (with liquid water) around.

The star map pattern tells us that they are going to Arcturus—lost civilization? Surviving Flora and Fauna unknown?

<http://www.solstation.com/stars2/arcturus.htm>

References

Set Your Phaser to Stun 2011

Norton's Star Atlas 19th Edition

www.solstation.com

www.hillwilsonstarmap.net