

Jupiter passes Venus

45 minutes before sunrise look to the east-southeast for Venus and Jupiter. Each morning follow their approach and measure their separation by using your index finger as a reference.

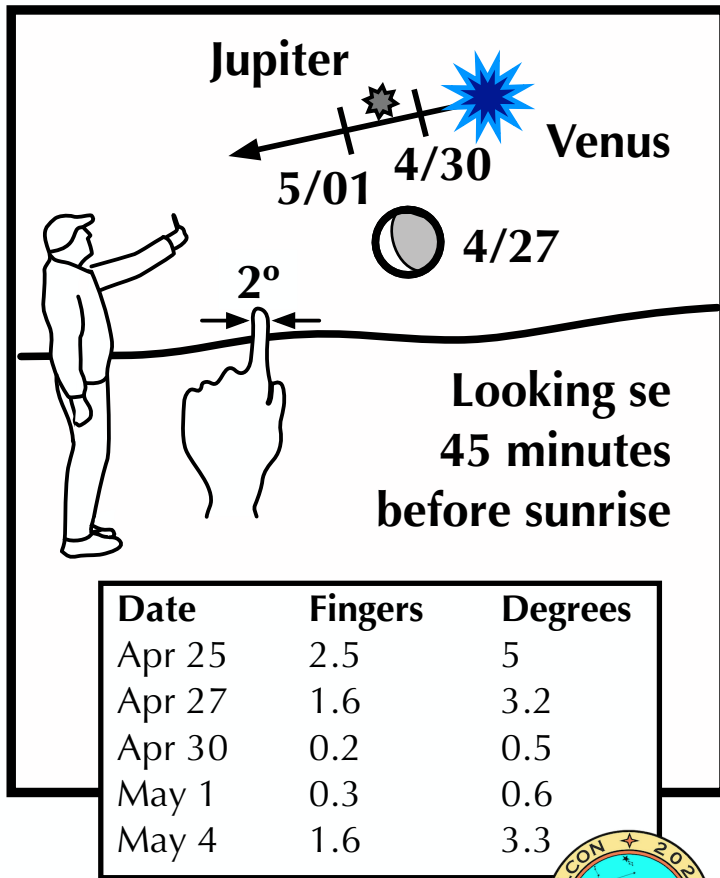
The angular width of the tip of your index finger on your fully extended arm is 2° .

While they won't merge into a single bright planet, their glare fields will blur together.

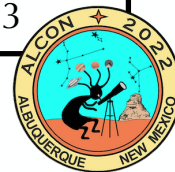
Be sure to use binoculars for a clearer view!



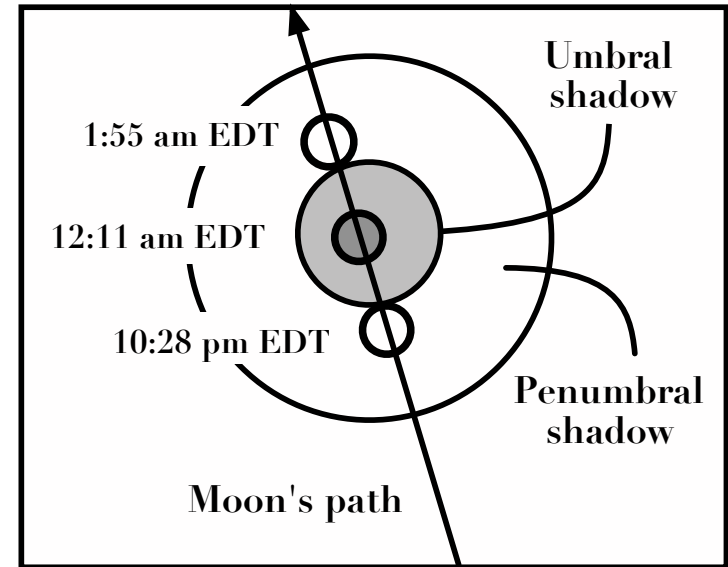
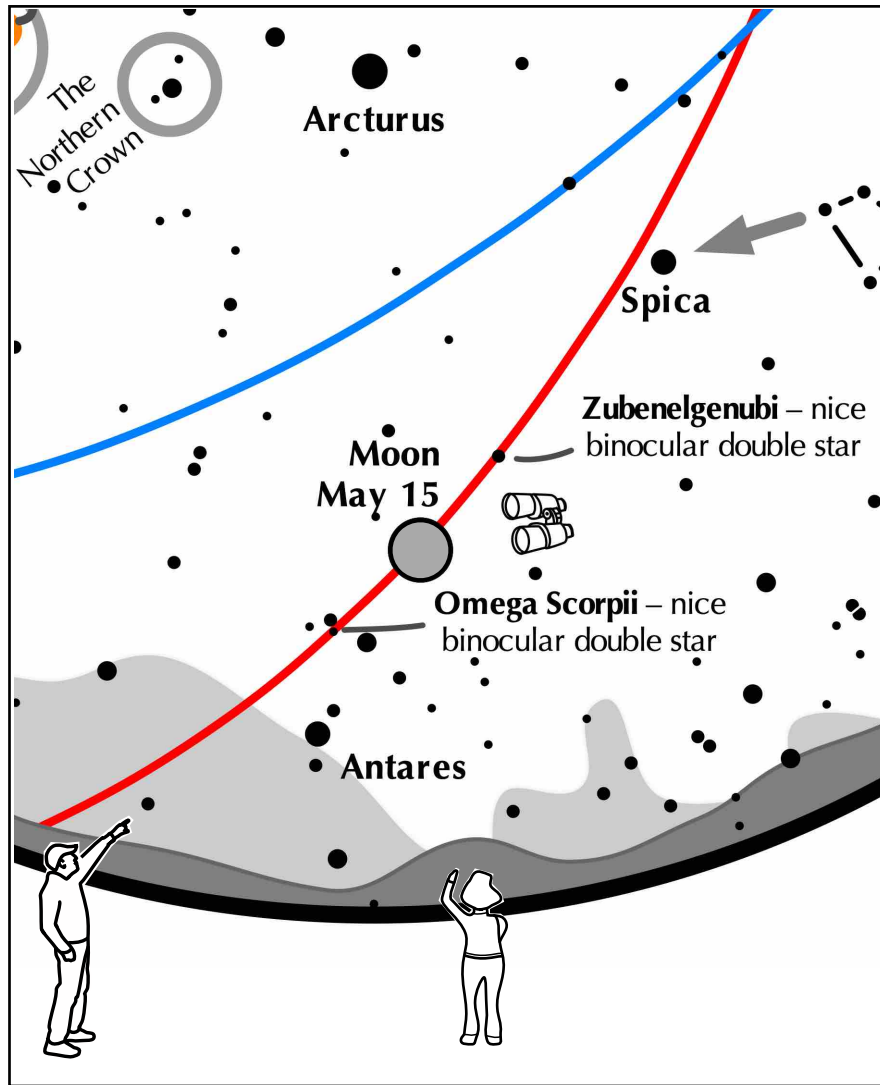
As a bonus, the crescent moon joins them on April 27. Enchanting!



What a great way to start your day!



If you can observe only one celestial event in the evening this May, see this one.



The Moon slides through a total eclipse

In the evening hours of May 15, the brilliant full moon slides into Earth's shadow.

- Even though the partial umbral eclipse begins at 10:28 EDT, darkening may not be noticed for another 5 minutes.
- When totality is reached, the full moon's brilliance is gone, allowing the stars to appear. Can you spot the wide double star Zubenelgenubi to the moon's upper right? How about red Antares rising in the southeast?
- At mid eclipse, what color is the moon? How red is it?
- During the partial phases, can you notice that the shadow's edge is not straight, but curved?



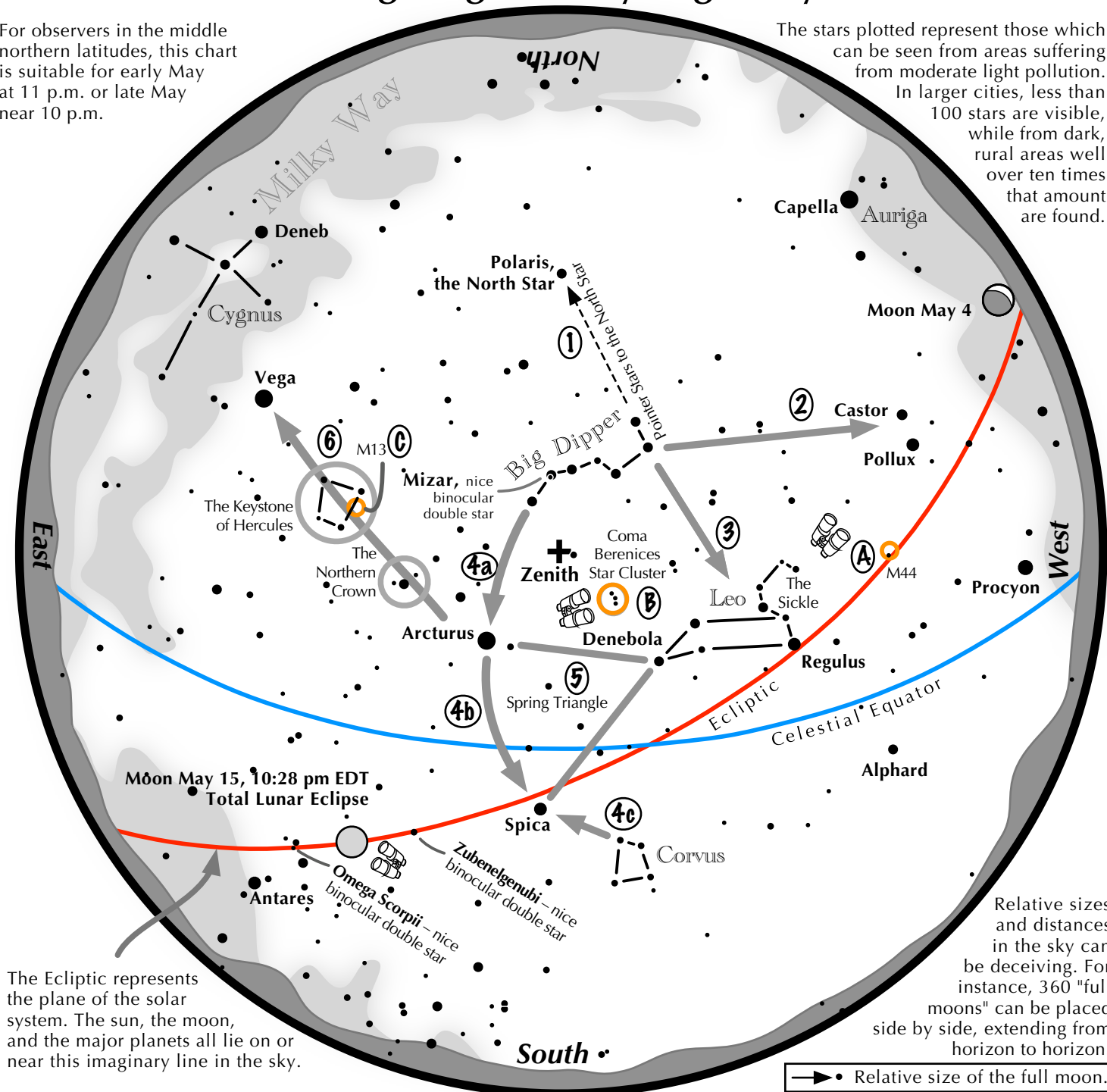
**View to the southeast
on May 15
at 11 pm EDT,
8 pm PDT (near sunset)**



Navigating the May Night Sky

For observers in the middle northern latitudes, this chart is suitable for early May at 11 p.m. or late May near 10 p.m.

The stars plotted represent those which can be seen from areas suffering from moderate light pollution. In larger cities, less than 100 stars are visible, while from dark, rural areas well over ten times that amount are found.



The Ecliptic represents the plane of the solar system. The sun, the moon, and the major planets all lie on or near this imaginary line in the sky.

Relative sizes and distances in the sky can be deceiving. For instance, 360 "full moons" can be placed side by side, extending from horizon to horizon.

→• Relative size of the full moon.

Navigating the May night sky: Simply start with what you know or with what you can easily find.

- 1 Extend a line northward from the two stars at the tip of the Big Dipper's bowl. It passes by Polaris, the North Star.
- 2 Through the two diagonal stars of the Dipper's bowl, draw a line pointing to the twin stars of Castor and Pollux in Gemini.
- 3 Directly below the Dipper's bowl reclines the constellation Leo with its primary star, Regulus.
- 4 Follow the arc of the Dipper's handle. It first intersects Arcturus, then continues to Spica. Confirm Spica by noting that two moderately bright stars just to its southwest form a straight line with it.
- 5 Arcturus, Spica, and Denebola form the Spring Triangle, a large equilateral triangle.
- 6 Draw a line from Arcturus to Vega. One-third of the way sits "The Northern Crown." Two-thirds of the way hides the "Keystone of Hercules." A dark sky is needed to see these two dim stellar configurations.

Binocular Highlights

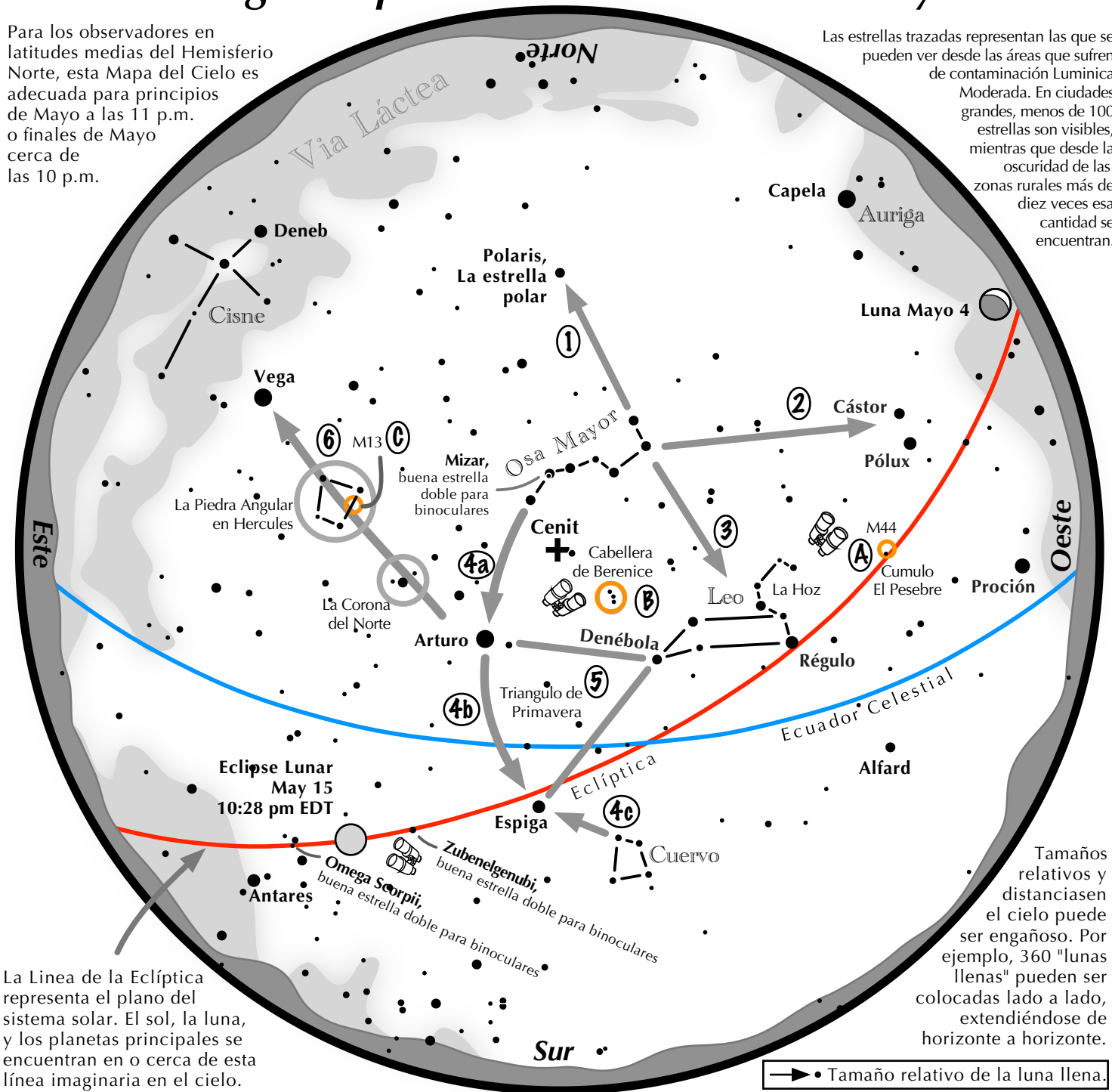
A: M44, a star cluster barely visible to the naked eye, lies to the southeast of Pollux. **B:** Look near the zenith for the loose star cluster of Coma Berenices. **C:** M13, a round glow from a cluster of over 500,000 stars.



Navegando por el cielo nocturno de Mayo

Para los observadores en latitudes medias del Hemisferio Norte, esta Mapa del Cielo es adecuada para principios de Mayo a las 11 p.m. o finales de Mayo cerca de las 10 p.m.

Las estrellas trazadas representan las que se pueden ver desde las áreas que sufren de contaminación Luminica Moderada. En ciudades grandes, menos de 100 estrellas son visibles, mientras que desde la oscuridad de las zonas rurales más de diez veces esa cantidad se encuentran.



La Línea de la Eclíptica representa el plano del sistema solar. El sol, la luna, y los planetas principales se encuentran en o cerca de esta línea imaginaria en el cielo.

Tamaños relativos y distancias en el cielo pueden ser engañosos. Por ejemplo, 360 "lunas llenas" pueden ser colocadas lado a lado, extendiéndose de horizonte a horizonte.

→ • Tamaño relativo de la luna llena.

Navegando por el cielo nocturno: simplemente comience con lo que sabe o con lo que puede encontrar fácilmente.

- 1 Haz una línea hacia el norte desde las dos estrellas en la punta de la Osa Mayor. Pasa por Polaris, la estrella polar.
- 2 A través de las dos estrellas diagonales de la Osa Mayor, dibuja una línea que apunta a las estrellas gemelas de Cástor y Pólux en Géminis.
- 3 Directamente debajo del tazón de la Osa Mayor se encuentra Leo con su estrella principal, Régulo.
- 4 Siga el arco del mango del tazón de la Osa Mayor. Primero cruza Arturo, luego continúa hacia Espiga, luego Cuervo.
- 5 Arturo, Espiga y Denébola forman el triángulo de primavera, un gran triángulo equilátero.
- 6 Dibuja una línea desde Arturo a Vega. Un tercio del camino se encuentra "La Corona del Norte". Dos tercios de esa distancia llevan a la "piedra angular de Hércules." Se necesita un cielo oscuro para ver estas dos configuraciones estelares tenues.

Puntos destacados con binoculares

A: M44 (Cumulo El Pesebre), un cúmulo de estrellas apenas perceptible a simple vista, se encuentra al sureste de Pólux. **B:** Mira alto en el este para ver el cúmulo de estrellas perdidas de Cabellera de Berenice. **C:** M13, un brillo redondo de un cumulo de más de 500,000 estrellas.

