

THE NIGHT SKY



NW

N

NE



Precesses

Corona Borealis

Draco

Ursa Minor

Canes Venatici

Ursa Major

Camelopardalis

Cygnus

Lacerta

Cepheus

Cassiopeia

Andromeda

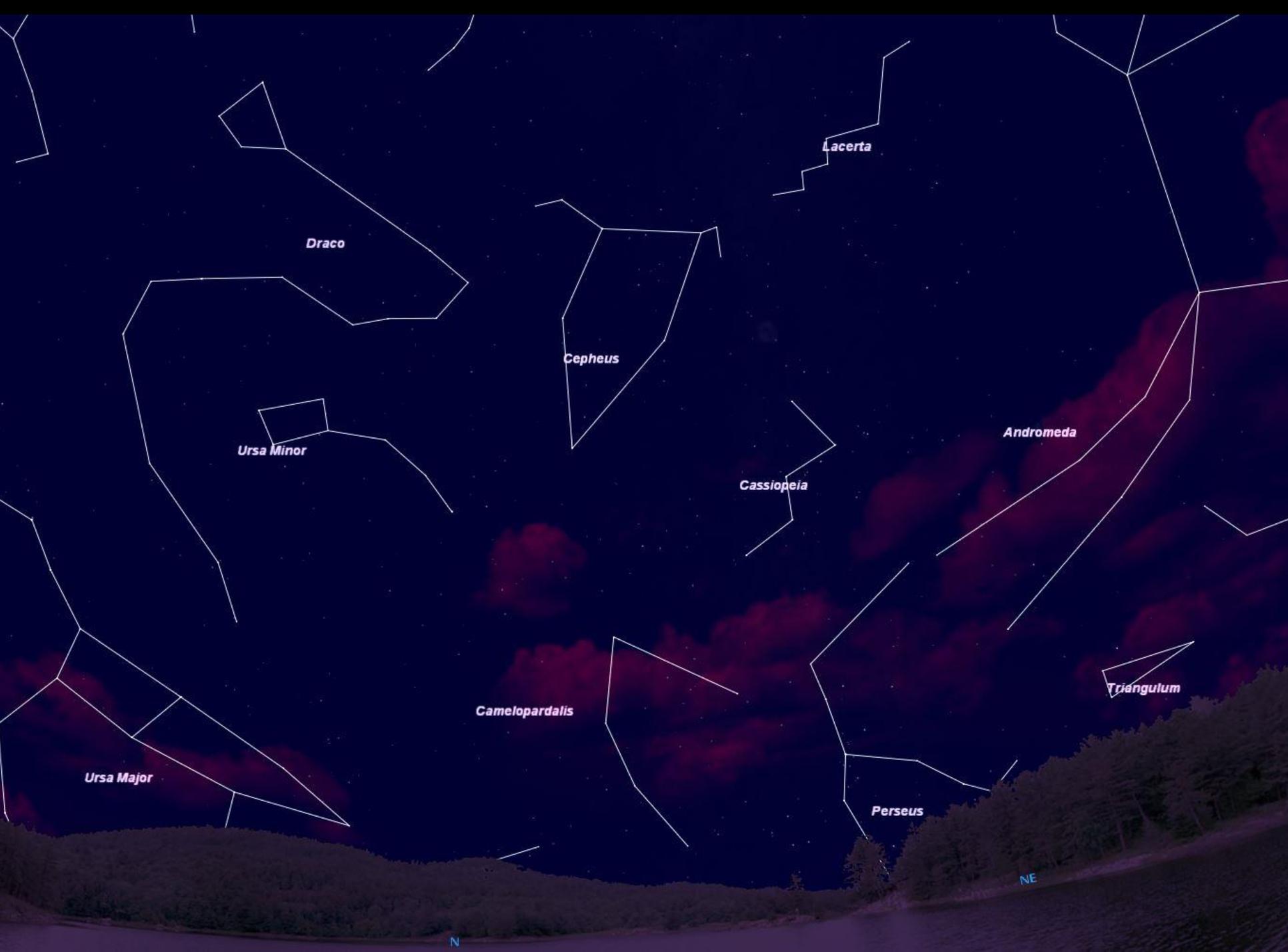
Perseus

Triangulum

NW

N

NE



Lacerta

Draco

Cepheus

Ursa Minor

Cassiopeia

Andromeda

Triangulum

Camelopardalis

Perseus

Ursa Major

N

NE



Lozenge

Little Dipper

The W

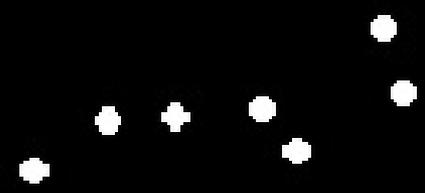
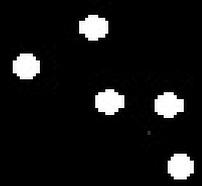
Big Dipper

NW

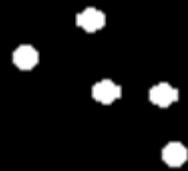
N

Finding the North Star

- The North Star is not an especially bright star
- There are not a lot of stars near it that are bright enough to confuse the observer.
- Asterisms that are easily found serve as pointers.



Cassiopeia



Big Dipper



NW

N

NE

Finding Your Way Around the Night Sky

- Star Chart
- Planisphere
- Planetarium programs and apps
- Smart Telescope

The Evening Sky Map

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

Sky Calendar – April 2019

Get Sky Calendar on Twitter
<http://twitter.com/skymaps>

- 1 Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 0h UT (distance 405,577 km; angular size 29.5').
- 2 Moon near Venus (morning sky) at 7h UT. Mag. -4.0.
- 3 Moon near Mercury (26° from Sun, morning sky) at 2h UT. Mag. 0.8.
- 5 New Moon at 8:51 UT. Start of lunation 1191.
- 8 Moon near the Pleiades (evening sky) at 23h UT.
- 9 Moon near Mars (evening sky) at 10h UT. Mag. 1.5.
- 9 Moon near Aldebaran (evening sky) at 16h UT.
- 11 Mercury at greatest elongation west (28° from Sun, morning sky) at 20h UT. Mag. 0.4.
- 12 First Quarter Moon at 19:05 UT.
- 12 Moon near Pollux (evening sky) at 22h UT.
- 13 Moon near Beehive cluster M44 (evening sky) at 21h UT.
- 15 Mars 6.5° N of Aldebaran (45° from Sun, evening sky) at 1h UT. Mags. 1.6 and 0.9.
- 15 Moon near Regulus (evening sky) at 10h UT.
- 16 Mercury 4.3° E of Venus (30° from Sun, morning sky) at 20h UT. Mags. 0.2 and -3.9.
- 16 Moon at perigee (closest to Earth) at 22:03 UT (364,205 km; angular size 32.8').
- 19 Moon near Spica (morning sky) at 3h UT.
- 19 Full Moon at 11:11 UT.
- 22 Moon near Antares (morning sky) at 11h UT.
- 23 Lyrid meteor shower peaks at 0h UT. Active April 14-30. Radiant is between Hercules and Lyra. Expect 10 to 20 bright, fast meteors per hour at its peak. Unfortunately, bright moonlight this year means poor viewing conditions.
- 23 Moon near Jupiter (morning sky) at 13h UT. Mag. -2.4.
- 26 Last Quarter Moon at 22:18 UT.
- 25 Moon near Saturn (105° from Sun, morning sky) at 13h UT. Mag. 0.5. Occultation visible from eastern Australia, New Zealand, and western South America.
- 28 Moon at apogee (farthest from Earth) at 18h UT (distance 404,582 km; angular size 29.5').

More sky events and links at <http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/>
 All times in Universal Time (UT). (USA Eastern Summer Time = UT - 4 hours.)



SAVE ON RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS • <http://Skymaps.com/store>

- STAR ATLASES & PLANISPHERES
 - STAR CHARTS & ASTRO POSTERS
 - BOOKS FOR SKY WATCHERS
 - TELESCOPES & BINOCULARS
- All sales support the production and free distribution of The Evening Sky Map.

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM

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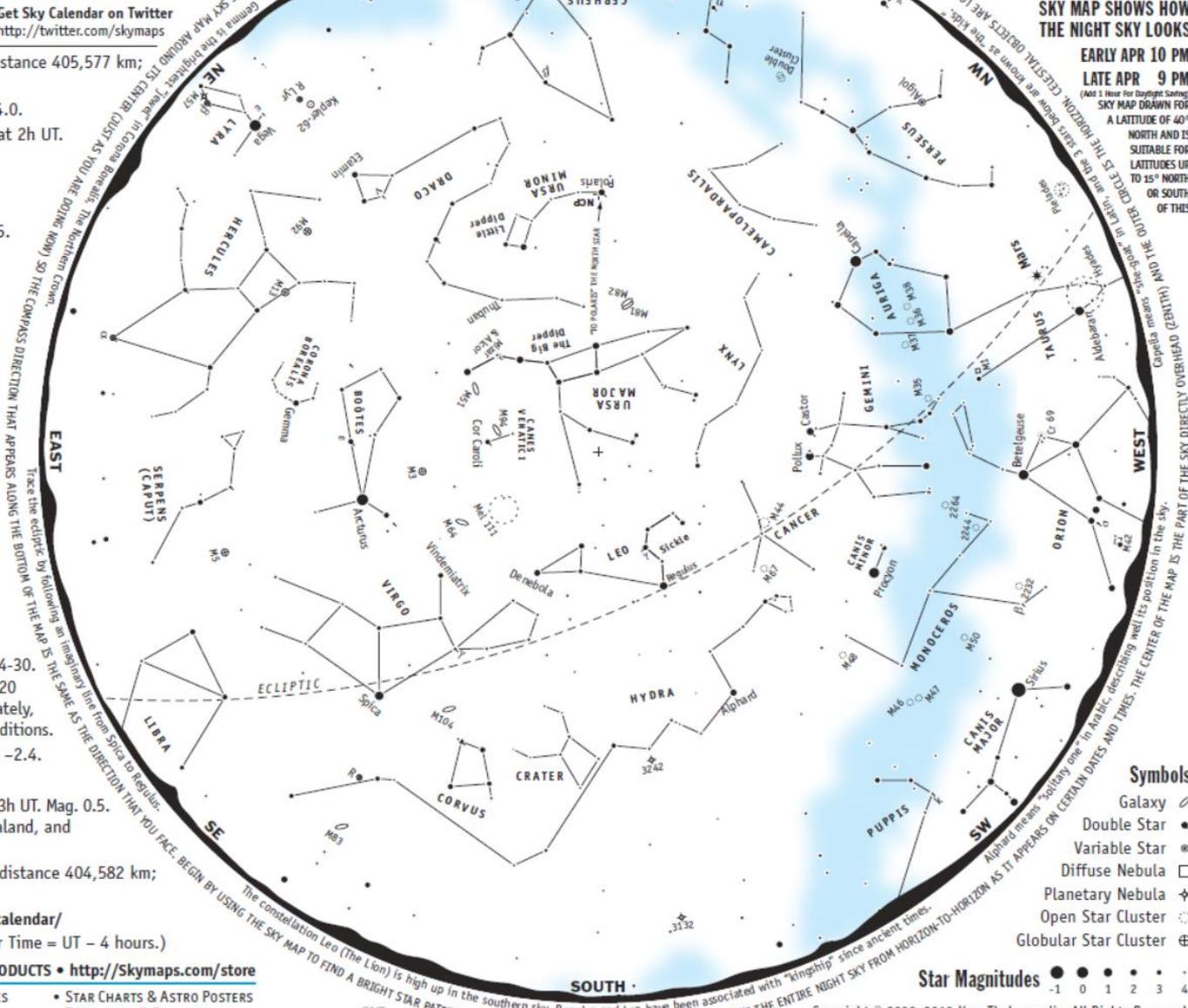
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NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APRIL 2019

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW
 THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY APR 10 PM
 LATE APR 9 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



Symbols

- Galaxy ☾
- Double Star ●●
- Variable Star *
- Diffuse Nebula ☐
- Planetary Nebula ✦
- Open Star Cluster ○
- Globular Star Cluster ⊕

Star Magnitudes ● ● ● ● ● ●
 -1 0 1 2 3 4

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INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES. THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH) AND THE HORIZON (OR PLUNG) LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN SKY TO FIND POLARS, THE NORTH STAR. COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE. (FOR EXAMPLE, "NORTH")

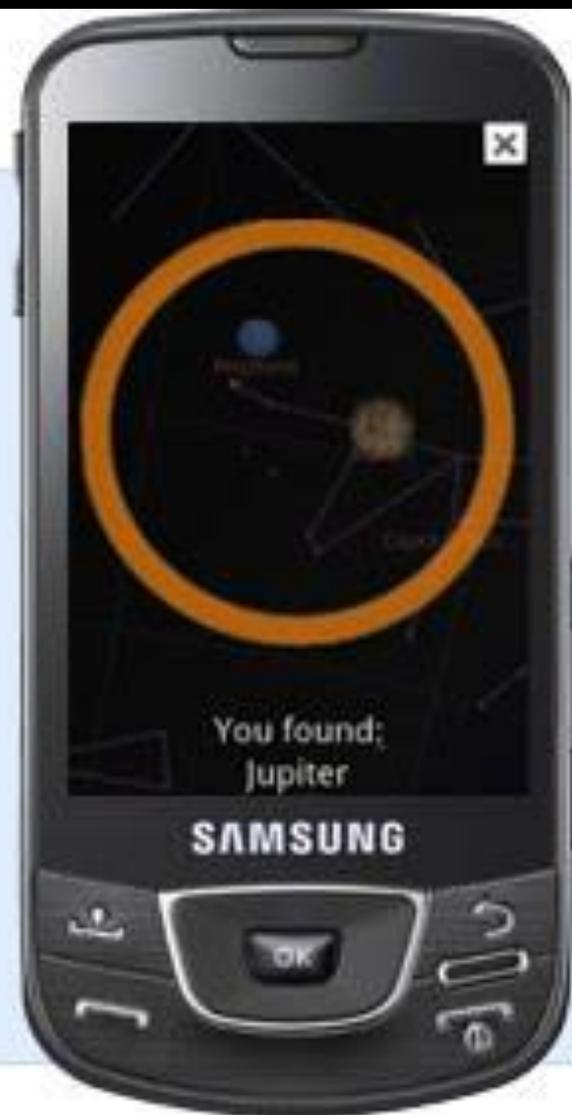
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30°-40°

NORTH LATITUDE

Read with a red-filtered flashlight at night.







Why Doesn't it look like the pictures?

- No Color
- Faint
- A little fuzzy





Human Eye



- Loses color perception in dim light.
- Takes time to adapt to low light conditions.
 - It takes 5 to 15 minutes for initial dark adaption (night vision)
 - Night vision is lost instantly if exposed to bright white light.
 - Most people never use their night vision.

Averted vision helps the eye see faint objects.

Light Pollution



STAR PARTY

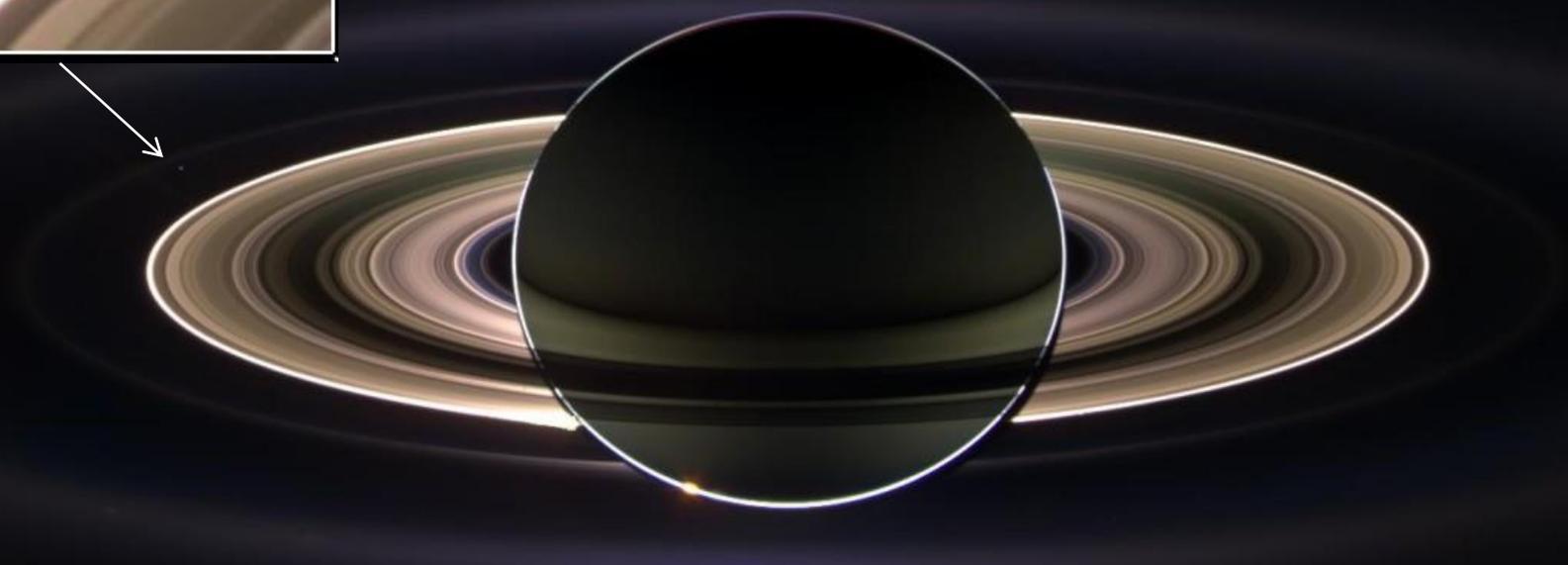
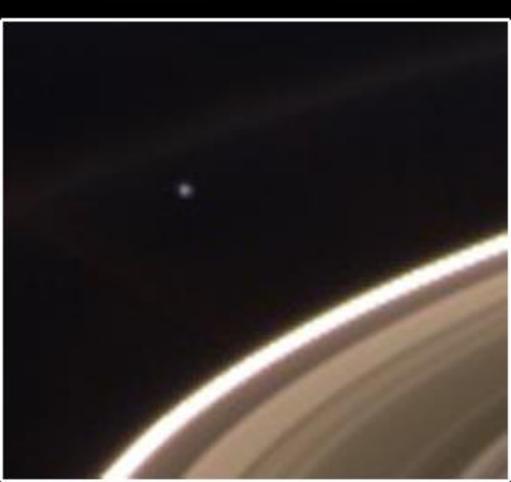
Guidelines

- **Crestview Star Party Guidelines**
 - Please avoid touching the telescopes and NEVER touch a glass part of a telescope.
 - Let your eyes adapt to the dark. Do not bring white lights including flashlights. If you feel you must have a flashlight, cover it with a red covering.
 - Please park in the street and walk into the park so that your automobile lights don't harm the night vision of the other participants.
 - Star Gazing is a calm, quiet activity. Avoid running or shouting.
- **While at the star party**
 - Ask before looking through the telescope
 - Please ask questions about the objects you are viewing; the equipment being used or anything else about astronomy.
 - Take a good look and give your eye time to adjust and appreciate the view.
 - **Timing:**
- Astronomers start setup about Sunset.
- It will be dark enough to see bright objects about 1 hour after sunset.
- It does not get fully dark until about 1 ½ hours after sunset.











A Saturn-like planet with its rings is centered in the frame. A large, solid black circle is overlaid on top of the planet, partially obscuring the rings. The word "Questions?" is written in white, sans-serif font across the center of the image, overlapping the planet and the black circle.

Questions?