## The Night Sky

## The Stars

The stars follow a very regular pattern, appearing to move from east to west, when viewed from the Earth. This pattern repeats itself over the course of a night and over the year.

## Southern Horizon

As you look to the south in the evening after sunset, the constellations that dominate the night sky depend on the season.

## Spring

High in the sky is Leo the Lion with bright star Regulus followed by Corvus the Crow and Virgo the Maiden. Farther to the east is the Boötes the Herdsman and Corona Borealis the Northern Crown.

Find the bright stars Arcturus (Boötes) and Spica (Virgo) by following the handle of the Big Dipper -> "Arc to Arcturus and Speed on to Spica".

## Summer

In early summer, low in the horizon, look for Scorpius the Scorpion, with the orange star Antares, and Sagittarius the Archer. Note the "teapot" shape of Sagittarius. Higher in the sky and to the east is the Summer Triangle of Altar (Aquila the Eagle), Vega (Lyra the Harp) and Deneb (tail of Cygnus the Swan). Find the yellow/blue "double star" Albireo the head of the Swan.

Fall
During the fall find the Great Square of Pegasus and Pegasus the upside down flying horse. Off to the east of Pegasus is Andromeda and the faint Andromeda Galaxy (M31).

## Winter

Center to the cool and clear Winter sky is Orion the Hunter with his bright belt (Alnitak, Alnilam and Mintaka). Don't miss red Betelgeuse his right shoulder, and bluish/white Rigel his left foot. In the center of his sword is the Great Orion Nebula (M42).

Up from Orion's belt is the V-shaped head of Taurus the Bull with the reddish Aldebaran the Bull's right eye. On the Bull's back is the open star cluster the Pleiades (M45 / The Seven Sisters / Subaru).

Down from Orion's belt is the bright "Dog Star" Sirius in Canis Major the Greater (Large) Dog.

Above the Large Dog, is the Canis Minor the Lesser (Small) Dog along with Pollux and Castor the heads of the Gemini twins.

High in the sky is the Charioteer Auriga with the bright star Cappella.

## Northern Horizon

As you look to the North, the stars appear to rotate around the "fixed" star Polaris (The North Star) found at the tip of the handle of the Little Dipper part of Ursa Minor the Lesser (Small) Bear.

High in the Spring sky is the Big Dipper the tail and back of Ursa Major the Greater (Large) Bear. Find the double stars Mizar and Alcor in the handle. Between the dippers is the tail of Draco the Dragon.

High in the Fall sky is the W or $M$ shaped Queen Cassiopeia. Near is the faint King Cepheus.

## The Moon

The Moon moves from west to east as it travels through its 27 days orbit and goes through a complete series of phases every $291 / 2$ days.

- A new moon is high at noon when the far side of the moon is completely illuminated by the Sun.
- The moon is waxing as the light appears after a new moon (waxing crescent...waxing gibbous).
- A full moon is high at midnight when the near side is fully illuminated by the Sun.
- The moon is waning as the light disappears after a full moon (waning gibbous...waning crescent).
- A $1^{\text {st }}$ quarter moon rises mid-day and a $3^{\text {rd }}$ quarter moon rises near midnight. Both occur when half of the near side and half of the far side are illuminated.


## The Planets

The planets, "wanderers" in Greek, move from west to east against the background of the stars.
$\square \quad$ Mercury alternates between the evening and morning skies.
$\square$ Venus looks like a very bright "star" either in the morning or evening sky.
$\square$ Mars moves around the sky.
$\square$ Jupiter slowly moves from constellation to constellation around once a year.
$\square \quad$ Saturn is relatively stationary from year to year moving very slowly to the east.

## Astronomy Resources

Links to star charts and other information about the night sky are found on the FAS Astronomy Resources page (https://www.fas37.org/wp/resources/)

Star charts for the current month are available from the two major astronomy magazines:
$\square$ Astronomy Magazine (www.astronomy.com)
$\square \quad$ Sky \& Telescope Magazine (www.skyand telescope.com)

The IAU has charts for each constellation at http://www.iau.org/public/constellations/.

Stellarium Web provides a free online planetarium application at https://stellarium-web.org/.

The local Astronomy Club, The Forsyth Astronomical Society, is found at www.fas 37. org.

## Astronomy Apps

There are many apps available for smart phones and tablets. Most offer an augmented reality view of the night sky. Here are a few.

| App | Published by |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sky Week | Sky \& Telescope Media |
| Planets | Q Continuum |
| Sky Guide | Fifth Star Labs |
| Star Chart | Escape Velocity Limited |
| SkySafari 6 | Simulation Curriculum Corp |
| Pocket Universe | John Kennedy |
| Star Walk 2 | Vito Technology |
| Stellarium Mobile Sky Map | Noctua Software Limited |
| Sky Map | Sky Map Dev |
| Mobile Observatory | Wolfgang Zima |
| Red Shift | Red Shift |


| Name |  | Look for in the south | Brightest Stars (\# | Season |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leo | The Lion | A sickle, backward question mark or coat hanger in front with a bright star at its base followed by a triangle. | Regulus (\#14) | Spring |
| Corvus | The Crow | A kite or square below Leo. | - | Spring |
| Virgo | The Maiden | A bunch of stars between Corvus and Leo with one bright star. | Spica (\#11) | Spring |
| Boötes | The Herdsman | A faint kite, balloon or ice cream cone with a bright star at its base. | Arcturus (\#2) | Spring |
| Scorpius | The Scorpion | A scorpion, or a fish hook, low in the horizon with a bright red star as its heart. | Antares (\#9) | Summer |
| Sagittarius | The Archer | A teapot low in the horizon facing toward Scorpius. | - | Summer |
| Hercules | The Hero | Upside down kneeling figure. The Keystone (square) at the center. | - | Summer |
| Lyra | The Harp | A small faint parallelogram and small triangle with a very bright star - or a pan with a bright star at the end of the handle. Part of the summer triangle. | Vega (\#3) | Summer |
| Aquila | The Eagle | Part of the summer triangle. | Altair (\#8) | Summer |
| Cygnus | The Swan | A cross or swan with wings crossing its body. A bright star at its tail. Part of the summer triangle. | Deneb (\#13) | Summer |
| Sagitta | The Arrow | Small arrow just inside the summer triangle. | - | Summer |
| Delphinus | The Dolphin | Small dolphin just below the summer triangle. | - | Summer |
| Pegasus | The Flying Horse | Upside down flying horse. The great square of Pegasus. | - | Fall |
| Andromdea | The Princess | Two rows of stars from the corner of Pegasus. Look for a faint smudge which is the Andromeda Galaxy (M31). | - | Fall |
| Perseus | The Hero | An upside down Y with a "pointy hat" at the top - Between Andromeda and Auriga. | - | Fall |
| Taurus | The Bull | A sideways V with a bright star representing the eye of the bull. Look for the Pleiades (M45 / the Seven Sisters / Subaru) on the back of the Bull. | Aldebaran (\#10) | Winter |
| Auriga | The Charioteer | A Pentagon or Trapezoid. | Capella (\#4) | Winter |
| Orion | The Hunter | Brightest constellation of the year - two stars for his shoulders - three stars for his belt - sword (with the Orion Nebula / M42) - two stars for his feet. | Betelgeuse (\#7) Rigel (\#5) | Winter |
| Canis Major | The Greater Dog | Follow the belt of Orion down to the brighest star ("dog star") in the night sky. | Sirius (\#1) | Winter |
| Canis Minor | The Lesser Dog | A "hot dog" with a bright star at one end . | Procyon (\#6) | Winter |
| Gemini | The Twins | Two bright stars and two rows of stars going down toward Orion and Taurus. | Pollux (\#12) Castor | Winter |
| Cancer | The Crab | A faint upside down Y between Gemini and Leo. | - | Winter |
|  | ame | Look for in the north | Bright Star | Season |
| Ursa Major | The Greater Bear | The Big Dipper - Three stars for the handle and four stars for the bowl. | - | Spring |
| Ursa Minor | The Lesser Bear | The Little Dipper - Follow the pointer stars in the Big Dipper to the North Star. | Polaris | All Year |
| Draco | The Dragon | Long winding constellation. Tail between the two dippers. Head near Hercules. | - | All Year |
| Casseopeia | The Queen | A large "W" or "M". | - | Fall |
| Cepheus | The King | A faint child's drawing of a house. | - | Fall |

See the IAU web page on constellations for more information - http://www.iau.org/public/constellations/

