

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. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. 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 APRIL 2025

LESTIAL

Capella

Spica

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

| Arcturus | Boo | Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly. |
|------------|-----|---|
| Sirius | CMa | • The brightest star in the sky. Also known as the "Dog Star". Dist=8.6 ly. |
| Procyon | CMi | • Greek name meaning "before the dog" - rises before Sirius (northern latitudes). Dist=11.4 ly. |
| Castor | Gem | Multiple star system with 6 components. 3 stars visible in telescope. Dist=52 ly. |
| Pollux | Gem | • With Castor, the twin sons of Leda in classical mythology. Dist=34 ly. |
| 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=25.0 ly. |
| Betelgeuse | 0ri | • One of the largest red supergiant stars known. Diameter=300 times that of Sun. Dist=430 ly. |
| Algol | Per | Famous eclipsing binary star. Magnitude varies between 2.1 & 3.4 over 2.867 days. |
| Aldebaran | Tau | • Brightest star in Taurus. It is not associated with the Hyades star cluster. Dist=66.7 ly. |
| Polaris | UMi | • The North Pole Star. A telescope reveals an unrelated mag 8 companion star. Dist = 433 ly. |

Aur • The 6th brightest star. Appears yellowish in color. Spectroscopic binary. Dist=42 ly.

• Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=250 ly.

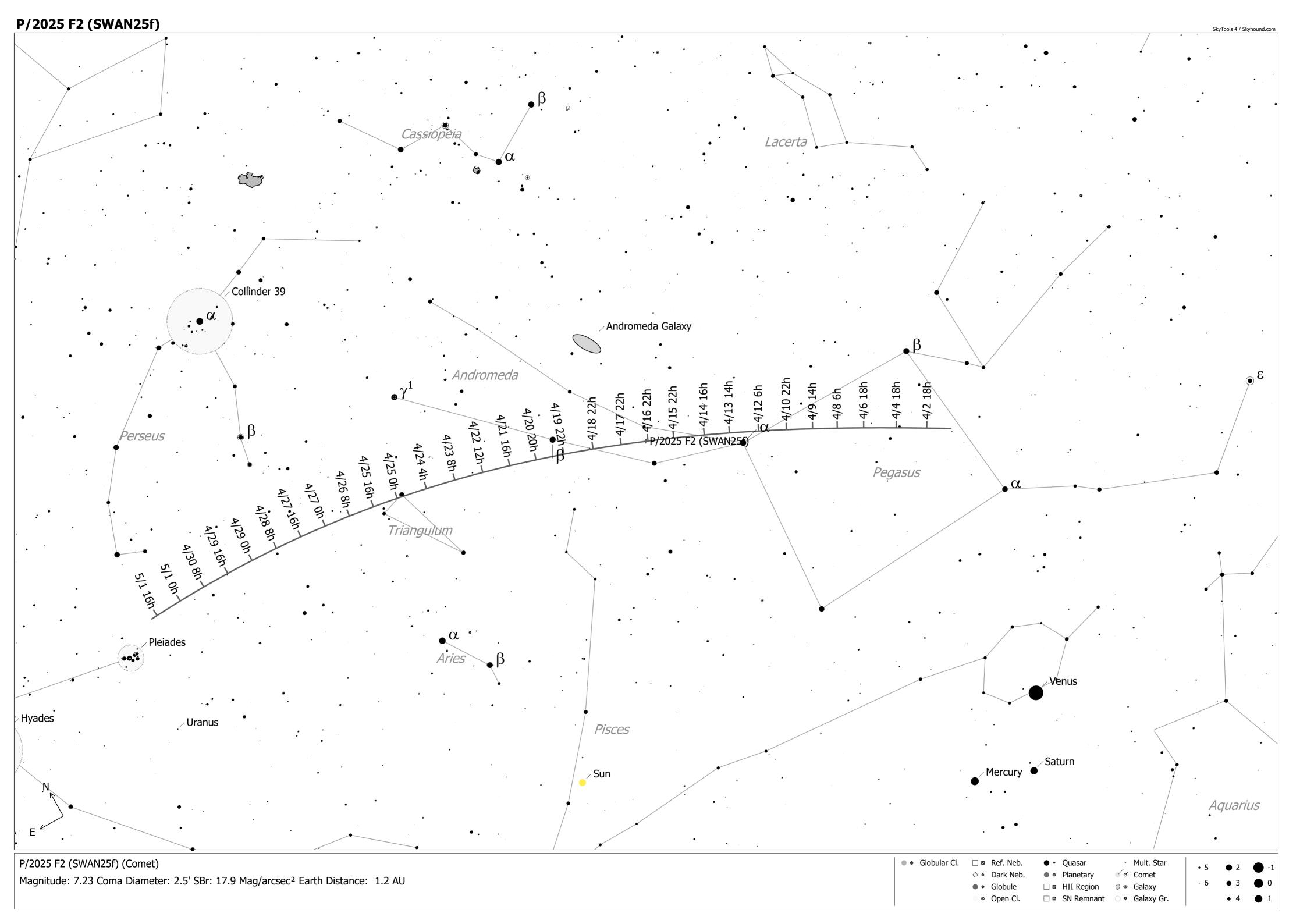
Easily Seen with Binoculars

| M38 | Aur | 0 | Stars appear arranged in "pi" or cross shape. Dist=4,300 ly. |
|----------------|-----|----------|---|
| M36 | Aur | 0 | About half size of M38. Located in rich Milky Way star field. Dist=4,100 ly. |
| M37 | Aur | 0 | Very fine star cluster. Discovered by Messier in 1764. Dist=4,400 ly. |
| M44 | Cnc | 0 | Praesepe or Beehive Cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Dist=590±20 ly. |
| M3 | CVn | \oplus | Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye. |
| Mel 111 | Com | 0 | Coma Berenices. 80 mag 5-6 stars in 5 deg. Dist=283 ly. Age=400 million years. |
| ν Draconis | Dra | • | Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly. |
| M35 | Gem | 0 | Fine open cluster located near foot of the twin Castor. Dist=2,800 ly. |
| M13 | Her | \oplus | Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly. |
| M92 | Her | \oplus | Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars. |
| M48 | Hya | 0 | 12+ stars in 7x binoculars. Triangular asterism near centre. Dist=1,990 ly. |
| R Hydrae | Hya | • | Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red. |
| R Lyrae | Lyr | • | Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 5.0 over 46.0 days. |
| 2232 | Mon | 0 | A large scattered star cluster of 20 stars. Dist=1,300 ly. |
| 2244 | Mon | 0 | Surrounded by the rather faint Rosette Nebula. Dist=5,540 ly. |
| M50 | Mon | 0 | Visible with binoculars. Telescope reveals individual stars. Dist=3,000 ly. |
| Cr 69 | 0ri | 0 | Lambda Orionis Cluster. Dist=1,630 ly. |
| Double Cluster | Per | 0 | Double Cluster in Perseus. NGC 869 & 884. Excellent in binoculars. Dist=7,300 ly. |
| M47 | Pup | 0 | Bright star cluster. 15+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,500 ly. |
| M46 | Pup | 0 | Dist=5,400 ly. Contains planetary NGC 2438 (Mag 11, d=65") - not associated. |
| M5 | Ser | \oplus | Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly. |
| Mizar & Alcor | UMa | • | Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion. |
| | | | |

Telescopic Objects

| ε Boötis M67 M94 | Boo Cnc CVn | • 0 | Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly. |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------|---|
| M51 | CVn | 0 | Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly. |
| η Cassiopeiae | Cas | • | Yellow star mag 3.4 & orange star mag 7.5. Dist=19 ly. Orbit=480 years. Sep=12". |
| M64 | Com | 0 | Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 - "a small, nebulous star". |
| 3242 | Hya | | Ghost of Jupiter. Bright blue disk. Mag 11 central star. Dist=2,600 ly. |
| M83 | Hya | 0 | Classic face-on spiral. Discovered in 1752 by Lacaille. In attractive star field. |
| γ Leonis | Leo | • | Superb pair of golden-yellow giant stars. Mags 2.2 & 3.5. Orbit=600 years. Sep=4.4". |
| β Monocerotis | Mon | • | Triple star. Mags 4.6, 5.0 & 5.4. Requires telescope to view arc-shape. Sep=7.3". |
| 2264 | Mon | 0 | Christmas Tree Cluster. Associated with the Cone Nebula. Dist=2,450 ly. |
| M1 | Tau | | Crab Nebula. Remnant from supernova which was visible in 1054. Dist=6,500 ly. |
| M81 | UMa | 0 | Beautiful spiral galaxy visible with binoculars. Easy to see in a telescope. |
| M82 | UMa | 0 | Close to M81 but much fainter and smaller. |
| 3132 | Vel | | One of the brightest planetaries. Magnitude 10 central star. Dist=2,600 ly. |
| M87 | Vir | 0 | Supergiant galaxy with supermassive black hole at its core. Dist=53.5 million ly. |
| M104 | Vir | 0 | Sombrero Galaxy. Almost edge-on spiral galaxy. Protruding central core. |
| γ Virginis | Vir | • | Superb pair of mag 3.5 yellow-white stars. Orbit=169 years. At their closest in 2005. |





Observation List (2025-04-19)

| 14 Aur | Pri | Constellation | | Name | Size ' | 1 3.D | Mag-1 | Mag-2 | Sep" | User Notes | Best Time | Transit | Trans Alt | R.A. | Declination |
|--------------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---|--------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|---|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|
| | | Aur | Type Dbl | SAO-040233, 14 Aur, SACDBL158, HD33959, | | | 5.1 | 7.4 | 14.6 | Yellow and pale orange; subtle. | 20:30 | 15:53 | 89 | 05:15:24 | +32°41'00" |
| 37 Aur 2 | | Aur | Mult | HR1706, KW Aur SAO-058636, HD40312, 9 Aur, 37 Aur, | | | 2.6 | 7.1 | 3.5 | | 20:30 | 16:37 | 86 | 05:59:43 | +37°12'45" |
| UU Aur | | Aur | Carbon, Dbl | HR2095, HIP 28380, ADS4566 SAO-059280, HD46687, HR2405, HIP31579 | | | 5.3 | 10.9 | 17.9 | Ref: The Reddest Stars | 20:30 | 17:14 | 85 | 06:36:33 | +38°26'43" |
| | | | • | | | | | | | net. The neddest stars | | | | | |
| Asellus Tertius 2 | | Boo | Dbl | SAO-029045, 17 Boo, Kappa Bootis, κ Boo, ALDS51 | | | 4.6 | 6.6 | 13.4 | | 00:45 | 00:51 | 72 | 14:13:30 | +51°47'00" |
| 21 Boo | | Воо | Triple | SAO-029071, iot Boo, 21 Boo, HD125161 | | | 4.8 | 8.2 | 38.7 | | 00:45 | 00:54 | 72 | 14:16:10 | +51°22'02" |
| Pi Bootis 2 | | Воо | Dbl | SAO-101138, SACDBL199, π Boo | | | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | W/W | 01:15 | 01:18 | 73 | | +16°25'00" |
| Izar 1 | | Boo | Dbl | Epsilon Bootis, 36 Boo, HR 5505, Pulcherrima, ADS 9372, HIP 72105, STF | | | 2.7 | 5.1 | 2.6 | | 01:15 | 01:23 | 84 | 14:45:00 | +27°04'00" |
| Xi Bootis 2 | | Boo | Dbl | 1877 SAO-101250, Xi Bootis, ξ Boo, ALDS56 | | | 4.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | | 01:15 | 01:29 | 76 | 14.51.24 | +19°06'00" |
| BD Cam | | Cam | Carbon | SAO-012874, HD22649, HR105, HIP17296 | | | 5.1 | 7.0 | 0.5 | | 20:45 | 14:20 | 60 | | +63°13'00" |
| 1 Cam | | Cam | Dbl | SAO-024670, ALDS16, STF 550 | | | 5.7 | 6.8 | 10.3 | | 20:45 | 15:10 | 69 | 04:32:00 | +53°55'00" |
| ST Cam | | Cam | Star+Dbl | SAO-013285, HIP22552, HD30243, BD+67 | | | 6.5 | 6.5 | | | 20:45 | 15:29 | 55 | | +68°10'08" |
| 32 Cam | | Cam | Triple | 350 SAO-002102, HD112028, HR 4893, STF | | | 5.3 | 5.8 | 21.6 | | 23:15 | 23:27 | 40 | 12:49:14 | +83°24'46" |
| iota Cas 3 | | Cas | Mult | 1694, HD112014, HIP62561, ADS8682 SAO-012298, HD15089, ι Cas, HR707, | | | 4.5 | 6.7 | 2.3 | JTY: A very nice tripple Mag=4.6, 6.9. 8.4 | 20:45 | 13:07 | 56 | 02:29:04 | +67°24'09" |
| | | | | STF262, ADS 1860 | | | | | | Sep=2.5, 7 | | | | | -17°57'21" |
| Murzim | | CMa | Carbon, Dbl | SAO-151428, HR 2294, HIP 30324, HD44743, β CMa, 2 CMa | | | 2.0 | 9.8 | 185.9 | | 20:30 | 17:00 | 39 | 06:22:42 | -17°57'21" |
| Sirius | | CMa | Mult | SAO-151881, 9 CMa, α CMa, HD48915, HR2491, Dog Star | | | -1.5 | 8.8 | 11.2 | Ref: Blazinge blue-white sapphire with famed white-dwarf companion. | 20:30 | 17:23 | 40 | 06:45:09 | -16°42'58" |
| HD 50877 | | СМа | Carbon, Dbl | SAO-152427, HIP33152, CD-24 4567, CPD- | | | 3.9 | 4.2 | | anica wine awaii companion. | 20:30 | 17:32 | 32 | 06:54:08 | -24°11'03" |
| Adhara | | СМа | Dbl | 24 1745, SKF 1303 SAO-172676, 21 CMa, HR2618, HD52089, ε | | | 1.5 | 7.9 | 7.5 | | 20:30 | 17:36 | 28 | 06:58:37 | -28°58'20" |
| HR 2764 3 | | CMa | Dbl | CMa SAO-173349, h3945, SACDBL526, | | | 4.8 | 6.8 | 26.6 | The "Winter Albireo" and a perennial | 20:30 | 17:54 | 33 | 07:16:36 | -23°19'00" |
| | | | | HIP35210, ADS5951, HR2764, h3945 | | | | | | favorite. Perceived color differences are | | | [- | 20.30 | |
| Tegmine | | Cnc | Mult | SAO-097645, 16 Cnc, STF 1196, Zeta Cancri, | | | 5.6 | 6.0 | 0.9 | real in this binary. Ref: Beautiful close matche trio, 60 | 20:30 | 18:50 | 74 | 08:12:13 | +17°38'52" |
| 23 Cnc | | Cnc | Dbl | zet Cnc, HD68257, BE Cnc SAO-080187, HD71150, ф Cnc, 23 Cnc, | | | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.2 | &1150yr periods | 20:45 | 19:04 | 84 | 08:26:47 | +26°56'04" |
| | | | | HR3310, Phi Cancri | | | | 0.4 | 3.2 | | | | | | |
| M44 2 | | Cnc | Open | Praesepe, Beehive Cluster, NGC2632,Beehive Cluster,Manger | 95.0 | 22.5 | 4.0 | | | | 20:45 | 19:18 | 76 | 08:40:24 | +19°40'00" |
| 48 Cnc 2 | | Cnc | Dbl | (Praesepe),Praesepe (Manger) SAO-080416, iot Cnc, 48 Cnc, SAO80415, | | | 6.6 | 9.1 | 30.4 | Ref: Striking oragne/blue pair 165LY | 20:45 | 19:24 | 85 | 00.46.40 | +28°45'55" |
| 48 CHC 2 | | CIIC | 001 | HD74738,HD74739, t Cnc, 48 Cnc, HR3475 | | | 0.6 | 9.1 | 30.4 | Ref. Striking Gragne/Dide pair 105L1 | 20.45 | 19.24 | 85 | 06.40.40 | +26 45 55 |
| M67 2 | | Cnc | Open | King Cobra, NGC2682 | 30.0 | 23.5 | 7.5 | | | | 20:45 | 19:29 | 68 | 08:51:18 | +11°48'00" |
| 55 Cnc | | Cnc | Dbl | SAO-080478, HD75732, ρ Cnc, HR3522 | | | 5.9 | 12.9 | 85.0 | Defeate Dedders Chara | 20:45 20:45 | 19:30 19:33 | 85 74 | 08:52:36 | +28°19'51" |
| | | Cnc | Carbon | SAO-098230, HD76221, HR3541, HIP43811 | | | 6.6 | | | Ref: the Reddest Stars | | | | | +17°13'53" |
| 17 Com 24 Com | | Com Com | Dbl Dbl | SAO-082328, 17 Com, SACDBL618 SAO-100159, 24Comae, ALDS46, HR 4791, | | | 5.3 | 6.6 | 145.4 20.3 | Comp: AB, A0-A3; W/L; Bino pair Ref: Vivid orange and blue-green duo a | 23:00 23:15 | 23:06 | 83 75 | | +25°55'00" +18°23'00" |
| | | | | 24 ComSTF1657, ADS 8600 | | | | | | lovley pair. 300ly | | | | | |
| La Superba | | CVn | Carbon | SAO-044317, HD110914, HR4846, HIP62223, Y CVn, Y Canum Venaticorum | | | 5.0 | | | Ref: 22 Reddest Carbon Stars | 23:15 | 23:23 | 78 | 12:45:08 | +45°26'25" |
| Cor Caroli 1 | | CVn | Dbl | SAO-63256, 12 CVn, alp CVn, 12 CVn, HD112412, Cor Caroli, Alpha Canum | | | 5.6 | 8.3 | 19.4 | Ref: One of the finest blue/white pairs. 130LY | 23:30 | 23:34 | 85 | 12:56:00 | +38°18'53" |
| NGGGEAR | | D | P Neb | Venaticorum | F.0 | 24.4 | 0.0 | | | | 04.45 | 04-26 | 57 | 47.50.22 | +66°37'59" |
| NGC6543 40 Dra | | Dra Dra | Triple | Cat Eye Nebula SAO-08994, STF 2308, HD166865, HR6809, | 5.8 | 21.4 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 19.3 | PN , vB, pS, sbMvSN Ref: Pail yellow pair with 7.5 mag near | 01:15 01:15 | 04:36 04:38 | 57 43 | | +80°00'03" |
| RY Dra | | Dra | Carbon | 41 Dra, ADS11061 SAO-015945, GC17574, HD112559, | | | 6.1 | | | Ref: The Reddest Stars | 23:30 | 23:34 | 57 | 12:56:26 | +65°59'38" |
| | | | | HIP63152 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M35 38 Gem | | Gem Gem | Open Triple | NGC2168 SAO-096265, HD50635, HR2564 | 28.0 | 21.4 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 7.0 | | 20:30 20:30 | 16:47 17:32 | 70 | | +24°21'00" +13°10'40" |
| Wasat 2 | | Gem | Triple | SAO-079294, δ Gem, 55 Gem, HD56986, HR2777, STF1066, ADS 5983 | | | 3.5 | 8.2 | 6.0 | Ref: Ref: Yellow and redish-purple duo . 53ly | 20:30 | 17:58 | 79 | 07:20:07 | +21°58'56" |
| Castor 2 | | Gem | Triple | SAO-060198, 66 Gem, STF 1110, HR 2890, | | | 2.0 | 8.8 | 72.5 | | 20:30 | 18:12 | 89 | 07:34:36 | +31°53'00" |
| M13 | | Her | Globular | SACDBL3703, ADS6175 Hercules Globular Cluster, Great Hercules | 16.6 | 21.7 | 7.0 | | | | 01:15 | 03:19 | 87 | 16:41:41 | +36°27'35" |
| M92 | | Her | Globular | Cluster, NGC6205 NGC6341 | 11.2 | 21.4 | 7.5 | | | | 01:15 | 03:55 | 80 | | +43°08'11" |
| 11 Hya | | Нуа | Mult | SAO-117112, eps Hya, 11 Hya, HD74874, | | -1.4 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 3.0 | Ref: Tight binary. Primay is visual binary | 20:45 | 19:24 | 63 | | +06°25'08" |
| Y Hya | | Нуа | Carbon | HR 3482, ADS 6993, SP1 SAO-178088, HIP 48327, HD 85405, | | | 6.5 | | | in observatory scopes. 150ly Ref: The Reddest Stars | 20:45 | 20:29 | 34 | 09:51:04 | -23°01'02" |
| U Hya | | Hya | Carbon, Dbl | CGCS2641, 0951-2301 SAO-156110, HD92055, HR4163, HIP 52009 | | | 4.8 | 5.1 | | Ref: 22 Reddest Carbon Stars | 21:15 | 21:15 | 43 | | -13°23'04" |
| | | | | | | | | | 45. | | | | | | |
| V Hya | | Нуа | Carbon, Dbl | SAO-179278, GC14929, BU 1428 BU 1428, HIP 53085 | | | 6.0 | 11.6 | 45.3 | Ref: 22 Reddest Carbon Stars | 21:30 | 21:29 | 35 | | -21°15'02" |
| NGC2903 Subra 2 | | Leo Leo | Galaxy Triple | SAO-098709, HR3852, HD83808, o Leo, 14 | 12.6 | 23.0 | 8.9 3.5 | 3.7 | 96.2 | cB, vL, E, gmbM, r, sp of 2 | 20:45 20:45 | 20:10 | 78 67 | | +21°30'04" +09°53'32" |
| | | | | Leo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regulus 1 | | Leo | Dbl | SAO-098967, 32 Leo, HIP 49669, STFB6, STF 6,ALPHA LEO, ADS7654, SACDBL4964 | | | 1.3 | 7.6 | 177.6 | Ref: Wide mag contrast pair . 78ly | 20:45 | 20:46 | 69 | 10:08:24 | +11°57'00" |
| HR4028 | | Leo | Dbl | SAO-099032, HD88987, HR4028, STT251, | | | 6.6 | 6.8 | 1.1 | | 21:00 | 20:54 | 74 | 10-16-16 | +17°44'25" |
| | | | | STT 215, ADS 7704 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algieba 1 | | Leo | Dbl | SAO-081298, Juba, 41 Leo, gam Leo, STF 1424, HD89484, ADS 7724 | | | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | Ref: Magnificent golden suns. One of the finest in the heavens. 170ly | 21:00 | 20:58 | 77 | 10:19:58 | +19°50'30" |
| 54 Leo | | Leo | Dbl | SAO-081583, 54 Leo, HR4259, HD94601, | | | 4.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | Ref: Lovely little known bluish-white and | 21:30 | 21:33 | 81 | 10:55:37 | +24°44'59" |
| NGC3628 | | Leo | Galaxy | ADS 7979 Leo Triplet [3] | 14.8 | 24.0 | | | | greenish white pair. 150ly pB, vL, vmE 102deg | 22:00 | 21:58 | | | +13°35'19" |
| Denebola | | Leo | Mult | SAO-099809, β Leo, 94 Leo, HR4534, HD102647, ADS 8314 | | | 2.1 | 8.6 | 264.0 | | 22:15 | 22:27 | 71 | 11:49:04 | +14°34'19" |
| 12 Lyn | | Lyn | Triple | SAO-025939, STF 948, HR2470, HD48250, | | | 4.9 | 5.5 | 1.7 | Ref: Fascinating tight trio, all white Mag | 20:45 | 17:24 | 64 | 06:46:14 | +59°26'30" |
| <u></u> | | Lyn | Mult | HIP32438, ADS5400 SAO-026312, HD57103, HR2784, STF 1062, | | | 5.4 | 6.4 | 15.1 | = 5.4, 6,0, 7.3 Sep = 1.7", 9" | 20:45 | 18:00 | 68 | 07:22:52 | +55°16'53" |
| 19 Lyn | | | | ADS 6012 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I . | | I | 1 | | |

Observation List (2025-04-19)

| ID | Pri | Constellation | Туре | Name | Size ' | S.B | Mag-1 | Mag-2 | Sep" | User Notes | Best Time | Transit | Trans Alt | R.A. | Declination |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--|----------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|
| 38 Lyn | | Lyn | Dbl | SAO-061391, 38 Lyn, SACDBL1235, HR3690, | Size | 3.5 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 2.7 | Ref: Bright close pair with subtle tints | 20:45 | 19:56 | 87 | 09:18:48 | +36°48'00" |
| 8 Mon | | Mon | Dbl | STF1334, ADS7292 SAO-113810, ε Mon, 8 Mon, STF 900, | | | 4.4 | 6.6 | 12.9 | Ref: Pretty gold and blue pair in rich field | 20:30 | 17:01 | 61 | 06:23:46 | +04°35'34" |
| | | | | HR2298, HD44769, ADS 5012 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Mon | | Mon | Triple | SAO-133316, bet Mon, STF 919, HR2358, HD45725, ADS 5107 | | | 4.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | Ref: Mag=4.7, 5.4, 5.6 Sep=3", 10" Herschel's Wonder. Superb trio | 20:30 | 17:06 | 50 | 06:28:49 | -07°01'58" |
| W Ori | | Ori | Carbon, Dbl | SAO-112406, HR1648, HD32736, HIP 23680 | | | 6.2 | 6.1 | | Ref: 22 Reddest Carbon Stars | 20:30 | 15:43 | 58 | 05:05:24 | +01°10'39" |
| Rigel | 1 | Ori | Mult | SAO-131907, bet Ori, 19 Ori, HR 1713, STF | | | 0.1 | 6.6 | 9.5 | Ref:Beautiful blue-white with fainter | 20:30 | 15:52 | 48 | 05:14:32 | -08°12'06" |
| 28 Ori | | Ori | Mult | 668, HD34085, ADS3823 SAO-132071, η Ori, 28 Ori, HR1788, | | | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.5 | companion. 900ly Ref: Bright tight bluish white duo whose | 20:30 | 16:02 | 54 | 05:24:29 | -02°23'49" |
| | | | | HD35411, ADS 4002, HIP25281 | | | | | | primary is an eclipsing binary with 8 day | | | | | |
| 32 Ori | | Ori | Dbl | SAO-112849, 32 Ori, HR1839, HD36267, STF | | | 4.2 | 5.5 | 0.9 | period | 20:30 | 16:08 | 63 | 05:30:47 | +05°56'53" |
| HR 1887 | | Ori | Dbl | 728 SAO-132301, STF 747, ADS 4182 | | | 4.8 | 5.7 | 35.8 | | 20:30 | 16:13 | 51 | 05:35:00 | -06°00'00" |
| Meissa | | Ori | Dbl | SAO-112921, 39 Ori, HR 1879, HD 36851, | | | 3.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 | | 20:30 | 16:13 | 67 | | +09°56'00" |
| Meissa | | Ori | Mult | STF 738, ADS 4179 SAO-112921,lam Ori, 39 Ori, HR 1880, STF | | | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.4 | Ref: Neat cozy pair. 900ly | 20:30 | 16:13 | 67 | 05:35:08 | +09°56'03" |
| Note of Colf | | 0-1 | | 738, HD36862,Heka, ADS4179 | | | 2.8 | | 11.1 | | 20:20 | | 51 | 05:25:26 | OF SE ALOCH |
| Nair al Saif | | Ori | Triple | SAO-132323, Iota Ori, 44 Ori, HR 1899, STF 752,HD37043,Hatsya,Nair Saif,ADS 4193 | | | 2.8 | 7.3 | 11.4 | Two pure white suns. No color difference, so no false contrast here! | 20:30 | 16:13 | 51 | 05:35:26 | -05°54'36" |
| Struve 761 | 2 | Ori | Dbl | SAO-132399, STF761 | | | 7.9 | 8.4 | 68.2 | | 20:30 | 16:16 | 54 | 05:38:36 | -02°33'00" |
| | 1 | Ori | Dbl | SAO-132406, Sigma Orionis, HR 1931, HD | | | 3.8 | 12.0 | 3.2 | JY: Mag=4.0, 10.3, 7.5, 6.5 Sep = 11", | 20:30 | 16:16 | 54 | 05:38:45 | -02°36'00" |
| | | | | 37468, HIP 26549, ADS 4241,WDS05387- 0236, TRN19, 48 Ori | | | | | | 13"43" Fantastic Quintuple Star system | | | | | |
| Alnitak | | Ori | Triple | SAO-132444, ζ Ori, 50 Ori, HR1949, | | | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.4 | Ref: Bright close blue-white duo. 1400ly | 20:30 | 16:18 | 55 | 05:40:46 | -01°56'34" |
| 52 Ori | | Ori | DbI | HD37742, ADS 4263, SAO-113150, HR1999, HD38710, STF 795 | | | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.4 | | 20:30 | 16:26 | 63 | 05:48:00 | +06°27'15" |
| Betelgeuse | 1 | Ori | Carbon, Muli | SAO-113271, HR2061, HD39801, α Ori, 58 | | | 0.5 | 10.4 | 174.4 | | 20:30 | 16:33 | 64 | 05:55:10 | +07°24'25" |
| | | | | Ori | | | | 10.4 | 174.4 | | | | | | |
| BL Ori | | Ori | Carbon | SAO-95659, HR2308, HD44984, HIP 30564 | | | 6.2 | | | Ref: The Reddest Stars | 20:30 | 17:03 | 71 | 06:25:28 | +14°43'19" |
| Miram | | Per | Mult | SAO-023655, HD17506, η Per, 15 Per, | | | 3.8 | 8.5 | 28.3 | Reddish-orange and blue-green. A | 20:45 | 13:28 | 67 | 02:50:42 | +55°53'44" |
| | | | | HR834, Eta Per, ADS2157, STF307, HIP13268 | | | | | | splendid color mix and yet another example of complementary color. | | | | | |
| HR 890 | 3 | Per | Dbl | SAO-023763, STF 331, HD18537, ADS 2270 | | | 5.3 | 6.7 | 11.9 | | 20:45 | 13:38 | 71 | 03:00:52 | +52°21'06" |
| Algol | | Per | Dbl | SAO-038592, 26 Per, HR 936, HD 19356, | | | 2.9 | 12.7 | 58.5 | | 20:30 | 13:46 | 82 | 03:08:10 | +40°57'20" |
| Mirfak | | Per | DbI | GC3733 SAO-038787, Alp Per, 33 Per, HR1017, | | | 1.8 | 11.8 | 167.0 | | 20:45 | 14:02 | 73 | 03:24:19 | +49°51'40" |
| | | | | HD20902, ADS 2362 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adid Australis | | Per | Triple | SAO-056840, ε Per, 45 Per, HR1220, HD24760 | | | 2.9 | 8.0 | 8.8 | | 20:30 | 14:35 | 83 | 03:57:51 | +40°00'37" |
| Asmidiske | | Pup | Dbl | SAO-174601, ξ Pup, 7 Pup, HR3045, | | | 3.3 | 12.8 | 5.1 | | 20:30 | 18:27 | 32 | 07:49:18 | -24°51'35" |
| 38 Sex | | Sex | Triple | HD63700, ADS 6393 SAO-118449, HR4193, HD92841, HIP 52452, | | | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | | 21:15 | 21:21 | 61 | 10:43:21 | +04°44'52" |
| 52 Tau | | Tau | Dbl | STF 1466, ADS 7902 SAO-076558, ф Tau, HR1348, HD27382, HIP | | | 4.9 | 8.6 | 50.0 | | 20:30 | 14:58 | 84 | 04-20-21 | +27°21'03" |
| | | | | 20250, ADS 3137 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 Tau | | Tau | Triple | SAO-076573, χ Tau, HR1369, HD27638, HIP 20430, STF 528, ADS 3161 | | | 5.4 | 8.4 | 19.4 | | 20:30 | 15:00 | 82 | 04:22:35 | +25°37'45" |
| 77 Tau | | Tau | Dbl | SAO-093955, STFA10, HIP20885, HD28307,BD+15 00632, WDS04287+1552 | | | 3.4 | 3.9 | 336.9 | Ref:Neat bright naket eye and bino combo. 150ly | 20:30 | 15:06 | 73 | 04:28:40 | +15°52'15" |
| | | | | | | | | | | COMBO. 130Iy | | | | | |
| HR 1406 | | Tau | Mult | SAO-057249, HD28271, HIP 20904, STF 548, ADS 3243 | | | 6.4 | 8.2 | 14.7 | | 20:30 | 15:06 | 87 | 04:28:52 | +30°21'41" |
| Aldebaran | 2 | Tau | Carbon, Dbl | SAO-094027, α Tau, Alpha Tau, 87 Tau, HR | | | 1.1 | 11.3 | 121.7 | Comp: AC, Sky2K: 11, U2K: | 20:30 | 15:13 | 73 | 04:35:54 | +16°31'00" |
| | | | | 1457,HIP 21421, ADS 3321 | | | | | | 133/134/178/179, Yr: 1923, ALDEBARAN. O/BW | | | | | |
| 94 Tau | | Tau | Mult | SAO-076721, τ Tau, HR1497, HD29763, HIP | | | 4.3 | 5.0 | 0.1 | | 20:30 | 15:20 | 80 | 04:42:15 | +22°57'25" |
| 118 Tau | | Tau | Triple | SAO-077201, HR1821, HD35943, HIP 25695, | | | 5.5 | 6.3 | 4.8 | | 20:30 | 16:07 | 82 | 05:29:16 | +25°09'02" |
| STF1744 | | UMa | Dbl | STF 716, ADS 4068 Mizar | | | 2.3 | 4.0 | 14.7 | | 24:00 | 00:01 | 68 | 13:23:54 | +54°56'00" |
| | 1 | UMa | Dbl | SAO-028737, Zet 1 Uma, 79 Uma, Alcor, 79 | | | 2.3 | | 13.8 | JY: Nice double easy to find | 24:00 | 00:02 | 68 | | +54°55'31" |
| | | | | & 80 UMa, HR5054 & HR5062, SAO2851 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M81 | 2 | UMa | Galaxy | Bode's Galaxy, NGC3031, UGC5318,Bode's | 24.9x11.5 | 22.6 | 7.8 | | | | 21:00 | 20:33 | 54 | 09:55:33 | +69°03'56" |
| M82 | 2 | UMa | Galaxy | Galaxies (Nebulae) [1] Cigar Galaxy, Ursa Major A, NGC3034, | 10.5x5.1 | 22.2 | 9.2 | | | | 21:00 | 20:33 | 54 | 09:55:53 | +69°40'50" |
| VY UMa | | UMa | Carbon | UGC5322,Cigar Galaxy,Ursa Major A SAO-015274, HD92839, HR4195, HIP 52577 | | | 6.0 | | | Ref: The Reddest Stars | 21:15 | 21:23 | 56 | 10:45:04 | +67°24'41" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alula Australis | | UMa | Mult | SAO-062484, § UMa, 53 UMa, HR4375, HD98231, STF 1523, HIP 55203, ADS 8119 | | | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.1 | Ref: First binary to have its orbit period determined. 26ly | 21:45 | 21:56 | 88 | 11:18:11 | +31°31'45" |
| | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polaris | 1 | UMi | Dbl | SAO-000308, HR 424, HD 8890, STF 93, ADS1477, SACDBL978, ADS 1477, HIP 11767 | | | 2.1 | 9.1 | 18.4 | JY: Nice double with wide range in brightness | 21:00 | 13:08 | 34 | 02:30:54 | +89°15'00" |
| MAO | | Vir | Galavir | | 9.8x8.2 | 22.7 | 0.2 | | | | 22:00 | 23:07 | 65 | 12-20-47 | +00°00'01" |
| M49 M87 | | Vir Vir | Galaxy Galaxy | Smoking Gun, Virgo A, NGC4486, | 9.8x8.2 8.7x6.6 | 22.7 22.6 | | | | | 23:00 23:00 | 23:07 | 65 69 | | +08°00'01" +12°23'27" |
| M104 | | Vir | Galaxy | UGC7654,Smoking Gun,Virgo A Sombrero Galaxy, NGC4594 | 8.6x4.2 | 21 7 | 9.2 | | | | 23:15 | 23:18 | 45 | 12-30-50 | -11°37'23" |
| | 1 | Vir | Mult | SAO-138917, HD110380, γ Vir, 29 Vir, | 0.084.2 | 21./ | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | | 23:15 | 23:18 | 55 | | -01°26'58" |
| HIP61941 | 2 | Vir | Star+Dbl | HR4826 CCDM12417-0127, HD110379, BD-00 2601 | | - | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | | 23:15 | 23:19 | 55 | 12:41:40 | -01°26'58" |
| | | | | | | _ | | ļ | 1 | | | | | | |
| HD110380 | | Vir | Star | BD-00 02601, CD , CP , AG | | 1 | 3.7 | l | 1 | l . | 23:15 | 23:19 | 55 | 12:41:44 | -01°26'55" |

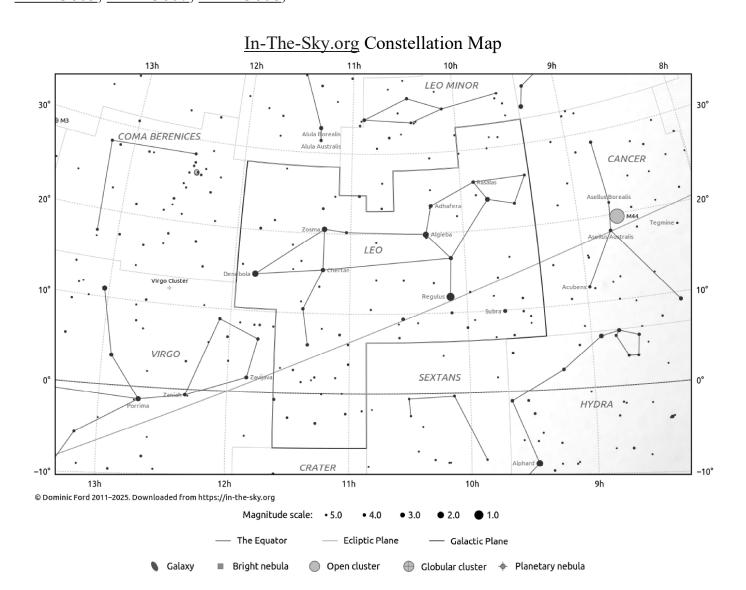
Leo (Leo)

Evening Visibility: February – June

Online Information: Leo

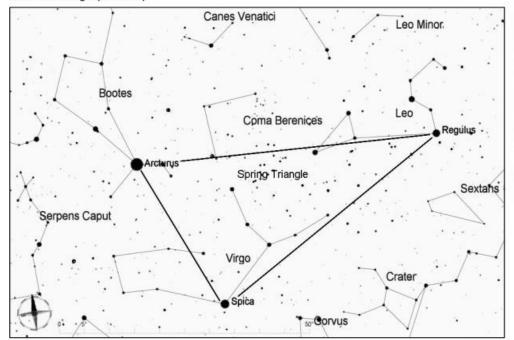
Charts: 6 Featured Objects: 18

More Online Information: <u>Algieba</u>, <u>M-065</u>, <u>M-066</u>, <u>NGC-3628</u>, <u>M-095</u>, <u>M-096</u>, <u>M-105</u>, <u>NGC-3185</u>, <u>NGC-3187</u>, <u>NGC-3190</u>, <u>NGC-3193</u>, <u>NGC-3226</u>, <u>NGC-3227</u>, <u>NGC-3626</u>, <u>NGC-3599</u>, NGC-3605, NGC-3607, NGC-3608,



Algieba (Gamma Leonis), Double Star in Leo

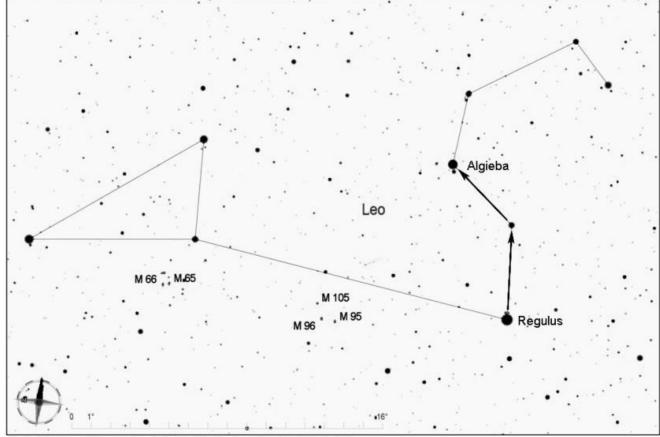
Gamma Leonis, or Algieba, is a well known double star in the "sickle" portion of the constellation Leo. The brighter star appears orange or reddish, and the dimmer companion is yellow. The two stars are only 4.7 arcseconds apart, so fairly high magnification will help to separate the pair. They are about 130 light years away.



Start by finding the Spring
Triangle, which consists of three
widely-separated first magnitude
stars--Arcturus, Spica, and
Regulus. The Spring Triangle is
high in the southeast sky in early
spring, and in the southwest sky
by mid-Summer. (To get
oriented, you can use the handle
of the Big Dipper and "follow the
arc to Arcturus").

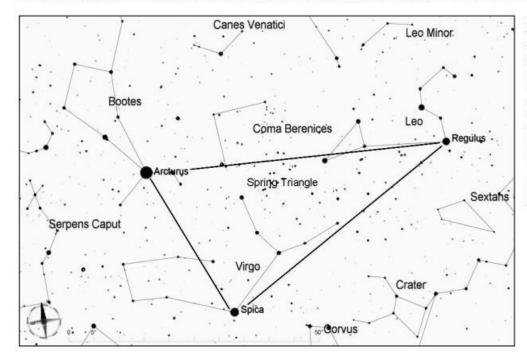
For this star hop, begin at Regulus in the constellation Leo, the lion.

The constellation Leo looks like a lion in profile, with its head to the west and its tail to the east. After finding Regulus, look north for a star that begins the "sickle" shape of Leo's neck and head, then look northeast to reach bright Algieba.



Messier 65, 66, and NGC 3628, the Leo Trio

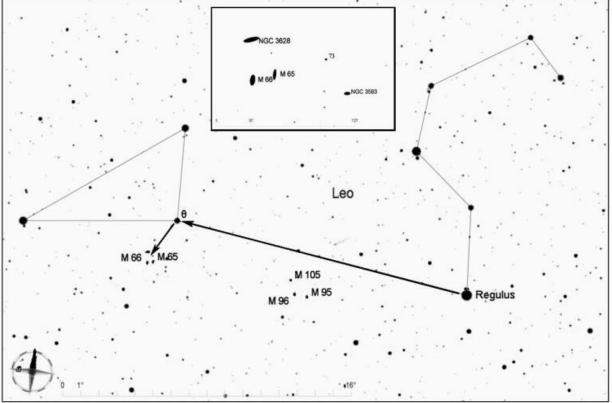
These three galaxies will all fit in a 1-degree field of view of a low-power eyepiece, and they are bright enough to be seen with even small telescopes. Messier 65 and 66 appear oval with brighter centers. NGC 3628 is larger but dimmer and more challenging to see. It has a very elongated shape, and with large telescopes its dust lane can be spotted. This group of galaxies is about 35 to 40 million light years away.



Start by finding the Spring
Triangle, which consists of three
widely-separated first magnitude
stars--Arcturus, Spica, and
Regulus. The Spring Triangle is
high in the southeast sky in early
spring, and in the southwest sky
by mid-Summer. (To get
oriented, you can use the handle
of the Big Dipper and "follow the
arc to Arcturus").

For this star hop, begin at Regulus in the constellation Leo, the lion.

The constellation Leo looks like a lion in profile, with its head to the west and its tail to the east. After finding Regulus, look for θ Leonis, one the the three stars that form the back end of the lion. Then move your score about 2.5 degrees to the southeast to arrive at the region of Leo Trio. You can use low power to view them all at once, then switch to higher power to look for more details in the individual galaxies. Another spiral galaxy, NGC 3593, is nearby to the west, as shown in the inset below.



Virgo (Vir)

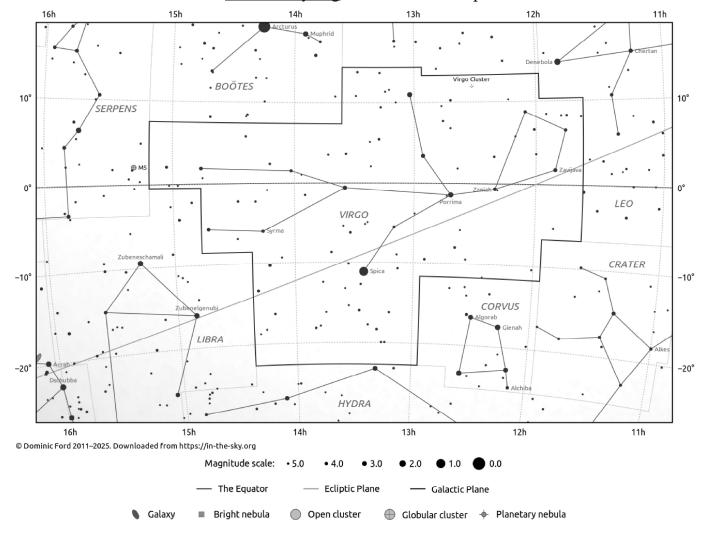
Evening Visibility: March – July

Online Information: <u>Virgo</u>
Charts: 7 Featured Objects: 13

More Online Information: Porrima, M-049, M-058, M-059, M-060, M-089, M-090, M-061, M-

104, Markarian's Chain, NGC-4435, NGC-4438, NGC-4567, NGC-4568

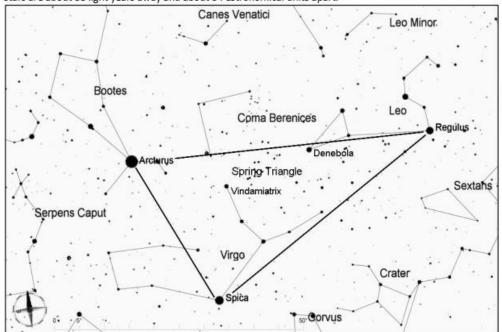
In-The-Sky.org Constellation Map



| Object (Type) | Chart | Aliases | Stats |
|---------------|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Porrima (DS) | <u>1, W1</u> | SAO-138917, HD110379, Gamma Virginis, STF1670, HIP61941 | Mag=3.5, 3.5 Sep=1.5" |
| M-049 (G) | <u>2, W2</u> | NGC-4472, UGC7629 | Mag=8.4 SB=22.7 Size=10.2' x 8.3' |
| M-058 (G) | <u>3, W3</u> | NGC-4579, UGC7796 | Mag=9.7 SB=22.7 Size=5.9' x 4.7' |

Porrima (y Virginis), Double Star

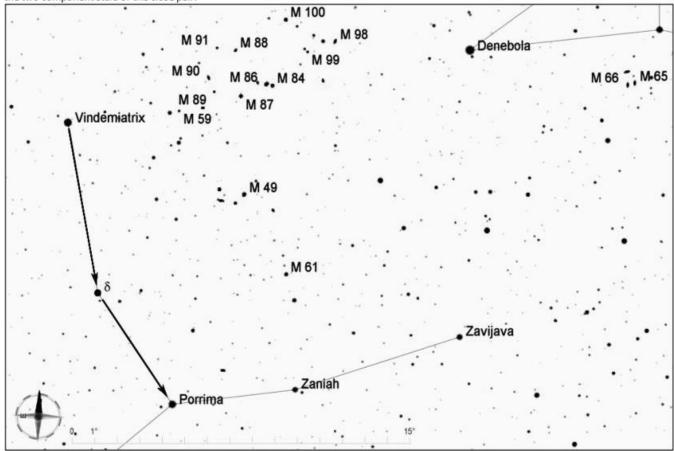
Porrima, or Gamma Virginis, is a bright naked-eye star at magnitude 2.7. Its two components are less than 3 arcseconds apart, so a telescope at high power is required to split them. The components are about equally bright, one yellow and one blue, making a beautiful color contrast. The two stars are about 38 light years away and about 34 astronomical units apart.



Start by finding the Spring Triangle, which consists of three widely-separated first magnitude stars--Arcturus, Spica, and Regulus. The Spring Triangle is high in the southeast sky in early spring, and in the southwest sky by mid-Summer. (To get oriented, you can use the handle of the Big Dipper and "follow the arc to Arcturus").

For this star hop, look in the middle of the Spring Triangle for Denebola, the star representing the back end of Leo, the lion, and Vindemiatrix, a magnitude 2.8 star in Virgo.

From Vindemiatrix, look south past δ Virginis to Porrima, which will be easily visible to the naked eye. Use high magnification, 100x or more, to see the two component stars of this close pair.

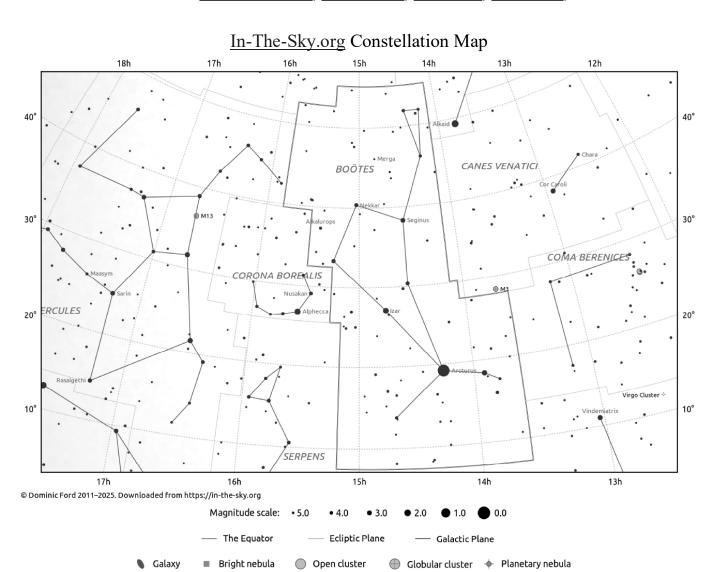


Bootes (Boo)

Evening Visibility: April – August

Online Information: **Bootes**Charts: **X** Featured Objects: **4**

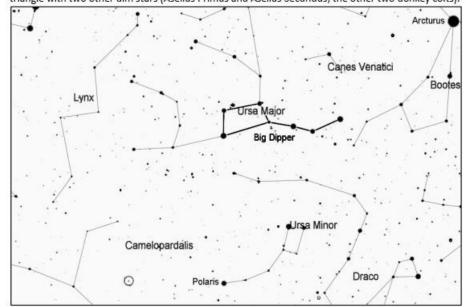
More Online Information: Asellus Tertius, NGC-5248, Pi Bootis, Xi Bootis,



| Object (Type) | Chart | Aliases | Stats |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Asellus Tertius (DS) | <u>1, W1</u> | SAO-029045, Kappa Bootis, 17 Boo, | Mag=4.5, 6.6 Sep=13.4" |
| | | HD-124674 | |
| NGC-5248 (G) | <u>2, W2</u> | C-45 | Mag=11.0 SB=22.9 Size=6.2' x 4.5' |
| Pi Bootis (DS) | 3, <u>W3</u> | SAO-101138, 29 Boo, HD-1229174 | Mag=4.9, 5.8 Sep=5.4" |
| Xi Bootis (DS) | <u>3, W3</u> | SAO-101250, 37 Boo, HD-131156 | Mag=4.7, 7.0 Sep=5.3 |

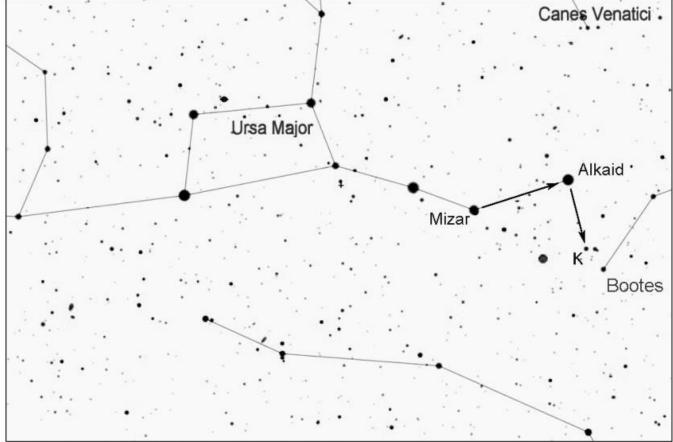
Asellus Tertius (Kappa Bootis), Double Star

With an angular separation of 13.4", this fairly bright pair is easy to split with just about any telescope. Their magnitudes are 4.5 and 6.6. Their orbital period is estimated to be over 6000 years. The name Asellus Tertius means "third donkey colt", and with the naked eye it forms a small triangle with two other dim stars (Asellus Primus and Asellus Secundus, the other two donkey colts).



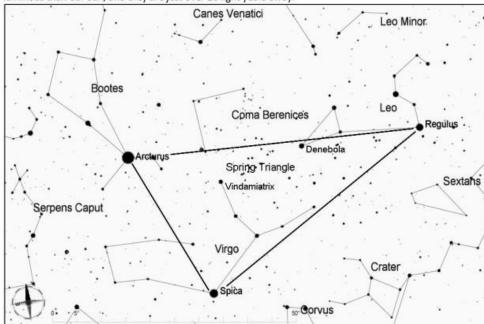
Start by finding the Big Dipper, one of the most recognizable star patterns in the sky. It is part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear. It is shown here upside down, high in the sky above Polaris, which is where it can be found during the evenings in spring and summer. For other seasons and times of night, rotate the chart as needed to match what you see in the northern sky.

Note that north is to the bottom in this chart. Find Mizar, the middle star in the handle of the Big Dipper, and Alkaid, the star at the end of the handle. As shown in the chart below, Kappa (κ) Bootis forms a right triangle with Mizar and Alkaid. It will be dim to the naked eye but easily seen in binoculars or a finderscope. Note that this star is part of a small triangle of three dim stars (called Asellus Primus, Asellus Secundus, and Asellus Tertius, the three donkey colts).



Pi (π) Bootis and Xi (ξ) Bootis, Double Stars

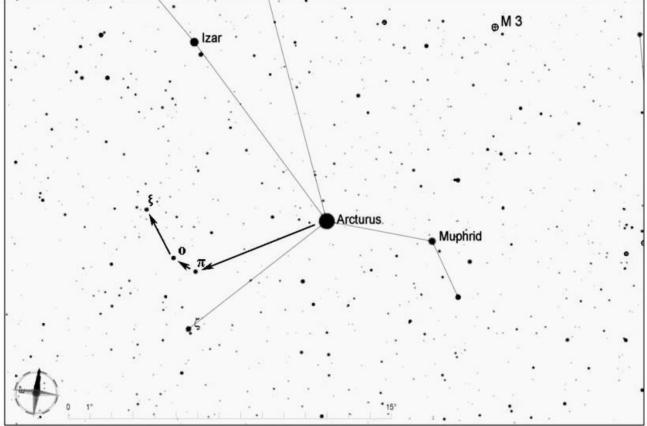
Pi Bootis is a fairly close double star with two white components, magnitudes 4.9 and 5.8, separated by 5.4 arcseconds. The pair is about 320 light years away. The distance between the two stars is about 500 astronomical units. The separation of the two components of nearby Xi Bootis is similar, 5.3 arcseconds, but their difference in brightness is greater (magnitude 4.7 and 7.0). Both components of Xi Bootis are smaller and less luminous than our Sun, and they are just over 20 light years away.



Start by finding the Spring Triangle, which consists of three widely-separated first magnitude stars--Arcturus, Spica, and Regulus. The Spring Triangle is high in the southeast sky in early spring, and in the southwest sky by mid-Summer. (To get oriented, you can use the handle of the Big Dipper and "follow the arc to Arcturus").

For this star hop, begin from brilliant Arcturus (magnitude 0).

From Arcturus, look about 6degrees to the southeast for Pi (π) Bootis, which is not hard to see with the naked eye with its combined magnitude of 3.9. Medium to high power through a telescope will show its two components nicely. From Pi, hop about 1 degree northeast to Omicron (o), then another 2.5 degrees to reach Xi (ξ) Bootis.time to find.



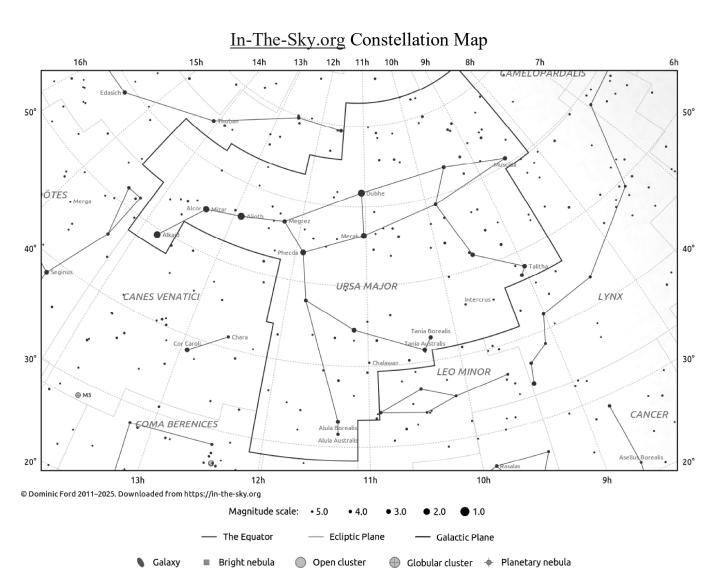
Ursa Major (UMi)

Evening Visibility: February – October

Online Information: <u>Ursa Major</u> Charts: 6 Featured Objects: 8

More Online Information: M-040, M-081, M-082, M-097, M-108, M-101, M-109, Mizar and

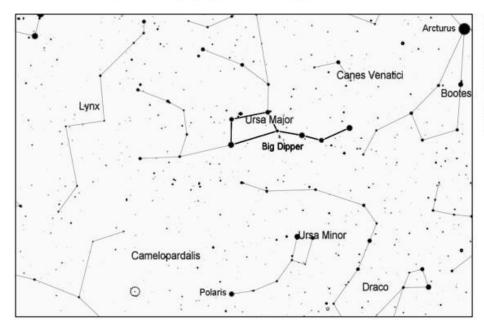
Alcor



| Object (Type) | Chart | Aliases | Stats |
|---------------|--------------|--|---|
| M-040 (DS) | <u>1, W1</u> | Winnecke 4 | Mag= 9.6, 10.1 Sep=52" |
| M-081 (G) | <u>2, W2</u> | Bode's Galaxy, NGC-3031 | Mag=11.8 SB=22.6 Size=26.9' x 14.1' |
| M-082 (G) | <u>2, W2</u> | Cigar Galaxy, Ursa Major A, NGC- 3034 | Mag=8.41 SB=22.2 Size=11.2' x 4.3' |

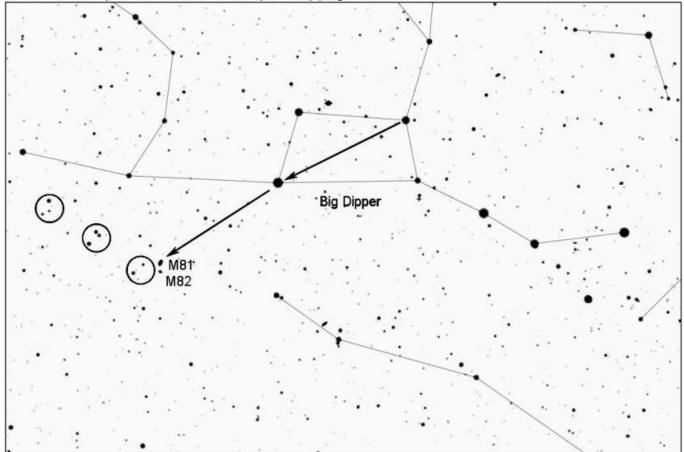
Messier 81 and 82, Galaxies in Ursa Major

Visible for much of the year, this is probably the most-frequently viewed pair of galaxies in the sky. Through a telescope, M81 is a fuzzy oval and M82 has a long rectangular shape that gives it the nickname the Cigar Galaxy. These galaxies are at the enormous distance of 12 million light years away, yet they are among the closest galaxies to us. Using high magnification can help show some of the intricate structure of M82.



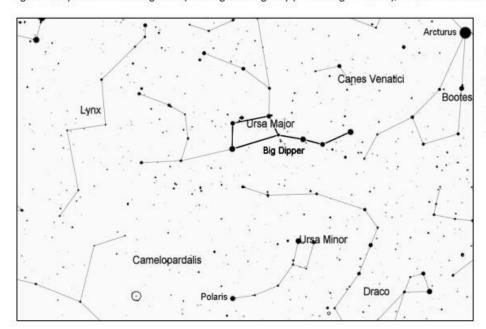
Start by finding the Big Dipper, one of the most recognizable star patterns in the sky. It is part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear. It is shown here upside down, high in the sky above Polaris, which is where it can be found during the evenings in spring and summer. For other seasons and times of night, rotate the chart as needed to match what you see in the northern sky.

Visualize a diagonal line across the bowl of the Big Dipper, and extend this line a slighty longer distance outside the bowl, as shown below. This will bring you to the general vicinity of M81 and M82. It is easy to get lost in this part of the sky. If you do, the three star patterns circled in the chart below, which are easily seen in binoculars or a finderscope, can help you get oriented.



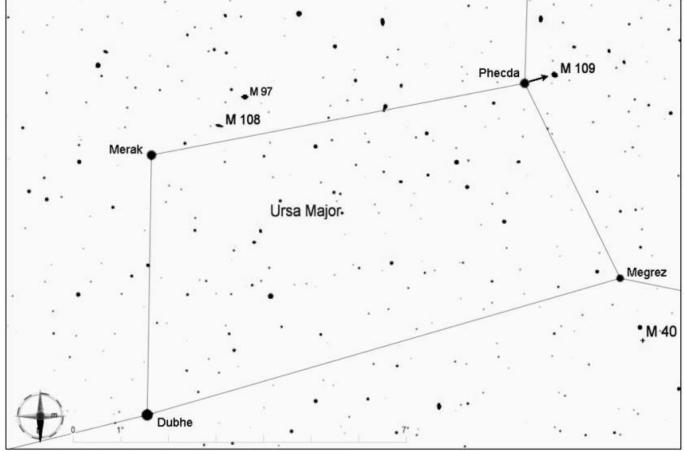
Messier 109, Galaxy in Ursa Major

Messier 109 is a barred spiral galaxy, and its bright central bar is what is most easily seen through a telescope. This is surrounded by the fainter light of its spiral arms. Although it is quite bright for a galaxy (about magnitude 9.7), M109 is a distant 82 million light years away.



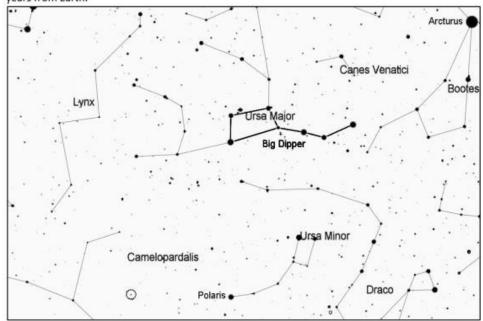
Start by finding the Big Dipper, one of the most recognizable star patterns in the sky. It is part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear. It is shown here upside down, high in the sky above Polaris, which is where it can be found during the evenings in spring and summer. For other seasons and times of night, rotate the chart as needed to match what you see in the northern sky.

Note that north is to the bottom in this chart. Start by centering the bright star Phecda, at the bottom of the Big Dipper's bowl, in the telescope with a low-power eyepiece. Then move the scope just 2/3 degrees to the east-southeast (just outside the bowl). You should see the oblong shape of M109.



Mizar and Alcor, Double Star in Ursa Major

Mizar (magnitude 2.2) and Alcor (magnitude 4.0) may be the best-known double star in the sky, and the two stars can be seen with the naked eye. Through a telescope, Mizar is resolved as a close double star in itself; its two components are 14 arcseconds apart. These stars are about 86 light years from Earth.



Start by finding the Big Dipper, one of the most recognizable star patterns in the sky. It is part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear. It is shown here upside down, high in the sky above Polaris, which is where it can be found during the evenings in spring and summer. For other seasons and times of night, rotate the chart as needed to match what you see in the northern sky.

Note that north is to the bottom in this chart. Mizar is the star at the bend in the handle of the Big Dipper, the second star from the end of the handle. Alcor is just 1/5 of a degree away.

