# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## **Mirror of NOAO IRAF Archive** Now Available at ST–ECF/ESO

### R. HOOK

The IRAF system and its layered software packages such as STSDAS and PROS are now widely used within ESO and at other astronomical sites around Europe. When new versions of such packages are required, or up-to-date documentation about the current ones needs to be consulted, it is normally necessary to contact NOAO in Tucson or access the Web pages there.

In order to make access to this information easier for local ESO users and European users in general, a "mirror" of the NOAO IRAF ftp directory tree, including all the Web pages, has been established at the ST-ECF at ESO-Garching. This mirror is automatically updated each night to keep it identical to the Tucson version. This means that the latest information about IRAF will be available at the ST-ECF within a day of the changes being made in Tucson and can be accessed directly over fast internal network connections for Garching users, over the ESO link from Chile or using European networks.

The Web pages which contain most of the information of interest to users can be accessed at http://ecf.hq.eso.org/iraf/web. The IRAF ftp archive, which contains the software distributions for many platforms and also many layered products, is available at http://ecf.hq.eso.org/ iraf/ftp or via anonymous FTP at ftp://ecf.hq.eso.org/iraf.

Another mirror has already been established at the Rutherford Laboratory in England and been found very useful. We hope that the ECF one will also be of help. I am very grateful for help and encouragement from Mike Fitzpatrick (NOAO) and Dave Terrett (RAL) who did most of the work the first time around when they set up the RAL mirror.

## **ESO Imaging Survey: Update**

### L. DA COSTA

We are pleased to inform that the OPC, following the recommendation of the ESO Imaging Survey Working Group, has approved the revised version of the project in its entirety. This revised version emerged after meetings of the Working Group in early March and late April. The approved observing strategy is as follows:

#### **EIS-WIDE:**

It will cover four separate fields of six square degrees each, distributed in right ascension over the interval 22<sup>h</sup> to 10<sup>h</sup>. All these fields will be observed in two passbands ( $V_w \sim 24.2$ ,  $I_w \sim 23.2$ ) and will serve primarily for the search of distant clusters. The field centred near the SGP will also be observed in the  $B_w$  passband ( $B_w \sim 24.3$ ) and in U'  $(U' \sim 24)$  over a smaller area (~1.9 square degrees) using SUSI2. Besides the search for clusters, this field will be used to provide close lines of sight to relatively bright high-z QSOs (z > 1.7) that can be used to study the three-dimensional distribution of absorption-line systems with UVES. It will also provide  $\leq 100$  QSOs at z > 3.

#### **EIS-DEEP:**

The deep observations have been divided into two parts: DEEP-I will consist of deep images in four optical (U', Gunn-g, Gunn-r, I to ~ 26) and two IR bands ( $J \sim 24$ ,  $K' \sim 21.5$ ) of a single SUSI2/SOFI field with the primary goal of finding galaxies in the redshift interval  $1 \le z \le 4$  and provide targets for ISAAC and FORS in the first semester of 1999; DEEP-II will consist of deep optical/infrared exposures over nine SUSI2/SOFI fields, including the HST-HDFS field to the same limiting magnitude as Deep-I. The aim is to provide high-redshift galaxy candidates for studies of galaxy evolution and clustering at high-redshift.

We note that the co-ordinates for some fields are still tentative as it is the HDFS. For more information and regular updates see the WWW EIS page.

#### ESO IMAGING SURVEY

Survey	Co-ordinates	Filters	Notes
WIDE DEEP-I DEEP-II	22 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> - 39°28' 00 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> - 28°54' 05 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> - 23°51' 09 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> - 20°00' 09 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> - 20°00' 22 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> - 60°33'	V <sub>w</sub> , I <sub>w</sub> U', B <sub>w</sub> , V <sub>w</sub> , I <sub>w</sub> V <sub>w</sub> , I <sub>w</sub> V <sub>w</sub> , I <sub>w</sub> U', Gunn-g,Gunn-r, I, J, K' U', Gunn-g,Gunn-r, I, K'	TBC TBC TBC

### Joint ESO/AUSTRALIA Workshop

## LOOKING DEEP IN THE SOUTHERN SKY

#### Sydney 10-12 December 1997

A number of exciting new facilities will soon be available in the southern hemisphere: in the optical, the VLT is expected to begin operations in mid-1998, in the radio the Australia Telescope Compact Array will be upgraded to higher frequencies (22 and 90 GHz) together with an improvement of the VLBI facilities. Moreover, new deep surveys are underway or proposed for the southern hemisphere: these include the southern Hubble Deep Field, the ESO Imaging Survey (EIS), panoramic deep surveys with the UK Schmidt telescope, and the AAT 2dF galaxy/QSO redshift survey in the optical; the Parkes multi-beam HI survey and MOST Wide Field continuum survey at radio wavelengths.

The generation of large databases, and the opportunity for sensitive follow-up observations in a complementary waveband, mean that coordinated radio and optical projects in the southern hemisphere are likely to become increasingly attractive and important.

The aim of this workshop is to bring together people interested in discussing the impact of all these new facilities on extragalactic astronomy and to provide a focus for stimulating new co-ordinated projects between (mainly but not only!) radio and optical astronomers. The workshop will address a wide range of scientific topics relevant to deep radio and optical surveys in the southern hemisphere. The main areas to be covered are:

(1) COSMOLOGY AND LARGE-SCALE STRUCTURE: cosmological parameters from redshift surveys and supernovae, large-scale structure in the local and distant universe, gravitational lensing, cosmological tests from the new surveys

(2) OBJECT SEARCHES: how survey combinations and particular survey techniques work to find particular object classes (3) THE HIGH-REDSHIFT UNIVERSE: strategies for selecting high-z objects, clusters at z >1, the field galaxy population at high redshift, gas and dust at high redshift, high-redshift radio galaxies and QSOs

(4) THE LOCAL UNIVERSE: the faint blue population and its evolution, faint radio source population, HI in the local universe, links between AGN and starbursts

#### Scientific Organising Committee

B. Boyle (AAO), R. Cannon (AAO), M. Colless (MSSSO), L. Da Costa (ESO), W. Couch (UNSW), S. D'Odorico (ESO), J. Danziger (ESO), R. Ekers (ATNF), W. Freudling (ST-ECF), R. Fosbury (ST-ECF, co-Chair), I. Hook (ESO), R. Morganti (ATNF/IRA, co-Chair), E. Sadler (Univ. Sydney)

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