

The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM
The bright stars Vega, Altair and Deneb form the Summer Triangle. Turn the sky map around its center (just as you are doing now) so the compass direction that appears along the bottom of the map is the same as the direction that you face. Begin by using the sky map to find a bright star pattern in the sky. Instructions: The sky map shows the entire night sky from horizon-to-horizon as it appears on certain dates and times. The elongated constellation Boötes (The Herdsman) depicts a man herding a bear (Ursa Major). The Big Dipper overhead (Zentith) and the Great Bear (Ursa Major) are located between the zenith and the horizon. Celestial objects are located along the horizon. Compass directions are indicated along the North Celestial Pole (NCP). From northern latitudes, stars appear to rotate around the North Celestial Pole (NCP).

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
JUNE 2005

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY JUN 11 PM
LATE JUN 10 PM
(Add 1 Hour for Daylight Saving)
SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 40° NORTH AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

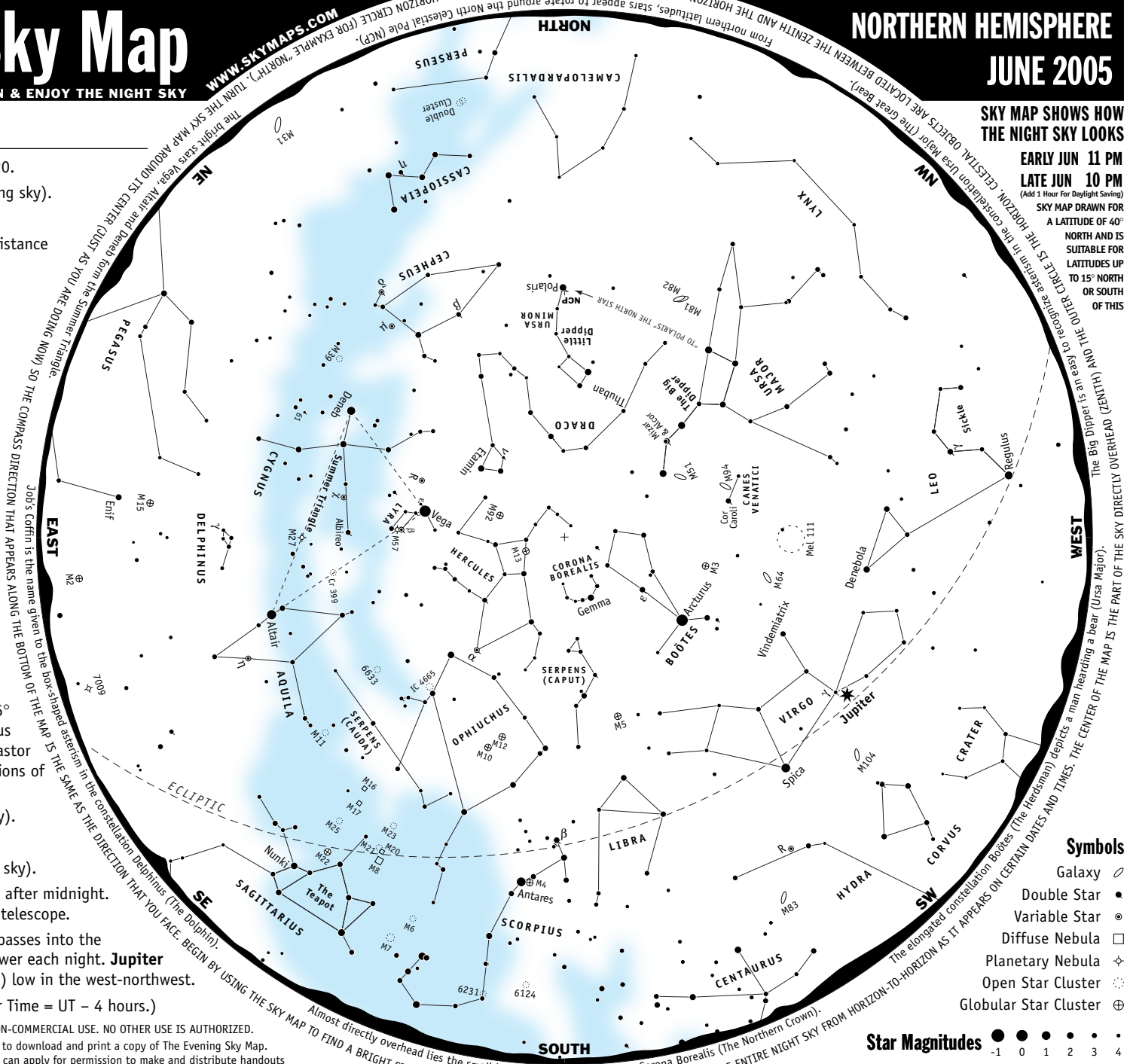
Sky Calendar – June 2005

- 6 **New Moon** at 21:55 UT. Beginning of lunation 1020.
 - 8 **Moon near Venus** at 12h UT (18° from Sun, evening sky).
 - 9 **Moon near Pollux** at 23h UT (evening sky).
 - 11 **Moon at apogee** (furthest from Earth) at 6h UT (distance 405,506 km; angular size 29.5').
 - 15 **First Quarter Moon** at 1:22 UT.
 - 16 **Moon very near Jupiter** at 6h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible from New Zealand.
 - 17 **Moon near Spica** at 10h UT (evening sky).
 - 20 **Moon very near Antares** at 19h UT (evening sky). Occultation visible along a wide path from the Middle East through to South-East Asia.
 - 21 **June solstice** at 6:48 UT. The time when the Sun reaches the point farthest north of the celestial equator marking the start of summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - 22 **Full Moon** at 4:14 UT. The full Moon of June is called the "Rose Moon", "Flower Moon" or "Strawberry Moon".
 - 23 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 12h UT (distance 359,674 km; size 33.2').
 - 24 **Venus, Saturn, and Mercury** close together low in the west-northwest about 30–45 minutes after sunset. The planets are in a compact formation 2.5° across, from left to right: Saturn (mag. +0.2), Venus (–3.9), and Mercury (–0.3). The stars Pollux and Castor are further to the right. Follow the changing positions of all three planets over the next few nights.
 - 27 **Mercury 0.07° from Venus** at 18h UT (evening sky).
 - 28 **Last Quarter Moon** at 18:23 UT.
 - 29 **Moon near Mars** at 2h UT (86° from Sun, morning sky).
- MORNING PLANETS:** Mars (mag. +0.3 to 0.0) rises after midnight. Surface features may be visible in a medium-sized telescope.
- EVENING PLANETS:** Mercury (mag. –2.1 to +0.1) passes into the evening sky on the 3rd. Saturn (+0.2) descends lower each night. Jupiter (–2.1) shines bright in the southwest. Venus (–3.9) low in the west-northwest.

All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Summer Time = UT – 4 hours.)



* **TERMS OF USE:** FREE FOR PERSONAL NON-COMMERCIAL USE. NO OTHER USE IS AUTHORIZED. Visit <http://skymaps.com> each month to download and print a copy of The Evening Sky Map. Educators, Astronomy clubs, and others can apply for permission to make and distribute handouts by completing the on-line **Copyright Permission Form** at <http://www.skymaps.com/permission.html>



- Symbols**
- Galaxy ○
 - Double Star ●
 - Variable Star ⊙
 - Diffuse Nebula □
 - Planetary Nebula ◇
 - Open Star Cluster ○
 - Globular Star Cluster ⊕

Star Magnitudes
-1 0 1 2 3 4

Copyright © 2000–2005 Kym Thalassoudis. All Rights Reserved.
skymaps.com/store • Save up to 37% on Recommended Books & Posters
All sales support the production & distribution of The Evening Sky Map

About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. USA Eastern Standard Time (for example, New York) is 5 hours behind UT.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE JUNE 2005 CELESTIAL OBJECTS Sky maps.com

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Altair	Aql	• Brightest star in Aquila. Name means "the flying eagle". Dist=16.8 ly.
Arcturus	Boo	• Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=37 ly.
δ Cephei	Cep	• Cepheid prototype. Mag varies between 3.5 & 4.4 over 5.366 days. Mag 6 companion.
Deneb	Cyg	• Brightest star in Cygnus. One of the greatest known supergiants. Dist=3,000 ly.
α Herculis	Her	• Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.
Regulus	Leo	• Brightest star in Leo. A blue-white star with at least 1 companion. Dist=77 ly.
Vega	Lyr	• The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.3 ly.
Antares	Sco	• Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly.
Polaris	UMi	• The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals an unrelated mag 8 companion star.
Spica	Vir	• Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=260 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

η Aquilae	Aql	• Bright Cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly.
M3	CVn	• Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.
μ Cephei	Cep	• Herschel's Garnet Star. One of the reddest stars. Mag 3.4 to 5.1 over 730 days.
Mel 111	Com	• Coma Berenices. 80 mag 5-6 stars in 5 deg. Dist=288 ly. Age=400 million years.
χ Cygni	Cyg	• Long period pulsating red giant. Magnitude varies between 3.3 & 14.2 over 407 days.
ν Draconis	Dra	• May be visible to the naked eye under good conditions. Dist=900 ly.
M13	Her	• Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly.
M92	Her	• Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly.
ε Lyrae	Lyr	• Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.
R Lyrae	Lyr	• Famous Double Double. Binoculars show a double star. High power reveals each a double.
M12	Oph	• Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days.
M10	Oph	• Close to the brighter M10. Dist=18,000 ly.
IC 4665	Oph	• 3 degrees from the fainter M12. Both may be glimpsed in binoculars. Dist=14,000 ly.
6633	Oph	• Large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
M8	Sgr	• Scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
M25	Sgr	□ Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.
M22	Sgr	• Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly.
M4	Sco	• A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.
M6	Sco	• A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.
M7	Sco	• Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.
M5	Ser	• Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.
Mizar & Alcor	UMa	• Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly.
Cr 399	Vul	• Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion.
		• Coathanger asterism or "Brocchi's Cluster". Not a true star cluster. Dist=218 to 1,140 ly.

Telescopic Objects

ε Boötis	Boo	• Red giant star (mag 2.5) with a blue-green mag 4.9 companion. Sep=2.8". Difficult to split.
M94	CVn	• Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly.
M51	CVn	• Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly.
M64	Com	• Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 - "a small, nebulous star".
Albireo	Cyg	• Beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4".
61 Cygni	Cyg	• Attractive double star. Mags 5.2 & 6.1 orange dwarfs. Dist=11.4 ly. Sep=28.4".
γ Delphini	Del	• Appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 5.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field.
β Lyrae	Lyr	• Eclipsing binary. Mag varies between 3.3 & 4.3 over 12.940 days. Fainter mag 7.2 blue star.
M57	Lyr	• Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.
M23	Sgr	• Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.
M20	Sgr	□ Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21	Sgr	• A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.
M17	Sgr	• Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.
M11	Sct	• Wild Duck Cluster. Resembles a globular through binoculars. V-shaped. Dist=5,600 ly.
M16	Ser	□ Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.
M81	UMa	• Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope.
M82	UMa	• Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller.
γ Virginis	Vir	• Superb pair of mag 3.5 yellow-white stars. Orbit=169 years. At their closest in 2005.
M27	Vul	• Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.